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Friday

26 July, 2019

4 Shravana, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT
(FLOOR VERSION)

CONTENTS

Oath or Affirmation (page 1)

Reference by the Chair (page 1)

Felicitations to Indian Junior Shooting Contingent (pages 1-2)

Papers laid on the Table (pages 2-18)

Statements by Ministers —

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence — *Laid on the Table* (page 18)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers — *Laid on the Table* (pages 18-19)

Announcement by the Chair—

Regarding extension of sittings of the Rajya Sabha (page 19)

[P.T.O.]

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Statement regarding Government Business (pages 19-22)

Matters raised with Permission —

Environmental damage due to Hydrocarbon project in Cauvery delta area in Tamil Nadu (pages 22-24)

Starting of fishing activities by the fishermen (pages 24-25)

Need for OBC reservation in All-India Quota seats in Central Government Institutions (pages 25-26)

Need to restrict overcharging by Private Schools (pages 26-29)

Need to review the decision to privatise Indian Ordnance Factories (pages 29-31)

Need to keep River Ganga clean under 'Namami Gange' Project (page 31)

Shortage of hearse vans in hospitals (pages 31-35)

Problems being faced by sportspersons in rural areas across the country (pages 35-36)

Provision of citizenship for Tamil immigrant refugees from Sri Lanka (page 36)

Need to increase the limit of creamy layer for OBCs (page 37)

Urgent need to protect India's coastal areas due to rising Mean Sea Levels (pages 37-38)

Need to open higher educational institutes in Mandla constituency of Madhya Pradesh (pages 38-39)

Illegal mining across the country (pages 39-40)

Need to extend the Bansagar Irrigation Project in Madhya Pradesh till Loni Dam (pages 40-41)

Continuous apathy towards Bhojpuri language (pages 41-42)

Need to establish a Heroes Gallery in JNU (pages 42-43)

Website	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
E-mail	:	rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

Adulteration in food products leading to serious diseases (pages 43-44)

Need for restoration of Research Extension Centre of Central Silk Board,
Sonebhadra, Uttar Pradesh (page 44)

Observations by the Chair (pages 45-46)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 47-76)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 77-86)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 86-330)

Private Members' Bills — *Introduced*

The Adolescent Mental Health Bill, 2018 – *Introduced* (page 331)

The National Commission for Social Security Benefits Bill, 2018 – *Introduced*
(page 331)

The Orphans (Reservation of Posts in Government Establishments and Welfare) Bill,
2018 – *Introduced* (pages 331-332)

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (Substitution of Article 282) – *Introduced*
(page 332)

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2019 – *Introduced* (page 332)

The National Commission for Welfare of Farmers Bill, 2019 – *Introduced* (page
332)

The Abolition of Capital Punishment Bill, 2016 – *Withdrawn* (pages 332-354)

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2014 – *Under Consideration*
(pages 354-371)

Message from Lok Sabha —

The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2019 – *Laid on the Table* (page 371)

Special Mentions —

Demand to ensure Minimum Support Price to farmers for their yields (page 372)

Demand for strict monitoring of Pathology Labs and Diagnostic Centres in the
country (pages 372-373)

Demand to stop the work on Polavaram Project on Godavari river to protect tribal
people and their land in Odisha (page 373)

Need to curb noise pollution (page 374)

RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 26th July, 2019/4th Shravana 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

Member Sworn

Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss (Tamil Nadu)

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Twentieth Anniversary of Kargil Vijay Diwas

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today is the twentieth anniversary of Kargil Vijay Diwas. On 26th of July 1999, our valiant and fearless soldiers ousted enemy forces from the occupied territory and reclaimed the Kargil heights resulting in the momentous victory of our country. The display of dauntless courage and gallantry by our soldiers against all odds will always be remembered.

Today, on behalf of the whole House and on my own behalf, I pay glowing tributes to the indomitable spirit and supreme sacrifices of our brave soldiers who went above and beyond their call of duty to protect our motherland and secure our lives.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of all those brave soldiers who laid down their lives in the defence of our country.

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

FELICITATIONS TO INDIAN JUNIOR SHOOTING CONTINGENT

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on behalf of the whole House and on my own behalf, I congratulate the Indian Junior Shooting Contingent for leading the Medal Tally and securing first position by winning ten Gold Medals, nine Silver Medals and four Bronze Medals at the International Shooting Sport Federation Junior World Cup held at Suhl in Germany from 12th to 20th of July 2019.

By their spectacular achievements, these young shooters have made our country proud in the comity of nations. Their unwavering focus and remarkable dedication

should inspire our budding sportspersons to emulate and improve upon their achievements. I wish all these shooters success in their future endeavours and that they continue their winning spree and bring many more laurels to the country.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- I Notification of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy**
- II Annual Reports and Accounts of PCIM&H, NEIAH and related papers**
- III Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India, Ministry of Defence and HAL, HSL and BEL**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH), Notification F. No. 24-14/2018 (UG Regulation), dated the 18th June, 2019, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum standards of Education in Indian Medicine) Amendment Regulations, 2019, under sub-section (2) of Section 36 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 582/17/19]

- II A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine Homoeopathy (PCIM&H), Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 579/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Institute of

Ayurveda and Homoeopathy (NEIAH), Shillong, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy (NEIAH), Shillong, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy (NEIAH), Shillong, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy (NEIAH), Shillong, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. For (ii) to (v) *See* No. L.T. 241/17/19]

- III. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence) and the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 580/17/19]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence) and the Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL), for the year 2019-20. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 581/17/19]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence) and the Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 514/17/19]

I Bye laws of Ministry of Culture

II Annual Reports and Accounts of Rampur Raja Library, Allahabad Museum, SZCC, NEZCC, NZCC, SCZCC, EZCC, NNM and DPL and related papers.

संस्कृति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री और पर्यटन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Heritage Bye-laws of the Ministry of Culture, under sub-section (6) of Section 20E of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958:—

- (1) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws 2019 for Centrally Protected Monuments Khair-ul-Manazil and Sher Shah Gate.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 592/17/19]

- (2) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws for Centrally Protected Monument Purana Qila.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 591/17/19]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 21 of the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975:—

- (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. 583/17/19]

2. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Allahabad Museum, Prayagraj, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 593/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South Zone Cultural Centre (SZCC), Thanjavur, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 589/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC), Dimapur, Nagaland, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. No. L.T. 584/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC), Dimapur, Nagaland, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 584/17/19]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Zone Cultural Centre (NZCC), Patiala, Punjab, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. No. L.T. 588/17/19]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC), Nagpur, Maharashtra, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 590/17/19]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Kolkata, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 586/17/19]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 586/17/19]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara (NNM), Nalanda, Bihar, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara (NNM), Nalanda, Bihar, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Mahavihara.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 587/17/19]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Public Library (DPL), Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 585/17/19]

I Notifications of the Department of Commerce**II Annual Reports and Accounts of NSEZ, FSEZ, SEEPZ, SEZ, CSFZA, VSEZA and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), under sub-section (3) of Section 19 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992:—
 - (1) S.O. 920 (E), dated the 1st April, 2015, notifying the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20, and its enforcement w.e.f. 1st April, 2015.
 - (2) S.O. 1992 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2016, regarding amendment in import policy condition No. 2 under Exim Code 4801 of Chapter 48 of ITC (HS), 2012, Schedule - I (Import Policy).
 - (3) S.O. 172 (E), dated the 17th January, 2017, notifying the Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised System) of Import Items, 2017 [ITC (HS), 2017] and its enforcement with immediate effect.
 - (4) S.O. 2490 (E), dated the 5th August, 2017, regarding amendment in import policy of Pigeon Peas (Caganus Cajan/Toor Dal under Chapter 7 of the ITC (HS) 2017, Schedule-I (Import Policy).
 - (5) S.O. 2722 (E), dated the 21st August, 2017, regarding amendment in import policy of Beans of the species *Vigna mungo* (L.) Hepper or *Vigna radiate* (L.) Wilczek under Chapter 7 of the ITC (HS) 2017, Schedule-I (Import-Policy).
 - (6) S.O. 1755 (E), dated the 25th April, 2018, regarding amendment in import policy of Peas under Chapter 7 of the ITC (HS), 2017, Schedule —I (Import Policy).
 - (7) S.O. 1826 (E), dated the 4th May, 2018, regarding amendment in import policy of Beans of the species *Vigna mungo* (L.) Hepper or *Vigna*

radiate (L.) Wilczek under Chapter 7 of the ITC (HS) 2017, Schedule-I (Import-Policy).

- (8) S.O. 3224 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2018, regarding amendment in import policy of Peas under Chapter 7 of the ITC (HS), 2017, Schedule —I (Import Policy). [Placed in Library. For (1) to (8) *See* No. L.T. 518/17/19]

2. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), under sub-section (3) of Section 55 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, along with statement of objects and reasons and statement of explanatory Notes:—

- (1) G.S.R. 95 (E), dated the 6th February, 2019, publishing the Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (2) G.S.R. 200 (E), dated the 7th March, 2019, publishing the Special Economic Zones (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 374/17/19]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 37 and sub-section (3) of Section 39 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005:—

- (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Noida Special Economic Zone Authority (NSEZ), Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 369/17/19]

- (ii) Annual Report and Accounts of the Falta Special Economic Zone Authority (FSEZ), West Bengal, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 370/17/19]

- (iii) Annual Report and Accounts of the SEEPZ, SEZ Authority, Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 373/17/19]

- (iv) Annual Report and Accounts of the Cochin Special Economic Zone Authority (CSFZA), Cochin, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 372/17/19]

- (v) Annual Administrative Report and Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone Authority (VSEZA), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (vi) Statement by Government accepting the above Reports.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 371/17/19]

I Notifications of the Department of Fertilizers

II Annual Reports and Accounts of NIPER, Hyderabad and Hazipur, IPET, Gurgaon, NIPER, Ahmedabad

III MoU between Government of India, Department of Fertilizers and FACT Ltd., FAGMIL, MFL, NFL, PDIL and RCF (2019-20)

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers) Notification No. S.O.1705 (E), dated the 8th May, 2019, regarding the supplies of urea to be made by domestic manufacturers of urea to States and Union Territories as specified therein, during the Kharif Season, 2019 commencing from 1st day of April, 2019 to the 30th day of September, 2019, under sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 144/17/19]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) Act, 1998:—
 - (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Balanagar, Hyderabad, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 492/17/19]
 - (ii) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Hajipur, Bihar, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 593/17/19]

- (2) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology (IPFT), Gurugram, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 299/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Ahmedabad, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 594/17/19]

- III. (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 485/17/19]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore (FACT) Limited, for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 486/17/19]

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited (FAGMIL), for the Year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 487/17/19]

- (4) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department

of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 488/17/19]

- (5) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the National Fertilizers Limited (NFL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 489/17/19]

- (6) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 490/17/19]

- (7) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) Limited, for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 491/17/19]

Notification of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी कुमार चौबे): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Notification No. G.S.R. 8881, dated the 17th September, 2018, publishing the Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Prevention and Control) Rules, 2018, under Section 48 of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune/Deficiency Syndrome (Prevention and Control) Act, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 733/17/19]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare), under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:—

- (1) G.S.R. 222 (E), dated the 13th March, 2018, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (First Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (2) G.S.R. 360 (E), dated the 10th April, 2018, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Third Amendment) Rules, 2018.

- (3) G.S.R. 385 (E), dated the 19th April, 2018, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (4) G.S.R. 408 (E), dated the 26th April, 2018, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (5) G.S.R. 521 (E), dated the 1st June, 2018, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (6) G.S.R. 1161 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2018, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (7) G.S.R. 1186 (E), dated the 7th December, 2018, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (8) G.S.R. 1193 (E), dated the 12th December, 2018, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (9) G.S.R. 20 (E), dated the 10th January, 2019, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Second Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (9) See No. L.T. 601/17/19]

Annual Reports and Accounts of NATRIP, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS;
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND
PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy
each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Project.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10976/16/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Project.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10976/16/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Project.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 550/17/19]

Annual Reports and Accounts of Punjab Agro Industries Corporation, SFAC, National Centre for Cold Chain Development, New Delhi and related papers

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

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh, Punjab, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 605/17/19]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Consortium.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 500/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Cold-Chain Development, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 660/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Cold-Chain Development, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 660/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Cold-Chain Development, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 660/17/19]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Cold-Chain Development, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 660/17/19]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Cold-Chain Development, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 660/17/19]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Cold-Chain Development, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 660/17/19]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Cold-Chain Development, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 660/17/19]

Annual Reports and Accounts of Goa Meat Complex Ltd., West Bengal Live Stock Development Corporation, Animal Welfare Board of India and related papers

पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्यपालन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री संजीव कुमार बालियान): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

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

- (i) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Goa Meat Complex Limited, Panjim, Goa, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 724/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the West Bengal Livestock Development Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 606/17/19]
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 606/17/19]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 502/17/19]

I Notification of the Department of Financial Services**II Annual Report and Accounts of EXIM Bank, Mumbai**

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:—

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification F. No. IRDAI/IAC/8/159/2019, dated the 16th July, 2019, notifying the reconstitution of the Insurance Advisory Committee with effect from 25th July, 2019 and its composition, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 25 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 654/17/19]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (3) of Section 114A of the Insurance Act, 1938; and Section 27 of the

Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999, along with delay statements:—

- (a) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/2/149/2018, dated the 19th January, 2018, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Insurance Brokers) Regulations, 2018.
- (b) F.No. IRDAI/Reg/3/150/2018 dated the 28th February, 2018, repealing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Standard Proposal Form for Life Insurance) Regulations, 2013 with effect from the date of publication in the Official Gazette.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 662/17/19]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 19 and sub-section (5) of Section 24 of the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Report on the Performance of the above Bank, for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 725/17/19]

Report on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and related papers

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

- (a) Report on the Progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories on the Railways, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 553/17/19]

Annual Report and Accounts of NICDIT and related papers

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

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT), [formerly, Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project Implementation Trust Fund (DMICPITE)] New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 385/17/19]

Notification of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education

कृषि और विकास कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कैलाश चौधरी): महोदय, मैं डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2016 की धारा 46 की उप धारा (2) के अधीन डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के अध्यादेश सं. 74, दिनांक 15 सितम्बर, 2017 के संशोधन को प्रकाशित करने वाली कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. 16/आर.पी.सी.ए.यू. (वीसी) पूसा., दिनांक 9 जुलाई, 2018 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 505/17/19]

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence on 'Proxy and Postal voting by Defence Services Personnel in General Elections - An evaluation'.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS

(SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): Sir, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-fifth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Department of Pharmaceuticals.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

Extension of Sittings of Rajya Sabha

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that, as requested by the Government, the Business Advisory Committee, in its meeting held on the 26th of July, 2019, was informed that the sittings of the Rajya Sabha, which were earlier scheduled up to Friday, the 26th of July, 2019, has been extended up to Wednesday, the 7th of August, 2019, to transact essential Government Legislative Business. There will be no Question Hour on those days. The Business Advisory Committee has taken note of that.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Statement by Minister regarding Government Business.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us hear him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business for the remaining part of the 249th Session of Rajya Sabha will consist of:—

1. Consideration and passing of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
2. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2019 (Ordinance No.4

of 2019) and Consideration and passing of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha.

3. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Companies (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019 (Ordinance No.6 of 2019) and Consideration and passing of the Companies (Amendment) Second Bill, 2019, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.
4. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Ordinance, 2019 (Ordinance No.7 of 2019) and Consideration and passing of the Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha.
5. Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Lok Sabha:—
 - (i) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2019.
 - (ii) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
6. Consideration and passing of the following Bills after they are passed by Lok Sabha:—
 - (i) The DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2019.
 - (ii) The Consumer Protection Bill, 2019.
 - (iii) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2019.
 - (iv) The Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
 - (v) The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019.
 - (vi) The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019.
 - (vii) The Code on Wages Bill, 2019.
 - (viii) The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code Bill, 2019.
 - (ix) The National Medical Commission Bill, 2019.
 - (x) The Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

(xi) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2019.

(xii) The National Institute of Design (Amendment) Bill, 2019

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Derek O'Brien, point of order.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have two points. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Point of order can be one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, first, Rule 38 and then, I will come to other. Sir, Rule 38, it is entirely up to your discretion. Question Hour is being dispensed with obviously from next week. But I request you to consider in that case whether we can increase Zero Hour from 11 o'clock to 1.00 p.m. Then, we can take up the Government Business from 2.00 p.m. That is our request so that we get a chance to raise some issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a suggestion which you are making. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: It is a suggestion, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I will finish, there is one more point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.....*(Interruptions)*... Let others also get an opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, let me finish mine. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, quickly please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, under Rule 176, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am not allowing everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your leader is there. He is capable. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, Rule 176, Short Duration Discussion. Fifteen to sixteen parties had given notice on 4th of July for a Short Duration Discussion on how to strengthen the media. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we request the Government, through you, to please have this Short Duration Discussion. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already gone through it. There will be Short Duration Discussion. What is the subject, I will decide that. Now, Mr. Gowda.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: It is the same, Sir, Rule 38. Sir, I have a suggestion. During the course of the Session, numerous Starred Questions are not brought up or

answered in the course of the Business of the House and the proceedings. Now, the basic thing is that the Ministers are ready, the answers are ready, everything is ready. We never get a chance to ask the supplementaries. During this period, if you can pick up many of those, through Ballot, which have not been answered on the Floor, that is the way we can still restore Question Hour and allow. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question Hour is a very valuable time for Members to hold the Government accountable. Removing that would send a very, very wrong signal to the people of India. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have got your point. ...(*Interruptions*)... There have been precedents earlier also that when Session is extended, what happens etc. You have given a suggestion. For future, I shall keep that suggestion in mind and look into its feasibilities, possibilities and its consequences, etc. and then, take a view on that.

Now, for Zero Hour, I have admitted 25 to 26 submissions. Let us do justice to that also. Shri Vaiko.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF CHAIR

Environmental damage due to hydrocarbon project in Cauvery Delta area in Tamil Nadu

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Thank you very much Mr. Chairman, Sir, for my maiden Zero Hour mention after 23 years.

I wish to bring to the kind notice of the Union Government, the most dangerous, disastrous scheme of hydrocarbon project which is being thrust on farmers of Cauvery delta of Tamil Nadu, that is, the pernicious hydrocarbon project to extract methane gas and shale gas.

This Government, under the stewardship of hon. Narendra Modiji, is very keen to make hydrocarbon wells up to 10,000 ft. in the fertile lands of Cauvery delta to extract methane gas and shale gas totally through Sterlite Industries, Vedanta Group 274 wells and also to the ONGC 67 wells. Now, in two wells, ONGC is executing the work. On 17th July, the Government has given licence to ONGC for one well in Thanjavur District, one well in Thiruvavur District, one well in Nagappattinam District, and then, Cuddalore. They will thrust into the wells 20 million litres of water per day along with 636 poisonous chemicals under the earth and the poisonous water will be brought out, which will destroy the entire fertile lands, making it unfit for cultivation further.

The Petroleum Minister Dharmendra Pradhan is so audacious and* to say on 17th of this month that they will implement the project come what may. Millions and millions of farmers, workers, women, students, irrespective of caste, religion, political parties are opposing through peaceful agitations for the past three years. On 23rd June, we, including myself, millions of Tamils formed a human chain right from Marakkaanam in Vizhuppuram district, through the State of Puducherry, Cuddalore, Nagappattinam, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram districts upto Rameshwaram to the distance 596 kms. human wall.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Division Number is not given.

SHRI VAIKO: I will take only one minute.

Thousands of farmers from Tamil Nadu and north Indian States were undergoing fast at Jantar Mantar yesterday. With this scheme, the Union Government will be getting enormous money, to the tune of billions of billions of rupees and filling the coffers of the Government with gold.

So, your Government will get enriched. On the other hand, the most part of Tamil Nadu Cauvery Delta, the granary of Asia, will become a desert. We will become another **. The future generation will become refugees with begging bowls.

Therefore, I emphatically urge the Government of India to give up this project and stop forthwith the activities of Vedanta and ONGC. Otherwise, the people of Tamil Nadu will rise in revolt against this dangerous move of the Central Government.**

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

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

** Not Recorded.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): 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.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No warning can be given in the House. That is number one. Number two, Shri Vaiko, you have gone in high speed, and you have made your point. Members should always confine to the issue and then, at the end, say 'this is the suggestion or this is the demand'. That is how we go about. Now, Shri Chunjibhai Kanjibhai Gohel. Time is not shown because he was not yet allotted a division. I am watching it. Reference to * should also be out of record.

Starting of fishing activities by the fishermen

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): माननीय सभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, क्योंकि आपने मुझे ज़ीरो-ऑवर में बोलने का मौका दिया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मैटर की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सर, मछली के एक्सपोर्ट की वजह से हम अपने देश के लिए बहुत सारा फॉरेन एक्सचेंज हर साल कमाते हैं और हर साल उसमें वृद्धि होती जा रही है। अब फिशिंग शुरू हो रही है। दिनांक 45 अगस्त से फिशिंग का काम शुरू हो जाएगा और तब मछुआरे अपनी बोट लेकर फिशिंग को जाएंगे। कभी फिशिंग 18 दिन की होती, कभी 15 दिन की होती है और कभी-कभी एक दिन की भी होती है। इस बारे में आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, क्योंकि आपके क्षेत्र में भी फिशिंग की एक्टिविटीज़ हैं। जब वे मछली पकड़ने जाते हैं, तो उनके पास पैसे नहीं होते हैं, इसलिए वे अपने घर के जेवरात वगैरह गिरवी रखकर और व्यापारी से पैसे लेकर फिशिंग के लिए जाते हैं।

महोदय, जब वे लोग फिशिंग से वापस आते हैं, तो वे अपना माल व्यापारी, यानी एक्सपोर्टर को दे देते हैं। एक्सपोर्टर्स को माल देने के बाद, उन्हें उनके माल का तुरन्त भुगतान नहीं होता है। उनसे पैसा मिलने में तीन-चार महीने तक लग जाते हैं। अगर उन्हें जल्दी और टाइम पर पैसे चाहिए, तो वे 7 प्रतिशत की कटिंग कराकर पैसे ले सकते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि मछुआरा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कास्ट है और देश के लिए फॉरेन एक्सचेंज दिलाने में उनका भी सहयोग है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी हर साल उनके लिए कुछ-न-कुछ सुविधाएं प्रदान करते रहते हैं। इसके कारण मछुआरे आज अपने पैरों पर खड़े हुए हैं। अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से गुजरात और प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि आप और प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बारे में इंटरवेंशन करें, जिससे मछुआरों को उनके माल का पैसा सात दिन में मिल जाए।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Need for O.B.C. Reservation in All-India Quota seats in
Central Government Institutions**

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak today. I rise today to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister, through this august House, an important concern regarding provision of 27 per cent reservation for Other Backward Classes in admission to the All-India Quota in the Under Graduate and Post Graduate courses in all medical colleges across the country.

Sir, I come from the land of Thanthai E.V.R. Periyar, *Perarignar Anna*, *Muthamizh Arignar* Dr. Kalaignar and *Thalapathi* M.K. Stalin. These tall stalwarts of the Dravidian movement toiled to create an egalitarian society, with social justice at its forefront. One of the instruments for securing social justice has been reservations for the historically oppressed class of society in educational institutions and Government employment.

Sir, the All-India Quota is nothing but seats in Central Government institutions besides the seats surrendered by colleges and universities under the State Governments as per the MCI regulations.

Sir, 15 per cent seats are surrendered in the undergraduate courses and 50 per cent seats are surrendered in the post-graduate courses both in private and Government colleges.

Sir, as per regulation 9 (IV) of the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000, the reservation of seats in medical colleges or institutions for respective categories shall be as per applicable laws prevailing in States/Union Territories. In Tamil Nadu, we have a total of 69 per cent reservation for OBCs, MBCs, SCs and STs. In this, OBC and MBC reservations total to about 50 per cent. Now, there exists a lacuna in the law. The medical colleges under the Central Government follow the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006. Under this Act, 27 per cent of reservations are provided to the OBCs. However, the Medical Counselling Committee headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, through which the admissions are done for the UG and PG courses, does not apply the Central Act to the State surrendered seats to the all-India quota. Similarly, the State laws on reservations are also not applied to these surrendered seats in the all-India quota. As a result, no OBC reservations are given in these seats. The net result is that all States are losing

OBC reservations in the seats surrendered by them to the all-India quota to the detriment of the OBC students.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion?

SHRI P. WILSON: This has led to a huge loss to the students of OBC, BC and MBC categories. In the recently concluded PG admissions, 8,137 seats were in the all-India quota. If 27 per cent seats were applied to these seats, 2,197 seats should have been allowed to the OBC candidates. However, shockingly, only 224 seats were allotted. This is because of the lacuna which I described. The hardship has been intensified by the recent Constitutional Amendment to EWS reservation. Our party has already stood against its reservation for upper class, since it is not in accordance...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI P. WILSON: Therefore, there is a...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a new Member. After the time is over, even if I keep quiet and you are making your point, that will not go on record. Please take note that it is automatic. That is why I was cautioning you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. WILSON: Sorry, Sir. Kindly permit me. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, it cannot be. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Sampatiya Uikey; not present. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Shwait Malik. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Please allow him, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will not go against the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not go against this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You also please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You persuade him, you are a senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should have guided him before time. In a discussion, I can allow beyond the time, but on this, it is not done.

Need to restrict overcharging by private schools

SHRI SHWAIT MALIK (Punjab): Sir, I demand for a strict policy to restrict overcharging by some private schools in Punjab. सर, यह बहुत अत्याचार हो रहा है, यह एक बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है। हम स्कूल को शिक्षा का मंदिर कहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप दो मिनट ही बोलिएगा, बाद में सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर जी हैं।

श्री श्वेत मलिक: कुछ लोगों ने स्कूल को एक दुकान बनाकर रख दिया है। इस दुकान के माध्यम से जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं, जो ट्रेडर्स हैं, वे स्कूल के प्रोफेशन में आ रहे हैं। उनका मकसद

शिक्षा देना नहीं, बल्कि पैसा कमाना है। सर, स्कूल में donations के नाम पर सबसे भारी donation ली जाती है। आज हर व्यक्ति लोन लेकर भी अपने बच्चे को पढ़ाना चाहता है, उसे उच्च शिक्षित करना चाहता है। मोदी जी ने लोगों को जो मोटिवेट किया है, यह सब उसके कारण है, पर ये जो प्राइवेट स्कूल्स हैं, ये उसका अलग-अलग platforms पर शोषण करते हैं। Donation के बाद इनकी बिल्डिंग फीस आ जाती है। उस बेचारे का तो घर बनता नहीं है, लेकिन इनकी एक के बाद एक कई स्कूलों की बिल्डिंग्स बन जाती हैं। उसके बाद बुक्स आ जाती हैं। वह जाकर कहीं से भी किताबें खरीदे, लेकिन ये उसे चार-चार गुणा अधिक मूल्य पर किताबें खरीदने के लिए बाध्य करते हैं, मजबूर करते हैं कि स्कूल से ही बुक्स मिलेंगी। Uniform दरज़ी को सिलनी हैं, वह uniform दरज़ी से मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन स्कूल में यह रूल बन जाता है कि uniform खरीदोगे, तो चार गुणा मूल्य पर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपका सुझाव क्या है? What is your demand?

श्री श्वेत मलिक: उसके बाद कभी ये tours के माध्यम से, कभी scientific labs के माध्यम से उसका खून तक चूसते हैं।

सर, मेरी यह डिमांड है कि throughout the country, basically इसकी सबसे ज्यादा जाँच करने की जरूरत है कि एक स्कूल के बाद इनके दस-दस स्कूल कैसे खुल जाते हैं? वे स्कूल बढ़ते जाते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Surendra Singh Nagar. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: सर, मेरी यह डिमांड है कि इस पर एक strict policy बने और उस policy के माध्यम से ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Your demand has gone on remand now. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SURESH GOPI (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Shwait Malik, you have to follow the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... When I caution you, you should understand. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान प्राइवेट स्कूलों की फीस वसूली की मनमानी की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, यदि 2005 से लेकर अब तक का आंकड़ा लें, तो लगभग 150 परसेंट की वृद्धि प्राइवेट स्कूलों की फीस में हुई है। इसके अलावा विभिन्न मदों पर, जिसके बारे में पूर्व साथी

ने बताया है, पैसा उगाहा जा रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 2018 में प्राइवेट स्कूलों को कंट्रोल करने के लिए एक कानून बनाया था, लेकिन उस कानून का उत्तर प्रदेश में आज तक अनुपालन नहीं हो पा रहा है। खास तौर से नोएडा, जो सबसे नजदीक का शहर है, वहाँ अभिभावक इस कानून का लाभ लेने के लिए आज दर-दर की ठोकरें खा रहे हैं। वे कभी DM से मिलते हैं, कभी DIS से मिलते हैं, लेकिन उनको इस कानून का संरक्षण नहीं मिल पा रहा है। आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मेरी request है कि वह देश में इन private schools की fees की मनमानी को रोकने के लिए कोई कानून बनाए, जिससे अभिभावकों और बच्चों को शोषण से बचाया जा सके। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद (कर्नाटक): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. सी. पी. ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): مہودے، می بھی خود کو مائے سدسے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے وشنے کے ساتھ سمبڈھ کرنا ہوں۔

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

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अनिल जैन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास (जम्मू-कश्मीर): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): 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.

SHRI SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

श्री सभापति: दोला सेन जी, आपको भी पि. भट्टाचार्य जी के साथ समय share करना पड़ेगा, इसलिए आप समय को ध्यान में रखिए।

Need to review decision to privatise Indian Ordnance Factories

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise this matter. The Indian Ordnance Factories Organisation is a family of 41 ordnance factories, 25 hospitals, 24 schools, and nine training institutes, with the Ordnance Factory Board, headquartered in Kolkata. It possesses the unique distinction of over 200 years experience in defence production. Indian ordnance factories is the oldest and largest industrial set up which functions under the Department of Defence Production of the Ministry of Defence.

It has been recently reported that the Government has decided to corporatise Indian ordnance factories which will eventually lead to its privatisation. To the best of my knowledge, the Government has not held any consultations with any stakeholders as well.

The ordnance factories form an integrated base for indigenous production of defence hardware and equipment, with the primary objective of self reliance in equipping the armed forces with state of the art battlefield equipments. They are regarded as the fourth pillar of the Indian defence apparatus. This is the oldest industrial organisation in India, employing nearly one lakh people through direct employment and another one lakh through indirect employment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand?

MS. DOLA SEN: The nation should not abdicate its role in such core and strategic areas. Therefore, I urge the Government to reconsider its decision to corporatize and privatise Indian Ordnance Factories, which is a national asset, in the greater interest of security and defence of our country. Our hon. Chief Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. You are a knowledgeable person, upcoming person...*(Interruptions)*... Two Members have given notice on the same subject.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, the NITI Aayog has clarified the high priority and low priority areas, based on national security. Now, Sir, the question is this. Do you not think that these disinvestments in the Ordnance Factories are dangerous for the security of the nation because all the products will go out of the factory? So, I urge upon the NITI Aayog to immediately reconsider this thing, and not allow any defence factory for privatization or give it to international organization for their own purpose. So, it has to be stopped.

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): 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.

Need for keeping river Ganga clean under 'Namami Gange' Project

सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय (छत्तीसगढ़): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ कि देश में 'नमामि गंगे एकीकृत मिशन' की शुरुआत हुई। गंगा हम सभी के लिए भारत की संस्कृति का प्रतीक है। भारत की संस्कृति बहुत समृद्धशाली रही है। अब्दुल जब्बार जी की कविता है,

"उमंगें भर दे जीवन में, उजाले कर दे जीवन में,
यह निर्मल नीर गंगा का।
लगा ले नयनों से कोई, तो ज्योति उसकी बढ़ जाए,
लगा ले भाल से कोई, मुकद्दर उसका बन जाए।

यह देश की गंगा की संस्कृति रही है। हम एक तरह से इस संस्कृति के पोषक रहे हैं। मैं भारत के प्रधान मंत्री माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को इस बात के लिए साधुवाद देती हूँ कि उन्होंने 2014 में 'नमामि गंगे' की शुरुआत की। सावन का यह पवित्र महीना चल रहा है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार ने 926 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा लागत से नमामि गंगे मिशन की शुरुआत की और उन्होंने इस मिशन को आगे बढ़ाया। बहुत जगहों पर गंगा स्वच्छ हुई है, लेकिन इसके लिए जनजागरण की आवश्यकता भी है, इसके साथ-साथ गंगा को अविरल रूप में संरक्षित करने की आवश्यकता भी है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यही मांग करती हूँ कि अविरल रूप में गंगा को संरक्षित करने के साथ-साथ, उसे स्वच्छ रखने के लिए सरकार एक जन-जागरण अभियान की शुरुआत भी करे, धन्यवाद।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Shortage of hearse vans in hospitals

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं अत्यंत कष्टकारी, हृदय विदारक और अमानवीय घटनाओं की तरफ सदन का, सरकार का और पूरे समाज का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हम सब जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में निरंतर सुधार हो रहा

है और विस्तार भी हो रहा है, लेकिन हम आज तक अस्पताल में मृत होने वाले शवों के निस्तारण के संबंध में कोई ठोस योजना नहीं बना पाए हैं। आए दिन देश के विभिन्न भागों से ऐसी खबरें आती हैं कि गरीब लोग, जो किसी तरीके से अस्पताल में इलाज के लिए पहुंच जाते हैं या उनके परिजन उन्हें पहुंचा देते हैं, लेकिन वहां अगर उनकी मृत्यु हो जाती है, तो कोई शव को अपने कंधे पर डाल कर, दस-दस किलो मीटर तक पैदल ले जाता है, कोई साइकिल के कैरियर पर, एक मृत पशु की तरह लाद कर ले जाता है और कोई मोटर साइकिल में बांध कर ले जाता है। एक स्थिति तो ऐसी आई, जिसने हम सबकी संवेदनाओं को झकझोर कर रख दिया। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसी घटनाओं के प्रति हम सभी को संवेदनशील होना ही चाहिए। ओडिशा में एक व्यक्ति अपने रिश्तेदार के मृत शव को तोड़-मरोड़ कर, हड्डियां तोड़ कर, एक गठरी बांध कर, अपने सिर पर रख कर लेकर गया।

पिछले दिनों ओडिशा के कालाहांडी जिले से यह सूचना आई थी, जिसकी तस्वीरें और वीडियोज़ हम सबने देखे थे। उस समय बहरीन के बादशाह, Shaikh Hamad Isa Al Khalifa ने उस मृतक के परिजनों को 9 लाख रुपये की मदद भेजी। हम सब जानते हैं कि विदेशी मदद के नियम हैं, FERA हैं, एफसीआरए हैं और जाने क्या-क्या है, इसलिए मुझे नहीं पता कि वह मदद उस तक पहुंची या नहीं पहुंची। उसकी इस स्थिति को देख कर और सुन कर मैं बहुत शर्मसार हुआ और मैं मानता हूं कि मेरे देश के सभी लोगों को इस स्थिति पर शर्मसार होना चाहिए कि एक विदेशी बादशाह और विदेश के नेता मृत लोगों के शवों को ले जाने वालों की मदद कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं इस अवसर पर ओडिशा के मुख्य मंत्री, माननीय नवीन पटनायक जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं और उनकी प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने मृत शवों को घर तक पहुंचाने का जिम्मा अपनी सरकार के ऊपर लिया है। उन्होंने इसके लिए 'महाप्रयाण योजना' के नाम से एक योजना शुरू की है। मेरा सुझाव है कि किसी प्राइवेट अस्पताल को लाइसेंस देते वक्त, यह सुनिश्चित होना चाहिए कि उस अस्पताल के अंदर कम-से-कम एक या दो वाहन ऐसे हों, जो मृत शवों को एक निश्चित दूरी तक पहुंचाने का काम करें या रेलवे स्टेशन तक पहुंचा कर आएं। सरकार को सरकारी अस्पतालों में यह काम बिल्कुल मुकम्मल तरीके से करना चाहिए।

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مائے سبھاپنی جی، می انتھت کشت کاری بردے

ودارک اور امانوٹھ گھٹناؤں کی طرف سدن کا، سرکار کا اور پورے سماج کا دھڑن
اکرشت کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ہم سب جانتے ہیں کہ ہمارے دیش میں سواستھ سہی اوں میں نرنتر
سدھار ہوربا ہے اور وستار بھی ہوربا ہے، لیکن ہم آج تک اسپتال میں مردہ لاشوں کے
نستارن کے سمبندھ میں کوئی ٹھوس عوجنا نہی بنا پائے ہیں۔ آئے دن دیش کے مختلف
حصوں سے اسی خبری آئی ہے کہ غریب لوگ، جو کسری طریقے سے اسپتال میں علاج
کے لئے پہنچ جاتے ہیں ان کے پرچن انہی پہنچا دیتے ہیں، لیکن وہاں اگر ان کی موت
ہو جاتی ہے، تو کوئی لاش کو اپنے کندھے پر ڈال کر، دس دس کلومٹر تک پھل لے جاتا
ہے، کوئی سائیکل کے کئی پر، ایک مردہ جانور کی طرح لاد کر لے جاتا ہے اور کوئی
موٹر سائیکل میں باندھ کر لے جاتا ہے۔

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

ایک استہدیٰ تو اصری آئی، جس نے ہم سب کی سمونناؤں کو جھنجھوڑ کر رکھ دی
میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اصری گھٹناؤں کے پردی ہم سبھی کو سمونشیل ہونا ہی چاہیے۔ اڈٹھ
میں ایک شخص اپنے رشتہ دار کی مردہ لاش کو توڑ مروڑ کر، ہڈی توڑ کر، ایک
گھٹری باندھ کر، اپنے سر پر رکھ کر لے کر گئی

پچھلے دنوں اڈٹھ کے کالا بانڈی ضلع سے یہ خبر آئی تھی، جس کی
تصویٰ اور وٹھیز ہم سب نے دیکھے تھے۔ اس وقت بحری کے بادشاہ شیخ حمد بن
اعصری الخلیفہ نے اس مردے کے گھر والوں کو نو لاکھ روپے کی مدد بھیجی۔ ہم سب
جانتے ہیں کہ ودیشی مدد کے قانون ہیں، پھی ے ہیں، ایف سی آر۔ اے۔ ہے اور جانے ال
کٹیکٹ ہے، اس لئے مجھے نہیں پتہ کہ وہ مدد اس تک پہنچی لی نہیں پہنچی، اس کی اس
حالت کو دیکھ کر اور سن کر میں بہت شرمسار ہوا اور میں ماننا ہوں کہ میں ے دیش
کے سبھی لوگوں کو اس حالت پر شرمسار ہونا چاہئے کہ ایک ودیشی بادشاہ اور ودیش
کے ریٹا مردہ لوگوں کی لاشوں کو لے جانے والوں کی مدد کر رہے ہیں۔

مہودے، میں اس موقع پر اوڈٹھ کے مکھی منتری، مائے نوی پٹٹانک جی کو
دھنیا دینا چاہتا ہوں اور ان کی پرشسا کرنا چاہتا ہوں، جنہوں نے مردہ لاشوں کو گھر
تک پہنچانے کا ذمہ اپری سرکار کے اوپر لٹا ہے۔ انہوں نے اس کے لئے 'مہا پرٹن
یجنا' کے نام سے ایک یجنا شروع کی ہے۔ میں سبھاؤ ہے کہ کسری پرائیٹ اسپتال
کو لائسنس دینے وقت، یہ یجنا ہونا چاہئے کہ اس اسپتال کے اندر کم سے کم ایک لی دو
واہن اصرے ہوں، جو مردہ لاشوں کو ایک نشچت دوری تک پہنچانے کا کام کریں ال
رٹھے اسٹیشن تک پہنچا کر آئے۔ سرکار کو سرکاری اسپتالوں میں یہ کام بالکل مکمل
طریقے سے کرنا چاہئے۔

(ختم شد)

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद, आपने अच्छा मैटर उठाया है।

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

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिम बंगाल): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद (कर्नाटक): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب محمد علی خان (آندھراپردیش): سر، میں بھی ماننیی सदسے کے ذریعہ اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈ کرنا ہوں۔

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

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

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

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

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

श्री प्रशांत नन्दा (ओडिशा): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Problems being faced by sportspersons in rural areas across the country

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेल प्रतिभाओं में आगे बढ़ने की बहुत अधिक संभावनाएं हैं, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि संसाधनों के अभाव में, किसान परिवारों और गांवों से आने वाले लड़के-लड़कियां वहीं तक सिमट कर रह जाते हैं। वे आगे नहीं बढ़ पाते हैं।

गत् वर्ष, मेरठ जिले के पास ही एक कलीना गांव है, जहां के बहुत छोटे-से किसान परिवार का लड़का, सौरभ चौधरी, एशियाड खेलों में गोल्ड मैडल जीत कर लाया और देश का गौरव बढ़ाने का काम किया। मैं मेरठ के सरधना विधान सभा क्षेत्र से एमएलए रहा हूँ, वहीं नज़दीक में एक सिवाया गांव है, जहां का एक लड़का, सारदुल विहान एशियाड खेलों में रजत पदक जीत कर आया है और उसने देश का नाम रोशन करने का काम किया है।

मान्यवर, दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि वहां पर शॉर्टगन शूटिंग रेंज के लिए साजो-सामान और उचित मशीनें नहीं हैं और न ही उनके पास दिल्ली आने-जाने के लिए कोई उचित साधन है। वहां की लड़कियां भी बहुत प्रतिभाशाली हैं। मेरे गांव के पास ही एक सिसौली गांव है, जहां से अलका तोमर, कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स में गोल्ड मैडल जीत कर लाई थीं। अभी भी वहां कई और लड़कियां नेशनल लेवल पर खेल रही हैं, लेकिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की इन लड़कियों के लिए न तो कोई अलग अखाड़ा है और न ही अभ्यास करने के लिए साधन हैं। शूटिंग वाले लड़के, जो स्वर्ण पदक और रजत पदक जीतकर आए हैं, उनके पास भी शॉर्टगन शूटिंग के लिए कोई साधन-सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि वह मेरठ में शॉर्ट गन शूटिंग रेंज की सभी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराये तथा लड़कियों के लिए अलग से कुश्तियों के अभ्यास के लिए अखाड़ा बनाने की व्यवस्था करे।

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar.

SHRI G. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar.

Provision of citizenship for Tamil immigrant, refugees from Sri Lanka

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGOVAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in accordance with Lal Bahadur Shastri -Srimavo Bandaranaike Agreement, 1964 called as Indo-Ceylon Agreement, 1964, it was agreed that 5,25,000 Indians living in Sri Lanka should be repatriated to India. Until 1981, 2,80,000 Indians had repatriated to India, but beyond 1981, these Indian Tamils living in Sri Lanka were not naturalised when they came back. They were kept in the camps. They were suffering in the camps. It was against the agreement. Now, they are living with the refuges. So, they should be naturalised. The Government should take into account all these people who have come under this Agreement and who are kept in the refugee camps. They should be naturalised. Sir, further, these refugees who had come in the year 1983-84, most of the original refuges had died and their families and their children are living in the camps. Their future is bleak. The Government should consider on humanitarian grounds that the small kids born in India could not study, could not have a good future and the State Government is maintaining these camps and spending money on these camps. If they are also naturalised, the Government expenditure will be reduced and they will also have a good future. The Government should consider this. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Was there a recommendation from Tamil Nadu State?

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGOVAN: No, Sir, this is my..

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am just trying to find out whether there is a recommendation from the Tamil Nadu State.

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGOVAN: Sir, the Tamil Nadu Government had not assessed that. They have not gone into the record.

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: Sir, what he says is not correct. They are known as repatriates, not refugees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You can't answer him, Balasubramoniyanni.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri T. K. S. Elangovan.

Need to increase limit of creamy layer for OBCs

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, सरकारी नौकरियों में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के लिए 8 सितम्बर, 1993 को प्रथम बार मलाईदार पर्त की आय सीमा 1 लाख रुपये वार्षिक निर्धारित की गयी थी और प्रावधान यह किया गया था कि प्रत्येक तीसरे वर्ष मलाईदार पर्त की आय सीमा संशोधित की जायेगी। इस हिसाब से प्रत्येक तीसरे वर्ष अर्थात् 1996 से 2017 तक 8 बार मलाईदार पर्त की आय सीमा निर्धारित होनी चाहिए थी।

मान्यवर, किसी एक चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी की नियुक्ति 1992 में होते समय उसका सालाना वेतन 42,000/- रुपये प्रतिवर्ष था। 1997 से 2017 तक 3 वेतन आयोगों की सिफारिशों के कारण उसका कुल वेतन 72,000 रुपये मासिक, अर्थात् 8,64,000 रुपये वार्षिक हो गया। दूसरे, जो कर्मचारी 1992 में क्लर्क पद पर नियुक्त हुआ, 3 वेतन आयोगों की सिफारिशों और 27 साल की सेवा के बाद, कुल वेतन-भत्ते सहित उसकी आमदनी 1,50,000 रुपये मासिक, अर्थात् 18,00,000 वार्षिक हो गयी।

मान्यवर, मलाईदार पर्त की आय सीमा मात्र 8 लाख रुपये वार्षिक होने के कारण चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों तथा क्लर्कों तक के बच्चे आरक्षण का लाभ नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, इसलिए मैं सरकार से माँग करता हूँ, प्रबल माँग करता हूँ कि मलाईदार पर्त की आय सीमा में प्रत्येक 3 वर्ष के आधार पर अब तक कुल 8 संशोधन होने थे, परन्तु अभी तक केवल 4 संशोधन ही हुए हैं, अतः 1992 के बाद प्रत्येक 3 वर्ष के आधार पर मलाईदार पर्त की आय सीमा की समीक्षा की जाए, जिसे वर्तमान समय से प्रभावी माना जाए।

दूसरे, उक्त समीक्षा के आधार पर मलाईदार पर्त की आय सीमा को 8 लाख रुपये से बढ़ा कर 20 लाख रुपये किया जाए, जिससे अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के अति अल्प आय वर्ग के बच्चों को शिक्षण संस्थानों में दाखिला तथा नौकरियों में न्यायोचित लाभ मिल सके। जय हिन्द, जय भारत!

Urgent need to protect India's coastal areas due to rising Mean Sea Levels

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, India has 7,500 kms. long coastline, extending over nine States. Protecting our coastal areas is of paramount importance, both from livelihood and ecological security point of view. Sea levels are rising globally. And, in some parts of the country, particularly West Bengal, the increase is well above the global average and Sundarbans Delta is under severe stress.

A Coastal Regulation Zone Notification was issued in 1991. Sir, twenty years later, after extensive public consultations in all coastal States, a new Coastal Zone Notification was announced. This had been widely welcomed. But, a few months back, this was diluted significantly and the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2018, was made

public. This Notification will have an adverse impact on coastal ecology and the interests of traditional communities dependent on fishing for their livelihood. Real estate developers and construction companies will gain, but at what environmental cost?

I urge the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to abandon its overriding emphasis on commercial development of coastal areas and stand up for what it is supposed to stand up for, namely the protection of environment.

Sir, as far as Sundarbans is concerned, it is suffering not only because of high rate of sea level rise, but also because of the reduced downstream transport of sediment which has been attributed to construction of Farakka Barrage. This is having an adverse impact on Bihar as well.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Jal Shakti as to what is his position on the issue of de-silting of Farakka Barrage. In addition, ecosystems know no political boundaries and hence India and Bangladesh must have a joint programme for the protection of Sundarbans.

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of my colleague, Shri Jairam Ramesh.

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of Shri Jairam Ramesh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. By properly utilising the time, you can convey the full message. This is the lesson we have to understand through his presentation.

**Need to open higher educational institutes in Mandla
Constituency of Madhya Pradesh**

श्रीमती सम्पतिया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद। मेरे अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्र मण्डला में 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा आबादी अनुसूचित जनजाति और अति पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों की है। आजादी के 7 दशक बीत जाने के बाद भी, आज तक वहां कोई Medical College या Engineering College जैसी उच्च शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं है। उस क्षेत्र के बच्चों में अच्छी प्रतिभा है, लेकिन जब उनके उच्च शिक्षा ग्रहण करने का सवाल आता है तो उन्हें महानगरों की तरफ जाना पड़ता है। महानगरों में भेजने के कारण उनके पालकों को अतिरिक्त आर्थिक बोझ उठाना पड़ता है। हमारे यहां कई ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जहां आदिवासी लोग बहुतायत में

हैं - उदाहरण के लिए मण्डला, डिण्डौरी, उमरिया, शहडोल, अनूपपुर, बालाघाट जैसे क्षेत्रों में आज तक कोई Medical College नहीं बना है। मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहती हूँ कि उस क्षेत्र के लोगों की स्वास्थ्य-सुविधाओं और उच्च शिक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहाँ एक Medical College तथा एक Engineering College अविलम्ब खोला जाए जिससे लोगों को स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं मिल सकें। मध्य प्रदेश के तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री, श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान ने मण्डला जिले को जैविक खेती के अंतर्गत लाने की घोषणा की थी। उस क्षेत्र के तमाम निवासियों और कृषकों की ओर से मैं इस सदन में निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि मण्डला में तुरन्त एक कृषि महाविद्यालय भी खोला जाए, ताकि इलाके में खेती को बढ़ावा मिले और कृषकों की आमदनी में बढ़ोतरी हो सके, धन्यवाद।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Illegal mining across the country

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगी कि जो आज के दिन देश भर में अवैध खनन हो रहे हैं, उससे हमारे प्राकृतिक संसाधन एकदम नष्ट होते जा रहे हैं। सर, पिछले कुछ सालों में हमने देखा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट और एनजीटी ने इसका संज्ञान लिया है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद केसेज बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक केसेज बेशक बढ़ते हों, लेकिन conviction rate बहुत ही कम है। इस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक हरियाणा में केवल 9 प्रतिशत conviction rate है। सर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने बार-बार कहा है कि हरियाणा में जो हिमालय की तलहटी है, वहाँ पर illegal mining बहुत ज्यादा चल रही है, खास करके मेरी constituency, जहाँ से मैंने चुनाव लड़ा था, पंचकूला, अंबाला, यमुनानगर और इसके अलावा भिवानी, महेन्द्रगढ़, सोनीपत, सब जगह अवैध खनन बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन यहाँ पर कोई एक्शन नहीं हो रहा है। अभी 17 जुलाई को भी एक अखबार में फोटो तक छापी गई कि किस तरह से यमुना के बेड में illegal mining हो रही है। वहाँ पर मशीनरी खड़ी है, लेकिन इतना संरक्षण है political भी और प्रशासनिक भी कि कोई केस रजिस्टर नहीं होता है और कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। इससे बहुत ज्यादा serious environmental degradation हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि आप satellite imagery के द्वारा इस पर ध्यान दें कि क्या हो रहा है। सरकार को इसको गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, शैलजा जी। डा. विकास महात्मे।

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि National Geographic Report के अनुसार भारत में जो कंस्ट्रक्शन होता है, उसमें जो सैंड या रेत लगती है, उसकी सबसे ज्यादा खपत चीन के बाद भारत में होती है। यहाँ पर बहुत ज्यादा

सैंड लगती है। इसके कारण सैंड या रेत का बहुत तेजी से खनन हो रहा है और वह खनन illegal तरीके से हो रहा है। इसकी वजह से environment का degradation होना, नदियों का सूख जाना, ये सब परेशानी बढ़ रही है। इसके साथ ही यदि हम राष्ट्रीय घरेलू उत्पाद पर विचार करते हैं, तो यह पाते हैं कि 2005 में कंस्ट्रक्शन जो 7.4 परसेंट था, वह 2019 में बढ़ कर 13 परसेंट हो गया है यानी कंस्ट्रक्शन काफी बढ़ रहा है। इसके कारण सैंड की डिमांड ज्यादा हो रही है और सप्लाई कम हो रही है। इस तरह से जो गैर-कानूनी तरीके से उत्खनन कर रहे हैं, इससे सैंड माफिया तैयार हो रहे हैं और यह काफी स्टेड्स में शुरू हो गया है। जो भी अधिकारी इनको रोकते हैं या गांव वाले लोग इनको रोकते हैं, तो उनके ऊपर ये attack करते हैं और कभी-कभी इसमें अधिकारियों का मर्डर तक हुआ है। यह बंद होना चाहिए, कम होना चाहिए। इसके लिए मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि सैंड या रेत जिस काम के लिए यूज कर रहे हैं, जैसे कंस्ट्रक्शन के लिए इसका यूज करते हैं, हमें इसका कोई alternative निकालना चाहिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप conclude कीजिए।

डा. विकास महात्मे: सर, हमें इसका कोई alternative निकालना चाहिए, जैसे खदान की धूल है, fly ash है, ऐसे alternatives ढूंढ़ करके हमें इनका उपयोग करना चाहिए, ऐसा मुझे लगता है।

श्री सभापति: श्री राजमणि पटेल। कृपया समय का ध्यान रखें, समय का सदुपयोग करें।

Need to extend the Bansagar Irrigation Project in Madhya Pradesh till Loni Dam

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं मध्य प्रदेश की बाणसागर सिंचाई योजना की जल बहाव योजना को लोनी बांध सूती तक जोड़ने के संबंध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। यह ऐसे क्षेत्र के लिए योजना है, जहां अधिकांश पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग रहते हैं, दलित-आदिवासी रहते हैं। वहां सिंचाई की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। वहां पर मात्र केवल यही सिंचाई की सुविधा है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश की बाणसागर सिंचाई योजना का जो पानी टोन्स हायडल प्रोजेक्ट, सिरमौर में विद्युत उत्पादन हेतु गिराया जाता है और विद्युत उत्पादन के बाद जो बेकार पानी बह जाता है, उसके उपयोग के लिए, किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए यह बाणसागर जल बहाव योजना बनाई गई थी। पूर्व में निर्धारित जो योजना थी, उसकी जो डीपीआर बनाई गई थी, उसमें रीवा जिले के त्योंथर तहसील के लोनी बांध सूती में पानी पहुंचा कर करीब 40 गांवों के किसानों की जमीन की सिंचाई होने का लक्ष्य था, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि पूर्व निर्धारित नक्शे में परिवर्तन करके बहाव योजना को लोनी बांध सूती के 3 किलोमीटर पहले ही रोक दिया गया है। सभापति महोदय, इसके लिए तर्क दिया गया कि सिंचाई का रकबा पूरा हो गया है और इसमें कॉस्ट चार करोड़ रुपए ज्यादा आएगी। इस वजह से उसे बंद कर दिया गया। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि लोनी बांध सूख चुका है, आस-पास के 40 गांवों के किसान सूखे के संकट से जूझ रहे हैं, जहाँ जल स्तर गिरने से पेयजल का भी संकट पैदा हो गया है। माननीय सभापति

महोदय, वर्ष 2014 में लोनी बाँध के गहरीकरण और जीर्णोद्धार के लिए टेंडर निकाला गया था, जिसके लिए 1 करोड़ 29 लाख रुपए का प्रावधान था, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से केवल यही टेंडर कैंसिल हुआ। बाकी दूसरे टेंडर मंजूर हो गए, वहाँ काम भी हुआ, लेकिन इस पर अभी तक पुनर्विचार नहीं किया गया है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदन और माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों के हित को देखते हुए बहाव योजना को पूर्व निर्धारित नक्शे के अनुसार बढ़ाकर लोनी बाँध सूती से जोड़ा जाए। अगर चार करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता हो, तो स्वीकृति दी जाए। उसके साथ ही लोनी बाँध का गहरीकरण कर उसके माध्यम से किसानों को सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाए। सभापति महोदय, सरकार की मंशा है कि लागत भले ही अधिक आए, लेकिन किसानों को अधिक-से-अधिक सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराना है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर त्वरित कार्रवाई की जाए।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद, श्री राजमणि पटेल जी। श्री आर. के. सिन्हा।

Continuous apathy towards Bhojpuri language

श्री आर. के. सिन्हा (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का और सरकार का ध्यान भोजपुरी भाषा के प्रति हो रही उपेक्षा की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। भोजपुरी लगभग 1000 वर्ष पुरानी भाषा है, जिसे दो दर्जन से ज्यादा देशों और इस देश के लगभग सभी प्रांतों में 20 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा लोग बोलते हैं। इसकी संस्कृति, इसका लोक-संगीत इससे बहुत ज्यादा जुड़े हुए हैं। भाषा वैज्ञानिक प्रो. जी.एन. देवी ने एक रिसर्च के बाद लिखा है कि भोजपुरी वर्तमान दौर में दुनिया की सबसे तेज़ी से बढ़ने वाली भाषा के रूप में उभरी है। मॉरिशस सरकार ने वर्ष 2011 में भोजपुरी को संवैधानिक मान्यता दी है और अभी मॉरिशस के सभी 250 सरकारी स्कूलों में भोजपुरी के पठन-पाठन की व्यवस्था की गई है। मॉरिशस सरकार की पहल पर ही भोजपुरी की 'गीत-गवर्नर्स' को विश्व यूनेस्को द्वारा सांस्कृतिक विरासत का दर्जा दिया गया है। मैं यह बताना चाहूँगा कि मॉरिशस सरकार के इस प्रस्ताव को 160 देशों ने अनुमोदित किया कि भोजपुरी की 'गीत गवर्नर्स' को विरासत का दर्जा दिया जाए। इन 160 देशों में भारत भी शामिल था।

सभापति महोदय, भोजपुरी की संवैधानिक मान्यता के प्रश्न पर संसद में वर्ष 1969 से ही सवाल उठ रहे हैं। सर्वप्रथम, वर्ष 1969 में चौथी लोक सभा में माननीय सांसद भोगेन्द्र झा जी ने प्राइवेट मेंबर बिल के रूप में इस प्रश्न को संसद में उठाया था। वर्ष 1969 से लेकर आज तक संसद में भोजपुरी की संवैधानिक मान्यता पर 18 बार निजी विधेयक पेश किए जा चुके हैं। इसके अलावा अनेकों बार स्पेशल मेशन, कई बार ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के जरिए और अनेकों बार शून्यकाल के दौरान भी इस मुद्दे को संसद में उठाया गया है। अपने दस साल के शासन में पिछली यूपीए सरकार ने पाँच बार संसद में विभिन्न अवसरों पर भोजपुरी को आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करने का आश्वासन दिया था।

श्री सभापति: आर. के. सिन्हा जी। प्लीज़।

श्री आर. के. सिन्हा: सर, मैं पूरा कर रहा हूँ। तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री ने सदन के पटल पर यहाँ तक कहा था कि "हम रऊआ सभे ने भावना के समझत बानी", लेकिन इस भावना को अभी तक समझा नहीं गया। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि जिस भोजपुरी को बोलने वाले 50 से ज्यादा सांसद चुनकर आए हैं, उस भाषा को मान्यता दी जाए।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Need to establish a Heroes Gallery in J.N.U.

DR. D. P. VATS (Haryana): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to bring to the notice of the House that elite institutions of Armed Forces like National Defence Academy, Army Cadet College and many other colleges are affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Thereby, the students passing out from these institutions simultaneously become the alumni of JNU. Therefore, Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir through you, I want to request the hon. HRD Minister to establish a Heroes Gallery in JNU consisting of photographs of all the martyrs and awardees with their citations. This will inculcate the spirit of sacrifice and dedication amongst the students as well as sensitize them about Armed Forces. This will also inspire and motivate them to join the Armed Forces.

As on today, the situation is that people are not so aware about the Armed Forces' ranks and their awards. *Param Vir Chakra* —today, in fact, it is *Kargil Vijay Diwas* —is second to *Bharat Ratna*. But people are not aware of it. My suggestion and request is that JNU, as such, is a very active campus and this will go a long way in inculcating nationalism amongst masses and students. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Vats, you must be aware that War Memorial —where we have all *Param Vir Chakra* awardees, their story —is there near India Gate. Just for information. I am not suggesting that it should not be set up in JNU.

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री संभाजी छत्रपति (नाम-निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

Adulteration in food products leading to serious diseases

डा. संजय सिंह (असम): माननीय महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं सदन का ध्यान इस देश में फैली अत्यंत गंभीर बीमारी कैंसर की तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ, जिसके कारण श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर, श्री नेल्सन मंडेला, श्री राजेश खन्ना, श्री स्टीव जॉब्स जैसी तमाम विभूतियों ने अपनी जान गँवाई है। आँकड़े बताते हैं कि इस देश में पुरुषों में पाँच में से एक और महिलाओं में छः में से एक इस बीमारी से पीड़ित हैं। इस बीमारी से लगभग 26,000 लोग रोज मरते हैं। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने भारत सरकार को एक advisory भी जारी की है कि यह खतरनाक बीमारी प्रदूषण, पेस्टिसाइड के प्रयोग, प्रोसेस्ड फूड और दूध में मिलावट के कारण पैदा हो रही है और अगर यह बीमारी नहीं रोकी गई, तो वर्ष 2025 तक देश की लगभग 87 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या इस बीमारी से पीड़ित होगी।

श्री सभापति: संजय जी, आपने Food Adulteration के बारे में नोटिस दिया है।

डा. संजय सिंह: सर, मैं वही बोल रहा हूँ।

श्री सभापति: अगले हफ्ते मैं कैंसर के बारे में Short Duration Discussion allow करने वाला हूँ, इसलिए आप अपने विषय पर ज्यादा बोलिए।

डा. संजय सिंह: माननीय महोदय, इसी वजह से यह बीमारी होती है, इसीलिए मैं इसको quote कर रहा हूँ। महोदय, अपने देश में दूध का उत्पादन 15 करोड़ लीटर होता है, जबकि उसकी खपत 84 से 85 करोड़ लीटर तक होती है। आज मार्केट में जो तमाम तरह के दूध उपलब्ध हैं, उनमें कोई यूरिया मिलाकर बेच रहा है अथवा कोई कुछ अन्य चीज़ मिलाकर बेच रहा है और इस देश में यह बीमारी फैला रहा है।

माननीय महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन है कि इसके लिए किसी-न-किसी रूप में जागरूकता अभियान चलाया जाए और इसके लिए प्रदेश सरकारों को यह निर्देश हो कि दोषियों को कठोरतम दंड देकर इस मिलावट को रोका जाए, अन्यथा आप आँकड़े देख रहे हैं कि देश की कितनी दुर्दशा होने वाली है, धन्यवाद।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate ourselves with it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please send the slip.

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

KUMARI SELJA (HARYANA): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH (Karnataka): Sir, I also would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

**Need for restoration of Research Extension Centre of Central Silk Board,
Sonebhadra, Uttar Pradesh**

श्री राम शकल (नाम-निर्देशित): सभापति जी, जनपद-सोनभद्र, उत्तर प्रदेश के केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड की तसर अनुसंधान प्रसार केन्द्र की इकाई राबट्सगंज में स्थापित है। उक्त इकाई को केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड द्वारा बन्द किए जाने का निर्णय लिया गया है, जो न्यायोचित नहीं है। जनपद-सोनभद्र, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के रेशम विभाग द्वारा 23 रेशम फार्म्स स्थापित हैं, जिनका कुल क्षेत्रफल 1,200 एकड़ है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जंगल क्षेत्र में भी लगभग 500 एकड़ में जहाँ अर्जुन/आसन के पेड़ बहुतायत में हैं, उनमें विभाग द्वारा कीटपालन का कार्य कराया जा रहा है, जिनसे आदिवासी एवं अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के 800-1,000 परिवार अपना जीविकोपार्जन करते हैं। साथ ही, जनपद में विभागीय एवं व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र में 15 बीजागार स्थापित हैं, जिनमें कीटाणु उत्पादन के समय नियमित परीक्षण एवं कीटपालन के समय नियमित भ्रमण बीमारियों से बचाव की जानकारी देते हुए अनुसंधान प्रसार केन्द्र के वैज्ञानिक उपरोक्त कार्यों में अपना सहायनीय योगदान दे रहे हैं। जनपद में 4 महिला समूहों द्वारा नियमित धागाकरण का कार्य किया जा रहा है, जिसे बढ़ाये जाने की आवश्यकता है। जनपद-सोनभद्र नीति आयोग द्वारा आकांक्षा जनपद घोषित है, ऐसे में वहाँ के कार्यों को अधिक बढ़ाए जाने की आवश्यकता है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ram Shakalji, your time is over, please.

श्री राम शकल: अतः मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र को बनाए रखा जाए।

OBSERVATIONS BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time over, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... We would take it up on Monday. Hon. Members, I have to inform the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... करना क्या है? सदन के इतिहास में maximum Zero Hour notice इस समय हो रहे हैं, आप एक बार study कीजिए। मैं एक विषय के बारे में सभी सदस्यों को थोड़ा जागरूक करना चाहता हूँ। What happened yesterday has pained me. It has pained the people of the country also. There are children in the gallery too. I don't want to elaborate on that. We should see to it that such situations and such scenes are avoided in future. For the clarification of Members, new Members as well as old Members, I would like to reiterate and repeat what has been said by the Deputy Chairman yesterday. There has to be clarity that if any Bill originating from the other House is taken up in this House and if any Member wants to move amendments, if amendments are proposed, then those amendments and Bills would be taken up together for discussion. That has been the practice in the House since long. I do not want to quote all those instances and dates where successive Chairmen have given a ruling and the House has followed the same. They would be taken up first after discussion and then, there would be voting on amendments. If the amendments are carried out, to refer it to the Select Committee, then there is no meaning in having voting on the Bill. If the amendment is negatived, then there would be voting on the Bill also. This has been the tradition. That has to be understood by all and everybody should respect that. In future also we may have such situations.

Another thing was brought to my notice, which is again not a healthy thing. Once the voting process starts, whether electronic voting or by slips or, like it happened in the other House, standing—I do not want standing and voting; We have elders here, it won't look nice making Members to stand and count the votes and then, if there is some problem, asking them to stand up again—in such a situation, nobody from this, that or any side is expected to move to any other place and talk to Members. This is once the voting process starts. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, Seljaji, I am making some observations. It could be anybody for that matter. That too, people in authority must be more careful. Even individual Members are not supposed to move this side or that side and go and talk to them. If they want to talk to any Member, they are at liberty to talk to them before the voting process starts and, that too, preferably outside the House. We have a lot of time. We can discuss.

I have been making observations in the House from time to time. Not just during

voting but even during normal times, Members coming from one side, going to the Minister, or somebody from that side going to the other side and trying to talk to others and then, move from the back benches to the front benches, these scenes are not good because live telecast is going on. So, I would once again request all Members to follow the decorum and maintain standards in the House so that the prestige and image of the House could be further enhanced. This is guidance for future only. Now, Question Hour. Question No. 361. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, you must reprimand the hon. Ministers who were ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Deputy Leader was himself... ...(*Interruptions*)...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I would like to request that the footage should be examined. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Yes, we agree. ...(*Interruptions*)...

KUMARI SELJA: We support that suggestion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Yes, yes. You came from that side to this side. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, they must be reprimanded. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: किसी को इजाज़त नहीं है। ...(*Interruptions*)...

KUMARI SELJA: We support that suggestion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Yes. It should be examined. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am also agreeing. You came from there. You started it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Contributory pension scheme for farmers**

The Questioner was absent.

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

- (a) the steps being taken to double the farmers' income by 2022;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government would be giving ₹ 3,000 each to all farm landholders under a contributory pension scheme;
- (c) if so, whether Government is aware that many of the farm landholders in the country are absentee farmers, meaning that actual farmers are not entitled to this scheme; and
- (d) if so, in what manner Government would ensure that the income of actual farmers and not just that of absentee landholders is increased?

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

Statement

(a) The Government had constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee in April, 2016 to examine issues relating to "Doubling of Farmers Income (DFI)" and recommend strategies to achieve the same. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government in September, 2018. 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 alongwith Governance and structural reforms have been made by the DFI Committee.

The Government has constituted an Empowered Body for implementation and monitoring of the recommendations of the DFI Committee. Various initiatives already taken on the recommendation of DFI Committee are placed in the Annexure. (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Government has approved Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-dhan Yojana, a pension scheme for all land holding 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 monthly contribution by eligible farmers in the age group of 18-40 years, with a matching contribution by the Government of India. Payment of a minimum fixed pension of ₹3,000/- per month to the enrolled farmers starts on their attaining the age of 60 years. The scheme is for land holding farmers only. There is another scheme of the Ministry of Labour named Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan Dhan where in non land holding farmers can be benefitted.

Annexure

Various initiatives already taken on the recommendation of DFA Committee:—

- (i) Initiating market reforms through the State Governments.
- (ii) Encouraging contract farming through the State Governments by promulgating of Model Contract Farming Act.
- (iii) Launch of e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic online trading platform.
- (iv) Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be optimized.
- (v) "Per drop more crop" initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged for optimal utilization of water.
- (vi) "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)" under which organic farming is being promoted.
- (vii) Under "Har Medh Par Ped". agro forestry is being promoted. With the amendment of Indian Forest Act, 1927, Bamboo has been removed from the definition of trees. A restructured National Bamboo Mission has been launched in the year 2018 to promote bamboo plantation on non-forest Government as well as private land with emphasis on value addition and product development.
- (viii) Giving a major boost for the farmers income, the Government has approved the increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif and Rabi crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production.

- (ix) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)'. The scheme is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce as announced in the Union Budget for 2018. This is an unprecedented step taken by Government of India to protect the farmers' income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.
- (x) Bee keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.
- (xi) Rashtriya Gokul Mission to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines and to make milk production more remunerative to the farmers.
- (xii) National Livestock Mission to increase productivity and genetic improvement of livestock.
- (xiii) Foreseeing high potential in fisheries sector, a Blue Revolution with multi-dimensional activities mainly focusing on fisheries production, both inland and marine is being implemented.
- (xiv) The Government has approved for giving the facility of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to the farmers practicing animal husbandry and fisheries related activities and has also decided to extend the Interest Subvention Facilities to such categories of farmers.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 361. Shri Sanjay Seth; questioner absent.
...(Interruptions)... Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: महोदय, हरियाणा सरकार 60 वर्ष से ऊपर वाले सभी वृद्धजनों को 2,000 रुपये प्रतिमाह old pension के रूप में दे रही है। इसमें वे किसान भी शामिल हैं, जिनकी उम्र 60 वर्ष से ऊपर की हो गई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसे small and margin जोत वाले किसान, जो हरियाणा सरकार से प्रति माह दो हजार रुपये ओल्ड पेंशन के रूप में ले रहे हैं। क्या ऐसे किसान प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के अंतर्गत ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कश्यप जी, आप एक ही सवाल पूछिए। कृपया एक ही सवाल पूछें और रिपीट न करें।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: सर, हरियाणा सरकार 60 वर्ष से ऊपर वाले ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया शांति बनाए रखें।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: सर, हरियाणा सरकार 60 वर्ष से ऊपर वाले सभी वृद्धजनों को प्रति माह दो हजार रुपये ओल्ड पेंशन के रूप में दे रही है। इसमें ऐसे किसान भी शामिल हैं, जिनकी उम्र 60 साल से ऊपर हो गई है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसे small and margin जोत वाले किसान, जो हरियाणा सरकार से प्रति माह दो हजार रुपये ओल्ड पेंशन के रूप में ले रहे हैं, क्या ऐसे किसान प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के अंतर्गत 3,000 रुपये लेने के भी अधिकारी होंगे या नहीं होंगे?

