

Vol. 249

No. 7



सत्यमेव जयते

Friday,

28 June, 2019

7 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

CONTENTS

Papers laid on the Table (pages 1-2)

Messages from Lok Sabha—

The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019 – *Laid on the Table* (page 3)

The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Bill, 2019 – *Laid on the Table* (pages 433-434)

Statements by Ministers —

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development – *Laid on the Table* (page 3)

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways – *Laid on the Table* (page 3)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Statement regarding Government Business (pages 3-4)

Observations about Zero Hour Submissions and Special Mentions (pages 4-5)

Matters raised with Permission —

Pathetic State of air connectivity in Aizawl (pages 5-6)

Need to engage senior citizens in promoting social welfare schemes (pages 6-7)

Issues and concerns with respect to *ad-hoc* appointments in universities and colleges across India (pages 7-8)

Misuse of SARFAESI Act, 2002 (pages 8-9)

Increasing naxalism in Chhattisgarh (pages 9-10)

Issue of migration of people from Madhya Pradesh (pages 10-11)

Intervention required in construction of Mekedatu dam by Karnataka (pages 11-12)

Problems arising due to stray animals (pages 12-13)

Need for amendments to the Concurrent List (pages 13-14)

Harassment of innocent people in the name of NRC (pages 14-15)

Safety of women (pages 16-17)

Need to install statue of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in Parliament House (pages 18-19)

Merger of Tirunelveli B.S.N.L. Telecom district with Nagercoil B.S.N.L. Telecom district (page 19-20)

Special Mentions —

Demand for linking of rivers in the country (page 20)

Demand of compensation to the Tamil Nadu State under the 14th Finance Commission (pages 20-21)

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

Demand to make Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court fully functional and establish a High Court Bench in West Uttar Pradesh (pages 21-22)

Regarding various issues raised by the Members (pages 22-26)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 26-86)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 86-95)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 95-391)

Statement by Minister Correcting answer to Questions (page 392)

Private Members' Resolution—

Prohibition of Manual Scavenging and Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (pages 392-433)

RAJYA SABHA

Friday, 28th June, 2019/7th Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

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

Notification of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दानवे रावसाहेब दादाराव): महोदय, मैं आधार (वित्तीय और अन्य सहायिकियों, प्रसुविधाओं और सेवाओं का लक्षित परिदान) अधिनियम, 2016 की धारा 55 के अधीन मूल अधिसूचना में कतिपय प्रविष्टियों का प्रतिस्थापन करने के लिए अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 371 (अ) दिनांक 8 फरवरी, 2017 का संशोधन करने वाली उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 1226 (अ) दिनांक 8 मार्च, 2019 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 37/17/19]

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and NSC

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कैलाश चौधरी): महोदय, मैं 2019-20 के वर्ष के लिए भारत सरकार (कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय) और राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम (एनएससी) लिमिटेड के बीच सम्पन्न सहमति ज्ञापन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 96/17/19]

Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of KMRCL, Kolkata and CRIS, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA): 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) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited (KMRCL), 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.
- (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. 39/17/19]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS), 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 (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 40/17/19]

Report and Accounts (2017-18) & (2018-19) of ICAR, New Delhi and related papers

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 38/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above Council, for the year 2017-18.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 99/17/19]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**The Homoeopathy Central Council (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 Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th June, 2019.”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development**

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति): महोदय, मैं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2017-18) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के बयालीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभापटल पर रखती हूँ।

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways

THE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA): Sir, I lay a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on ‘ Maintenance of Bridges in Indian Railways: A Review’ .

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I rise to announce that the Government Business in this House for the week commencing Monday, the 1st July, 2019, will consist of:—

1. Resolution for extension of President’ s Rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir for a further period of six months beyond 2nd July, 2019, under Article 356(4) of the Constitution of India.

2. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (Ordinance No. 8 of 2019) and consideration and passing of the Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Bill, 2019, after it is passed by the Lok Sabha.
3. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (Ordinance No. 11 of 2019) and consideration and passing of the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha.
4. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (Ordinance No. 9 of 2019) and consideration and passing of the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.
5. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Ordinance, 2019 (Ordinance No. 13 of 2019) and consideration and passing of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Bill, 2019, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.
6. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019 (Ordinance No.5 of 2019) and consideration and passing of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.
7. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2019 (Ordinance No. 4 of 2019) and consideration and passing of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2019 —after it is passed by the Lok Sabha.
8. Consideration and passing of the Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2019, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.
9. Laying of Union Budget for 2019-20 on Friday, 5th July, 2019, immediately after presentation of Union Budget in Lok Sabha.