श्री उपसभापति: इतने लंबे सवाल नहीं होने चाहिए। छोटे सवाल पूछिए ...(व्यवधान)... ताकि सब को मौका मिल सके।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: सर, मेरा प्रश्न लंबा नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा कि यह जो पेंशन योजना सरकार किसानों के लिए लाई है, उसमें हरियाणा सरकार के जो बेनिफिशियरी किसान हैं, जो प्रति माह दो हजार रुपये ले रहे हैं, ये किसान लाभार्थी होंगे या नहीं होंगे, इसमें ऐसा कोई राइडर नहीं है कि किसी राज्य सरकार के द्वारा, जो सहायता किसी राज्य में अपने किसान को दी जा रही है, इसकी बाध्यता इसमें नहीं है। इसमें जो 18 से 40 साल की आयु वाले कोई भी किसान होंगे और वे अपना अंशदान देने के लिए संबद्ध होंगे, तो उनको इस पेंशन की सहायता मिल सकेगी।

श्री उपसभापति: डा. अशोक बाजपेयी।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: मान्यवर, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ और जैसा कि इस प्रश्न में भी पूछा गया है। वे किसान जो वास्तव में खेती करते हैं, लेकिन भूमिधर नहीं हैं, खेती के मालिक नहीं हैं, कहीं बटाई या ढिलाई पर उस तरीके से खेती करते हैं, ऐसे किसान, जिनकी जीविका मूल रूप से कृषि पर ही आधारित है, क्या सरकार की ऐसे किसानों को पेंशन देने की योजना है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, वैसे श्री संजय सिंह जी का सवाल यही था और मुझे उम्मीद थी कि श्री संजय जी इस पर ही बोलेंगे और कल उन्होंने शून्य काल में भी यही मुद्दा उपस्थित किया था। मैं इसके अनुसंधान में माननीय सदस्य को आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहूंगा कि जिन किसानों की ज़मीन उनके नाम पर नहीं है, ऐसे किसानों के लिए यह योजना नहीं है। यह योजना उन किसानों के लिए ही है, जिन किसानों के नाम पर ज़मीन है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि जिन किसानों के नाम पर ज़मीन नहीं है, लेकिन वे कृषि क्षेत्र में मजदूरी कर रहे हैं, तो ऐसे लोग जो दूसरी श्रम योजना है, उसी योजना के अंतर्गत इसी योजना का लाभ ले सकते हैं।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, वे बहुत काबिल मंत्री हैं और जवाब भी सही देते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान की आमदनी में एग्रीकल्चर, फिशरीज़, डेयरीज़ और फॉरेस्ट, ये चार चीज़ें मुफ्त होती हैं। इकोनॉमिक सर्वे के अनुसार इनकी ग्रोथ रेट लगभग 4 परसेंट है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि वर्ष 2022 तक किसानों की इस ग्रोथ रेट पर आमदनी दोगुनी हो जाएगी?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय राम गोपाल जी को यह बताना चाहूँगा कि जो आप ग्रोथ रेट बता रहे हैं कि वह 4 परसेंट है, अभी उसकी फिगर्स मेरे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन एक ही कारक से आय दोगुनी हो जाएगी, ऐसी हमारी मान्यता नहीं है। एग्रीकल्चर के अलावा एलायड सेक्टर पर भी इसे साथ में जोड़कर इनकी आय बढ़े - इसके लिए हम प्रयत्नशील हैं। एलायड सेक्टर में पशुपालन, मत्स्यपालन, मधुमक्खी पालन, इन सभी क्षेत्रों को साथ में जोड़कर. ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मैंने इन चारों के बारे में बताया था। इन सबको मिलाकर एग्रीकल्चर की दो परसेंट भी नहीं है।

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: जी, इसके चलते अभी इनमें बढ़ावा देने के लिए ही यह योजना ला रहे हैं। इसी योजना के तहत जो इसमें नहीं था, यह पेंशन योजना भी इसीलिए लाए हैं और प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि में इसी के आधार पर ही किसान की बढ़ोतरी होगी। किसान के account में ही पैसा दे रहे हैं। इसी के चलते इन्हें बढ़ावा देने की सरकार की भरपूर कोशिश है।

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव: क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं कि उनकी आय दोगुनी हो जाएगी? क्या 2022 तक दोगुनी हो जाएगी, आप सिर्फ 'हां' या 'न' में बता दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, you should allow more supplementaries on this.

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय राम गोपाल यादव जी के इस सवाल के साथ सहमत हूँ कि इसी ग्रोथ रेट के साथ आय दोगुनी हो जाएगी, हम भी इस बात को नहीं मानते हैं।

जैव-उर्वरकों का उपयोग

362. श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: क्या कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार रासायनिक उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों के मानव-स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इनके स्थान पर जैव-उर्वरकों के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहित करने का विचार रखती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने जैव-उर्वरकों के प्रयोग किए जाने से उत्पादन पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के बारे में कोई अध्ययन कराया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसे जैव-उर्वरकों के उत्पादन/अनुसंधान-कार्य को बढ़ावा देगी ताकि इनका उत्पादन प्रभावित न हो और इसके साथ ही लागत की दृष्टि से इनका उत्पादन किफायती भी हो?

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

विवरण

(क) से (ग) भारत सरकार ने विभिन्न योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के तहत जैव-उर्वरकों के उत्पादन/खरीद के लिए सहायता/प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करके रासायनिक उर्वरकों के स्थान पर जैव-उर्वरकों के उपयोग को प्रोत्साहित/बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। ये योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम निम्नानुसार हैं:

- **परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई):** किसानों को 3 वर्षों के लिए 50,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर सहायता दी जाती है जिसमें से 31,000 रुपये (62%) आदानों (जैव-उर्वरकों, जैव-कीटनाशकों, वर्मीकम्पोस्ट, वानस्पतिक अर्क आदि) के उत्पादन/खरीद, फसलोपरान्त प्रबंधन आदि के लिए डीबीटी के माध्यम से सीधे किसानों को दिए जाते हैं।
- **पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन (एमओवीसीडीएनईआर):** किसानों को ऑन-फार्म और ऑफ-फार्म जैविक आदानों और बीज/रोपण सामग्रियों के लिए 3 वर्षों के लिए 25000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की दर से सहायता दी जाती है।
- **पूंजी निवेश राजसहायता योजना (सीआईएसएस):** प्रति वर्ष 200 टन (टीपीए) क्षमता वाली अत्याधुनिक तरल/संवाहक आधारित जैव-उर्वरक/जैव-कीटनाशक इकाइयों की स्थापना के लिए राज्य सरकार/सरकारी एजेंसियों को 100% की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है जिसकी अधिकतम सीमा प्रति ईकाई 160.00 लाख रुपये हैं। इसी प्रकार वैयक्तिक/निजी एजेंसियों के लिए नाबार्ड के माध्यम से पूंजीगत निवेश के रूप में लागत की 25% सहायता दी जाती है जो प्रति ईकाई 40 लाख रुपये तक सीमित है।
- **राष्ट्रीय तिलहन एवं ऑयल पाम मिशन (एनएमओओपी):** जैव-उर्वरकों, राइजोबियम कल्चर/फॉस्फेट घुलनशील बैक्टीरिया (पीएसबी)/जिंक घुलनशील बैक्टीरिया (जेडएसबी)/एजाटोबैक्टर/माइकोराइजा और वर्मी कम्पोस्ट सहित विभिन्न घटकों की आपूर्ति के लिए प्रति हेक्टेयर 300 रुपये तक 50% राजसहायता की दर से वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है।
- **राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन (एनएफएसएम):** एनएफएसएम के तहत जैव-उर्वरकों (राइजोबियम/पीएसबी) के लिए लागत की 50% की दर पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है जो प्रति हेक्टेयर 300 रुपये तक सीमित है।

विभिन्न पहलों के माध्यम से सरकार के प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप संवाहक आधारित जैव उर्वरकों का उत्पादन वर्ष 2015-16 के 88029 एमटी था जो वर्ष 2017-18 में बढ़कर 121066 एमटी हो गया है। इसी प्रकार तरल आधारित जैव उर्वरक का उत्पादन वर्ष 2015-16 में 6241 (केएल) था जो 2017-18 में बढ़कर 9033 केएल हो गया है।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) अपनी नियोजित योजना "जैविक खेती नेटवर्क परियोजना" (एनपीओएफ) के माध्यम से जैव-उर्वरकों सहित केवल जैविक उर्वरकों का उपयोग करके फसलें उगाने के लिए अनुसंधान कर रहा है। एनपीओएफ के तहत 12 राज्यों के लिए उपयुक्त 51 फसल प्रणालियों हेतु फसलों और फसल प्रणालियों के लिए खेती की पद्धतियों का वैज्ञानिक पैकेज विकसित किया गया है। 12 राज्यों के लिए उपयुक्त विभिन्न फसलों के वास्ते जैविक प्रबंधन के तहत अच्छा उत्पादन करने वाली किस्मों की भी पहचान की गई थी। सीमांत किसानों के लिए एक एकड़ एकीकृत जैविक खेती प्रणाली (आईओएफएस) मॉडल उपयुक्त है जिसे केरल, मेघालय और तमिलनाडु में स्थापित किया गया है जो खेत में जैविक खेती के लिए आवश्यक आदानों का 80% निर्माण करने की गुंजाइश प्रदान करती है। इस प्रकार खेती की लागत कम होती है।

आईसीएआर की "मृदा जैव विविधता नेटवर्क परियोजना-जैविक उर्वरक" के तहत विभिन्न फसलों और मृदा के प्रकारों के अनुकूल जैव-उर्वरकों की उन्नत और कुशल किस्में विकसित की हैं। उच्च शेल्फ-लाइफ वाली तरल जैव उर्वरक प्रौद्योगिकी भी विकसित की गई है। आईसीएआर जैविक उर्वरकों/कार्बनिक-उर्वरकों के संबंध में किसानों को शिक्षित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण भी देता है।

आईसीएआर के अनुसार जैव-उर्वरक, फसलों की उपज को 10-25% तक बढ़ा सकते हैं और रासायनिक उर्वरकों के साथ इनका उपयोग किए जाने पर अधिकांश मामलों में यह लगभग 20-25% तक मंहगे रासायनिक उर्वरक (एन, पी) की पूर्ति कर सकते हैं। उच्च शेल्फो-लाइफ वाली तरल जैविक उर्वरक प्रौद्योगिकी भी विकसित की गई है।

Use of Bio-fertilizers

†*362. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to encourage bio-fertilizers instead of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, in view of their adverse effect on human health;

(b) if so, whether Government has conducted any study on the impact of usage of bio-fertilizers on production; and

(c) whether Government would promote production/research of such bio-fertilizers so that production is not affected and it remains cost-effective at the same time?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Government of India has initiated a number of steps for encouraging/promoting the use of bio-fertilizers in place of chemical fertilisers by providing assistance/incentives for production/procurement of bio-fertilisers under various schemes/programmes viz:—

- Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY): Assistance of ₹ 50,000 per hectare/ 3 years is given, out of which ₹ 31,000 (62%) is provided to the farmers directly through DBT, for inputs (bio-fertilisers, biopesticides, vermicompost, botanical extracts etc) production/ procurement, post harvest management etc.
- Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER): Farmers are given assistance of ₹ 25000/ha/3 years for both on-farm and off-farm organic inputs, and seeds/planting materials.
- Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS): For Setting up of State of art liquid/carrier based bio-fertilizer/Bio-pesticide units of 200 Ton Per Annum (TPA) capacity, 100% assistance is provided to State Government/Government Agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹ 160.00 lakh/unit. Similarly, for individuals/private agencies assistance upto 25% of cost limited to ₹40 lakh/unit as capital investment is provided through NABARD.
- National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP): Financial assistance@ 50% subsidy to the tune of ₹ 300/- per ha is being provided for different components including bio-fertilizers, supply of Rhizobium culture/Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria (PSB)/Zinc Solubilising Bacteria (ZSB)/Azatobacter/ Mycorrhiza and vermi compost.
- National Food Security Mission (NFSM): Under NFSM, financial assistance is provided for promotion of Bio-Fertilizer (Rhizobium/ PSB) @50% of the cost limited to ₹ 300 per ha.

The effort of the Government through different interventions has resulted in increase in carrier based bio-fertilizer production from 88029 MT in 2015-16 to 121066

MT in 2017-18. Similarly, the liquid based biofertilizer production has increased from 6241(KL) in 2015-16 to 9033 KL in 2017-18.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through its Plan Scheme "Network Project on Organic Farming (NPOF)" is undertaking research to grow crops using only organic fertilizers including bio-fertilizers. Under NPOF, scientific Package of Practices (PoP) for organic production of crops and cropping systems have been developed for 51 cropping systems suitable for 12 States. The best performing varieties under organic management for different crops suitable to 12 States were also identified. One acre Integrated Organic Farming System (IOFS) models suitable for marginal farmers have been established in Kerala, Meghalaya and Tamil Nadu which provides scope to generate more than 80% of inputs required for organic farming within the farm, thus reducing the cost of production.

Under "Network project on soil biodiversity- bio-fertilizers" of ICAR, improved and efficient strains of biofertilizers specific to different crops and soil types have been developed. Liquid biofertilizer technology with higher self-life has also been developed. ICAR also imparts training to educate farmers on organic fertilizers/bio-fertilizers.

As per ICAR, bio-fertilizers can improve crop yields by 10-25% and supplement costly chemical fertilizer (N, P) by nearly 20-25% in most of the cases when used along with the chemical fertilizers. Liquid biofertilizers technology with higher shelf-life has also been developed.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि pesticides के अत्यधिक उपयोग से मनुष्यों में कैंसर जैसी बीमारियाँ फैल रही हैं इसलिए इनके उपयोग को कम करने के लिए जैविक उर्वरकों को बढ़ाने की सरकार की क्या योजना है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति महोदय, हालांकि इस सवाल के अंतर्गत माननीय सदस्य का सवाल नहीं आता है, फिर भी जो आपका concern है, वह सही है कि pesticides और रासायनिक उर्वरकों के अनियमित और अतिशय उपयोग की वजह से ज़मीन की परतें भी खराब हो रही हैं और इनकी वजह से health issues भी हो रहे हैं। सरकार इस बात से अवगत है, इसीलिए हम organic farming और zero-budget agriculture जैसे नए subject को बढ़ावा देते हुए किसानों को इनके प्रति प्रोत्साहित करने की योजनाएं ला रहे हैं।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1.21,066 लाख टन जैविक खाद इस्तेमाल हो रही है तो पांच वर्ष में इसे बढ़ाने के संबंध में आपका लक्ष्य क्या है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति महोदय, जैसा मैंने पहले ही बताया कि हम जैविक खेती के उत्पादन के लिए ICAR की घटक योजना के तहत सभी प्रान्तों में 20 सेंटर्स चला रहे हैं। उन्हीं के ज़रिए वहां के किसानों और राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर cluster बनता है और clusters में उन्हें प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए हम तीन साल के लिए प्रति हेक्टेयर 50,000 रुपए की राशि मुहैया कराते हैं। इस बार हमने इस योजना के अंतर्गत 1 लाख clusters तैयार करने का प्रावधान किया है।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: मान्यवर, मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जैविक खाद को बढ़ावा देने के संबंध में आपने बताया, लेकिन अभी भी किसान ज्यादातर chemical खाद पर ही निर्भर हैं। तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से सरकार यूरिया में subsidy दे रही है, उसी तरह से क्या सरकार जैविक खाद पर भी subsidy देगी?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत ही उचित सवाल पूछा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को और हाउस को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से उन्होंने यूरिया का संज्ञान लिया, यूरिया में भी हम manufacturing stage पर ही कम्पनियों को subsidy देते हैं, इसी तरह से जैविक खाद बनाने के लिए भी राज्य की सरकार सरकारी संस्थाओं और private players को subsidy दे रही है। मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए एक छोटा सा आंकड़ा बता देता हूं कि अभी तक 61 प्रोजेक्ट्स पर 720 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता दी जा चुकी है।

डा. के. केशव राव: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपकी जो Inter-Ministerial Committee है, the Committee on Doubling of Farmers' Income और बाद में Empowered Committee बनी, तो Empowered Committee ने एक सुझाव दिया था। यह agriculture State subject है। आपने हमें 11 points दिए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई co-ordination plan है, जैसा कि आपने बताया है initiating market reforms through State Governments. So, what are the reforms that you have suggested and what is the coordination that you are doing? Then, you have stated, 'encourage contract farming'. क्या आपने स्टेट्स को कोई co-ordination plan दिया है? क्या आपका स्टेट्स के साथ इसके बारे में कोई जिक्र हुआ है? आप क्या फंड्स दे रहे हैं? यह बात करना ठीक है जैसा आपने पेपर में लिखकर दिया है। But are you providing funds? क्योंकि आपने कहा है कि financial help and aid will be given. What is the amount of funds that you have given to the States? Please give example of any one State where you have given the money.

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है कि हम co-ordination की कोई व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं और राज्यों को फंड के रूप में क्या दे रहे हैं, तो फंड के बारे में योजना के तहत कई बिंदु हैं और मैं आपको अलग से भी बताऊंगा। मैं co-ordination के बारे में बताना चाहूंगा कि जैसे the Committee on

Doubling of Farmers' Income हमारी जो बनी थी, उसने 2018 में हमें सिफारिशें दे दी और बाद में हमने एक Empowered Committee इसकी निगरानी और मॉनिटरिंग करने के लिए बनाई है। मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी है कि doubling of farmers' income की जानकारी और इसमें क्या करना चाहिए, इसके लिए जो कमेटी बनाई थी, उसके अध्यक्ष या जो अधिकारी उसको head कर रहे थे, हमने उन्हीं को इस निगरानी समिति के अध्यक्ष के रूप में चार्ज दिया है, जिससे कि उनको यह भी पता रहे कि हमने कौन सी सिफारिशें की थीं और अब हम उसकी किस तरह से मॉनिटरिंग करेंगे। हमारे सम्माननीय केबिनेट मिनिस्टर तोमर साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं। उन्होंने लास्ट वीक में देश के सभी एग्रीकल्चर मंत्रियों के साथ टेलिविज़न पर, रूबरू वार्तालाप करके, इन तीन-चार बिंदुओं पर सभी के साथ यहां से co-ordinate करने का प्रयास किया था। देश के सभी कृषि मंत्रियों को इधर आमंत्रित करके, उनके साथ इन flagship योजनाओं के संबंध में भी वार्तालाप किया है। आपने बताया है कि जो मॉडल एक्ट वगैरह में हम सुधार करते हैं, उन सुधारों पर कुछ राज्यों ने पूरा नहीं, तो थोड़ा-बहुत अमल किया है, किसी ने कुछ किया है, किसी ने सब किया है। इस बारे में जो जानकारी है, वह विस्तृत जानकारी होगी और अगर आप जानना चाहेंगे, तो वह मैं आपको मुहैया करा दूंगा।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी अपने जवाब में कहा है कि प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि वह प्रोत्साहन किस प्रकार का है? वह कहां-कहां दिया गया है? उसमें आपको कितनी सफलता मिली और कहां-कहां मिली?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: मैं माननीय जया बच्चन जी को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि इसमें जो प्रोत्साहन है, वह कई योजनाओं में है। यदि आप योजना specific कहेंगे, तो मैं आपको योजना specific जानकारी भी दूंगा कि इस राज्य में इस योजना में इतना प्रोत्साहन दिया है। यह जैविक कृषि के मामले में भी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, मैं जानना चाहूंगी कि किस तरह का प्रोत्साहन दिया है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: जैसे एक माननीय सांसद ने बताया था कि हम यूरिया में सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं, ऐसे ही जैविक खाद बनाने के लिए अगर कोई प्राइवेट प्लेयर्स भी प्रयोग करते हैं, तो उनको भी हम सब्सिडी देते हैं। ऐसे 61 प्रोजेक्ट्स को हमने 720 करोड़ रुपये मुहैया कराये हैं, उनकी लिस्ट भी मेरे पास है, वह भी मैं आपको दे दूंगा।

Adverse impact of increase in rates of diesel on Railways

*363. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are the largest consumer of diesel and the sudden increase in the rates of diesel in 2018 had adversely affected its financial resources; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) As per the latest Indian Petroleum and Natural Gas statistics published by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for 2017-18, Indian Railways is the third largest consuming sector of HSD after resellers/retailers and road sector. Consumer-wise data is not available in this publication.

Diesel fuel bill for traction has been around 20% of ordinary working expenses in the year 2013-14. It is between 14 to 15% from the year 2015-16 to 2018-19 (provisional figures) and there has been no significant variation in this period. It is expected to remain in the same zone during 2019-20 as per budgetary estimate.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with the fluctuating prices of petroleum products, there is a huge impact on the transport sector also. And, the recent cess on the petroleum products mentioned in the Budget Speech of the hon. Finance Minister will definitely have an effect on the all-round public transport, especially the Railways, which, as per the reply of the hon. Minister, is the third largest consumer of high-speed diesel. Sir, the hike is almost ₹10 per litre on an average. In reply to a question in the 16th Lok Sabha on 13.2.2019, the Minister had said that presently, the adjustments in the fare and freight structures in the Indian Railways are not directly linked to fluctuations in the prices of petroleum. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Railways will review the impact of the fuel price, especially on the goods transport.

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, the Railways is the third largest diesel consuming sector as per the Ministry of Petroleum. According to the statistics, in the year 2014-15, the consumption was 29 lakh tones; in the year 2015-16, it was 29.33 lakh tones; in the year 2016-17, it was 28.59 lakh tones; in the year 2017-18, it was 28.47 lakh tones. We are reducing the consumption. Now, we are going for more electrification throughout the country, and the plan is that it should be completed by the year 2022. Sir, the Railways is not making any loss. The expenditure on diesel for traction purpose has remained the same, *i.e.*, 10 per cent, for the last few years. Earlier, during the year 2013-14, it was 13.6 per cent. Sir, this is because of the efficiency of the officers, new

researches and other things. Sir, we are moving for electrification and hence there is not much loss in the Railways.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, he did not answer my question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please ask the second supplementary.

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद: सर, अगर आप कहेंगे कि मत बोलिए, तों मैं नहीं पूछूंगा। कोई बात नहीं, मैं नहीं पूछूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने तो कहा है कि आप सेकंड सप्लीमेंट्री क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद: सर, जब हमारे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आता है, तो मुझे प्रश्न पूछना पड़ेगा।

श्री उपसभापति: आप बता दीजिए।

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद: सर, सीनियर मंत्री जी भी यहां बैठे हैं, इसीलिए लोक सभा में जो जवाब दिया है, उसका भी मैंने जिक्र किया है। He has not answered it, Sir, my second supplementary is that the GDP contribution from industrial sector is very low in the past three years. The most affected industry is the cement industry. What was the reason for the low availability of the rakes last year for transportation of cement from one place to other? Is it because of hike in the diesel prices or hike in the freight charges?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, we have not received any such complaint from the industries yet. If some specific instances are there, as the hon. Member suggested, then we will look into the matter.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Sir, in the reply they have said that diesel fuel bill for traction has been around 20 per cent of ordinary working expenses in the years 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 to 2018-19. I would like to ask as to what will be the effect in the year 2019-20, because you have already mentioned about the effect. Sir, Railways is the biggest consumer of diesel in the country, so, I would like to know as to what is the total consumption of diesel by the Ministry of Railways. And, what impact will it have in the year 2019-20 because you have already mentioned about the effect from the year 2013-14 to the year 2018-19?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, the details of diesel consumption according to the Indian Railways Annual Statistics are as under. In the year 2014-15, the consumption was 29,81,158 kilolitre; in the year 2015-2016, it was 29,08,156 kilolitre-

in the year 2016-2017, it was 28,58,803 kilo litre; in the year 2017-2018 it was 28,46,540 kilo litre. Sir, it has regularly been going down because we are going for electrification. Now, we have 5,540 locomotives. In the year 2019-20, it is further going to be reduced because we are going for electrification in most of the areas. In some patches, where electrification has not been completed, only there we are using diesel. So, diesel usage is going down, and we are consuming less for diesel machinery.

श्री महेश पोद्दार: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी-अभी सदन में बताया गया है कि वर्ष 2022 तक रेलवे करीब-करीब डीजल रहित और पूरी तरह से इलेक्ट्रिफाईड हो जाएगी। माननीय रेल मंत्री जी अभी कुछ दिनों पहले तक *renewal energy* का मंत्रालय भी देख रहे थे। इसलिए मैं उनसे जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या रेल मंत्रालय के पास *green energy*, *renewal energy* के उपयोग की कोई योजना है?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, already, at all the railway stations where the vacant land is there, *renewal energy* और *solar energy* को रेलवे में प्रयोग करने के लिए भी काम कर रहे हैं और उसके अलावा *bio-diesel* and *ethanol*, all these other fuels are being arranged. In our country, we want to reduce the import expenditure and, by 2022, we are going to have complete electrification of the Railways. Sir we are going to achieve hundred per cent electrification of Railways.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the hon. Railway Minister often makes very grand announcements. In the context of diesel, he has made two grand announcements over the last few years. Firstly, there will be hundred per cent electrification in the country, and secondly, there will be replacement of diesel by *bio-diesel* in this country. I want to ask the Minister, the Minister who has made these grand statements, to tell us as to what is the state of implementation of both these announcements.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी आपके सिर्फ एक सवाल का उत्तर देंगे, क्योंकि आपने एक सवाल में दो सवाल पूछे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पीयूष गोयल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दे दूंगा। श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद जी कह रहे थे कि उनके प्रश्न का कुछ जवाब रह गया है। At present, there is no proposal to change the fares because of diesel prices because diesel prices also are low, our consumption also is going down, and the overall cost of fuel and traction is reducing. At present, there is no such proposal.

मोतीलाल वोरा जी, आप पूछ रहे थे कि वर्ष 2019-20 में कितना डीजल यूज होगा? उसका एस्टीमेट कितना है, वह लेकर हम आपको लिखित रूप में भिजवा देंगे।

My friend, Jairam Ramesh is very concerned about all the grand statements because he is also very concerned that we deliver on those grand statements that we have made. We have made a confident announcement and we are working towards a hundred per cent electrification of the broad gauge network of Indian Railways. Of course, there will be some lines in the border areas, which we may not be able to take up for electrification. Now, Mr. Jairam Ramesh has the option and he can choose to say, you did not do 100 per cent, you did 98 per cent. That is his choice and that is the thinking that he and his Party can have. We believe that unless you aspire for big goals, you cannot achieve big goals. The proof lies in the pudding, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir. During 2013-14, electrification of approximately 650 kilometres rail track was done. In the year 2017-18 alone, we did electrification of 4,000 plus kilometres. In the year 2018-19, we further increased it to 5,200 plus kilometres of electrification during one year itself. We aspire for big targets. This year, we have kept a target which will be even better than that of last year. Unless we keep big targets, we will not have big achievements. That is the motto of the Modi Government. We are delivering on big transformational changes, and I can assure the hon. Member that we will move to electric traction in a very big way. There will still be the requirement for diesel for emergent requirements. There will be requirement of some diesel for the border areas, or, as I said, for narrow gauge or certain lines, where we are making efforts to move from diesel to bio-diesel or environment-friendly materials. I am sure, the hon. Member who has been very, very concerned about the environment, will appreciate that both these moves will be transformational in terms of impact on climate change that the Railways contribute. In fact, when I became Minister, we found more than 60 per cent of the trains coming to Delhi were run on diesel because earlier electrification was done in patches. Now we are looking at electrification of whole routes. We are working towards a plan where every train, which comes into Delhi, would come through an electric traction in the very near future. It is another grand plan and a grand effort that this Government is doing. It will take some time. It is not a normal programme. We are trying to see how we can expand solar energy, as was asked by an earlier Member also, on the unutilized land of the Railways across the country. It will serve dual purpose. One, it will save the land from encroachment. Two, solar panels by very nature can be shifted to another location if the Railways need the land for some other purpose. We are trying to expand solar installations across the country. We will feed that into the

grid. We do hope to receive States' support in that. We will use that for the Railways. The grand announcement or the grand plan that I have is that probably ten years from now we can make Indian Railways the world's first hundred per cent green railways.

Benefit of MSP to majority of farmers

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the MSP is not benefiting the majority of farmers in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) if so, the volume and percentage of farmers who have availed MSP in each foodgrains category during the last five years;
- (d) whether any specific steps are being taken to provide the benefit of MSP to majority of farmers; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) To provide the benefit of Minimum Support Price (MSP) to farmers, Government agencies procure the notified agricultural produce of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) at MSP directly from farmers in consultation with the concerned State Government/ Union Territory as and when market price of these produce fall below the MSP, as per prescribed guidelines. The payments to the farmers are made through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS)/National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) and account payee cheque by the procuring agencies. However, if farmers gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market. The details of total number of farmers who received MSP for the notified foodgrains during the last five years are at Annexure-I and Annexure-II (*See below*). Moreover, another benefit of procurement at MSP is that some of the excess supply of the commodity is sucked out of the market through these

operations, so that better prices are offered even by market to the other farmers. In such a way the benefit of MSP procurement reaches even those farmers whose harvest was not directly procured under MSP.

(d) and (e) To provide benefit of Minimum Support Price (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), and pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) and existing schemes of Department of Food and Public Distribution and Ministry of Textiles are being undertaken by Government. The Government extends price support to paddy and wheat through the FCI and State Agencies across the country. The procurement policy is open ended. Under this policy, whatever food grains are offered by farmers, within the stipulated period and conforming to the specifications prescribed by Government are purchased at MSP by the State Government agencies including Food Corporation of India (FCI) for Central Pool. Besides, the different types of coarse grains are procured by State Governments itself in consultation with FCI to the extent that the concerned State Government may utilize the same for distribution under National Food Security Act (NSFA) as well as other welfare schemes.

Further, oilseeds, pulses and copra of FAQ are procured from farmers under Price Support System (PSS), as per prescribed guidelines at Minimum Support Price (MSP) in consultation with the concerned State Government as and when market price of these produce fall below the MSP.

Annexure-I

*Number of farmers benefited to MSP under procurement of paddy and wheat
(Marketing season-wise) (as on 03.07.2019)*

Paddy		Wheat	
Season	Benefited Farmers	Season	Benefited Farmers
1	2	3	4
KMS 2015-16	7831399	RMS 2016-17	2046766
KMS 2016-17	7423783	RMS 2017-18	3187229
KMS 2017-18	7232216	RMS 2018-19	3977029

1	2	3	4
KMS 2018-19*	9564112	RMS 2019-20*	3557080
TOTAL	32051510		12768104

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

KMS - Kharif Marketing Season.

RMS - Rabi Marketing Season.

Annexure-II

Details of farmers benefited for procurement of pulses at MSP under PSS/PSF during the last five year (as on 16.07.2019)

Commodity	Schemes (PSS/PSF)	Year-wise number of farmers benefited					Grand Total
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
Gram	PSS	-	-	-	1244833	356293	1601126
Masoor	PSS	-	-	-	175341	45700	221041
Moong	PSS	-	-	59973	188321	285316	620152
	PSF	-	-	86542	-	-	
	SUB TOTAL	-	-	146515	-	-	
Toor	PSS	-	-	218861	995524	299782	2209396
	PSF	-	-	695229	-	-	
	SUB TOTAL	-	-	914090	-	-	
Urad	PSS	-	-	7482	301694	442972	752148
TOTAL				1068087	2905713	1430063	5403863

PSS- Price Support Scheme; PSF - Price Stabilization Fund

Note:

1. During 2014-15 and 2015-16, procurement of pulses was not undertaken due to price ruling above the MSP.
2. During Kharif 2016-17 season, procurement of Toor and Moong MSP was also undertaken under PSF for buffer stock of pulses.
3. During 2016-17 season, procurement of Gram & Masoor was not undertaken due to price ruling above the MSP.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, the Swaminathan Commission had calculated the Minimum Support Price considering C2+50 per cent. But the CACP calculated the MSP on the

basis of A2+FL+50% per cent which means that the CACP considered only paid up cost and family labour. So my question is whether the Government will implement the recommendation of the Swaminathan Commission Report so far as the MSP is concerned by considering C2+50% per cent which is recommended by the Swaminathan Commission Report.

श्री परशोत्ता रुपाला: उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो मुद्दा उपस्थित किया है, मैं उसी के बारे में आपके माध्यम से उन्हें बहुत स्पष्टता से यह बताना चाहूंगा कि अभी हम जो A2+FL के आधार पर जो कर रहे हैं, उस पर अभी तक हमारी कोई दरखास्त C2 को कंसिडर करने की नहीं है।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: That means you are not implementing the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission Report.

Sir, my second supplementary is this. The coconut price throughout the country is drastically falling down. In Kerala, on the intervention of the Kerala Government, KERAFED is intervening and on the direction of the Kerala Government, KERAFED is procuring coconut at the rate of ₹ 27 per kg. The State Government had already sought assistance from NAFED.

But, unfortunately, NAFED is not doing anything. I want to know from hon. Minister whether the Government will direct NAFED to take necessary steps to procure coconut and also to assist the State Government in procuring coconut.

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति जी, यह बात सही है कि जो इस प्रकार की चीज़ें होती हैं, उनमें राज्य सरकार की ओर से दरखास्त आने पर हम MIS स्कीम के तहत इन्हें परमिशन देते हैं और उसकी खरीदने में भी मैं सहायता करते हैं। अगर केरल सरकार की ओर से ऐसी कोई दरखास्त आई होगी, तो हम उसे examine कर लेंगे और उसे मंजूर करेंगे।

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what benefit farmers are getting from MSP. As per the High Level Shanta Kumar Committee Report that came out in 2015, less than 85.8 per cent of agricultural households across India are actually able to sell their produce to the Government. What are the steps that the Government is taking to ensure that the procurement process is effectively implemented so that more and more agricultural households are able to sell their produce to the Government at MSP?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि procurement का जो भी procedure होता है, वह central agencies के द्वारा राज्य सरकार के साथ मिल कर किया जाता है। उसमें जिन राज्यों की ओर से भी दरखास्त आती है, तो NAFED और हमारी जो संस्थाएँ हैं, उनकी ओर से खरीद होती है और धान वगैरह

में Civil Supplies Department की ओर से खरीद होती है। किसी राज्य की ओर से दरखास्त आने पर हम इस एजेंसी को राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों के साथ मिल कर खरीद करने का कार्यक्रम करते हैं। मुझे इस सदन को बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि पिछले दो साल से किसी भी राज्य से आई हुई दरखास्त को हमने एक सप्ताह के अन्दर permission दे दी है।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: सर, जब MSP declare होता है, तो उस स्टेट का market system कैसा है, यह देखना चाहिए। जैसे पंजाब में हर जगह पाँच किलोमीटर के अन्दर मार्केट बना हुआ है। मैं आपके through मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं, जहाँ ऐसा सिस्टम है, जिसमें market system बहुत अच्छा बना हो, जैसे पंजाब या हरियाणा में बना हुआ है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभापति जी, ढिंडसा साहब ने बहुत सही बताया कि सभी प्रान्तों में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है। हरियाणा, पंजाब, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश ऐसे राज्य हैं, जहाँ मार्केट की व्यवस्था सुचारु ढंग से चल रही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य और गृह को यह बताना चाहूँगा कि जो ग्राम हाट लगते हैं, सरकार उन ग्राम हाटों को अद्यतन मार्केट के रूप में convert करने की एक योजना लेकर उनको भी support कर रही है।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा कहना है कि जब न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की गणना की जाती है, तो अब तक हमने देखा है कि उसमें घरेलू श्रम, बच्चे और परिवार के लोगों के श्रम की गणना नहीं होती है, घर के जो खाद, बीज होते हैं, उनकी गणना नहीं होती है और परिवहन में बाजार से कुछ सामान लाने में जो खर्च होता है, उसकी गणना नहीं होती है। क्या सरकार इस दिशा में सोच रही है कि आने वाले दिनों में उनकी गणना भी हो, ताकि न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य एक समग्रता में दिखे?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मनोज कुमार झा जी ने जो सवाल किया है, एक प्रकार से मैं मानता हूँ कि अभी पिछली बार नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी ने नीतिगत तौर से 50 प्रतिशत के मुनाफे के साथ MSP की घोषणा करने का जो ऐलान किया, उसी के मुताबिक अब परिवार का श्रम उसमें शामिल हो गया है। इसमें परिवार का श्रम शामिल है, मैं आपको बताता हूँ। मैं बहुत ही स्पष्टता से आपको बताता हूँ कि अभी परिवार के श्रम को लागत मूल्य के साथ जोड़ दिया गया है। अभी बीज, खाद और परिवहन का खर्च, वह सारा खर्च भी लागत मूल्य के साथ जोड़ दिया गया है।

FPIs in Telangana

*365. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) in Telangana;
- (b) the steps being taken to fund such units; and

(c) the new proposals that have been received from the Government of Telangana and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESHWAR TELI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As per latest Annual Survey of Industries, 2016-17 conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, there are 3,969 number of food processing units/factories in the State of Telangana.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries implements a Central Sector Umbrella Scheme- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) to financially assist individuals, farmers, Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), Entrepreneurs, Cooperatives, Societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Companies and Central/ State PSUs etc. for setting up of new food processing industries/projects/units or expansion of existing units in the country including in the State of Telangana.

Under PMKSY financial assistance is provided for above category of beneficiaries for setting up of (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' and (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure.

A proposal of M/s Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. under the Mega Food Park scheme has been approved on 05.02.2016 with a total Grant-In-Aid of ₹50 crore to set up Mega Food Park in Khammam district and a proposal of M/s Telangana State Horticulture Development Corporation Ltd. under the Creation / Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities scheme has been approved on 09.07.2019 for a total Grants-In-Aid amount of ₹ 4.29 crore for setting up new food processing unit in Medchal district.

SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Sir, what steps is the Government taking to fund more and encourage Telangana Government in rural areas for agro-based industries like poultry, meat, fisheries, dairy, etc.?

श्री रामेश्वर तेली: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यादव जी ने जो प्रश्न किया है, मैं उनकी जानकारी के लिए पूरे सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्पदा योजना एक ऐसी योजना है, एक umbrella योजना, जिसके द्वारा हम लोग अनेक योजनाएँ चला रहे हैं। मंत्रालय

की ओर से हम लोग food processing की industry नहीं लगाते हैं। अगर कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट या कोई entrepreneur उसे लगाता है, तो हम लोग अपने डिपार्टमेंट से उसे support करते हैं। जैसे अगर कोई general area में फूड प्रोसेसिंग की इंडस्ट्री लगाना चाहता है, तो हम लोग उसको 35% सहायता करते हैं, अगर hill areas में लगाना चाहता है, तो उनको हम लोग 50% से 75% तक सहायता करते हैं, जैसे जम्मू-कश्मीर, उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश या नॉर्थ ईस्ट। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तेलंगाना स्टेट में, कोई एससी/एसटी अगर इस तरह की इंडस्ट्री लगाना चाहता है, तो उसको हम लोग 50% सब्सिडी देते हैं और अगर general category के लोग लगाना चाहते हैं, तो उनको हम लोग 35% सब्सिडी देकर सपोर्ट करते हैं।

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, I would just like to add that in the State of Telangana, we have already sanctioned, through my Ministry, fourteen projects. Out of this, there are two mega food parks, nine cold chains, one agro-processing cluster, backward-forward linkages. Like the hon. Minister said that for the entire Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana, people can apply and the Government gives a grant to encourage this sector. So, there are already two mega food parks, one is by the State Government and one by a private party. I would encourage the hon. Member to make use of these schemes and get more and more people to apply so that they can take full use of the schemes of the Ministry.

SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Sir, 40 per cent of the food production is going waste. There is need to stop this. What steps is the Government taking to stop wastage of food production and help farmers to get more income?

श्री रामेश्वर तेली: सभापति महोदय, सही बात है, हमारे यहां साग, सब्जी और फल बहुत मात्रा में बरबाद हो जाते हैं। हम भी यही चाहते हैं कि जहां साग-सब्जी या फल-फूल का प्रोडक्शन अधिक होता है, उन क्षेत्रों की तरफ हम ज्यादा ध्यान दें। अगर आपके एरिया में ऐसा हो रहा है, तो आप हमें उसकी जानकारी दे सकते हैं। हम लोग सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही योजनाओं के प्रचार का काम भी कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि बहुत लोगों को इसकी जानकारी भी नहीं है कि हमारे मंत्रालय से क्या-क्या योजनाएं चल रही हैं। इसके लिए हम हर एक स्टेट में road show करने वाले हैं। North-East की करीब-करीब 8 States में हम लोगों ने road show करने का काम शुरू कर भी दिया है और आपके area में भी जल्दी ही हम लोग road show करने वाले हैं। इसके माध्यम से तेलंगाना के लोगों को हम यह जानकारी भी देना चाहते हैं कि हमारी जो योजनाएं हैं, उनके बारे में सभी लोग जानें। इस क्षेत्र में जितना संभव हो सकेगा, हम उन लोगों को हेल्प करेंगे।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, a major challenge faced by the Indian small scale food processing industry is either absence or inadequacy of infrastructure facilities to store the raw materials. The lack of infrastructure or storage capacity lowers the quality and availability of the end product. What steps is the Government of India taking to ensure that there is an adequate storage capacity for food processing, either raw materials or end product?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your question is general but this is related with Telangana.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, the Ministry is doing a number of schemes, almost eight to nine of them under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana. He is absolutely right that, today, because of low processing levels, —our country processes only ten per cent of the products that we produce —lack of infrastructure for storage, processing and preserving, there are very high wastages. That is why our Government gave ₹ 6,000 crores under Kisan Sampada Yojana. It is going to leverage investment worth ₹ 31,000 crores, which is going to create 334 million metric tonnes of infrastructure for agro-processing where the approximate value will be almost one lakh crores. So, through the Government schemes, we are trying to create an atmosphere by bringing in policies and giving subsidy so that more infrastructure gets created. You talked about farm gate level. One of the things we have made mandatory in most of our schemes is farm grade infrastructure for preservation and for minimal processing or primary processing. So, through all our schemes, we are encouraging that. Like I said, please take advantage of these schemes in whichever cluster you know that there is high wastage of perishables.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, my question to the Minister is Telangana specific. You said that under the PMKSY Scheme, financial assistance would be given. What financial assistance have you given so far to Telangana? How many cases are pending as far as our request for the food parks is concerned?

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Member that we have sanctioned fourteen projects in Telangana. The Grant-in-aid approved for this is ₹ 187.4 crores out of which ₹ 93.28 crores has already been sanctioned. It is all instalment-wise. As the infrastructure keeps getting completed, the grant is released. So, these are the ongoing projects. There are no pending projects. Anybody can apply according to the guidelines and whichever are approved....

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: I think I have myself asked the Minister for three parks which are not given.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: So then, the only reason is the parks get rejected. I think that is incorrect. Sir, the guidelines have to be met. If they are not met, you are told well in advance and everything is absolutely transparent where uploading is done through computers. So, there is no Government involved. Whatever documents you upload; there is a Technical Committee where you are called, and you are shown the documents. You are told that as to how your marks are lesser than

others. Whoever gets more marks, the parks are granted to them. They are most welcome to apply again.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: I don't want to join issue with you again.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Please come to me separately, and I will be happy to assist you. You are most welcome to apply again. The schemes are on-going. If something is less, you can apply again.

श्री उपसभापति: श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय। This question is specific. यह सिर्फ तेलंगाना से जुड़ा सवाल है। आपको तेलंगाना के बारे में फूड प्रोसेसिंग से संबंधित कुछ पूछना है?

श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय: सर, मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर के मामले में मंत्री जी से कुछ पूछना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب نذی احمد لوائے : سر، میں جموں-کشمیر کے معاملے میں منتری جی سے کچھ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं। It is not general.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, let him ask. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप तेलंगाना से जुड़ा कोई सवाल पूछ सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... पूछिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय: सर, ... (व्यवधान) ... इसी के तहत मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर के मामले में कुछ पूछना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

† جناب نذی احمد لوائے : سر، ... (مداخلت) ... اسری کے تحت میں جموں-کشمیر کے معاملے میں کچھ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय वरिष्ठ सदस्यगण, जो आप कह रहे हैं... परम्परा यह रही है कि जो सवाल जहाँ से जुड़ा हो, उसी के बारे में आप पूछ सकते हैं। फिर भी, आप जम्मू-कश्मीर से हैं, तो आप पूछिए।

श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय: सर, मैं मंत्री साहिबा से एक रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ, आगे देखेंगे कि क्या करेंगे। जम्मू-कश्मीर में जो कश्मीर वैली है, उसमें 6 महीने हमें बड़ी प्रॉब्लम होती है, कभी रोड खिसक जाता है और कभी.. वहाँ ट्रेन भी नहीं है। जो मेन कश्मीर है, क्या वहाँ कोई स्टोरेज खोलने का इस मिनिस्ट्री का कोई प्रोग्राम है या कोई food processing industry खोलने का प्रोग्राम है? हमारे पास फूट्स हैं। क्या यह गवर्नमेंट चाहती है या उसके पास कोई प्रोग्राम है कि कश्मीर में जूस फैक्टरी बनायी जाए, ताकि वहाँ की unemployment की जो प्रॉब्लम है, वह दूर हो जाए तथा हमारे पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं, नौजवान हैं, उनकी मदद हो सके?

†جناب نذی احمد لوائے : سر، می منتری صاحبہ سے ایک ریکویسٹ کرنا چاہتا ہوں، آگے دیکھی گے کہ کٹی کری گے۔ جموں-کشمی می جو کشمی وطنی ہے، اس می چہ مہنے ہم می بڑی پرابلم ہوتی ہے، کبھی روڈ کھسک جاتا ہے اور کبھی۔۔۔ وہاں ٹری بھی نہی ہے۔ جو مہن-کشمی ہے، کٹی وہاں کوئی اسٹوریج کھولنے کا اس منسٹری کا کوئی پروگرام ہے یا کوئی فوڈ پروسیسنگ انڈسٹری کھولنے کا پروگرام ہے؟ ہمارے پاس فروٹس ہی۔ کٹی گورنمنٹ چاہتی ہے یا اس کے پاس کوئی پروگرام ہے کہ کشمی می جوس فیکٹری بنائی جائے، تاکہ وہاں ان-ایمپلائمنٹ کی جو پرابلم ہے، وہ دور ہو جائے اور ہمارے جو پڑھے لکھے لوگ ہی، نوجوان ہی، ان کی مدد ہو سکے؟

श्री उपसभापति: माननीया मंत्री जी अगर चाहें तो इसका जवाब दे सकती हैं, नहीं तो बाद में उनको भेज सकती हैं, क्योंकि मुख्य सवाल तेलंगाना से जुड़ा हुआ है।

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल: महोदय, मैं इनके सवाल का जवाब दे दूँगी।

मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूँगी कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में हमारे मंत्रालय ने 26 प्रोजेक्ट्स सैंकशन किए हुए हैं, जिनमें से 6 तो कोल्ड चेंस हैं, एक मेगा फूड पार्क है, 18 युनिट्स हैं, एक एग्रो प्रोसेसिंग क्लस्टर भी है, 3 backward-forward linkages भी हैं और 2 food testing labs भी हैं। जैसा इन्होंने बोला कि यह एक ऐसा राज्य है, जहाँ कभी बरसात के कारण बहुत टाइम तक बन्द होता है, उसके बाद स्नो फॉल के कारण बन्द होता है, तो मैं बताना चाहूँगी कि जो एक मेगा फूड पार्क है, वैसे तो एक मेगा फूड पार्क ढाई-तीन साल में हो जाना चाहिए, लेकिन शायद इस वाले पार्क को, just I recall कि यह RFK Greens नाम से है और खास कश्मीर की जरूरतों को देखते हुए मुझे लगता है कि शायद 6 साल निकल गये हैं, क्योंकि इनका आधा ही काम होता है और इसको पूरा सपोर्ट देकर, अभी तक हम इस प्रोजेक्ट को क्लोज नहीं कर रहे हैं, इसलिए कि वहाँ के लोगों को.. एप्पल के फार्मर्स हों, वहाँ जूस भी बन सके, पोल्ट्री का भी काम हो सके। इन सारी स्कीम्स के अंडर ये सारे काम होते हैं। अगर आप सेक्टरवाइज़ भी जानना चाहें, तो वह भी मैं आपको बता सकती हूँ।

Installation and expansion of bullet train network

*366. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- the expenditure for installation and functioning of bullet trains; and
- by when Government proposes to expand bullet train network all over the country?

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project, also known as Bullet Train Project of 508 km length, has been sanctioned by the Government. This project is being executed by a special purpose vehicle namely National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRCL), with the financial and technical assistance from Government of Japan. The total estimated cost of the project is ₹ 1,08,000 crore and the project is targeted for completion in 2023. So far, the expenditure of ₹ 3226.8 crore has been incurred on the project upto June, 2019. Bullet Train or High Speed Rail Projects are highly capital and technology intensive, and therefore, their proposals for other sections are subject to technical feasibility, financial and economic viability and availability of funding.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME: My first supplementary is that in the answer, it is stated that the project cost is more than ₹ 1 lakh crores for the bullet trains. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that the common man's feeling is that why this much huge investment is being done in bullet train project. It would have been better if this investment would have been done in education or for health purpose. So, what is the stand of the Minister on this?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, the hon. Member's concern is for the students and the common man. But, bullet train is for the future. What is being thought of as a luxury yesterday is necessity now. Japan made the high-speed train Shinkansen in 1964 when it was not as developed as India now is. China started it 40 years later and has now more than 20,000 kilometres high-speed network. So, the youth of India also were asking the hon. Prime Minister; our Railway Minister and us whenever we go to the rural areas that our neighbouring countries' trains are running at a speed of 400 kilometres per hour, but our trains are still running below 100 kilometres per hour. So, with technology and new ideas, we have to go for upgradation. The Mumbai-Ahmedabad high-speed Bullet train was sanctioned in 2015. By this, the economy will grow and the people will get the facility. The youth of India, the future generation will not curse us as to why our people have not done. It is because our hon. Prime Minister has seen that dream and giving this new dream to our youth. This is the reason.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्य, कृपया बैठकर टिप्पणी न करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. VIKAS MAHATME: The Mumbai-Ahmedabad Bullet Train Project is there and the train track will pass nearby the seashore. The Coastal Regulation Zone is there

around and mangroves are also there. That will be destroyed and the ecology will be at stake. My question is: How will the Railways Ministry avoid the environmental attack as well as destruction of mangroves?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: The project has taken into account all environmental safeguards and complies to ensuring protection of ecology in its alignment. The entire Bullet Train project is being made on an elevated track, which will minimize the impact on environment and ecology.

Further, in the Mumbai area, it ensures minimum impact on mangroves. The project is being taken up in a tunnel of about 21 kilometers, including 7 kilometer sea tunnel. To avoid the impact of mangroves cut for construction purpose, plantation of about five times of the mangroves would be done in the project. We are going to grow about five times of whatever we are cutting for that purpose.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Several thousand farmers have approached the Gujarat High Court because their lands are being taken away for this particular project and there is no environmental impact assessment. It has been given a go by. The answer is not correct what the Minister has said. You have diluted the law of land in Gujarat. The consent of the farmers is also given a go by.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK: In that situation, when numerous petitions are pending in the court, how are you going to give a clarification than this short and vague answer that you have given?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: In total, 297 villages are coming on this line. In Gujarat, more than 92 per cent farmers have given their consent. Only some patches of Maharashtra area are pending. It is a first ever dream project of the hon. Prime Minister. Though, there are some problems, but land acquisition is a State subject. The Gujarat Government is dealing with the subject of land. The project is 50 per cent by the Central Government, 25 per cent by the Maharashtra Government and 25 per cent by Gujarat Government. This is a dream project of the Indian youth of the coming days. The farmers of Gujarat and the Government of Gujarat are already cooperating to complete this project as early as possible. In some patches of Maharashtra, it is there. About those farmers, out of the court and by other things, we are tackling and addressing their concerns and the project will be completed as early as possible.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उपसभापति महोदय, जब कभी विकास होता है तो इसी प्रकार की आशंकाएं उत्पन्न होती हैं, लेकिन भारत विकास के मामले में छलांग लगा रहा है और यह प्रोजेक्ट अच्छा

है। मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस परियोजना पर जो एक लाख करोड़ रुपए का व्यय हो रहा है, क्या मंत्रालय ने यह अनुमान लगाया है कि इतनी लागत के बदले कितना revenue रेलवे को प्राप्त होगा? इसी से जुड़ा मेरा एक सवाल यह है कि क्या इससे संबंधित दूसरे मंत्रालय - परिवहन मंत्रालय - से भी विचार-विमर्श किया गया था कि उस पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

श्री उपसभापति: आप एक ही सवाल का उत्तर जान लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अंगादि सुरेश चन्नाबासप्पा: माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव बहुत अच्छा है। On an average, everyday, about 36,000 people will travel by this train. Now the fare has also been identified and it is about ₹ 3,000 per person. It is viable. It is about 0.1 per cent interest on which the Government of Japan has sanctioned it through JICA. With that, it is going to be one of the best things in the coming days. Further, this will also help to improve our Railways, save time and will be convenient. As per his statement, I would also inform here that other departments will also be consulted if any problems are there. But till now, we have not received any such thing. The Government of Maharashtra, the Government of Gujarat and the Government of India, all three are working together and there is no problem.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAI: According to the answer given by the hon. Minister, proposals for other sections are subject to technical feasibility, financial and economic viability, and availability of funding. My question is, has any other bullet train project in the country been studied and found feasible? If so, what is the location of the project? Where is this project going to be taken up and what is the amount involved in that?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, the detailed study is going on throughout the country. Once this is successful, then, Delhi-Kolkata is there; Delhi-Mumbai is there. Once we get the report of this study, we can examine that.

Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture

***367. DR. BANDA PRAKASH:** Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is endowed with vast resources in terms of ponds and tanks, rivers and canals, reservoirs, lakes and other water bodies, having immense scope for development of fisheries to strengthen the food security, generate employment opportunities and earn foreign exchange with the ultimate objective of improving the socio-economic status of fishermen and other people engaged in the sector;

(b) whether Government has identified fisheries as a key sector for growth and encouraged fishermen to adopt new techniques to increase fishery output; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The country is endowed with vast resources in terms of ponds and tanks, rivers and canals, reservoirs, lakes and other water bodies having immense scope for development of fisheries to strengthen the food security, generate employment opportunities and earn foreign exchange with the ultimate objective of improving the socio-economic status of fishermen and others engaged in the sector. India is one of the leading fish producing countries with 6.3% contribution in global fish production and with export earnings of ₹ 45106.89 crore in the year 2017-18. The fisheries sector provides livelihood to about 14.5 million people at the primary level and almost twice the number along the value chain. Fish is an affordable and rich source of animal protein to meet nutritional requirements with immense potential to enhance incomes and economic prosperity.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has identified fisheries as a key sector for growth and up graded the Fisheries Division into full fledged Department and created a new Ministry of Fisheries Animal Husbandry and Dairying. Government of India launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries in December, 2015 with central outlay of ₹ 3000 crore for development of fisheries in the country including fishermen welfare. The CSS *inter alia* provides financial assistance to the State Governments/UTs for adoption of new technologies such as installation of cages/pens in reservoirs and other open water bodies, Re-circulatory Aquaculture System (RAS), ornamental fisheries, mariculture including open sea cage culture, seaweed culture, bivalve culture and pearl culture. Besides, the scheme also provides assistance for training and skilled development, motorization of traditional craft, assistance for deep sea fishing, post-harvest infrastructure facilities and development of inland and brackish water aquaculture etc. In addition, in order to address the infrastructure requirements and need for infusion of technology for fisheries sector in the country, during 2018-19 a dedicated fund namely Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) has been created with a total funds size of ₹ 7522.48 crore.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Sir, my question is on inland fisheries because I have mentioned that the resources are ponds, tanks, rivers, reservoirs, canals, lakes and

other water bodies in the country which help in creating employment generation, food security and welfare of the fishermen. What are the programmes undertaken by the Government? For example, I will tell you what we are doing in Telangana. We are providing free seeds to fishermen. We are giving eighty per cent subsidy for all other schemes, like transport, food processing, etc., etc. All other units are given 80 per cent subsidy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Are you going to give free seeds to all fishermen and are you going to provide all other facilities to them as are being provided by the State Government of Telangana?

श्री गिरिराज सिंह: महोदय, आन्ध्र प्रदेश आज मछली उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में अग्रणी राज्य है। हम आज पूरे राज्य में 34 हजार हेक्टेयर, अगर ponds की बढ़त हुई है, जो इन्होंने कहा। देश में हमारे जो वॉटर बॉडीज़ हैं, उन वॉटर बॉडीज़ के अनुसार हमारे देश में तालाब और ponds की संख्या 24,78,263 है। नदियों का देखेंगे, तो उसका भी बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र है। Reservoir को देखेंगे, तो हमारे यहां brackish water... महोदय, दो क्षेत्र हैं, एक aquaculture inland में है एक brackish water में, एक saline water में और marine culture. जहां तक मछुआरों को बीज देने का सवाल है, हम राज्य सरकार के साथ मिल करके योजना बनाते हैं कि उन्हें brooder हो, hatchery हो और जब brooder और hatchery होता है, तो निश्चित रूप से उन्हें बीज की भी उपलब्धता होती है। राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार, दोनों मिल करके योजना बनाते हैं और राज्य को पैसा देते रहते हैं।

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Sir, I am asking for inland water. Sir, in Andhra Pradesh, a lot of coastal area is there. There may be inland bodies also. I am asking for Telangana. I am from Telangana. Our interest is Telangana. I explained to him about the Telangana schemes also. The Minister is not giving a straight answer. I once again request him to inform me as to what are the schemes the Ministry is formulating under the Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Fund. Last year, you had announced Rs. 7,522.48 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is also a fund. ...*(Interruptions)*... This budget fund is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, not allowed. आपको दो supplementary प्रश्न पूछने का हक है।

श्री गिरिराज सिंह: महोदय, हमने इनके यहां 82 fish prone hatchery दी हैं। राज्य सरकार की ओर से हमारे पास जो प्रस्ताव आता है और हम उनके अनुसार फंडिंग निर्गत करते हैं। हम सभी तेलंगाना सरकार को केन्द्र की ओर से 52 करोड़ रुपए already निर्गत कर चुके हैं।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: उपसभापति महोदय, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मछली पालन और कृषि विकास देश के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Railway projects in Andhra Pradesh**

*368. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the railway projects under implementation in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (b) the status of those projects with estimated cost, expenditure incurred and the likely date of completion of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As on 01.04.2019, 17 new line projects covering a length of 2027.44 km at a cost of ₹25767.39 Crores and 14 doubling projects covering a length of 2648.51 km at a cost of ₹26608.42 Crores, falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh are in different stages of Planning/sanction/execution, out of which 186 Km New line and 79.17 Km doubling has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹7921.98 crores have been incurred till March 2019. Further, an outlay of ₹2921.88 crores has been proposed for these projects for the year 2019-20.

Details of all works in progress and new works including expenditure and proposed outlay on each project are made available in public domain on Indian Railways website i.e. www.indianrailways.gov.in >Ministry of Railways >Railway Board >About Indian Railways >Railway Board Directorates >Finance (Budget) >Railway wise Works Machinery & Rolling Stock Programme_Regular Budget 2019-20.

The timely completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities (both underground and over ground), statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic considerations, cooperation and zeal of State Government for early completion of project, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. and all these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project, which is finally worked out at the completion stage.

Since, all these factors affect the completion time/cost of the projects and differ from project to project, therefore, it is extremely difficult to fix the confirmed timelines for completion of the projects at this stage.

In the overall interest of the nation and to ensure that projects are completed in time without cost overrun, lot of monitoring is done in Railways at various levels (field level, divisional level, zonal level and Board level) and regular meetings are held with the officials of State Government and concerned authorities to resolve the pending issues obstructing the progress of projects.

To ensure that projects are completed even before time, Railway has adopted the concept of incentives to the contractor in the form of bonus clause in contracts which will further enhance the pace of execution of projects.

For important projects, capacity enhancement projects, last mile connectivity etc. institutional financing has been done by arranging loan of ₹1.5 lakh crore, which has increased Railways' capacity for committed fund provision for essential projects.

Facilities to farmers of border areas

*369. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any additional facilities are being provided to farmers of the border areas touching Pakistan who lost their crops in the firing from across the border; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing Border Area Development Programme (BADP) which supports for development of community-based infrastructure including Agriculture and allied sector in border areas of the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir touching Pakistan.

Besides BADP, Centrally Sponsored Schemes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Crop Diversification Programme (CDP), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR), Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM), etc are implemented by the concerned states in different districts including border districts touching Pakistan to increase production and productivity of field crops. These interventions covers all farmers of the border areas touching Pakistan without any specificity of loss of crops due to firing.

Merger of Ministries

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

(a) whether Government proposes to merge the Ministries of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj for better synergy in implementing the schemes for the welfare of rural households; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

MSP for paddy

*371. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has hiked the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for paddy by less than 4 per cent to ₹ 1,815 per quintal for the 2019-20 season;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other agricultural produces for which MSP has been hiked by Government recently?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) On 3rd July 2019, the government has increased the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of 14 Kharif crops including Paddy for 2019-20 season on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The increase in MSP of Paddy for 2019-20 season is ₹ 65 per quintal for both the varieties, which is around 4 per cent higher on year-on-year basis. It is instructive to note that in 2018-19, pursuant to the decision announced by the Union Budget for 2018-19 to fix the MSP at a level of 50 per cent return over cost of production, the MSP of Paddy (common) was raised by ₹ 200 per quintal which was 13 per cent higher than the previous year. For 2019-20 season, the MSP for paddy has been fixed at ₹ 1815 per quintal for Paddy (Common) and ₹ 1835 for Paddy (Grade A) which gives a return of 50 per cent over all India weighted average cost of production.

(c) The other Kharif crops for which the MSP has been increased for 2019-20 season are Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Maize, Tur (Arhar), Moong, Urad, Groundnut, Sunflower Seed, Soybean (Yellow), Sesamum, Nigerseed and Cotton. The increase in MSP for 2019-20 season is in line with the principle of fixing the MSP at a level of atleast 50 per cent return over all India weighted average cost of production. Details of MSP, cost and percentage return over all India weighted average cost of production for Kharif crops since 2017-18 is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of Cost, MSP and Return for Kharif crops*

Sl. No.	Commodity Kharif Crops	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
		Cost*	MSP	% Return over cost	Cost*	MSP	% Return over cost	Cost*	MSP	% Return over cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Paddy (Common) (Grade A) ^	1117	1550	39	1166	1750	50	1208	1815	50
			1590			1770			1835	
2.	Jowar (Hybrid) (Maldandi) ^	1556	1700	9	1619	2430	50	1698	2550	50
			1725			2450			2570	
3.	Bajra	949	1425	50	990	1950	97	1083	2000	85
4.	Maize	1044	1425	36	1131	1700	50	1171	1760	50
5.	Ragi	1861	1900	2	1931	2897	50	2100	3150	50
6.	Arhar (Tur)	3318	5450	64	3432	5675	65	3636	5800	60
7.	Moong	4286	5575	30	4650	6975	50	4699	7050	50
8.	Urad	3265	5400	65	3438	5600	63	3477	5700	64
9.	Cotton (Medium Staple) (Long Staple) ^	3276	4020	23	3433	5150	50	3501	5255	50
			4320			5450			5550	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Groundnut in Shell	3159	4450	41	3260	4890	50	3394	5090	50
11.	Sunflower Seed	3481	4100	18	3592	5388	50	3767	5650	50
12.	Soyabean	2121	3050	44	2266	3399	50	2473	3710	50
13.	Sesamum	4067	5300	30	4166	6249	50	4322	6485	50
14.	Nigerseed	3912	4050	4	3918	5877	50	3960	5940	50

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

^ Cost is not separately compiled for Paddy (Grade A), Jowar (Maldandi), and Cotton (long staple).

Less working days for labourers under MGNREGA

†*372. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instead of getting 100 working days under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the labourers get less working days;

(b) the details of the work given to labourers during the last three years under MGNREGA, State-wise; and

(c) whether the income of unorganized workers is decreasing and they are becoming economically weaker due to this situation?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) provides at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It is a demand driven wage employment programme. The Government is actively engaged with the State Government in establishing systems that ensure provision of work as per demand on field. State/UT-wise number of average days of employment provided per household under MGNREGS during the last three financial years is given in Statement (*See* below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The average wages of workers, central fund released and expenditure incurred under MGNREGS during FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 are as under:

Financial Years	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Average wage (in ₹)	161.65	169.44	179.13
Central fund released (₹ in crore)	48,219.05	55,166.75	61,829.56
Total expenditure (₹ in crore)	58,062.92	63,649.48	66,728.08

Statement

State-wise no. of average days of employment provided per household under MGNREGS during the last three years

Sl. No.	States	Average days of employment provided per households		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	53	58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	30	43
3.	Assam	30	29	31
4.	Bihar	37	36	42
5.	Chhattisgarh	42	52	57
6.	Goa	19	15	13
7.	Gujarat	38	41	46
8.	Haryana	30	33	34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	45	43	52
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	51	54	57
11.	Jharkhand	41	41	42
12.	Karnataka	50	45	50
13.	Kerala	47	47	66
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40	47	52
15.	Maharashtra	49	49	47
16.	Manipur	23	12	23

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Meghalaya	68	68	72
18.	Mizoram	89	76	92
19.	Nagaland	69	49	34
20.	Odisha	38	40	39
21.	Punjab	29	34	30
22.	Rajasthan	56	53	57
23.	Sikkim	68	54	54
24.	Tamil Nadu	64	41	46
25.	Telangana	42	45	47
26.	Tripura	80	34	46
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31	37	42
28.	Uttarakhand	43	44	45
29.	West Bengal	40	60	77
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	34	27	32
31.	Lakshadweep	14	42	40
32.	Puducherry	17	19	20
	National	46	46	51

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

Availability of native seeds

*373. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a dearth of availability of native seeds and the farmers have to depend on seed company's hybrid varieties, which require heavy usage of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to promote availability and usage of native seeds and for establishing community seed banks for the purpose; 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) No, Sir. The availability of certified/quality seeds including native seeds in country during last three years and current Kharif-2019 season, as reported by States is as under:

(Quantity in lakh quintals)			
Sl. No.	Year	Demand/Requirement	Availability/Production
1.	2016-17	353.49	380.29
2.	2017-18	371.38	419.41
3.	2018-19	353.54	398.88
4.	Kharif-2019	140.36	152.24

Sufficient quantities of certified/quality seeds were made available to the farmers by the seed producing agencies. In case of hybrids the higher yield is because of hybrid vigour not of specific application of fertilizer.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The National Gene Bank (NGB) has a Long Term Conservation Facility (at -20°C) and eight Medium Term Modules (at 4-8°C) including at Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)-National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resource (NBPGR), New Delhi and its 10 Regional Stations for conservation of plant genetic resources (PGR) for posterity and sustainable use. The germplasm holding in NGB as on March 31, 2019 is 4,40,651 accessions belonging to 1948 species which includes native land-races and traditional varieties and could be made available for use of farmers in limited quantities. In addition to this, Government, through the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPV&FRA) also supports conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources including famous collections in carrying out capacity building of Panchayats in such activities including conservation and use of native varieties.

Shortage of funds in MGNREGA

*374. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that MGNREGA has provided jobs to twelve crore workers;

(b) whether MGNREGA has been suffering from a shortage of funds for the last seven years; and

(c) if so, the details of the funds allocated and utilised in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) MGNREGS is demand driven wage employment programme. The total workers provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three financial years is as under:

Financial Years	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Total workers (Number in crore)	7.67	7.59	7.78

(b) and (c) Fund release to States/UTs is a continuous process and Central Government is committed in making funds available keeping in view the demand for work. Central fund released and expenditure reported by States/UTs in Management Information System (MIS) under MGNREGS during the last five years indicates increasing trend. The details are given below:

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Year	Fund released	Expenditure reported by States
1.	2014-15	32,977.42	35,712.28
2.	2015-16	37,340.72	44,002.59
3.	2016-17	48,219.05	58,062.92
4.	2017-18	55,166.75	63,649.48
5.	2018-19	61,829.55	66,728.19

* Includes State share

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

Revenue earned by railways from platform tickets, shops and advertisements on platforms

†*375. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue earned by Government from the sale of platform tickets;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the amount earned by Government from the shops and advertisements on the platforms; and

(c) the year when the rates of the rent for shops and advertisements on platforms were fixed and whether these rates are under revision?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) ₹139.20 crore were earned from the sale of platform tickets in the year 2018-19.

(b) ₹ 230.47 crore were earned from advertisements and shops including those on platforms in the year 2018-19.

(c) As per the extant policy, contracts for shops and advertisements are awarded after open competitive bidding. Therefore, it is not correct to say that specific rates are finalized for such contracts. The rates are outcome of the competition during the bid. However, in order to ensure minimum revenue, the bidding is done after finalizing minimum licence fee and the quotes are to be submitted above the same.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Setting up small fishing harbour in Tamil Nadu

3814. SHRI A.VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up small fishing harbour in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the detail thereof and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) to (b) The Department of Fisheries (DoF), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries provides financial assistance to the State Governments/State Agencies, Union Territories and Central Government Agencies/Organizations for development of new fishing harbours, fish landing centres and Up-gradation/expansion/ repair/renovation of the existing ones. The CSS on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries also dovetails funds available

under the Sagarmala Scheme of Ministry of Shipping. During the past three years and current financial year, central funds of ₹ 203.67 crore has been provided to the Government of Tamil Nadu for construction of fishing harbours facilities at Thengapattinam, Poompuhar, Colachel, Mookaiyur, expansion of Chinnamuttam Fishing Harbour and one fish landing centre at Kunthukal.

Besides, in order to address the infrastructural requirements for fisheries sector, a dedicated fund namely Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Fund (FIDF) has been launched during 2018-19 with a fund size of ₹ 7522.48 crore. Under the FIDF concessional finance is also provided to the State/State Entities and other Eligible Entities for development of fishing harbour, fish landing centres. The Government of Tamil Nadu has submitted proposals for construction of four new fishing harbours and details of these fishing harbours are as below:

Sl. No	Name of the fishing harbour	District	Estimated cost (₹ in crore)
1.	Establishment of Tune Fishing Harbour at Thiruvotriyurkuppam in	Thriuvallur District	200.00
2.	Construction of Fishing Harbour at Vellapallam	Nagapattinam District	100.00
3.	Construction of Fishing Harbour at Tharangambadi	Nagapattinam District	120.00
4.	Renovation of existing Fishing Harbour at Cuddalore Mudhu Nagar	Cuddalore District	100.00
TOTAL			520.00

Incentives and support for agri-entrepreneurs

3815. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any specific criteria to select the agri-entrepreneurs mentioned in the budget for incentives and other support; and

(b) the nature of incentive and support being envisaged and in what manner this would affect the income security and opportunities for agri-entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No Sir. There are no specific criteria to select the agripreneurs as mentioned in the budget.

(b) The individuals trained under the ASPIRE scheme of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MoMSME) can become agri-entrepreneurs/entrepreneurs and can seek financial support under different schemes of the Government including Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) under which loans are provided by banks and subsidy to the extent of 15-35% is given by the Government of India. Individuals can also seek employment in the related industry or can seek further higher skills/training.