OBSERVATIONS ABOUT ZERO HOUR SUBMISSIONS AND SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the issue which I have earlier also said, that is, with regard to Zero Hour submissions and also Special Mentions. Both the Leader of the House and the Parliamentary Affairs Minis-

ter are here. Please convey to all the Ministers concerned that they have to send replies to the Special Mentions and also the Zero Hour submissions, as per the practice, within 30 days. There is no need for the Chairman to write again to the Ministers concerned because the Leader of the House is very much here. I hope you will take note of it and convey to the Minister. Let us have a healthy precedent because when a Member speaks about something, unless he gets a reply, there is no meaning. Members, not only from this side, sometimes the other side, all sides, raise important issues. So, keep that in mind and see to it that they get responses also. I will be reviewing the progress once in a while.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the other day, you had especially asked me to note down two issues. I have personally written to the concerned Ministers including the discussion and the points raised by the hon. Member. The Cabinet Minister is writing a letter to all the Union Ministers regarding your direction on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. A good beginning, that way. Now, Zero Hour submissions.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Pathetic State of air connectivity in Aizawl

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to state that there is a very, very poor air connectivity to my State, especially from Kolkata to Aizawl. A very pathetic situation has been prevailing during the last six months. There is only one flight daily for four days in a week. There is additional one more flight for three days in a week. In comparison, my neighbouring State like Agartala, has nine daily flights, for which I am happy and four daily flights from Kolkata to Guwahati. I am happy for them. Consequently, there is a long, long wait list in my capital. Sir, besides very few flights, the cost factor is a big concern for the people. There is a great difference. The 55 minutes flight from Aizawl to Kolkata normally costs about ₹15,000/-, whereas for the same distance, in the same region, it normally costs about ₹5,000/- only. So, we are paying on an average three times the amount what others are paying. Geographically, as you know, Sir, this is the most isolated place, the most remote area in the entire North East. The closest connection Kolkata is about four days drive by road. Therefore, there is a huge need for a better or improved air connectivity. The passengers are stranded. Not only that, the huge tourism potential is all cut off. Therefore, there is a very dire necessity. This undermines the Prime Minister's ambitious flagship UDAAN, which means let every common man have the privilege to fly.

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. संजय सिंह (असम): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): 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.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whoever hon. Member wants to talk to the Chairman, they should come to the Chamber; or, if permitted, they have to speak from their seat. They are not supposed to come here unless called by the Chair because live telecast is going on.

Now, Shrimati Shanta Chhetri. The other day, I asked you to give notice. Everybody else used that opportunity to speak on water crisis, पर आप शांत बैठे हैं।

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): I will definitely avail the next opportunity. Today, I want to speak on my Zero Hour notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please proceed.

Need to engage senior citizens in promoting social welfare schemes

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Thank you Sir, for allowing me to speak. I would like to draw the Kind attention of this august House that our Country's elderly population accounts to 8.5 per cent of the Total population of the country. According to a 2016 report of the Ministry for Statistics and Programme Implementation, India has 103.9 million senior citizens *i.e.* the people above the age of 60.

This significant population is a reservoir of experience, a storehouse of knowledge. After retirement, they practically have nothing to do. Their huge experience, talent and knowledge are literally going down the drain. I would like to draw the kind attention of our hon. Prime Minister towards this and would request him to utilize the talent of our elderly

population in welfare schemes, such as, imparting education, helping the young generation with their experience and knowledge by creating interactive platform where the ‘ Old Meet the Young’ . In brief, their experience and knowledge, which otherwise is now being wasted, will thus be passed on to the younger generation. This will help build more care, love and respect for our elderly people.

Issues and concerns with respect to *ad hoc* appointments in universities and colleges across India

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government, in particular that of hon. HRD Minister, towards the pathetic condition of the *ad hoc* and the guest teachers, across India. If I take the example of University of Delhi, I know hundreds of cases where people have been teaching in *ad hoc* capacity for the last 20-25 years Even some of them have retired in the *ad hoc* capacity only. इस अनिश्चितता, असुरक्षा में पूरी की पूरी शिक्षकों की आबादी रहती है, जिसकी वजह से उनको जो benefits मिलने चाहिए, वे भी नहीं मिलते हैं। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय एचआरडी मिनिस्टर से आग्रह करूंगा, अभी उन्होंने जिम्मेवारी ली है, कि ऐड् हॉक शिक्षकों की पूरी एक गणना करवाई जाए और फोरी तौर पर नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया शुरू की जाए।