Soil testing laboratories in Uttar Pradesh

†3816. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of farmers who have been provided with Soil Health Cards under Soil Health Management Scheme for increase in the agricultural production across the country during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the number of Soil Health Testing Laboratories set up for soil testing in Uttar Pradesh and in other States of the country and the number of farmers who got soil test done along with the details of their districts during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The total number of farmers provided Soil Health Cards during last three years i.e. 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 is 8.17 crore, 3.02 crore and 8.34 crore respectively. State-wise detail is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The number of Soil Testing Laboratories in Uttar Pradesh and in other States of the country is given in Statement-II (*See below*). And district-wise number of farmers whose soil was tested and soil health cards issued during last three years is given in Statement-III.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

State-wise number of farmers provided with Soil Health Cards during the last three years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of farmers provided with Soil Health Cards		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	10000	1625	7345
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5819309	1011863	5915869
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19880	0	55
4.	Assam	1289638	0	397135
5.	Bihar	5461811	1209510	4508639
6.	Chhattisgarh	3232661	1640830	3077736
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2222	0	0
8.	Goa	5415	4223	7777
9.	Gujarat	3742923	0	7776812
10.	Haryana	4178238	61258	1775026
11.	Himachal Pradesh	257249	333657	627108
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	659391	71281	946770
13.	Jharkhand	560489	96367	541141
14.	Karnataka	7791843	1674528	6157661
15.	Kerala	717500	0	747213
16.	Madhya Pradesh	7668789	2914500	5957953
17.	Maharashtra	10030091	3552598	9635315
18.	Manipur	113044	0	24196
19.	Meghalaya	190778	41077	174158
20.	Mizoram	8236	557	13970
21.	Nagaland	172897	6000	6000

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Odisha	1719927	509685	854236
23.	Puducherry	19594	0	7074
24.	Punjab	956434	0	940665
25.	Rajasthan	5772000	1403000	9028793
26.	Sikkim	19000	0	15360
27.	Tamil Nadu	4657411	1777518	5197325
28.	Telangana	4521394	616504	2854668
29.	Tripura	108463	21623	96100
30.	Uttar Pradesh	6590175	12005904	13282801
31.	Uttarakhand	482494	358360	523668
32.	West Bengal	4949126	902000	2342348
TOTAL		81728422	30214468	83440917

Statement-II

State-wise Soil Testing Laboratories in the country

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total no. of STLs				
		Static	Mobile	Mini Lab	Village level	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	47	13	1328	16	1404
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	3	8	0	16
4.	Assam	9	0	214	0	223
5.	Bihar	38	9	0	0	47
6.	Chhattisgarh	33	0	170	0	203
7.	D and N Havelli	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Goa	2	0	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Gujarat	81	2	230	0	313
10.	Haryana	35	2	50	47	134
11.	Himanchal Pradesh	11	10	69	0	90
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	12	0	0	34
13.	Jharkhand	16	3	1300	0	1319
14.	Karnataka	98	1	6	88	193
15.	Kerala	15	13	152	0	180
16.	Madhya Pradesh	91	10	626	0	727
17.	Maharashtra	235	20	17	0	272
18.	Manipur	4	3	0	0	7
19.	Meghalaya	3	3	6	0	12
20.	Mizoram	3	3	0	0	6
21.	Nagaland	3	0	0	0	3
22.	Odisha	27	12	0	0	39
23.	Puducherry	2	0	0	0	2
24.	Punjab	52	3	0	0	55
25.	Rajasthan	101	12	0	0	113
26.	Sikkim	3	0	0	0	3
27.	Tamil Nadu	31	16	0	2	49
28.	Telangana	40	4	2050	0	2094
29.	Tripura	3	3	100	0	106
30.	Uttar Pradesh	254	0	0	0	254
31.	Uttarakhand	13	0	0	1	14
32.	West Bengal	26	8	0	0	34
TOTAL		1304	165	6326	154	7949

Statement-III

*District-wise no. of farmers whose soil tested and soil health cards
issued in the last three years in Uttar Pradesh*

Sl. No	District	Year 2016-17	Year 2017-18	Year 2018-19
1.	Saharanpur	41799	192855	165020
2.	Muzaffarnagar	35448	131857	160651
3.	Shamli	15905	90120	81061
	Saharanpur Division	93152	414832	406732
4.	Meerut	94226	151144	130385
5.	Baghpat	51655	124868	114262
6.	Bulandshahr	41422	315967	191882
7.	Ghaziabad	45120	53575	27734
8.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	23106	67199	76282
9.	Hapur	59825	44782	77121
	Meerut Division	315354	757535	617666
10.	Aligarh	77566	174148	151943
11.	Hathras	68708	72840	245671
12.	Etah	69501	124011	208309
13.	Kasganj	39823	73723	128375
	Aligarh Division	255598	444722	734298
14.	Agra	62344	215836	169782
15.	Mathura	55000	125874	104517
16.	Firozabad	25085	261300	116754
17.	Mainpuri	27161	186993	132594
	Agra Division	169590	790003	523647
18.	Bareilly	73157	239776	209734
19.	Budaun	23054	322433	269615

Sl. No	District	Year 2016-17	Year 2017-18	Year 2018-19
20.	Shahjahanpur	36105	286181	296695
21.	Pilibhit	41195	259761	99807
	Bareilly Division	173511	1108151	875851
22.	Bijnor	44112	318432	324790
23.	Moradabad	49875	166190	90861
24.	Amroha	44185	183467	113434
25.	Rampur	20400	207613	86483
26.	Sambhal	23395	239164	137694
	Moradabad Division	181967	1114866	753262
27.	Farrukhabad	75720	143100	126429
28.	Kannauj	71948	167563	165286
29.	Etawah	156926	32582	278488
30.	Auraiya	54255	126830	152693
31.	Kanpur Nagar	76493	139196	168052
32.	Kanpur Dehat	123335	132697	157599
	Kanpur Division	558677	741968	1048547
33.	Fatehpur	196461	227680	178518
34.	Allahabad	182287	209910	224683
35.	Kaushambi	92905	154270	89011
36.	Pratapgarh	175256	106434	234407
	Allahabad Division	646909	698294	726619
37.	Jhansi	135753	120177	103546
38.	Lalitpur	73249	134719	74120
39.	Jalaun	138180	152221	245574
	Jhansi Division	347182	407117	423240

Sl. No	District	Year 2016-17	Year 2017-18	Year 2018-19
40.	Hamirpur	68993	85428	177648
41.	Mahoba	123658	35606	83123
42.	Banda	152662	36301	193628
43.	Chitrakoot	73100	27854	75592
	Chitrakoot Division	418413	185189	529991
44.	Varanasi	44551	64108	201752
45.	Chandauli	41863	78752	167193
46.	Ghazipur	96422	364785	264574
47.	Jaunpur	50300	284920	534742
	Varanasi Division	233136	792565	1168261
48.	Mirzapur	69500	154944	211910
49.	Sonbhadra	31084	37661	101547
50.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	21125	27609	123714
	Mirzapur Division	121709	220214	437171
51.	Azamgarh	160970	227513	322911
52.	Mau	167958	107036	94051
53.	Ballia	112926	117648	107677
	Azamgarh Division	441854	452197	524639
54.	Gorakhpur	51221	280757	221668
55.	Maharajganj	97541	198760	124787
56.	Deoria	65496	269117	173036
57.	Kushi Nagar	63811	186560	233482
	Gorakhpur Division	278069	935194	752973
58.	Basti	140441	116155	175415
59.	Siddharth Nagar	194568	63329	377777

Sl. No	District	Year 2016-17	Year 2017-18	Year 2018-19
60.	Sant Kabeer Nagar	107215	114794	112069
	Basti Division	442224	294278	665261
61.	Lucknow	14300	204600	155975
62.	Unnao	103122	474708	289875
63.	Rae Bareli	127460	102822	163168
64.	Sitapur	180300	372073	268320
65.	Hardoi	422943	48408	576190
66.	Kheri	112415	416833	481920
	Lucknow Division	960540	1619444	1935448
67.	Faizabad	101066	107534	85747
68.	Ambedkar Nagar	112399	77178	185177
69.	Sultanpur	81510	42411	100087
70.	Barabanki	234359	177675	182896
71.	Amethi	34313	133918	65636
	Faizabad Division	563647	538716	619543
72.	Gonda	128912	151692	147309
73.	Balrampur	75438	107264	141067
74.	Bahraich	134338	159312	150099
75.	Shravasti	49955	72351	101177
	Devipatan Division	388643	490619	539652
TOTAL		6590175	12005904	13282801

Vacant posts of agricultural scientists in ICAR

†3817. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the number of posts sanctioned for agriculture scientists in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and the number of filled and vacant posts respectively *vis-a-vis* the posts sanctioned in this regard; and

(b) whether the agricultural research works are getting adversely affected on account of posts remaining vacant for a long time, if so, the action plan of the Government to fill the vacant posts soon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Details of posts of Agricultural Scientists in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) are as under:

Sanctioned Strength	In position	Vacant
6543	5178	1365

(b) No, Sir. Arising of vacancy and filling up is a continuous process. The ICAR make all out efforts for filling up of vacant posts, as and when arise.

Implementation of Soil Health Card Scheme

3818. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soil Health Card under the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), aims at promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilisers including secondary and micro-nutrients in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilisers;

(b) if so, the number of farmers who have shifted to sustainable agriculture practices; and

(c) whether the Soil Health Cards have been issued to the farmers in remote areas such as North Eastern States, if so, the number of farmers who have availed the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme, during the first 2 year Cycle (2015-17), 10.73 crore farmers and in the second 2 year Cycle (2017-19), 10.70 crore farmers availed soil health cards issued by State Governments for promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM).

(c) Soil Health Cards have been issued to the farmers in all States/UTs including remote areas such as North Eastern States. The number of farmers who have availed Soil Health Cards in North Eastern States is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of the number of farmers who have availed Soil Health Cards in North Eastern States

Sl.No.	States	Number of farmers	
		Cycle-I (2015-17)	Cycle-II (2017-19)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	20532	55
2.	Assam	1300901	397135
3.	Manipur	114522	24196
4.	Meghalaya	209561	215235
5.	Mizoram	11986	14527
6.	Nagaland	184797	38000
7.	Sikkim	46000	15360
8.	Tripura	117723	117723
TOTAL		2006022	822231

Status of Model Land Leasing Act

3819. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the Model Land Leasing Act; and

(b) the specific steps taken by the Government to ensure that sharecroppers and tenant cultivators have surety of tenure, access to institutional loans, input and market support, and insurance schemes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) NITI Aayog in consultation with the State Governments had drafted a Model Land Leasing Act-2016, and circulated it to the State Governments. Since Agriculture is a State subject, States are free to enact a law

or to accept some or all provisions of the Model Land Leasing Act in their extant laws as they deem fit.

Achievement of Andhra Pradesh in agricultural sector

3820. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Andhra Pradesh has shown the highest achievement at national level in terms of agricultural production, the growth rate in agricultural sector and increase in the income of farmers during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the model adopted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh could prove to be the best for agricultural development towards achieving the target for doubling the income of farmers by the year 2022; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of (i) production of food grains, oil seeds and sugarcane, (ii) growth rate of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of agriculture and allied sector during last three years, are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

The average monthly income of agricultural households in the country is estimated by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) through the 'Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) 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 results of this Survey, the average monthly income per agricultural household in Andhra Pradesh is estimated to be ₹ 5979. State-wise average monthly income per agricultural household is given Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments design and undertake development plans and ensure effective implementation of the component programmes/schemes. Since there are significant differences in agro-climatic conditions of different States, the success of one State cannot be fully replicated in all other States.

Statement-I*State-wise details of production of foodgrains, oilseeds and sugarcane*

State/UT	('000 Tonnes)									
	Total Foodgrains					Total Oilseeds				
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2018-19*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Andhra Pradesh	10365.43	12159.77	11205.59	664.22	1096.66	536.45	7830.00	7789.62	7911.63	
Arunachal Pradesh	343.31	359.08	#	36.62	37.00	#	37.74	38.38	#	
Assam	4952.50	5525.91	5377.02	204.31	200.62	206.89	1207.17	1142.97	1112.16	
Bihar	16530.82	17036.89	14646.06	125.86	124.26	117.35	13036.00	13824.63	13424.80	
Chhattisgarh	9324.14	5958.67	7553.21	169.90	122.94	156.65	848.00	1158.49	1452.14	
Goa	119.14	107.83	#	3.97	3.47	#	11950.00	12072.06	12768.36	
Gujarat	7422.00	7664.69	7042.42	4789.32	5860.21	3513.01	40.22	0.00	#	
Haryana	17162.72	16191.83	17212.71	964.53	1122.60	1023.82	8223.00	9632.89	7570.57	
Himachal Pradesh .	1740.56	1488.25	1485.93	6.18	5.81	5.85	21.05	36.73	36.74	
Jammu and Kashmir	11618.94	1571.07	1702.67	28.61	39.38	35.43	0.00	0.00	0.92	
Jharkhand	5664.37	6001.30	4448.79	264.01	297.04	224.72	512.93	574.84	549.22	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karnataka	9794.72	11791.19	10663.23	805.80	970.71	857.38	27378.00	31135.19	42006.30
Kerala	439.04	523.77	580.03	0.57	0.46	0.37	113.13	115.11	133.34
Madhya Pradesh	33224.38	33450.39	35937.69	8224.00	6949.00	8988.76	4730.00	5430.00	6956.10
Maharashtra	15331.63	13246.68	9450.54	5113.50	4206.40	4773.96	52262.45	82984.00	91877.00
Manipur	525.11	706.54	#	32.28	32.79	#	348.00	348.00	#
Meghalaya	260.08	361.76	#	14.95	15.08	#	0.36	0.36	#
Mizoram	75.20	74.21	#	2.50	2.44	#	50.53	44.84	#
Nagaland	536.91	552.29	#	68.93	69.23	#	192.39	192.75	#
Odisha	9061.30	7151.28	7828.86	121.21	93.09	98.61	344.30	240.05	381.49
Punjab	28536.88	31691.86	31067.49	57.80	59.45	63.15	7152.00	8023.68	7901.05
Rajasthan	19353.62	19957.00	20502.11	6240.21	6111.29	6787.86	488.65	381.87	273.05
Sikkim	101.33	93.88	#	6.38	5.80	#	#	#	#
Tamil Nadu	4141.63	10713.56	10140.67	604.12	1038.02	958.17	18987.56	17153.98	18194.12
Telangana	8484.63	9421.08	9035.31	723.00	669.81	499.98	2061.00	2604.46	2800.00
Tripura	859.59	855.35	#	12.51	13.82	#	44.10	42.49	#
Uttar Pradesh	49903.45	51369.93	54058.47	1050.22	1145.74	1199.09	140169.20	177033.33	176243.10

Uttarakhand	1873.00	1903.18	1781.23	26.00	26.57	25.09	6477.00	6271.38	6329.32
West Bengal	17146.29	16877.53	18314.31	908.73	1134.11	1147.66	1549.75	1437.00	1524.60
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.28	17.02	#	0.00	0.00	#	0.86	1.54	#
Chandigarh	0.25	0.26	#	NA	NA	#	NA	0.00	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38.94	35.72	#	0.02	0.01	#	13.60	13.60	#
Delhi	111.20	106.91	#	4.53	4.53	#	NA	NA	#
Daman and Diu	2.51	2.76	#	NA	NA	#	NA	NA	#
Puducherry	52.83	44.07	#	0.83	0.93	#	0.00	180.63	#
Others	NA	NA	3337.70	NA	NA	200.77	NA	NA	923.34
ALL INDIA	275111.72	285013.50	283372.03	31275.62	31459.26	31421.02	306069.00	379904.85	400369.36

* As per Third Advance Estimates.

NA: Not Available.

#: Included in others.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, DAC&FW.

Written Answers to

[26 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

101

Statement-II

Growth Rates of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Agriculture and Allied Sector (agriculture, forestry and fishing) at 2011-12 prices

(% Growth over previous year)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.31	14.71	17.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-5.89	-11.48	3.75
3.	Assam	4.21	-0.39	N.A
4.	Bihar	2.37	10.06	1.37
5.	Jharkhand	-28.40	17.12	2.81
6.	Goa	-6.23	3.12	N.A
7.	Gujarat	-1.58	9.90	N.A
8.	Haryana	2.90	6.40	N.A
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.55	-5.67	-1.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.19	4.30	N.A
11.	Karnataka	-9.86	3.18	14.24
12.	Kerala	-5.10	0.15	N.A
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-0.41	27.25	2.39
14.	Chhattisgarh	-0.95	17.71	-0.68
15.	Maharashtra	-3.23	22.48	-8.30
16.	Manipur	-7.32	-2.12	9.38
17.	Meghalaya	-4.70	-1.05	-0.14
18.	Mizoram	1.98	4.61	3.86
19.	Nagaland	-7.19	1.61	N.A
20.	Odisha	-13.52	19.65	-4.70
21.	Punjab	1.40	6.13	4.31
22.	Rajasthan	-0.31	4.79	4.74
23.	Sikkim	3.88	9.55	6.03

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
24.	Tamil Nadu	2.59	-3.57	15.02
25.	Telangana	-7.52	10.20	8.95
26.	Tripura	7.41	8.19	13.79
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4.25	5.80	6.50
28.	Uttarakhand	-1.73	3.57	1.49
29.	West Bengal	0.57	3.44	1.74
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-4.06	-3.27	N.A
31.	Chandigarh	6.57	-10.04	N.A
32.	Delhi	-8.44	3.10	8.31
33.	Puducherry	-6.71	-1.06	-1.09

* As on 01.03.2019 (latest available).

N.A- Not Available.

Note: Data for Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep is not available.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics of respective State Governments.

Statement-III

Average Monthly Income per Agricultural Household as per Situational Assessment Survey, 2013

States/UTs	Average Monthly Income per Agricultural Household (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

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

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

Source: National Sample Survey Office, MoSPI.

Damage to crops by wild animals

3821. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the total loss to farmer's crops by wild animals during the last three years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government provides compensation to such farmers;
- (d) the other remedial measures taken by Government to protect crops from the wild animals; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) There is no such assessment is done by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare. However, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change provides the financial assistance to States under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for management of wildlife and its habitats in the country. The activities supported under the schemes *inter alia* include construction/ erection of physical barriers, such as, solar powered electric fence including others like barbed wire fence, bio-fencing using cactus boundary walls, etc. to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop fields.

(d) and (e) In order to check the losses of crops by stray and wild animals, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is taking following steps:—

- (i) The Ministry has approved a project for undertaking 'Immuno-contraceptive measures' for controlling the population of wild animals responsible for damage and destruction of crops.
- (ii) A network of protected areas, namely, National Park, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitat have been created all over the country under the provision of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- (iii) To mitigate wildlife conflict along the linear infrastructure like rail tracks, roads/highways and power transmission lines passing through the protected areas and other wildlife rich areas, Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife has recommended that all linear infrastructure development agencies shall submit wild animals passage plan based on the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) Guideline "Eco- Friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of linear infrastructure on Wildlife". These guidelines suggest for modification in the design of the linear infrastructure by way of providing eco-friendly structure will ensure safe movement of wildlife across these linear infrastructures.

In the revised operational guidelines of the "Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana" (PMFBY) from Rabi 2018-19, States have been given liberty to consider providing add-on coverage for crop loss due to attack by wild animals wherever the risk is perceived to be substantial and identifiable.

Seed bankers for conserving native crops

3822. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of various seed bankers in the country who are conserving native crops; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to save the native varieties of crops available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. PPV&FR Authority registers farmers varieties. Till date 1597 farmers varieties have been registered with PPV&FRA and certificates of registration have been issued. Further, the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Right Authority under the Section 39(1)(iii) of PPV&FR Act, 2001 annually confers 35 Awards amounting to ₹85 lakhs to farmer(s)/farming communities engaged in conservation of plant genetic resources and which have been used as donor of genes in varieties registerable under the Act. So far 124 farmer(s)/farming communities have received such awards.

ICAR-National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), New Delhi is conserving seed germplasm for long-term conservation (at -20°C) in its National Genebank (NGB). NGB has the responsibility of conservation of plant genetic resources for posterity and sustainable use including landraces and traditional varieties which are potential sources of agriculturally important genes. As on 30.06.2019, NGB is holding 4,41,253 accessions belonging to 1948 species including 83394 accessions of landraces/primitive varieties. Details of which are given in Statement-I and Statement-II.

Statement-I

Status of base collection in National Genebank (-18°C) (as on 30 June, 2019)

Crop/Crop Group	Total Species	Accessions conserved
1	2	3
Cereals	124	164402

1	2	3
Millets	26	59270
Forages	195	7095
Pseudocereals	55	7618
Legumes	106	66763
Oilseeds	80	59200
Fibre crops	77	15715
Vegetables	210	26383
Fruits and Nuts	65	276
Medicinal and Aromatic plants and Narcotics	672	8068
Ornamental	120	659
Spices and Condiments	28	3152
Agroforestry	190	1646
Duplicate Safety Samples (Lentil, Pigeonpea)	0	10235
Trial Material (Wheat, Barley)	0	10771
TOTAL	1948	441253

Statement-II

*List of native crops (landraces and primitive cultivars) conserved in
National Genebank*

Crop Group name	No. of accessions
Agroforestry	345
Cereals	18379
Fibre	290
Forages	1547
Fruits and Nuts	9
Grain legumes	10698

Crop Group name	No. of accessions
Medicinal and Aromatic plants	951
Millets	16497
Oilseeds	25795
Ornamental	17
Pseudocereals	1675
Spices Condiments and Flavour	996
Vegetables	6195
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	83394

Implementation of Krishonnati Yojana

3823. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has extended the Krishonnati Yojana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details regarding missions and components of the scheme;
- (d) whether Government has identified any specific focus areas under the scheme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (e) The 'Green Revolution - Krishonnati Yojana' was approved coterminous with the period of the Fourteenth Finance Commission from 2017-18 to 2019-20. 'Green Revolution - Krishonnati Yojana' is an Umbrella Scheme comprising both Central Sector as well as Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Missions. This Umbrella Scheme has the following twelve schemes/missions:—

- (i) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH);
- (ii) National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP);
- (iii) National Food Security Mission (NFSM);
- (iv) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA);

- (v) Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE);
- (vi) Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP);
- (vii) Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM);
- (viii) Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPPQ);
- (ix) Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Census, Economics and Statistics;
- (x) Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation;
- (xi) Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing (ISAM); and
- (12) National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGP-A).

Expansion of mandate of NCDC

3824. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government would consider to expand the mandate of National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) to include Farmer Producer Organisations and Agriculture Production Clusters to enable lending by NCDC to these groups as the State of Odisha have taken a massive thrust on promotion of Agriculture Production Clusters in 40 tribal blocks in 12 districts of Odisha, which would be involved in production, processing, value addition and linkage to market infrastructures?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

Sowing of banned GM crops in Maharashtra

3825. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that farmers of Maharashtra are bent upon to sow banned GM crops in the State as they expect it to be more profitable;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take to persuade the farmers of the State not to go for GM crops but rather sow traditional crops and to provide them remunerative prices for their crops?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per State Government of Maharashtra, no instances of illegal cultivation of Genetically-Modified (GM) Herbicide-Tolerant (HT) cotton have come to notice. However some cases of sale of illegal Bt. Cotton Seeds (HTBT) have been reported in the districts of Nagpur, Chandrapur, Parbhani, Nandurbar, Yavatmal, Bhandara and Gadchiroli of Maharashtra State during this season. These seeds have been seized by State authorities.

The Government through its outreach programme has been highlighting to the farmers about the consequences of cultivating HT-BT cotton that has not been approved by the regulatory authority and is discouraging farmers to adopt these seeds. It is also demonstrating the cultivation of Bt. cotton varieties and also non-Bt varieties to reduce production costs and improve profit.

Mission to double farmers' income

3826. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of doubling the farmers' income scheme;
- (b) the steps proposed by Government towards achieving this goal;
- (c) whether it is feasible for Government or whether Government machinery is ready to implement them in due course;
- (d) whether Government is planning to increase agricultural land to achieve this goal; and
- (e) whether Government is planning to take help of foreign expertise in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Government had constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee in April, 2016 to examine issues relating to "Doubling of Farmers Income" and recommend strategies to achieve the same. The Committee 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 has identified 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. Several initiatives have already been rolled out on the basis of recommendations of DFI Committee. Details of which is given in Statement (*See below*). An Empowered Body has also been set up to monitor and review the progress against the recommendations.

All programmes of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare are aligned to achieving these recommendations.

(d) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertake development of perspective plans and ensure effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/Programmes.

The subject relating to Land and its management falls within the jurisdiction of States as per Entry 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The role of the Central Government in the field of land reforms is only of an advisory nature. Further, it is also the endeavour of the Government to increase productivity and resource use efficiency so as to make agriculture sustainable.

(e) Does not arise in view of the (d) above.

Statement

Details of initiatives rolled out on the basis of recommendations of DFI Committee

The schemes of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is mandated with improving agriculture in the country, in order to *inter alia* enhance the income of the farmers through various interventions and schemes such as:—

- (i) Distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be optimized.
- (ii) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) - Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged, for optimal utilization of water, reducing cost of inputs and increasing productivity.
- (iii) "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)" for promoting organic farming.
- (iv) Launch of e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic online trading platform.

- (v) A crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) providing insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances, with low premium contribution by farmers for risk mitigation has been launched.
- (vi) Under "Har Medh Par Ped", agro forestry is being promoted for additional income.
- (vi) Giving a major boost for the farmers income, the Government has approved the increase in the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all Kharif and Rabi crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production.
- (viii) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)' aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce as announced in the Union Budget for 2018. This is an unprecedented step taken by Government of India to protect the farmers' income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.
- (ix) Bee keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.
- (x) Rashtriya Gokul Mission to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines and to make milk production more remunerative to the farmers.
- (xi) National Livestock Mission to increase productivity and genetic improvement of livestock.
- (xii) Foreseeing high potential in fisheries sector, a Blue Revolution with multi-dimensional activities mainly focusing on fisheries production, both inland and marine is being implemented.
- (xiii) Extending the reach of institutional credit to more and more farmers is priority area of the Government and to achieve this goal, the Government provides interest subvention of 3% on short-term crop loans up to ₹3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum, which gets reduced to 4% on prompt repayment.

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

Projects initiated by States under PMKSY

3827. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have availed micro irrigation funds created with NABARD under the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) for 2018-19, State-wise;

(b) the number of innovative integrated projects which were initiated by the States who have availed the micro irrigation fund, State-wise; and

(c) the number of projects out of these projects which are in PPP model and the amount of investment, if any, that has come from private entities?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) A dedicated Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) has been instituted by DAC&FW with NABARD with initial Corpus of ₹ 5000 crore.

The operational guidelines are being finalized. Hence the scheme is yet to be operational. Under the scheme, one proposal has been received.

Locust attack on crops in Rajasthan

3828. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether infestation of locust has been reported in Jaisalmer for the first time since 1993, if so, the data about loss of crops in this regard;

(b) the details of steps taken by the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage in reducing the impact of the current locust attack;

(c) the initiatives taken by the Government to prevent such attacks in future;

(d) whether Government is maintaining the data regarding the loss caused by the locust attack, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of loss caused by the locust attack in the year 1993?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Since 1993 localized locust breeding has been reported and controlled in 1997, 2002, 2005, 2007, 2010 and 2016. In the current year,

there is an incursion of Desert locust since 21st May, 2019 onwards, from the border areas of Pakistan mainly in the Jaisalmer district. Its presence has also been reported in the Barmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Sri Gaganagar and Churu districts of Rajasthan. Up to the 22nd July, 2019, a total of 24612 hectares have been affected and controlled in Rajasthan. As the locust is controlled, no crop losses have been reported by the State Government.

(b) In the current year the following additional steps have been taken to deal with the incursion of desert locust:—

- (i) Up to the 22nd July, 2019, a total of 25351 hectares have been treated against the said infestation by spraying insecticide (Jaisalmer-18235 hectares, Barmer-2910 hectares, Jalore-456 hectares Jodhpur-621 hectares, Bikaner-2155 hectares, Sri Ganganagar-45 hectares, Churu-190 hectares in Rajasthan and Banaskantha-739 hectares in Gujarat).
- (ii) The staffs of locust warning organization / circle offices are undertaking regular surveys and control operations to check desert locust.
- (iii) A total of 177 officers (52 additional officers from Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine) and 54 vehicles (10 additional from Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and 22 given by the State) have been deployed in the various circle office for assistance in control and survey works. In addition, senior officers of the Department are camping in the infested area and supervising control operations.
- (iv) Further, the State Agriculture Department of Rajasthan has posted 77 staff members including Agriculture Supervisors, Agriculture officers & Assistant Agriculture Officers to various offices in the Jaisalmer districts for assistance in locust control works. The State Government has also constituted various teams comprising senior officers for regular assessment and monitoring of locust situation.
- (v) Various awareness programs have been organised by the various circle offices for State agriculture officers and farmers.
- (vi) Regular Liaison is being maintained with the Forest Department, Border Security Force, State Agriculture Department, District Administration and representatives of Gram Sabha/Panchayats.

(c) India is a member of Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in Southwest Asia (SWAC, FAO) and regularly coordinates with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). The member countries, FAO and of the United Nations (UN) have adopted a preventive control strategy that relies on early warning and early reaction. The FAO Desert Locust Information Service (FAO DLIS) operates an early warning system that monitors weather, ecological conditions, and locust infestations in the potentially affected area on a daily basis. Information provided by FAO DLIS to National Locust Centres (NLCs) is used to plan survey and control operations in the field and prepare for swarm invasions by pre-positioning resources and teams. Besides, timely alerts issued by FAO about likely invasion of desert locust are analyzed by the Locust Warning Organisation of India for effective mobilization/deployment of survey and control teams for timely and effective response to check desert locust invasion.

(d) As informed by the State of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana, no losses are reported by the State Governments due to the locust attack.

(e) As informed by the States, no records are available regarding losses caused by locust attack in 1993.

Sowing of GM cotton seeds in Maharashtra

3829. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of farmers have sowed Genetically-Modified (GM) Herbicide-Tolerant (HT) cotton seeds on their farm land despite ban and nearly 11 lakh hectares of land is already under cultivation using HT cotton seeds in Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether farmers organisations/Sangatana are pressing for free access to the latest technology in farming, including Genetically Modified (GM) seeds in the country; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per State Government of Maharashtra, no instances of illegal cultivation of Genetically-Modified (GM) Herbicide-Tolerant (HT) cotton have come to notice. However some cases of sale of illegal Bt. cotton seeds (HTBT) have been reported in the districts of Nagpur, Chandrapur,

Parbhani, Nandurbar, Yavatmal, Bhandara and Gadchiroli of Maharashtra State during this season. These seeds have been seized by State authorities.

(c) There was report in the press that 'Shetkari Sangatana' is advocating free access to the latest technology in farming, including Genetically Modified (GM) seeds in the country.

(d) The Government is committed to spread awareness regarding use of approved technology of seeds only.

Engagement of private insurance companies under PMFBY

3830. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has engaged various insurance companies including the private insurance companies to implement Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);

(b) if so, the details of insurance companies that have been engaged by Government, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has received any complaints regarding non-payment of compensation by insurance companies including the private insurance companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) 18 general insurance companies have been empanelled for implementation of crop insurance schemes namely, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS). Specific company is selected by the concerned State Government for a specific season/year, cluster(s) through transparent bidding process and the company quoting the lowest premium rate (L-1) is selected for implementation of the scheme. Therefore, companies vary from season to season and cluster to cluster in a State. Names of empanelled companies are given :-

Public Sector Insurance Companies

- (i) Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd.
- (ii) National Insurance Company Ltd.

- (iii) New India Assurance Company Ltd.
- (iv) Oriental Insurance Company Ltd.
- (v) United India Insurance Company Ltd.

Private Sector Insurance Companies

- (vi) Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Ltd.
- (vii) Bharti AXA General Insurance Company Ltd.
- (viii) Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Ltd.
- (ix) Future Generali India Insurance Company Ltd.
- (x) HDFC-ERGO General Insurance Company Ltd.
- (xi) ICICI-Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd.
- (xii) IFFCO-Tokio General Insurance Company Ltd.
- (xiii) Reliance General Insurance Company Ltd.
- (xiv) SBI General Insurance Company Ltd.
- (xv) Shriram General Insurance Company Ltd.
- (xvi) Tata-AIG General Insurance Company Ltd.
- (xvii) Universal Sompo General Insurance Company Ltd.
- (xviii) Royal Sundaram General Insurance company Ltd.

(c) and (d) During implementation of the scheme, some complaints about non-payment and delayed payment of claims by insurance companies; under payment of claims on account of incorrect/delayed submission of insurance proposals by banks; discrepancy in yield data, unrealistic assessment of crop loss due to large unit area of insurance; delay in providing Government share of funds etc., have been received in the past. Most of the complaints were suitably addressed by the Insurer and the Ministry.

Inspection of books of account of MSCS

3831. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the provisions of Section 108(1)(iii) of MSCS Act, 2002 the books of account and other books and papers of every Multi-State Cooperative Society (MSCS) are open to inspection by members of MSCS;

(b) the details of books of account and other books and papers of MSCS which are not open to inspection by the members of MSCS; and

(c) whether as per the provisions of Section 108 of Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002, members of MSCS can obtain copies of documents and records etc. relating to the affairs of MSCS and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. All the books of account and other books and papers of MSCS are open to inspection by the members of MSCS by giving prior notice to MSCS.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Members of MSCS can obtain copies of documents and records etc. on request.

Inspection of books of accounts of MSCS

3832. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a member of Multi-State Cooperative Society (MSCS) has to give prior notice to MSCS for inspecting books of accounts etc. as per the provisions of Section 108 of Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Directors/Officers/Employees of MSCS can refuse disclosure of books of accounts etc. for inspection to members as per the provisions of Section 108 of Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002 and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when election will be held to fill up the vacant posts of delegates and directors in Kendriya Bhandar?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the provision of Section 108 of the MSCS Act, 2002, a member has to give prior notice to MSCS for inspecting books of accounts etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Conduct of election to the vacant posts of delegates and directors of Multi-State Cooperative Societies, including Kendriya Bhandar, fall under the powers and functions of the Board as per the provision of Section 45 of the MSCS Act, 2002, and as such, the Board of Directors of Kendriya Bhandar has to decide the date of election for the vacant post of delegates and directors in Kendriya Bhandar.

Effect of high yielding varieties of seeds

3833. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the high yielding varieties of seeds and the methods used for increasing agriculture growth have caused soil salinity and damage to the physical structure of soil; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government for empowering the farmers to adopt environment-friendly agricultural methods?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There has been no report on direct correlation between high yielding varieties of seeds and soil salinity. Indian Council of Agricultural Research - Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal, which has the specific mandate of developing salt tolerant varieties of field crops has been recommending package of practices for reclamation of salt effected soils. National Agricultural Research System has developed salinity tolerant varieties of field crops during the last five years details of which are given in Statement (*See below*).

The Government of India has also been implementing a Sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) on Reclamation of Problem Soils and promoting micro-irrigation methods under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) to reduce over-use of water in agriculture to avoid secondary salinization.

Statement

*Details of field crop varieties released during last 5 years (May, 2014 to 2018)
for saline/alkaline/sodic soils*

Sl. No.	Crop	Variety Name
1.	Rice	Chinsurah Nona 1 (IET 23403); CARI Dhan 5 (IET 16885) (BTS 24); GNR-5 (NVS-6137); CSR-46 (CSR 2K 262); DRR Dhan 48 (IET 24555); DRR Dhan 49 (IET 24557), CSR 56 (IET 24537); CSR 60 (IET 25378); Ratnagiri-8 (RTN 28-1-5-3-2) (IET 25493)
2.	Wheat	KRL283
3.	Barley	RD 2794; RD 2907
4.	Indian Mustard	CS-58 (CS 1100-1-2-2-3); CS 60 (CS2800-1-2-3-5-1); JK Samriddhi Gold (JKMS 2)
5.	Sugarcane	Sankeshwar 814 (Co Snk 05104); CO 0212; Co 09004 (Amritha); CoG 6 (G 2005 019); Uphar (Co 10026); Phule-10001 (MS 10001)

Failure of GM crops to provide livelihood security to farmers

3834. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the GM crops like Bt-cotton, introduced in the country, have failed to provide livelihood security to farmers, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government intends to call off any advancements in GM crops due to their limited success in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of precautionary principles and bio-safety protocols applied by Government for the introduction of GM crops in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No. Sir, There is no such evidence to support this Statement.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to ensure that GM crops are safe for human health and environment release in the country, biosafety assessment is done for each crop as per applicable guidelines, manuals and protocols prescribed from time to time by relevant rules under Rules, 1989 under Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986.

Drought affected regions in the country

3835. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the regions affected by drought during last three years; and
- (b) the steps taken by Government for drought management and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The States for which financial assistance from National Disaster Response Fund has been approved, on account of their being affected by drought, during the last three years *i.e.* 2016-17 to 2018-19, is as under:—

During 2016-17:

Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Puducherry (5 States and 1 UT).

During 2017-18:

Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh (5 States).

During 2018-19:

Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Jharkhand (6 States).

- (b) The 'Manual for Drought Management, 2016' highlights the various drought mitigation programmes and measures in vogue, such as construction of water harvesting and conservation structures, use of water saving technology, afforestation etc. A Drought Management Plan, 2017, has been prepared for the benefit of all stakeholders for drought management and mitigation. These documents are available at Ministry's website.

District Agriculture Contingency Plans for 648 districts have been prepared by Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA) to mitigate the situation in

drought affected areas. There is a provision of distribution of seeds of contingency crops such as pulses, millets, oilseeds, which are drought hardy and survive with minimal available water in rain fed/ drought affected areas under National Food Security Mission (NFSM).

In the eventuality of natural calamities, the State Governments are empowered to initiate necessary relief measures from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), which is readily available with them. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), on the receipt of Memorandum from State Governments and in accordance with extant norms and procedures.

Use of artificial intelligence in agriculture

3836. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether artificial intelligence could be used in agriculture;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and in what manner it would transform agricultural sector;
- (c) whether Government is planning to include artificial intelligence in agriculture;
- (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) Artificial Intelligence (AI) can be used in multiple domains of agriculture such as weather, crop and price forecasting, yield estimation, etc. AI can leverage in providing information and advisory services to farmers for increasing production and productivity and taking preventive measures against pests. Further, it may reduce the cost of production through precise application of agricultural inputs like fertilizer, chemicals, irrigation, etc.

(c) to (e) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, through various agencies has carried out many pilot studies for optimization of Crop Cutting Experiments, in which AI was used to optimization and yield estimation.

High powered committee for structural reforms in agriculture

3837. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently announced creation of a high powered committee on structural reforms in agriculture;
- (b) if so, the details of composition of the committee and its role; and
- (c) whether the recommendation of the committee is mandatory and the time-frame fixed for submission of the report?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A High Powered Committee of Chief Ministers for 'Transformation of Indian Agriculture' has been constituted. The composition of the said Committee alongwith terms of reference is given in Statement (See below).

- (c) The recommendations of the Committee shall be submitted by NITI Aayog to the concerned Ministry/Department. Time frame envisaged is two months.

Statement

*The composition of High Powered Committee of Chief Ministers for
'Transformation of Indian Agriculture':*

(i)	Sh. Devendra Fadanvis, Chief Minister, Maharashtra	–	Convener
(ii)	Sh. H.D. Kumarswamy, Chief Minister, Karnataka	–	Member
(iii)	Sh. Manohar Lal Khattar, Chief Minister, Haryana	–	Member
(iv)	Sh. Pema Khandu, Chief Minister, Arunachal Pradesh	–	Member
(v)	Sh. Vijay Rupani, Chief Minister, Gujarat	–	Member
(vi)	Sh. Yogi Adityanath, Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh	–	Member
(vii)	Sh. Kamal Nath, Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh	–	Member
(viii)	Sh. Narendra Singh Tomar, Minister, Agriculture, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, GOI	–	Member
(ix)	Prof. Ramesh Chand, Member, NITI Aayog	–	Member
			Secretary

2. Terms of Reference of the Committee:

- (i) To discuss measures for transformation of agriculture and raising farmers income and suggest modalities for adoption and time bound implementation of following reforms by States/UTs:
 - (a) The State/Union Territory Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation, 2017(APLM Act,2017)) circulated by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GOI to States/UTs.
 - (b) The State/Union Territory Agricultural Produce and Livestock Contract Farming and Services (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2018)) circulated by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GOI to States/UTs.
- (ii) To examine various provision of Essential Commodity Act (EC Act), 1955 and situations that require ECA. To suggest changes in the ECA to attract private investment in agricultural marketing and infrastructure.
- (iii) To suggest mechanism for linking of market reforms with e-NAM, GRAM and other relevant Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
- (iv) To suggest policy measures to (a) boost agricultural export (b) raise growth in food processing (c) attract investment in modern market infrastructure, value chains and logistics
- (v) To suggest measures to upgrade agri-technology to global standards and improve access of farmers to quality seed plant propogation material and farm machinery in agriculturally advanced countries.
- (vi) To propose any other relevant reforms for transformation of agriculture sector and raising farmers income.

Increase/decline in income of farmers

‡3838. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently conducted any survey to find out the increase/decline in the income of the farmers of the country since 2014;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and on what basis Government claims that the income of the farmers has increased or is increasing?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) is the nodal agency for conducting surveys and collecting data. The latest available estimates of average income per agricultural household in the country are based on the "Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households" conducted by NSSO during its 70th round (January 2013 - December 2013). As per the survey results, the average monthly income per agricultural household from all sources is estimated to be ₹ 6,426/.

NSSO has not conducted any such Survey since 2013; hence, comparable estimates to establish increase/decline in income from 2014-15 to 2018-19 are not available.

Government had constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee in April, 2016 to examine the issues relating to 'Doubling of Farmers' Income' and recommend strategies to achieve the same. The Committee has submitted its Report to the Government in September, 2018. As per the available reports, the Committee has considered the estimates of agricultural households' income obtained from NSS 70' round unit level data as the base level income. The Committee has kept 2015-16 as the base year and derived income for the base year at both current and constant prices for major States and major size-classes.

Damage to crops by cattle

3839. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that area under vegetables and pulses in Uttar Pradesh is reduced because of damage caused by Neelgai and other cattle;

(b) if so, whether Government has any plan for mass-catching of animals and shifting them to reserve forests; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) No report has been received from the State of Uttar Pradesh regarding reduction in the area under vegetables and Pulses due to damage caused by Neelgai and other cattle.

Exemption from credit linkages in Odisha

3840. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government would consider to relax the credit linkages for the project based activities up to ₹25 lakh as in Odisha, the credit linkage is poor due to which the achievements under the project based activities is not satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Filing of lawsuits against farmers

†3841. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fruits and vegetables seeds which have been patented by Pepsico India Holding Private Limited Company in India along with the time schedule of patenting, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that company has filed compensation lawsuits against Indian farmers for cultivating their patented FC-5 potatoes, if so, the details of the current status of lawsuits along with the number of farmers thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the total number of farmers and the amount of money recovered there from in such lawsuits?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The PepsiCo has developed two potato varieties, namely, FL 2027 (FC-5) and FL 1867 and registered under the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001 for a period of 15 years since 18.02.2011.

(b) and (c) 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 summons 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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

PepsiCo, subsequently, the PepsiCo withdrew the cases unconditionally, with no orders as to costs against potato growing farmers.

Degradation of farmland

3842. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of organic matter in soil has drastically come down due to indiscriminate use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers in farmland; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the possession of Soil Health Card (SHC) cannot be made mandatory to avail several benefits under various schemes of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Indian soils are generally low in organic matter. As such, there is no harmful effect of chemical fertilizers and pesticides on soil fertility if applied in a balanced and judicious manner. The decline in soil organic matter in certain situations may be mainly due to low use of organic manure coupled with unbalanced use of chemical fertilizers.

(b) Soil health cards provide information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and fertility. At present, there is no proposal to make it mandatory to avail benefits under other schemes of the Ministry. However, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) recommends soil test based Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources (manure, bio-fertilizers, green manuring, etc) of plant nutrients to maintain organic carbon content in soils.

Cost of machinery for managing crop residue

3843. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the crop residue burning is a great cause of pollution, skin disease etc. in certain States of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the machinery available for management of crops residue is very expensive even after the subsidy given thereon; and

(c) if so, whether Government would consider buying machines and giving them on rent to farmers to eliminate residue burning activities?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Among other factors, smoke from the burning of paddy crop residue by the farmers in Indo-genetic plains of the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh contributes to environmental pollution during the winter season which increases the risk of human health hazards including skin problems. However, as per satellite data, overall about 15% and 41% reduction in number of paddy residue burning events were observed in the year 2018 as compared to that in 2017 and 2016, respectively in these three States.

(b) No Sir. After the applicable subsidy (50% for individuals and 80% for groups), the cost of machinery works out to be reasonable. This machinery can also be availed on rent through Custom Hiring Centres.

(c) Does not arise.

Provision of storage facilities to farmers

†3844 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 considering to provide well equipped storage facilities to the farmers;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps 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 (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Government is already supporting the creation of well equipped scientific storage facilities to the farmers in the country through the scheme of "Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)", which is a sub-scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM). AMI scheme is a back ended capital subsidy scheme in which rate of subsidy is 25% and 33.33% based on the category of eligible beneficiary and is provided on capital cost of the project. Assistance under the AMI sub-scheme is available to individual farmers, groups of farmers/growers, registered Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

AMI Scheme is a demand driven scheme. So far, a total of 38,964 storage infrastructure projects (Godowns), with storage capacity of 655.48 Lakh MT have been sanctioned across the country under the scheme.

Development of agricultural associated sectors

†3845. 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 contemplating to chalkout a strategy for the development of agricultural associated sectors while widening the ambit of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana;
- (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 (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Government is primarily responsible for the growth and development of agriculture sector and developing perspective plans for their respective States and ensuring effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/Programmes.

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

Further, under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, which is a major scheme for incentivizing States to increase investment in agriculture and allied sectors, 35% of annual outlay has been earmarked for infrastructure and asset development. Apart from this, the government has created various corpus funds like Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF), Micro Irrigation Fund, Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund, Fisheries and Aqua Culture Infrastructure Development Fund, Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund etc to bring focus on infrastructure development in agriculture and allied sectors.

The Government had constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee in April, 2016 to examine issues relating to "Doubling of Farmers Income (DFI)" and recommend strategies

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to achieve the same. The Committee has submitted its Report to the Government in September, 2018. 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 alongwith Governance and structural reforms have been made by the DFI Committee. The Government has constituted an Empowered Body for implementation and monitoring of the recommendations of the DFI Committee. Various initiatives already taken on the recommendation of DFI Committee the details of which are given in Statement (See below).

Further, the ambit of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-KISAN) has already been widened to include other than small and marginal farmers, with the same exclusion criteria as earlier.

Statement

The details of various initiatives already taken on the recommendation of DFI Committee:

- (i) Initiating market reforms through the State Governments.
- (ii) Encouraging contract farming through the State Governments by promulgating of Model Contract Farming Act.
- (iii) Launch of e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic online trading platform.
- (iv) Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be optimized.
- (v) "Per drop more crop" initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged for optimal utilization of water.
- (vi) "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)" under which organic farming is being promoted.
- (vii) Under "Har Medh Par Ped", agro forestry is being promoted. With the amendment of Indian Forest Act, 1927, Bamboo has been removed from the definition of trees. A restructured National Bamboo Mission has been launched in the year 2018 to promote bamboo plantation on non forest

Government as well as private land with emphasis on value addition and product development.

- (viii) Giving a major boost for the farmers income, the Government has approved the increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif and Rabi crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 percent of the cost of production.
- (ix) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)'. The Scheme is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce as announced in the Union Budget for 2018. This is an unprecedented step taken by Government of India to protect the farmers' income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.
- (x) Bee keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.
- (xi) Rashtriya Gokul Mission to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines and to make milk production more remunerative to the farmers.
- (xii) National Livestock Mission to increase productivity and genetic improvement of livestock.
- (xiii) Foreseeing high potential in fisheries sector, a Blue Revolution with multi dimensional activities mainly focusing on fisheries production, both inland and marine is being implemented.
- (xiv) The Government has approved for giving the facility of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to the farmers practicing animal husbandry and fisheries related activities and has also decided to extend the Interest Subvention Facilities to such categories of farmers.

Decline in the enrolment under PMFBY

†3846. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers' enrolment under PMFBY has declined in the Kharif season from the year 2016-17 to 2018-19; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether initiatives are being taken to check this decline?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) There is a slight decline in farmer's enrolment under PMFBY during 2017-18, but has again picked up during 2018-19.

Reasons for decline are:

(i) Deduplication due to Aadhaar capturing.

(ii) Crop Loan waivers by some States.

(iii) Scheme being optional for States wherein two major States have opted out.

(b) Government of India is persuading States to include more crops and areas under the Scheme to provide maximum benefit to farmers.

DBT to micro irrigation programme

3847. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating on extending Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to the micro irrigation programme to plug the irregularities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Micro Irrigation is being implemented under the Per Drop More Crop component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY-PDMC) which is operational in the country from 2015-16.

As per the Operational Guidelines of Per Drop More Crop (Micro Irrigation), the scheme is being implemented through the mechanism of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). The details of DBT information of PMKSY-PDMC may be accessed through <https://www.dbtdacfw.gov.in/> and <https://dbtbharat.gov.in/>

Use of satellite imagery for assessing the farmers crops

‡3848. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating on using technical equipments and satellite imagery to assess the crop of farmers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there is a provision of payment of interest by the insurance companies on the farmers' claims if there is delay in settlement of the crop claims beyond two months; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the details of the interest paid so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) envisages use of improved technology to reduce time gap for settlement of claims of farmers. Accordingly, the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, through Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC) involved 8 agencies/ organizations to carry out pilot studies for Optimization of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) in various States under PMFBY. 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 were taken up to address a major issue of the need to carry out large number of CCEs for calculation of yield data *vis-a-vis* claims at Gram Panchayat level. The results are being evaluated for providing recommendations for their implementation in the upcoming seasons.

Further, an Expression of Interest (EOI) was floated with a view to migrate to technology based assessment of yield with minimum use of CCEs for Kharif 2019 season. 46 agencies participated in the EOI, out of which 26 agencies have been shortlisted on technical assessment.

The Government is also using satellite imagery to assess the crop area, crop condition and crop yield, at district level, under various programmes such as Forecasting

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Agricultural Output Using Space, Agrometeorology and Land based observations and Coordinated Horticulture Assessment and Management using Geo-informatics. Further, satellite data is also being used for drought assessment, to assess the potential area for growing pulses and horticultural crops.

(c) and (d) With a view to ensure better transparency, accountability, timely payment of claims to the farmers and to make the scheme more farmer friendly, the Government of India has comprehensively revised the Operational Guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) which have become effective from Rabi 2018-19 season. Provision of 12% interest rate per annum to be paid by the Insurance Company to farmers for delay in settlement claims beyond 10 days of prescribed cut-off date for payment of claims. As the settlement of claims for Rabi 2018-19 season is underway, the admissible penal interest is not yet worked out.

Cost effective technology for small and marginal farmers

3849. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and percentage of small and marginal farmers in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether cost effective technologies suitable for small land holdings have been developed by the agricultural research institutions in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of steps taken by Government to promote and assist small and marginal farmers to adopt such technologies; and
- (e) the measures being taken by Government to make small land holdings more viable?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per the results (provisional) of latest Agriculture Census 2015-16, State-wise number and percentage of marginal and small operational holdings (defined as all land which is wholly or partly used for agriculture production and is operated as one technical unit by one person alone or with others without regard to the title, legal form, size or location) in the country is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Indian Institute of Farming Systems Research (IIFSR) under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) implements All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) for development and refinement of farm technologies for use of small and marginal farmers in the country. Details of major farm technologies evaluated in farming system mode and refined are detailed below:

- Developed 45 tailor made prototype Integrated Farming System Models suitable to 23 States/UTs.
- Refined 63 farming systems in 19 States.

(d) and (e) Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) models developed for the States have been included in the package of practices of respective state Governments. These are popularized among farmers, including small and marginal farmers, through farmer participatory refinement and demonstration of integrated farming systems.

The Government has taken several measures to make small holdings more viable. These include adoption of modern technologies and practices like multiple cropping, intercropping and integrated farming systems. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is conducting research programme to develop location specific varieties and technologies for enhancing the production and productivity of farm holdings. Support is also provided to farmers (including small and marginal farmers) through initiatives and programmes of the Government like interest subvention scheme, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission, Neem coated Urea, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchay Yojana (PMKSY), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) etc.

Statement

*State-wise Number and Percentage of Marginal and Small Operational Holdings
as per Agriculture Census 2015-16 (provisional results)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Marginal (below 1.0 ha.)		Small (1.0 ha. <2.0 ha.)	
		Number (000)	Percentage	Number (000)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	43.12	3	21.19
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5904	69.26	1646	19.31
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	23.98	24	21.24
4.	Assam	1868	68.13	495	18.07
5.	Bihar	14971	91.21	944	5.75
6.	Chandigarh	Neg.	64.64	Neg.	18.54
7.	Chhattisgarh	2402	60.66	868	21.92
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	56.47	4	25.40
9.	Daman and Diu	8	92.68	Neg.	5.21
10.	Delhi	11	55.12	5	26.08
11.	Goa	45	79.89	6	10.84
12.	Gujarat	2018	37.93	1616	30.37
13.	Haryana	803	49.29	314	19.29
14.	Himachal Pradesh	712	71.43	173	17.41
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1187	83.79	160	11.29
16.	Jharkhand*	1877	68.70	427	15.63
17.	Karnataka	4764	54.90	2213	25.51
18.	Kerala	7333	96.70	181	2.39
19.	Lakshadweep	10	95.63	Neg.	2.70
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4835	48.33	2725	27.24
21.	Maharashtra*	7558	51.39	4313	29.33

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Manipur	77	50.97	49	32.39
23.	Meghalaya	123	52.82	60	25.93
24.	Mizoram	45	50.08	27	30.61
25.	Nagaland	8	4.03	29	14.74
26.	Odisha	3637	74.74	887	18.23
27.	Puducherry	28	83.81	3	10.00
28.	Punjab	154	14.13	207	18.98
29.	Rajasthan	3071	40.12	1677	21.91
30.	Sikkim	44	65.82	13	18.91
31.	Tamil Nadu	6224	78.41	1119	14.10
32.	Telangana	3840	64.56	1409	23.69
33.	Tripura	504	87.95	48	8.37
34.	Uttar Pradesh	19100	80.18	3008	12.63
35.	Uttarakhand	659	74.78	149	16.89
36.	West Bengal	5998	82.81	971	13.41
	ALL INDIA	99858	68.52	25777	17.69

Note: (1) * - Figures for Jharkhand and Maharashtra have been estimated. (2) Percentage is based on absolute figures. (3) Neg.= Negligible (i.e., less than 500 units). (4) Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Group insurance scheme for farmers

‡3850. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is considering to launch a group insurance scheme with one-time premium payment facility to cover different risks faced by farmers and their families; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Agricultural reforms for doubling farmers' income

3851. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the major reforms likely to be introduced by Government in the next three years in view of the commitment to double the income of farmers by 2022;

(b) whether Government has any concrete plan for increasing the farm production, provide alternate occupational paths for rural households, making available better seeds and farm technology, drip irrigation, crop planning, easier and fast transport of farm produce to market, making available warehouse facilities, reduction in role of middlemen and so on; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Committee on Doubling Farmers' Income (DFI) recognises agriculture as a value led enterprise and has identified 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. Various interventions and schemes that have already been rolled out on the recommendations of DFI Committee to double the income of farmers by 2022 are given in Statement [Refer to Statement appended to answer to USQ no. 3826]

(b) and (c) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertake development of perspective plans and ensure effective implementation of programmes/schemes. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/ Programmes *viz.*:

For enhancing productivity,

- Soil Health Cards Scheme
- Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region

- Sub Mission on Agroforestry
- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
- Neem Coated Urea
- Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
- National food Security Mission (NFSM)

Alternate occupational paths for rural households

- Bee keeping for honey production
- Rashtriya Gokul Mission for milk production
- National Livestock Mission for genetic improvement of livestock
- Blue Revolution focusing on fisheries production
- National Bamboo Mission For better seeds and farm technology
- Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)
- National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)
- National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
- Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) Drip Irrigation
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana-Per drop more crop
- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture

Transport of Horticulture produce

- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) Warehouse facilities, reduction in role of middlemen
- National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) scheme
- Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)

Convergence with programs of other Ministries *viz.* Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Department of Fisheries and Ministry of Panchayati Raj etc. are also increasing farm production and providing alternate occupational paths for rural households.

Improving milking capacity of cows

3852. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether breed improvement scheme used for improving milking capacity of cows has been found successful in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, whether the same can be used for street cows by some modification to make large population of street cows productive; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States and Union Territories for enhancing milk production and productivity of bovines Government has been implementing following schemes:

- (i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been implemented throughout the country including Uttar Pradesh for development and conservation of bovine population thereby enhancing their production and productivity.
- (ii) National Dairy Plan-I has been implemented in 18 major dairy states including Uttar Pradesh for enhancing milk production and productivity of dairy animals in order to meet demand of the milk in the country.
- (iii) Breed Improvement Institutes comprises of seven Central Cattle Breeding Farms, four Central Registration Units and Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institutes. These institutes are playing crucial role in supply of breeding inputs in the form of High Genetic merit bulls for Artificial Insemination and semen doses of bulls with high genetic potential in all the States including Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Unproductive animals with intact reproductive efficiency can be used as recipient (surrogate mothers) under Embryo Transfer Technology (ETT) and IVF. In Uttar Pradesh projects for establishment of two ETT labs with IVF facility have been sanctioned.

Growth of fisheries sector

3853. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the fisheries sector has huge untapped resources in the sea, but is facing problems which prevent its growth;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken to address these problems and for the growth of fisheries sector of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) The potential of marine fishery resources available in our jurisdictional waters is estimated as 5.31 million metric tonnes. Against this potential, the production from marine fisheries in 2018-19 has been estimated as 3.714 million metric tonnes (provisional). This indicates that marine fisheries resources are not overexploited and there is a marginal scope for tapping of more resources from the sea in a sustainable manner.

(c) This Department of Fisheries, Government of India is implementing a component namely, 'Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations' under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries', under which central financial assistance is provided to the States/Union Territories for growth and development of fisheries sector in the country for sub-components like motorizations of traditional crafts, procurement of Fiber-glass Reinforced Plastic (FRP) boats, construction of resource specific fishing vessels, mariculture activities, creating of shore based infrastructure facilities like fish landing centres, ice plants, cold storages, fish markets etc. Besides, the Department is issuing advisories to all maritime States and Union Territories for observing sustainable Fisheries with appropriate conservation and fishery management measures.

Slaughtering of cows

3854. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cow slaughter is legally banned all over the country;

- (b) the names of the States where there are instances of cow slaughter despite the ban;
- (c) the legal remedy available to stop or check this violation; and
- (d) the instructions that have been issued to State/police authorities including Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Under the distribution of legislative powers between the Union of India and States under Article 246(3) of the Constitution, the preservation of cattle is a matter on which the legislature of the States has exclusive powers to legislate. Therefore, it is up to the States to enact laws on slaughter of cows. All States/Union Territories have legislations on slaughter of cows except five States *viz* Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and one Union Territory that is Lakshadweep.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has not received any such information. However, States have enacted laws banning cow slaughter and provision of penalizing the accused person has been provided in the State act. Further, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law Enforcement agencies, as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens.

(d) As per article 48 of Indian Constitution the State shall endeavour to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall in particular take steps for preserving improving the breed, and prohibiting the slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle. In view of the aforementioned Constitutional arrangement, the Central Government has not issued any instruction to the States.

Domestication of indigenous cows

3855. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the concrete action plan Government has for increased domestication of indigenous cows in the country;

(b) whether any incentive plan has been introduced for domestication of indigenous cows in rural areas which may help the villagers to increase their annual income;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has thought of a nation-wide network for collection of dairy produce from the villagers and supply them in the nearby market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States and Union Territories for development, conservation and to increase availability of indigenous breeds Government has been implementing following schemes:

(i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission

(ii) National Dairy Plan-I

(iii) Breed Improvement Institutes

(b) and (c) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States and Union Territories to give incentives for rearing of dairy animals including indigenous breeds Government has been implementing Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) since September 2010 through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) throughout the country under which back ended capital subsidy (25% of the total sanctioned project cost for General Category and 33.33% for Schedule Tribe and Schedule Caste beneficiaries) is provided through eligible financial institutions, subject to the norms of the scheme.

Further, Government of India has extended Kissan Credit Card (KCC) facility for Animal Husbandry and Fisheries farmers. The KCC aims at providing adequate and timely credit support from the banking system under a single window with flexible and simplified procedure to the animal husbandry and fisheries farmers for their working capital requirements. Animal Husbandry activities covered under the scheme include Milch animal rearing, poultry layer farming, poultry broiler farming, sheep rearing, goat rearing, pig farming, rabbit rearing for wool and work animals and any other State specific livestock rearing is also considered.

(d) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States and Union Territories for enhancing collection of milk from village level producer, milk processing and milk marketing Government of India has been implementing following schemes to assist dairy cooperatives in the country:

- (i) National Dairy Plan - I (NDP-I)
- (ii) Dairy Processing Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)
- (iii) National Programme for Dairy Development
- (iv) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme

Fisheries and dairy development in Telangana

3856. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken for fisheries and dairy development in Telangana particularly where tanks are existing which has huge scope to provide employment also; and

(b) the funds sanctioned/spent in these areas in Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries for development of fisheries and aquaculture in the country including Telangana. The CSS *inter-alia* provides financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territories to support the fish farmers and fishermen for construction of ponds, renovation of existing ponds/tanks, installation of cages/pens for fish culture in reservoirs and open water bodies, integrated development of reservoirs, establishment of hatchery, construction of seed rearing area, establishment of Recirculatory Aquaculture System (RAS) establishment fish feed mill, development of post harvest infrastructure such as ice plants, cold storages, ice plants-cum-cold storages etc. Under this Scheme, an amount of ₹35.20 crore has been provided to the Government of Telangana during last three years (2016-17 to 2018-19) for development of fisheries and aquaculture in the State. Out of this, the Government of Telangana has utilized an amount of ₹22.41 crore for the purpose during the said period.

In addition, the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) has also sanctioned and released a sum of ₹ 187.54 lakh for conducting skill development and awareness programme to fishers, setting up ornamental fisheries and providing ICT enabled aquaculture support service to farmers.

The Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been implementing following Dairy Development Schemes aiming at creation and strengthening/modernization of dairy infrastructure for production of quality milk, procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products to support increase in income of farmers in the country:

- (i) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)
- (ii) National Dairy Plan-I (NDP-I)
- (iii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)
- (iv) Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund Scheme (DIDF)
- (v) Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organisations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO)

The details of funds released under the above said Dairy Development schemes in Telangana are as under:

(₹ in lakh)	
Scheme	Funds Released
National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) (till May, 2019)	1201.21
National Dairy Plan (NDP-I) (2011-12 to 2018-19)	2407.00
Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme DEDS* (2015-16 to 2018-19)	3875.11

Under the Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF), two projects for Telangana State have been approved in July, 2019 at the total cost of ₹ 15.25 crore, comprising of loan component of ₹ 12.20 crore and End borrower contribution of ₹ 3.05 crore under DIDF Scheme.

Welfare schemes for fishermen

3857. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes for the welfare of fishermen of the coastal areas, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether Government provides any sort of help to fishermen to purchase boats, nets and vessels;
- (c) if so, the amount spent thereon in the last three years, State-wise; and
- (d) whether any insurance scheme is provided specifically for the fishermen, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on 'Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries' in all States and Union territories including Andhra Pradesh with a total central outlay of ₹3000 crores. The "National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen" is one of the components of CSS. The welfare activities covered under the component of National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen are (i) Development of Model Fishermen village, (ii) Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen and (iii) Saving-cum-Relief.

(b) and (c) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying under the CSS *inter-alia* provides financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territories for supporting the (i) Traditional/Artisanal fishermen for purchase of boats as a replacement for traditional/wooden boats including nets, assistance for deep fishing etc. The details of amount released under the CSS during the last three years. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Under the component on National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen of the CSS, Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen in convergence with Pradhan Mantri Surakshya Bima Yojana (PMSBY) has been implemented to provide insurance coverage to active fishermen registered with the State Governments and Union Territories. The insurance coverage under the scheme includes (i) ₹2.00 lakh against death or permanent total disability and (ii) ₹1.00 lakh for partial permanent disability.

Statement

*State-wise details of fund released during last three years (2016-17 to 2018-19)
for purchase of boats, nets and vessels under the CSS-Blue Revolution:
Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Procurement of FRP Boat including nets and Deep Sea Fishing Vessels
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	82.26
2.	Andhra Pradesh	335.23
3.	Daman and Diu	144.00
4.	Goa	82.71
5.	Gujarat	1610.88
6.	Karnataka	566.86
7.	Kerala	163.20
8.	Lakshadweep	0.00
9.	Maharashtra	20.00
10.	Odisha	238.52
11.	Tamil Nadu	28464.50
GRAND TOTAL		31708.16

Stray animals in the country

†3858. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of stray animals is continuously increasing in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government has any plan to deal with this problem, if so, by when Government would be able to control the stray animals; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Many States has reported that the number of Stray animals including cattle and dogs are increasing both in rural and urban areas.

(b) and (c) Many States has enacted cow slaughter act according to which there is complete ban of slaughter of cows in those states. Further, the farmers are leaving the uneconomic bovines (senile, sterile, unproductive, handicapped animals). Due to breeding of stray dogs and abandoning of unwanted pet dogs/pups, there is continuous increase in number of stray dogs.

As per the Article 246(3) of the Constitution of India in List II of Seventh Schedule the Preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice is under State list on which the State has exclusive power to make laws for such State or any part thereof with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List II in the Seventh Schedule. Further, as per the Article 48 of the Constitution of India State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle.

As per the Eleventh Schedule of Constitution of India, the state may endow Panchayet to establish and run the Cattle Pounds (Kanji Houses)/ Gaushala Shelters (community assets). Many States are establishing the Gaushalas and Shelter houses for control of Stray Cattle.

Further, as per Section 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, it is the duty of every person having care or charge of any animal to take all reasonable measures to ensure the well being of such animal and to prevent infliction of unnecessary pain and sufferings. Section 11(1) (h) of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 provides that it is a cruelty, if any person, being the owner of (any animal) fails to provide such animal with sufficient food, drink or shelter and as per the Section 11 (1)(i) it is a Cruelty, if any person, without reasonable cause, abandons any animal in circumstances which tender it likely that it will suffer pain by reason or starvation, thirst and it is also a punishable offense under PCA Act, 1960. The Provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and Rules framed there under need to be implemented by the State Governments.

The Animal Welfare Board has issued advisory on stray animals to all the State Governments/ Union Territories *vide* letter dated 12th July, 2018. The Gaushalas are established to take care of stray animals (s). The Animal Welfare Board encourages such organizations by providing grant-in-aid for taking care of the animals with the budget provided by the Government of India. Apart from the aforementioned actions, many State Governments is also taking various actions for rehabilitating stray cattle.

The Central Government has enacted the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001 and amended in 2010. Under the Rules, the local bodies are mandated to carry out the Animal Birth control program to control the street/stray dog population and prevention of rabies. Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001 provides for sterilization and vaccination of stray dogs to control the stray dog population and to prevent rabies and to reduce man-dog conflict. The Animal Welfare Board of India is implementing the Scheme of Animal Birth Control and immunization of stray dogs by providing grants-in-aids to the Animal Welfare Organizations and local bodies which are implementing the Animal Birth Control programme.

The Central Government is also implementing sex sorting semen technology for artificial insemination which will produce only female animals. Once this effort is successful, the number of male animals which are left by the farmers will be reduced.

Subsidy for dairy farming

3859. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to introduce subsidies for dairy farming; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been implementing Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme with the objective of generating self employment opportunities in the dairy sector through enhancement of milk production, procurement, preservation, transportation, processing and marketing of milk by providing back-ended capital subsidy @ 25% of the project cost to the General Category and @33.33% of the project cost to SC/ST category farmers under bankable projects through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and financing bank. So far,

altogether, an amount of ₹ 1586.53 crore has been provided by NABARD as subsidy benefitting 371566 beneficiaries upto 30.06.2019.

Detention of Indian fishermen in foreign countries

3860. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian fishermen detained in the jails of various countries, country-wise; and

(b) the details of the steps taken by Government to secure their release and bring them back to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) As received from Ministry of External Affairs, the details of Indian fishermen under the custody of neighboring countries (as on 5th July, 2019) are as under:-

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|---|--|
| 1. | Sri Lanka | - | 5 Indian fishermen |
| 2. | Pakistan | - | 209 Indian and believed to be Indian fishermen |
| 3. | Iran | - | 2 Indian fishermen |

(b) Government attaches highest priority to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. The matter of apprehension of Indian fishermen and their fishing boats is raised at the highest levels and strong protests are lodged in the countries concerned. It is reiterated to the countries concerned that the fishermen issue may be considered as a purely humanitarian and livelihood concern and there should not be any use of force under any circumstances. As a result of sustained diplomatic efforts by the Government, 2004 Indian fishermen and 380 boats have been released by Sri Lanka Government since May 2014. Similarly, persistent diplomatic efforts of the Government of India have led to release and repatriation of 2080 Indian fishermen and 57 Indian fishing boats from Pakistan's custody since 2014.

Availability of fertilizers to farmers

3861. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate steps have been taken by Government to ensure the availability and timely supply of urea and other fertilizers to the farmers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of arrangements being made for the supply of urea and other fertilizers to farmers in the States, particularly in Karnataka;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up new fertilizer plants for manufacturing urea and other fertilizers in the States, including Karnataka; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by when such plants are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Sir, following steps are being taken by the Government to ensure the availability and adequate supply of urea and other fertilizers across the country including Karnataka:

Before the commencement of each cropping season, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), in consultation with all the State Governments, assess the requirement of fertilizers. After the assessment of requirement, DAC&FW projects month-wise requirement of fertilizers.

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 the 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 finalised 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.

(c) and (d) Sir the Cabinet in its meeting held on 21.05.2015 has decided to install a new urea plant of 8.646 Lakh Metric Tonne per annum (LMTPA) in the existing premises of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Limited (BVFCL), which will subsequently replace the existing urea plants Namrup-II (capacity 2.20 LMTPA) and Namrup-III (capacity 2.70 LMTPA).

Government of India is also reviving 5 closed fertilizer plants of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) namely Talcher (Odisha), Ramagundam (Telangana), Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh) and Sindri (Jharkhand) plants of FCIL and Barauni (Bihar) plant of HFCL by setting up new Ammonia Urea plants of 12.7 Lakh metric tonne per annum capacity each.

2. The other details including the time by which such plants are likely to be setup are as under:

Sl. No.	Project Location	Capacity in LMTPA	Time-frame / Commissioning
1.	Gorakhpur, UP	12.7	Feb., 2021
2.	Sindri, Jharkhand	12.7	May, 2021
3.	Barauni, Bihar	12.7	May, 2021
4.	Ramagundam Telangana	12.7	Dec., 2019
5.	Talcher, Odisha	12.7	2022

Excessive use of fertilizers

3862. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hectares of land which has become saline in nature/barren due to excessive use of fertilizers;

(b) the steps taken towards preventing excessive use of fertilizers;

(c) the effect of fertilizers on human body, if transferred in human diet through food;

(d) the measures taken to improve the quality of fertilizers to increase its productivity capacity with very little use; and

(e) whether any alternative to fertilizer has been found with same productivity capacity?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) No survey has been conducted to assess land area which has become saline or barren specifically due to excessive use of fertilizers.

(b) and (d) The following steps are being taken:

- (i) Government is advocating soil test based Integrated Nutrient Management envisaging conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources of nutrients through Soil Health Card scheme.
- (ii) Financial assistance to States is provided for setting up mechanized fruit/vegetable market waste and agro waste compost production units and setting up/strengthening of bio-fertilizer / bio-pesticides production units to promote availability of organic sources of plants nutrients and bio-fertilizers.
- (iii) Government is advocating split application and placement of fertilizers, use of slow releasing N-fertilizers and nitrification inhibitors including Neem Coated Urea, growing leguminous crops and use of Resource Conservation Technologies (RCTs). Government also educates farmers on all these aspects.
- (iv) Two dedicated schemes namely Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) and Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) have been launched since 2015 to encourage organic farming which avoid the use of chemicals fertilizers and pesticides. Under these schemes, farmers are provided assistance for on farm production and off farm procurement of bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides.

(c) There is no harmful effect of chemical fertilizers on soil health if applied in a balanced and judicious manner. However, there is a possibility of nitrate contamination in groundwater above the permissible limit of 10 mg $\text{NO}_3\text{-N/L}$ due to excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers particularly in light textured soil that has consequence on human health if used for drinking purpose.