सर, प्राइवेट यूनिवर्सिटीज़ और कॉलेजेज़ में दूसरी तरह के मसले हैं। एक राशि पर दस्तखत करवाये जाते हैं और उससे बिल्कुल कम 15 हजार, 16 हजार रुपए पर हमारे देश में शिक्षक पढ़ाने का काम कर रहे हैं। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से पुनः इस बात को दोहराता हूँ कि अगर हमने इस सिस्टम को दुरुस्त नहीं किया, तो हमारे जितने भी सपने हैं, वे पूरे नहीं होंगे। आज देश में ऐड् हॉक टीचर्स की ऐसी स्थिति है कि कई दफा तो बच्चे के जन्म के एक हफ्ते के अंदर उनको ज्वाइन करना पड़ता है। देश में इस तरह की व्यवस्थाएं चल रही हैं। बस इतना कह करके मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा (कर्नाटक): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

†جناب جوید علی خان (اُتر پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس وقت سے سمبندھ کرتا ہوں۔

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

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्रीमती शांता क्षत्री (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

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

DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Misuse of SARFAESI Act, 2002

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the SARFAESI Act, 2002, empowers banks and financial institutions to recover the money that defaulting borrowers owe them.

The banks and financial institutions in the country are using the SARFAESI Act against loan defaulters in a big way. To quote one instance, more than 8000 defaulting farmers in Waynad, where I come from, are under the threat of eviction from their property, given as surety for the loan. Some farmers had already committed suicide after getting notices from banks.

Under this law, recovery can be done without the intervention of courts. Banks and financial institutions often invoke this law to recover their dues.

Publishing pictures, names and addresses of honest people who have fallen on bad times and could not pay back the loans, in prominent newspapers has led to suicides. The Reserve Bank of India had advised caution to banks on publishing photographs of defaulter

There is a prejudice against smaller borrower. Larger borrowers have the muscle to get stay from courts or Debt Recovery Tribunals. Small borrowers cannot afford that luxury, particularly when one is defaulting anyway. Calcutta High Court in 2013 observed thus.

Sir, through you, I request the Union Government to intervene and take effective steps to help the poor defaulting farmers from unnecessary harassment by financial institutions misusing the SARFAESI Act. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

Increasing naxalism in Chhattisgarh

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): चेयरमैन सर, पूरे देश के लिए यह बड़ी चिंता का विषय है कि नक्सलवाद जैसी घटनाएं छत्तीसगढ़ ही नहीं, बल्कि अन्य प्रांतों में भी हो रही हैं। महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ में पिछले छः महीनों में नक्सल गतिविधियां काफी बढ़ी हैं। नक्सलियों द्वारा आए दिन किसी न किसी घटना को अंजाम दिया जा रहा है। दिसंबर, 2018 की गृह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार छत्तीसगढ़ में केवल 40 जिले ही नक्सल प्रभावित थे, किंतु अब लगभग हर जिले में नक्सल गतिविधियां होने लगी हैं, जिन पर काबू पाने में राज्य सरकार पूर्ण रूप से असमर्थ रही है। 9 अप्रैल, 2019 को छत्तीसगढ़ में नक्सली हमले में छत्तीसगढ़ के ही एक युवा विधायक, भीमा मंडावी समेत अन्य चार लोग शहीद हो गए थे, जिसकी जांच राज्य सरकार द्वारा ढंग से नहीं की गई। जब इस पर केंद्र सरकार ने एनआईए को जांच के निर्देश दिए, तो राज्य सरकार उस पर भी पुनर्विचार करने की बात कर रही है। साथ ही, हाल ही में नक्सली कार्रवाई के नाम पर दो लोगों को नक्सली बताकर मार दिया गया, पर जब जांच हुई, तो वे सामान्य नागरिक निकले। महोदय, इन सब घटनाओं से यह साफ दिखता है कि छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार इस विषय पर बिल्कुल भी गंभीर नहीं है, जिसके चलते छत्तीसगढ़ में नक्सलवाद फिर से अपनी जड़ें जमा रहा है।

श्री सभापति: राम विचार नेताम जी, एक मिनट। नक्सलवाद की समस्या एक गंभीर समस्या है। चाहे वहाँ वर्तमान में कांग्रेस सरकार हो, पहले बीजेपी सरकार हो या आगे क्या होगा, मालूम नहीं है, हम सब को मिलकर समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए प्रयास करना चाहिए। हम जो भी सदन में बोलते हैं, उससे देशवासियों को ऐसा गलत संदेश नहीं जाना चाहिए कि इन लोगों का आपस में झगड़ा है। इसलिए, यह गंभीरता का विषय है, आप इतना बताएं। इसमें राजनीतिक व्याख्या नहीं करनी चाहिए। जब डिस्कशन होगा, ...(व्यवधान)... जब होम मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर डिस्कशन होगा, उस समय देखेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: छाया जी, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने बता दिया है, आप क्यों चिंता करती हैं? मैंने खुद बताया है।