(e) Government has developed organic farming package of practices, which is based on organic fertilizers with comparable yield with conventional farming.

Losses to public sector fertilizer companies

‡3863. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total annual consumption of fertilizers in the country during last five years;

(b) the quantities of fertilizer imported and produced indigenously;

(c) whether some public sector fertilizer companies which were making profit earlier are running in losses in recent years; and

(d) whether it is mainly due to the tariff policy of Government, if so, whether Government would amend the policy, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Sir, the details of total annual consumption of fertilizers in the country during last five years is as below indicated in the table:

*Total annual consumption of fertilizers in the country during
last five years i.e 2014-15 to 2018-19*

(Figures in LMT)	
Year	Total consumption of fertilizers
2014-15	498.09
2015-16	534.06
2016-17	499.07
2017-18	515.41
2018-19	537.89

(b) The quantities of fertilizer imported and produced indigenously during last five years is as follows:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Figures in LMT)

Year	Total Import of fertilizers	Indigenous fertilizer Production
2014-15	170.90	385.39
2015-16	183.54	413.14
2016-17	141.23	414.41
2017-18	154.27	413.61
2018-19	188.43	414.85

(c) and (d) There are nine fertilizer Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under administrative control of Department of Fertilizers. Out of which two CPSUs viz. Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL) and the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) are running in losses. The loss suffered by MFL mainly due to using Naphtha as feedstock for production of fertilizers. The main reason for the losses of FACT is high interest burden and working capital constraints.

Opening of new Janaushadhi Kendras

3864. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the impact of Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) along with the details of modifications in the scheme since its inception, if any;

(b) whether Government proposes to open new Janaushadhi Kendras in Maharashtra under the said scheme, if so, the number of such Kendras proposed to be opened in Maharashtra, location-wise and also for other States, district-wise;

(c) the total number of sale outlets opened especially in rural areas since 2016, including Maharashtra; and

(d) whether Government is planning to increase outlets in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) As on 19.07.2019, under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP), 5451 Janaushadhi Kendras are functional across the country. Out of total 723

districts of the country, 680 districts are already covered under PMBJP. The product basket of PMBJP comprises 900 drugs and 154 surgicals/consumables. Further, total sales in the Financial Year 2018-19 crossed ₹ 315 crore which led to a total savings of approximately ₹ 2000 crore of common citizens as these medicines are cheaper by 50%-90% as compared to corresponding branded medicines. Details of modifications in the PMBJP since its inception are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes Sir. As on 19.07.2019, 358 Janaushadhi Kendras are opened in the State of Maharashtra. 34 districts out of the 36 districts of the State are already covered. Efforts are on to cover the remaining two districts *viz.* Ratnagiri and Gadchiroli. In addition to this Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) has entered to an MoU with the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) for opening of 560 Janaushadhi Kendras at bus depots. No target has been set to open a particular number of stores in Maharashtra or any other State.

(c) Since 01.01.2016, 3969 Janaushadhi Kendras have been opened in rural areas of the country including Maharashtra. As regards Maharashtra, 355 Janaushadhi Kendras were opened since 01.01.2016 to 19.07.2019, of which 291 Janaushadhi Kendras were opened in rural areas.

(d) The target of the Government of India is to open new Janaushadhi Kendras in henceforth unserved geographical areas. Opening a Janaushadhi Kendra in a particular area depends upon several factors including whether an entrepreneur/ NGO/Society or a Government organization is interested in opening a Kendra in that location. Based on receipt of an application from an eligible entrepreneur/ NGO/Society or a government organization, the BPPI, enters into an agreement with that applicant to open a Janaushadhi Kendra.

Statement

Details of modifications in the PMBJP since its inception

Specific facet of the Scheme	At the time of its inception	Present position
1	2	3
Procurement of medicines	Only from CPSUs.	From CPSUs as well as private pharmaceutical companies through open tender

1	2	3
Quality Testing	Only by the manufacturer <i>i.e.</i> concerned (PSU)	At manufacturer level as well as at accredited national laboratories (NABL certified) empaneled with BPPI.
Product Basket	only 131 medicines	900 medicines and 154 surgicals and consumables
Agency operating the Janaushadhi Kendras	PMBJP Kendras were allowed to be opened by Government agencies only	Individual entrepreneur, NGO, Charitable Institutions/Hospitals, reputed professional bodies/ organizations, Private Hospitals, Trusts, Societies, Self Help Groups etc. are eligible to open new Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendra.
Trade Margin for Retailers	16% of Maximum Retail Price (MRP)	20% of MRP
Trade Margin for Distributors	8% of Price to Distributor	10% of Price to Distributor

Supply of substandard drugs to Janaushadhi Kendras

3865. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) has found twenty five batches of drugs by eighteen manufacturing companies supplied to Janaushadhi outlets from January 2018 to be sub-standard;

(b) whether one of the eighteen offenders is a PSU;

(c) whether the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation's (CDSCO) laxity in the enforcement of quality control measures would be investigated; and

(d) whether the CDSCO has not made it mandatory for the companies to submit their stability testing, as ordered by the Drugs Controller General in 2017?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Between January, 2018 and May, 2019, 25 samples of drugs from

Janaushadhi Kendras were found not-of-standard quality by different State drug authorities. These drugs were supplied by 18 Pharmaceutical manufacturing companies to Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) for sale under the under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP).

(b) One of the 18 manufacturers whose sample were found not-of-standard quality was a PSU.

(c) and (d) The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs are primarily regulated in the country under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules made thereunder through a system of licensing and inspection by State Licensing Authorities appointed by respective State Governments. State Licensing Authorities are empowered to take action on violation of any conditions of such licenses. The Drugs Controller General (India) *vide* its letter dated 18.08.2017 had requested all the States/UTs Drug Controllers to advice the manufacturers to submit stability data of non-patent and proprietary medicines for grant of permission. Subsequent to above letter, the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 were amended *vide* Gazette notification no. G.S.R. 360 (E) dated 10.04.2018 making it mandatory for all drugs, that the applicants shall submit evidence of stability, safety of excipients etc. to the State Licensing Authority before grant of product manufacturing license by the Authority.

Further, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has taken various other regulatory measures to ensure the quality of medicines in the country. Details are as under:-

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended under Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act 2008 to provide stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs. Certain offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable.
2. The States / UTs were requested to set up special Courts for trial of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for speedy disposal. So far, 28 States have already set up designated special Courts for trial of cases related to spurious and sub-standard drugs.
3. The number of sanctioned posts in Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has been increased from 111 (in April, 2008) to 511 (in June, 2019).

4. The testing capacities of Central Drugs Testing Laboratories under CDSCO are being constantly strengthened to expedite testing of drug samples in the country.
5. On 3.4.2017, in order to ensure efficacy of drugs, the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended providing that applicant shall submit the result of bioequivalence study along with the application for grant of manufacturing license of oral dosage form of drugs falling under the Category II and Category IV of the Biopharmaceutical Classification System.
6. On 27.10.2017, the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended making it mandatory that before the grant of manufacturing license, the manufacturing establishment is to be inspected jointly by the Drugs Inspectors of Central Government and State Government. The licensed manufacturing premises shall be inspected jointly by the Drugs Inspectors of Central Government and State Government to verify the compliance with the conditions of license and the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules for not less than once in three years or as needed as per risk based approach.
7. The Government of India has approved a proposal for strengthening the drug regulatory system in the country, both at the level of Central and the State Governments at a total expenditure of ₹1750 crores. Out of this, ₹ 900 crore is for strengthening the central drug regulatory structures and ₹850 crore is for strengthening the drug regulatory system in the States. During the years 2016-17 and 2017-18, ₹ 128.39 crore has been released under the Central component whereas ₹ 87.90 crore has been allocated during 2018-19 under this component. Under the State component, ₹ 81.36 crore has been released during 2016-17 and 2017-18 whereas ₹ 206 crore has been allocated during 2018-19 under this component.

Study on Resource Mapping of Rock Phosphate commissioned by DoF

3866. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Fertilizers (DoF) has commissioned a study on Resource Mapping of Rock Phosphate using Reflectance Spectroscopy and Earth Observations Data;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of any data with regard to Jharkhand, if prepared?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Fertilizers has commissioned a three year Pilot Study on "Resource Mapping of Rock Phosphate using Reflectance Spectroscopy and Earth Observations Data" by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) under Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) in collaboration with Geological Survey of India (GSI) and the Atomic Mineral Directorate (AMD). The MoU of the proposed study was signed on 21.08.2017 by the representative of NRSC (ISRO), GSI, AMD and Department of Fertilizers. The first phase of mapping surface exposures of rock phosphate using satellite data has been initiated by NRSC, ISRO in collaboration with GSI and AMD.

- (c) No, Jharkhand is not covered under the project.

Increase in price of petrochemicals

3867. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the prices of petrochemicals have increased considerably during each of the last three years and the current year; if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has ascertained the impact of such increase in prices of petrochemicals on the packaging costs of various products, various sectors and consumer goods during the said period, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the corrective steps taken by Government to protect the interests of various sectors and common man from such increase in prices of petrochemicals?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has informed that the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMC) take appropriate decisions on the price of petrochemicals in line with their international prices which are market driven and fluctuate. Based on the information provided by Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), the average price of petrochemicals mainly used by the packaging industry *i.e.* Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA), Mono Ethylene Glycol (MEG) and certain grades of Polyolefins, for the last three years including current year are as follows:

(₹ / MT)	MEG	PTA	Polyolefins		
			HD	LL	PP
2016-17	57204	52388	87754	88605	83074
2017-18	65304	54560	84683	84161	86753
2018-19	61934	72744	95580	83834	94778
2019 till date	48077	68708	82977	78236	92147

(c) Since the petrochemicals are freely traded products, there is no Government intervention on their prices.

Fertilizer factories in the country

3868. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the production capacity of urea and other fertilizers in the country;
- (b) the total number of fertilizer factories which are operational along with the number of factories closed;
- (c) whether it is proposed to increase State quota to ensure the availability of fertilizers to farmers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The annual Reassessed/Installed production capacity of major fertilizers in the country are given below:

(Figure in 'LMT')

Name of Fertilizers	Urea	DAP	Complex Fertilizers
Reassessed/Installed Capacity as on 1.4.2019	220.24	77.06	72.45

(b) There are 44 major fertilizers manufacturing factories/units which are operational. 8 fertilizer factories/units of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under administrative control of Department of Fertilizers are closed.

(c) to (e) Sir, before the commencement of each cropping season, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), in consultation with all the State Governments, assess the requirement of fertilizers. After assessment of requirement, DAC&FW projects month-wise requirement of fertilizers.

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.

Measures to curb overuse of fertilizers

3869. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of fertilizer subsidy given to farmers since 2014, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether Government takes into account the quantity of fertilizer required based on soil quality, crop or land ownership, the details of the mechanism set up in order to facilitate farmers in this regard, State-wise, since 2014, if no such assessment is done, in what manner Government ensures that farmers receive only that much quantity of fertilizer as they require; and

(c) if not, the measures taken by Government to curb the overuse of fertilizers or the sale of excess fertilizers in the black market?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The details of subsidy made available by the Government on various fertilizers since 2014 are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The State/UT-wise subsidy figures are not available as the subsidy is paid to fertilizers companies.

(b) In order to assess the requirement of fertilizer before each cropping season *i.e* Rabi and Kharif, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) organise Zonal Conferences with States. The States project their demand/requirement of fertilizer for the ensuing season. The DAC&FW along with Department of Fertilizers assess the requirement while taking into account cropping pattern, cropped area, crop-wise recommended dose of fertilizers, requirement of nutrients in soil as per soil health status and recommended doses, irrigated area, consumption pattern etc.

Since 2014, it was decided to assess the requirement in a mere scientific manner and the calculation for assessment of fertilizers was done on the basis of recommended doses given by ICAR. After the completion of first cycle of Soil Health Card scheme in 2017, the soil health status as per the soil health card is taken into consideration while assessing the demand of various fertilizers. The State-wise and season-wise requirement of various fertilizers since 2014-15 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

The Government of India is encouraging the balance use of fertilizers and is implementing Soil Health Card scheme which besides providing the details of the soil fertility also provides the crop-wise dosage of fertilizer to be applied by the farmer.

(c) Government of India has declared fertilizer as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and notified Fertilizer Control Order, 1985 and Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973. Department of Fertilizers ensures availability of all fertilizers at State level as per requirement projected by Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) in consultation with States/UTs for each season and distribution within the States is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored

throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system called integrated Fertilizer Management System (iFMS). Further, State Governments have been adequately empowered to ensure selling of fertilizers at MRP/affordable prices. As regards Black-marketing, State Governments under the extant provisions of Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985 have been adequately empowered to take preventive/punitive actions against the offenders who indulge in black-marketing of fertilizers.

Further, the Department of Fertilizers has implemented Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) System across all States/UTs w.e.f. March, 2018. Under the DBT system, 100% subsidy on various fertilizer grades is released to the fertilizer companies, on the basis of actual sales made by the retailers to the beneficiaries through Point of Sale (PoS) devices installed at each retailer shop and the beneficiaries are identified through Aadhaar Card, Kisan Credit Card, Voter Identity Card etc. The objectives of DBT in fertilizers are as follows:

- Creation of Aadhaar seeded data base of beneficiaries
- Transaction visibility at the end point/retail point.
- Transparent and faster tracking of movement of fertilizers along the value chain *i.e.* from manufacturers to beneficiaries.
- Minimize diversion of fertilizers.
- Optimal use of nutrients due to linking of Soil Health Card with DBT.

Statement-I

Fertilizers Subsidy released during 2014-15 to 2018-19 and current year upto 19.07.2019

(₹ in crores)					
Year	Indigenous P&K	City Compost	Imported P&K	Imported Urea	Indigenous Urea
2014-15	12000.00	Nil	8667.30	16200.00	38200.01
2015-16	11969.00	Nil	9968.56	16400.00	38200.00
2016-17	11842.88	0.55	6999.99	11256.59	40000.00
2017-18	14337.00	7.26	7900.00	9980.00	36973.70
2018-19	14820.35	10.00	9260.00	17155.36	32189.50
2019-20 (upto 19.07.2019)	6206.70	8.72	4834.70	2544.36	19146.76

Statement-II*The State-wise and Seasonwise Requirement of various fertilizers*

State/U.T.	Kharif 2014	Rabi 2014-15	Total	Kharif 2015	Rabi 2015-16	Total	Kharif 2016	Rabi 2016-17	Total	Kharif 2017	Rabi 2017-18	Total	Kharif 2018	Rabi 2018-19	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
UREA															
South Zone															
Andhra Pradesh	807.90	1000.00	1807.90	900.00	935.00	1835.00	750.00	853.35	1603.35	800.00	850.00	1650.00	900.00	920.00	1820.00
Telangana	942.10	800.00	1742.10	95000	629.00	1579.00	850.00	690.00	1540.00	850.00	650.00	1500.00	900.00	700.00	1600.00
Karnataka	900.00	700.00	1600.00	900.00	570.75	1470.75	850.00	543.00	1393.00	850.00	600.00	1450.00	850.00	600.00	1450.00
Kerala	100.00	100.00	200.00	100.00	98.00	198.00	52.00	59.70	111.70	75.00	70.00	145.00	75.00	65.00	140.00
Tamil Nadu	450.00	600.00	1050.00	450.00	650.00	1100.00	360.00	640.00	1000.00	400.00	600.00	1000.00	350.00	600.00	950.00
Puducherry	11.00	11.00	22.00	10.50	11.50	22.00	8.50	10.00	18.50	7.00	7.00	14.00	4.30	6.85	11.15
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.33	0.50	0.83	0.34	0.50	0.84	0.50	0.50	1.00
TOTAL	3211.50	3211.50	6423.00	3311.00	2894.75	6205.75	2870.83	2796.55	5667.38	2982.34	2777.50	5759.84	3079.80	2892.35	5972.15

West Zone

Gujarat	1200.00	1200.00	2400.00	1200.00	900.00	2100.00	1050.00	1000.00	2050.00	1075.00	1050.00	2125.00	1150.00	860.00	2010.00
Madhya Pradesh	850.00	1350.00	2200.00	1050.00	1800.00	2850.00	975.00	1450.00	2425.00	975.00	1450.00	2425.00	1000.00	1400.00	2400.00
Chhattishgarh	550.00	200 00	750.00	550.00	200.00	750.00	525.00	250.00	775.00	525.00	206.00	731.00	525.00	200 00	725.00
Maharashtra	1650.00	1200.00	2850.00	1700.00	1050.00	2750.00	1559.00	1102.34	2661.34	1600.00	1162.00	2762 00	1550.00	850.00	2400.00
Rajasthan	750.00	1200.00	1950.00	800.00	1150.00	1950.00	775.00	1140.00	1915.00	750.00	1150.00	1900.00	750.00	1200.00	1950.00
Goa	3.32	1.50	4.82	3.32	1.50	4.82	2.50	1.50	4.00	2.50	1.95	4.45	1.63	1.00	2.63
Daman and Diu	0.18	0.10	0.28	0.35	0.18	0.53	0.35	0.18	0.53	0.35	0.18	0.53	0.35	018	0.53
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.87	0.17	1.04	0.87	0.18	1.05	0.85	0.16	1.01	0.91	0.28	1.19	0.91	0.17	1.08
TOTAL	5004.37	5151.77	10156.14	5304.54	5101.86	10406.40	4887.70	4944.18	9831.88	4928.76	5020.41	9949.17	4977.89	4511.35	9489.24

North Zone

Haryana	850.00	1150.00	2000.00	85000	1100.00	1950.00	850.00	1100.00	1950.00	800.00	1100.00	1900.00	900.00	1150.00	2050 00
Punjab	1265.00	1315.00	2580.00	1250 00	1450.00	2700.00	1250.00	1275.00	2525.00	1300.00	1375.00	2675.00	1350.00	1350.00	2700.00
Uttar Pradesh	2900.00	3500.00	6400.00	2800 0c	3447.00	6247.00	2700.00	3450.00	6150.00	2600.00	3250.00	5850.00	2850.00	3250.00	6100.00
Uttarakhand	135.00	115.00	250.00	135.00	12500	260.00	135.00	120.00	255.00	135.00	120.00	255.00	135.00	100.00	235.00
Himachal Pradesh	37.00	3300	70.00	37.00	34.00	71.00	36.00	27.00	63.00	34.00	32.00	66.00	34.00	32 00	66.00
Jammu and Kashmir	60.00	78.00	138.00	60.00	72.17	132.17	60.00	78.00	138.00	55 00	78.00	133.00	60.00	78.00	138.00

*Written Answers to**[26 July, 2019]**Unstarred Questions 167*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Delhi	2.50	5.50	8.00	3.20	6.00	9.20	3.00	6.00	9.00	3.20	6.00	9.20	3.50	4.00	7.50
Chhandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
TOTAL	5249.50	6196.50	11446.00	5135.20	6234.17	11369.37	5034.00	6056.00	11090.00	4927.20	5961.00	10888.20	5332.50	5964.00	11296.50
East Zone															
Bihar	1000.00	1100.00	2100.00	1040.00	1100.00	2140.00	1000.00	1100.00	2100.00	950.00	1200.00	2150.00	950.00	1200.00	2150.00
Jharkhand	160.00	100.00	260.00	160.00	120.00	280.00	200.00	100.00	300.00	200.00	100.00	300.00	200.00	100.00	300.00
Odisha	480.00	150.00	630.00	525.00	200.00	725.00	525.00	150.00	675.00	400.00	125.00	525.00	450.00	125.00	575.00
West Bengal	560.00	800.00	1360.00	560.00	774.90	1334.90	650.00	750.00	1400.00	560.00	800.00	1360.00	600.00	800.00	1400.00
TOTAL	2200.00	2150.00	4350.00	2285.00	2194.90	4479.90	2375.00	2100.00	4475.00	2110.00	2225.00	4335.00	2200.00	2225.00	4425.00
North-East Zone															
Assam	160.00	170.00	330.00	160.00	170.00	330.00	150.00	170.00	320.00	120.00	175.00	295.00	160.00	185.00	345.00
Tripura	30.00	15.00	45.00	20.00	15.00	35.00	15.00	21.00	36.00	25.00	18.00	43.00	21.00	18.00	39.00
Manipur	30.00	9.00	39.00	25.00	8.00	33.00	18.00	4.00	22.00	18.00	4.00	22.00	20.00	4.00	24.00
Meghalaya	3.35	0.00	3.35	3.35	0.00	3.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	1.09	0.65	1.74	1.13	0.69	1.82	1.21	0.70	1.91	0.00	0.75	0.75	1.15	0.75	1.90
Arunachal Pradesh	1.93	0.41	2.34	1.93	0.00	1.93	0.00	0.40	0.40	1.93	0.40	2.33	0.57	3.00	3.57
Mizoram	8.00	1.00	9.00	8.20	0.53	8.73	4.00	0.54	4.54	6.00	0.54	6.54	8.40	0.54	8.94

Sikkim	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	0.00
TOTAL	234.37	196.06	430.43	219.61	194.22	413.83	188.21	196.64	384.85	170.93	198.69	369.62	211.12	211.29	422.41
ALL INDIA	15899.74	16905.83	32805.57	16255.35	16619.90	32875.25	15355.74	16093.37	31449.11	15119.23	16182.60	31301.83	15801.31	15803.99	31605.30

DAP

South Zone

Andhra Pradesh	279.60	200.00	479.60	200.00	270.00	470.00	200.00	266.85	466.85	175.00	200.00	375.00	200.00	176.02	375.02
Telangana	220.40	175.00	395.40	200.00	150.00	350.00	150.00	140.00	290.00	150.00	110.00	260.00	200.00	120.00	320.00
Karnataka	400.00	200.00	600.00	400.00	190.00	590.00	400.00	140.00	540.00	400.00	200.00	600.00	387.00	200.00	587.00
Kerala	15.00	10.00	25.00	20.00	14.00	34.00	15.00	8.20	23.20	20.00	15.00	35.00	13.00	14.00	27.00
Tamil Nadu	175.00	200.00	375.00	150.00	200.00	350.00	139.00	245.00	384.00	150.00	200.00	350.00	100.00	200.00	300.00
Puducherry	0.50	1.55	2.05	0.70	1.70	2.40	0.70	1.25	1.95	0.65	0.95	1.60	0.65	0.80	1.45
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.28	0.42	0.70	0.50	0.70	1.20	0.50	0.70	1.20	0.46	0.50	0.96	0.70	0.50	1.20
TOTAL	1090.78	786.97	1877.75	971.20	826.40	1797.60	905.20	802.00	1707.20	896.11	726.45	1622.56	901.35	711.32	1612.67
Gujarat	270.00	270.00	540.00	300.00	200.00	500.00	300.00	200.00	500.00	250.00	230.00	480.00	300.00	200.00	500.00
Madhya Pradesh	600.00	400.00	1000.00	600.00	600.00	1200.00	650.00	600.00	1250.00	550.00	500.00	1050.00	600.00	550.00	1150.00

Written Answers to

[26 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

169

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chhattishgarh	200.00	75.00	275.00	225.00	75.00	300.00	250.00	110.00	360.00	250.00	90.00	340.00	250.00	100.00	350.00
Maharashtra	500.00	350.00	850.00	500.00	350.00	850.00	400.00	384.40	784.40	400.00	322.00	722.00	450.00	220.00	670.00
Rajasthan	285.00	250.00	535.00	400.00	275.00	675.00	325.00	155.00	480.00	325.00	258.00	583.00	315.00	300.00	615.00
Goa	1.90	1.00	2.90	1.90	0.50	2.40	1.50	0.50	2.00	1.40	0.55	1.95	1.41	0.50	1.91
Daman and Diu	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.13	0.03	0.16	0.13	0.03	0.16	0.13	0.03	0.16	0.13	0.03	0.16
D&N Haveli	0.77	0.14	0.91	0.77	0.15	0.92	0.83	0.13	0.96	0.84	0.16	1.00	0.84	0.13	0.97
TOTAL	1857.70	1346.17	3203.87	2027.80	1500.68	3528.48	1927.46	1450.06	3377.52	1777.37	1400.74	3178.11	1917.38	1370.66	3288.04
North Zone															
Haryana	200.00	250.00	450.00	300.00	300.00	600.00	300.00	330.00	630.00	320.00	300.00	620.00	300.00	320.00	620.00
Punjab	400.00	500.00	900.00	400.00	500.00	900.00	400.00	452.00	852.00	400.00	500.00	900.00	350.00	500.00	850.00
Uttar Pradesh	750.00	1200.00	1950.00	750.00	1200.00	1950.00	900.00	1100.00	2200.00	800.00	1300.00	2100.00	800.00	1300.00	2100.00
Uttarakhand	20.00	15.00	35.00	20.00	20.00	40.00	15.00	20.00	35.00	20.00	20.00	40.00	13.00	20.00	33.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.50	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	32.00	40.00	72.00	38.00	40.00	78.00	30.00	42.75	72.75	22.00	42.75	64.75	30.00	42.00	72.00
Delhi	2.00	2.50	4.50	2.00	3.50	5.50	2.00	3.50	5.50	2.00	3.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	4.00

170 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
TOTAL	1404.00	2007.50	3411.50	1510.00	2063.50	3573.50	1647.00	1948.25	3595.25	1564.53	2166.25	3730.78	1495.00	2184.00	3679.00
East Zone															
Bihar	175.00	285.00	460.00	200.00	300.00	500.00	200.00	400.00	600.00	175.00	400.00	57500	200.00	300.00	500.00
Jharkhand	45.00	30.00	75.00	45.00	60.00	105.00	70.00	25.00	95.00	70.00	30.00	100.00	75.00	30.00	105.00
Odisha	110.00	50.00	160.00	160.00	90.00	250.00	160.00	50.00	210.00	160.00	60.00	220.00	160.00	55.00	21500
West Bengal	125.00	250.00	375.00	150.00	269.00	419.00	125.00	270.00	395.00	125.00	225.00	350.00	125.00	225.00	350.00
TOTAL	455.00	615.00	1070.00	555.00	719.00	1274.00	555.00	745.00	1300.00	530.00	715.00	1245.00	560.00	610.00	1170.00
North East Zone															
Assam	20.00	25.00	45.00	25.00	25.00	50.00	25.00	18.00	43.00	15.00	40.00	55 00	25.00	40.00	65.00
Tripura	2.50	3.00	5.50	2.50	2.50	5.00	3.00	5.18	8.18	3.00	3.00	6.00	3.00	3.00	6.00
Manipur	5.00	2.00	7.00	5.00	3.00	8.00	5.00	3.30	8.30	3.50	2.00	5.50	10.00	2.00	12.00
Meghalaya	1.05	0.00	1.05	0.80	0.00	080		0.00	0.00		0.00	0 00		0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.66	0.59	1.25	0.69	0.61	1.30	0.71	0.64	1.35		069	0.69	0.70	0.69	1.39
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	0.06	1.06
Mizoram	5.00	0.50	5.50	5.20	0.32	5.52	3.00	0.31	3.31	1.60	0 32	1.92	5.20	0.31	5.51
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		000	0.00

Written Answers to

[26 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 171

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TOTAL	34.21	31.19	65.40	39.19	31.43	70.62	36.71	27.53	64.24	23.10	46.11	69.21	44.90	46.06	90.96
ALL INDIA	4841.69	4786.83	9628.52	5103.19	5141.01	10244.20	5071.37	4972.84	10044.21	4791.11	5054.55	9845.66	4918.63	4922.04	9840.67

MOP

South Zone

Andhra Pradesh	122.50	150.00	272.50	150.00	200.00	350.00	130.00	176.46	306.46	120.00	121.00	241.00	150.00	136.00	286.00
Telangana	77.50	75.00	152.50	100.00	75.00	175.00	100.00	70.00	170.00	100.00	80.00	180.00	150.00	110.00	260.00
Karnataka	200.00	125.00	325.00	250.00	141.20	391.20	200.00	105.00	305.00	200.00	150.00	350.00	250.00	150.00	400.00
Kerala	88.00	75.00	163.00	100.00	75.00	175.00	30.00	26.30	56.30	60.00	50.00	110.00	75.00	49.00	124.00
Tamil Nadu	150.00	250.00	400.00	150.00	250.00	400.00	131.00	323.00	454.00	131.00	200.00	331.00	150.00	200.00	350.00
Puducherry	1.50	1.50	3.00	1.40	2.00	3.40	1.50	2.00	3.50	1.50	1.60	3.10	1.50	1.40	2.90
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.40	0.40	0.80	0.40	0.28	0.68	0.25	0.28	0.53	0.18	0.40	0.58	0.20	0.40	0.60
TOTAL	639.90	676.90	1316.80	751.80	743.48	1495.28	592.75	703.04	1295.79	612.68	603.00	1215.68	776.70	646.80	1423.50

West Zone

Gujarat	70.00	70.00	140.00	100.00	80.00	180.00	80.00	70.00	150.00	80.00	80.00	16000	75.00	66.00	141.00
Madhya Pradesh	60.00	30.00	90.00	60.00	50.00	110.00	75.00	50.00	125.00	75.00	50.00	125.00	75.00	50.00	125.00

172 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Chhattishgarh	60.00	25.00	85.00	70.00	35.00	105.00	70.00	50.00	120.00	60.00	40.00	100.00	70.00	50.00	120.00	Written Answers to [26 July, 2019]
Maharashtra	200.00	200.00	400.00	275.00	200.00	475.00	275.00	194.50	469.50	250.00	200.00	450.00	300.00	150.00	450.00	
Rajasthan	8.00	8.00	16.00	8.00	8.00	16.00	15.00	8.00	23.00	15.00	10.00	25.00	20.00	9.50	29.50	
Goa	0.80	0.37	1.17	0.80	0.35	1.15	0.90	0.35	1.25	0.90	0.74	1.64	0.60	0.20	0.80	
Daman and Diu	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.05	
TOTAL	398.82	333.44	732.26	513.82	373.42	887.24	515.91	372.93	888.84	480.93	380.80	861.73	540.63	325.74	866.37	
North Zone																
Haryana	15.00	10.00	25.00	25.00	20.00	45.00	25.00	10.00	35.00	25.00	40.00	65.00	50.00	35.00	85.00	Unstarred Questions 173
Punjab	30.00	20.00	50.00	38.00	25.00	63.00	50.00	55.00	105.00	60.00	50.00	110.00	60.00	50.00	110.00	
Uttar Pradesh	75.00	100.00	175.00	100.00	100.00	200.00	100.00	150.00	250.00	200.00	150.00	350.00	200.00	150.00	350.00	
Uttarakhand	3.50	1.00	4.50	5.00	4.00	9.00	3.00	1.50	4.50	4.00	1.50	5.50	3.00	2.00	5.00	
Himachal Pradesh	0.80	7.80	8.60	0.70	8.00	8.70	0.70	8.21	8.91	0.80	9.00	9.80	0.80	9.00	9.80	
Jammu and Kashmir	5.00	20.00	25.00	6.00	20.00	26.00	5.00	20.00	25.00	6.00	20.00	26.00	6.00	20.00	26.00	
Delhi	0.50	1.50	2.00	0.50	1.50	2.00	0.50	1.50	2.00	0.50	1.50	2.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
TOTAL	129.80	160.30	290.10	175.20	178.50	353.70	184.20	246.21	430.41	296.30	272.00	568.30	320.30	267.00	587.30
Bihar	55.00	100.00	155.00	60.00	130.00	190.00	60.00	130.00	190.00	60.00	130.00	190.00	80.00	130.00	21000
Jharkhand	10.00	6.00	16.00	10.00	6.00	16.00	10.00	0.30	10.30	5.00	2.00	7.00	10.00	2.00	12.00
Odisha	75.00	50.00	125.00	90.00	70.00	160.00	100.00	50.00	150.00	100.00	35.00	135.00	110.00	35.00	145.00
West Bengal	100.00	140.00	240.00	150.00	200.00	350.00	125.00	150.00	275.00	125.00	200.00	325.00	125.00	200.00	325.00
TOTAL	240.00	296.00	536.00	310.00	406.00	716.00	295.00	330.30	625.30	290.00	367.00	657.00	325.00	367.00	692.00
North East Zone															
Assam	60.00	65.00	125.00	65.00	65.00	130.00	65.00	40.00	105.00	25.00	40.00	65.00	40.00	40.00	80.00
Tripura	7.50	6.00	13.50	6.00	8.00	14.00	9.00	7.97	16.97	8.50	5.00	13.50	8.50	5.00	13.50
Manipur	3.50	2.00	5.50	3.65	1.70	5.35	3.50	1.74	5.24	3.25	1.74	4.99	10.00	1.74	11.74
Meghalaya	0.55	0.00	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.55		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.34	0.26	0.60	0.36	0.32	0.68	0.37	0.33	0.70		0.38	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.74
Arunachal Pradesh	1.06	0.20	1.26	1.06	0.00	1.06		0.20	0.20	1.06	0.20	1.26	0.20	1.50	1.70
Mizoram	4.00	0.50	4.50	4.00	0.26	4.26	2.00	0.25	2.25	2.00	0.25	2.25	4.00	0.25	4.25
Sikkim	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

174

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

TOTAL	76.95	73.96	150.91	80.62	75.28	155.90	79.87	50.49	130.36	39.81	47.57	87.38	63.06	48.87	111.93
ALL INDIA	1485.47	1540.60	3026.07	1831.44	1776.68	3608.12	1667.73	1702.97	3370.70	1719.72	1670.37	3390.09	2025.69	1655.41	3681.10

COMPLEX

South Zone

Andhra Pradesh	577.13	700.00	1277.13	550.00	800.00	1350.00	550.00	62346	1173.46	500.00	650.00	1150.00	550.00	699.98	1249.98
Telangana	422.88	45000	872.88	550.00	400.00	950.00	590.00	350.00	940.00	500.00	400.00	900.00	550.00	500.00	1050.00
Karnataka	650.00	550.00	1200.00	650.00	513.00	1163.00	700.00	407.30	1107.30	700.00	550.00	1250.00	700.00	471.00	1171.00
Kerala	130.00	100.00	230.00	125.00	100.00	225.00	53.00	50.75	103.75	70.00	75.00	145.00	101.50	65.00	166.50
Tamil Nadu	300.00	350.00	650.00	300.00	350.00	650.00	200.00	432.90	632.90	250.00	350.00	600.00	200.00	350.00	550.00
Puducherry	5.30	5.00	10.30	4.80	7.50	12.30	3.00	4.60	7.60	3.00	3.20	6.20	3.00	3.48	6.48
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.25	0.40	0.65	0.50	0.40	0.90	0.33	0.50	0.83	0.45	0.50	0.95
TOTAL	2085.80	2155.50	4241.30	2180.05	2170.90	4350.95	2096.50	1869.41	3965.91	2023.33	2028.70	4052.03	2104.95	2089.96	4194.91

West Zone

Gujarat	270.00	250.00	520.00	270.00	250.00	520.00	280.00	280.00	560.00	280.00	240.00	520.00	265.00	200.00	465.00
Madhya Pradesh	220.00	125.00	345.00	200.00	175.00	375.00	220.00	175.00	395.00	160.00	155.00	315.00	130.00	150.00	280.00

Written Answers to

[26 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

175

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chhattisgarh	130.00	50.00	180.00	100.00	50.00	150.00	80.00	80.00	160.00	80.00	80.00	160.00	70.00	80.00	150.00
Maharashtra	1000.00	1000.00	2000.00	1100.00	1000.00	2100.00	1200.00	958.20	2158.20	1100.00	950.00	2050.00	1100.00	700.00	1800.00
Rajasthan	45.00	51.00	96.00	45.00	50.00	95.00	41.00	41.00	82.00	30.00	30.00	60.00	23.00	32.00	55.00
Goa	2.90	1.70	4.60	2.90	2.20	5.10	2.00	2.20	4.20	1.90	2.00	3.90	1.39	1.90	3.29
Daman and Diu	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.16	0.15	0.08	0.23	0.16	0.08	0.24	0.16	0.08	0.24
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	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	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	1657.99	1477.70	3145.69	1717.98	1527.28	3245.26	1823.15	1536.48	3359.63	1652.06	1457.08	3109.14	1589.55	1163.98	2753.53
North Zone															
Haryana	25.00	20.00	45.00	25.00	40.00	65.00	25.00	40.00	6500	15.00	40.00	55.00	15.00	12.00	27.00
Punjab	25.00	20.00	45.00	10.00	25.00	35.00	10.00	6000	70.00	:8.00	25.00	43.00	18.00	50.00	68.00
Uttar Pradesh	400.00	500.00	900.00	500.00	550.00	1050.00	400.00	500.00	900.00	250.00	500.00	750.00	400.00	500.00	900.00
Uttarakhand	25.00	25.00	50.00	25.00	25.00	50.00	13.50	25.00	38.50	25.00	20.00	45.00	19.00	20.00	39.00
Himachal Pradesh	10.00	21.00	31.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	12.50	20.60	33.10	12.50	24.50	37.00	12.60	25.00	37.60
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	000	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.60	2.00	2.60	0.60	2.00	2.60	0.60	2.00	2.60	0.60	2.00	2.60	0.60	1.00	1.60

176

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			0.00			0.00
TOTAL	485.60	588.00	1073.60	570.60	662.00	1232.60	463.60	647.60	1111.20	321.10	611.50	932.60	465.20	608.00	1073.20
East Zone															
Bihar	125.00	150.00	275.00	125.00	200.00	325.00	200.00	200.00	400.00	100.00	200.00	300.00	150.00	200.00	350.00
Jharkhand	35.00	20.00	55.00	35.00	50.00	85.00	50.00	7.50	57.50	25.00	8.00	33.00	25.00	10.00	35.00
Odisha	200.00	125.00	325.00	250.00	150.00	400.00	250.00	125.00	375.00	200.00	110.00	310.00	200.00	100.00	300.00
West Bengal	350.00	500.00	850.00	409.00	550.00	959.00	435.00	575.00	1010.00	450.00	625.00	1075.00	437.00	617.00	1054.00
TOTAL	710.00	795.00	1505.00	819.00	950.00	1769.00	935.00	907.50	1842.50	775.00	943.00	1718.00	812.00	927.00	1739.00
North East Zone															
Assam	5.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
Tripura	2.50	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.50
Manipur	2.50	0.00	2.50	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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.32	0.30	0.62	0.33	0.37	0.70	0.41	0.39	0.80		0.44	0.44	0.41	0.44	0.85
Arunachal Pradesh	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	0.00
Mizoram	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	0.00	0.00
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00

Written Answers to

[26 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 177

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TOTAL	10.32	5.30	15.62	5.33	5.37	10.70	10.41	0.39	10.80	1.50	5.44	6.94	1.91	5.44	7.35
ALL INDIA	4959.71	5021.50	9981.21	5292.96	5315.55	10608.51	5328.66	4961.38	10290.04	4772.99	5045.71	9818.70	4973.61	4794.38	9767.99 I

SSP

South Zone

Andhra Pradesh	300.00	200.00	500.00	200.00	200.00	400.00	100.00	147.77	247.77	110.00	100.00	210.00	120.00	100.00	220.00
Telangana	107.00	50.00	157.00	100.00	40.00	140.00	90.00	45.00	135.00	50.00	40.00	90.00	80.00	60.00	140.00
Karnataka	20.00	50.00	70.00	120.00	50.00	170.00	75.00	35.02	110.02	100.00	50.00	150.00	50.00	41.00	91.00
Kerala	80.00	5.75	85.75	20.00	5.75	25.75	0.80	3.00	3.80	1.00	2.00	3.00	2.30	0.41	2.71
Tamil Nadu	2.50	100.00	102.50	78.00	70.00	148.00	31.00	70.00	101.00	35.00	66.00	101.00	36.00	100.00	136.00
Puducherry	0.00	1.44	1.44	2.20	1.40	3.60	2.20	1.45	3.65	1.50	1.00	2.50	1.50	0.65	2.15
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	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	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep			0.00	0.00		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00
TOTAL	509.50	407.19	916.69	520.20	367.15	887.35	23.00	302.24	601.24	297.50	253.00	556.50	289.80	302.06	591.86

West Zone

Gujarat	100.00	100.00	200.00	100.00	100.00	200.00	100.00	100.00	200.00	80.00	80.00	160.00	70.00	60.00	130.00
Madhya Pradesh	600.00	750.00	1350.00	600.00	750.00	1350.00	600.00	750.00	1350.00	450.00	600.00	1050.00	450.00	750.00	1200.00

178

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Chhattisgarh	185.00	150.00	335.00	155.00	115.00	270.00	160.00	110.00	270.00	150.00	110.00	260.00	155.00	110.00	265.00
Maharashtra	600.00	500.00	1100.00	600.00	500.00	1100.00	600.00	600.00	1200.00	600.00	600.00	1200.00	600.00	400.00	1000.00
Rajasthan	365.00	365.00	730.00	365.00	365.00	730.00	365.00	365.00	730.00	300.00	300.00	600.00	300.00	300.00	600.00
Goa	1.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00		0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	1851.05	1866.00	3717.05	1820.04	1830.00	3650.04	1825.00	1925.04	3750.04	1580.00	1690.04	3270.04	1575.00	1620.00	3195.00
North Zone															
Haryana	75.00	100.00	175.00	75.00	75.00	150.00	75.00	75.00	150.00	75.00	90.00	165.00	90.00	80.00	170.00
Punjab	40.00	30.00	70.00	50.00	60.00	110.00	50.00	66.00	116.00	50.00	60.00	110.00	50.00	60.00	110.00
Uttar Pradesh	400.00	350.00	750.00	250.00	300.00	550.00	200.00	250.00	450.00	250.00	350.00	600.00	250.00	350.00	600.00
Uttarakhand	10.00	10.00	20.00	5.00	6.20	11.20	5.00	4.00	9.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	5.10	5.00	10.10
Himachal Pradesh	5.00	6.00	11.00	0.80	6.00	6.80	0.80	3.70	4.50	0.60	5.00	5.60	0.60	5.00	5.60
Jammu and Kashmir	6.00	10.00	16.00	5.75	6.50	12.25	5.00	6.50	11.50	5.75	6.47	12.22	5.75	6.00	11.75
Delhi	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Written Answers to

[26 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TOTAL	536.00	506.50	1042.50	386.55	454.70	841.25	335.80	406.20	742.00	387.35	517.47	904.82	401.45	507.00	908.45
East Zone															
Bihar	140.00	200.00	340.00	140.00	140.00	280.00	100.00	275.00	375.00	50.00	140.00	190.00	75.00	30.00	105.00
Jharkhand	61.76	50.00	111.76	50.00	30.00	80.00	25.00	30.00	55.00	10.00	2.00	12.00	1000	3.00	13.00
Odisha	50.00	50.00	100.00	50.00	10.00	60.00	30.00	10.00	40.00	20.00	10.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	30.00
West Bengal	200.00	300.00	500.00	213.00	300.00	513.00	201.00	300.00	501.00	180.00	251.00	431.00	180.00	22800	408.00
TOTAL	451.76	600.00	1051.76	453.00	480.00	933.00	356.00	615.00	971.00	260.00	403.00	663.00	285.00	271.00	556.00
North East Zone															
Assam	100.00	100.00	200.00	90.00	90.00	180.00	90.00	60.00	150.00	30.00	60.00	90.00	40.00	60.00	100.00
Tripura	32.00	25.00	57.00	30.00	25.00	55.00	31.00	27.00	58.00	26.00	16.00	42.00	26.00	16.00	42.00
Manipur	2.50	2.00	4 50	1.45	1.00	2.45	2.90	1.75	4.65	2.65	1.75	4.40	7.00	1.75	8.75
Meghalaya	2.20	0.00	2.20	2.20	0.00	2.20		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.28	0.20	0.48	0.29	0.33	0.62	0.30	0.33	0.63		0.39	0.39	0.30	0.39	0.69
Arunachal Pradesh	6.50	0.31	6.81	6.50	0.00	6.50		0.30	0.30	6.50	0.30	6.80	0.30	2.00	2.30
Mizoram	1.00	0.80	1.80	0.80	0.05	0.85	0.72	0.05	0.77	0.72	0.50	1.22	0.72	0.05	0.77
Sikkim	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
TOTAL	144.48	128.31	272.79	131.24	116.38	247.62	124.92	89.43	214.35	65.87	78.94	144.81	74.32	80.19	154.51
ALL INDIA	3492.79	3508.00	7000.79	3311.03	3248.23	6559.26	2940.72	3337.91	6278.63	2590.72	2948.45	5539.17	2625.57	2780.25	5405.82

180

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Preference to 'Make in India' under procurement policy

3870. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has given approval that gives preference to 'Make in India' in Government procurement under national procurement policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) to what extent this would boost domestic manufacturing and services and enhance income levels and employment generation in the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) to (c) The Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India), Order 2017 (as amended from time to time) is an enabling provision to promote domestic value addition in public procurement. The policy aims at encouraging domestic manufacturers' participation in public procurement over entities merely importing to trade or assemble items. This Order is applicable on procurement of goods, services and works (including turnkey works) by a Central Ministry/Department, their attached/subordinate offices, autonomous bodies controlled by the Government of India and Government companies.

- 2. As per the Order, only local suppliers are eligible to bid for procurement upto INR 50 lakhs (except in certain cases). However, for the items where there is sufficient local capacity and local competition; only local suppliers are eligible to bid irrespective of purchase value. For procurement, where lowest bid (L1) is not by a local supplier, local suppliers get purchase preference. An effective grievance redressal mechanism has been implemented to ensure that restrictive and discriminatory clauses against local suppliers are not included in the bid documents.
- 3. The Order incentivises participation of local industry in public procurement and hence gives a boost to domestic manufacturing and services, leading to enhanced income levels and employment generation in the country.

National e-Commerce System

3871. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating on introducing National e-Commerce System in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any discussions have taken place with the national e-commerce companies in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details and suggestions made by national e-commerce companies in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b) A draft National e-Commerce policy has been prepared and placed in public domain. The draft Policy aims to empower domestic entrepreneurs and encourage Make in India, safeguard interests of the consumers, ensure creation of jobs in the digital sphere in the times to come, promote domestic research and development in digital innovation and prevent misuse of data while maintaining the spirit of existing regulations.

(c) and (d) Comments from various stakeholders including several e-commerce companies have been received on the draft National e-Commerce Policy. Further, a series of meetings have been held with stakeholders including e-commerce companies.

Comments received comprise views/suggestions on the various provisions of the draft National e-Commerce Policy including on the aspects of liability on intermediaries, local presence of international platforms, measures to enable exports of e-commerce companies etc.

Dumping of aluminium scrap

3872. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trade war makes India a haven for aluminium scrap dumping;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the aluminium scrap import has grown 18.8 per cent in the January-March, 2019 quarter compared with the same quarter of the previous year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) has not received any application

from the domestic industry/producers for imposition of anti-dumping duty on aluminium scrap.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Import of aluminium scrap has grown by 18.67% (in terms of quantity) in January-March, 2019 quarter compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

(d) The details are given below:—

ITCHS	Item Description	January - March, 2019		January - March, 2018	
		Quantity (TON)	Value (Mill. US\$)	Quantity (TON)	Value (Mill. US\$)
76020010	Aluminium scrap covered by ISRI Code Tablet Tabloid, Taboo, Taint/ Tabor, Take, Talap, Talcres, Taldack, Taldon, TA	3,34,725.35	533.99	281,840.29	538.99
76020090	Other Aluminium waste and scrap	94.19	0.14	286.55	0.47
	TOTAL	3,34,819.54	534.12	2,82,126.84	539.45

Decreasing trade in global economy

3873. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) in what manner Government intends to increase exports when global trade is decreasing due to headwinds in the global economy;

(b) whether India is able to capitalise on the US-China trade stand off; and

(c) in what manner Government plans to bridge the trade deficit with China?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) Government has taken following initiatives for increasing exports:—

(i) Steps have been taken for increasing export credit at competitive prices. Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit

was introduced with effect 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.

- (ii) 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.
- (iii) A comprehensive "Agriculture Export Policy" was launched on 6th December, 2018 with an aim to double farmers' income by 2022 and provide an impetus to agricultural exports.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) A new scheme called "Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)" was launched with effect from 1st April, 2017 to address the export infrastructure gaps in the country.

(b) Government has analysed the tariff lines of trade between US and China for items where import duty increase has been officially announced by each country against the other. Certain tariff lines have been shortlisted where potential of exports are there to US and China as the market already exists. Concerned Government Departments and Export Promotion Councils have been sensitized to explore the possibility of boosting exports in these tariff lines.

(c) Government of India has been taking continuous and sustained steps to bridge the trade deficit by lowering trade barriers for Indian exports to China. During the 11th session of India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations(JEG), the two

countries agreed to increase bilateral trade in a more balanced and sustainable manner. In this regard various meetings have been held at the official level with Chinese counterparts as a part of our ongoing efforts, to obtain market access for various Indian agricultural, dairy, and pharmaceutical products etc. in light of the potential of these products in the Chinese market. Various protocols have been signed to facilitate export of Indian rice, rapeseed meal, tobacco and fishmeal/fish oil, chilli meal, from India to China. A workshop was jointly conducted by National Medical Products Administration China, and Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation India recently with the objective to train Indian pharma exporters.

The Government of India has also taken various measures to extend support to exporters by facilitating Buyers Seller meets between potential Chinese importers and Indian exporters to increase exports of sugar, oil meals. Indian rice, grapes etc. In addition, Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China, to showcase Indian products.

Penalty levied on tobacco growers of Andhra Pradesh

3874. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a delegation of tobacco growing farmers from Andhra Pradesh has met the Minister and requested him to protect the tobacco-growing farmers in the State of Andhra Pradesh by reducing the penalty levied on them and sanctioning compensation to them;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has taken any decision on their request, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A delegation of tobacco farmers from Andhra Pradesh met the Minister for Commerce and Industry and highlighted the issues regarding penalty on sale of excess Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco and compensation for tobacco barns.

(c) For every crop cycle in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, notification permitting sale of excess production of FCV tobacco is being issued from time to time so as to restrict/regulate excess and unauthorized production of FCV tobacco produced by registered/unregistered growers.

Export of fruits and vegetables to save farmers from losses

3875. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of agricultural products which perish every year due to insufficient cold storage facilities; and

(b) whether there is any promotional policy of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to export such fruits and vegetables to save farmers from losses, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) Yes, Sir. A study commissioned by Ministry of Food Processing Industries and carried out by Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), published in 2015, estimated that quantum of quantitative harvest and post-harvest losses were in the range of 6.70% to 15.88% (fruits) and 4.58% to 12.44% (vegetables). As per a study on All India Cold-chain Infrastructure Capacity (AICIC-2015) conducted by NABARD Consultancy Service (NABCONS), it was reported that by 2014, there was cold storage capacity of 32 million tons in the country against an approximate requirement of 35 million tons. As per the latest available information received from States, there are 8038 cold storages with capacity of 36.77 million MT in the country.

(b) The promotion of exports of fruits and vegetables is a continuous process. For overall promotion of agricultural exports, including that of fruits and vegetables, the Government has introduced a comprehensive Agriculture Export Policy. 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 fruits and vegetables. APEDA provides assistance to the exporters of fruits under various component of its scheme "Agriculture and Processed Food Export promotion Scheme of APEDA" viz. Infrastructure Development, Quality Development and Market Development. In addition, incentives are available on export of various fruits and vegetables under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS). Assistance is also provided to exporters/state governments under various other schemes of Department of Commerce viz. Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), Transport and Marketing Assistance (TMA) Scheme, Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme etc.

National Policy on e-Commerce

3876. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to come out with a framework for a National Policy on e-Commerce to deal with issues including competition, regulation, data privacy, taxation and technical aspects such as localisation of servers and technology transfer;
- (b) whether Government has set up a task force/think tank to finalise the contours of a policy for the e-Commerce sector; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) A draft National e-Commerce Policy has been prepared and placed in public domain, which addresses six broad issues of the e-commerce ecosystem *viz.* e-commerce marketplaces; regulatory issues; infrastructure development; data; stimulating domestic digital economy and export promotion through e-commerce.

(b) and (c) The Department of Commerce initiated an exercise and established a Think Tank on 'Framework for National Policy on E-commerce' and a Task Force under it to deliberate on the challenges confronting India in the arena of the digital economy and electronic commerce (e-commerce). Some of the issues that were discussed by the Think Tank included aspects of e-commerce and the digital economy such as physical and digital infrastructure, the regulatory regime, taxation policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), technology flows, skill development and trade-related aspects. The first meeting of the Think Tank was held on 24th April, 2018 while the second meeting of the Think Tank was held on 30th July, 2018. The meetings saw participation by senior officers of various Ministries/Departments of the Government involved in different aspects of e-commerce, high level representatives from the industry bodies, e-commerce companies, telecommunication companies and IT companies, NGOs and independent experts.

The Think Tank was further divided into various sub-groups, comprising representation at the technical level from the Government, industry and experts with domain knowledge. In addition to the discussions in these meetings, several written inputs/suggestions were received from stakeholders. The sub-group reports and these submissions further fed into the draft recommendations. These were then presented before the Think Tank in its meeting held on 30th July, 2018.

Gazette Notification dated 20th September, 2018 amended the Government of India Allocation of Business Rules, 1961 notifying that "Matters related to E-Commerce" are allocated to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (now Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)). Subsequently, the draft National e-Commerce Policy was prepared, and placed in public domain for seeking suggestions/ views.

Withdrawal of GSP and its impact

3877. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that GSP was extended to India by USA, negotiations for which were due in March, 2019 and in view of general elections, USA had extended the date for negotiations, after which USA withdrew GSP benefits on 1 June, 2019;

(b) whether there has been a serious lapse on part of Government by delaying the negotiations/dialogue in spite of the said extension;

(c) if so, its impact on the export of the industries benefitting from GSP and the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Central Government plans to renegotiate the same and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) to (d) On 4th March, 2019 USA announced that it intends to terminate India's designation as a beneficiary developing country under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program on the grounds that India failed to provide equitable and reasonable access to its markets, even after several rounds of discussions in which India offered a resolution on significant US' requests in an effort to find a mutually agreeable outcome. By statute, these changes take effect after a due process including the notification to Congress and is enacted by a Presidential proclamation. The final Presidential proclamation dated 31st May, 2019 came in to effect from 5th June, 2019.

India exported goods valued at \$6.3 billion (as per USITC figures) to the US under the GSP programme during the calendar year 2018, which was 12.1% of India's total exports to the US in that year. 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.

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.

Export of organic agricultural products

‡3878. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a policy or framework to enhance/double the export of organic agricultural products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b) The promotion of exports of organic products is a continuous process. The newly introduced Agriculture Export Policy provides an assurance that no restrictions will be placed on export of organic products. Ministry of Commerce and Industry has implemented the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) since 2001. All organic products meant for exports have to be certified compulsorily under NPOP.

NPOP is an institutional framework for accreditation of certification bodies as well as certification of organic products. NPOP also prescribes standards for organic products. NPOP has been recognised by EU, Switzerland and USDA.

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the administrative control of Department of Commerce, has been mandated with the implementation of NPOP and export promotion of organic products. APEDA also provides assistance to the exporters of organic products under various components of its export promotion scheme.

Trade tussles for India in WTO

3879. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the potential of trade tussles for India seems to be growing in WTO with US claiming that India had under-reported the massive support it offered to wheat and paddy farmers and its dole-outs far exceeding the permissible limits;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether countries like Brazil, Australia and Guatemala have initiated disputes against India's sugarcane subsidies;

(c) whether European Union wants to know, through WTO, how India plans to double farmers' income and allocate spending of ₹ 25 lakh crore on agriculture and rural development; and

(d) whether 25-26 countries have submitted questions to WTO on various farm policies adopted by India?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) The United States submitted a communication under Article 18.7 of the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) claiming that India has under-reported the domestic support it offered to wheat and paddy farmers. In the meeting of the WTO Committee on Agriculture held in June 2018, India refuted the claims made by the United States and made it clear that the methodology used by India is consistent with the obligations under AoA.

(b) Yes, Sir. Brazil, Australia and Guatemala have initiated disputes against India's sugarcane subsidies.

(c) Yes, Sir. In a recent meeting of the WTO Committee on Agriculture held in June 2019, the European Union sought information on India's plans to double farmers' income and allocation of spending of ₹25 lakh crore on agriculture and rural development.

(d) The WTO's Committee on Agriculture meets three/four times every year to review Members' agricultural policies. During a recent meeting of the WTO Committee on Agriculture held in June 2019, nine WTO Members submitted 49 questions on various agricultural policies of India.

India's position in the wake of US-China trade issues

3880. SHRI NARAIN DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the escalating 'Trade War' between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China;

(b) whether Government is aware of the trend of Multi National Corporations exiting China in search of alternative countries amidst unfavourable trade agreement with US;

(c) if so, the details of India's comparative position *vis-a-vis* China with respect to stability, infrastructure, manpower, learning, discipline and labour laws; and

(d) the details of steps and actions taken by Government to facilitate capture of potential foreign investment?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Some media reports, scholarly articles and business climate surveys have indicated that some companies are shifting or planning to shift their production capacity from China due to various reasons, including levy of higher duties on each others' product, as announced by them.

The Government is actively working on a strategy to facilitate investment in our country. India's attractiveness as a destination for manufacturing has improved over the past few years with ease of doing business, policy focus such as Make in India initiative, and other industry specific policies. It has identified the different categories of companies with regard to their position and their future strategies, especially compatibility of their manufacturing requirements with those that can be offered by India. These companies are broadly into sectors *viz.*, Electronics, Electric Vehicles, Battery Manufacturers, Paper, Leather, Footwear, Construction Machinery and Machine Tools, Steel, Consumer Goods and Auto and Auto Component Manufacturers.

Impact of withdrawal of GSP on labour intensive industries

3881. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's preferential trade status under 'Generalised System of Preferences' programme has been terminated by the United States of America;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the impact of the same will be most significant in labour intensive industries like leather, jewellery, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, agriculture and engineering; and

(c) if so, the details of the unfavourable negotiations and the details of steps taken to address subsequent loss of employment and rural revenue generation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) 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 US 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.

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.

National Retail Trading e-Commerce System

3882. SHRI T. G VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating on introducing National Retail Trading e-Commerce System in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any discussions have been held with the retail businessmen to elicit the facts and difficulties in introducing the system, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) to (c) The 'National Retail Trade Policy' is under formulation in this Department. Comprehensive stakeholder consultation in all the States through FICCI, Cli, ASSOCHAM, PHDCCI and other trade and commerce associations are being conducted to get feedback on the needs and demand of small traders.

A Video Conference of Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry with representatives of Industry Associations, Export Organizations and Traders Organizations was held on 18.02.2019, which was attended by more than 10,000 participants from 42 NIC Centers and 29 other locations across the country.

Stakeholder consultations were also held under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, on 25.06.2019 to consider issues facing the retail sector and possible solutions for resolving them.

As regards e-Commerce, the Government of India in the Department of Commerce established a Think Tank on "Framework for National Policy on E-commerce" and a

Task Force under it, which deliberated on the challenges confronting India in the arena of the digital economy and e-commerce. The Think Tank was further divided into various sub-groups, comprising representation from technical experts in the Government and from industry members with domain knowledge.

A draft National e-Commerce policy has been prepared and placed in public domain. Comments from various stakeholders (companies, Industry associations, think tanks, foreign Governments) have been received. Meetings have been held under the Chairmanship of Minister for Commerce and Industry with industry stakeholders, e-Commerce companies, associations of kirana stores, traders and retailers to discuss matters relating to e-commerce.

Allocation of funds by PSUs under Corporate Social Responsibility

3883. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the purview of the Ministry have been allocating funds for taking up projects under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) scheme;
- (b) if so, the details of the total funds allocated and projects undertaken by these companies under this head during the last three years and the current year along with their present status thereof, company and State-wise; and
- (c) whether Government has laid down any specific norms regarding the utilisation of funds under the CSR, particularly in tribal areas and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of total CSR funds allocated and projects undertaken during the last three years and current year is enclosed in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No specific norms have been laid down by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) for utilization of CSR funds in tribal areas. However, DPE *vide* OM dated 10.12.2018 has advised CPSEs to identify a common theme for each year to undertake CSR and incur around 60% of the annual CSR expenditure on such thematic programme with preference to aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog.

Statement*The details of CSR funds*

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Amount of CSR Spent	State	Present Status	Main Sector/Development Area
1	2	3	4	5
MMTC				
2016-17	81.41	Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Delhi	Completed	Contribution to the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), Environment and Swachh Bharat, Drinking Water, Sanitation, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund, Skill Development, Promotion of Sports, Social Welfare.
2017-18	125.9	Odisha, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Odisha	Completed	Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Drinking Water, Skill Development, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund, Health Care, Education, Social Welfare

Providing access to reusable sanitary napkins to 500 adolescent girls from Government school and assessing the change in menstrual hygiene practices with its use in Delhi is in progress for the year 2017-18.

2018-19	125.4	Odisha, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Delhi	Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Drinking Water, Skill Development, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund, Social Welfare.
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Construction of labour rooms at REGEDA, UTKELA and RISIDA public health centres Aspirational Districts of Odisha, Distribution of hand held KAPAS plucker machines to farmers in Andhra Pradesh and Skill Development programme in Jharkhand is in progress for the year 2018-19.

2019-20	Not Yet Allocated
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STC

2016-17	7.36	Delhi/NCR,	Completed	To conserve Heritage of Importance, Environment and Swachh Bharat.
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2017-18	13.71	All States/UT, Delhi/NCR	Completed	Skill Development, Environment and Swachh. Bharat
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2018-19	Allocated 0.75 lakh for disaster prone/affected community however amount was not utilized as need did not arise for the proposed activity. It is to mention that contribution to Prime Minister National Relief Fund or Chief Minister Flood Relief Fund is not considered as CSR expenditure. Therefore, disaster preparedness or relief work through direct implementation or implementing agency will consider as CSR expenditure.			
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The company had posted average net loss after the Financial Year 2014-15, hence it was not mandated to allocate CSR fund for new CSR activities. However, the then ongoing projects were continued even after 2014-15 base on the 'carry forward budget' of previous years.

Written Answers to

[26 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 195

1	2	3	4	5
PEC				
2016-17	24.41	Delhi, Rajasthan and Haryana	Completed	Skill Development, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Promotion of Health Care, Promotion of Education.
<p>In view of the losses, no funds were allocated towards CSR for FY 2016-17. However, the carried forward funds of previous FY were utilised. Further, due to losses no funds were allocated towards CSR during the year 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20.</p>				
ITPO				
2016-17	292.00	Karnataka, Delhi, Odisha, Pan India	Completed	Environment and Swachh Bharat, Skill Development, Social Welfare, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund, Promotion of Health Care.
		Distribution of Charkhas to Khadi and Village Industries Commission in Karnataka and Ambulance to Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre Sociery in Delhi is in progress for the year 2016-17.		
2017-18	332.00	Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Delhi, Maharashtra, Odisha, Pan India	Completed	Skill Development, Social Welfare, Promotion of Health Care, Gender Equality, Environment and Swachh Bharat, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund.

Training in Geriatric Care to single women by Friends of Himalaya in Uttarakhand, Group based income generation for poor rural women in Jharkhand, Underprivileged of Bikaner Region, Rajasthan, Aid to Students of Government School Uttarakhand Promotion of Health Care in Odisha, Skill Development for Underprivileged category in Delhi, Distribution of milk to school children in Delhi are in progress for the year 2017-18.

2018-19	437.00	Pan India, Bihar, Delhi Odisha Andhra Pradesh, Haryana	Completed	Skill Development, Social Welfare, Promotion of Health care, Gender Equality, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Education.
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Andh Vidyalaya, Institution for Blind in Delhi, Education for Tribal Students in Odisha, Education for health and education for Tribal in Andhra Pradesh, For destitute women and their children by Society for Participatory Integrated Development (SPID) in Delhi, Tree Plantation by Green Society of India (GSI) and project for needy elderly citizens by the Earth Saviours Foundation (TESF) in Haryana are in progress.

2019-20	312 (tentative)			
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KTPO

2016-17	2.50	Karnataka	Completed	Skill Training.
2017-18	2.41	Karnataka	Completed	Promotion of Education.
2018-19	30.00	Karnataka	In progress	Environment and Swachh Bharat.
2019-20	Not yet allocated			

TNTPO

2016-17	48.06	Pan India	Completed	Environment and Swachh Bharat, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund.
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1	2	3	4	5
2017-18	50.77	Pan India	Completed	Environment and Swachh Bharat, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund.
2018-19	56.37	Pan India, Tamil Nadu	Completed	Environment and Swachh Bharat, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund.
2019-20	Not yet allocated			
ECGC				
2016-17	542.46	Maharashtra, Pan India, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal	Completed	Drinking water, Promotion of Education, Promotion of Health Care, Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Social Welfare, Skill Development.
Scholarship to underprivileged students, Community Study Centres in Maharashtra, Promotion of Health Care in Karnataka, Promotion of Healthcare, Education, Skill Development in Assam & Arunachal Pradesh are in progress for the year 2016-17.				
2017-18	1108.00	Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, New Delhi, Tamil Nadu, North East, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, PAN India	Completed	Drinking water, Promotion of Education, Promotion of Health Care, Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Social Welfare, Skill Development, Contribution to Armed forces Flag Day.

198 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Scholarship to underprivileged students, Community Study Centres, Providing CCTV cameras, Skill Development, Environment in Maharashtra, Promotion of Health Care, Education in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, Promotion of Health Care, Education in Odisha, Promotion of Health Care in Uttar Pradesh are in progress for the year 2017-18.

2018-19	685.47	Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, North East, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, PAN India, Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Kerala	Completed	Drinking water, Promotion of Education, Promotion of Health Care, Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Social Welfare, Skill Development, Contribution to Armed forces Flag Day.
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Promotion of Education, Health Care, Skill Development, Sanitation in Maharashtra, Promotion of Education in Madhya Pradesh, Promotion of Education, Promotion of Health Care in Delhi, Promotion of Skill Development of farmers in Uttar Pradesh, Skill Development in Rajasthan are in progress for the year 2018-19.

2019-20 ₹ 700 lakh has been allotted out of which ₹ 300 lakh has been provided for the development of Rajgarh district in Madhya Pradesh.

Note: As per DPE guidelines on CSR and Sustainability for CPSEs, CPSEs contribute at least 2% of the average net profit of the three immediate preceding financial years in pursuance of their CSR activities as stipulated in the Section 135(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. As such, PEC Ltd and STC Ltd. have not allocated any funds under CSR for the financial year 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 as their average net profit was negative. Similarly, STCL Limited is suffering losses since 2009-10 and is presently under process of winding up, hence, no allocation has been made for CSR activities.

Infrastructural development for organic production

†3884. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to develop separate infrastructure and encourage the investment of capital infrastructure for the manufacturing of organic 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) and (b) Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) supports value chain processing and value chain marketing including creation of post harvest infrastructure namely collection, sorting, grading facilities, establishment of integrated processing unit, refrigerated transportation, pre-cooling/cold stores chamber, branding, labeling and packaging, etc. Similarly, under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) also, provision for value addition, marketing including support for infrastructure creation on case to case basis has been allowed.

The pattern of assistance as per the guidelines of PKVY and MOVCDNER for infrastructure creation, packaging, branding, publicity, transportation is given in Statement (*See below*).

The major thrust of the Government has shifted from production orientation to market linked production so that farmers can get better returns for their produce including organic produce. To further boost production of organic produce, a dedicated web portal-www.jaivikkheti. in- has also been created to connect farmers involved in organic farming with consumers directly for better prices.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement***Pattern of assistance under PKVY for processing, value addition and marketing***

Sl. No.	Component	Pattern of assistance/ha			Total per ha area for 3 years
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) Value addition, marketing and publicity					
1.	Support for marketing, common packaging, branding, space rent, transport etc.	0	500	1000	1500

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Value addition infrastructure creation through FPC/ FPO case to case basis	0	1000	1000	2000
3.	Brand building, trade fairs, exhibitions, local publicity, organic fairs/ melas, local marketing initiatives, participation in national trade fairs	1300	2000	2000	5300
TOTAL		1300	3500	4000	8800

Pattern of assistance under MOVCDNER for processing, value addition and marketing

Sl. No.	Components	Rate (₹)
(B)	Value Chain processing	
B1.1	Value Chain Post harvest - Setting up of collection, aggregation, grading facilities	
B.1.1.1	Setting up of functional infrastructure for collection, aggregation and grading units @ ₹ 15 lakh (75% subsidy)	11.25 lakh (175 No. total)
B.1.2	Setting up of value addition and processing units including packaging, storage and transportation	
B.1.2.1	Financial assistance for setting up of integrated processing units With TFO of ₹ 800 lakh or more limited to 75% to FPCs and 50% to private as credit linked back ended subsidy	600.00 lakh/ unit (10 No. total)
B.1.3	Value chain packaging, storage and transportation	
B.1.3.1	Integrated pack house 75% subsidy to FPCs on TFO of ₹ 50 lakh or more and 50% to private limited to ₹ 37.50 lakh	37.50 lakh/ unit (20 No. total)
B.1.3.2	Transportation/ 4 wheeler up to TFO of ₹ 12 lakh (50%)	6.00 lakh/ FPC. (25 No. total)
B.1.3.3.1	Refrigerated transport vehicle up to TFO of ₹ 25 lakh (75% subsidy to FPC and 50% to private)	18.75 lakh/ unit (16 No. total)

Sl. No.	Components	Rate (₹)
B.1.3.3.2	Pre-cooling/ cold stores/ ripening chambers. FPOs	18.75 lakh/ unit (16 No. total)

(C) Value chain Marketing - Branding, labeling, certification, quality control, retail outlets, awareness and publicity through lead agencies

C.1	Branding, labeling, packaging, publicity and certification of processing units etc.	₹ 1100 lakh L.S. total
C.2	Seminars/ conferences, workshops, Buyer-seller meets, Auction meetings, festivals.	₹ 400 lakh L.S. total
C.3	Consumer awareness Information dissemination through publicity, printed literature films and local advertisements	₹ 400 lakh L.S. total
C.4	Hiring of space in prime markets	₹ 600 lakh L.S. total

Setting up of timber industry

†3885. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance and guidance is being provided separately to set up timber industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) There are no specific schemes under which any assistance and guidance is being provided separately to set up timber industry in the country. However, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade under Ministry of Commerce and Industry has notified North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017. This Scheme is meant for granting incentives to new industrial units established in North-East States which also includes timber Industry. Industrial Development Scheme (IDS) also exists for Himalayan States namely Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Under the scheme incentives are provided to all eligible new and existing units and for their substantial expansion located anywhere in Himalayan States.

Steps taken to resolve consumer complaints

3886. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of consumer complaints have been increasing manifold every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such consumer complaints received during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to resolve the complaints and redress the grievances of consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO):

(a) and (b) Yes Sir, there is an increase in the number of complaints every year in the National Consumer Helpline set up by the Department of Consumer Affairs. The number of complaints received during the last three years is as given below:

Year	Complaints received at National Consumer Helpline
August, 2016 to March, 2017	2,12,710
April, 2017- March, 2018	3,98,148
April, 2018-March,2019	4,80,169
TOTAL	10,91,027

The disposal rate is about 90%.

(c) The Department of Consumer Affairs has set up a National Consumer Helpline (NCH) for handling the complaints of the consumers. A consumer can lodge his complaint in the NCH through the toll free number 1800-11-4000 / 14404, sms, or online through the portal "INGRAM" (www.consumerhelpline.gov.in). The complaints received at the NCH are forwarded to the companies/regulators/ Government Departments concerned for resolution. For quicker resolution of consumer complaints, NCH has

partnered with more than 500 companies under its convergence programme. The complaints relating to the convergence companies are transferred to them online for resolution. In the event of a complaint not being resolved by a company, the consumer is advised to approach a Consumer Forum of appropriate jurisdiction established under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, a three-tier quasi-judicial mechanism, called Consumer Fora, has been set up at the district, State and National levels to provide simple, speedy and inexpensive redressal to consumer disputes. These quasi-judicial bodies have been empowered to give relief of a specific nature and to award, wherever appropriate, compensation to consumers.