श्री राम विचार नेताम: सर, हम लोगों के लिए, पूरे देश के लिए यह एक चिंता का विषय है। छत्तीसगढ़ हो, झारखंड हो, ओडिशा हो या अन्य राज्य हो, इस तरह की जो नक्सली घटनाएं हो रही हैं, इनमें राज्य सरकार की ओर से गंभीरतापूर्वक कार्रवाई तो की जा रही है, लेकिन आखिर क्या कारण है कि ये नक्सली घटनाएं कम नहीं हो रही हैं। ये कम होने की बजाय दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं। मैं इस सदन से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की जो गंभीर समस्याएं हैं, इनसे निपटने के लिए कोई सकारात्मक कार्रवाई हो। हमें इस तरह की समस्याओं को आए दिन झेलना पड़ रहा है, सुनना पड़ रहा है और लोगों को असमय इन घटनाओं का शिकार होना पड़ रहा है। खासकर उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ गरीब आदिवासी समाज है, वे एक तरह से पुलिस के भी शिकार होते हैं और नक्सलियों के भी शिकार होते हैं, इसलिए इस समस्या के बारे में निश्चित तौर पर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार भी होना चाहिए और कार्रवाई भी होनी चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour is to highlight the issue. Bring it to the notice of the Government, not to have political arguments. There is a separate time for that. Please. Shri Prabhat Jha.

Issue of migration of people from Madhya Pradesh

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में पहले राज्य और केन्द्र की तमाम सारी योजनाएँ चल रही थीं। राज्य सरकार की 303 से अधिक योजनाएँ, जो जनहितकर थीं, उनसे आम नागरिक लाभान्वित होता था, लेकिन आज उनमें से 37 योजनाएँ बन्द कर दी गई हैं और उसका कोई कारण वहाँ पर बताया नहीं जा रहा है। 36 जिलों के 16,000 से अधिक गाँव लगभग खाती होने की स्थिति में हैं, वहाँ से लोग पलायन कर रहे हैं। खासकर, अलीराजपुर, झाबुआ, खरगोन, बड़वानी, धार, ये सारे आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र हैं। जब हम लोगों ने पता किया कि क्या कारण हैं, तो उसमें मुख्य बात यह सामने आई कि सारी योजनाएँ बन्द हो रही हैं। इतना ही नहीं, एक रुपया चावल और एक रुपया गेहूँ, जो गरीबों के लिए जिन्दगी का आधार बना है, वे सारी चीजें वहाँ पर बन्द हो रही हैं। हमने और पता किया, तो पता चला कि 'सम्बल योजना', जो पिछली सरकार ने शुरू की थी, वह भी बन्द कर दी गई है। ये सारी योजनाएँ राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर थीं, हर वर्ग के लिए थीं, हर गरीब के लिए थीं। इससे भी बड़ी बात है कि 'लाड़ली लक्ष्मी योजना', जिसे पूरे भारतवर्ष के अनेक राज्यों ने स्वीकार किया, अंगीकार किया और उसको लागू किया, वह योजना भी अब लगभग बन्द-सी है। जब बच्चा जन्म लेता है, तो सबको खुशी होती है, लेकिन इससे भी एक भयावह स्थिति है कि जो माँ प्रसव करती है, उसके लिए गरीबों को पहले 4,000 रुपये दिए जाते थे, लेकिन आज वह भी वहाँ पर बन्द हो गया है। 72,000 रुपये, जो केन्द्र सरकार देती थी, वह भी बन्द हो गया है। आज वहाँ लोग नारकीय जिन्दगी जी रहे हैं, वहाँ पीने का पानी नहीं है। 24 घंटे बिजली देने वाला मध्य प्रदेश, जहाँ लगातार 13 सालों से बिजली गाँव-गाँव, कस्बे-कस्बे में पहुँचाई जा रही थी, एक भी गाँव बिना बिजली का नहीं था, वहाँ आज चार घंटे, आठ घंटे बिजली काटी जा रही है। आखिर, यह सब अचानक क्यों हो रहा है? इसलिए यह चिन्ता का विषय है। नारकीय जिन्दगी जी रहे गरीबों के आँसू पोंछने का काम सरकार का होता है। इसलिए, मैं केन्द्र सरकार से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि उनकी योजनाएँ, जो बन्द हो रही हैं और जो पलायन हो रहा