Payment of sugarcane arrears to farmers

3887. SHRI GC. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar mills operated by HPCL Biofuels Limited owe a huge amount as sugarcane arrears to farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total amount paid by the mill to farmers and the balance of payment pending during the current crushing season;

(c) whether the mill has submitted a payment schedule for clearing the dues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken by Government to ensure payment of sugarcane arrears to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Details of cane price payable, paid and arrears during current sugar season 2018-19 as on 15.07.2019 in respect of Sugauli and Lauriya sugar mills operated by HPCL Bio-fuels Limited are as under:—

(₹ in crores.)			
Name of Unit	Payable	Paid	Dues
Sugauli	110.50	38.19	72.31
Lauriya	104.65	43.23	61.42

(c) and (d) 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 season 2017-18 and current sugar season 2018-19 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 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.

With a view to improve the liquidity position of sugar mills of the country including State of Bihar, enabling them to clear cane price arrears of farmers, the Government took following measures, in sugar seasons 2017-18 & 2018-19:—

- (i) Fixing a Minimum Selling Price (MSP) of sugar w.e.f 07.06.2018 at ₹29/kg for sale at factory gate in domestic market, below which no sugar mill can sell sugar. MSP has further been increased to ₹31/Kg. w.e.f. 14th February, 2019.
- (ii) Extending Assistance to sugar mills to offset the cost of cane in sugar seasons 2017-18 and 2018-19.
- (iii) Extending assistance to sugar mills by reimbursing carrying cost towards maintenance of buffer stock of 30 LMT of sugar.
- (iv) Extending Assistance to sugar mills for defraying expenditure towards internal transport, freight, handling and other charges to facilitate export of sugar from the country in sugar season 2018-19.
- (v) Extending soft loans to sugar mills through banks for which Government would bear interest subvention @ 7% for one year to clear cane price arrears.

Further, Government of Bihar is providing a subsidy of ₹ 12.50/qtl. to sugar mills of State of Bihar on purchase of sugarcane to clear their dues for the current sugar season 2018-19.

One Nation - One Ration Card Scheme

3888. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to introduce 'One Nation- One Ration Card' Scheme to help migrant workers access ration anywhere in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the tentative date by which the said scheme is proposed to be rolled out; and
- (d) the tentative number of persons to be benefited by the said scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (d) To sustain the reforms brought in by scheme on 'End to End Computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) Operations' the Department of Food and Public Distribution has launched a new scheme namely "Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)" for implementation during 2018-19 and 2019-20. The main objective of the scheme is to introduce nation-wide portability of ration card holders under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), to lift their entitlement foodgrains from any FPS in the country without the need to obtain a new ration card, by integrating the existing PDS systems/portals of States/UTs with the Central systems/portals, etc.

Keeping in view the physical progress under ongoing scheme and readiness for implementation of National Portability in few States, it has been decided to implement inter-State/National Portability on a pilot basis in few States shortly. Further, as and when any State/UT achieve the readiness it will be added on the National Portability platform, *i.e.* Public Distribution System Network (PDSN) to provide the benefit of national/inter-State portability to all ration card holders under NFSA. Presently NFSA provides the coverage for about 81.34 Crore persons across the country. State-wise statement showing coverage under NFSA is given in Statement.

Statement*State-wise statement showing coverage under NFSA*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Accept number of persons under NFSA (in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	268.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.71
3.	Assam	251.90
4.	Bihar	871.16
5.	Chhattisgarh	200.77
6.	Delhi	72.78
7.	Goa	5.32
8.	Gujarat	382.84
9.	Haryana	126.49
10.	Himachal Pradesh	36.82
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	74.13
12.	Jharkhand	264.25
13.	Karnataka	401.93
14.	Kerala	154.8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	546.42
16.	Maharashtra	700.17
17.	Manipur	25.06
18.	Meghalaya	21.46
19.	Mizoram	7.06
20.	Nagaland	14.79
21.	Odisha	326.21
22.	Punjab	141.45
23.	Rajasthan	446.62

1	2	3
24.	Sikkim	4.06
25.	Tamil Nadu	364.7
26.	Telangana	191.70
27.	Tripura	25.02
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1520.6
29.	Uttarakhand	61.94
30.	West Bengal	601.84
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.63
32.	Daman and Diu	1.19
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.36
34.	Lakshadweep	0.22
35.	Chandigarh	4.96
36.	Puducherry	6.34
TOTAL		8134.94

Legislation on direct selling

3889. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is thinking of coming up with a legislation on direct selling;

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

(c) whether Government has taken cognizance of the law enforcement agencies wrongfully booking genuine direct selling firms under the Price Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken by Government to rectify the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Consumer

Affairs notified the Direct Selling Guidelines, 2016 in the Gazette of India on 26.10.2016 as guiding principles for State Governments to consider regulating the business of direct selling and multi-level marketing and strengthen the existing regulatory mechanism on direct selling and multi-level marketing for preventing fraud and protecting the legitimate rights and interests of consumers. State Governments/Union Territories, being enforcement agencies, may take necessary action to implement these guidelines. In terms of the Direct Selling Guidelines, 2016, State Governments will set up a mechanism to monitor/supervise the activities of direct sellers, direct selling entities regarding compliance with the guidelines. Besides, the Consumer Protection Bill, 2019 has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 8th July, 2019 which seeks to provide the measures to be taken by the Central Government to prevent unfair trade practices in direct selling.

(c) and (d) In terms of the Direct Selling Guidelines, 2016, no person or entity will participate in money circulation scheme in the garb of direct selling business. Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services has intimated that there is no information available with them that law enforcement agencies are wrongfully booking genuine direct selling firms under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Scheme (Banning) Act, 1978.

Lack of proper storage facilities for foodgrains

3890. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that foodgrains are wasted every year during the rainy season due to lack of proper storage facilities, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the action plan prepared by Government to deal with the said problem;
- (c) whether Government has fixed any accountability in this regard, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the foodgrain storage capacity of public and private sector godowns separately in the country at present; and
- (e) the total quantum of foodgrains stored in these godowns at present alongwith the storage capacity lying unused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) No wastage/

damage of Central Pool Foodgrains (wheat & rice) stored in godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI) can be directly attributed due to lack of proper storage facilities during rainy season.

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

(d) As on 30.06.2019, storage capacity available with FCI for Central Pool Stock is 407.31 Lakh MT (Owned - 153.35 LMT and Hired 253.96 LMT). In addition, 471.24 Lakh MT (Covered - 365.50 LMT and Cover & Plinth (CAP) - 105.74 LMT) is utilized by State Governments for keeping Central Pool Stock.

(e) As on 01.07.2019 a quantity of 742.52 lakh MT Central Pool stock is stored in FCI godowns (both owned and hired).

The capacity utilization in FCI godowns varies from month to month depending on the level of procurement and movement of the foodgrains.

Development of rural household storage facilities

3891. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether around 40 per cent of the foodgrains produced by farmers is wasted every year owing to poor storage and supply mechanism;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to prevent the perishing of foodgrains not procured by Government agencies like Food Corporation of India and NAFED;

(c) the reasons for not developing rural household storage facilities by using the latest technology developed by IGMRI, Hapur on the lines of rural household toilets; and

(d) the reasons for not setting-up grain banks in every district to procure grains from farmers at assured MSPs for storage to meet any contingency situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) No, Sir. As per the study report of Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), an Institute under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), based on survey conducted during the year 2013-14, the annual harvest and post-harvest losses of major food grains ranges from 4.65 to 5.99%. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Ministry of Agriculture and farmers Welfare through Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) is involved in the capacity development of farmers and extension personnel to update their knowledge and skills on modern technologies including scientific storage of foodgrains at farm level.

Government is also promoting scientific storage facilities as per the specification prescribed by Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) in rural areas of the country through the scheme of "Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)", which is a sub-scheme under the Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM). AMI scheme is a back ended capital subsidy scheme in which rate of subsidy provided is 25% and 33.33% based on the category of eligible beneficiary and provided on capital cost of the project. Assistance under the sub-scheme is available to Individual, Group of farmers/growers, Registered Farmer Produce Organizations (FPOs) etc. Since inception of scheme and Upto 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 (erstwhile Grameen Bhandaran Yojana) of ISAM.

(d) To meet any contingency situation, a strategic reserve of 20 lakh MT of rice and 30 lakh MT of wheat is maintained at national level at different Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns, out of the foodgrains procured at MSP.

Statement

The details on wastage of major crops at national level as per the survey conducted during the year 2013-14.

Sl. No.	Crop	Loss in transport (%)	Loss in storage (%)	Overall Total Loss (%) (Farm operation + transport + storage)
1.	Paddy	0.09	0.86	5.53
2.	Wheat	0.08	0.86	4.93
3.	Maize	0.13	0.75	4.65
4.	Bajra	0.15	0.79	5.23
5.	Sorghum	0.09	1.21	5.99

Source: Report on Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Crops and Commodities in India. ICAR-A11 India Coordinated Research Project on Post-Harvest Technology, Ludhiana.

Manipulation of prices of farm produces

3892. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued instructions to the commodities futures regulator Forward Market Commission (FMC) to curb speculation and price manipulation in farm produces, particularly pulses and edible oils, keeping in view the high rise in the prices of pulses and edible oils in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the impact of such manipulation on prices of the said farm items; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) The Forward Market Commission (FMC) has ceased to exist with effect from September 28, 2015 consequent to merger of FMC with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in terms of the provisions of the Finance Act, 2015. SEBI is the regulator of commodity derivatives market with effect from September 28, 2015.

SEBI maintains constant vigil in the market and in case of any abnormality, takes appropriate action. In order to strengthen and maintain the integrity of the commodity derivatives market, SEBI has taken various measures and has prescribed specific norms in the areas of risk management, imposition of additional or/and special margins to contain high volatility in prices, position limits, daily price limits, governance of Exchanges, registration of brokers, arbitration mechanism, investor grievance redressal mechanism, etc. Exchanges have to comply with all such norms prescribed by SEBI within the specified timeframe, compliance of which is monitored by SEBI by way of periodic inspections. SEBI is also carrying out continuous monitoring and surveillance, under which, the commodity derivatives market is continuously kept under watch to ensure market integrity.

Payment to FCI to run procurement, storage and distribution network

3893. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre is fully paying the Food Corporation of India (FCI) the cost to run the massive foodgrain procurement, storage and distribution network;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Centre owes any money to FCI on account of funds used for procurement; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir, Department of Food and Public Distribution fully bears the cost to run the foodgrain procurement, storage and distribution operations of Food Corporation of India (FCI). The Department has provided ₹ 1,40,098 crore as subsidy to Food Corporation of India for Financial Year 2018-19. This includes National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) loan of ₹70,000 crore. The budget provision of food subsidy for FCI for FY 2019-20 is ₹ 1,51,000.00 crore.

In addition to this fund, the working capital requirement of FCI is financed through a mix of debt and equity. The debt comprises National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) loans and Ways and Means Advance, both provided by Government of India, Cash Credit Limit (CCL) 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.

Gap in desired and functional FCI warehouses

3894. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and number of functional agro warehouses under FCI in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government is aware of any gap in the actual and desired number of agro warehouses;
- (c) whether it is proposed to increase the number of agro warehouses, if so, the details of the proposed number, time-frame and revenue sources for the same; and
- (d) whether it is also proposed to ease the multiple regulatory requirements to improve the viability of agro warehousing as a business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (d) Against total stocks of 742.52 LMT (as on 01.07.2019), the total storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and the State Agencies (both owned and hired capacity), was 878.55 LMT (as on 30.06.2019) comprising 745.00 LMT in covered godowns and 133.55 LMT in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage. As such, there is sufficient capacity for storage of Central Pool foodgrains at the national level. As on 30.06.2019, a total of 2213 godowns (including both owned and hired), available with FCI for stocking Central Pool foodgrains, the State-wise details thereof are given in Statement (*See below*).

However, depending on requirement in specific areas and for modernization of the storage facilities, the Government implements the following schemes for construction of godowns and silos for storage of Central Pool Stocks in the country:

- (i) **Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme:** Under this Scheme, which was formulated in 2008, storage capacity is created by private parties, CWC and State Government Agencies for guaranteed hiring by FCI. A capacity of 142.62 LMT has been created as on 30.06.2019. Under this scheme, no funds are allocated by Government for construction of godowns and full investment is done by the private parties/CWC/State Agencies.
- (ii) **Central Sector Scheme (erstwhile Plan Scheme):** This scheme is implemented in the North Eastern States along with a few other States. Funds are released by the Government of India to FCI and also to the State Governments for construction of godowns. A total capacity of 1,84,175 MT has been completed by FCI and State Governments during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). This scheme has been extended for 3 years from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020. A capacity of 49,375 MT has been created by FCI & State Governments from 01.04.2017 to 30.06.2019.
- (iii) **Construction of Steel Silos:** In addition to conventional godowns, Government of India has also approved an action plan for construction of steel silos in the country for a capacity of 100 LMT in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for modernizing storage infrastructure and improving shelf life of stored foodgrains. Against this, as on 30.06.2019, steel silos of 7.25 LMT capacity have been created.

Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) regulates only the warehouses registered with it. If any warehouse intends to issue Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (NWR), it is mandatory to obtain certificate of registration from WDRA. However, no such registration is required for warehouses which do not propose to issue NWR. The NWRs issued by the warehouses help farmers to seek loan from banks against NWRs to avoid distress sale of agricultural produce.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of storage godowns and silos available with Food Corporation of India (FCI) (both owned and hired) for storage of Central Pool Stock of foodgrains (as on 30.06.2019)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Total
1.	Bihar	75
2.	Jharkhand	41
3.	Odisha	55
4.	West Bengal	33
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	13
6.	Assam	40
7.	Manipur	5
8.	Nagaland	6
9.	Meghalaya	6
10.	Mizoram	6
11.	Tripura	8
12.	Delhi	7
13.	Haryana	260
14.	Himachal Pradesh	18
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	32
16.	Punjab	578
17.	Rajasthan	147
18.	Uttar Pradesh	345
19.	Uttarakhand	18

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Total
20.	Andhra Pradesh	77
21.	Karnataka	68
22.	Kerala	26
23.	Tamil Nadu	59
24.	Telangana	64
25.	Chhattisgarh	51
26.	Gujarat	33
27.	Madhya Pradesh	54
28.	Maharashtra	88
GRAND TOTAL		2213

Rottening of foodgrains at FCI godowns

3895. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

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 any report of rotting foodgrains stock, in huge quantity, due to nonlifting of stock and alleged poor storage in godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI) has been received;

(b) if so, the details of quantity and price of spoiled/rotten foodgrains, Statewise including Punjab and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether any inquiry is being conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken to stop such wastage in future and to compensate the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a)and(b) No

report has been received about rotting of Central Pool Foodgrains stock in huge quantity due to non-lifting of stock and poor storage in godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI).

The quantity and value of foodgrains which got damaged in godowns of FCI during 2019-20 (as on 01.07.2019) in different regions including Punjab and Uttar Pradesh are as under:—

Region	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value* (in lakhs)
Odisha	43.036	4.75
NEF	18.833	2.92
Punjab	27.185	4.22
Uttar Pradesh	7.228	1.07
Maharashtra	3.328	0.37
Chhattisgarh	1.007	0.11
TOTAL	100.617	13.44

* Value of damaged foodgrains is calculated @ 60% of Minimum Support Price (MSP).

(c) Yes Sir. Wherever any rattening of foodgrains at FCI Godowns occur due to negligence on the part of officer/official, departmental inquiry is conducted and disciplinary action is taken against officers / officials found responsible.

(d) The number of officer/official found responsible for damage of foodgrains during last three years and current year as on 30.06.2019 are as follows:—

Year (April to March)	No of officials
2016-17	12
2017-18	13
2018-19	0
2019-20 (as on 30.06.2019)	0

(e) Steps taken by the Government to avoid damage of foodgrains during procurement, storage and distribution, are as follows:—

Procurement:

Before commencement of each procurement season, Govt. of India prescribes the Uniform Specification for Quality of Wheat, Paddy, Rice and Coarse grains. FCI/ State agencies ensure procurement of foodgrains in the Mandis and at the depots strictly in accordance with quality specifications. Checks/Super checks are conducted by various authorities to ensure procurement of stocks as per prescribed specifications for the respective crop year.

Storage and Distribution:

Steps taken by the Government to avoid damage of foodgrains during Storage and Distribution are given in Statement.

*Statement**Details of steps taken by the Government to avoid damage in storage and distribution 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 & recondition of the stocks whenever it gets affected.

Similarly, at the time of distribution of foodgrains to State/UTs, there is a well defined procedure to joint inspection/sampling of the stocks by State Government authority and FCI to ensure that only good quality foodgrains confirmed to Food Safety Standards are issued under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other welfare schemes (OWS). This department has issued following instructions to Food Secretaries of all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and FCI to ensure supply of good quality foodgrains under TPDS:—

1. Only good quality foodgrains free from insect infestation and conforming to Food Safety Standards are to be issued under TPDS and other welfare schemes.
2. Ample opportunities are to be provided to the officials of the State Government /UTs Administration to inspect the stocks prior to lifting from FCI godowns. States/UTs may ensure that officers not below the rank of Inspector are deputed for inspection of the foodgrains before their lifting from FCI godowns.
3. Samples of foodgrains are to be collected and sealed from the stock of foodgrains to be issued under the PDS jointly by FCI and State Government/ UT Administration.

4. An officer not below the rank of Inspector is to be deputed from State Government to take the delivery of foodgrain stock from FCI godown.
5. Regular inspection to check the quality of foodgrains is to be carried out by the officers of State Government.
6. It is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations to ensure that during transportation and storage at different stages in the distribution chain, the foodgrains retain the required quality specifications.
7. The State Government, where the decentralized procurement is in operation, should ensure that the quality of foodgrains issued under PDS and other welfare schemes should meet the desired standards prescribed by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).

Implementation of "One Nation-One Ration Card" Scheme

3896. SHRI A. VIJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal for "One Nation-One Ration Card" Scheme in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if so, whether many States have opposed the proposal, including Tamil Nadu;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and whether any meet of CMs of all States is to be held in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) To sustain the reforms brought in by scheme on 'End to End Computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) Operations' the Department of Food & Public Distribution has launched a new scheme namely "Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)" for implementation during 2018-19 and 2019-20. The main objective of the scheme is to introduce nation-wide portability of ration card

holders under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), to lift their entitlement foodgrains from any FPS in the country without the need to obtain a new ration card, by integrating the existing PDS systems/portals of States/UTs with the Central systems/portals, etc.

Keeping in view the physical progress under ongoing scheme and readiness for implementation of National Portability in few States, it has been decided to implement inter-State/National Portability on a pilot basis in few States shortly.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) The question does not arise.

Mega food parks in the country

3897. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the 'Mega Food Parks' for which Government gave approval have become operational;

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

(c) if not, the reasons why 'Mega Food Parks' are non-operational, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWARTELI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Government has sanctioned a total of 42 slots of Mega Food Park Projects in the country. Out of these, Ministry has accorded final approval to 38 Mega Food Park Projects and in-principle approval to 4 Mega Food Park projects. These projects are at various stages of implementation. So far Sixteen Mega Food Park projects at Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh), Haridwar (Uttarakhand), Tumkur (Karnataka), Fazilka (Punjab), Nalbari (Assam), Khargone (Madhya Pradesh), Murshidabad (West Bengal), Rayagada (Odisha), Satara (Maharashtra), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Udham Singh Nagar (Uttarakhand), Surat (Gujarat), Aurangabad (Maharashtra), Una (HP), West Godavari (Andhra Pradesh) and West Tripura (Tripura) are operational.

There are no State specific reasons for delay. However, Mega Food Park projects get delayed due to a variety of reasons, including difficulty in getting loan from bank, delay in statutory clearances from State Government/Agencies, change in DPR during implementation of the project, delay on the part of promoters to contribute their equity, change in promoters midway. The details of Mega Food Parks, State-wise indicating their status of implementation is attached in Statement.

Statement*Status of implementation of 42 Mega Food Park Projects as on 01.07.2019*

Sl. No.	SPV/IA Name	Date of In-principle Approval	Date of Final Approval	Project Cost (₹ in crore)	Amount of Grant approved (₹ in crore)	Amount of Grant released (₹ in crore)	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh								
1.	Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Chittoor	16.12.2008	30.03.2009	121.10	50	49.92	126.22	Completed
2.	Godavari Mega Aqua Food Park Pvt. Ltd., West Godavari	21.09.2012	16.12.2013	122.60	50	44.53	129.93	Commissioned
3.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC), Krishna	31.03.2015	31.12.2015	125.25	50	28.49	59.63	Under Implementation
Arunachal Pradesh								
4.	Rongoge Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. Papum Pare	21.12.2017	SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for "Final Approval"					

Assam

5.	North East Mega Food Park Ltd., Nalbari	16.12.2008	30.03.2009	80.85	50	45	82.31	Operational
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Bihar

6.	Pristine Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Khagaria	21.09.2012	06.08.2014	127.91	43.77	24.51	65.70	Under Implementation
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Chhattisgarh

7.	Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Raipur	06.09.2012	04.06.2014	124.50	50	28.61	85.13	Under Implementation
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Gujarat

8.	Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Surat	21.09.2012	22.05.2014	117.87	50	42.45	105.05	Operational
9.	Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt. Limited, Mehsana	03.01.2017	16.08.2017	165.79	50	15	40.55	Under Implementation

Haryana

10.	Haryana State Industrial & Infra Dev. Corp. Limited (HSIIDC), Sonipat	31.03.2015	06.11.2015	177.59	50	27.88	100.25	Under Implementation
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*Written Answers to**[26 July, 2019]**Unstarred Questions*

223

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Haryana State Coop. Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd. (HAFED), Rohtak	03.01.2017	21.02.2018	179.75	50	SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for release of 1st installment	16.31	Under Implementation
Himachal Pradesh								
12.	Cremica Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Una	21.09.2012	06.08.2014	107.34	50	42.72	97.05	Operational
Jammu and Kashmir								
13.	RFK Greens Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Pulwama	21.09.2012	19.02.2014	79.43	50	18.61	35.79	Under Implementation
Jharkhand								
14.	Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ranchi	16.12.2008	30.03.2009	114.74	50	43.78	116.27	Under Implementation
Karnataka								
15.	Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Tumkur	03.08.2010	29.03.2011	144.33	50	48.22	213.7	Completed

224 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

16.	Favorich Infra Pvt. Ltd., Mandya	03.01.2017	19.12.2017	113.83	50	15.00	28.67	Under Implementation
Kerala								
17.	Kerala State Industrial Dev Corpt. Ltd. (KSIDC), Alappuzha	31.03.2015	27.11.2015	129.15	50	28.80	64.49	Under Implementation
18.	Kerala Industrial Infra. Development Corp. (KINFRA), Palakkad	31.03.2015	27.11.2015	119.02	50	37.72	80.80	Under Implementation
Madhya Pradesh								
19.	Indus Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Khargaoan	10.10.2011	27.08.2012	131.28	50	49.12	134.61	Completed
20.	Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	31.03.2015	31.12.2015	149.48	50	38.88	116.28	Under Implementation
Maharashtra								
21.	Paithan Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Aurangabad	01.04.2011	08.03.2013	124.52	48.82	41.99	124.72	Operational
22.	Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Satara	21.09.2012	06.08.2014	139.33	50	44.49	151.14	Operational
23.	Wardha Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd, Wardha	31.03.2015	13.01.2016	92.36	50	15.00	16.97	Under Implementation

Written Answers to

[26 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

225

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur								
24.	Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd., Kakching	08.03.2019	IA is in the process of meeting the conditions for "Final Approval".					
Mizoram								
25.	Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Kolasib	19.12.2013	10.06.2015	75.20	50	44.24	68.21	Under Implementation
Nagaland								
26.	DoysAgri Resources Pvt. Ltd, Dimapur	03.01.2017	16.08.2017	71.79	50	29.78	46.44	Under Implementation
Odisha								
27.	Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO), Khurda	31.03.2015	06.11.2015	125.4	50	29.30	99.28	Under Implementation
28.	MITS Mega Food Park Ltd., Rayagada	29.04.2011	16.04.2012	80.17	50	44.95	72.3	Operational
Punjab								
29.	International Mega Food Park Ltd., Fazilka	03.08.2010	25.05.2011	130.38	50	45	134.2	Operational

226 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

30.	Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., (PAIC) Ludhiana	31.03.2015	27.11.2015	117.61	50	29.23	71.52	Under Implementation
31.	Sukjhit Mega Food Park & Infra. Ltd. Kapurthala	31.03.2015	06.11.2015	107.83	48.7	29.00	86.53	Under Implementation
Rajasthan								
32.	Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ajmer	21.09.2012	19.02.2014	119.82	49.88	43.18	113.51	Operational
Telangana								
33.	Smart Agro Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Nizamabad	19.12.2013	10.06.2015	108.95	50	44.56	107.67	Under Implementation
34.	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., Khammam	31.03.2015	05.02.2016	109.44	50	21.75	35.91	Under Implementation
Tripura								
35.	Sikaria Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd., West Tripura	29.04.2011	30.11.2011	87.45	50	43.50	75.10	Operational
Uttarakhand								
36.	Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Pvt. Ltd., Haridwar	16.12.2008	30.03.2009	95.08	50	50	98.61	Completed

Written Answers to

[26 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 227

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37.	Himalayan Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Udham Singh Nagar	21.09.2012	23.01.2014	98.08	48.12	41.8	102.01	Operational
Uttar Pradesh								
38.	Vindhyachal Attivo Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Mirzapur	21.12.2017	SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for "Final Approval"					
39.	Nandvan Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Mathura	21.12.2017	28.01.2019	120.77	50	0	0	Under Implementation
40.	Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Noida Pvt. Ltd. Gautam Budh Nagar	15.01.2018	20.09.2018	218.30	50	0	0	Under Implementation
West Bengal								
41.	Jangipur Mega Food Park Ltd., Murshidabad	16.12.2008	16.03.2010	132.70	50	45	148.55	Operational
42.	Jalpaiguri Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Jalpaiguri	08.03.2019	SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for "Final Approval"					
TOTAL				4586.99	1889.29	1272.01	3251.41	

228 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

World Food India Programme

†3898. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's food processing sector, which was worth ₹24,665 billion in 2018, has the potential to touch ₹50,000 billion by 2024, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of preparations by Government for organizing World Food India Programme from 1 to 4 November, 2019 to increase the investment in food processing sector; and

(c) the details of the countries which are expected to participate in this event and the targeted value of business/MoU therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) Food Processing Industries has immense potential in the country as India has huge diversified production base and low level of processing. As per the latest data released by National Accounts Division, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the value of output from Food Processing Industries in India was estimated at ₹ 11.61 lakh crore at current prices in 2016-17 and the gross value added (GVA) by food processing industries was ₹2.49 lakh crore at current prices in 2017-18.

(b) and (c) For World Food India 2019 (WFI 2019) programme, the venue has been finalised and the Event Partner and Knowledge Partner have been selected. Engagement to ensure country participation is ongoing and many commitments are in the pipeline. The first WFI in 2017 attracted investment intent of about USD 13.56 billion from domestic and foreign investors. However, no specific targeted value of business/MoU has been set for WFI 2019.

Food processing industries in Kerala

3899. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of food processing industries running in the State of Kerala, location-wise;

(b) the nature of processing being done in such industries; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of employees in each such industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (c) The details of sub-sector-wise number of food processing units/factories, running in Kerala along with number of persons engaged in the registered food processing sector are given as below:—

Sub-sector of Processing	Number of Units/Factories	Number of Persons Engaged
1	2	3
Processing and preserving meat	5	141
Fish and Marine	151	10269
Processing of processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	54	854
Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	61	2183
Manufacture of dairy products	79	4698
Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products	129	3075
Manufacture of prepared animal feeds	14	1577
Beverages	68	3447
Manufacture of other food products	997	71297

Source: Annual Survey of Industries 2016-17, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Scope for development of food processing sector

3900. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per an estimate, around 40 per cent of total food production is wasted due to inadequate facilities for transportation, storage, processing and marketing, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is a huge scope for the development of food processing sector if these deficiencies are addressed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) As per a study, "Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Crops and Commodities in India" by Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana, the estimated cumulative wastage of various agricultural produce as per reports of 2010 and 2015 are follows:—

Agricultural Produces	Cumulative Wastage (%)	
	Report 2010 (crop year 2005-06)	Report 2015 (crop year 2012-13)
Cereals	3.9-6.0	4.65-5.99
Pulses	4.3-6.1	6.36-8.41
Oil Seeds	2.8-10.1	3.08-9.96
Fruits and 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

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. As per a study, commissioned by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and undertaken by Institute of Economic Growth, the average extent of food processing in the country was 6.76% in 2010-11 and thus there is vast opportunity for food processing in India by creating and strengthening the infrastructure/ logistic requirement along the entire supply/value chain in the food processing sector.

Growth rate of FPIs

3901. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent meeting of Governing Council of NITI Aayog, it was felt that food processing industries should grow at a faster rate;

(b) if so, whether Government would like to review the existing growth rate of the industry and provide some additional thrust for its faster growth; and

(c) if so, the details of action plan therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (c) During the 5th Meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th June, 2019, it was mentioned that rate of growth of food processing sector should be higher than that of food production. As per the latest data provided by National Accounts Division, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GVA of food processing industries has grown at 7.68 per cent as compared to 4.98 per cent growth of GVA of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing during 2017-18.

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is already implementing a Central Sector Scheme - Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana - (PMKSY) across the country for overall promotion and development of food processing industries. PMKSY is a comprehensive package with the objectives, *inter alia*, of creation of modern infrastructure along with efficient supply chain management along the entire food processing value chain *i.e.* from farm gate to retail outlet. The outlay for PMKSY is ₹ 6,000 crore for the period 2016-20. Further, recently Government has taken important policy initiatives to attract investment into the sector to increase the growth which include 100% FDI under Government approval route for trading, including through e-commerce, in respect of food products produced and/or manufactured in India, creation of a special fund of ₹2000 crores in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to provide affordable credit to food processing industries, classification of food and agro-based processing units and cold chain infrastructure as agricultural activity for Priority Sector Lending (PSL), lower Goods and Services Tax (GST) rates for majority of food products, 100 per cent income tax exemption from profit derived by FPOs having annual turnover upto ₹100 crore for activities such as post-harvest value addition to agriculture.

Subsidy for establishing CA storages in Jammu and Kashmir

3902. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides subsidy for establishment of Controlled Atmosphere (CA) storages in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the number of CA storages established in the State; and

(c) whether the subsidy can be availed through the Ministry for CA storages below 2000 metric tonnes capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) As per information provided by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, a Mission for Integrated Development of horticulture (MIDH) is being implemented by them since 2014 for development of Horticulture in the country including the State of Jammu and Kashmir, under which financial assistance is available, *inter alia*, for setting up of Post-Harvest Management (PHM) infrastructure including establishment of cold storages with add-on components, CA cold stores.

(b) Under MIDH, DAC&FW has assisted in setting up of 12 Controlled Atmosphere (CA) storage units with a total capacity of 53000 MT in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) Stand-alone CA storage is not supported by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. However, this Ministry 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).

Under this scheme, financial assistance can be availed for creation of cold storage/ CA/ MA storage associated with value addition.

Six cold chain projects are being implemented in the State of Jammu and Kashmir under the scheme. Under these 6 projects, 7 cold storage units including CA/MA storage/Deep Freezer have been set up with a capacity of 7300 MT. The details of cold chain projects being implemented with this Ministry's financial assistance under the scheme in the State of Jammu and Kashmir along with their capacities created are given in Statement.

Statement

The details of cold chain projects being implemented with this Ministry's financial assistance under the scheme in the State of Jammu and Kashmir along with the cold storage capacities

Sl. No.	Project Name	Sector	District	Date of Approval	Project cost (₹ in crore)	Approved Grants-in-Aid (₹ in crore)	Amount of Grants-in-Aid released (₹ in crore)	Milk processing/ storage (LLPD)	Capacity of cold storage/ CA MA storage/ Deep Freezer (MT)	No. of cold storage/ CA/MA storage/ Deep Freezer units	IQF (MT /hr)	Reefer Vehicles	Status
1.	Kachroo Integrated Cold Chain	F&V	Baramula	20.09.2013	14.26	9.95	9.95		3200	1		6	Completed
2.	Mir Agro Industries	F&V	Pulwama	20.09.2013	16.38	9.21	9.21		2000	1		2	Completed
3.	FIL Industries Ltd.	F&V	Sopore & Rangreth	30.01.2014	13.80	8.60	6.21		-	0		7	Completed
4.	Safe and Fresh	F&V	Samba	22.05.2015	16.88	10.00	7.50		2000	2	2	6	Completed
5.	Khyber Agro Farms Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Pulwama	19.04.2017	10.26	6.00	3.48	0.48	-			16	Under Implementation
6.	Hyacinth Product	Mixed	Srinagar	09.05.2017	7.89	3.39	0.63		100	3		2	Under Implementation
TOTAL					79.47	47.16	36.98	0.48	7300	7	2.00	39	

Involving private sector for pre-cooling and chilled storage

3903. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to stop food losses and address hunger by changing distribution strategies and using technology;
- (b) whether Government also has any plan to involve private sector companies to provide pre-cooling and chilled storage from farm to consumer; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution has informed that Department of Food and Public Distribution deals with construction of godowns and silos for the storage of foodgrains post procurement by Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Agencies for distribution under Public Distribution System. In addition to construction conventional godowns, Government of India has approved an action plan for construction of steel silos in the country for a capacity of 100 LMT in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode for modernizing storage infrastructure and improving shelf life of stored foodgrains. Against this, as on 30.06.2019, steel silos of 7.25 LMT capacity have been created. With the aim to improve the efficiency of the Public Distribution system and to address various challenges such as leakages and diversion of food grains, elimination of fake and bogus ration cards etc., Government is implementing the scheme on End-to-End Computerization of TPDS operations. Component-I of the scheme comprises digitization of ration cards/beneficiary and other database, online allocation, computerization of supply chain management, setting up transparency portal and grievance redressal mechanisms. Under the component-I of the scheme, ration cards/beneficiaries database have been completely digitized in all States/UT's, transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs. Online allocation has been implemented in all States/UTs and computerization of supply chain management has been completed in 26 States/UTs. At present against a total of nearly 23.21 crore ration cards under NFSA, the seeding of Aadhaar number has been completed for about 85.54% of the ration cards across the country.

Component-II of scheme comprising automation of Fair Price Shops (FPSs), which involves installation of electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices at FPSs for authentication

of beneficiaries and electronic recording of sale transactions. Presently, as per information received from States/UTs, out of total 5.34 lakh FPSs across the country, about 4.12 lakh FPSs have been automated so far.

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing the Central Sector Schemes of 'Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure' and 'Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages' under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) which have components, *inter alia*, of pre-cooling/cold storage facility of different types to provide farm to consumer unbroken supply chain facility and encourages, *inter alia*, private sector companies to avail financial assistance to invest in such infrastructure/logistics.

Shortage of staff for conducting survey of functioning of Panchayats

3904. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of surveys undertaken by Government in Punjab to assess the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions;
- (b) whether there is acute shortage of staff to undertake such surveys; and
- (c) the sanctioned strength of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the steps taken to fill up the vacancies in near future?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) The subject Panchayats, which is part of "Local Government" in schedule VII of the Constitution of India, is in the State List. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) are setup and function under the respective Panchayati Raj Acts of the States and conducting the assessment of PRI falls in the domain of the State. However, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has undertaken studies through independent third party agencies in the country including Punjab to assess the functioning and performance of PRIs from time to time.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Sanctioned strength of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is 112. Officers and staff in this Ministry are posted by various cadre controlling authorities.

Works executed in the State of Jammu and Kashmir

3905. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the actual amount of money allocated by the Ministry to the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the past three years and the current year;
- (b) the detailed list of works executed by the State of Jammu and Kashmir during last year, district-wise; and
- (c) the manner in which such works are taken up by the departments, particularly in districts of Kulgam, Anantnag, Shopian and Pulwama in the State of Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) The details of allocation of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) grants to Gram Panchayats and the allocation under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The FFC grants are being utilised towards delivery of basic services namely, water supply, sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets, roads, footpath, street lighting, burial and cremation grounds and any other basic services entrusted under State Legislations. The activities under FFC are to be carried out after preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans. The district-wise list of works sanctioned/executed under RGSA by the State of Jammu and Kashmir during 2018-19 as provided by the State Government is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Under RGSA, works are taken up through State Government Departments/agencies. For execution of works under FFC detailed guidelines have been issued by the State Government to the implementing agencies/Halqa Panchayats.

Statement-I

(A) Allocation of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) grants to the State of Jammu and Kashmir

	(₹ in crore)			
Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Allocation	585.73	675.15	779.40	1049.49

*(B) Allocation under Capacity Building-Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan
(CB-PSA) and Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)
Schemes to the State of Jammu and Kashmir*

(₹ in crore)

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Allocation	-	-	49.51	67.14

For 2016-17 and 2017-18 no proposal has been received from the State Government under the scheme.

Statement-II*District-wise details of works sanctioned/executed under RGSA during 2018-19*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Construction of New Panchayat Bhawans	Repair/renovation of existing Panchayat Bhawans
1	2	3	4
1.	Reasi	05	04
2.	Jammu	05	05
3.	Doda	05	05
4.	Samba	05	05
5.	Rajouri	05	04
6.	Ramban	05	04
7.	Kishtwar	05	04
8.	Kathua	04	05
9.	Udhampur	06	05
10.	Poonch	05	05
11.	Shopian	03	04
12.	Pulwama	05	05
13.	Anantnag	06	04
14.	Ganderbal	03	05
15.	Kulgam	04	04
16.	Kupwara	06	05
17.	Kargil	03	04

1	2	3	4
18.	Bandipora	04	04
19.	Budgam	06	05
20.	Srinagar	01	03
21.	Leh	03	04
22.	Baramulla	06	05
TOTAL		100	98

Implementation of RGSA

3906. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to start Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details regarding objectives set for RGSA;
- (d) whether any financial allocation has been made for this purpose in the recent budget; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) to (e) Towards strengthening the governance system of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to deliver on Sustainable Development Goals, the Government has launched the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA). The scheme envisages to strengthen capabilities of Panchayats for formulating holistic GPDP converging resources available at GP level for economic development and social justice. The scheme also aims at enhancing capabilities of Panchayats to raise their own sources of revenue and provides for interventions relating to gap filling support for economic development and income enhancement in Panchayats.

The scheme is being implemented from 2018-19 with a 4 year (2018-19 to 2021-22) total outlay of ₹ 7255.50 crore, with Central share being ₹ 4500 crore and State share ₹ 2755.50 crore. Under the scheme, the Central and State share is in the ratio of 60:40 for all States, except North East and Hilly States, where it is in the ratio 90:10. In the case of Union Territories (UTs), the Central share is 100%.

Budgetary allocation during the current financial year under the scheme is 771.25 crore.

Grants for various schemes in Karnataka

3907. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grants released under various schemes of the Ministry to the State of Karnataka in the last four years and the current year, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) whether grants are released in time during the above period;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the status of implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) in Karnataka since its implementation, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) to (c) The details of year-wise grants released 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 to the State of Karnataka are as under:—

Scheme	RGPSA	CB-PSA		RGSA	
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1. RGPSA/CB-PSA/RGSA	32.71	15.08	41.08	0	0
2. Incentivization of Panchayats					
2(i) DDUPSP	-	1.50	1.40	1.35	-
2(ii) NDRGGSP	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	-
2(iii) GPDP Award	-	-	-	0.10	-

DDUPSP = Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar.

NDRGGSP - Nanaji Deshmukh Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar.

GPDP = Gram Panchayat Development Plan.

The scheme of RGPSA/CB-PSA/RGSA was/is demand driven in nature and funds were/are released to States on the basis of their respective Annual Action Plans, approved thereof by Central Executive Committee (CEC) and furnishing the requisite documents *viz.* Utilization Certificate, Auditor's Report etc. Release of award money under Incentivization of Panchayats is also made on the submission of the Utilization Certificates of the previous year(s).

(d) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) implemented the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyaan (RGPSA) during the year 2012-13 upto 2015-16 for strengthening of Panchayati Raj System across the country including Karnataka. Funds under the scheme had been released to States as a whole and not on districts-wise. Details of fund released and utilized thereof, under the scheme are as under:—

(₹ in crore)				
Funds Released				Cumulative Utilization
2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
2.27	25.56	46.8	32.71	107.34

Schemes to provide pure drinking water

†3908. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) details of schemes under which pure drinking water has been made available to rural settlements during last 5 years by the Ministry;

(b) whether the Ministry is considering to speed up such schemes given the present drought conditions;

(c) number of settlements getting piped drinking water supply by the Ministry in the States/districts where water is polluted and the number of settlements in the country at present where pipelines are yet to be laid; and

(d) details of the States of the country where Nitrate, Phosphate, Carbon toxins, Polycyclic-aromatic Hydrocarbons, Fluoride, Boron particles and Arsenic are found in groundwater?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development does not implement any

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

specific scheme for providing pure drinking water to rural settlements. However, as per information shared by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, water supply is a State subject. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation through Centrally sponsored scheme namely National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) provide technical and financial assistance to States for improving coverage of safe drinking water in rural areas. Under NRDWP, the State Governments accord approval for various schemes taken up under it. Further, they plan, design, approve, execute, operate and maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. As reported on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the numbers of drinking water schemes completed during last five years are as under:—

Number of Schemes

Piped Water Supply (Multi Village Scheme)	Piped Water Supply (Single Village Scheme)	Tube well/ Hand Pump/ Well etc.	Recharge Structure	Point Treatment System
9870	178806	365404	64211	7967

Source: IMIS, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

To take up relief measures for provision of the drinking water supply in drought affected areas, as per the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines, States may utilize up to 25% of funds available as flexi funds.

(c) and (d) The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has informed that as per information given by States on IMIS, out of total rural habitations of 17,25,808, a total of 58,034 rural habitations are water quality affected. Similarly, a total of 9,46,749 rural habitations are those habitations which have been provided with handpumps. State/UT-wise details of habitations affected with water quality are given in Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of habitations affected with water quality

Sl. No.	State	Contamination-wise number of Habitations						
		Total	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	472	429	0	1	38	4	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	0	0	27	0	0	0
4.	Assam	9768	256	4293	5212	0	0	7
5.	Bihar	3809	705	804	2300	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	512	281	0	227	0	4	0
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	87	87	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	4	0	7	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	533	197	19	317	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	452	262	2	32	15	140	1
14.	Kerala	327	32	0	182	81	32	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	153	143	0	0	10	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	175	53	0	14	42	66	0
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	7	0	0	7	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	2421	92	0	2111	218	0	0
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	3267	330	660	233	15	131	1898
24.	Rajasthan	17346	4177	0	5	12242	922	0
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Telangana	344	0	0	35	174	135	0
28.	Tripura	2399	0	0	2399	0	0	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1203	119	650	346	79	9	0
30.	Uttarakhand	9	0	0	7	0	2	0
31.	West Bengal	14712	1359	7544	5126	428	0	255
TOTAL		58034	8526	13972	18588	13342	1445	2161

Source: IMIS, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Demand of TTEs to the Ministry

3909. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Train Ticket Examiners (TTEs) in the country, zone-wise;
- (b) the details of each of the demand of the TTEs submitted to the Ministry;
- (c) the reasons for not-considering TTEs as 'running staff';
- (d) whether it is a fact that 100 MPs including some of the Union Ministers, have petitioned the Ministry to fulfil the demands of TTEs; and
- (e) if so, the action taken by the Ministry on the petition?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The zone-wise details of number of Train Ticket Examiners (TTEs) is as under:—

Zonal Railway	On Roll
Central	3426
East Coast	1038
East Central	2099
Eastern	1792

Zonal Railway	On Roll
North Central	2306
North Eastern	1083
North East Frontier	1059
Northern	3311
North Western	1442
South Central	2496
South East Central	884
South Eastern	1207
Southern	3121
South Western	908
West Central	1304
Western	2361
TOTAL	29837

(b) to (e) During the National Ticket Checking Meet organized by IRTCSO (Indian Railway Ticket Checking Staff Organization) held on 05.09.2018 at Talkatora Stadium, New Delhi, the demand for considering Ticket Checking staff as Running staff was raised. This demand has also been raised by around 100 Hon'ble Members of Parliament. A committee has been constituted to examine the demand for consideration of Ticket Checking staff as Running staff. Further, instructions were issued to all Zonal Railways for provision of facilities in TTE rest house at par with that of running rooms of guards/ loco pilots.

Investment in Railways

3910. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to invest ₹50 lakh crore in Railways by the year 2030;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to make Indian Railways the best in the world; and

(d) if so, the plans thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the Union Budget 2019-20 it is estimated that Railway Infrastructure would need an investment of ₹ 50 lakh crores between 2018-30. Given that the capital expenditure outlays of Railways are around 1.5 to 1.6 lakh crores per annum, completing even all sanctioned projects would take decades. It is therefore proposed to use Public-Private Partnership to unleash faster development and completion of projects.

(b) Huge investment is required in Railways for modernisation and capacity augmentation. Some of the major areas requiring investment are as under:—

- Capacity augmentation of HDN (High Density Network) and HUN (Highly Utilised Network) routes.
- Dedicated Freight Corridors.
- High Speed Corridors.
- Speed upgradation to 160 kmph of Golden Quadrilateral and Diagonals.
- New Line Projects.
- Gauge Conversion Projects.
- Traffic Facility Works.
- Railway Electrification.
- Metropolitan Transport Projects (MTP).
- Rolling Stock.
- Modernisation and Expansion of Workshop and Production Units.
- Track Renewal, Modernisation, Signalling and Other Safety Works.
- Redevelopment of stations.
- Computerisation and ICT.
- Bridge Works.
- Passenger Amenities.

(c) and (d) The above identified investments aim at transforming Indian Railways into one of the best in the world.

New trains to Kerala

3911. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Trains that have been started to Kerala during the last five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the coaches in trains operating for Kerala are old coaches; and

(c) whether Railways would start a Varanasi-Trivandrum train on urgent basis?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Indian Railways do not run trains on State-wise basis as Railway network straddles across State boundaries. However, between 01.04.2014 and 30.06.2019, 12 pairs of Mail/Express and passenger trains have been introduced, which on originating/terminating basis, serve stations located in the State of Kerala.

(b) No, Sir. It is ensured that coaches that have completed their prescribed service life, are not allowed for passenger service on Indian Railways, including on trains operating in Kerala.

The age analysis of coaches running in Kerala based trains shows that 60% of the coaches are less than 15 years of age. The useful life of passenger coaches is 35 years for Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) type coaches and 25 years for Integral Coach Factory (ICF) type coaches.

(c) No, Sir. At present, there is no such proposal. However, introduction of trains is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to operational feasibility, traffic demand, availability of resources, etc.

Handing over of operation of Tejas express to private operators

†3912. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to hand over the operation of Delhi-Lucknow Tejas Express to private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the trains other than this which are proposed to be handed over to private sector; and

(d) the details of the new facilities to be provided by private operators in this train and whether the fare of the train would be under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or private operators?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) No, Sir. At present, no such proposal is under consideration. However, with a view to providing world class services to travelling passengers, Indian Railways are examining various options, including private/public sector participation in the operation of passenger carrying trains. The details and modalities in this regard have not been formulated, so far.

Laying of new rail line from Azamgarh to Sagri

†3913. SHRI SAKALDEEP RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey had been conducted by the Ministry for laying of new railway line from Azamgarh to Sagri via Jiyanpur, Dohrihat, Madhuban, Belthara Road, Sikanderpur, Maniyar, Bansdih, Sahatwar, Bakulha Ghat and to Suraimanpur;

(b) whether laying of the said new railway line on the basis of said survey is under consideration of the Ministry;

(c) if so, by when the work of laying of the said rail line would begin; and

(d) if not, whether Government would consider to include this work in its new action plan on priority basis for its execution?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Redevelopment of Matunga property of railways

3914. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether MoU has been signed between RLDA and DRP-SRA to redevelop Matunga property of Railways;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the terms and conditions in MoU;
- (c) whether property would be developed by private developer or Government;
- (d) procedure of awarding contract for redevelopment;
- (e) total area of Railway land all over the country in acres, State-wise, with present value;
- (f) the reason of not exploiting FSI and TDR available above railway track as it was done by Konkan Railway and CIDCO; and
- (g) whether Government has taken policy decision to commercially exploit railway land, in seventy divisions across the country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An MoU has been signed between Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) and Dharavi Redevelopment Project/Slum Rehabilitation Authority (DRP/SRA) (setup by Government of Maharashtra) to redevelop some land parcel of Railways at Matunga. Under this MoU, RLDA has agreed to transfer lease hold rights of Railway land parcel to DRP/SRA for development of total land and implementation of the Dharavi Redevelopment Project of Government of Maharashtra.

Important Terms and Conditions of MoU signed between RLDA and DRP/SRA are as under:—

- (i) Integrated redevelopment of Dharavi area.
- (ii) Redevelopment of Railway Quarters and Service Buildings etc.
- (iii) Revenue sharing between Government of Maharashtra (Dharavi Redevelopment Project/Slum Rehabilitation Authority) and Indian Railways (RLDA) in a pre-defined proportion.
- (c) The project will be developed by Dharavi Redevelopment Project/Slum Rehabilitation Authority (setup by Government of Maharashtra).
- (d) The modalities of procedure of awarding the contract are to be worked out by Dharavi Redevelopment Project/Slum Rehabilitation Authority.
- (e) As on 31.03.2018, Indian Railways has about 4.77 lakh hectares (*i.e.* 11.78 lakh acres) of land all over India. The Railways do not maintain State-wise details of

Railway land. However, zone-wise details/data are maintained by Railways and the same is as under:—

(Figures in hectares)	
Zonal Railway	Railway Land
Central	29341.17
Eastern	20950.34
East Central	37238.29
East Coast	23059.34
Northern	43575.02
North Central	18836.49
North Eastern	25703.77
North East Frontier	45451.43
North Western	24515.14
Southern	26882.09
South Central	32440.03
South Eastern	42589.45
South East Central	22072.14
South Western	18890.91
Western	38296.22
West Central	23593.39
Metro Railway	141.28
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	1834.44
Diesel Locomotive Works	299.70
Diesel Loco Modernisation Works	225.50
Integral Coach Factory	207.87
Rail Coach Factory	476.74
Modern Coach Factory	540.00
Rail Wheel Factory	291.00
TOTAL	477451.75

(f) Railway track and the area in its vicinity being a safety zone, construction activity is not preferred. Konkan Railway has also not undertaken any development works above Railway track. The railway stations at Vashi and Belapur in Mumbai constructed by City and Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO), were developed alongwith the track as a greenfield project, which made it technically feasible to undertake construction over the tracks also. However, this is not technically feasible, at present, on the existing tracks which are in operation.

(g) Yes, Sir. In order to utilise the vacant railway land resources for generating non fare revenues, RLDA has been setup by an amendment to the Railways Act, 1989 (Act No. 47 of 2005) for commercial development of vacant Railway land of all Zonal Railways. Further, it has been envisaged to develop various Railway stations in the country while commercially exploiting the land with Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Limited (IRSDC) as a nodal agency.

Electrification of track and gauge conversion

3915. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken steps to ensure electrification of all railway tracks by 2022;
- (b) if so, the details of funds allocated in the previous year, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has taken steps to convert all viable rail tracks to broad gauge by 2022; and
- (d) if so, the details of funds allocated in the previous year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. In view of various advantages of Railway Electrification, Ministry of Railways has planned to electrify balance Broad Gauge routes of Indian Railways by 2021-22 and various steps in this direction have been taken.

(b) Railway Electrification works are not confined to State/Union Territories boundaries. However, Budget Allocation to Railway Electrification projects under Plan Head-35 during previous year *i.e.* 2018-19 was ₹ 6,302.00 crores.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The projects are not sanctioned State-wise, area-wise and region-wise. Since railway projects are generally straddle over more than one State,

details of ongoing projects are maintained Zone-wise. Details of all ongoing works, allotment of funds and expenditure on each project are made available in public domain Indian Railways website *i.e.* www.indianrailways.gov.in> Ministry of Railways>Railway Board>About Indian Railways>Railway Board Directorates>Finance(Budget)>Railway wise Works Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme –Regular Budget 2019-20.

On Board housekeeping of trains

3916. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken/is taking steps to augment 'On Board Housekeeping Services' (OBHS) on all trains across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has included water filling and keeping the running trains neat and clean under the 'On Board House keeping facility';
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) On Board Housekeeping Service (OBHS) is provided in Rajdhani, Shatabdi and other important long distance Mail/Express trains for cleaning of vestibuled coach's toilets, doorways, aisles and passenger compartments during the run of the trains on other than purely overnight trains.

OBHS has been provided in nearly 1080 pairs of trains, including nearly 550 pairs of trains added in around last 4 years.

'Coach Mitra' service has been provided in nearly 1040 pairs of OBHS trains as a single window interface to register coach related requirements of passengers such as cleaning, disinfestation, linen, train lighting, air conditioning and watering of coaches.

(c) to (e) Cleaning on run is included in On Board Housekeeping Service (OBHS). Water filling in coaches is a separate activity and is done at both ends/terminals and at nominated enroute stations by ground staff.

Late running of train on Ranchi and Hatia railway stations

†3917. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that departure time of many trains is being delayed from Ranchi and Hatia railway stations due to the shortage of coaches and generator cars;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the total number of coaches, generator cars and SLR guard bogies available and required respectively at Ranchi Railway Division and the reasons for the shortage of the said resources?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Trains have not been delayed from Ranchi and Hatia stations owing to shortage of coaches and generator cars. Action has been taken to convert 5 pairs of express trains from conventional coaches to modern LHB coaches and 3 pairs of passenger services have been converted to MEMU services. Induction of new coaches and MEMU services is a continuous process.

(c) At present, 766 coaches including 17 Generator cars and 62 SLR (Guard Bogie) are available at Hatia coaching depot under Ranchi Division of South Eastern Railway. The requirement of coaching stock is dynamic and the available stock is adequately meeting the present requirement. Short-term shortages of SLRs (Guard coaches) are bridged by inducting newly manufactured coaches in a phased manner.

EMU trains in the country

†3918. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to increase the number of Electric Multiple Unit (EMU) trains in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the number of EMU trains proposed to be increased in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Subject to the availability of necessary infrastructural and maintenance facilities, introduction of EMU services is an ongoing process on Indian Railways. Accordingly, during 2018-19, 54 new EMU services have been introduced in the country. Indian Railways do not operate trains on State-wise basis. At present, there is no proposal to introduce additional Electric Multiple Units (EMUs) serving stations located in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Establishment of pathology centre at central hospital of NER

†3919. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan to establish pathology centre in the Central Hospital of North-Eastern Railway;
- (b) if so, the place where it is proposed to be established;
- (c) whether it is planned to set up at Gorakhpur Central Hospital; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. Adequate laboratory facility is available at Central Hospital of North Eastern Railway at Gorakhpur.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Introduction of new trains from Delhi

3920. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to introduce Vande Bharat Express between Delhi and Katra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the tentative date by which the said train is expected to roll out;
- (d) whether the Ministry has received any proposal from Government of NCT of Delhi to introduce new trains from Delhi; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, and the Ministry's response thereto, proposal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No decision has been taken to introduce Vande Bharat Express between Delhi and Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra, so far.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.
- (d) No, Sir. No proposal has been received from the Government of NCT of Delhi for introduction of additional trains from Delhi.
- (e) Does not arise.

Allocation of funds for railway works in Odisha

3921. SHRI SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of funds spent for the Koraput to Nabarangpur and Koraput to Malkangiri new railway lines over the past two years;
- (b) the reasons for the delay in completing the Khurda-Bolangir railway line in Odisha;
- (c) the amount of funds sanctioned and spent in Odisha over the past five years, the details thereof, year-wise; and
- (d) the amount of revenue collected by Central Government from Odisha over the past five years, the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) There are no sanctioned new Railway line projects of Koraput-Nabarangpur and Koraput-Malkangiri. However, there are two new Railway line projects sanctioned in 2017-18 which fall in the area of Koraput, Jeypore and Malkangiri viz. Jeypore-Nabarangpur (38 Km.) and Jeypore-Malkangiri (130 Km.). The amount of fund spent over the past two years and outlay for 2019-20 on these projects are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Year of Sanction	Amount spent (₹ in crore)		Outlay for 2019-20 (₹ in crore)
			2017-18	2018-19	
1.	Jeyopore-Nabarangpur (38 Km.) New line	2017-18	0	5.40	10
2.	Jeypore-Malkangiri (130 Km.) New line	2017-18	0	0.28	70

(b) Khurda Road-Bolangir New Line was sanctioned in 1994-95. The total length of the project is 289 Km. and the sanctioned cost of the project is ₹ 3798.80 crore. The expenditure incurred upto March, 2019 is ₹1057.25 crore and an outlay of ₹350 crore has been given during 2019-20. So far Khurda Road-Nayagarh Town (65.38 Km.) and Bolangir-Bhainsapalli (14.58 km.) sections of the project have been completed and commissioned. In balance section, land acquisition and forest clearance have been taken up and construction work has also been taken up wherever land has been made available by the State Government. Since complete land including forest clearance has not been handed over to Railway, no confirmed time-frame can be given for completion of project at this stage.

(c) Railway projects are sanctioned Zonal Railway-wise and not State-wise. Since the projects are spread over more than one State, details of amount spent/ allocation on projects are not maintained State-wise. However, the details of projects and the amount spent/allocation to projects Railway-wise are available in public domain on Indian Railway's website, i.e www.indianrailways.gov.in> Ministry of Railways> Railway Board> About Indian Railways> Railway Board Directorates> Finance(Budget)> Railway-wise Works Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme-Regular Budget 2019-20 or 2018-19 or 2017-18 or 2016-17 or 2015-16 or 2014-15.

(d) State-wise earnings is not captured. State of Odisha is covered by East Coast Railway, South Eastern Railway and South East Central Railway. The year-wise earning for the last five years of these Railways which include States other than Odisha as well are as under:-

(₹ in crore)			
Year	East Coast Railway	South Eastern Railway	South East Central Railway
1	2	3	4
2014-15	12774.55	11350.48	10811.68
2015-16	13805.68	12405.90	12185.81

1	2	3	4
2016-17	14879.44	12879.03	11992.47
2017-18	16836.54	13984.53	13091.27
2018-19	17671.16	15148.56	14127.44

Monitoring of quality and hygiene in catering services

3922. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of grievances related to catering services that were received by Centralised Catering Services Monitoring Cell (CSMC) in the past five years and the number of them that were resolved;

(b) the number of regular and surprise inspections conducted by Railway officials in the past two years for monitoring of quality and hygiene, the details of the penal actions taken like imposition of fines or termination of contract; and

(c) the details of NABCB-accredited auditing agencies currently associated with Railways for conducting third party audit of the catering services?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The number of grievances related to catering services that were received by Centralised Catering Services Monitoring Cell (CSMC) in the past five years and the number of them that were resolved are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The number of regular and surprise inspections conducted by Railway officials in the past two years for monitoring of quality and hygiene along with the action taken are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) TUV India Private Limited, an NABCB-accredited auditing firm, is currently associated with IRCTC/Railways for conducting third party audit of the catering services.

Statement-I

The number of grievances related to catering services that were received by Centralised Catering Services Monitoring Cell (CSMC) in the past five years and the number of them that were resolved

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
Total Complaints	1649	2599	4324	4328	4286	17186
Complaints Resolved	1649	2599	4324	4328	3729	16629

Statement-II

The number of regular and surprise inspections conducted by Railway officials in the past two years for monitoring of quality and hygiene along with the action taken

Year	Type of Inspection conducted	Total No. of Inspections	Details of penal action taken during Inspections						
			Fined		Warned	Termination	Suitably Advised	Other Action	Total
			No. of cases	Amount of fine Imposed (in ₹)					
2017-18	Regular Inspections	36737	12847	4,39,22,659	5432	0	8088	10370	36737
	Surprise Inspections	4377	2097	82,13,698	938	0	826	516	4377
2018-19	Regular Inspections	43096	12153	3,95,36,565	6848	0	11349	12746	43096
	Surprise Inspections	4704	2236	76,75,616	983	1	692	792	4704

Shortage of rails

3923. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the shortage of rails has been bothering Railways for quite some time;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that there is shortfall as against the demand of 15 lakh tonnes of rails, only half of thereof is available; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Railways to meet the gap between demand and supply?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Rail infrastructure has been strengthened extensively during the last few years. Accordingly, rail supply is also increasing over the years. For renewal of rails in tracks and construction projects, 5.84, 6.46, 6.20, 8.74 and 10.50 lakh tonnes rail were supplied in 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

- (c) Supply of approximately 14.5 to 15 lakh tonnes rail is expected in 2019-20.
- (d) Ministry of Steel has been requested to direct Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) to further increase its production. In addition to SAIL, other private domestic manufacturer has been considered for rail supply since 2018-19.

Procurement of rail for track renewal

3924. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways has floated a global tender for 4.5 lakh metric tonnes of rails;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Railways has awarded the supply order in this regard; and
- (d) the time schedule fixed by Railways for delivery as the rails are urgently required by Railways for track renewals?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL), a Public Sector Undertaking under Ministry of Railways, had

floated a global tender for procurement of 4,45,219 metric tonnes (MT) of 60kg/880 Grade rails for projects being executed by RVNL.

(c) An order for limited quantity of 89,042 MT on M/s Jindal Steel and Power Limited, a domestic supplier, has been placed in May, 2019 by RVNL.

(d) A supply time of 12 months has been agreed to.

Proposals of railway work received from Gujarat

†3925. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of work proposals for Railways which Government has received from Gujarat during last three years, proposal-wise;

(b) the response of Government thereto and the action taken thereon so far; and

(c) the number of proposals from Gujarat still pending with the Railways at present, the details thereof, place and work-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Representations for Railway proposals, both formal as well as informal, from various organizations, users, elected representatives etc. are received from time to time at various levels in Railways including Divisional Headquarters, Zonal Headquarters and Railway Board. As receipt of such representations is continuous and dynamic process, centralized compendium of such representations is not maintained.

However, 02 new lines, 17 gauge conversion and 03 doubling projects falling fully/partly in the State of Gujarat have been included in the Budget during last three years (2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19). These projects are in different stages of planning/approval/execution.

Electrification of broad gauge lines

3926. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electrification of broad gauge railway lines in the country is still pending; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As on 01.04.2019, out of 64,298 Route kilometers of Broad Gauge routes 35,488 Route Kilometers were electrified. Balance Broad gauge routes are sanctioned for electrification and in this process, 4087 and 5276 Route Kilometers of Broad Gauge routes have been electrified in 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively. It has been decided to electrify all Broad Gauge routes by the year 2021-22.

Increasing frequency of Delhi-Kanpur weekly express

3927. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to operate Train No. 14152 (Anand Vihar Terminal-Kanpur Central), a weekly train at present, on daily basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether Government would make Train No. 14724 halt at Gursahaiganj Railway Station (GHJ) atleast for five minutes in view of the difficulties being faced by passengers while boarding and de-boarding the trains;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal to increase the frequency of 14152/14151 Anand Vihar Terminal-Kanpur Central Express from weekly to daily.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) At present, 14724 Bhiwani Jn.-Kanpur Central Kalindi Express has a scheduled stoppage of two minutes at Gursahaiganj. Increase in stoppage time to five minutes is operationally not expedient.

Proposals for redevelopment of railway infrastructure

3928. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have received proposals/representations from various organisations/road users as well as from the Government of Maharashtra for the further development of railway infrastructures and its facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, proposal-wise;

(c) whether Railways have approved all these proposals and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when the pending proposals, if any, would be approved?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Proposals/requests/representations from State Governments or various public representatives and other organisations for construction of railway projects are received at Divisional Offices, Zonal Offices and in the Ministry from time-to-time. As receipt of such proposals is a continuous and dynamic process, compendium of such proposals is not maintained.

10 New Lines, 1 Gauge Conversion and 5 Doubling projects have been included in Budget subject to requisite Government approvals during last three years and current year (2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20) falling partly/fully in Maharashtra. Requisite approvals for six projects have already been obtained.

Approval of the project requires examination of Detailed Project Report (DPR), appraisal of NITI Aayog, approval from Expanded Board for Railways and thereafter approval of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA). These approvals depend on many factors including financial viability of the project, consent of State Government for cost sharing etc. As such, timeline for approval of the projects cannot be given at this stage.

Utilisation of unused railway land for solar power generation

†3929. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to establish solar power projects to utilise the unused land of Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof in Maharashtra, district-wise;

(c) whether Government is considering to hire lands of farmers which are lying unutilised due to scarcity of water, for the establishment of solar power projects;

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the details of the time-limit fixed for the completion of the establishment of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways has plans to set up 1000 Mega Watt (MW) of solar power plants. Out of this, 500 MW would be land based, including those to be set up on unused Railway land.

(b) There are no specific plans, as of now, for setting up of land based Solar power plants in the State of Maharashtra.

(c) Ministry of Railways is not considering any such proposal.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Allocation of funds to divisions and States

†3930. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated for various schemes during the last three years, division-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of the revenue earned by the Railways, division-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether Government has made a provision in the budget for the States to spend the amount in proportion to revenue received, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government is considering to make a provision for providing higher amount of funds to the divisions earning higher revenue, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) There are no schemes being run by Indian Railways. Instead there are projects being executed under different zones. The budgeting units of Indian Railways are seventeen Zones and eight Production Units. Railway Budget is therefore prepared Railway zone-wise and not State/Division-wise. Zone-wise details of funds allocated as Capital Expenditure during the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*) and Zone-wise Gross Traffic Receipt for the last three years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Railways does not allocate funds to States for expenditure. Further, as far as Railway zones are concerned, there is no co-relation between earning

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and investment in a Zone. Investments are basically capital expenditure on sanctioned works/projects which are purely on operational and functional necessity. All Zones of Indian Railways, for reasons of their geographical location, state of industrialisation/commercial/business activity, are not placed evenly in respect of traffic earnings whereas investments are required to be made in each zone to enhance the operational and functional capabilities of the system and also to expand the network.

Statement-I

*Zone-wise Gross Funds allocated as Capital Expenditure
during last three years*

	(₹ in crore)		
	BE 2016-17	BE 2017-18	BE 2018-19
Central Railway	6176.46	8932.00	9657.59
Eastern Railway	5870.34	6642.74	6665.49
Northern Railway	33459.71	35685.34	30484.67
North Eastern Railway	3884.69	4221.10	4120.75
North-East Frontier Railway	8140.41	9399.63	9144.99
Southern Railway	5860.09	6920.43	7427.38
South Central Railway	6419.89	8234.55	8899.12
South Eastern Railway	3823.21	5046.07	5104.48
Western Railway	6762.48	7335.11	16445.38
East Central Railway	7016.66	7967.65	6207.63
East Coast Railway	6885.68	7025.91	6929.41
North Central Railway	5531.95	5616.13	7267.11
North Western Railway	4061.37	4573.23	5509.70
South-East Central Railway	4848.71	5619.41	6324.57
South Western Railway	3949.07	4466.63	5196.42
West Central Railway	4311.04	5020.07	5463.01
Metro Railway, Kolkata	629.04	768.56	914.50

	BE 2016-17	BE 2017-18	BE 2018-19
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	3690.35	4128.49	4545.49
Diesel Locomotive Works	5335.59	4999.39	5297.52
Integral Coach Factory	3726.47	5343.30	7901.15
Rail Wheel Factory-Banglore	1484.80	1019.16	1118.26
Diesel Loco Modernisation Works	1783.26	1961.51	2169.15
Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala	2376.13	2849.51	3556.83
Modren Coach Factory, Rae Bareli	1537.85	1553.87	2583.63
Rail Wheel Plant, Bela	355.31	391.39	361.41
Railway Electrification	3396.00	3456.96	6302.00
Research Designs and Standards Orgn.	37.00	56.27	50.10
Metopolitan Transport Projects-Chennai	18.02	14.00	19.00
Railway Board	24749.37	23093.75	29565.05
TOTAL	166120.96	182342.16	205231.77

Statement-II*Zone-wise Gross Traffic Receipts during last three years*

(₹ in crore)

Railways	Actual 2016-17	Actual 2017-18	Actual 2018-19
1	2	3	4
Central Railway	12705.04	13705.57	15395.23
Eastern Railway	7173.60	7397.11	7402.74
East Central Railway	10861.68	12617.01	12861.28
East Coast Railway	14885.60	16843.32	17677.24
Northern Railway	16267.11	17627.62	16436.17
North Central Railway	13293.01	15447.44	15686.70
North Eastern Railway	3137.51	3306.84	3451.96
North-East Frontier Railway	5977.48	5041.29	5421.49

1	2	3	4
North Western Railway	7628.27	7298.37	7868.31
Southern Railway	7521.19	7669.59	8455.32
South Central Railway	14578.70	16335.77	18044.83
South Eastern Railway	12849.26	13941.00	15077.35
South-East Central Railway	12002.28	13098.78	14109.60
South Western Railway	4606.21	4816.53	4945.20
Western Railway	11723.24	12397.68	14018.83
West Central Railway	9867.28	10971.45	12819.81
Metro Railway, Kolkata	214.74	209.94	234.52
TOTAL	165292.20	178725.31	189906.58

Rail line from Baramulla to Kupwara

3931. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to start work on railway line from Baramulla to Kupwara in Jammu and Kashmir during the year 2019-20;
- (b) whether the work has been started, if so, the present status thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the time-limit for completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Survey of a new Broad Gauge Railway line between Baramulla and Kupwara (39 km.) was completed in 2010-11. The estimated cost of the project at price level of 2010-11 was ₹628 crore with Rate of Return (RoR) of (-) 7.48%. The project could not be taken forward in the year 2010-11.

Now, updating survey of the projected line has been sanctioned in November, 2018 to assess the cost at the current level. Survey has been taken up.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise.

Re-classification of railway stations

3932. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of minor and major railway stations in Telangana;
- (b) whether it is a fact that review of classification of stations is done, once in every five years, on the basis of annual passenger earnings;
- (c) if so, the details of stations that have been reviewed in the last fifteen years and upgraded/downgraded on the basis of review; and
- (d) the details of stations that have been re-classified on the basis of review?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) There is no concept of minor and major Railway stations on Indian Railway. The categorization of stations is done once in five years. During the last fifteen years categorization has been reviewed three times *i.e.* 2007-08 based on the passenger earnings of 2006-07, 2012-13 based on the passenger earnings of 2011-12 and 2017-18 based on the passenger earnings and/or outward passengers handled at the station for the year 2016-17. During 2016-17 categorization of stations was undertaken as per the new guidelines according to which stations on Indian Railways have been clubbed into 3 groups *i.e.* Non-Suburban (NSG), Suburban (SG) and Halt (HG). Further, these groups have been put in grades ranging from NSG(1-6), SG(1-3) and HG(1-3) respectively. These categories are different from the category of stations stipulated during 2011-12 which was on the basis of A-1, A, B, C, D, E and F. Hence, upgradation/downgradation of stations cannot be demarcated.

Telangana State was formed in 2014. After the latest review in 2017-18, there are 229 stations in Telangana. The category-wise break-up of these 229 stations is as under:—

Category	Stations
NSG-1	1
NSG-2	2
NSG-3	5
NSG-4	8
NSG-5	34

Category	Stations
NSG-6	104
SG-3	21
HG-2	12
HG-3	42
TOTAL	229

Railway projects in Punjab

3933. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of sanctioned and already ongoing rail projects in Punjab, at present;
- (b) the status of each project; and
- (c) by when the work on sanctioned projects are likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) 14 railway projects for 871.06 km. length, costing ₹15656.88 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Punjab are in different stages of planning/approval/execution, out of which, 317.80 km. length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹2083.54 crore has been incurred up to March, 2019.

The details of all works in progress and new works including allotment of funds and expenditure on each project are available in public domain on Indian Railways' website *i.e.* www.indianrailways.gov.in > Ministry of Railways > Railway Board > About Indian Railways > Railway Board Directorates > Finance (Budget) > Railway wise Works Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme-Regular Budget 2019-20.

Inconvenience to passengers due to construction work on platforms

†3934. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) by when the work with regard to Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Western Railway is likely to be completed;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has made any arrangements for easy movement of passengers who face difficulty in moving from one platform to another due to construction work on platforms; and

(c) whether it is a fact that water gets logged in curved underpasses constructed by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) is targeted for completion in phases by December, 2021.

(b) WDFC alignment is not passing in between passenger platforms at any Indian Railways station. However, wherever Western DFC is passing near any Railway Station building, either Foot Over Bridges are being extended or passenger subways are being provided for movement of passengers from circulating area to passenger platform.

(c) Whenever the problem of water logging is encountered, it is addressed by deploying pump and sump arrangements or other appropriate solutions.

Privatisation of sections of railways

3935. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to privatise some sections of the Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. At present, there is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Bullet train service between Delhi and Rajasthan

†3936. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train services started in the State of Rajasthan during the last three years and the details thereof, year-wise;

(b) whether Government plans to start superfast bullet trains in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Railways is considering to introduce bullet train between Alwar district in Rajasthan and Delhi; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Indian Railways do not run trains on State-wise basis. However, during the period 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, Indian Railways have introduced 02 pairs, 11 pairs and 11 pairs of train services respectively, serving the stations located in the State of Rajasthan *i.e.* in all 24 pairs of train services during 2016-2019.

(b) and (c) A Bullet Train Project, Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) of 508 km. length has been sanctioned by the Government at an estimated cost of ₹1,08,000 crore.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. As of now, only MAHSR project has been sanctioned by the Government.

Staff strength in railways

3937. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that operations of trains are in a fix due to the lack of sufficient number of employees in Railways, if so, the steps taken to solve the issues;

(b) the details of recruitment conducted in Southern Railways during the period 2014-19, category and division-wise details thereof; and

(c) the details of total staff strength, filled and vacant, of different categories in Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkadu Divisions?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Sanctioned posts in all categories are more than the actual operational requirement because they include an element of Leave Reserve and Rest Givers. In addition, a lag in recruitment due to cycle of retirements, promotion, placing of indent for new recruitment cycle, various stages of recruitment, is also considered. Thus, operational requirements of Railways are duly taken care of.

(b) The details of Division/Work-shop/Headquarter-wise recruitment made in Southern Railway during the period 2014-19 is as under:—

Division/Workshop/ Headquarter	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Chennai	1562	2069	1336	780	373
Trichy	628	832	537	314	108
Madurai	523	693	447	261	102
Salem	803	1064	687	429	121
Palghat	473	626	404	236	126
Trivendrum	642	850	549	320	136
CW Perambur	348	461	298	174	101
LW Perambur	90	119	77	45	41
Elect. Shop Perambur	4	5	3	2	3
Workshop/Golden Rock	476	630	405	237	106
S&T Podanur	54	72	46	27	22
EWS Arakkonam	0	0	2	2	
Headquarters	171	227	147	56	39
TOTAL	5774	7648	4938	2883	1281

(c) Details of total staff strength, filled and vacant in Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkadu Divisions of Southern Railway is as under:—

Division	Sanctioned Strength	Filled (On-roll)	Vacancies
Thiruvananthapuram	11099	9075	2024
Palakkadu	7908	6349	1559

Note:- During 2017-18, 1,51,843 vacancies and in 2019, 1,42,577 vacancies have been notified for filling up in Indian Railways.

Electrification of railway lines in Kerala

3938. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of electrification of railway lines and achievement made so far;

(b) the total length of rail lines on which the work of electrification has been completed and the details of the lines on which electrification work is pending in Kerala; and

(c) the time required and other requirements to complete the total electrification of lines in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As on 01.04.2019, out of 64,298 Route Kilometres of Broad Gauge network in the country, 35,488 Route Kilometres were electrified.

(b) and (c) As on 01.04.2019, in the State of Kerala out of 1045 Route Kilometres of Broad Gauge network 855 Route Kilometer were electrified.

With Ministry of Railways decision for 100% electrification, all the balance Broad Gauge routes of State of Kerala have been sanctioned and planned for completion by 2021-22.

Electrification of Konkan Railway

†3939. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been formulated for electrification of all railway lines in Konkan Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of progress made so far in the said works?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Electrification of Roha-Thokur (740 Route Kilometre) section (Konkan Route) has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹709.39 crore. Various activities like Foundation casting, Mast erection, Grouting in Tunnel and wiring are in progress in different sections.

Entire (100%) Konkan Railway is planned to be electrified during 2020-21.

35% Physical and 32% Financial progress has been made so far.

Development of Konkan Railway

†3940. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose of establishing Konkan Railway;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the works undertaken towards achieving the objectives of Konkan Railway, the work-wise details thereof; and

(c) the difficulties being faced in the development works of Konkan Railway and the manner in which Government has resolved these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The purpose of establishing Konkan Railway was to boost economic growth in the region and to provide for shorter and faster inter-State movement of goods and passengers by reducing distance by rail from Kerala and Coastal Karnataka, Goa and South Konkan area of Maharashtra to Mumbai region and to other parts of the country. Construction of railway line was in the national and public interest, and fulfillment of long standing demand of Governments of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala.

(b) Construction of 740 route Km. Broad Gauge railway line from Roha to Thokur was undertaken to achieve the objectives of Konkan Railway. The Project was completed in January, 1998 at final completion cost of ₹3555 crore, made up of ₹2520 crore towards Works Cost and ₹1035 crore towards Financing Cost.

(c) Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) is a Central Public Sector Undertaking with shareholdings of Government of India (51%), Government of Maharashtra (22%), Government of Karnataka (15%), Government of Goa (6%) and Government of Kerala (6%). To improve its financial condition and growth potential, KRCL has undergone two financial restructurings. First financial restructuring was in December 2008, where ₹4079.51 cr. loan taken from Ministry of Railways was converted to Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares and the second financial restructuring was in December 2017, where the Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares were converted to Non-Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of ₹4079.51 cr., whereby the preference shares will be converted to Equity, as and when they are due to be paid back.

As KRCL is a corporate entity, the development works are carried out by the Company from their own funds. The Company also resorts to market borrowings from time to time as per requirement. Also, Government of India and other shareholders have contributed additional equity from time to time for some essential development works.

Provision of rail services envisaged for Madhya Pradesh in Budget 2019-20

†3941. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the various provisions including new rail passenger services envisaged with

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

respect to Madhya Pradesh under different heads of Union Budget 2019-20, in the context of Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): The budgeting units of Indian Railways are seventeen Zones and eight Production Units. Railway Budget is therefore prepared Railway zone-wise and not State-wise. Since the State of Madhya Pradesh is served by various Zonal Railways, Zone wise details of gross allocation as Capital Expenditure for 2019-20 under different Minor Heads for Central, South Central, Western, East Central, North Central, South East Central and West Central Railways which also includes States other than Madhya Pradesh are given in Statement (*See below*). Further, announcement detailing train services has not been made in the Union Budget.

Statement

Details of gross allocation as Capital Expenditure for 2019-20 under different Minor Heads for Central, South Central, Western, East Central, North Central, South East Central and West Central Railways

(₹ in crore)

Minor Heads	Central	South Central	Western	East Central	North Central	South East Central	West Central
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
New Lines	407.80	833.40	10311.00	2647.91	3004.15	31.20	670.00
Gauge Conversion	1.00	0.40	1713.17	185.00	50.20	400.00	—
Doubling	1744.10	1904.42	633.10	1924.30	1108.52	920.32	1088.89
Traffic Facilities	331.02	137.63	643.89	230.46	1253.03	76.19	118.52
Computerisation	12.16	17.72	21.22	6.58	1.66	2.51	3.53
Rolling Stock	31.30	31.79	24.65	31.75	19.60	5.94	26.64
Lease Payment	878.70	905.00	791.70	714.30	467.50	474.60	620.70
Level Crossings	45.38	67.39	64.90	59.28	8.32	26.44	34.44
Road Over/Under Bridges	475.15	451.30	637.13	283.12	542.12	301.15	401.64
Track Renewals	739.00	657.00	513.00	635.00	553.00	398.00	522.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bridge Works	53.50	49.25	57.26	56.06	31.55	16.28	56.61
Signal and Telecom Works	151.39	147.95	96.40	132.44	245.84	74.86	83.16
Other Electrical Works	191.22		74.76	164.31	114.35	156.84	63.11
Machinery and Plant	41.64	28.21	40.46	15.23	38.59	29.43	17.85
Workshops	484.70	203.64	89.35	136.79	142.22	70.95	42.96
Staff Welfare	32.36	45.47	55.74	33.90	27.79	22.44	27.63
Passengers, Amenities	984.14	227.91	984.22	227.91	177.37	175.74	175.49
Other Specified Works	91.02	40.41	109.87	92.61	55.36	21.57	22.83
Training/HRD	6.03	8.70	51.27	0.60	2.70	0.15	2.45
Stores Suspense	1673.31	1719.16	1249.59	1279.37	840.13	576.52	1187.33
Manufacture Suspense	1537.47	949.18	940.83	120.26	753.01	276.75	727.61
Miscellaneous Advances	0.40	106.45	0.30	14.36	2.00	—	108.62
Metro. Transport Projects	744.70	20.10	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10657.49	8635.83	19103.80	8991.55	9439.02	4057.90	6002.02

Details of various provisions for Railways envisaged in Budget 2019-20

†3942. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the class-wise details of expansions made in all classes of rail passenger services in the Budget of year 2019-20 and also the details of provisions made for providing the hygienic food and clean bedding to the passengers during their journey and details of the provisions made for the cleanliness, safety and upgradation of the modalities of maintenance of the railway stations; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of announcements made in the past during visit of Minister of Railways to Ujjain and Indore and measures taken to fulfil each of those announcements made?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No specific announcements regarding class-wise augmentation of train services have been made in the Union Budget 2019-20. However, during 2018-19, 487 coaches including 123 unreserved General class coaches, 122 reserved (Non-AC) coaches, 238 reserved AC coaches, and 04 Pantry Car coaches have been utilised to augment various train services operating over Indian Railways.

There is no specific head of allocation for 'hygienic food', 'clean bedding' and 'maintenance of railway stations' in Railway Budget. However, the budget allocated under the heads 'Catering', 'Coach Sanitation and Linen Management' which also includes the expenditure on bedding also, and 'Stations, Goods Sheds' which also includes the amount for Repairs and Maintenance of Railway Stations is given below. Apart from this, the cleanliness related activities on stations is booked under the head 'Station Sanitation'. Safety related activities are booked under Revenue Section & Capital Section of Indian Railways under which ₹49,192 crore and 26,788 crore have been provided respectively. The details of the Budget allocation in 2019-20 under the above mentioned heads is as under:-

Head	Amount (₹ in crores)
Catering	587
Coach Sanitation and Linen Management etc.	1124
Station Sanitation	692
Expenditure on Safety related activities	75980
Repairs and Maintenance- 'Stations, Goods Sheds'	643

Apart from the above, some of the major regular practices undertaken by Indian Railways for providing clean bedding and hygienic and quality food to the passengers during their journey and for the cleanliness at railway stations are as under:-

1. **Bed Roll:-**

- (i) To improve the quality of washing of bed linen, 61 mechanised laundries have been set up in the Railways and more are in process. Washing of linen

(except blanket) is done after every single use. Blankets are washed at least once in a month.

- (ii) Sample checking of washed linen is done before dispatch from laundry.

2. **Cleanliness at Railway Stations:—**

- (i) Provision of Mechanised cleaning contracts with improved processes machinery and updated management systems at major stations have been intensified.
- (ii) Rag picking contracts and/or garbage disposal contracts are available at major stations over Indian Railways.
- (iii) Regular inspections are conducted by various officials at the railway stations to monitor cleanliness and also to identify weak areas to take remedial measures.
- (iv) Special cleanliness and awareness drives are also launched from time to time.
- (v) Use of CCTVs has been extended for monitoring of cleanliness activities at major stations.
- (vi) Third party audit and ranking of major stations on cleanliness is also carried out annually in order to give status check feedback and instil healthy competition.
- (vii) Enforcement of Indian Railways (Penalties for activities affecting cleanliness at railway premises) Rules, 2012 has been intensified.
- (viii) Standard Bid Document (SBD) and General Conditions of Contract for Services (GCCS) have been issued to improve effectiveness of housekeeping/cleaning contracts.

3. **Hygienic Food:** Following measures have been put in place to maintain hygiene of the food served to the passengers during their journey:—

- (i) Food Safety Supervisors have been deployed at Kitchen units to monitor food safety and hygienic practices. Food samples collected by Food Safety Supervisors are sent to nominated Accredited Laboratories under Food Safety and Standard Act for analysis and testing.

- (ii) To ensure compliance of food safety norms, certification from Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has been mandated.
- (iii) CCTV cameras have been installed in 38 Base Kitchens so far for monitoring of food preparations in the Kitchens.
- (iv) IRCTC has deployed on-board Supervisors to monitor catering services on trains.
- (v) Regular and surprise inspections are conducted by Railways/Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) officials so as to ensure that catering services are provided as per laid down standards.
- (vi) Third Party Audits of catering services are conducted by independent agencies to monitor compliance of laid down standards.

As regards, upgradation/modernization of railway stations, Ujjain and Indore stations are NSG-2 category stations dealing with 19205 and 26308 passengers on an average per day respectively. As per laid down norms, all Minimum Essential Amenities have been provided at these two stations. Moreover, both these stations have been developed under Adarsh Station Scheme. However, upgradation/modernization of Railway Stations is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regards are undertaken depending upon need, volume of the passenger traffic and *inter-se* priority subject to availability of funds.

(b) The details of announcements made at Ujjain and Indore during the last 5 years and their respective status are as under:-

(i) Announcements at Ujjain.

Sl. No.	Announcements	Status
1.	Introduction of train between Ujjain and Somnath with the name Mahakal Express.	19320/19319 Indore-Veraval (via Ujjain) Weekly Mahamana Express has been introduced w.e.f. 29.06.2018
2.	Extension of 11125/11126 Indore-Gwalior/Jhansi-Indore Express (4 days in a week) and 21125/21126 Indore- Bhind Express upto Ratlam.	11125/11126 Indore-Gwalior Express (4 days in a week) along with Indore-Jhansi slip coaches has been extended upto Ratlam w.e.f. 22.04.2018. Similarly, 21126/21125 Bhind-Indore Express (Tri-weekly) has been extended upto Ratlam w.e.f. 21.04.2018 .

Sl. No.	Announcements	Status
3.	Stoppages of 12465/12466 Indore-Jodhpur Express at Mahidpur station.	Stoppage of 12465/12466 Indore-Jodhpur Express has been provided at Mahidpur station on experimental basis w.e.f. 22.03.2018.
4.	Stoppage of 18243/18244 Bilaspur-Bhagat Ki Kothi Express and 18245/18246 Bilaspur-Bikaner Express at Vikramgarh Alot station.	Stoppages of 18243/18244 Bilaspur - Bhagat Ki Kothi Express and 18245/18246 Bilaspur-Bikaner Express have been provided at Vikramgarh Alot, on experimental basis, w.e.f. 22.03.2018.
5.	Provision of stoppage of 19323/19324 Indore-Bhopal Express at Kalapipal station	Stoppage of 19323/19324 Indore- Bhopal Express has been provided at Kalapipal station, on experimental basis, w.e.f. 23.03.18.
6.	Provision of stoppage of 22944/22943 Indore-Pune Express at Khachrod station.	Stoppage of 22944/22943 Indore-Pune Express has been provided at Khachrod station, on experimental basis, w.e.f. 22.07.2018.
(ii) Announcements at Indore:		
1.	Regular train between Indore-Delhi via Fatehabad	19337/19338 Indore- Delhi Sarai Rohilla Express (Weekly) has been introduced w.e.f. 02.03.2019.
2.	Running of Ratlam-Dr. Ambedkar DEMU Ex Ratlam at 06.30 instead of present 05.25 hrs.	Presently. 79310 Ratlam- Dr. Ambedkar Nagar DEMU is being operated Ex Ratlam at 06.35 hrs.
3.	Increase in load of DEMU trains running between Ratlam-Indore-Dr. Ambedkar Nagar from 8 to 12 coaches.	Load of DEMU trains running between Ratlam-Indore-Dr. Ambedkar Nagar has been augmented from 8 to 12 coaches w.e.f. 30.03.2018.
4.	Extension of 19323/19324 Indore-Bhopal Intercity Express from Indore to Dr. Ambedkar Nagar.	19323/19324 Indore-Bhopal Intercity Express has been extended from Indore to Dr. Ambedkar Nagar w.e.f. 04.03.2019.

Sl. No.	Announcements	Status
5.	Extension of 12919/12920 Indore-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Malwa Express upto Dr. Ambedkar Nagar.	12919/12920 Indore - Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Malwa Express has been extended upto Dr. Ambedkar Nagar w.e.f. 03.03.2019.
6.	Extension of 19301/19302 Indore-Yeswantpur Express (weekly) from Indore to Dr. Ambedkar Nagar.	19301/19302 Indore-Yeswantpur Express (weekly) has been extended from Indore to Dr. Ambedkar Nagar w.e.f. 03.03.2019.
7.	Increase in frequency of 19313/19314 Indore - Rajendranagar Express (weekly via Sultanpur)	Frequency of 19313/19314 Indore - Rajendranagar Express has been increased from weekly to Bi-weekly w.e.f. 04.02.2019.
8.	Extension of 12973/12974 Indore-Jaipur Express (Bi-weekly) to Dr. Ambedkar Nagar.	Extension of 12973/12974 Indore - Jaipur Express (Bi-weekly) to Dr. Ambedkar Nagar is operationally not feasible, at present.
9.	Extension of 14319/14320 Indore-Bareilly Express (weekly) to Dr. Ambedkar Nagar.	Extension of 14319/14320 Indore - Bareilly Express (weekly) to Dr. Ambedkar Nagar is operationally not feasible, at present.

Introduction of more Vande Bharat Express trains

†3943. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch ten more 'Vande Bharat Express' trains during the current financial year;

(b) if so, whether the routes have been finalised for these trains;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government would consider to introduce a 'Vande Bharat Express' train for the highly busy Delhi-Patna train route?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Introduction of trains, including 'Vande Bharat Express' trains, is a continuous and ongoing process over Indian Railways subject to demand for travel, commercial justification and operational feasibility.

Railway projects in Maharashtra

3944. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway projects under implementation in the State of Maharashtra along with years of sanction of the projects, original costs of projects, revised costs of projects, as on date, fund released so far and spent on each project in the State;

(b) the reasons for the delay, if any, in completion of these projects, project-wise; and

(c) by when these railway projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As on 01.04.2019, 37 Railway projects including 16 New Lines, 4 Gauge Conversion and 17 Doubling/3rd Line/4th Line projects falling fully/partly in Maharashtra, are in different stages of planning/approval/execution. The total length of these projects is 5,843 km. and costing ₹69,181 crores. The total expenditure on these projects upto March, 2019 is ₹12,702 crores and length commissioned is 806 km. An outlay of ₹4,647 crores has been proposed for these projects in Budget 2019-20.

The details of all works in progress and new works including cost, funds spent on each project, allotment of funds and expenditure made are available in public domain on Indian Railways website *i.e.* www.indianrailways.gov.in>Ministry of Railways>Railway Board>About Indian Railways>Railway Board Directorates>Finance (Budget)>Railway-wise Works Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme-Regular Budget 2019-20.

(b) and (c) The timely completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities (both underground and over ground), statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic considerations, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble

High Court, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. All these factors differ from project to project and affect the completion time and cost of the project. As such, firm completion time of the projects cannot be fixed at this stage.

Safai Karamchari employed in railways

3945. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to identify the number of Safai Karamchari working at the railway stations and other railway establishments in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, how many of them are railway employees and how many have been contractually employed by third party agencies;

(c) whether Government has received complaints of exploitation of contractual Safai Karamchari by the third party agencies in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Central Railway, Western Railway, Nagpur Division of South East Central Railway and Nanded Division of South Central Railway fall within the geographical jurisdiction of the State of Maharashtra. Information about number of employees engaged in cleaning/sanitation (both railway employees and on the payrolls of contractors) is available with all Railway Zones including those zones serving the State of Maharashtra.

(b) The number of Safai Karamcharis in Central Railway, Western Railway, Nagpur Division of South East Central Railway and Nanded Division of South Central Railway in the State of Maharashtra are as under:—

Regular Railway Servants	2,170
Contractually employed by third party agencies	8,481
TOTAL	10,651

(c) and (d) Only one complaint was received by Central Railway for less payment by contractor. Complaint had been redressed and Labour Enforcement Officer apprised in January, 2019.

In addition, Railways has undertaken various steps to ensure that all contractual employees get minimum wages and other dues as per law. The details about various agencies are being uploaded in public domain on Shramik Kalyan Portal and on Rail Drishti. Further changes have been made in standard Bidding Documents to enforce the Laws relating to welfare of labourers/contractual workers.

Review of security in trains

3946. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has data of crimes committed in running trains during last three years, if so, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has reviewed lack of proper security in running trains; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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 investigated by the concerned Government Railway Police. Based on the data provided by Government Railway Police Stations, the zone-wise details of number of cases of crimes registered in trains during the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Regular coordination meetings are held by RPF with the State Police/ GRP authorities to review and streamline the measures taken for the safety and security of passengers. Analysis of passengers related crime is done to identify affected trains, stations and sections and accordingly security arrangements are made in close coordination with GRP for safety and security of passengers over Indian Railways. Numerous measures have been taken up in the recent past to improve security in running trains. For example:—

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. Surveillance is kept through CCTV cameras, provided at about 473 stations over Indian Railways, to ensure safety and security of passengers.
3. Security Help Line number 182 is operational over Indian Railways for security related assistance to passengers in distress.
4. Through various social media platforms viz. twitter, facebook etc., Railways are in regular touch with passengers to enhance security and address their security concerns.
5. 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.
6. All Railway Stations and passenger carrying trains are planned to be progressively provided with CCTV based surveillance system.
7. Frequent announcements are made through Public Address System to educate passengers to take precautions against theft, snatching, drugging etc.
8. Drives are conducted from time to time against the entry of unauthorized persons in trains and railway premises.
9. Further, close liaison is made by Railways 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.

Statement

The zone-wise details of number of cases of crimes registered in trains during the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 over Indian Railways

Zonal Railway	Number of cases of crimes registered in trains		
	2016	2017	2018
1	2	3	4
Central	3437	9126	12899
Eastern	611	831	700

1	2	3	4
East Central	1340	951	927
East Coast	574	569	567
Northern	3647	3161	2523
North Central	972	1247	2204
North Eastern	532	499	269
North-East Frontier	250	283	210
North Western	458	466	536
Southern	578	1509	3563
South Central	1787	2585	2674
South Eastern	489	452	567
South East Central	568	879	778
South Western	485	568	439
Western	1882	4356	5533
West Central	2894	3309	3861

Equipping railway coaches with LHB coaches

3947. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains in the country equipped with Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) coaches so far;

(b) the time-frame proposed by Government for equipping all the major long distance trains by LHB coaches for additional safety; and

(c) whether Government proposes to equip all the trains with LHB coaches and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) At present, 411 pairs of trains, on Indian Railways, are operating with Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) coaches.

(b) and (c) Indian Railways have decided to proliferate the technologically superior and safer Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) coaches. Accordingly, from the year 2018-19 onwards, the Production Units of Indian Railways are manufacturing only LHB coaches.

Replacement of trains, presently operating with conventional coaches, by LHB coaches is being done in a phased manner.

Investment in rail infrastructure

3948. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the rail infrastructure in the country has increased by a mere 30 per cent in the past 65 years due to the lack of adequate investment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the total investment made by Government for rail infrastructure during the last five years since 2014?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) In 1950-51, the total Track Kilometre(TKM)of Indian Railways was 77,609, which increased to 1,16,765 TKM in 2013-14 and to 1,23,236 TKM in 2017-18.

Thus, the increase in track kilometre during around 63 years (1950-51 to 2013-14) has been 39,156 km, which works out to average annual increase of 621.5 km/year.

The increase in track kilometre during 04 years (2013-14 to 2017-18) has been 6,471 km., which works out to average annual increase of 1617.75 km./year, which is 160% increase on the figures from 1950-51 to 2013-14.

The total Budget allocation on New line/Gauge Conversion/Doubling projects from 2014 to 2019 has been ₹1,29,471 crores.

Rail accidents between Singapur and Keutaguda

3949. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that three railway employees were killed in a freak accident on account of head on collision with a track maintenance tower car between Singapur and Keutaguda stations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that engine of the train had caught fire due to the collision; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. On 25.06.2019 at 16.50 hrs., while the Train No. 18005 Up (Howrah-Jagdalpur) Samaleswari Express was on run in block section between Singapuram Road and Keutguda stations on Singapuram Road-Koraput section over Waltair Division of East Coast Railway, it collided with one Tower Wagon Car. As a result, engine of the train as well as Tower Wagon Car caught fire. Tower Wagon Car and front SLR (Sleeper-cum-Luggage Rear Brake/Van) of express train also derailed. Three persons (all railway employees) lost their lives in this accident.

Statutory inquiry in the above accident has been ordered to be conducted by Commission of Railway Safety (CRS), North-East Frontier Circle, Kolkata under Ministry of Civil Aviation. Based on the findings and recommendations given in inquiry reports by CRS, measures are taken on continual basis to improve various safety aspects.

Passenger amenities at small town railway stations

3950. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways maintain a standard quality of passengers amenities at small town railway stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Railways have formulated any action plan to improve passenger amenities in the country as a whole; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Railway stations are classified based on station earnings and outward passenger footfall at the station. The norms for Minimum Essential Amenities, based on the category of the station, are ensured at all stations.

(c) and (d) Improvement/augmentation of amenities at Railway Stations is an ongoing and continuous process and works in this regard are undertaken as per

requirement, subject to *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. Instructions on minimum essential amenities are reviewed and revised after every 05 years. The recent instructions are revised in 2018 to include various amenities and modify the station classification criteria.

Corporatisation of production units of the railways

†3951. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is considering to make some of the railway production units as corporations;
- (b) if so, the objectives thereof;
- (c) whether these units are not working as per their capacity at present;
- (d) whether there would be any change in the service conditions of the employees of the said units, if they are rechristened as corporations;
- (e) the details of units which are being considered to be made corporations; and
- (f) whether these units are in profit or loss making?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Government has envisaged preparation of an action plan for corporatisation of the Rolling Stock Production Units. This is expected to be attended with the following benefits:—

- (i) State-of-the-art technology and modernization
- (ii) Managerial autonomy
- (iii) Superior operational efficiency due to better management practices
- (iv) Export capability
- (v) Increase MSME business
- (vi) Employment generation
- (vii) Better benefits to employees
- (viii) Making India an international hub for rolling stock manufacturing.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(ix) Attract investments

(c) All Production Units are generally functioning well and achieving annual targets. As against total production capacity of 4200 coaches and 500 locomotives, Indian Railways manufactured 6076 coaches and 734 locomotives in the year 2018-19.

(d) Such issues will be decided in consultation with stakeholders at appropriate stage. Generally, service conditions of corporations/PSUs are better than that of Government Departments.

(e) The existing Production Units are expected to be corporatised in a phased manner.

(f) The question of profit or loss does not arise as Railway Production Units almost entirely work for Railways' internal requirement on transfer cost basis.

Replacement of old coaches with new coaches

3952. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been conducted to evaluate the life of old coaches needing repairs and improvement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Railways to replace old coaches with new and improved version coaches in all Mail and Express trains in the country; and

(d) the number of complaints that have been received due to defective coaches in superfast trains in the last three years and the action taken thereon by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Repair and improvement in coaches is a continuous process on Indian Railways (IR). The various steps taken by IR in this regard are:-

(i) The coaches running on IR are given periodic stipulated maintenance schedules during which required repairs are attended to.

(ii) Systems are in place in order to ensure that passenger coaches that have completed their prescribed service life or are unfit for service, are not allowed in train service over IR.

- (iii) IR also undertakes Mid-Life Rehabilitation (MLR) of conventional Integral Coach Factory (ICF) type Mainline coaches, that are in service for 12-15 years, in a programmed manner. Extensive body repairs, bogie repairs, wheel overhauling, trimming of berths, water tank repairs, painting etc. are done on these coaches.

(c) The various steps taken by IR to induct/replace existing coaches with new/improved version coaches are:-

- (i) With a view to provide safer and more comfortable journey to the travelling passengers, it has been decided to proliferate/induct modern Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) coaches and convert trains operating with conventional ICF type coaches by LHB coaches, in a phased manner. To this end, Production Units of IR are producing only LHB coaches from 2018-19 onwards and presently, 411 pairs of trains on IR are being operated with LHB coaches. Recently, state-of-the-art Train-set Vande Bharat service has also been introduced between New Delhi-Varanasi.
- (ii) IR had launched Project Utkrisht in April-2018 in order to improve the condition of coaches running in Mail/Express trains. Upgradation of 640 rakes of Mail/Express trains has been taken up under Project Utkrisht for improvement in patronized train services. On Board cleanliness, coach interiors, toilets, exterior etc. in train coaches will improve under Project Utkrisht. The coaches will also be painted with a new vibrant colour scheme. Work in more than 135 rakes has already been completed under Project Utkrisht.
- (iii) IR had launched Project Swarn in May, 2017 with the objective of significantly improving the passenger experience across multiple dimensions, which include coach interiors, toilets, onboard cleanliness, staff behaviour, linen, etc. in premium Rajdhani and Shatabdi train services. Work in 58 out of 67 rakes has already been completed.

(d) The specific data for defective coaches in superfast trains is not maintained. However, complaints regarding running trains are received through various means and addressed on top priority.

Vacant posts in railways

3953. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts are lying vacant in Railways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, zone-wise; and
- (c) by when Government plans to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The zone-wise vacancy position of staff on Indian Railways as on 01.06.2019 is as under:—

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Gazetted (A & B)	Non Gazetted (C and erstwhile D)
1.	Central	120	25,103
2.	Eastern	218	23,961
3.	Northern	148	40,611
4.	North Eastern	30	14,329
5.	North-East Frontier	169	15,740
6.	Southern	139	20,562
7.	South Central	78	18,762
8.	South Eastern	143	17,738
9.	Western	147	24,987
10.	Metro	19	925
11.	East Central	186	18,595
12.	East Coast	101	9,582
13.	North Central	156	20,505
14.	North Western	144	17,655
15.	South Western	69	7,354
16.	West Central	101	12,524
17.	South East Central	139	9,641
	TOTAL	2,107	2,98,574

Note:- Process for recruitment of 2,94,420 employees is going on.

(c) Occurrence and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process involving numerous steps and vacancies are filled by placement of indents with recruitment agencies as per operational requirements. Some of the vacancies are likely to remain unfilled at a particular period of time. Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) and Railway Recruitment Cells (RRCs) are regularly providing panels of successful candidates to Railways. During 2017-18, 1,51,843 vacancies and in 2019, 1,42,577 vacancies have been notified for filling up on Indian Railways.

Availability of quality food at stations and in trains

† 3954. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Railways to provide healthy and quality catering services to railway passengers on payment basis at railway stations and in all the passenger trains, according to their speed; and

(b) the details of special arrangements along with action plan of Railways to make 'good food fair price' campaign effective?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) To provide quality and hygienic food to passengers, a new Catering Policy has been issued on 27th February, 2017 *vide* which Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC) has been mandated to carry out unbundling of catering services by creating a distinction between food preparation and food distribution on trains. For this purpose, meals for trains are to be sourced from kitchens owned, operated and managed by IRCTC. To ensure hygienic and good quality food to passengers, following measures have been taken by Railways:—

- I. To upgrade quality of food preparation, IRCTC has upgraded 46 Kitchen Units in the last two years. To ensure centralized monitoring of the kitchen activities, CCTVs have been installed in 38 Kitchen Units. Sharing of live streaming of the Kitchen Units through website of IRCTC has been made operational.
- II. To ensure compliance of Food Safety Norms, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) certification from Designated Food Safety Officers of each catering unit has been made mandatory. Food Safety Supervisors have been deployed at Kitchen Units to monitor food safety and hygienic practices. Food samples collected by Food Safety Officers/Supervisors are

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

sent to the nominated accredited Laboratories under Food Safety and Standard Act for analysis and testing. Penalties are imposed in cases of detection of unsatisfactory food samples.

- III. Examination of quality of food, hygiene and cleanliness in Pantry Cars and Kitchen Units is done through Third Party Audit. Customer satisfaction survey is also conducted through Third Party Agencies.
- IV. Regular and surprise inspections are conducted by Railway officials including Food Safety Officers.
- V. In addition to above, to ensure hygienic and good quality food to passengers, following measures have also been initiated by Railways:—
 - (i) System of printing QR code and other details like name of kitchen, date of packaging etc. on food packets has been initiated.
 - (ii) Introduction of Ready to Eat (RTE) Meals.
 - (iii) Provision of E-Catering services in trains.
 - (iv) Monitoring and supervision of catering service through operation of centralized Catering Service Monitoring Cell (CSMC) toll free number 1800-111-321, Twitter handle, CPGRAMS, E-Mail and SMS based complaints redressal.

(b) In its endeavour to provide quality and hygienic food to the passengers, Railways have institutionalized a mechanism for monitoring of quality, hygiene and sale of catering items at notified rates through regular inspections at various levels. The prescribed tariff of catering items has already been notified for both mobile and static catering units on Indian Railways. The notified menu and tariff are displayed prominently for information of passengers and is also available on websites of IRCTC/Indian Railways, in Trains at a Glance, Pantry Cars etc. *"No Bill- The food is for FREE"* campaign has also been launched by Indian Railways.

Provision of CUG mobile connections to railway employees

†3955. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of railway employees who have been provided with CUG mobile connections by the Railways, the details thereof including respective mobile network operator;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that the Railways have provided its CUG mobile connections to JIO company;

(c) if so, the details thereof, figure-wise; and

(d) the details of the profit or loss caused to the Railways by means of providing its CUG mobile connections to JIO company?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Based on open competitive bidding for supply of Closed User Group (CUG) mobile connections, M/s Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited was awarded contract to provide CUG connections to 2.65 lakh Railway employees.

(d) Since CUG connections have been provided to employees for operational and safety requirements of Railways, the output of which cannot be quantified in monetary terms of profit or loss.

Movement of wheels of coaches for overhauling by road

†3956. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that road transport is used to carry the wheels of coaches/wagons to the workshop for periodic overhauling;

(b) if so, the details of the transit expenditure made thereon;

(c) whether the transit work is done by the Railways as well; and

(d) if so, the difference, increase or decrease, in terms of cost involved for road transport and train transit, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Wheels of coaches and wagons are not removed from coaches and wagons to carry them to workshop for periodic overhauling. However, wheels are transported from open line maintenance depots to workshops in cases where wheels require repair.

The annual transit expenditure made by Zonal Railways which use road transport for this purpose has been reported by Zonal Railways as approximately ₹ 18 crore. The value of transit expenditure keeps changing every year based upon actual requirement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) In general, the cost of road transport of wheels of coaches/wagons to the workshop for periodic overhauling has been found to be cheaper by Zonal Railways as compared to transit by rail.

Roads built under PMGSY

3957. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of roads built under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last year, State-wise;

(b) the details of financial incentives given for best performing States, State-wise; and

(c) the details of parameters for determining the best performing States?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The number of roads built under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last year, State-wise are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) A sum of ₹804.19 crore has been released as financial incentives under PMGSY to the best performing States during the year 2018-19 as per the following details:-

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount of Financial incentive (₹ in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.98
2.	Assam	36.18
3.	Bihar	79.43
4.	Haryana	13.20
5.	Himachal Pradesh	26.12
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.31
7.	Karnataka	46.63
8.	Kerala	5.11
9.	Madhya Pradesh	144.19

1	2	3
10.	Odisha	73.68
11.	Rajasthan	150.05
12.	Tamil Nadu	30.14
13.	Uttar Pradesh	116.63
14.	West Bengal	40.54

(c) The parameters for determining the best performing States for grant of financial incentives under PMGSY in 2018-19 were as under:-

- (i) Achievement of target length during the year;
- (ii) Achievement of target habitations of the year;
- (iii) Length constructed under new technology during the year;
- (iv) Quality of road (Submission of Action Taken Reports on National Quality Monitors Reports);
- (v) Data entry on Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS);
- (vi) Maintenance Policy;
- (vii) Expenditure on maintenance of roads within Defect Liability Period (DLP) [Percentage of expenditure incurred as against the requirement for maintenance of roads within DLP];
- (viii) Length renewed during post DLP - % renewed [Length of roads renewed post 5 year DLP (cumulative length renewed as against total road length post DLP); and
- (ix) Inspection of maintenance work- National Quality Monitor Inspections.

Statement

Details of roads built under PMGSY under 2018-19

Sl. No.	States	Number of road works
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	105
3.	Assam	725

Sl. No.	States	Number of road works
4.	Bihar	1,750
5.	Chhattisgarh	298
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	17
8.	Haryana	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	148
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	226
11.	Jharkhand	822
12.	Karnataka	5
13.	Kerala	92
14.	Madhya Pradesh	999
15.	Maharashtra	94
16.	Manipur	103
17.	Meghalaya	38
18.	Mizoram	4
19.	Nagaland	7
20.	Odisha	1459
21.	Punjab	66
22.	Rajasthan	273
23.	Sikkim	52
24.	Tamil Nadu	505
25.	Tripura	62
26.	Uttar Pradesh	429
27.	Uttarakhand	129
28.	West Bengal	649
29.	Telangana	119
TOTAL		9232

Desert Development Programme

3958. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of the country's commitment to achieve land degradation neutrality by 2030, it witnessed an increase of 1.87 million hectares undergoing process of desertification;

(b) if so, the district-wise details of area under desertification or land degradation and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that no funds have been allocated under the budgets of 2018-19 and 2019-20 for Desert Development Programme (DDP); and

(d) the steps taken by Government to utilise substantial funds lying with States, such as Andhra Pradesh (37.52), Haryana (16.40) and Rajasthan (105.17) crores, as on March, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The details of area under desertification or land degradation is not Centrally maintained in the Department of Land Resources. However, as per the information received from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change based on a study conducted by Indian Space Research Organization titled "Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India" it reveals that out of 49.66 million ha. undertaken for study, 22.80 million ha. was undergoing land degradation during the time frame 2011-13. However, comparative analysis of change that have taken place during time frame 2003-05 and 2011-13, shows cumulative decrease of 0.14 million ha land under degradation.

The districts with highest area undergoing desertification/land degradation are Jaisalmer (92.96%), Lahul and Spiti (80.54%), and Kargil (78.23%). Districts with more than 50% area under desertification/land degradation are Giridih, Kinnaur, Bokaro, Anantapur, Dhule, Kohima, Bargarh, Purulia, Ahmadnagar, Koraput, West Khasi Hills, Kendujhar, Aizawl, Panchmahal, Surendranagar, Theni and North Goa. The districts with least area under desertification/land degradation are Sitamarhi, Hoshiarpur, and Samastipur. Highest increase in land degradation is observed in Lunglei, Other districts with more than 2% increase in land degradation are Aizawl, South Tripura, Kathua, Bhiwani, Kokrajhar, Hailakandi and Tirap.

(c) and (d) Desert Development Programme (DDP) along with other programmes were integrated into a single modified programme called the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009 which was later amalgamated in 2015-16 as the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY). As such, no separate allocation under budgets of 2018-19 and 2019-20 has been made for DDP. The department monitors the implementation of WDC-PMKSY regularly with emphasis on utilization of unspent balances lying with the States through periodic review meetings, video conferences and field visits by the senior officers in the respective States. Further, while releasing the Central share of funds during a particular financial year, the unspent balance is adjusted.

Revision in ratio of expenditure under PMGSY for Uttar Pradesh

†3959. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to revise the fixed (expenditure) Center-State share of 60:40 ratio to erstwhile 100:00 or 90:10, as per the new rule of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), having recognised Uttar Pradesh as a State of special priority, on the lines of North-Eastern Hilly States;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to implement PMGSY scheme on 2021 Census, which is currently based on the Census of 2011; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for changing the existing funding pattern of 60:40 between Centre and State in the State of Uttar Pradesh, for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

(c) and (d) Under PMGSY-I, the eligible and unconnected habitations of designated population size of 500+ in plain areas and 250+ in Special Category States, Deserts, Tribal and Backward Districts, have been identified as per Census, 2001. Selection of candidate roads under PMGSY-II is done, *inter alia*, on the basis of the population (as per Census, 2011) serviced by the roads. The Census, 2021 is yet to commence and hence question of implementing PMGSY on the basis of 2021 census does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana

3960. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana;
- (b) the current status of implementation of Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana *vis-a-vis* the targets, State/UT-wise; and
- (c) the details of collaboration with external agencies for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), launched in 2011 as a sub-component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), aims at meeting the specific needs of women farmers to enable them to achieve socio economic empowerment. The primary objective of the MKSP is to empower women in agriculture by making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity, as also create and sustain their agriculture-based livelihoods. The scheme also supports development of a pool of community resource persons to enable the community institutions to manage their activities.

Three broad focus programmatic areas of MKSP are: (i) Sustainable Agriculture, (ii) Non-Timber Forest Produces (NTFP), and (iii) Value Chain Development. Livestock interventions are integrated with both Sustainable Agriculture and NTFP projects. The key interventions promoted under the components are as follows:

Sustainable Agriculture

- To improve the skills and capabilities of women in agriculture to support farm and non-farm-based activities.
- To ensure food and nutrition security at the household and the community level.
- To enable women to have better access to inputs and services of the Government and other agencies.
- To enhance the managerial capacities of women in agriculture for better management of bio-diversity.

Non-Timber Forest Produce

- To promote regeneration of NTFP species to improve the bio diversity and enhanced productivity.

- To build the capacity of the community in sustainable harvesting and post harvesting techniques to increase their income.
- To promote local value addition of NTFP and market linkages to ensure higher returns.
- To enable women to have better access to their entitlements and services of the Government and other agencies
- To promote the use of Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) to improve the livelihoods opportunities of the NTFP collectors.

Value Chain Development

- To ensure higher price realization for the agriculture, dairying and NTFP produce for the small and marginal women farmers.
- To ensure increased bargaining power of small and marginal producers by achieving economy of scale and therefore negotiate better prices.
- To develop robust business models at scale for the commodities produced by small and marginal women farmers.
- To develop scalable and sustainable Producers' Enterprises to implement the value chain development interventions.
- To take up capacity building of the community for value addition of commodities, better post-harvest handling, knowledge of quality parameters, etc.
- To promote the use of ICT for accounting, inventory management, payment to producers and market information dissemination

(b) A total number of 84 MKSP projects have so far been sanctioned for implementation in 24 States with a target of coverage of 33,81,893 mahila kisans. As on 31.03.2019, a total of 35,97,743 mahilakisans have been covered in 30,900 villages.. The details of the targets set and achievements made under MKSP, State/UT-wise are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) DAY-NRLM is building partnerships with various stakeholders for improving effectiveness of the implementation of the livelihood interventions. These organizations are supporting the State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) in project formulation, providing implementation support and in training and capacity building of SRLM staff, Community Resource Persons (CRPs) and community. The details of DAY-NRLM Support Organisations are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*State-wise targets set and achievements made under the program*

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects sanctioned	Districts		Blocks		Villages/Hamlets		Mahila Kisans	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	16	16	423	427	8,652	9,699	10,69,400	13,01,107
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	13	-	15	-	974	-	13,550	-
3.	Assam	2	11	7	20	14	390	140	26,500	14,549
4.	Bihar	3	13	13	20	20	1,192	1,141	1,25,154	1,35,012
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	12	12	20	19	696	437	66,255	60,972
6.	Gujarat	2	4	4	9	9	392	373	29,320	25,484
7.	Haryana	1	4	4	4	4	153	103	6,800	7,613
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	2	2	130	130	2,500	2,510
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	6	-	6	-	210	-	16,200	-
10.	Jharkhand	11	41	42	85	76	3,151	1,979	1,37,068	1,12,450
11.	Karnataka	3	4	4	7	7	390	407	19,000	19,000

12.	Kerala	4	14	14	152	152	2,079	1,873	2,28,500	4,01,118
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5	12	12	17	17	627	702	40,000	44,415
14.	Maharashtra	2	24	24	152	152	5,340	5015	2,22,581	1,81,348
15.	Meghalaya	1	3	3	4	4	40	16	4,000	1,600
16.	Mizoram	1	2	2	4	4	72	72	5,000	2,000
17.	Nagaland	1	9	-	9	-	132	-	7,500	-
18.	Odisha	9	18	17	47	45	1,456	913	52,324	45,405
19.	Puducherry	1	2	2	3	3	30	93	2,000	770
20.	Rajasthan	2	20	20	37	37	1,364	1,246	80,340	78,138
21.	Tamil Nadu	2	5	3	14	10	254	166	28,800	16,800
22.	Telangana	10	9	9	279	279	4,582	4,582	10,27,141	10,22,291
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2	22	22	37	25	1,250	981	1,06,750	61,161
24.	West Bengal	2	8	7	24	13	890	832	65,210	64,000
TOTAL		84*	273	238	1,390	1,319	34,446	30,900	33,81,893	35,97,743

*Total number of projects includes one multi State project being coordinated by Central Silk Board in five States Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, and West Bengal.

Note: Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland are yet to submit the report.

Written Answers to

[26 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

303

Statement-II*DAY-NRLM support organizations*

Organization	Key Support areas
PRADAN	Knowledge management, identifying successful replicable models, capacity building
Central Silk Board	Developing pro poor Tasar value chain up to pre cocoon stage
NDDDB Dairy Services	Developing Dairy value chain through promotion of Producers' Company
Digital Green	Developing ICT based Training and capacity building architecture
Tasar Development Foundation	Developing pro poor Tasar value chain up to pre-cocoon stage

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has also been signed with Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to support in developing training and capacity building modules for farm livelihoods interventions under DAY-NRLM.

Construction of roads under PMGSY in Telangana

3961. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) details of length of roads constructed under PMGSY during last four years in Telangana, district-wise;
- (b) number of villages yet to be connected with roads in Telangana;
- (c) whether there is any concrete plan for connecting all villages under the said scheme;
- (d) whether Government plans to build climate resilient roads using green technologies;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the task is likely to be completed; and
- (f) whether Government and the World Bank has signed a \$500 million loan agreement to provide additional funding to PMGSY to provide all-weather road connectivity to unconnected villages?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last four years *i.e.*, since 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 in Telangana, district-wise is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The unit under PMGSY is habitation and not village. In the State of Telangana out of the 767 eligible unconnected habitations of population size of 250+ and 500+ as per Census 2001 identified under PMGSY, 754 habitations have been connected including 164 habitations out of the State's own resources, 7 habitations have been dropped and 1 habitation is not feasible. The remaining 5 habitations are yet to be connected.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Rural Development has already issued Technology Initiative Guidelines under PMGSY in May, 2013 for construction of rural roads using new/green technologies like waste plastic, cold mix, paneled cement concrete, cell filled concrete, Nanotechnology, geo textiles, cement stabilization etc. At least 15% road length of the proposals should be under new/green technology. The Statement showing details of overall length sanctioned and completed to the States under New/Green/Climate resilient Technology is given in Statement-II.

(f) The Government of India and World Bank signed a \$500 million loan agreement on 23rd April, 2018 (effective from 1st June, 2018 to 31st January, 2019) to support the implementation of PMGSY in 9 States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Punjab and Tripura) by providing additional funding for both new connectivity and upgradation.

Statement-I

District-wise details of length completed during the last four years in Telangana under PMGSY

Sl. No.	District Name	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1.	Adilabad	0.00	14.37	7.30	72.00	93.66
2.	Karimnagar	6.76	9.25	0.40	4.22	20.63
3.	Khammam	26.22	40.55	0.00	3.17	69.94
4.	Mahaboobnagar	31.93	1.90	14.13	1.03	48.98
5.	Medak	13.01	18.10	0.00	0.00	31.11
6.	Nalgonda	49.53	20.93	15.21	0.80	86.47

Sl. No.	District Name	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
7.	Nizamabad	0.00	9.70	50.96	0.35	61.01
8.	Ranga Reddy	27.09	27.39	5.68	2.00	62.16
9.	Warangal	9.00	14.90	5.34	4.12	33.36
10.	Asifabad	19.83	2.80	25.12	52.50	100.25
11.	Mancherial	0.71	0.00	18.03	14.46	33.20
12.	Nirmal	43.44	7.60	16.18	15.78	83.00
13.	Jagitial	21.72	0.00	0.00	4.57	26.29
14.	Peddapalli	14.87	0.00	5.20	7.24	27.31
15.	Rajanna Sircilla	6.74	14.48	0.00	0.00	21.22
16.	Bhadradri Kothagudem	38.67	29.46	2.45	43.30	113.88
17.	Jogulamba Gadwal	0.00	19.23	2.14	0.00	21.37
18.	Nagarkurnool	19.60	21.01	0.90	0.00	41.51
19.	Wanaparthy	6.20	7.20	0.00	0.00	13.40
20.	Sangareddy	5.46	14.16	15.16	0.00	34.78
21.	Siddipet	0.00	35.71	20.41	0.00	56.13
22.	Jangoan	2.20	12.43	9.33	0.27	24.24
23.	Suryapet	21.63	18.09	0.00	0.00	39.72
24.	Yadadri Bhongiri	5.59	13.64	6.32	6.43	31.98
25.	Kamareddy	0.00	6.63	28.28	2.03	36.94
26.	Medchal Malkajgiri	0.00	0.00	5.27	5.10	10.37
27.	Vikarabad	0.00	26.45	4.79	0.00	31.24
28.	Bhopapalli	17.31	11.39	9.38	7.48	45.55
29.	Mahabubabad	9.76	11.27	34.97	84.29	140.28
30.	Warangal Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		397.25	408.64	302.93	331.12	1,439.94

Statement-II

*Overall length sanctioned and completed using New/Green
Technologies till June, 2019*

State	Overall length sanctioned (in km.)	Overall Achievement (in km.)
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.1	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	597.3	85.5
Arunachal Pradesh	2325.5	636.0
Assam	4887.0	2598.3
Bihar	3885.2	2009.0
Chhattisgarh	2827.2	848.9
Gujarat	491.3	495.0
Haryana	866.5	911.9
Himachal Pradesh	1864.1	399.8
Jammu and Kashmir	1145.1	118.2
Jharkhand	3629.6	1899.0
Karnataka	762.2	732.0
Kerala	628.9	438.6
Madhya Pradesh	8186.5	6843.8
Maharashtra	1032.1	898.6
Manipur	1041.3	327.1
Meghalaya	2188.4	504.9
Mizoram	687.7	207.4
Nagaland	568.8	160.4
Odisha	7615.8	4438.7
Punjab	421.5	433.0
Rajasthan	1939.4	1813.3

1	2	3
Sikkim	1125.4	361.8
Tamil Nadu	1798.1	1055.4
Telangana	627.1	90.5
Tripura	362.6	194.0
Uttar Pradesh	2161.4	1831.9
Uttarakhand	3560.5	522.4
West Bengal	3703.8	2076.8
TOTAL	60937.6	32,932.05

Funds allocated to Jammu and Kashmir under MGNREGA

3962. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is liability to Central Government in MGNREGA funds allocated to Jammu and Kashmir from last three years;
- (b) if so, the details of liabilities; and
- (c) the action taken to clear liabilities of Jammu and Kashmir in MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 is a demand driven wage employment programme. Fund release to States/UTs including Jammu and Kashmir is a continuous process and Central Government is committed in making funds available keeping in view the demand for work. The Ministry releases funds periodically in two tranches with each tranche consisting of one or more installments based on agreed to Labour Budget (LB), opening balance, pace of utilization of funds, pending liabilities of the previous year, if any and overall performance. Central fund released to Jammu and Kashmir under MGNREGA during the last three years are as under:—

	(₹ in lakh)		
Financial Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Central fund released	80408.52	125417.69	79334.12

Pending payments to Andhra Pradesh under MGNREGA

3963. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is to release several crores of rupees under MGNREGA to Andhra Pradesh since the last four years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including reasons for pendency; and
- (c) the funds claimed by the State and released so far during the last four years under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme. The Ministry releases funds to the States/UTs based on the basis of the agreed to Labour Budget, opening balance, pending liabilities of the previous year for the financial year, if any, and overall performance. Fund release to States/UTs is a continuous process and Central Government is committed in making funds available keeping in view the demand for work. During the last four years, Central fund released to Andhra Pradesh is on increasing trend and details are as under:—

(₹ in lakh)

Financial Year	Central fund released to Andhra Pradesh
2015-16	3,07,380.33
2016-17	3,94,021.19
2017-18	5,12,763.00
2018-19	6,71,458.36

Connecting habitations under PMGSY

3964. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a good progress in connecting eligible habitations under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of habitations connected under the programme along with the details of kilometers of roads laid?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) to (c) As on 23rd July, 2019, out of the 1,78,184 eligible and unconnected habitations of population size of 500+ in plain areas and 250+ in Special category States, Deserts, Tribal and Backward Districts (as per Census, 2001) identified for coverage under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), 1,66,241 habitations have been connected through all-weather roads, including 16,086 habitations connected by States out of their own resources. 4,053 habitations are dropped or are non-feasible. Of the remaining 7,890 sanctioned habitations, States have reported that 2,495 habitations are not feasible as of now due to reasons such as forest clearance, land issues and Court cases etc. Since inception till 23rd July, 2019, a total of 6,02,291 km. road length has been completed under the scheme.

Spending on MGNREGA

3965. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the spending on MGNREGA, the State-wise and year-wise details thereof;
- (b) the total employment opportunities created and the details of infrastructure activities taken up, the State-wise and year-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for slack in demand, despite high unemployment rates?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) State/UT-wise details of expenditure reported by States in Management Information System (MIS) under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last two financial years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) State/UT-wise details of persondays generated and category-wise completed works under MGNREGS during the last two financial years are given in Statement-II. (*See below*).

As per Schedule-I of the MGNREGA, the focus of the Scheme shall be on the following major category of works:—

- (i) Public works relating to Natural Resource Management.
- (ii) Community assets or Individual assets for vulnerable sections.

(iii) Common Infrastructure including for NRLM Compliant Self Help Groups.

(iv) Rural Infrastructure.

(c) 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 rainfall, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGS. Details of persondays generated under MGNREGS during the last two financial years are given below:—

Persondays generated (in crore)	2017-18	2018-19
	233.74	268.06

Statement-I

State-wise details of expenditure reported by MIS under MGNREGA

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	*Expenditure reported by States in MIS	
		2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6431.12	8314.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	225.98	213.50
3.	Assam	1530.79	1338.46
4.	Bihar	2931.04	3204.55
5.	Chhattisgarh	3310.80	3050.92
6.	Goa	2.87	0.28
7.	Gujarat	893.20	1095.77
8.	Haryana	319.06	365.45
9.	Himachal Pradesh	567.96	849.47
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1169.78	862.02
11.	Jharkhand	1529.25	1521.35
12.	Karnataka	3000.29	3604.59
13.	Kerala	1901.89	2983.14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4254.14	5404.01
15.	Maharashtra	2308.09	2389.21

1	2	3	4
16.	Manipur	195.07	294.84
17.	Meghalaya	1134.71	913.34
18.	Mizoram	212.28	493.04
19.	Nagaland	969.64	244.13
20.	Odisha	2504.06	2315.66
21.	Punjab	638.18	669.80
22.	Rajasthan	5138.21	5681.84
23.	Sikkim	124.61	94.53
24.	Tamil Nadu	6354.77	5766.46
25.	Telangana	2784.75	3185.08
26.	Tripura	466.45	555.22
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4502.98	2937.03
28.	Uttarakhand	692.44	633.22
29.	West Bengal	7913.15	7729.45
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.17	5.66
31.	Lakshadweep	0.21	0.24
32.	Puducherry	14.50	15.73
TOTAL		64026.44	66732.01

* includes State share.

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

Statement-II

State-wise details of persondays generated and category-wise completed work under MGNREGS during the last Two financial years

Sl. No.	States	Persondays generated (in crore)	
		2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.21	24.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.43	0.69
3.	Assam	4.81	5.34

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	8.17	12.34
5.	Chhattisgarh	11.99	13.86
6.	Goa	0.010	0.001
7.	Gujarat	3.53	4.20
8.	Haryana	0.90	0.78
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.20	2.85
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.71	3.71
11.	Jharkhand	5.93	5.37
12.	Karnataka	8.57	10.46
13.	Kerala	6.20	9.75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16.22	20.30
15.	Maharashtra	8.25	8.46
16.	Manipur	0.61	1.17
17.	Meghalaya	2.92	3.42
18.	Mizoram	1.44	1.81
19.	Nagaland	2.00	1.33
20.	Odisha	9.22	8.31
21.	Punjab	2.23	2.04
22.	Rajasthan	23.98	29.42
23.	Sikkim	0.35	0.34
24.	Tamil Nadu	23.89	25.77
25.	Telangana	11.48	11.77
26.	Tripura	1.76	2.53
27.	Uttar Pradesh	18.15	21.25
28.	Uttarakhand	2.23	2.22
29.	West Bengal	31.26	33.84
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.02	0.02
31.	Lakshadweep	0.0006	0.0010
32.	Puducherry	0.07	0.07
TOTAL		233.74	268.06

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

Sl. No.	States	2017-18				2018-19			
		Completed works (in numbers)				Completed works (in numbers)			
		Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47	5	3	29	23	40	0	27
2.	Andhra Pradesh	40801	400957	1424	385337	86378	539128	3316	507267
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	817	166	31	1411	272	26	4	380
4.	Assam	18466	12799	151	24471	15275	106263	121	19922
5.	Bihar	40869	20825	55	45316	35784	102365	47	41626
6.	Chhattisgarh	46120	226448	2882	130744	41845	367337	308	66745
7.	Goa	37	1	0	83	24	0	0	45
8.	Gujarat	24632	31380	173	75989	23455	97288	246	40511
9.	Haryana	4967	4685	9	2550	3687	7279	4	3009
10.	Himachal Pradesh	20906	29635	51	22454	24597	36815	78	24694

11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14116	569	377	37315	5878	2429	132	16457
12.	Jharkhand	57484	200605	90	27164	30648	350661	22	23297
13.	Karnataka	58403	286492	201	41473	45173	280181	99	44795
14.	Kerala	72518	61907	74	19995	52055	56639	26	19226
15.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	36833	310717	559	125648	30725	1059703	422	144761
17.	Maharashtra	38218	133258	124	66490	36352	208074	44	66469
18.	Manipur	2155	486	7	2448	2006	1191	3	1871
19.	Meghalaya	3539	12102	46	8076	3050	9681	9	4538
20.	Mizoram	4308	3562	1	3484	5411	6499	15	4913
21.	Nagaland	2506	1101	4	2291	361	157	0	392
22.	Odisha	33713	283163	302	31832	20804	323637	151	17982
23.	Puducherry	535	0	0	21	479	0	0	15
24.	Punjab	12551	243	126	11528	10118	4508	41	7308
25.	Rajasthan	25613	149210	68	32194	21281	376150	36	25327

Written Answers to

[26 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

315

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Sikkim	1406	2316	1	560	814	3336	3	488
27.	Tamil Nadu	89751	64633	2316	274686	106892	202266	4968	217950
28.	Telangana	91103	105717	17	236318	83569	214881	163	134778
29.	Tripura	42720	10336	6838	16082	28766	22385	384	9125
30.	Uttar Pradesh	151457	255969	956	126007	129217	790684	375	122073
31.	Uttarakhand	21996	30935	204	57348	20837	31665	78	28110
32.	West Bengal	172969	564568	49	122886	208208	934586	15	127380
TOTAL		1131557	3204790	17139	1932231	1073984	6135854	11110	1721481

Category A = Public works relating to Natural Resource Management.
Category B = Individual assets for vulnerable sections.
Category C = Common Infrastructure for NRLM Compliant Self Help Groups.
Category D = Rural Infrastructure.
Source: www.nrega.nic.in

Challenges in implementation of MGNREGA

3966. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the challenges in implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Scheme in the country;
- (b) the details thereof along with reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has received recommendations from the National Advisory Council regarding effective implementation of the said scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to remove the bottlenecks in implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Timely payment of wages, improvement in technical capability of supervising engineers for ensuring creation of quality asset, generating more awareness among the stakeholders etc. are some of the challenges faced in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). Improvement in programme implementation is a continuous process. The Government is aware to such challenges. Monitoring and supervision of all aspects of the programme have been strengthened for improving the implementation of the MGNREGS.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) The Government has taken steps to strengthen implementation of MGNREGS from time to time. These include:—
 - (i) Implementation of National electronic Fund Management System (Ne-FMS) and focus on Aadhaar Based Payment System (ABPS), streamlining fund flow mechanism and monitoring of timely payment of wages to workers.
 - (ii) Establishment of independent social audit units and appointment of Ombudsmen in the States.

- (iii) A path breaking initiative for improved planning, effective monitoring and greater transparency with the use space technology for geo-tagging of MGNREGA assets was launched.
- (iv) Software for Estimate Calculation Using Rural rates for Employment (SECURE) for MGNREGS works on the estimate preparation platform.
- (v) Capacity building of MGNREGA functionaries such as State Technical Resource Team/District Technical Resource Team/Block Technical Resource Team on Mission Water Conservation works, training on Geo-MGNREGA, training of Barefoot Technicians (BFT) etc.
- (vi) Job Cards (JCs) verification of MGNREGA workers to weed out the bogus and duplicates JCs.
- (vii) The Ministry monitors the progress of the performance of States under MGNREGS on regular basis, *viz.* Video Conferences (VCs), monitoring visits and mid-term reviews etc.

Central assistance to Odisha for watershed projects

3967. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Central Government would take necessary steps for release of Central assistance for smooth completion of 76 watershed projects, as after exclusion of 76 projects (38 Clusters of Batch-V and 38 Clusters of Batch-VI) from Central assistance under WDC-PMKSY (Ref: DoLR letter no. Z-1 1011/32/2014-PCC, dated 01.08.2018) and non-sanctioning of new projects since 2015, the watershed activities are tapering down in Odisha, which is a predominantly rainfed State?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): Based on the performance assessment, a total of 1487 watershed development projects in preparatory phase were transferred to the concerned States for taking up with their State budget; this includes 76 projects from Odisha as well. The Department of Land Resources has, since 2015 onwards, focused on completion of ongoing projects with the available budgetary resources and therefore, has not sanctioned any new watershed project under Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY).

However, 310 watershed development projects had been sanctioned in Odisha during 2009-10 to 2014-15 at a total cost of ₹ 2191.50 crore involving an area of 17 lakh ha. So far, an amount of ₹ 1004.31 crore has been released as Central share to the State. Moreover, out of 310 projects, only 127 projects have been reported as complete. For the current financial year, an amount of ₹ 83.11 crore has been allocated to Odisha as Central share for implementation of WDC-PMKSY projects.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana in Uttar Pradesh

3968. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any kind of industries have been set up under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana for creation of employment in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) 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 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, including economic development through setting up of industries and employment generation through various means. The details of the industries set up for creation of employment in the SAGY Gram Panchayats of Uttar Pradesh is not maintained in this Ministry.

However, as per the information uploaded by the State on the programme portal (saanjihi.gov.in), as on 22 July 2019, out of the 269 SAGY Gram Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh, 232 have prepared VDPs with 1,624 activities for economic development. As per the inputs received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, these include activities aimed at leveraging Central/State Schemes for skill development of unemployed youth and promote rural industries/enterprises in various sectors such as food processing and value addition, embroidery, dairy, handicrafts, handloom, pottery, furniture making etc.

Delay in payment of wages under MGNREGA

3969. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any delay in payment of wages under MGNREGA over the last four years;

(b) whether compensation has been provided in each case of delay, if so, State-wise details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that MGNREGA wages in 18 States are pegged at less than the minimum wages; and

(d) if so, whether Ministry would take steps to revise the wages upwards?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per Management Information System (MIS), percentage of timely generation of pay order under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) from FY 2015-16 to FY 2018-19 is as under:—

%age of timely generation of pay order	F.Y. 2015-16	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18	F.Y. 2018-19
	36.92	43.43	84.5	89.79

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. 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.

(b) As per the provisions under Para 29 of Schedule-II of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005, the compensation for delay in payment of wages is paid to the workers. As per the Management Information System (MIS), State/UT-wise details of delay compensation paid by State Governments from the F.Y. 2015-16, F.Y. 2016-17, F.Y. 2017-18 and F.Y. 2018-19 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Wage rates for workers under MGNREGA are notified and revised 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 Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The revised wage rates are made applicable from 1st April of the year. The CPI-(AL) is published by Labour Bureau, Shimla. For the FY 2019-20, the wage rate has been revised w.e.f. 01.04.2019 based on CPI-(AL).

Statement

*State-wise details and delay compensation paid by State Governments
for 2015-16 & 2018-19*

Sl. No	States	Delayed compensation paid [In ₹]			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	58138883	42774481	22779641	8572739
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	47283245	9573661	213474	2047
4.	Assam	0	163546	220816	188147
5.	Bihar	4955227	6678597	8737986	826101
6.	Chhattisgarh	1397610	7	454	409
7.	Goa	236533	55439	34617	0
8.	Gujarat	753834	945039	1021775	611745
9.	Haryana	49268	289669	96014	71683
10.	Himachal Pradesh	242303	2057237	193354	358301
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	928	726	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	15008267	7810473	720510	75398
13.	Karnataka	388869	12539462	1706342	75516
14.	Kerala	280294	974843	750307	504119
15.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	12428811	5341799	5038964	3829520

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Maharashtra	82276542	60375310	28131324	2045985
18.	Manipur	138655	21029	4774	0
19.	Meghalaya	10175715	0	0	135
20.	Mizoram	3278598	0	0	0
21.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
22.	Odisha	1579601	1942437	1472648	260
23.	Puducherry	0	0	47	0
24.	Punjab	15629734	7372157	1202512	185310
25.	Rajasthan	2045835	3145569	1638477	2264853
26.	Sikkim	700787	85683	15888'	10499
27.	Tamil nadu	7761917	42772739	523	16
28.	Telangana	39623432	277006	155207	5482961
29.	Tripura	52557	644980	34916	4305
30.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
31.	Uttarakhand	2971065	1961032	490999	5883
32.	West Bengal	1719283	22374598	8224333	14163948
TOTAL		309117793	230177519	82885902	39279880

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

Law to regulate funding of NGOs

3970. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has recommended that the Central Government should enact a law to regulate the funding of NGOs with public money and penalise them for fraudulent activities;

(b) if so, the steps that have been taken so far in this regard to regulate the illegal activities of such NGOs; and

(c) the total number of NGOs against which action has been taken, so far, in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No, Sir. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* an interim order dated 26.4.2017 passed in WP(Crl) No. 172/2011 asked the counsel of Union of India to provide inputs whether, the Govt. would like to regulate the issue regarding accreditation and funding of NGOs/VOs, utilization of funds by them and their audit and action to be taken against them in case of misutilization of funds by them etc. by finalizing guidelines or would rather regulate the process through legislation. The matter is still *sub judice*.

(b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

(c) CAPART which is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Rural Development had blacklisted 718 NGOs/VOs till 10.0.1.2017 which were reported to the Hon'ble Supreme Court in compliance to its order dated 10.01.2017 in W.P.(Crl.) no. 172/2011. Out of the 718 NGOs/VOs, action has been initiated for recovery of funds against 597 NGOs/VOs and an amount of ₹1 8,36,539/- has been recovered so far from 16 blacklisted NGOs/VOs. During the last three years i.e. from 1.4.2016 to 31.3.2019, 7 NGOs/VOs were blacklisted as per extant guidelines of CAPART, in addition to the 718 NGOs/VOs blacklisted earlier.

Schemes for development of rural areas

3971. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being undertaken by Government for ensuring the holistic development of the rural areas;

(b) whether the targets/milestones fixed under various schemes for rural areas have been achieved by Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons for missing the timelines and the measures taken by Government for meeting the revised timelines?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) For development of rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance, infrastructure development etc., the Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay - Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Shyama Prasad Mukherjee National RuRBAN Mission and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP).

(b) and (c) MGNREGS is a demand driven wage employment programme, where 260 permissible works may be taken up as per the demand of local need after approval and prioritization of Gram Sabha. No targets/milestone are set under MGNREGS. The total persondays generated during 2018-19 was 268.06 crore. To achieve Housing for All by 2022, 2.95 crore houses are to be constructed under PMAY-G from 2016-17 to 2021 -22. 1.54 crore rural houses have been constructed during 2014 to 2019. Under PMGSY, as on July 23, 2019, out of 1,78,184 eligible and unconnected habitations, 1,66,241 habitations have been connected through all-weather roads, 4,053 habitations are dropped or are non-feasible. Under DAY-NRLM, out of the targeted 9.1 lakhs Self Help Groups (SHGs) during 2018-19, 9.9 lakhs SHGs were promoted. Against the target of skilling 2 lakh, 2.28 lakh rural youths have been trained under DDU-GKY during 2018-19. Under NSAP, during 2018-19, 2.9 crore beneficiaries were provided social assistance.

In order to ensure the programme benefits reach the rural poor, the Ministry has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-tool system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of rural development programmes, including Performance Review Committee Meetings, District Development Co-ordination and Monitoring Committee named as "DISHA" Committee meetings, National Level Monitors, Area Officers Schemes, Common Review Mission, Concurrent Evaluation and Impact Assessment Studies. Third-Party evaluation of Ministry of Rural Development's Schemes is also carried out regularly and actions, as appropriate, are taken on the findings.

Re-formation of rural India

† 3972. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of key dimensions of the concept of re-formation of rural India along with the action plan, expenditure and time-bound programme to complete each of them?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): The Ministry of Rural Development plays an important role in the development of rural areas across the country. The vision and mission of the Ministry is sustainable and inclusive growth of rural India through a multi-pronged strategy, which includes employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and infrastructure development in rural areas. With this end in view, the Ministry, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay - Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Shyama Prasad Mukherjee National RuRBAN Mission and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). Implementation of these programmes is a continuous process and the progress is monitored through a robust monitoring mechanism. Approval of Annual Action Plan for various rural development programmes across States/UTs is given by the Empowered Committee (EC), headed by Secretary (Rural Development), and the fund allocation to States/UTs is made accordingly. The funds allocated to major rural development programmes for 2019-20 is as under:

Programme	Funds allocated in 2019-20 (Rs in crore)
MGNREGS	60,000
PMAY-G	19,000
PMGSY	19,000
DAY-NRLM	9,024
NSAP	9,200
SPMRM	800

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Generation of employment opportunities

3973. SHRI SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people who have been imparted skill development training, Statewise details thereof;
- (b) the employment opportunities created in the country in the last five years due to the Ministry's initiatives; and
- (c) the proposed employment opportunities that would be generated in the country due to its initiatives in the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) to (c) Under Skill India Mission, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) imparts employable skills to the youth through long term and short term training. The Ministry is implementing its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 1.0), launched in 2015, to provide employable skills to the youth of the nation. Under PMKVY 1.0, a total of 19.85 lakh candidates were trained. Owing to the success of PMKVY 1.0, the scheme was re-launched in October, 2016 called PMKVY 2.0 (2016-2020) on pan-India basis with a target to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT), Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Special Project (SP) across the country over four years (2016-2020). As on 12.06.2019, a total of 52.12 lakh candidates have been trained under PMKVY 2.0. The state-wise details of candidates trained and placed under PMKVY 1.0 and PMKVY 2.0 is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

Long Term Training is provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). There are 14494 ITIs with a training capacity of 33.98 lakh. The State-wise detail of the trainees trained through ITIs is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Employment generation together with improving employability of the youth is the priority of the government. Therefore, most Skill Development programs lay emphasis on placements. The PMKVY 2.0 (2016-2020) mandates Training Providers (TPs) to facilitate placements of certified candidates. TPs need to organize Placement/Rozgar Melas every six months with support from the Sector Skill Councils and to ensure the

participation of local industry along with awareness building in aspiring youth. National Skill Development Corporation, PPP company under MSDE has also empanelled placement partners, with the objective of ensuring placement opportunities to PMKVY certified candidates not placed by TPs within 90 days from date of certification.

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

Statement-I

The State-wise details of candidates trained and placed under PMKVY 1.0 and PMKVY 2.0.

Sl. No.	State/UT	PMKVY 1.0		PMKVY 2.0	
		Trained	Reported Placed	Trained	Reported Placed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	194	0	215	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	136102	18889	150605	60045
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1017	88	9636	535
4.	Assam	33331	3740	136476	21814
5.	Bihar	91907	12099	233947	55490
6.	Chandigarh	5032	396	9917	2041
7.	Chhattisgarh	37302	1417	74225	18102
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	258	96	2426	372
9.	Daman and Diu	230	111	2566	377
10.	Delhi	105532	5232	199831	51622
11.	Goa	499	213	3495	630
12.	Gujarat	43999	3152	157099	24136

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Haryana	86803	11361	356993	113008
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22981	2163	55766	11483
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	18177	304	111547	31953
16.	Jharkhand	28533	1842	92610	15248
17.	Karnataka	77051	14465	235715	32780
18.	Kerala	15339	1512	126341	12798
19.	Madhya Pradesh	168838	20757	389233	121298
20.	Maharashtra	109435	13154	347831	33555
21.	Manipur	1603	499	21525	2136
22.	Meghalaya	1899	110	14325	2102
23.	Mizoram	1030	93	5662	820
24.	Nagaland	1271	77	4595	1305
25.	Odisha	61357	11030	190857	35288
26.	Puducherry	7301	904	12584	2617
27.	Punjab	84624	11490	190606	64905
28.	Rajasthan	133567	13371	418121	107584
29.	Sikkim	886	13	4050	79
30.	Tamil Nadu	169213	47176	351551	90747
31.	Telangana	109478	21558	176216	62494
32.	Tripura	15221	5254	24351	4372
33.	Uttar Pradesh	271923	24425	793816	192137
34.	Uttarakhand	14301	1192	89207	23860
35.	West Bengal	129080	14556	217990	62807
GRAND TOTAL		1985314	262739	5211930	1260540

Statement-II*The State-wise detail of the trainees trained through ITIs.*

State Name	Total trainees trained				Trainees being trained in the trades of 1 & 2 years
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	109	123	247	254	568
Andhra Pradesh	42924	98101	57686	48279	99658
Arunachal Pradesh	384	306	425	413	915
Assam	1808	3295	2847	2413	4256
Bihar	51460	61209	66460	80702	200186
Chandigarh	497	634	871	893	1218
Chhattisgarh	8862	10383	13991	13727	28533
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	98	216	108	77	214
Daman and Diu	0	595	176	149	349
Delhi	5196	5715	7128	7090	16192
Goa	1350	2085	1562	1781	2879
Gujarat	38174	241655	51703	51540	124394
Haryana	13841	32411	34655	38502	89774
Himachal Pradesh	12164	17539	17174	16118	31991
Jammu and Kashmir	106	2461	2538	2221	3483
Jharkhand	29506	46360	26710	27467	56817
Karnataka	30675	85865	70781	59095	143845

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala	23201	31406	29774	26222	55083
Lakshadweep	98	94	90	72	87
Madhya Pradesh	17404	20917	41136	54754	123076
Maharashtra	69953	93346	105806	101247	186679
Manipur	43	51	63	59	174
Meghalaya	433	556	583	387	805
Mizoram	174	385	544	333	588
Nagaland	0	87	150	90	190
Odisha	45779	40163	48480	38830	94416
Puducherry	714	634	903	648	1789
Punjab	25677	31207	42146	34699	53701
Rajasthan	52377	52522	126957	113915	228027
Sikkim	192	648	274	206	475
Tamil Nadu	26985	74981	39840	34229	66371
Telangana	21173	21276	34851	31825	59585
Tripura	818	858	1352	1050	3282
Uttar Pradesh	106482	85380	154853	165192	562799
Uttarakhand	5083	4696	8464	9270	19844
West Bengal	10670	9772	12745	20481	50174
Grand Total	644410	1077932	1004073	984230	2312417

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. The House stands adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up the Private Members' Business. Bills for introduction.

The Adolescent Mental Health Bill, 2018

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to raise awareness about and provide facilities for mental well-being to adolescent through schools and coaching centres and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The National Commission for Social Security Benefits Bill, 2018

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Commission for Social Security Benefits to undertake regular review of core social security benefits provided by the Government to the citizens and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Orphans (Reservation of Posts in Government Establishment and Welfare) Bill, 2018

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of posts in Government Establishments and formulation of welfare schemes and programmes for orphans and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (Substitution of Article 282)

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): 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.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2019

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): 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.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The National Commission for Welfare of Farmers Bill, 2019

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Rajasthan): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of a National Commission for Welfare of Farmers to improve the conditions of farmers and for matters connected therewith.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL - Withdrawn/Under Consideration

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, The Abolition of Capital Punishment Bill, 2016, माननीय श्री प्रदीप टम्टा द्वारा 12 जुलाई, 2019 को मूव किया गया था और 12, जुलाई, 2019 से इस पर बहस चल रही है। हम लगभग 1 घण्टे 14 मिनट की बहस पूरी कर चुके हैं और इसमें 46 मिनट का टाइम शेष है। डा. अशोक बाजपेयी जी बोल रहे थे, वे पहले अपनी बात conclude करेंगे, इसके बाद दूसरे स्पीकर्स अपनी राय रखेंगे।

The Abolition of Capital Punishment Bill, 2016

***डा. अशोक बाजपेयी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, आज़ादी के बाद जिन प्रमुख मामलों में capital punishment दी गई, सुक्खा सिंह, नाहर सिंह व बलदेव सिंह को पंजाब के मुख्यमंत्री प्रताप सिंह कैरों की हत्या के कारण वर्ष 1969 में फांसी दी गई।

*continued his speech from 12.07.2019

रंगा व बिल्ला को फांसी दी गई वर्ष 1978 में, जिन्होंने गीता और संजय चोपड़ा की हत्या की।

इसी तरह से राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों संबंधी अपराध में JKLF के मकबूल भट्ट को फांसी की सज़ा वर्ष 1984 को दी गई; सतवंत सिंह और केहर सिंह (प्रधान मंत्री इंदिरा गांधी के हत्यारे) को वर्ष 1989 में; हरजिंदर सिंह जिंदा और सुखदेव सिंह सुक्खा को, जिन्होंने पूर्व सेना प्रमुख जनरल ए.एस. वैद्य की हत्या की, उन्हें वर्ष 1992 में; नौ लड़कियों के हत्यारे ऑटो शंकर को वर्ष 1995 में फांसी दी गई; हेतल पारेख के हत्यारे धनंजय चटर्जी को फांसी की सज़ा 14 अगस्त, 2004 को दी गई; अजमल कसाब को, जो मुम्बई आतंकी हमलों का दोषी था, को 21 नवम्बर, 2012 को यरवदा जेल, पुणे में फांसी दी गई, स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् 53वीं फांसी की सज़ा अफ़जल गुरु को दी गई। वह संसद भवन पर हमले का दोषी था।

मानवीयता के आधार पर वैश्विक स्तर पर मृत्युदण्ड के उन्मूलन को लेकर तमाम चर्चाएं हुईं, लेकिन मान्यवर, ऐसे गंभीर अपराध में, जिनके लिए विधि आयोग ने भी कहा है कि जो हीनियस क्राइम है और जो rarest of the rare cases हैं, ऐसे cases में फांसी की सज़ा देना निहायत ज़रूरी है। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो पूरे देश में अराजकता पैदा हो जाएगी और इस तरह के लोग, जो पेशेवर अपराधी हैं, जो पेशे से अपराध करते हैं, हत्या करते हैं... मान्यवर, अभी दो दिन पहले इस सदन में एक विधेयक आया था, जिसमें गंभीर चर्चा हुई कि जो हमारी छोटी-छोटी बच्चियों के साथ बलात्कार करके उनकी हत्या कर देते हैं, महिलाओं के साथ निर्मम बलात्कार करते हैं, उनकी हत्या कर देते हैं, अगर ऐसे अपराधियों के प्रति भी हम क्षमाशील होंगे तो यह बड़ा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण होगा, देश में कैसे कानून का राज कायम रह सकेगा?

मान्यवर, वैसे भी death penalty के लिए जो नियम बनाए गए हैं, उसमें, किन-किन में capital punishment दिया जाना चाहिए, उसमें है treason, for waging war against the Government of India; abetment of mutiny actually committed; perjury resulting in the conviction and death of an innocent person; threatening of inducing any person to give false evidence resulting in the conviction and death of an innocent person; murder; abetment of suicide by a minor, insane person or intoxicated person; attempted murder by a service life convict; kidnapping for ransom; rape and injury; certain repeat offenders in the context of rape; and, decoity with murder. इसके अलावा और जिन cases में capital punishment का प्रावधान है, The Air Force Act, 1950; The Andhra Pradesh Control of Organised Crime Act, 2001; The Arms Act, 1959; The Army Act, 1950; The Assam Rifles Act, 2006; The Bombay Prohibition (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2009; The Border Security Forces Act, 1968; The Coast Guard Act, 1978; The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987; The Defence of India Act, 1971. इसी तरह से गंभीर अपराधों में, ऐसे मामलों में capital punishment का प्रावधान है। मेरा यह मानना है और मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन भी इस बात से सहमत होगा कि जो लोग ऐसे गंभीर अपराधों के लिए दोषी हैं, अगर हमने capital punishment का प्रावधान, मृत्युदण्ड का प्रावधान समाप्त कर दिया तो यह बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति होगी और

[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

देश के अंदर गंभीर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाएगी और इसी तरह के पेशेवर offenders स्वतंत्र हो जाएंगे, निरंकुश हो जाएंगे, क्योंकि उन्हें मृत्युदण्ड का भय नहीं रहेगा। इतने बड़े देश में बड़ी कम संख्या में लोगों को फांसी की सज़ा दी गई। जैसा मैंने आपको पहले बताया कि चंद लोगों को फांसी की सज़ा दी गई, लेकिन उस कानून से भय बना हुआ है, ऐसे तत्वों के मन में जो आतंकवादी हैं, terrorist हैं और जो देश में अराजकता पैदा करते हैं, निर्दोष लोगों की हत्या करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों पर एक दबाव है, एक भय व डर है कि इसकी सज़ा... जो देश की सुरक्षा के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं, देश की सीमाओं में घुसकर आतंकवाद बढ़ाने का काम करते हैं, ऐसे लोग जो हमारी मानवता को शर्मसार करने का काम करते हैं और जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि जो सुपारी किलर्स हैं, जिनका कोई मतलब नहीं, कोई रिश्ता नहीं कि हम किसको मारने जा रहे हैं, चंद पैसों के लिए कई-कई लोगों की हत्या कर देते हैं, अगर पेशेवर हत्यारों के प्रति भी हमारा दयाभाव होगा, तो बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण होगा। मान्यवर, इस सज़ा का रहना नितांत ज़रूरी है, अगर इस प्रावधान को हमने समाप्त कर दिया तो कानून का भय समाप्त हो जाएगा। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि इस मामले पर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करें। आदरणीय प्रदीप टम्टा जी जो यह प्रस्ताव लेकर आए हैं, संकल्प लेकर आए हैं, उनसे भी मेरा आग्रह है कि वे इस प्रस्ताव पर विवेकपूर्ण विचार करें। सर, 130 करोड़ आबादी वाले देश में इस तरह के जो offenders हैं, जो इस तरह के पेशेवर अपराधी हैं, अगर हमने उनके प्रति क्षमाशीलता दिखाई, तो देश में कानून व्यवस्था कैसे कायम होगी, कैसे जन-जीवन सुरक्षित रहेगा, कैसे हमारी माताओं और बहनों का सम्मान सुरक्षित रहेगा? कोई भी, कहीं भी आकर किसी की हत्या करके चला जाएगा और उन्हें फांसी का डर नहीं होगा। अभी बड़े अपराधों को घटित करने में फांसी का डर एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है।

मान्यवर, मेरा आपसे यह अनुरोध है कि इसके ऊपर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जाए। मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि विधि आयोग ने भी यही कहा है कि ऐसे मामले में फांसी की सज़ा दिया जाना नितांत आवश्यक है, जो देश की सुरक्षा से जुड़े हैं और जिससे देश की सुरक्षा प्रभावित होती है। ऐसे मामलों में फरवरी, 2009 में कोली और पंढेर को एक लड़की रिम्पा हलदर की हत्या के मामले में अदालत ने दोषी ठहराया था और फांसी की सज़ा दी थी। इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय ने पंढेर को बरी कर दिया, उसके बाद विगत जुलाई में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय बाजपेयी जी, आपकी पार्टी से दो वक्ता और हैं। आप पांच मिनट बोल चुके हैं, सिर्फ चार मिनट रह गए हैं, तो आप देख लीजिए।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: मान्यवर, मैं कन्क्लूड करता हूँ। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कोली की पुनर्विचार याचिका खारिज कर दी और राष्ट्रपति जी ने उसकी दया याचिका भी खारिज कर दी थी और जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि कोली के नाम डेथ वॉरंट जारी कर दिया गया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी कोली के मृत्यु दंड पर ऐन वक्त पर रोक नहीं लगाई होती, तो वह भी फांसी के फंदे पर झूल चुका होता।

मान्यवर, ऐसे गंभीर अपराधियों के लिए निश्चित रूप से मृत्युदंड का प्रावधान बने रहने की आवश्यकता है। भारतीय राष्ट्रीय विधि विश्वविद्यालय की एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक सब अदालतों में मृत्युदंड देने के मामलों में वर्ष 2017 में 27 फीसदी की गिरावट आई, लेकिन यौन हिंसा से जुड़े हत्या के मामले में अपराधियों को मौत की सज़ा सुनाने के मामलों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है। जब भी आप कोई डेली नेशनल अखबार उठाएं या टी.वी. न्यूज़ देखें, तो उस पर एक ही खबर आती है; और, पूरा देश ऐसी घटनाओं पर शर्मसार होता है। छोटी-छोटी बच्चियों का अपहरण करके, उनको उठाकर, उनको लालच देकर उनके साथ यौन शोषण होता है और उसके बाद उनकी हत्या कर दी जाती है। महिलाओं के साथ भी इसी तरीके का आचरण होता है। अभी सदन में इस पर गंभीर चर्चा हुई और सदन ने एकमत होकर कहा ऐसे दोषियों को कठोर सज़ा मिलनी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, *rarest of the rare case*, जो विरलतम केस हैं, उन केसेज़ में मृत्युदंड का प्रावधान है और मेरा आग्रह है कि उसको बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता है। सदन को इस पर भावुक होकर नहीं, व्यावहारिक होकर विचार करना चाहिए। मृत्युदंड जैसे गंभीरतम अपराधों के लिए है, *rarest of the rare case* के लिए है, उसे बनाए रखना चाहिए। यही देशहित में है, यही जनहित में है और इससे हमारी मानवता, हमारी सभ्यता भी संरक्षित रहेगी। धन्यवाद।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय प्रदीप टम्टा जी जो प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल लेकर आए हैं - *The Abolition of Capital Punishment Bill, 2016* -- वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है और इसमें न केवल हिंदुस्तान, बल्कि दुनिया भर में इस विषय के ऊपर चर्चा हो रही है। डेथ पेनल्टी *rarest of the rare case* में दी जाती है, ताकि ऐसा अपराध करने वाले लोगों को दंड मिले और दूसरे लोगों को *deterrent* हो, एक सबक दिखाई दे, अगर इस तरह का अपराध होता है, तो फांसी की सज़ा भी हो सकती है और पीड़ित परिवारों को भी यह लगेगा कि हां अगर उनको फांसी की सज़ा हुई है, तो वाकई इस मामले में न्याय हुआ है। यह एक भावना बनती है और हमारा यू.एन. में भी *consistent stand* रहा है कि हम *capital punishment* को खत्म करने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। वर्ष 2007 में यू.एन. जनरल असेम्बली में प्रस्ताव, *Draft Resolution* आया, लेकिन भारत ने अपना मत उसके खिलाफ दिया और वर्ष 2012 में भी इसी तरह का प्रस्ताव आया। उसमें भी भारत ने अपना वही स्टैंड रखा कि हम *capital punishment* को खत्म करने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी *Mithu Vs. State of Punjab* में *Section 303* के संबंध में एक फैसला दिया कि वे *offenders* जो *life sentence* serve कर रहे हैं और वे अगर उस दौरान मर्डर करते हैं तो उन पर *mandatory death penalty* का *provision* उसमें किया गया। उस धारा 303 को अवैध घोषित किया। लॉ कमीशन ने इस बीच में 2015 में रिपोर्ट दी, जिसका माननीय अशोक बाजपेयी जी उल्लेख कर रहे थे, उसमें उसने कहा है कि फांसी की सज़ा हटायी जानी चाहिए, लेकिन देश के खिलाफ युद्ध करने वाले और आतंकवादी गतिविधियों से संबंध रखने वाले व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ तो जरूर फांसी की सज़ा पर विचार होना चाहिए और बाकी चीज़ों में फांसी की सज़ा हटायी जानी चाहिए - यह उन्होंने उस रिपोर्ट में कहा। ऐसे अनेक प्रावधान हैं, जैसे सती प्रथा है, उसमें श्री को सती होने के लिए प्रेरित करने के लिए या सती होने में

[श्री पी.एल. पुनिया]

उसकी मदद करने के संबंध में अगर कोई दोषी पाया जाता है तो उसमें death penalty का mandatory provision है। NDPS, drug-trafficking के बारे में भी mandatory death penalty का provision है। Large-scale narcotics trafficking का पहला अपराध हुआ और फिर दूसरा अपराध भी अगर होता है - पहला साबित हो जाए और फिर उसके बाद दुबारा उसमें संलिप्त पाया जाए तो उसमें mandatory death penalty का provision किया गया है। इसी प्रकार से देश के खिलाफ terror activities में भी है, निर्भया कांड में भी जिस तरह का जघन्य अपराध किया गया, जिसमें रेप के बाद death हो जाए तो उसमें भी death penalty का provision किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त अगर कोई बार-बार रेप कर रहा है तो उसमें भी death penalty का है।

महोदय, यह अपनी जगह सही है कि 140 देशों में फांसी की सज़ा को हटाया जा चुका है और यह भी अपनी जगह सही है कि 33 देश ऐसे हैं, जहां पिछले दस वर्षों में एक भी मृत्युदंड नहीं दिया गया और 40 से अधिक ऐसे देश हैं, जहां आज भी मृत्युदंड दिया जाता है, वहां इसका provision है, लेकिन 140 देशों में मृत्युदंड को हटाया जा चुका है। बार-बार यह कहा जाता है कि यह deterrent है। इसके संबंध में कोई ऐसी study नहीं हुई है, ऐसा कोई साक्ष्य नहीं है कि फांसी की सज़ा कोई strong deterrent है या पहले बता देते हैं कि तीन साल से पांच साल बढ़ा दिया, पांच साल से सात साल बढ़ा दिया - ऐसा कोई भी साक्ष्य नहीं है, कोई study नहीं है जिसमें यह साबित हो सके कि बढ़ी हुई punishment अपराध के लिए deterrent है। Capital punishment के बारे में भी यह कहा जाता है, यह भी उसी तरह के अपराध में दिया जाता है, जैसे मर्डर हुआ या जघन्य अपराध हुआ, तो capital punishment को भी क्रूर, अमानवीय सज़ा की संज्ञा दी जाती है।

महोदय, मैं बहुत अधिक लम्बी बात न कहते हुए डा. अम्बेडकर को quote करना चाहूंगा, Constituent Assembly में उन्होंने कहा था कि भारत अहिंसा के संविधान में विश्वास रखता है और देश का मौलिक जनादेश है - अहिंसा and I would much rather support the abolition of the death sentence itself. यह बात उन्होंने कही थी। पूरी दुनिया में इस विषय पर बहुत विस्तृत चर्चा हो रही है - इसके पक्ष में भी बहुत से arguments हैं और इसके खिलाफ भी बहुत से arguments हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें आगे बढ़ने का प्रयास अवश्य करना चाहिए और फांसी की सज़ा के बजाय अगर उन्हें सुधरने का मौका दिया जाता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह सही रास्ता है। उनमें से कुछ को identify अवश्य कर सकते हैं जैसे Law Commission ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि देश के विरुद्ध युद्ध करने वाले या देश के खिलाफ terror activities में भाग लेने वाले या जघन्य अपराध, जैसे minor girls के साथ रेप और इस तरह के अपराध करने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ अवश्य capital punishment का provision रखा जाए। लेकिन बाकी सामान्यतः इसको अपराध की श्रेणी से, पनीशमेंट से, मुक्त किया जाना चाहिए। हमें नफरत अपराधी से नहीं, अपराध से होनी चाहिए। अपराध के क्या कारण रहे हैं, इसकी भी स्टडी होनी चाहिए। उन कारणों को किस तरीके से हटाया जा सकता है, उनके बारे में क्या प्रावधान किया जा सकता

है, इस पर भी अवश्य चर्चा होनी चाहिए और इसे रोकने की आवश्यकता करनी चाहिए। मेरे विचार में, मैं टम्टा जी के मत को समर्थन देते हुए, इतना अवश्य कहूंगा कि उसमें एक blanket ban होने के बजाय, इस बारे में अवश्य विचार होना चाहिए। देश के विरुद्ध जघन्य अपराध करने वाले, युद्ध करने वाले लोग और जो terror activities हैं, उनके खिलाफ और मासूम बच्चियों के साथ अपराध करने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ कठोर से कठोर कार्रवाई even capital punishment देने का प्रावधान रहना चाहिए और बाकी सब जगह से हटाया जाना चाहिए। इतना कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, पुनिया जी। प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, श्रीमन्। टम्टा जी, जो रिजॉल्यूशन लाए हैं, मैं उसके पक्ष में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। श्रीमन्, ऐसे बहुत सारे उदाहरण हैं, जिनमें सौ फीसदी निर्दोष लोगों को फांसी की सजा हुई थी। एक बार फांसी की सजा हो जाए और बाद में यह पता चले कि वह निर्दोष था, तो इसे रैक्टिफाई नहीं किया जा सकता है।

मैं अभी आपको केवल दो example देना चाहूंगा। ईसा मसीह को जब crucify किया गया, तो सिर्फ इसलिए किया गया था कि जब वे अपनी बात कहते थे, तो यहूदी धर्म गुरुओं को यह लगा कि यह तो popular हो जाएगा, विद्रोह हो सकता है और उन्होंने गवर्नर से शिकायत की। फिर उसके आधार पर उनको crucify कर दिया गया, सूली पर चढ़ा दिया गया। बाद में सारी दुनिया ने माना कि यह गलत था, तो वह undo तो हो नहीं सकता है। सुकरात ने जब traditional परंपराओं से हटकर बात की, यह आप जानते हैं और सभी जानते हैं, सुकरात को जूरी के सामने पेश किया गया। उन्होंने अपने तर्कों से जूरी को प्रभावित भी किया और जूरी के लोगों ने कहा कि अगर आप अपने विचारों को त्याग दें, तो आपको माफ किया जा सकता है। सुकरात ने कहा कि "I thank you Athenians. I can give my head but not my faith." फिर उनको जहर का प्याला दे दिया गया और उस जहर से उनकी डेथ हो गई। सुकरात को हम M.A. में पढ़ाते हैं और पढ़ाते हैं। यह जानते हैं कि वे जो कह रहे थे, वह ठीक था, लेकिन कट्टरपंथी लोगों ने उन्हें जहर देकर मार दिया।

श्रीमन्, हम इस वक्त भी ऐसे लोगों को जानते हैं, जिनको सौ फीसदी गलत दफा 302 में नॉमिनेट किया गया और उनमें से कुछ लोगों को फांसी हो गई, सब जानते हैं कि वे निर्दोष थे। फांसी होना कोई बहुत बड़ा दण्ड नहीं है। फांसी होते ही उसका कष्ट खत्म हो जाता है। फांसी जिसको लगती है, उसको क्या कष्ट होता है, एक मिनट का कष्ट होता है। असली कष्ट है कि वह जीवन भर जेल में रहे और तिल-तिल गल कर मरे। इसलिए मृत्युदण्ड का समाप्त होना बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं एक बार नैनी सेन्ट्रल जेल में गया था। जब किसान आंदोलन में, रामकोला में, हमारे नेता श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र को वहां जेल में बंद कर दिया गया था। जेल में ऐसे लोग भी थे, जिनको आजीवन कारावास में जेल में ही मरना था। मेरी उनसे बात हुई, तो उन्होंने कहा कि इससे अच्छा था कि हमें फांसी हो जाती, इतने कष्ट में जी रहे हैं, अगर फांसी हो जाती, तो कोई कष्ट ही नहीं होता।

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

श्रीमन्, यह सोचना गलत है कि फाँसी से लोग डरेंगे। लोग डरते हैं, उन लोगों को देखकर, जो ज़िंदा रहते हुए भी मरे के समान रहते हैं। वे जेल में जब तक रहते हैं, तब तक सश्रम कारावास होता है और फिर अंत में दम तोड़ देते हैं। इसीलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि अतीत से लेकर अब तक तमाम घटनाएं हैं, जिनमें लोगों को जब फाँसी दी गई और बाद में पता चला कि वे निर्दोष थे, तो ये ऐसी घटनाएं होती हैं, जिनको बाद में ठीक नहीं किया जा सकता, उसको rectify नहीं किया जा सकता। आजीवन कारावास में ऐसा हो सकता है कि लोगों को बाद में न्याय मिल जाए, अगर जजों को यह अहसास हो कि इनको गलत penalize किया गया है, चाहे कितना भी बड़ा अपराधी हो, उसको दंड देने का प्रोविजन आप बढ़ा सकते हैं, उसको कठोर दंड दिया जाए, उसको जीवन भर कारागार में रखा जाए, उसको सश्रम कारावास की सजा मिले। अगर आप किसी से जेल में मिलने गए हो, तो आपने देखा होगा कि सबसे कठोर काम होता है, जहां पर रोटी बनती है, उसे भट्ठी के काम पर लगा दो, जब वह भट्ठी के सामने खड़ा हुआ रोटी सेंक रहा है, तो वह लोगों के हाथ जोड़ता है कि किसी तरह से मेरी ड्यूटी यहां से हटा दो। जब उन्हें यह पता चलता है कि हम जीवन भर इसी तरह से रहेंगे, तो उनसे मिलने वाले भी, परिवार वाले भी सोचते हैं कि आइंदा किसी तरह के किसी झगड़े या झंझटों में नहीं पड़ना चाहिए, कोई अपराध नहीं करना चाहिए। इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि यह जो प्रस्ताव है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, क्योंकि मृत्यु दंड एक ऐसा punishment है कि अगर इसमें सही आदमी को दोषी साबित कर दिया जाए, तो उसको फिर कभी आप ठीक नहीं कर सकते हैं, उसको कभी rectify नहीं कर सकते हैं, उसमें कभी सुधार नहीं कर सकते हैं।

महोदय, हमें ज्यादा नहीं बोलना था, केवल ये दो - ईसा मसीह और सुकरात के के नाम हैं और लोगों के नाम लेना ठीक नहीं है। हम एक-दो अपराधियों को जानते हैं, जो निर्दोष फाँसे हैं और उनको फाँसी की सजा हुई है, लेकिन दूसरे लोगों को यह बताने के लिए कि सही लोगों को भी फाँसी दी जा सकती है और बाद में लोगों को पछताना पड़ता है। बताइए लोग पछताते हैं या नहीं पछताते हैं? इसलिए यह जो प्रदीप टम्टा साहब का प्रस्ताव है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, I am entirely in agreement with Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

Sir, I would start with my own experience. You too hail from the JP Movement. Once, I was put inside the Rourkela Jail as a MISA prisoner. At that time, I was a student. One boy was made the kitchen in-charge for the MISA prisoners. He was about 18 or 19 years old. He was undergoing life imprisonment on a murder charge. I used to talk to him every day. I tried to dig into his history to find out if he was actually involved in the murder case. Every day he used to repeat that he was never involved in the case, that he was not a murderer, but that he was suffering. Fortunately, after

remaining in jail for around 20 years, he was released. He had come to the jail as a 19 year old. He then went back to his village. I kept track of that young man and so, I got to know that this man had died one morning. He lived close to my hometown. I rushed to his village, and I was surprised to find that the entire village was at his funeral. I was surprised! This was an accused, a convict, a man who had come out from jail! I asked the villagers how it happened. They said that he was the best man in the village and that they all respected him. He led such a good and beautiful life, an ideal life. What would have happened had he been hanged? Therefore, Sir, I entirely support this Bill of Shri Pradeep Tamta.

Sir, in independent India, I think Nathuram Godse, accused of killing Gandhiji, was the first person to be hanged. Was it that no national leader got killed after that? Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated; Indiraji was assassinated; former Chief Minister, Sardar Partap Singh Kairon, was assassinated; Mr. Beant Singh was assassinated. Many national figures and leaders have been assassinated.

So, hanging a man has not prevented further killing; it has not helped. So, why should we go for that? Dr. Bajpai was telling about the Law Commission, so was Puniaji. Earlier reports of Law Commissions have not recommended for abolition of this penalty. But in 2015, if I am correct, the Law Commission recommended, as Punia/7 was very rightly pointing out, that there should not be a death penalty except for few crimes like terrorism. That is the recommendation of the Law Commission. We call in English 'tit for tat', 'a hen for a hen', 'a nose for a nose', 'an eye for an eye', 'a head for a head', so 'a life for a life'! This is barbaric. We are trying to reach the Moon; we have sent Chandrayaan. God has blessed us with our great space scientists; they will be able to successfully land it. If it happens, we would be the first in that. In this day and age, we are talking of 'a life for a life'! This does not sound nice to me in this day and age. Yes, India is not agreeing to the UN's Resolution; we have voted against the UN's Resolution twice. But, I think, we should change our mindset. Time is changing. We claim that we are now living in a civilised society. In a civilised society, I don't think that we should further continue with this uncivilised manner of dealing with crime. So, I entirely support this Bill.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Prasannaji just said, and I quote none but Mahatma Gandhi, "An eye for an eye will make the whole world blind." Then I quote without letting the House know the name, you just guess, "it would be very difficult, if not altogether impossible, to establish any principle upon which the justice or expedience of capital punishment could be founded in a society

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

glorying in its civilization." It was Karl Marx. Sir, as a child, I watched a movie named "दो आंखें बारह हाथ" by V. Shantaram. I would like, if you could arrange, that we should have a rescreening of this movie for this House. In 1957, we had just come out of the trauma of partition; we had seen enough of violence —mob violence and killings everywhere. Yet, V. Shantaram could produce a movie where hardened criminals were not treated with a weapon of deterrence. I think our journey appears to me a little regressive. The other day also when there was a debate on POCSO, I said it at the cost of sounding unpopular. Sir, the House, the Parliament has to jettison popularity paradigm, if not always, at least, sometimes. सर, कभी-कभी हमें यह करना होगा। अगर आक्रोश के बीच हम कानून बनाएंगे, तो आज नहीं, हो सकता है 20 साल बाद या 40 साल बाद, जो हमारी नई संसद होगी, वह कहेगी कि इस संसद ने अतिरेक या भावातिरेक में कानून बनाया। संसद, काउंसिल ऑफ स्टेट का एक और काम होता है, gauge the mood of the people and, at the same time, provide catharsis, which we have not done. वर्ष 2000 से वर्ष 2015 के बीच में, माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने 60 मामलों में डैथ पेनल्टी दी और बाद में, कई ऐसी रिपोर्ट्स आईं, जिनमें यह कहा गया कि 15 में शायद error of judgement था या कुछ दूसरा भी हो सकता था। मैं यह माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की बात कर रहा हूँ। साठ में से पंद्रह! मान लीजिए पंद्रह न हों, पाँच ही हों - हमारे देश में, कानून के निज़ाम में यह बात होती थी कि दस दोषी बच जाएं, सौ छूट जाएं, लेकिन एक बेगुनाह के सिर कोई सजा न जय हो जाए। The other day, —I also want to know —one of the High Court Judges asked if you have done any study, a scientific assessment of deterrence and capital punishment; any kind of correlation between the two! We do not know, Sir. No statistical correlation has been established that deterrence results in decline of a particular crime. So, that is another question, I leave to the House. While I extend my full support to Pradeep Tamtaji, in the entire process of our judiciary, and the House knows it, —you all know it, I am just repeating it —the poor and the marginalised are victims at multiple level. We all know. सर, अगर आदमी बहुत बड़े रसूख वाला है, तो वह कोई भी जुर्म कर ले, मैं यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि वह कैपिटल पनिशमेंट के दायरे में कभी नहीं आएगा। लेकिन एक गरीब, अगर भूख के कारण ब्रेड का एक टुकड़ा भी लेकर भाग जाए, तो उसको न जाने किस-किस तरह की धाराओं में क्या-क्या ज़लालत झेलनी पड़ती है।

महोदय, मेरे सीनियर नेता और मंत्री श्री रामविलास पासवान जी यहाँ मौजूद हैं। बिहार में लक्ष्मणपुर बाथे कांड हुआ था, जिसमें 58 दलितों की हत्या हुई थी। मैं बाकी घटनाओं का जिक्र नहीं कर रहा हूँ। सब छूट गए, सारे acquit हो गए, क्योंकि दलित मरे ही नहीं थे, किसी की हत्या नहीं हुई थी। यह क्यों हो रहा है? यह सिर्फ इसलिए हो रहा है कि हमारे मुल्क में जो हालात बने हैं,

"बने हैं अहल-इ-हवस मुद्दई भी मुंसिफ भी,
कैसे वकील करें? किससे मुंसिफ़ी चाहें?"

नतीजे में यह हो रहा है कि गरीब लोग परेशान हो रहे हैं। सर, मैं एक आखिरी टिप्पणी करके अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहूंगा और वह मेरी आखिरी टिप्पणी यह है कि यू.एन. की जो पोजिशन है, हम उसकी भी अवहेलना करते हैं। दो चीजें तय होती हैं - right to life and right to life free of torture. मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि सदन के समक्ष मैंने अपनी ये बातें रखी हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि बच्चियों के साथ दरिंदगी पर आक्रोश होता है, मुल्क के साथ युद्ध जैसी परिस्थितियों पर होता है। आक्रोश के उन कारणों को, कारकों को दरकिनार कीजिए, लेकिन बाकी मामलों में यह तय हो कि सदन का काम है मुल्क को मशाल भी दिखाना। तीरगी अगर है, तो तीरगी और बढ़ाना सदन का काम नहीं है, बल्कि रोशनी का सुराग रखना काम है। सर, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया, जय हिंद!

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, बहुत ही सीधी बात है और समझने वाली बात है, परंतु समाज की यह आदर्श स्थिति बने, इसके लिए तो सभी प्रकार से विधि उपाय करने ही होंगे। हमारे यहाँ तो आदर्श स्थिति के बारे में भी कहा है कि -

"नैव राज्यं न राजासीन्"

अर्थात्, न राजा होगा, न किसी प्रजा की बात होगी।

"च दण्डो न दाण्डिकः॥"

न दंड का विधान होगा, न कोई सजा पाने वाला होगा।

"धर्मणैव प्रजाः सर्वा रक्षन्ति सम परस्परम्॥"

समाज की सुस्थिति का निर्माण करने के लिए वह आदर्श स्थिति लाने तक अपने-अपने आचरण के अनुसार ही हम एक-दूसरे की रक्षा करते हुए समाज की व्यवस्था को बनाए रखेंगे। यह दंड की प्रक्रिया तो भय के साथ ही होती है।

"बिनय न मानत जलधि जडु गए तीनि दिन बीति॥"

राम तो संयम के पर्याय हैं।

"बोले राम सकोप तब भय बिनु होई न प्रीति॥"

अब समाज की रचना को चलाने के लिए, एक आदर्श स्थिति को प्राप्त करने के लिए सब ओर से सब प्रकार के प्रयास होंगे और हम भरोसा करते हैं कि एक आदर्श स्थिति बनेगी। किंतु शनैः शनैः जैसा-जैसा सुधार होता जाए, जैसा-जैसा संस्कार होता जाए, वैसा-वैसा सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। आज समाज की स्थिति क्या है? आज समाज की स्थिति में जिस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति है, जिस प्रकार का समाज का मानस है, यहाँ से वहाँ तक जिस भी तरह का है, वह सबके सामने प्रकट है। आदर्श की बात करना और आदर्श पर चलना, इसमें बहुत अन्तर है। इसलिए आदर्श को स्थापित करने के लिए जितने उपाय करने हैं, वे करने ही होंगे। "शठे शाठ्यम

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

समाचरेत्" - जैसे को तैसा। अब आप कहेंगे कि यह क्या बात हो गई, तो आपने जैसा किया है, वैसा भुगतो। "बोया पेड़ बबूल का तो आम कहाँ से होए।" आप बबूल बो रहे हैं और आम खाने की इच्छा रख रहे हैं। प्रारम्भ में बबूल का झाड़ भी बड़ा प्यारा लगता है और उसके काँटे भी नहीं चुभते हैं। उसी प्रकार से जो संस्कार हैं, जो हमारी सारी पद्धतियाँ हैं, उनमें विकार पैदा होते चले जा रहे हैं। यह विकार ही तो अपराध है। उस विकार को दूर करने के लिए शिक्षा के माध्यम से जिस प्रकार के प्रयास करने चाहिए, परिवेश को बदलने के लिए जिस प्रकार से प्रयास करने चाहिए, हमें वे प्रयास करने होंगे। आज समाज में बहुत अन्तर है। समाज की शिक्षा में अन्तर है, समाज की अर्थव्यवस्था में अन्तर है, समाज की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में अन्तर है, समाज की बाकी की बातों में भी अन्तर है। जब तक यह सामाजिक विभेद रहने वाला है, जब तक यह आर्थिक विभेद रहने वाला है, जब तक यह राजनीतिक संघर्ष रहने वाला है, जब तक यह शैक्षिक विभेद रहने वाला है, जब तक ये बातें रहने वाली हैं, तब तक आदर्श की बात हम कर सकते हैं, किन्तु आदर्श स्थिति के लिए जो कुछ उपाय करने हैं, उनको किए बिना तो यह बात सम्भव नहीं होगी। इसलिए यह बहुत सीधी-सीधी बात है कि जिसने जैसा किया है, यदि वैसा न हो, तो फिर समाज का क्या होने वाला है। आज जैसा अभी हमारे मित्र ने बताया कि ऑनर किलिंग हो जाती है, तो यह क्यों हो जाती है? समाज में समता की बात होनी चाहिए, भारत का संविधान बना हुआ है, उसकी बात होनी चाहिए, ये सारी बातें होनी चाहिए। न्याय मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन सामाजिक न्याय तो मिल ही नहीं रहा है। अब सामाजिक विभेद है, तो यह नहीं होगा। समाज में आर्थिक विभेद है। एक व्यक्ति को 500 रुपए, 400 रुपए, 200 रुपए का रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है और दूसरा करोड़ों में है। अब यह जो ईर्ष्या-द्वेष चलने वाला है, तो यह विकार कौन खत्म करने वाला है? इसलिए हमने बहुत आदर्श की बात कही है और आदर्श व्यवहार करने के लिए हमने विधान बनाए हैं। दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता में जो सारे दंड का विधान है, वह इस प्रकार का बनाया गया है। हमने साधारण झगड़े के लिए धारा 323 बनाई, इसी तरह से धारा 324, धारा 325, धारा 326, धारा 306, धारा 307 बनाई, इसी प्रकार से बाकी विभिन्न प्रकार की धाराएँ बनाई। इसलिए जैसा-जैसा अपराध, वैसी-वैसी सजा। उस सजा को नियत करने के लिए हमारे यहाँ न्याय व्यवस्था बनी हुई है। वह पहले सत्र न्यायाधीश के पास जाएगा, फिर वह हाई कोर्ट में जाएगा, फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाएगा और अंततः वह अपनी mercy petition के लिए महामहिम राष्ट्रपति तक भी जाएगा, यदि उसको लगता है कि यह ठीक नहीं है। इतनी व्यवस्था होने के बाद भी यह हो सकता है। जैसा अभी कहा गया है कि निर्दोष को सजा नहीं होनी चाहिए, चाहे सौ अपराधी छूट जाएँ। यह तो हो ही रहा है। निर्दोष को सजा नहीं होनी चाहिए, इसके लिए हमने इतनी व्यवस्था बना कर रखी है। उनमें भी कमियाँ तो रहने वाली हैं। जब उनमें बाकी कमियाँ रहने वाली हैं, तो हमें उनमें सुधार करना चाहिए। इसका अर्थ यह नहीं होगा कि हमें पूरा flood gate खोल देना चाहिए कि उस बहाव में सारी चीजें बह जाएँ। इसलिए दंड विधान की जो संहिता बनाई गई है, उसमें सुधार करने की गुंजाइश जरूर है। जैसा-जैसा अपराध हो, उस प्रकार की सजा देने में कठिनाई नहीं है। जैसे हमने कहा कि गरीब को न्याय नहीं मिलता है। अब गरीब को न्याय देने के लिए सरकार ने व्यवस्था बनाई है, परन्तु वह व्यवस्था कितनी कारगर है, उस

पर आप ध्यान दीजिए। उसको कारगर व्यवस्था बनाइए, परन्तु किसी अपराध के लिए कोई एक वकील कर लेता है, वह बहुत समर्थ वकील होता है, बड़ा अनुभवी वकील होता है। अब उस अपराध से बचाव के लिए सरकारी वकील के लिए जो कुछ भी होगा, वह सरकारी है। सरकारी का मतलब यह समझा जाता है कि समझदारी और असरदारी में बहुत फर्क हो जाता है। इस प्रकार उसकी जो pleading करनी चाहिए, वह pleading उस प्रकार की नहीं हो पाती है। जब वैसी pleading नहीं हो पाती है, तो यह अन्तर रह जाता है। यह जो disparity है, जो विभेद है, जो असमानता है, उस असमानता को दूर करने से ही यह व्यवस्था मजबूत होगी। भारत के संविधान के जो प्रावधान हैं, उनको समझ के साथ लागू करने के उपाय करने चाहिए। हमारी आजादी के बाद 72 वर्ष हो गए। फिर क्या हुआ? जितना हो रहा है, वह कोई कम नहीं हो रहा है, परन्तु ऐसी गति से ही हो रहा है। अब इसमें और अच्छी कृति होनी चाहिए, और सुधार होना चाहिए। जैसा हम जानते हैं कि किसी भी वाहन को चलाने के लिए हम गाड़ी को स्टार्ट करते हैं, स्टार्ट करने के बाद गाड़ी को पहले गियर में डालते हैं, तो गाड़ी जरा heavy चलती है, फिर दूसरे गियर में डालने से वह जरा हल्की चलती है, तीसरे में डालने से और ठीक चलती है और बाकी गियर डालने से पूरी स्पीड से चलती है। यह जो गियरिंग प्रणाली है, उसमें जो अन्तर है, उसी प्रकार से समाज में सुधार के साथ-साथ ये अन्तर गतिमान हो सकते हैं। और मुझे भरोसा है कि आदर्श स्थिति को प्राप्त करने के लिए हमें वह उपाय करना चाहिए, ताकि किसी को भी मृत्यु दंड की सज़ा नहीं हो। जन्म तो प्राप्त कर लिया जाता है, परन्तु मृत्यु देने का काम हमारे द्वारा नहीं होना चाहिए। हमारे यहां तो यह कहा भी गया है कि जो अच्छा काम करेगा, उसका अच्छा परिणाम होगा, लेकिन जब तक लोगों को स्वयं यह महसूस नहीं होगा कि अच्छे काम का अच्छा परिणाम मिलने वाला है, जब तक लोगों में इस प्रकार का संशय बना रहेगा, तब तक निश्चित रूप से यह कठिनाई हमारे सामने आती ही रहेगी। जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, इस संबंध में मैं कह सकता हूं -

"कोई क़त्ल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होता।।

कोई आह भी भर लें तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम।।"

यह दूरी तो हमें कम करनी ही पड़ेगी और इसके लिए हम सबको कोशिश करनी पड़ेगी। हमारा यह लोकतंत्र इसलिए बना ही है। लोकतंत्र में जो बातें कही गई हैं, राजनैतिक न्याय की जो बात कही गई है, वह राजनैतिक न्याय तो इसी से उद्भूत होने वाला है। यहां बैठे हुए हम सब जो लोग हैं, हमारी चिंता यही होनी चाहिए कि धीरे-धीरे दंड विधान संहिता में हम उस प्रकार का सुधार करें, जिस प्रकार की हमको आवश्यकता है। ऐसा करने के लिए हमें कोई मना नहीं कर रहा है।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूं, विचार के लिए यह जो विषय लाया हुआ है, निश्चित रूप से इसके माध्यम से हम यह सोचना शुरू करेंगे कि इस क्षेत्र में हम कितने और कहां तक आगे पहुंचे हैं। जैसा अभी कहा गया कि मृत्यु दंड के स्थान पर आजीवन कारावास की सज़ा दे दीजिए, वह तो ठीक है, उसको आजीवन कारावास हो गया, लेकिन आजीवन कारावास होने से समाज में संदेश क्या गया? समाज में क्या सुधार हुआ? हम सब जानते हैं कि विनोबा जी का आंदोलन चलता

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

था, उसमें एक तो भूदान का आंदोलन था, दूसरा, जितने अपराधी या डकैत लोग थे, वे उनको समर्पण करवाने का काम भी करते थे। उन अपराधियों में से कुछ लोग अच्छे निकले और उनका सुधार हो गया, परन्तु जब विनोबा सरीखे व्यक्ति ने इस काम को करना शुरू किया, तो हमने देखा कि क्रूरता और अपराध करने वाले लोग भी सामान्य जन-जीवन में आ गए हैं। इस प्रकार से समाज को संस्कारित करने या सुधार लाने जो प्रवृत्ति है, इस काम को करने के लिए समाज में अच्छे लोगों का होना बहुत जरूरी है। ऐसे लोगों का समाज को संस्कारित करने के उपायों में लगना ज्यादा जरूरी है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह आदर्श स्थिति लाने में हमें भी कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी और भरोसा करता हूँ कि फिर से हम राष्ट्र में वही स्थिति लाएंगे, जिससे हम भारत की गौरव गरिमा को कायम रख सकें।

"हम कौन थे, क्या हो गये, और क्या होंगे अभी।

आओ विचारें आज मिलकर, ये समस्याएं सभी।।

यद्यपि हमें इतिहास अपना प्राप्त पूरा है नहीं।

हम कौन थे, इस ज्ञान को, फिर भी अधूरा ही कहें।।"

तो हमारा जो ज्ञान है, उस ज्ञान को व्यवहार में ला कर सार्थक करना होगा। जिस परिमाण में, समाज में आज यह स्थिति बनी हुई है, उसको देखते हुए अपराध के अनुसार ही उसकी दंडात्मक व्यवस्था लागू करना समीचीन होगा, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय अमर पटनायक जी। वैसे तो समय खत्म हो गया है, परन्तु आप तीन मिनट में अपनी बात रखें।

SHRI AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I would like to give some evidence about the situation in other countries. In China, the maximum penalty against corruption is death penalty. They do it by getting the accused before the firing squad. But, all of us know, that China continues to remain as one of the most corrupt countries in the world, according to the Transparency International index. Similarly, both the United States and Singapore are developed countries. The maximum penalty in both the countries is death penalty. For example, in Singapore, for an offence like carrying drugs, the penalty is death. They have awarded it to even American nationals. In the United States, it is a different form in which the injections are injected, but the penalty of death is still there. So, the debate on whether the deterrence due to a death penalty is there or not, still remains. Sir, about 140 countries in the world have abolished death penalty and about 40 countries are still continuing with it. The countries which have abolished death penalty are not necessarily developed countries. But, the countries which are continuing with it are developed and are still continuing with it. Sir, I gave the example

of China. They have a strong deterrence, but, corruption continues there. So, I would like to say that when the punishment is given, the event, the severity of the event, *i.e.*, the ingredients of severity should be tested and then a punishment should be given. The punishment could be retributive, the one of which I am talking about; the death penalty or it could be reformative, the one which is the modern thinking, and they are asking for abolition. Sir, as the hon. Supreme Court has said that "when the collective conscience of society is severely shaken", can we say that the person should be given a chance to reform? Would Nirbhaya's mother have been satisfied with a chance to the accused persons to reform? In Pakistan, for honour killings, they have a provision that it can be traded for money. Can we allow that? So, the situation is that for the concept of rarest of the rare cases, though the interpretation has been left to the courts, I think, is very nice way of having a system, which mixes both the retributive and the reformative part in the justice system. There are many arguments which have been made so far. One, as Professor Jha said, there could be errors of judgement. The other aspect was delay or the pendency, due to which, the person suffers and finally gets released. But nobody has questioned the morality, the severity of the crime involved. On that, I think, there is an agreement that if severity of the crime is very serious, there should be severest of punishment and that has been left for the courts to decide. So, I think, I will not support the Bill but go with the current system. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Hanumanthaiah. You have two minutes' time.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, we are used to speak for two, three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name has come just now and still you have been given the opportunity. Time is already over. Please speak.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Sir, one of the qualities of man is cruelty but we are different from animals. We are not animals. Sir, let me give you an example. If a lion is hungry, it will kill a beautiful deer; it will just leave it there and go in search of water. But if a man is hungry, he will never do that. He will never eat anything which is available. He will search for good food. That is the difference between a man and an animal. For becoming a human being, coming out of the animal attitude is the basic thing.

Sir, so many human beings, however hungry, will not do that. Sir, today, if we support the capital punishment, we have to see the justice which is provided in the

[Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah]

country. Do we provide pure justice? Is justice given to everybody equal? That is the basic question we have to ask. Sir, if a rich man kills somebody for fun or for fashion, what will he do? We have seen many cases. Hon. Members know about it. He will ask either his driver or his workman to accept it and go to the jail, and, he will not go to the jail. He will pay money for his family, he will take care of his family and he will ask him to be in the jail and he gets bail for him the next day. That is what is going on. Sir, let me tell you what will happen if such people have to be given capital punishment. Man is very sensitive. A man was in a jail. He was given the final punishment. While he was being taken to the place to be hanged, on the way, he just saw water flowing in front of him. He did not put his leg into that; he jumped over that. In two minutes, he was going to be hanged but he did not put his leg into the water. See, this is the quality of human being. In such a case, should we give capital punishment to human beings? I think, it should not be given.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Sir, I will finish in one minute. Sir, the 'cruelty' is determined by our economic background. Nobody wanted to become rowdy, nobody wanted to become a murderer. But, Sir, a man is forced to be so because of his economic background. His level of education makes him a murderer or a rowdy or a bad man in the society. If people are equal, educationally and economically, then, you can think of these kinds of things but when things are not so, I think, we cannot support the Bill. Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री, श्री किशन रेड्डी जी।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी): उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सांसद, प्रदीप टम्टा जी द्वारा जो विधेयक सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसके माध्यम से उन्होंने Indian Penal Code, 1860 तथा अन्य कानूनों से मृत्यु-दंड समाप्त करने की मांग की है। उन्होंने कहा है कि मृत्यु-दंड के imprisonment के स्थान पर आजीवन कारावास replace किया जाए। आज देश में विभिन्न न्यायालयों द्वारा IPC के Section 53 के अंतर्गत भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के punishment अपराधियों को दिए जाते हैं। मृत्यु-दंड भी उनमें से एक है। आजीवन कारावास में साधारण कारावास एवं जुर्माना भी सम्मिलित है। Besides, IPC, there are other laws like the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 and the Army Act, 1950. उनके अंतर्गत भी भारत के न्यायालयों द्वारा मृत्यु-दंड देने का प्रावधान है। माननीय सदस्य ने मात्र IPC से capital punishment समाप्त करने के संबंध में Private Members Bill move किया है। मृत्यु-दंड punishment is specifically recognised by the Constitution of India. मृत्यु-दंड का प्रावधान

हमारे संविधान में प्रदत्त है। विभिन्न न्यायालयों द्वारा भी संविधान के अंतर्गत मृत्यु-दंड की सजा दी जाती है। Criminal justice is included in Article 72 and Article 161. इन दो sections के अंतर्गत ही अपराधियों को न्यायालय द्वारा मृत्यु-दंड सुनाया जाता है। हर मामले में अलग-अलग प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत मृत्यु-दंड की व्यवस्था हमारे संविधान में है। Article 72 के अंतर्गत मृत्यु-दंड मिले व्यक्ति को महामहिम राष्ट्रपति द्वारा क्षमा करने का प्रावधान है। Article 161 के अंतर्गत महामहिम राज्यपाल भी किसी दंडित व्यक्ति को क्षमा करने का पूरा अधिकार भारत के संविधान में विशिष्ट रूप से स्वीकार किया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि किलने लोगों को मृत्यु-दंड अब तक दिया गया - 2012 में सिर्फ एक व्यक्ति, 2013 में एक व्यक्ति, 2014 में zero, 2015 में एक व्यक्ति और 2016 में zero. National Crime Records Bureau द्वारा जो रिकॉर्ड रखा जाता है, ये आंकड़े उसके अनुसार हैं। जिन लोगों को हेंग किया गया, मृत्यु-दंड दिया गया, उनकी संख्या 2012 में एक, 2013 में एक और 2015 में एक है। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति को 1981 से लेकर आज तक मृत्यु-दंड के against 135 mercy petitions प्राप्त हुईं, जिनमें से 34 को महामहिम राष्ट्रपति ने रद्द कर दिया, 99 cases लागू किए और उनमें से एक व्यक्ति का इस बीच जेल में देहांत हो गया। एक व्यक्ति की फाइल राष्ट्रपति महोदय के पास pending है। न्यायालयों द्वारा मृत्यु-दंड सुनाने के बाद लोग Trial Courts जाते हैं, Trial Court के बाद वे High Court जा सकते हैं। हाई कोर्ट भी अगर उनके मृत्यु-दंड को बरकरार रखे तो वे महामहिम राज्यपाल के पास जा सकते हैं। अगर राज्यपाल महोदय ने भी मृत्यु दंड सुनाया, तो वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट जा सकता है। अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी मृत्यु दंड सुनाया, तो वह महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के पास जा सकता है। हमारे संविधान में अपील के लिए इतने स्टेप्स दिए गए हैं, इतने चांसेज़ दिए गए हैं। अगर गलती से यह सजा दी गई, तो हम इसकी सुनवाई के लिए अलग-अलग जगहों पर जा सकते हैं, हाई कोर्ट जा सकते हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट जा सकते हैं, गवर्नर के पास जा सकते हैं, राष्ट्रपति के पास जा सकते हैं। मृत्यु दंड को क्षमा करने का अधिकार भी राज्यपाल को है, राष्ट्रपति को है। उनको विराम देने का अधिकार है, राहत प्रदान करने का अधिकार है, छूट देने का अधिकार है, स्थगित करने का अधिकार है, कम करने का अधिकार है, पूरा माफ करने का भी अधिकार है। हमारे महान लोगों ने बहुत सोच-विचार कर संविधान और आईपीसी में इस तरह के कानून का प्रावधान किया गया है। Death penalty can be awarded only in exceptional cases and unavoidable situations में ही मृत्यु दंड सुनाया जाता है, यह आप सब लोगों को मालूम है। अगर ट्रायल कोर्ट के द्वारा death penalty सुनायी जाती है, तो उसकी अपील हाई कोर्ट में की जा सकती है। ऐसे अलग-अलग चांसेज़ हैं, जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया। मृत्यु दंड पर अमल करने से पहले संबंधित व्यक्ति को न्याय व्यवस्था में अपील करने का भी प्रोविजन दिया गया है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय सांसद महोदय से विनती करना चाहता हूँ.... क्योंकि death sentence के बारे में देश में क्या चर्चा हो रही है? हमने दिल्ली में निर्भया कांड देखा। निर्भया कांड के बाद देश भर में आंदोलन हुआ, एक स्कूल भी ऐसा नहीं विद्यालय नहीं छूटा, एक विद्यालय भी ऐसा नहीं छूटा, एक वीमेन्स कॉलेज भी ऐसा नहीं छूटा, जिसने इसको लेकर सड़कों पर आंदोलन न किया हो। मैं Warangal प्रांत से आता हूँ, हमारे आदरणीय खान साहब भी बैठे हैं, Warangal में इसी महीने में 9 महीने की लड़की के साथ रेप करके उसकी हत्या

[श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी]

कर दी गई। इसको लेकर अभी Warangal में बहुत बड़ा आंदोलन चल रहा है। सभी girls and boys यूनिवर्सिटी से बाहर आकर सड़कों पर आंदोलन कर रहे हैं कि इसके दोषियों को death penalty दी जाए। अभी उसको arrest किया गया है और वह अभी जेल के अंदर है। आंदोलनरत लोगों की मांग है कि उसको सबके सामने death penalty दी जाए। इसको लेकर देश में बहुत बड़ा आंदोलन चल रहा है। यह अलग-अलग जगहों पर हो रहा है। अभी-अभी हाल ही में हम लोगों ने POCSO अमेंडमेंट बिल पारित किया है, उसमें भी मृत्यु दंड का प्रावधान किया गया है और आज हमारे सांसद जी मृत्यु दंड को हटाने संबंधी प्राइवेट बिल लेकर आए हैं। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह Concurrent List में भी है। केन्द्र सरकार खुद नहीं कर सकती है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी latest judgment में Bachan Singh's case में death penalty के बारे में कहा है कि the rarest of rare cases में death penalty रहनी चाहिए, ऐसा सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी बता चुका है, 2 जुलाई, 1983 में Machhi Singh's case में बताया गया है कि the rarest of rare case में क्या रहना चाहिए? उसमें इसके लिए एक five-point formula भी है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के द्वारा यह जजमेंट सुनाया गया था, उसमें यह है कि manner, motive, abhorrent nature, magnitude of crime and personality of the victim, इन पांच विषयों पर मृत्यु दंड देना चाहिए, ऐसा सुप्रीम कोर्ट के latest judgment में दिया गया है। Manner मतबल where murder is committed with extreme brutality like burning the victim alive or when the body is cut into pieces. अगर कोई इस तरह से हत्या करता है, तो उसको मृत्यु दंड दिया जाना चाहिए, ऐसा सुप्रीम कोर्ट के द्वारा आदेश दिया गया है। Motive; when the motive reveals total depravity and meanness, ऐसे केसेज़ में भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने मृत्यु दंड देने के लिए कहा है। Abhorrent social nature crime; when murder is socially burning or killing of a dalit. Abhorrent; ऐसे केसेज़ में भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने मृत्यु दंड देने के लिए कहा है। Magnitude of crime; when the crime is enormous, multiple murders, ऐसे केसेज़ के लिए भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपनी लेटेस्ट जजमेंट में दिया है। Personality of victim; when the victim is an innocent child, a helpless man or a respected public figure and political murder. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इन पाँच विषयों में मृत्यु दंड के लिए दिया है। It is a five point formula. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने rarest of rare केसेज़ में death penalty punishment देने के लिए कहा है।

उपसभापति जी, इस विषय पर चर्चा कहाँ से शुरू हुई? लॉ कमीशन ने अगस्त 2015 में अपनी 262 रिपोर्ट में कहा है, death penalty be abolished for all crimes other than terrorism-related offences and waging war. इस विषय पर सरकार को कमीशन ने चिट्ठी लिखी है। यह Concurrent List का विषय है। Concurrent List में रहने के कारण, जिस चिट्ठी में लॉ कमीशन ने केंद्र सरकार को अपना opinion दिया, उसके बाद हमने 13 अक्टूबर, 2015 को सभी स्टेट्स को चिट्ठी लिखी। उनका opinion मांगा है कि हमें ऐसा लॉ कमीशन ने दिया है, इस पर आपका opinion क्या है, because this is a Concurrent List. स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दो-तीन बार चिट्ठी लिखने के बाद, रिमाइंडर्स भेजने के बाद 14 स्टेट्स और five Union Terroteris ने अपने सुझाव दिए हैं। उनमें से 90 परसेंट ने सुझाव दिया है कि death penalty रहनी चाहिए,

पनिशमेंट रहनी चाहिए, यह मृत्यु दंड रहना चाहिए। एक स्टेट को छोड़कर सभी स्टेट्स ने केंद्र सरकार को इसके पक्ष में चिट्ठी लिखी है। कुछ स्टेट्स ने सुझाव भी दिया कि time-bound programme होना चाहिए। ऐसी देश भर में आज माँग चल रही है। सभी women's organizations और एनजीओज़ भी इस विषय पर आंदोलन कर रहे हैं कि टाइम बहुत लग रहा है। इसमें इतने स्टेप्स हैं, ट्रायल कोर्ट, हाई कोर्ट, गवर्नर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति, इसके कारण बहुत साल लग रहे हैं। यह जल्दी होना चाहिए, ऐसी बहुत बड़ी डिमांड women's organizations, student organizations द्वारा हो रही है। खास कर जो बच्चों पर अत्याचार होते हैं, जो लड़कियों पर अत्याचार होते हैं, बालिकाओं पर अत्याचार होते हैं, इस विषय पर कठिन से कठिन कानून होना चाहिए। फ्रेमवर्क के अंदर तुरंत पनिशमेंट मिलनी चाहिए। ऐसा एक बड़ा आंदोलन देश भर में चल रहा है। ऐसे समय में इस विषय पर सरकार निर्णय नहीं ले सकती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कानून का भय जरूर रहना चाहिए, क्योंकि पनिशमेंट बहुत कम लोगों को मिली है, यह मैं बता चुका हूँ, इसलिए कानून का भय रहना चाहिए। हमारी जिम्मेदारी बनती है, सरकार की जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि लोगों के साथ कोई अत्याचार न हो, कोई हत्या न हो, कोई अपराध न बढ़े। यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी भी है और सरकार की भी जिम्मेदारी है। मौत की सज़ा सुनाने के बाद जो प्रावधान हैं, उसके लिए किए जाने वाले उपायों पर सबको सोचना चाहिए। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा भी चर्चा में आया कि कुछ गरीब लोगों के पास कोर्ट केसेज़ के लिए पैसे नहीं हैं। आज भारत सरकार ने जो लोग पैसे नहीं लगा सकते हैं, उन्हें सरकार की तरफ से सब जगह legal aid दी है, चाहे सुप्रीम कोर्ट हो, हाई कोर्ट हो। सरकार भी legal aid दे रही है, एनजीओज़ भी दे रहे हैं। उनकी तरफ से aid लेकर सेशन कोर्ट में भी जा सकते हैं, हाई कोर्ट में भी जा सकते हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी जा सकते हैं और राष्ट्रपति का दरवाजा भी खटखटा सकते हैं। यह डेमोक्रेसी भारत के अंदर है, यह सिस्टम भारत के अंदर है। यह डेमोक्रेसी भारत के अंदर है, यह सिस्टम भारत के अंदर है। भारत ने यह कभी नहीं सोचा कि ऐसे लोगों की हत्या करनी है। हम पत्थर की पूजा करते हैं, हम झाड़ की पूजा करते हैं, हम पानी की पूजा करते हैं, ऐसी संस्कृति भारत की है। इसलिए अगर कोई बच्चों या लड़कियों के ऊपर अत्याचार करता है, बलात्कार करता है, हत्या करता है या ऐसा काम जो कानून के अंदर क्राइम है, वह करता है अथवा जो भारत के खिलाफ काम करता है, उसको कभी माफ नहीं किया जा सकता है। मोहम्मद अजमल कसाब की भी डेथ पेनल्टी हुई और उसको फाँसी दी गई। अफजल गुरु, जिसने इसी संसद के ऊपर हमला कराया था, उसको भी फाँसी दी गई। हम लोग जो यहाँ बैठते हैं, उसने हमारे ऊपर हमला करने का प्रयास किया था, उससे हमें बचाने के लिए हमारे नौ लोग इसी संसद के गेट के बाहर शहीद हो गए, उन्होंने हमारे लिए अपनी जान दे दी। क्या उनका कोई Fundamental Right नहीं था? उनके जो बच्चे और परिवार हैं, क्या उनका कोई Fundamental Right नहीं है? जो देश के लिए लड़ते हैं, देश के लिए शहीद होते हैं, देश के लिए बलिदान देते हैं, क्या उनके लिए Fundamental Right नहीं होने चाहिए? ऐसे व्यक्ति के प्रति हमें कोई उदारता नहीं रखनी चाहिए।

जैसा मैंने अभी बताया कि एक नौ महीने की लड़की के ऊपर अत्याचार किया गया। आप सोचिए कि उसके माँ-बाप पर क्या बीतती होगी? जिस माँ ने नौ महीने अपने पेट में रखकर जिस

[श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी]

बेटी को जन्म दिया हो और उस बेटी की हत्या उसकी आँखों के सामने हो जाए, तो उस माँ पर क्या गुजरती होगी? क्या उस माँ को Fundamental Rights लेने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है? इसलिए मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी उसके लिए यह समय नहीं है। मैं आपकी बात से सहमत हूँ, सरकार भी आपकी बात से सहमत है और जब समय आएगा, तब हम इस पर जरूर सोचेंगे। इस विषय पर सबको सोचना चाहिए। इस पर देश में एक broad consensus होना चाहिए। कोई सरकार या समाज अपने देश में अत्याचार होने देना और फिर दोषियों को फाँसी की सज़ा देना नहीं चाहता। यह सभी चाहते हैं कि ऐसा समाज होना चाहिए, जिसमें अत्याचार होना नहीं चाहिए और किसी को फाँसी भी नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। यह सरकार भी चाहती है और समाज भी चाहता है और हम आने वाले दिनों में ऐसा समाज निर्मित करने का प्रयास करेंगे। यह सबकी इच्छा होती है कि ऐसा समाज होना चाहिए, इसलिए इसके लिए एक consensus होना चाहिए।

अभी सदन में माननीय सदस्यों ने मृत्यु-दंड को हटाने के संबंध में अपने जो भाव व्यक्त किए हैं, उन भावों की मैं respect करता हूँ। मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप एक बार सोचिए। कोई भी सरकार या समाज यह नहीं चाहता है कि सबको मृत्यु-दंड मिले। हमारे देश में जितना मृत्यु-दंड मिला है, उसकी संख्या बहुत कम है। जिनको यह दंड मिला भी है, उनको अलग-अलग समय पर अपना पक्ष रखने का मौका दिया गया है। इसलिए मैं सरकार की तरफ से आदरणीय प्रदीप जी से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जो करना है, वह हम सब मिलकर करेंगे। जब समय आएगा, तब सरकार भी इस पर विचार करेगी। इस सदन में इस विषय पर जितने महानुभावों ने अपने भाव व्यक्त किए हैं, उनके भावों को respect देते हुए मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब समय आएगा तब मृत्यु-दंड समाप्त करने के विषय पर सरकार भी सोचेगी। The Government is seized of the matter and it has already examined the same. The Government can take a view on the Report after reaching the broad consensus on the matter. इस पर सभी स्टेट्स से विचार आने चाहिए, क्योंकि यह विषय Concurrent List में है। समाज को भी इस विषय पर हमारे पक्ष में होना चाहिए। स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे क्या सोच रहे हैं, उनका मनोभाव क्या है, उसमें भी थोड़ा change होना चाहिए, इसलिए इस पर consensus होना चाहिए। The Government is seized of the matter and already examining this issue. The Home Ministry can take a view on the report after reaching a broad consensus on this matter.

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार किसी को भी मृत्यु-दंड देने के पक्ष में नहीं है, मगर जो heinous crime होते हैं, इस विषय पर जरूर सोचा जाना चाहिए। अभी इसी सत्र में दो दिन पहले POCSO में और अमेंडमेंट किया गया, क्योंकि देश भर से सरकार के पास डिमांड आई थी। आप लोगों को मालूम है कि "निर्भया कांड" के समय में देश में कितना बड़ा आंदोलन हुआ था। उसमें हज़ारों-लाखों लोग रोड पर निकलकर आए थे। एक महीने तक कोई स्कूल व कॉलेज नहीं चले, कोई विश्वविद्यालय नहीं चला, सारे NGOs रोड पर उतर आए, सारे women organizations रोड पर उतर आए, उस व्यक्ति को

मृत्यु दण्ड देने के लिए, इसलिए अभी यह समय नहीं है और मैं आदरणीय प्रदीप जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि यह प्रस्ताव वापस लें। हम सभी मिलकर इसके पक्ष में हैं, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, धन्यवाद। अब मूवर श्री प्रदीप टम्टा जी बोलेंगे।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। यह निजी बिल है, Private Members' Bill है, इसलिए मैं सभी सदस्यों का, जिन्होंने पक्ष में बोला या विपक्ष में बोला, दोनों ही ओर के सदस्यों का आभारी हूँ, क्योंकि पार्टी का सवाल नहीं था। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का भी आभारी हूँ, लेकिन सदन में जो बहस हुई, जो माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा, उसमें मैं अपनी थोड़ी सी बात ज़रूर कहना चाहूँगा। मैं जानता था और मैं जानता हूँ कि जिस तरह का माहौल इस समय देश में है, इस बात को कहना भी अपने आप में बहुत कठिन है। मैं जब आ रहा था तो मेरे ही परिवार के एक सदस्य ने कहा कि ऐसे समय में तुम इस बिल को लाए हो, मैंने कहा कि समय नहीं, बल्कि न्याय का सवाल है। मैं नहीं लाया हूँ। मैं देश के सर्वोच्च सदन के सामने... सड़कों पर क्या हो रहा है, उस पर मैं नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। निर्भया कांड के बारे में आपने ज़रूर कहा है। मेरा मकसद कहीं नहीं है कि अपराध और दण्ड...आप अपराध करेंगे तो दण्ड भी मिलेगा, लेकिन जो मृत्युदण्ड है, मृत्यु ऐसी चीज़ है, जिसे दिए जाने के बाद, अगर आपसे गलती हो गई थी... जैसा माननीय यादव जी ने कहा कि आप फिर उस पर कुछ नहीं कर सकते। मैंने अभी अपनी बात में कहा कि अंकुश मारुति शिंदे के मामले में ट्रायल कोर्ट ने 9 लोगों को मृत्युदण्ड की सज़ा दी, हाई कोर्ट ने 3 लोगों के लिए मृत्युदण्ड जारी रखा और 3 को आजीवन कारावास की सज़ा कर दी, फिर मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने सारे 6 लोगों को मृत्युदण्ड दे दिया। वर्ष 2003 का मामला था, फिर वर्ष 2016 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट की रिव्यू बेंच ने कहा कि ये सारे लोग निर्दोष थे, इनको कोई भी सज़ा नहीं दी, सबको छोड़ दिया और यह भी कहा कि जो दोषी थे, वे घूम रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ़ जांच होनी चाहिए। ये सारी चीज़ें हैं। लॉ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट...सिर्फ़ लॉ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट नहीं थी, इस देश के अंदर माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने ही लॉ कमीशन को संदर्भित किया था कि वक्त आ गया है कि आज मृत्युदण्ड के मामले में विचार किया जाना चाहिए कि क्या मृत्युदण्ड दिया जाना चाहिए, क्या यह उचित है या उचित नहीं है? वर्ष 2015 के एक मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट की एक बेंच ने निर्णय देकर लॉ कमीशन को इस मामले को संदर्भित किया और उसी लॉ कमीशन ने उस संदर्भ को लेते हुए अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को दी। लॉ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का मैं थोड़ा सा last point पढ़ रहा हूँ। लॉ कमीशन ने कहा है... माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम सारे राज्यों से भी सहमति ले रहे हैं, क्योंकि दोनों मामले हैं, मैं सहमत भी हूँ। लॉ कमीशन ने कहा कि terrorism, war against nation, के मामले को छोड़कर सारे मामलों में मृत्युदण्ड, capital punishment को वापस ले लिया जाए। यह अंतिम संस्तुति की है, लेकिन उससे पहले उन्होंने कहा, जो महत्वपूर्ण है और इसीलिए मैं इस बिल को लाया था। "Although there is no valid penological justification for treating terrorism differently from other crimes." उसी आधार पर उन्होंने कहा "...no valid penological justification for treating terrorism differently from other crimes, concern is often raised that abolition of death penalty for terror-related offences and waging war will affect

[श्री प्रदीप टम्टा]

national security." लेकिन अंत में उन्होंने कहा कि... मैं क्या सोचता हूँ कि देश को किस ओर जाना चाहिए, "Further, the Commission sincerely hopes that the movement towards absolute abolition will be swift and irreversible." अंत में कहा है कि हमको और देश को उस ओर बढ़ना चाहिए, जहां कहीं पर भी इस तरह की चीज़ें न आएँ। आज दुनिया उधर की ओर जा रही है। दुनिया के अधिकांश लोग लोकतांत्रिक देशों में भी जा रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं अभी एक चीज़ इसलिए कह रहा था और माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी कहा कुछ दिनों में, कुछ सालों में, कुछ ही लोगों को सज़ा दी गई। जो ट्रायल कोर्ट्स हैं, उसमें वर्ष 2018 में 162 लोगों को मृत्युदंड की सज़ा दी गई और आप भी जानते हैं कि ट्रायल कोर्ट्स से आगे आते मामला जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट पिटिशन में मर्सि तक भी जाता है, 15 से लेकर 20, 25 साल तक चले जाते हैं। उस दौरान एक व्यक्ति मृत्युदंड के डर में ही रहता है। क्या स्थिति है? हम यह नहीं कह रहे हैं कि दंड को समाप्त कर दीजिए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी दो-तीन मामलों में life imprisonment, आजीवन कारावास के बारे में कहा है, जैसे आजीवन कारावास को 14 साल का मान लिया जाता है कि आदमी 14 साल बाद छूट जाएगा- जैसे पॉक्सो ऐक्ट कल ही यहां आया। सरकार ने भी उसमें 20 साल, 25 साल और फुल लाइफ टर्म सज़ा का प्रावधान किया। जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी उस ओर बढ़ रही है कि आजीवन कारावास का मतलब यह नहीं है कि 14 साल के अंदर ही आपको छोड़ दिया जाएगा, आपने जिदंगी भर क्राइम किया है, आपने अपराध किया है, उसकी सज़ा आपको मिलेगी। आपको आजीवन जेल के अंदर रहना पड़ेगा और फुल टर्म की सज़ा होगी। क्या देश उस ओर नहीं बढ़ सकता है?

महोदय, अधिकांश मामलों में जो सज़ा हो रही है, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से भी यह कहना है कि हम दंड पर ज्यादा ध्यान दे रहे हैं। अपराध, क्राइम और punishment में हम punishment पर बहुत ध्यान दे रहे हैं कि सख्त से सख्त सज़ा दी जाए, लेकिन जो अपराध है, जो क्राइम है, उसकी जो पहली स्टेज है, उसमें Investigation ठीक से हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, पुलिस रिफॉर्म में लॉ कमीशन ने जो रिकमंडेशंस की हैं, उन सारी चीज़ों को हम छोड़ दें, लेकिन जो पीड़ित हैं, विक्टिम्स हैं, उनको adequate रूप से compensation मिल रहा है या नहीं मिल रहा है, जो साक्षी हैं, जो witness हैं, उनको प्रोटेक्शन मिल रहा है या नहीं मिल रहा है। जब ठीक से investigation होगा, तभी वह मुकम्मल दंड तक जाएगा। उन मामलों में भी हमें और सरकार को सोचना चाहिए। जब सदन के अंदर अपराधों के संदर्भ में चर्चा होती है कि हर मामले में 10, 20, 30 परसेंट से ज्यादा सज़ा नहीं हो रही है, चाहे गंभीर अपराध में हो या सामान्य अपराध में हो।

मान्यवर, मैं अधिकांश मामलों में देख रहा था, दिल्ली की नेशनल लॉ यूनिवर्सिटी ने जब 381 लोगों का अध्ययन किया, जिन्हें 45-20 साल में क्राइम करने पर मृत्युदंड की सज़ा हुई है, इस सारे ताने-बाने का उन्होंने सोशल प्रोफाइल किया, तो पाया कि उसमें अधिकांश गरीबी झेलने वाले लोग हैं, सारे poor families से हैं। उसमें अधिकांश लोग अशिक्षित हैं, कम पढ़े-लिखे हैं और सोशली सबसे ज्यादा SC/S/Minorities और OBC परिवारों के हैं। जो हमारे ही समाज का

ताना-बाना है, इसलिए सरकार को इसमें जरूर सोचना चाहिए। लॉ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है। आज सारे मामलों में आगे नहीं जा सकते हैं, तो एक मामले में - जो लॉ कमीशन ने पहली रिपोर्ट दी है कि डेथ पैनल्टी को टेररिज्म, वॉर अग्रेस्ट नेशन के अलावा अन्य मामलों में समाप्त किया जाए - चाहे आई.पी.सी हो या अन्य मामले हों, मेरा लक्ष्य यह था कि इस समय यह उच्च सदन इस बारे में चर्चा जरूर करे और एक वातावरण बनाए। हर बात में एक बात आती है, हर ऐक्ट में आ रहा है, हर अपराध में आ रहा है कि फांसी पर लटका दो। जिस निर्भया कांड की हम चर्चा करें, देश में लाखों लोग जब सड़कों पर थे, उस समय आप इमोशनल हो सकते हैं, लेकिन उस समय भारत सरकार ने जस्टिस वर्मा जी के नेतृत्व में एक *three members* की कमेटी बनाई, उसमें भी रेप के मामले में मृत्युदंड का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया था। यह मामला है, जब सड़क पर लाखों लोग आ रहे हैं, लाखों लोगों के उबाल के बावजूद भी जब जस्टिस वर्मा के नेतृत्व में जो कमीशन बैठा है, जो देश में गया, सबसे बातचीत की, उसने भी कहा कि आगे फुल टर्म *life imprisonment* होना चाहिए, वह आजीवन जेल में सड़े, जैसा प्रो. वर्मा जी ने भी कहा है। मैं फिर अपनी इस बात को रखते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि यह देश आगे की ओर जाए, इस देश में सदियों से, कभी-कभी तो जिसने अपराध न भी किया हो, उसे भी सजा मिल जाती थी। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि शम्भूक ऋषि ने कौन सा अपराध किया था, केवल ज्ञान के लिए तपस्या ही तो की थी, लेकिन इस देश की धरती पर उन्हें भी फांसी की सजा मिल गयी। मैं उसी पीढ़ी का, उन्हीं का एक वंशज हूं। महोदय, आज के इस दौर में, जब पूरी दुनिया में *capital punishment* के खिलाफ एक भाव चल रहा है, तो मैं इस सदन के सभी लोगों से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि हमें अपराध पर, उसके *investigation* पर, *police reforms* पर - जिनके बारे में *Law Commission* ने खुद कहा है - ध्यान देना चाहिए कि किस तरह से अपराधी को जल्दी सज़ा मिले और जो *victim* है, उसे ठीक से *compensation* मिले - उस पर हमें ज्यादा जोर देना चाहिए न कि दंड पर कि नहीं साहब, लटका दो, और फिर समाज अपनी जिम्मेदारी से मुक्त हो जाए।

महोदय, मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए, जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा भी है कि हम देश के सभी राज्यों से इस संबंध में सहमति ले रहे हैं, आशा करता हूं कि हम एक दिन जरूर उस ओर जाएंगे, इसलिए मैं अपना प्रस्ताव वापस लेता हूं, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing the Bill or should I put the motion to vote?

SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Has Shri Pradeep Tamta the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill?

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2014. Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda to move a motion for consideration of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2014

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I am an idealist. I am in this House because I was born in a family of freedom fighters. My late uncle, Shri M. V. Krishnappa was the hero of the Quit India Movement; my late father, Shri M. V. Venkatappa was jailed at the age of 15 in the Mysore cell of *Satyagraha*, and I grew up listening to their stories of sacrifice, of taking on the establishment. They were just two soldiers in a larger movement, many of whom did not see the light of independence. And this democracy that we have built today, this audacious experiment that India has embarked upon, is a result of those sacrifices of freedom fighters across the length and breadth of the country. Those freedom fighters were idealists too and one of their idealistic goals was that democracy and participation in electoral representation should be available to every single citizen of this country. With that idealistic aim in mind, they had come up with limits as to how much could be spent on an election. That limit, the very purpose behind that limit, was that every common person, every single citizen of India should be able to contest an election and contest successfully. Sir, that was then. A lot has changed since then, and I am also a realist, and that is why I want to bring the attention of the House to this provision in the Representation of the People's Act which focuses on limits to election expenditure.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair*]

Sir, our learned Law Minister is also here. He is also an idealist. He took part in the Jayaprakash Narayan Movement and was jailed in the 1970s and then he had the good fortune to continue to be elected, like me, to the Rajya Sabha, and therefore, not to actually confront the realities of election politics.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): I am now in the Lok Sabha.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: My congratulations to you. I am coming to that. This time, the Law Minister has had a chance to actually enter the electoral fray, and

I am sure, that idealism has been tempered with the realities of what India's electoral processes actually entail and what they entail is an enormous amount of expenditure and enormous amount of engagement with various kinds of vested interests. This was diagnosed in 1985 by late Shri Rajiv Gandhi in his Centenary Address to the Congress Party. He vehemently argued that we must break the nexus between political parties and vested interests.

But, if you look at the headlines of the last few days —even from my own State of Karnataka —what do you see? What you see is a very unholy nexus of money, muscle, stick and carrot, use and misuse of institutions and God knows what all is going on and what we have done to that electoral democracy that so many people sacrificed to build.

Sir, how do we fix this? The very first step is to recognize where the problem lies. I argue that the problem lies in idealistic clauses which have had counter-productive effects. If you want an analogy, I would give you the one about prohibition. Across the world, even in India, in some States, we still have prohibition. Our Law Minister represents one such State right now and the hon. Prime Minister is from another. But, prohibition everywhere has had the impact of having a backlash. Essentially, you find that underground activities multiply, mafias develop, bootleggers thrive and criminal activity flourishes. Why? It is because an idealistic law is turning out to be counterproductive in actual reality.

Sir, I place before this august House my argument that the electoral spending limits that we have put in an idealistic manner are similar in the sense that they have counterproductive impacts on our larger democracy. What are these counterproductive impacts and how do they work? Sir, think about what happens. To conduct an election, you need resources. To be a politician, you need resources. We cannot live with love and fresh air to stay alive, we need resources. Just to be a player and to have political actors competing in the system, they need resources. Political parties need resources to sustain, to thrive, to compete and to fight elections. That is the kind of huge amount of money that we have never been able to come face to face with or recognize. This polity will be clean if we find ways to raise funds for politicians, political parties and elections to be conducted in a clean and transparent manner.

Sir, look at what happens in the context of electoral spending limits. Electoral spending limits have been increased overtime. During the UPA years, it was increased to ₹ 70 lakhs for a large Lok Sabha Constituency. But, I submit, across the country,

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

there are innumerable constituencies where that spending limit is absolutely violated. In fact, what tends to happen is that expenditure is driven underground. When expenditure is driven underground, who are the players who can actually benefit from this kind of a contest? It is those with black-money, those with networks to go out and spend that black-money in a manner that can influence voters. So, this has set in motion the vicious cycle across the length and breadth of the country. Today, I have heard stories —let me be diplomatic —where the only criterion or the first criterion is taken up whether somebody can fight an election or somebody should be a candidate or not is how deep their pockets are, how fat their wallet is and the bigger the robe the likely of the chance of getting a ticket. In many circumstances this is what happens. That is not the polity, that is not the democracy that our founders wanted to create. So, it is up to us. Starting today, let us set in motion the changes that will overturn this terrible equilibrium that we found ourselves in, and we can do it if we put our minds together. So, what do I suggest? The general response would, normally, be, let us have practical and more realistic election spending limits, because nobody wants to give up this notion that there should be a limit. And, if you listen to civil society arguments, etc., there is a constant demand to tighten the limits on electoral expenditure by candidates. There is another big loophole. There is no limit on what a political party can spend. So, perhaps, there may be rationale for trying to do something to curb how much a political party could spend. But, the same counter-argument that I am making in this context that nothing is ever followed and it is only followed in its breach.

There are two other aspects on which you must pay attention to. The first one is what the former Prime Minister, Shri Vajpayee said. He said, "Every politician, Member of Parliament, begins his career with a lie, because of false election accounts that they submit." Why do you want to have law which forces every MP to file a false statement? This is the kind of behaviour that we want to inculcate in this country. That is number one. Late Gopinath Munde, once said —there is a TV recording of this; he said this openly —that in his first election campaign he spent eight thousand or nine thousand rupees that came from his political party. And, he said openly that in the last elections, prior to the one he last contested and before he passed away, he ended up spending rupees eight crores. He further said that even if the Election Commission was there to listen to him, he did not care because that was the truth. So, that is just an example of the actual reality. People are spending so much. But, we are not recognizing that. So, if you have any kind of limit, my point is that it will be violated. Why don't you let the spending come out openly? Let people see who is spending how much and

which campaign is more momentous and more glorious than the other. When I was a much, much younger man, elections were festivals of democracy. Today, except for the big rallies, the most normal expenditure is not even visible because people are spending that money trying to give that in the hands of voters. And, that is the worst corruption that you can see in this country where voters are being bribed for their votes. So, open it up. Let sunlight be the best disinfective because there is another counter to this. And, that counter is a fact that even if some person spends ten times more than you, all that you need to spend to the comparative is a certain threshold. An amount of rupees seventy lakh to reach twenty-one lakh voters is very, very little. You are also a Minister for Posts and Telecommunications; you cannot even send a postcard to each and every voter and also honour the spending limit on elections. So, get rid of this limit and let sunlight be the best disinfective. And, then, I would not stop there. I would go much further. I would actually want to show you a few numbers that tell you how sad this situation, in our democracy, has become. The first number is 60,000 crores. There is an organization, called, the Centre for Media Studies. They recently issued a report —based on their own methodology —that ₹ 60,000 crores were spent by all political parties during the last Lok Sabha elections. That is their report. And, out of that 45 per cent were allegedly spent by the ruling party. Anyway, this is a huge number. If you put all the MPLAD Funds and MLALAD Funds, across the country together, you will not reach this kind of number. Who raised that? How is that spent? What is the outcome? Who owes what to whom? And, what kind of corruption does this engender; what kind of corruption does it trigger? People have to make back that money; people have to reward those who had contributed to them. That is the question that we need to answer because of all this. If you cannot spend more than rupees seventy lakhs, someone who wants to contest an election and spend the threshold that is comparative, cannot legally raise more than rupees seventy lakhs either because if they do and spend that, you will disqualify them for having violated that expenditure limit. So, honesty is not rewarded in the current system. Therefore, you get rid of this limit, let one specify one how much one can do. And, that is one of the key arguments that I want to point out. You are not even allowing legitimate fund raising because there is a cap that comes in the way and you cripple the clean politicians, you reward the tainted, and you victimise the saint.

Let's go further. Look at another number. It is 3,456 crores. This is the amount of cash, gold and drugs, seized during the 2019 elections. Now, do you think it represents the sum total of cash, drugs and gold distributed during the elections? This represents just the tip of the iceberg. It is just a small fraction of how much is actually involved

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

in this larger process. And, therefore, there is a problem and that problem stems from not making things transparent.

The third number, which I want to give you, is 5,851 crores. This is the amount of Electoral Bonds that were raised, ninety-five per cent of which went to the ruling party, and mostly in the form of large purchases. So, there, you have opacity, you have lack of transparency, you have no idea who contributed for what reason, and what he will get back in return. This is not the way to go about cleaning our polity or assuring the ideals of our founding fathers. When this all happens, you are left with the fourth number, which is, 233 MPs in the Seventeenth Lok Sabha face criminal charges, that is, nearly half of all MPs, and 29 per cent of them face serious criminal charges including rape, murder, attempt to murder and so on. Right! So, how has that happened? Is that what we wanted our democracy to evolve into—that more and more criminals find it easier to get in here? That is the real issue. How do we change this? I also suggest that alongwith going out there and getting rid of election expenditure limits, we should also make it possible to introduce cleaner funding into the larger political process. How do you do this? I would suggest that we set up a national election fund. We are the third largest economy in the world in purchasing power parity terms. We are not a poor nation. It does not not cost us very much to go out there and invest in cleansing of the system, because that cleansing will make all of us feel better, will make the people of India know that they have elected people through a clean process. This will ensure that they earn respect and legitimacy that will give us more respect and more impact in everything that we say and do. So, national election fund has two components in my proposal, and this is a continuation of the argument that I am making here. The first half of this amount should be set aside and given to political parties based on their previous historical election performance. So, that would benefit the ruling party which has swept so spectacularly. It would ensure that this money is actually allocated to the district or constituency level office of that party, and that amount is used for legitimate election expenditure, political activity between one election and another. When you do this, you ensure that the social worker, the women activists, the person without deep pockets, the idealists can also go out there and have the resources to conduct events, conduct rallies, get their voice heard and to even contest elections based on that part of resource that has been given from this national election fund. If you say, we are already spending so much, why the Government should spend more, why the public and the taxpayers should support this. There is a very simple

argument. Cleaner polity is like national defence; it is a public good; it is good for everybody. But, we don't have a tradition in this country of voluntarily contributing for these larger causes but just like a public good, like, national defence is paid for through taxes, because we know, in our wisdom, that the people want a strong national defence. People don't voluntarily pay taxes or make contributions; therefore, you take it from them, national exchequer. So, the same story here. We need a cleaner polity. It is worth taking some portion. I won't even call it State funding, I would call it public funding, because it means it is the people's money that is going there to clean up the system. The second half should be not for historical purposes but for the encouragement of newer parties and even candidates. So, this part should be kept as a matching fund to match the resources raised by candidates, by parties through small contributions with, if you want, the Aadhaar number or the PAN number or something attached so that you know clearly who contributed how much. Now, when you do this, this is reminiscent of people having a stake in you, in your ideals, in your campaign, in your party. It reminds me of Mahatma Gandhi's chaur-anna membership of the Congress Party, which created a whole national movement and people felt that with this contribution, they were part of the whole process as well. So, this is something that we can work out. This matching fund will be available to candidates, parties, etc., but it should be as a matching for small contributions from large number of people, and that also can be worked out. The Election Commission, the Government, the bureaucracy all have the wisdom and the capacity to work out the modalities of how to take this forward. So, once you have done all this, which builds on that fundamental premise of getting rid of hypocritical laws, getting rid of election expenditure limit, then, we would have started the process of cleaning the system, we would have started the process of bringing in transparency, sunlight as a disinfectant to the problems and the diseases that bedevil our polity today. And therefore, I urge the Law Minister to go ahead and ensure that this is actually accepted and that this change is brought about, this Representation of the People's Act is amended and that at the end of this process, we will be proud to say that we are the largest flourishing democracy in the world, not the largest hypocrisy in the world. Thank you very much, Sir.

The question was proposed.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): विधेयक प्रस्तुत हुआ, अब चर्चा प्रारंभ की जाती है, डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, विपक्ष के एक बहुत ही प्रज्ञावान सदस्य, जो भारतीय प्रबंधन विज्ञान संस्थान में प्राध्यापक भी थे या शायद आज भी हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा: थे।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे : प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा जी एक प्रस्ताव लाए हैं और प्रस्ताव का स्वरूप एक दृष्टि से जनतांत्रिक सुधार का है। वैसे जनतांत्रिक सुधारों के बारे में उनकी भावना से कोई असहमत नहीं होगा, मगर उन्होंने जो सुधार प्रस्तुत किया है कि चुनाव के खर्चे पर जो नियंत्रण है, उसको हटाया जाए और चुनाव का सारा खर्चा विनियंत्रित किया जाए, मैं मानता हूँ कि इसका स्वरूप एक दृष्टि से जो बीमारी है, दवा उससे भी बहुत भयंकर वाले तरीके की है। यह जरूर एक बीमारी है, यह एक समस्या है, यह एक चुनौती है, but I am sorry to say that the proposal that you are mooted, Sir, is a kind of abject surrender to the forces of money power. और इसलिए मैं मानता हूँ कि this is not a reform. In a way, it is a deform or rather consolidation of the deform that is already there in our system very unfortunately. मैं जानता हूँ कि इसके पीछे की यह मानसिकता है नहीं, मगर भारत जैसे विश्व के सबसे विशाल जनतंत्र की ओर देखने वाले विश्व समुदाय की आज जो स्थिति है, जो विश्व समुदाय है, वह निश्चित रूप में यह मानेगा कि यह एक तरीके से give it up की मानसिकता है। हमारे लिए इस चुनौती का सामना करना संभव नहीं हो पा रहा है, इसलिए चलो शरणागत हो जाओ। मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारा देश और हमारा जनतंत्र इस तरह की शरणागत की भूमिका को कतई स्वीकार नहीं करेगा, इसलिए यद्यपि उनका उद्देश्य कोई आक्षेपजनक नहीं है, फिर भी उन्होंने जो सुधार प्रस्तुत किया है, जो प्रस्ताव दिया है, मैं उसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, पैसा कितना खर्च होता है, चुनाव में जीतकर कौन आता है, किस पद्धति से आता है, विषय केवल इतना मात्र नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि अगर इस विषय की तह तक जाना है, तो हम सभी, जो भी राजनीति में हैं और आज इस सदन में आए हैं, आत्मपरीक्षण करें कि हम राजनीति में क्यों हैं? हमें इस सवाल का भी जवाब कहीं न कहीं अपना आत्म परीक्षण करते हुए ढूँढ़ना पड़ेगा। क्या हम वरिष्ठ सदन में या कनिष्ठ सदन में केवल चुनकर आने के एकमात्र उद्देश्य से राजनीति में आए हैं? क्या हमारे जनतंत्र को हमने चुनावतंत्र में परिवर्तित किया है। Has the democracy in practice become 'electionocracy'? क्या केवल चुनाव के कारण ही जनतंत्र जीवित रहता है? इसलिए मैं मानता हूँ कि जो एक robust sense of purpose, स्वाधीनता के तुरंत पश्चात इस देश की राजनीति में था भी, लेकिन मानव्यर, वह देखते ही देखते इस चुनाव तंत्र के चंगुल में इस पद्धति से फंस गया कि यह जो sense of purpose है, यह जो एक उद्देश्यपूर्णता थी राजनीति की, वह धीरे-धीरे इतनी निरस्त हो गई कि हमें पता तक नहीं चला और शायद आज हमें ही आईने के सामने खड़े होकर पूछना पड़ता है कि exactly why are we in politics? एक प्रश्न, जिसका उत्तर ढूँढ़ना चाहिए ही ऐसे उत्तर ढूँढ़ने लायक सवालों में से यह एक सवाल है। मैं केवल इस चर्चा के लिए यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ, बल्कि कुल मिलाकर

एक sense of purpose के बारे में आज जो स्थिति है, मैं मानता हूँ कि उसको नज़रअंदाज़ करते हुए हमें इस चर्चा को आगे नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं यह किसी दलगत भाव से नहीं कह रहा हूँ, विपक्ष के लोग उस पर आपत्ति न करें, मगर राजनीतिक दल और चुनाव प्रणाली, कुछ मात्रा में ये मेरे अध्ययन के भी विषय हैं। इस अध्ययन को करते-करते मैं कांग्रेस के भी अनेक नेताओं से मिला था। उनमें हमारे महाराष्ट्र के एक बहुत बड़े सर्वोदयी गाँधीवादी नेता, जो न्यायमूर्ति भी थे, बहुत मान्यवर व्यक्ति जस्टिस धर्माधिकारी, सबके मन में उनके प्रति आदर ही होगा, मेरे मन में भी है। मैंने उनका भी interview किया कि कांग्रेस पार्टी की स्थिति, गति कैसे बदलती गई। इसके बारे में मैं अपने अन्दर एक insight, एक अंतर्दृष्टि का निर्माण करना चाहता था, एक आकलन बनाना चाहता था। उन्होंने कांग्रेस पार्टी के इतिहास के बारे में भी मुझे बताया कि गाँधी जी के जमाने में क्या था, बाद में क्या था, इसके बारे में भी टिप्पणी की। वे एक सर्वोदयी नेता था, गाँधीवादी विचारों से जुड़े हुए थे, कांग्रेस में भी थे। उन्होंने 60 के दशक में कांग्रेस में एक couplet एक दो लाइनों की कविता, जो बहुत मशहूर हुई थी, वह मुझसे साझा की। यह कविता एक दृष्टि से उस जमाने की उस पार्टी की मानसिकता को दर्शाती है कि कैंडर, जो पार्टी का कार्यकर्ता वर्ग होता है, वह किस पद्धति से सोचता था। यह जो पीड़ा है या यह जो समस्या है, यह केवल एक दल तक सीमित है, मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता। यह एक contagious disease होती है, तो हो सकता है कि अन्य दलों में भी ये प्रवृत्तियाँ बनी होंगी। मगर विषय है उद्देश्यहीनता। उस संदर्भ में टिप्पणी करते हुए जस्टिस धर्माधिकारी ने मुझसे कहा कि 60 के दशक में हमारे दल में एक काव्य पंक्ति बड़ी मशहूर हुई थी, वह इस प्रकार थी कि "चुने तो मिनिस्टर, गिरे तो गवर्नर, नहीं तो वाइस-चांसलर और कुछ नहीं, तो सर्वोदय है ही"। अब यह जो मानसिकता बनी कि केवल कुछ पाने के लिए राजनीति करना, मैं मानता हूँ कि इस पाने के लिए राजनीति, कुछ material benefits के लिए राजनीति, इसने हमारे चुनाव तंत्र को बहुत विकृत कर दिया है। ये विकृतियाँ इस पद्धति से हमारे चुनाव तंत्र पर हावी हुई कि उद्देश्यहीनता के कारण चुन कर आने वाले व्यक्ति भी देश और समाज के बारे में कम और अपने निजी political career के बारे में ज्यादा सोचने लगे। यह देखते-देखते होता गया। जैसा मैंने कहा कि मैं दलगत भाव से नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, कुल मिलाकर मैं राजनीतिक परिदृश्य की चर्चा कर रहा हूँ। ऐसी स्थिति में यह हुआ कि जो एक विचारधारा का सहारा था, वह नहीं रहा। अगर हम उद्देश्यों के आधार पर सामाजिक-राजनीतिक जीवन में काम करते हैं, तो मन में असुरक्षा का भाव नहीं होता है, क्योंकि हम हारें या जीतें, जो भी हो, विचारधारा से हमारी जो प्रतिबद्धता होती है, वह हमें एक मानसिक संबल देती रहती है। मगर जब विचारधारा अदृश्य हो जाती है, उद्देश्यहीनता छा जाती है, तो लोग अन्दर ही अन्दर खुद को असुरक्षित पाते हैं। मेरा तर्क सही है कि इसी असुरक्षा के कारण लोगों को अपने ही दल के किसी दूसरे नेता के ऊपर यकीन नहीं होता है, फिर वे अपने ही घराने के किसी नेता को आगे बढ़ाने की कवायद में जुट जाते हैं। इसके कारण घरानाशाही आती है। इसलिए मैं पुनः एक बार कहूँगा कि यह जो मूल उद्देश्यहीनता है, यह उस बीमारी की जड़ है। हमें चाहिए कि हम राजनीतिक दलों के अन्दर एक उद्देश्यपूर्णता को स्थापित करें, विचारधारा को स्थापित करें, संगठन की शक्ति को स्थापित करें, तब जाकर मैं मानता हूँ कि जो बाकी समस्याएँ हैं, शायद उनका समाधान संभव हो पाएगा।

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे]

मान्यवर, मैं मानता हूँ कि इस पद्धति से चुनाव के खर्च पर विनियंत्रण की भूमिका एक दृष्टि से एक elitist approach है कि चलो, खुले दिमाग से स्वीकार करो कि यह हमसे नहीं हो पाएगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि इतना भी निराश और हताश होने का कोई कारण नहीं है। हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए। अगर हम इस देश के चुनाव तंत्र का इतिहास देखेंगे, तो इस देश में भी हम लगातार कुछ न कुछ सुधार करते गए। कुछ दिन पहले यहाँ पर चुनाव सुधारों पर चर्चा हुई थी, तब मैंने माननीय अटल जी चुनाव प्रक्रिया में राज्य सभा के चुनाव में जो सुधार लाए, उसकी चर्चा की थी, जनतांत्रिक सुधारों के बारे में मंत्रिमंडल में मंत्रियों की संख्या पर वे जो निर्बंध लाए, उसकी भी चर्चा की थी। उसी दरम्यान श्री टी.एन. शेषन इस देश के चुनाव आयुक्त बने, तो उन्होंने प्रक्रिया में सुधार के कई कदम उठाए, जिनके लिए देश उनके प्रति कृतज्ञ रहेगा। ऐसा नहीं कि हम status quoists रहे हैं। हम लगातार कुछ न कुछ सुधार करते गए हैं और यही करना चाहिए। हम जितने सुधार ला पाने की राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति रखेंगे, ताकतवर इच्छाशक्ति रखेंगे, मैं मानता हूँ कि हम चुनाव सुधारों की ओर निश्चित रूप से आगे बढ़ पाएंगे। आज ऐसे भी उदाहरण हैं, बात सही है, जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि लोग जो खर्च होता है, उसको छुपाने की कवायद में पड़ते हैं, मगर ऐसे भी लोग हैं, हमारे महाराष्ट्र के एक सांसद का उदाहरण मुझे पता है, जिन्होंने लोगों के पास जाकर यह कहा कि मैं गरीब समाज से आता हूँ, मुझे केवल वोट से काम नहीं चलेगा, मुझे नोट भी दीजिए। और लोगों ने उनको पहले नोट दिए, बाद में वोट दिए। लाखों की तादाद में वोट मिलने के कारण, वे चुनाव में जीतकर आ गए। इसलिए ऐसा नहीं है कि यह काम कोई कर नहीं सकता है, लेकिन इसके लिए हममें एक इच्छा शक्ति होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए हमें समाज के अंदर जाना चाहिए और हमारे जो चयनकर्ता हैं, मतदाता हैं, उनके साथ एक जीवन्त संबंध रखना चाहिए। हमारे बीच कई लोग ऐसे हैं, जो बहुत गरीब पृष्ठभूमि से आते हैं। आज भी ऐसे लोग मौजूद हैं। हमारे श्री हुकुमदेव नारायण यादव जी एक ऐसे ही व्यक्ति हैं। हालांकि अब वे लोक सभा के सदस्य नहीं हैं, मगर वे बहुत ही सामान्य पृष्ठभूमि से आए हैं और बहुत संघर्ष करते-करते आगे बढ़े हैं। मेरे मन में एक प्रश्न है कि अगर एक बार हमने यह नियंत्रण समाप्त कर दिया, तो फिर जो लोग ऐसी अकिंचन पृष्ठभूमि से आते हैं, समाज के मध्यम वर्ग या गरीब वर्ग से आते हैं, उनके लिए तो चुनाव लड़ने का सपना भी देखना संभव नहीं हो पाएगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों के विरोध में जाने वाली इस भूमिका को हमें कतई स्वीकार नहीं चाहिए।

मान्यवर, मुझे इसका पता है कि हमारे चुनाव तंत्र में इतने सारे सुधारों के बावजूद भी कई सारी नीतियां और परम्पराएं चलती चली आ रही हैं। मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूँ, इसलिए महाराष्ट्र के दो उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। महाराष्ट्र में, विशेष रूप से जिस चुनाव में धांधली होती है अथवा गैर-प्रकार के कार्य होते हैं या कुछ न कुछ लालच-लुभाव दिया जाता है, वह मुख्य रूप से Municipal Corporation के चुनाव के स्तर पर होता है। हमारे यहां नासिक शहर में एक बार चुनाव हुआ, मैं किसी राजनैतिक दल का नाम नहीं लेना चाहूंगा, मगर एक व्यक्ति ने वह चुनाव लड़ा। वहां पर इस चुनाव में तो यह पद्धति बनी है कि कुछ न कुछ बांटा जाता है, क्योंकि Municipal Corporation के चुनाव के लिए चुनाव क्षेत्र भी छोटा होता है। किसी ने कुछ बांटा,

किसी ने कुछ बांटा और उस व्यक्ति ने कहा कि मैं महिलाओं को प्रेशर कुकर बांटूंगा, तो उसने प्रेशर कुकर बांटे। उसके बाद उसने कहा कि प्रेशर कुकर तो दूंगा, लेकिन मैं उसका ढक्कन, चुनकर आने के बाद दूंगा। उस कुकर का तब तक कोई उपयोग ही नहीं है। इस तरह लोग अपने-अपने दिमाग लड़ाते रहते हैं, तरकीबें लड़ाते रहते हैं। इसे लोगों की कल्पनाशक्ति कहें या creativity कहें, मगर यह होता है, यह हम सब जानते हैं। लेकिन हमें नियंत्रण की चर्चा करनी चाहिए, सामने जाकर यह नहीं कह देना चाहिए कि we have given up. हमें निडरता से इस चुनौती का सामना करना चाहिए। जब लोगों को ये लगने लगता है कि जो चुनकर आने वाले हैं, वे भ्रष्टाचार करेंगे ही करेंगे, तब लोग भी भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति अगंभीर हो जाते हैं या सहज हो जाते हैं और उसको स्वीकार कर लेते हैं। एक बार पुनः मैं Municipal Corporation के चुनावों का उदाहरण दूंगा। अध्ययन के दौरान मुझे यह जानकारी मिली, उसी के आधार पर मैं यह बात बता रहा हूँ। हमारे यहां पुणे में, शोलापुर में, Municipal Corporation के चुनावों में कुछ Housing Societies ने अप्रत्यक्ष और अनौपचारिक पद्धति से एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया कि जो हमारी Housing Society की compound wall को ठीक कर देगा, उस उम्मीदवार को हम Housing Society के पूरे 73 वोट दे देंगे। वे इस काम को formally नहीं कर सकते थे, लेकिन उन्होंने informally यह बता दिया। सोसाइटी में रहने वाले लोग कोई अनपढ़ और गरीब समाज के लोग नहीं थे, उनमें कई वकील थे और कई डॉक्टर थे। उन्होंने कहा कि हमें पता है कि यह सही नहीं है, लेकिन बहती गंगा में हम भी थोड़ा सा हाथ धो लें। ये भी तो आगे जाकर करप्शन करने वाले हैं, तो अगर हमने ऐसा किया, तो क्या खराब किया? मैं मानता हूँ कि समाज की भी एक पराभूत मानसिकता होती है, एक defeatist mentality होती है।

महोदय, मैं मानता हूँ, इस तरीके का प्रस्ताव लाना कि हम खर्चे को विनियंत्रित करें, यह इसी भूमिका को आगे बढ़ाने वाला होगा और जनतंत्र के हित में कतई नहीं होगा। कई लोग, लोगों के बीच में जाकर, विभिन्न पद्धतियों से लोक-लुभावन वायदे भी करते हैं। हमने देखा, यह जो बात अभी आ रही है कि इसका विनियंत्रण किया जाए, यह तो एकदम से material populism होगा, resource का होगा। आज तक हमारे देश में identity populism चलता था या अन्य-अन्य populism चलते थे, मगर इस तरीके का populism कि खर्चे पर कोई नियंत्रण ही नहीं हो, बेतहाशा खर्चा करो, जिस पद्धति से चाहे वोटों की खरीद-फ़रोख्त करो, उनके सम्मुख लोक-लुभावन बातें रखो, चीज़ों का वितरण करो, मैं मानता हूँ कि हम इस पद्धति से आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं।

मान्यवर, हमारे चुनाव तंत्र में, हमने जो 'first-past-the-post' का voting system स्वीकार किया है, यह सिस्टम ब्रिटेन में था। हमारे संविधानकर्ताओं ने जब संविधान बनाया, उससे पहले भी देश में चुनाव हुआ करते थे, तो एक प्रकार से उन लोगों को उसी पद्धति की आदत थी, उसका परिचय था, तो सोचा गया कि इसी पद्धति को स्वीकार करें। अब इस पद्धति की विशेषता क्या है? इस पद्धति की विशेषता यह है, कई बार यह देखा गया है कि जो चुनकर आता है, वह इस कवायद में लग जाता है कि सामने वाले उसके जो भी विरोधी मतदाता हैं, उनके वोटों का कितना विभाजन हो पाए। And the more you divide, the more you are likely to get

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे]

elected. अब यह जो डिवीज़न की पद्धति आयी... आज मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ा अभिमान है, बड़ा गर्व है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के इस समय जो कैंडिडेट्स चुन कर आये हैं, उनमें से लगभग 224 कैंडिडेट्स 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक वोट पाकर, जीत कर आये हैं। In a way, we have defeated the first-past-the-post system in the electoral practices here. तो हमने यह करके दिखाया है और हम अभी भी मानते हैं कि 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक वोट पा कर...(व्यवधान)... 56 प्रतिशत। यहाँ पर माननीया मंत्री बैठी हैं। वे कह रही हैं कि मैंने तो 56 परसेंट वोट पाये। तो जितना अधिक आप पायेंगे... यह संगठन के आधार पर करना चाहिए, विघटन के आधार पर नहीं। यह fragmentation के आधार पर नहीं हो सकता। पैसा क्यों लगता है? जिनको समाज को तोड़ना है, उनको ये प्रलोभन देने पड़ते हैं और उसके कारण वह प्रलोभन के आधार पर समाज में विघटन बनाते हुए, अपनी जो भूमिका है, वह बताते हुए, समाज में अपनी विजय की जो यात्रा है, उसको तगड़ा करना चाहते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह जो स्थिति है, इसके बारे में आकलन बनाना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, मैं संक्षेप में केवल इतना ही कहूँगा कि अन्यान्य कई उपाय हो सकते हैं। हमारे यहाँ चुनाव के लिए मैदान लगते हैं, हॉल्स लगते हैं, सभागार लगते हैं। क्या इनको हम शेयर नहीं कर सकते? सरकार तय करे कि शहर के अन्दर का यह जो एक मैदान है, उसको हम राजनीतिक दलों में बाँटेंगे। दूरदर्शन और सरकारी चैनल्स हमें समय देते हैं। क्या हम एक मानसिकता यह नहीं बना सकते कि जितने सारे निजी चैनल्स हैं, वे भी राजनीतिक दलों को और उम्मीदवारों को एक समय बाँट कर दें, जिसके कारण एक गम्भीरतापूर्ण चर्चा हो पाये कि चुनाव के अन्दर विषय क्या है। चर्चा होगी तो प्रबोधन होगा, प्रबोधन होगा तो उसके आधार पर एक enlightened opinion बनेगा और एक informed voter हमारे चुनाव के इस तंत्र में सहभागी होगा। यह हम कर सकते हैं। आज सोशल मीडिया के कारण ट्विटर है, फेसबुक है। इनका भी हम थोड़ा creative उपयोग कर सकते हैं, जिसके कारण खर्चे पर कुछ न कुछ indirect control आने की संभावना बढ़ पायेगी। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह भी किया जा सकता है।

इसलिए मान्यवर, मुझे यह लगता है कि इस पद्धति से यह कहना कि अभी हम नियंत्रण नहीं ला सकते, तो विनियंत्रण कर दो, जितना मर्जी खर्चा करो, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि यह गणतंत्र को अमीरतंत्र बनायेगा और जनतंत्र को धनतंत्र बनायेगा। यह जनतंत्र है, इस जनतंत्र की पवित्रता को बरकरार रखने के लिए इस तरीके के प्रस्ताव को हमें कतई स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिए और कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि हमने जो तंत्र स्वीकृत किया है, उसकी बार-बार समीक्षा करते हुए, उसमें छोटे-छोटे सुधार लायें, मगर यह एक ऐसा सुधार है, जो मूलतः एक उधार की ओर बढ़ने वाला है, जो गलत रास्ते पर बढ़ने वाला है, उस पर जाने को हम कतई न सोचें।

मान्यवर, ऐसा कहते हैं कि क्या सम्भव है, क्या असम्भव है, इसके बारे में हमें असमंजस होता है। एक मराठी संत कवि ने कहा है कि:

"तुझे आहे तुजपाशी, परि तू जागा चुकलासी।"

जो आपके पास है, वह तो आप ही के पास है, मगर कहाँ रखा, यह आप भूल गये हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह जो प्रस्ताव आपने लाया है, आपके इरादे अच्छे हैं, मगर यह उसका रास्ता नहीं है, यह बड़ी विनम्रतापूर्वक मैं कहना चाहूँगा। जब मैं सम्भव और असम्भव की चर्चा कर रहा हूँ, तो भी मुझे लगता है कि हमारे अपने अन्दर की जो शक्ति है, उसका हमें एहसास होना चाहिए। कहते हैं कि:

"परिवर्तन जो सम्भव, सामर्थ्य देवो करणे।"

एक कवि ने भगवान से यह प्रार्थना की है कि जो परिवर्तन सम्भव है, वह करने के लिए मुझे सामर्थ्य दे।

"परिवर्तन जो सम्भव, सामर्थ्य देवो करणे।

जो बदलना असम्भव, क्षमता मिले वह सहने।"

क्योंकि वह मैं तो बदल ही नहीं सकता, तो मुझे वह सहन करने की क्षमता दे। मगर:

"सम्भव है क्या मुझे और क्या है मुझे असम्भव,
सामर्थ्य दे, हे ईश्वर, मुझको स्वयं समझने।"

Thank you.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजीव जी का प्रस्ताव है, उस पर मैंने विनय सहस्रबुद्धे जी को सुना और उससे पहले राजीव जी को सुना। मैं एक छोटे से वाक्य से अपनी बात शुरू करूँगा।

मैं सदन में पिछले वर्ष आया। बचपन से यह तमन्ना थी कि मैं एक बार सदन पहुँचूँ, लोक सभा या राज्य सभा। तो मैंने अपने एक विधायक से ट्रेन में चलते वक्त चुनाव के बारे में पूछा- कैसे, क्या? सर, उसने जो परिस्थिति का विश्लेषण किया, मेरे रोंगटे खड़े हो गये। मैं विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ता हूँ। उसने कहा कि अगर तीन से कम गाड़ियाँ लेकर चलोगे, तो लोग कहेंगे कि भाई, यह बड़ा हल्का उम्मीदवार है, यह कहाँ चुनाव लड़ेगा? मैं आपकी बात से सहमत हूँ लेकिन सच यह है कि आज आपने 545 में से सिर्फ एक सांसद का उदाहरण दिया जो नोटों के साथ लोगों के समर्थन से जीतकर आया। क्या 545 में से कोई दूसरा उदाहरण भी है? संभव है कि एक-दो और हों। मैं बिहार की जिस जगह से आता हूँ, वहां से एक माननीय सदस्य इस सदन में आए थे। उससे पहले वे ट्रेन में भी नहीं चढ़े, जब दिल्ली आए। क्या आप कोई दूसरा उदाहरण दे सकते हैं? लालू जी ने भगवतिया देवी को इस सदन में भेजा लेकिन अब वैसे उदाहरण गौण होते जा रहे हैं। पोलिटिकल पार्टी कोई भी हो, हमारी राजनैतिक प्रणाली आज पूंजी की गिरफ्त में है। *The big capital is deciding the direction where we are moving.* यह स्वीकारोक्ति आपको बुरी लगेगी, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि जैसा अल्लामा इकबाल ने कहा था - 'जम्हूरियत वह तर्ज हकूमत है, जिसमें बंदे तोले नहीं जाते, गिने जाते हैं।' अगर आज इकबाल पृथ्वी पर आए तो मैं कहूँगा कि अब तोल के गिने जाते हैं। तोलने का पूरा इंतजाम है। राजीव जी जिस

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

और इशारा कर रहे थे, एक बात मैं साफ तौर पर मानता हूँ कि आज इलेक्शन बहुत महंगा और मुश्किल हो गया है। वह दौर था, जब ABCP, AISE, SFI, NSUI, AISA जैसी संस्थाओं के जरिए लड़के और लड़कियां तैयार होते थे और चुनकर भी आ जाते थे। आज वे परिस्थितियां नहीं हैं। जब तक किसी बड़ी पार्टी का आपके ऊपर वरदहस्त न हो, जो पूंजी के नियंत्रण में है या जिसके नियंत्रण में पूंजी है, आप नहीं आ सकते। टिकट देते समय पार्टियां भी अक्सर पूछती हैं कि क्या लड़ पाओगे? उसमें फिजिकल माइट की बात नहीं होती है, बात होती है कि क्या तुम्हारी औकात है, पैसे-वैसे हैं? इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि हमें आईने के सामने यह जरूर तय करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, मैं एक मिनट और लूंगा। Article 324 makes EC the custodian of free and fair election. लेकिन सवाल है कि इलेक्शन फ्री कैसे होगा? जब आप जिन्दगी में किसी भी चीज को चुनते हैं तो आपके पास चॉइस होती है। आप कहेंगे कि यह वाली लूंगा - freedom to choose and freedom to be. Our election is no more free —essentially speaking, freedom in the highest sense —and it is not fair. जहां पूंजी का इतना बड़ा गेम हो, मैं अभी कह रहा हूँ, 5 वर्ष और सदन में हूँ, अगर कह दिया जाए कि क्या चुनाव लड़ोगे - तो मैं विनय सहस्रबुद्धे जी की तरह पूछूंगा। अपने लोगों से जाकर कहूंगा कि वोट भी दो और कम से कम 70 लाख रुपए भी दो। हममें से कोई आईने के सामने खड़ा होकर नहीं कह सकता कि 70 लाख रुपए में मैंने चुनाव लड़ा - जीता या हारा, वह अलग बात है। गाड़ियों के डीजल का ही हिसाब-किताब लगा लीजिए तो सारी कहानी स्पष्ट हो जाती है।

तीसरी चीज जो मैं इस संदर्भ में कहना चाहूंगा, जैसे छोटी-छोटी चीजें हैं, अगर आप देखें और compare करें तो कई दलों के नेताओं के जो मंच बनते हैं, करोड़ों रुपए में बनते हैं। कई दलों के लोग बेंच और तख्त जोड़कर खड़े होते हैं। मैं एक दिन केरल में जा रहा था। वहां मैंने बड़ा interesting नज़ारा देखा। लाल प्लास्टिक की चेयर पर नेता खड़ा होकर भाषण दे रहा था और वहां सिर्फ 5 लोग थे, मगर उसके भाषण में कोई कमी नहीं आई। ऐसे भी मंच मैंने देखे हैं, जिन पर करोड़ों रुपए खर्च किए गए। क्या यह संभव है कि सार्वजनिक मंचों का निर्माण हो? हर दल का नेता, चाहे छोटा हो या बड़ा, उसी मंच पर जाकर बोले। यह तय होना चाहिए। वाहनों पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। उसके भी लोगों ने तरीके निकाल लिए हैं और अब dummy candidate खड़े कर दिए जाते हैं। सबको पता होता है कि यह डमी कैंडिडेट है। अंत में कहना चाहूंगा कि 1952 में जब देश में पहला चुनाव हो रहा था, उस दौर में परिस्थितियां अलग तरह की थीं, कई तरह की मुश्किलें थीं, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने उस समय कहा था कि 'मैं नैतिकता से लड़ते हुए हार जाना पसंद करूंगा, बनिस्बत अनैतिकता के सहारे जीतने के।' हमें वही जज़्बा वापस लाना है। अब वह कैसे आएगा विनय जी, मैं नहीं जानता। दलों के अंदर भी जिस तरह की contradictions हैं, मुझे नहीं दिखता, लेकिन एक व्यक्ति के रूप में, एक सांसद के रूप में, मैं चाहूंगा कि मेरी संसद में पूंजी के इशारे पर नाचने वाले लोग न आएँ। मेरी संसद में वे

लोग आएँ, जो जनसरोकार की बात करें, चाहे किसी भी दल से हों। अंततः इस पूँजी के खेल ने आवाम को भी परेशान कर दिया है और अब आवाम सोचती है,

"हमको पता नहीं था, अब हमें पता चला
इस मुल्क में हमारी हुकूमत नहीं रही"

शुक्रिया सर, जय हिन्द सर!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): The next speaker is Shri Rakesh Sinha, not present. The next speaker is Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla.

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, बहस की अच्छी शुरुआत हुई है और बहस की शुरुआत करने के लिए मैं प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौड़ा जी को ही बधाई देता हूँ। बहस होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि कोई भी परिवर्तन जब होता है, तो 2-4 या 40 लोगों के बीच बातचीत करने के बाद ही संभव होता है और यह तो संसद है, उच्च सदन है। इस नाते यहाँ की बहस जो होगी, मुझे लगता है कि उसकी खुशबू बाहर भी जाएगी और उस खुशबू से कोई न कोई अच्छी चीज़ निकलकर ही आएगी। पहले उन्होंने यह कहा कि हम एक स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानी परिवार के हैं। यह देश फख्र करता था क्रांतिकारियों पर, यह देश फख्र करता था स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानियों पर, जिनके लिए परिवार तो क्या, अपना स्वयं का जीवन भी अपने लिए नहीं था, बल्कि देश के लिए था, देश को आज़ाद कराने के लिए था। स्वयं का जीवन भी... जब देश स्वतंत्र हुआ, तब न जाने कितने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानियों से लोगों ने कहा कि चुनाव में आओ, तो उन्होंने कहा कि स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई मैंने इस नाते नहीं लड़ी थी कि मैं चुनाव लड़ूँ, बल्कि इस नाते लड़ी थी कि देश आज़ाद हो जाए और आज मुझे इसी बात की खुशी है कि हमारा देश आज़ाद है।

श्रीमन् आज जो विषय उठा, वह यह उठा कि इससे भ्रष्टाचार फैला है, अनैतिकता आई है। अगर राजनैतिक इतिहास को देखा जाए, तो यह सच है कि पहले के जो लोग थे, हमारे यहाँ एक गणेश पाण्डेय जी थे, वे एमएलए थे, तब हम छोटे-छोटे बच्चे थे। वे साइकिल से यात्रा करते थे और साइकिल की यात्रा करते हुए शेरवानी पहनते थे, जिसमें बड़ी-बड़ी pockets थीं। वे उन दोनों में मूंगफली भरकर रखते थे। जहाँ भी जाते थे, जिस गाँव में रोकते थे, हम लोग बाबा आए, बाबा आए कहते थे और वे मूंगफली निकालकर देते थे। वे आते थे, घूमते थे, चुनाव होता था और चुनाव जीतकर पुनः विधान सभा में पहुँच जाते थे। उस समय यह कोई नहीं पूछता था कि क्या काम किया, कितना काम किया?

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

उस समय सिर्फ इतनी ही बातें थी कि भाई, बाबा आए हैं, इन्हें चुनाव जिताना है, क्योंकि उन्होंने जो इतिहास में काम किया था, स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में जो काम किया था, उसकी थाती उनके पास थी, उनकी ईमानदारी उनके पास थी, संहिता उनके पास थी, साधारण प्रक्रिया के अंतर्गत चलने वाले का काम उनके पास था। बदलाव आए और बदलाव आने के बाद जिस पर आज विशेष तौर पर बहस हुई, पहले यह नहीं हुआ। यह बड़ी अच्छी तरह से चल रहा था। कितना खर्च किया जाए, इस पर भी कोई बात नहीं थी, आज 70 लाख की बात है।

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

मान्यवर, देश के जो पहले तीन चुनाव हुए थे, उन तीनों चुनावों के सरकारी खर्च 10-10 लाख रुपये के थे। पूरे देश के जो चुनाव हुए थे, उनमें जो पहला, दूसरा और तीसरा संसदीय चुनाव हुआ, उसमें 10 लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ था। आज 70 लाख रुपये का खर्च एक चुनाव क्षेत्र का है, जबकि तब पूरे देश के सरकारी खर्च का आँकड़ा 10 लाख रुपये था। वह आँकड़ा आगे बढ़ा और वर्ष 1984-85 में बढ़कर 100 करोड़ रुपये हो गया। ऐसा क्यों हुआ? वह इस नाते हुआ कि इस देश में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन हुआ। इस देश के न्यायालय ने भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप में इस देश के एक प्रधान मंत्री को, उन्हीं के चुनाव को अवैध घोषित कर दिया था। इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के जस्टिस सिन्हा ने यह कहा कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, जो इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री हैं, वह गलत तरीके से अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र में चुनाव जीती हैं, इस नाते वह प्रधान मंत्री के पद पर रहने के लायक नहीं हैं। जब न्यायालय ने यह कह दिया था, तो इस देश में एक परिवर्तन आया था। तब यह बहस छिड़ी थी कि भ्रष्टाचार क्या होता है? तब विद्यार्थी जागे थे, नौजवान जागे थे, राजनैतिक दल जागे थे। मुझे ध्यान है, कल मैं कह रहा था कि हम लोग इमरजेंसी के दौर से गुजरे हैं। गुजरात के लोगों को इस बात की जानकारी होगी कि गुजरात के स्कूलों के छात्रावासों में पनपे हुए भ्रष्टाचार के आधार पर वहाँ लड़ाई लड़ी गई थी और उस लड़ाई में लोकनायक जय प्रकाश नारायण को बुलाया गया था, जिसमें उन्होंने शिरकत भी की थी। उसी के बाद उन्होंने इधर आकर एक नारा दिया था कि "सिंहासन खाली करो कि जनता आती है।" तब देश में जगह-जगह सभाएँ हुई थीं। जय प्रकाश नारायण जी कभी भी किसी सदन के सदस्य नहीं रहे। जैसे पूज्य महात्मा गाँधी जी किसी सदन का सदस्य न रहते हुए भी राष्ट्रपिता के रूप में जाने जाते हैं, उसी तरह जय प्रकाश नारायण भी किसी सदन का सदस्य न रहते हुए भी आज इस बात के लिए जाने जाते हैं कि उन्होंने इस देश में व्यवस्था की एक लड़ाई लड़ी थी, व्यवस्था कायम करने के लिए लड़ाई लड़ी थी।

मान्यवर, आज यहाँ चर्चा हुई कि भ्रष्टाचार न हो। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी "जनसंघ" की ओर से जौनपुर से चुनाव लड़े थे। उनसे रात में लोगों ने यह चर्चा की कि पंडित जी, कल हमें उस गाँव में चलना है और अगर आप भी वहाँ हमारे साथ रहेंगे, तो आप चुनाव जीत जाएँगे। उन्होंने उनकी बात को सहर्ष स्वीकार कर लिया। सवेरे जब वे लोग उनको अपने साथ ले जाने के लिए आए, तो उन लोगों ने उनसे कहा कि पंडित जी, यह बड़ा अच्छा हुआ कि आप हमारे साथ चल रहे हैं। अब हम लोग डंके की चोट पर इस बात को कह सकते हैं कि हम चुनाव जीतेंगे। उन्होंने पूछ कि अभी तक तो आप लोग निराश थे, अब ऐसी क्या बात हो गई? वे कहने लगे कि वह गाँव ब्राह्मणों का एक बहुत बड़ा गाँव है और उसी से पूरे क्षेत्र में संदेश जाता है। अब हमको संसदीय चुनाव में कोई हरा ही नहीं सकता है, अब एमपी हमारा हो गया। इस बात पर दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी के बढ़ते हुए कदम रुक गए। लोगों ने पूछा- पंडित जी, क्या हो गया? उन्होंने कहा- देखो, यह हो सकता है कि वहाँ जाने से शायद मैं चुनाव जीत जाऊँ, जैसा आप लोग कह रहे हैं। लेकिन जिस प्रकार से आप लोग बात कर रहे हैं, उससे दीनदयाल तो चुनाव जीत जाएगा, लेकिन "जनसंघ" मर जाएगा।

हम "जनसंघ" को मारने के लिए नहीं आए हैं। दीनदयाल मर जाए, लेकिन "जनसंघ" को नहीं मरना चाहिए, यह उदाहरण उन्होंने दिया था। इस देश में इस प्रकार के लोग थे और इसी नाते कहा गया- "कहाँ गए वे लोग?" "कहाँ गए वे लोग" की जो बात कही जाती है, वह इसी आधार पर कही जाती है कि इन लोगों ने वर्जनाओं को त्यागा नहीं था, बल्कि वे लोग वर्जनाओं के साथ-साथ चले थे। हम सभी जानते हैं कि राजनारायण जी को लोकबंधु का नाम दिया गया था। वही लोकबंधु राजनारायण जी, जिन्होंने रायबरेली से मिसेज गाँधी के विरोध में चुनाव लड़ा था। उन्होंने जब writ फाइल की और उस पर फैसला आया, तो उसके बाद इस देश में यह चर्चा होने लगी कि यह भ्रष्टाचार क्या होता है? तब तक इसकी चर्चा नहीं होती थी कि चुनावी भ्रष्टाचार क्या है? आज इसकी चर्चा होती है। आज इसकी चर्चा होने के बाद जब स्थिति यह आती है, तो अभी ग्यारहवें इलेक्शन में 500 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च हो गया था। हम केवल शासकीय खर्च की बात बता रहे हैं। प्रत्येक उम्मीदवार के खर्च की बात हम नहीं कर रहे हैं। निश्चित रूप से प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौड़ा जी ने जो विषय उठाया है, वह सब के विचार का विषय है। यह नहीं है कि किसी के विचार का विषय नहीं है। यह सरकारों के विचार का विषय है, चुनाव आयोग के भी विचार का विषय है, लेकिन खर्च बढ़ता है। मुझे ध्यान है कि मैं पहली बार 1989 में उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए चुनाव लड़ा था। हमारे दल ने मुझे टिकट दिया और मैंने चुनाव लड़ा। मैं नाम नहीं लूँगा कि वह व्यक्ति कौन था, जिनके खिलाफ चुनाव लड़ा था। लोग यह कहते थे कि शिव प्रताप जी चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं, तो कहीं जमानत न ज़ब्त हो जाए।

मान्यवर, मेरी जमानत ज़ब्त नहीं हुई, लोगों ने मुझे प्यार दिया, स्नेह दिया और कुल मिलाकर मेरा खर्च, जो मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से बता रहा हूँ, लगभग 70,000 हजार रुपये का खर्च हुआ था, जो मेरे भाई साहब ने दिया था और उन रुपयों से मैंने चुनाव लड़ा था। मेरी जमानत ज़ब्त नहीं हुई। मैं चुनाव जीत गया और जिनके लिए कहा गया था कि ये जमानत ज़ब्त करा देंगे, तो जनता ने उनकी ही जमानत ज़ब्त करा दी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय शुक्ल जी, पार्टी के पास ग्यारह मिनट का समय है और आपके अलावा तीन वक्ता और हैं, आप इसका ध्यान रखें।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: मान्यवर, आप जब कहेंगे, तब रोक देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... थोड़ा और बोल लेने दीजिए। मान्यवर, इस प्रकार से धीरे-धीरे करके चुनावी भ्रष्टाचार भी बढ़ा, देश में भी भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा, यह सच है। मुझे कहने में जरा भी हिचक नहीं है कि यह सच है कि न जाने कितने ऐसे लोग आते हैं, जिनका राजनीतिक कैरेक्टर ही नहीं है। राजनीतिक चरित्र ही नहीं है, लेकिन वे भी चुनाव जीतकर चले आते हैं, सांसद हो जाते हैं, विधायक हो जाते हैं। उनके मन में यह रहता है कि सांसद और विधायक हो जाऊंगा, तो हो सकता है कि मेरा ठेका चलने लगे, मेरी मिलें चलने लगे या कुछ और होने लगे। हम लोग तो उन परिस्थितियों में थे, जब विद्यार्थी थे, तब सोचा भी नहीं था कि मुझे विधान सभा का चुनाव लड़ना पड़ेगा। मैं तो दल का शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि दल ने टिकट दिया, दल ने विधायक बनाया, दल ने मंत्री बनाया और आज यहां राज्य सभा में भेजा है। यहां भी हमारे दल के नेताओं ने मुझे मंत्री बनाने का काम किया था। हम लोग जिस प्रकार से एकजुटता के साथ, संगठन के साथ चले, हम यह मानकर चलते हैं कि राजनैतिक

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

कार्यकर्ताओं को कभी भी दल से विश्वासघात नहीं करना चाहिए, देश से विश्वासघात नहीं करना चाहिए और जनता से विश्वासघात नहीं करना चाहिए। उस व्यक्ति को यदि दल-पद मिले या नहीं मिले, तो भी हमेशा सुरक्षित रहता है और जयप्रकाश नारायण जी ने यही करके दिखाया था, यही करके दिखाया था पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी ने, यही करके दिखाया था महात्मा गांधी ने। आज लोकतंत्र इन लोगों के नाते सुरक्षित है कि डॉक्टर राम मनोहर लोहिया जी ने लोक सभा में यह कहा था कि अगर देश में पूरे के पूरे शौचालय बन जाएं, तो मैं यह विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि मैं आपको समर्थन देने के लिए तैयार हो जाऊंगा। ये वे लोग थे, जिन्होंने सबको एकजुट करके ले चलने की बात कही थी। मान्यवर, इस नाते यह खर्च धीरे-धीरे बढ़ा है। अब इस खर्च कोहम लोग तो अनेक स्थानों पर जाते हैं, मैं स्थानों का नाम नहीं लूंगा, लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि खर्च बढ़ा लेकिन जैसे विनय जी कह रहे थे, उसका हल ही यह नहीं है कि स्वच्छंद छोड़ दिया जाए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट को निर्णय लेना पड़ा था कि बिना पूरे के पूरे चुनाव हुए, इस देश में कोई भी एग्जिट पोल कोई भी एजेन्सी नहीं करेगी। उसके पहले exit poll होता था। उसके पहले paid news लिखी जाती थी। उस पर भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने रोक लगायी और वह नहीं हुआ। यही नहीं, हर दृष्टि से इस पर विचार करना चाहिए, सभी लोगों को बैठकर करना चाहिए कि आखिर ऐसा क्या किया जाए, जिससे राजनैतिक सुधार हो सके, चुनाव में सुधार हो सके, देश सुधर सके। इस पर चर्चा जरूर होनी चाहिए, लेकिन उसका तरीका यह नहीं होना चाहिए, जैसे आज चुनाव आयोग ने 70 लाख तय किया है। विधान सभाओं के लिए 28 लाख रुपए तय किए गए हैं कि एक विधान सभा में 28 लाख रुपया खर्च होगा - हम तो बता रहे थे, 70 हजार खर्च हुआ, आज वह 28 लाख रुपए हो गया है। शायद आप भी मान्यवर, इस स्थिति के बारे में जानते होंगे, बहुत लिखे-पढ़े होंगे। तो आज जो स्थिति आयी, उसमें हम यह कह सकते हैं कि 1968 में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी ने corporate funding पर रोक लगायी थी, चुनाव के बीच में जो corporate funding होती थी, जो लोगों को पैसा दिया जाता था, उस पर रोक लगायी थी। क्यों रोक लगी थी? क्या वह रोक इस नाते लगी थी कि भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ गया था? नहीं। उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह था कि उस समय स्वतंत्र पार्टी थी और स्वतंत्र पार्टी जिस प्रकार से बढ़ रही थी, राजे-रजवाड़ों का उसको समर्थन था, उस समर्थन के आधार पर जिस प्रकार से वह आगे बढ़ रही थी, कांग्रेस को उस समय अपने लिए थोड़ा खतरा महसूस होने लगा था, इस नाते श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी ने उस समय corporate funding पर रोक लगायी थी। लेकिन आज उसमें शुचिता लाने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने election bond जारी किया कि आप वैसे पैसा मत दो, election bond के द्वारा दो, इससे कम से कम शुचिता तो रहेगी। इस प्रकार एक कदम बढ़ाने का काम हमने किया है। हमारी सरकार ने शुचिता की तरफ आगे बढ़ने का काम किया है। यह बात और आगे बढ़ेगी, उस पर और चर्चा होगी, निश्चित रूप से हम इस बात को कह सकते हैं। महोदय, जिस तरह से यूएस में होता है, वहां पर candidate के खर्च पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है, लेकिन वहां लोगों के contribution का हिसाब देना पड़ता है। यूएस में राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव होता है तो लोग फंड collect करते हैं, लेकिन हमारे यहां तो स्थिति यह होती है, जैसा माननीय विनय जी कह रहे थे कि नोट भी दो और वोट भी दो तो वह तो एक-आध क्षेत्र में उन्हें ही मिला

होगा, जिनकी समाज में पहले से प्रतिष्ठा रही हो। सब लोग अगर जाएं और यह कहें कि नोट दो और वोट भी दो तो मुझे लगता है कि शायद ऐसा संभव नहीं हो पाएगा। महोदय, आज की स्थिति में हमें जनता को भी जागरूक करने की जरूरत है, देश को भी जागरूक करने की जरूरत है, राजनैतिक दलों को भी जागरूक करने की जरूरत है और संसद में तो निश्चित रूप से इस पर अच्छी बहस होनी चाहिए क्योंकि मथने के बाद ही मक्खन निकलता है इसलिए जरूर मथना चाहिए और इतना मथना चाहिए कि मथने के बाद मक्खन निकले - जिस तरह से समुद्र मंथन से अमृत निकला था - इसमें से भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त करने का मक्खन निकले, देश भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त हो, समाज भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त हो और यह भारत देश, जिसे कभी सोने की चिड़िया कहा जाता था - ईमानदारी के आधार पर कहा जाता था - वह 'सोने की चिड़िया' वाला देश निश्चित रूप से फिर जगे, लोगों को जगाए और विश्व गुरु बनने की प्रक्रिया में इसी आधार पर आगे बढ़े। मैं समझता हूँ कि राजीव जी को एक बार पुनः अपने द्वारा रखे गए प्रस्ताव पर विचार करना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री राकेश सिन्हा। आपके पास एक मिनट का समय है, आप अपने कुछ विचार रखें। आप अगली बार अपनी स्पीच continue करेंगे, आप बोलना शुरू करें।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उपसभापति महोदय, एक मिनट में तो नहीं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलें और शुरू करें। अगली बार जब यह बहस होगी, तब आपका नाम आएगा।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं लोक प्रतिनिधित्व (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014, जो माननीय सदस्य राजीव गौड़ा जी ने पेश किया है, उस पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, पांच बज गए हैं, इसलिए अब यह बहस यहीं खत्म होती है। यह बहस आगे जारी रहेगी और उसमें राकेश सिन्हा जी आपका नाम पहले रहेगा।

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2019

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th July, 2019."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kanta Kardam.

Demand to ensure Minimum Support Price to farmers for their yields

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, सरकार ने न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य लागत का 50 से 90 प्रतिशत बढ़ाकर किसानों को आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत करने के लिए एक ठोस कदम उठाया है। न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीद प्रक्रिया को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भी कार्य-योजना बनाने की जरूरत है, ताकि जो भी किसान न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर फसल बेचने आए, तो उसकी खरीद की गारंटी सुनिश्चित हो। समर्थन मूल्य में खरीद के समय खरीद एजेंसियों के द्वारा मापदण्ड के नाम पर किसान की उपज को नहीं खरीदा जाता। सरकार को मापदण्ड में भी शिथिलता देनी चाहिए।

अतः मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि समर्थन मूल्य पर फसल खरीद की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित हो और किसानों की उपज को खरीद की गारंटी देनी चाहिए, जिससे अधिकतम किसानों की उपज को खरीदा जा सके और किसानों को अधिकतम लाभ मिल सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Shanta Chhetri; not present. Shrimati Kahkashan Perween; not present. Now, Shri K.C. Ramamurthy.

Demand for strict monitoring of Pathology Labs and Diagnostic Centres the in country

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, with no regulatory framework and legal backing, pathology labs and diagnostic centres are mushrooming throughout length and breadth of the country. In the absence of pathologist which is mandatory, tests are conducted by technicians who do not have the required expertise. Reports are sometimes signed by MBBS doctors who will not even be aware of the cases and sometimes signatures are scanned resulting in inaccurate and incorrect reports leading sometime to taking wrong medication and further complicating the problems they are already facing. These labs do not follow quality control norms. Diagnostic laboratories sector in India is highly fragmented with standalone centres accounting for 45-50 per cent in market and organised ones having a 25-30 per cent share only.

Hospital-based diagnostic centres account the rest. To tighten the noose over such illegal path labs, Government of India has passed Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act. It calls for mandatory registration of all clinical establishments, including diagnostic centres across all recognized systems of medicine, both in the public and private sectors. But, unfortunately, so far, just 11 States adopted

it. There is NABL under Science and Technology Ministry, and we also have College of American Pathologies for giving accreditation. But, our labs and diagnostic centres do not go there, because they give accreditation only when lab or diagnostic centre fulfils their norms.

In view of the above, I demand of the Government of India to make it mandatory for all diagnostic labs to accredit either with NABL or CAP and bring in tighter monitoring mechanism, then, I am sure, there will certainly be accuracy in reports. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sasmit Patra.

**Demand to stop the work on Polavaram Project on Godavari river to
protect tribal people and their land in Odisha**

SHRI SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, due to construction of Polavaram Project, 6818 people including 5916 tribals will be displaced in Motu Tehsil of Malkangiri District of Odisha. Polavaram was provided environmental clearance in 2005 without public hearing in Odisha. In February, 2011, the Ministry of Environment and Forests stopped Polavaram construction through a "Stop Work Order". But, surprisingly and shockingly, this order has been kept in abeyance from 2014 till 2021 through repeated extensions and Polavaram construction has been allowed. The justified demands of Odisha have not been fulfilled. Hon. Chief Minister of Odisha sent repeated letters to Union Government in 2015, 2017, 2018 and recently, on 01.07.2019 demanding that the construction of Polavaram be stopped till the verdict of honourable Supreme Court is received in this matter which is pending. Keeping "Stop Work Order" in abeyance till 2021 will perpetuate permanent damage to Odisha and about 6,000 tribals would face large scale submergence of their agricultural lands, forest area and destruction of their habitat and livelihood. I, therefore, demand that the Union Government should stop the construction of Polavaram Project and await the verdict of honourable Supreme Court in this matter. Further, Polavaram Project should be reformulated as per Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal, which would ensure that large scale submergence of Odisha do not take place in Motu tehsil of the State's Malkangiri district. Stopping of Polavaram construction would ensure that statutory public hearings in Odisha are done and the interest of Odisha is protected.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda.

Need to curb noise pollution

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of the House to the issue of noise pollution. As per the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000, the noise pollution levels for commercial areas must not exceed 65 decibels during daytime. Yet, in most parts of the country, noise pollution levels remain much higher. A survey conducted by the Centre for Science and Environment in 2011 found that the National Capital of Delhi has some of the noisiest roads in the country. For example, the ITO intersection sees noise levels as high as 106 decibels due to the constant honking of vehicles. Noise pollution is like a silent killer. Prolonged exposure to noise has a range of negative impacts on health; ranging from increased risk of cardiovascular disease, tinnitus, disturbed sleep cycle, impaired cognitive abilities of children to psycho-social distress. The current prescribed noise range for vehicle horns is between 93 to 112 decibels, while the WHO sets 55 decibels as the standard above which serious annoyance is caused to adults. We have long ignored the ill-effects of noise pollution due to their invisibility. It is time this be seen as a public health hazard and action be initiated accordingly. The Government should revise regulations governing horns and work with auto manufacturers to ensure compliance. It should also promote behavioural change. This could be done by taking steps such as observing a 'No Horn Day', setting up silent zones, and conducting publicity drives on the need to reduce noise pollution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 1100 hrs on Monday, the 29th July, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at eight minutes past
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Monday, the 29th July, 2019.*