है, उसको रोका जाए। मध्य प्रदेश में पिछले 10 वर्षों में कभी पलायन नहीं हुआ था, लेकिन अब हो रहा है, जो कि बहुत ही निंदनीय है और हम सबके लिए यह अच्छा नहीं है, इसलिए इस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए।

SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Navaneethakrishnan. You have to make out your case. You should not take the name of the other State and unnecessarily make allegations. Otherwise, हंगामा होगा।

**Intervention required in construction of
Mekedatu dam by Karnataka**

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am not naming anybody. In the Cauvery issue, the hon. Supreme Court has modified the Tribunal Order and water allocations have been made, but the Supreme Court has held that this arrangement may be enforced for 15 years. But now, Karnataka is making attempts to construct a dam at Mekedatu. They have already conducted the DPR. The Tamil Nadu Government opposed it. They have now applied for environmental clearance. Now, clearance cannot be granted illegally. Legally, dams cannot be constructed there without the consent of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is strongly opposing it. Hence, Sir, I would very humbly urge the hon. Prime Minister to intervene and see to it that no clearance is given to Karnataka Government. This is my humble pray because now Tamil Nadu is water deficit. That is well known. Cauvery water is very important for crop cultivation. The farmers are suffering. Hence, again and again, in all humbleness, I urge the hon. Prime Minister to intervene in this matter immediately, and environmental clearance should not be granted to the State of Karnataka.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ravi Prakash Verma.(Interruptions)... No, no. Nothing shall go on record.(Interruptions)... Mr. Hariprasad, you are a senior Member. Please sit down. This is not the way.(Interruptions)... This is not the way. Please sit down.(Interruptions)... Don't complicate the issue. You know how the system works. We also know... (Interruptions)... That is why I cautioned him too. Now, Shri Ravi Prakash Verma.

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

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

Problems arising due to stray animals

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ।

सर, पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में और मेरा अनुमान है कि पूरे उत्तर भारत में बहुत बड़ी तादाद में गोवंशीय पशु आवारा घूम रहे हैं, जिनको ऐसे ही छोड़ दिया गया है। सरकार द्वारा इसमें कोई सुनिश्चित पॉज़िटिव पॉलिसी न बना पाने के कारण ही ऐसा सामने आ रहा है। ये जो जानवर हैं, इनकी तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है और अब ये मुझे आपके माध्यम से सदन को अवगत कराना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इन जानवरों के द्वारा अब तक, एक साल में सैकड़ों लोग मारे गए हैं। ये पशु खेतों और घरों में घुस कर हमला करते हैं। कई मामलों में देखा गया है कि ये हाईवेज़ ब्लॉक कर देते हैं, जिस वजह से वहां पर एक्सीडेंट हो रहे हैं और लोगों की जानें जा रही हैं।

महोदय, यह बड़ी अजीब स्थिति है कि जब कभी कोई जंगली पशु शेर या हाथी किसी आदमी को जान से मार देता है तो सरकार की तरफ से 5 लाख रुपये का compensation देने का प्रावधान है, लेकिन इसमें जितने भी लोग मारे गए हैं या घायल हुए हैं, बहुत सारे लोग अपंग भी हो गए हैं, उनको आज तक कोई compensation नहीं दिया गया है। बहुत से लोग मर गए हैं और कुछ लोग विकलांग होकर जी रहे हैं, जिसके कारण बहुत दिक्कत हो रही है।

महोदय, मुझे आपसे एक अन्य बात कहनी है कि जानवरों के खेत चरने से फसलों का जो नुकसान हो रहा है, कोई गाँव ऐसा बाकी नहीं है, जहां 12-12, 15-15 लाख रुपये के कांटे के तार न लगाए हों। इस नुकसान को सरकार ने अभी तक फसल बीमा के दायरे में नहीं लिया है। जब से यह पता लगा कि लोगों की 50 परसेंट से भी ज्यादा फसलें इन जानवरों के द्वारा चरी गई हैं, सभी जानवर पूरा ग्रुप बनाकर जाते हैं और जो वहां जाता है, उसके ऊपर हमला कर देते हैं और पूरी फसल चर जाते हैं। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है।

महोदय, मुझे आपसे एक बात और कहनी है कि हिन्दुस्तान में दूध का संकट है। जितनी खपत हो रही है, उतना उत्पादन नहीं है यानी कि लोगों को नकली दूध पीने को मिल रहा है। मैं इस सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि गोवंशी पशुओं के लिए एक सुनिश्चित और पॉज़िटिव पॉलिसी बनाएं, जिससे

दूध का संकट खत्म हो सके, लोग जानवरों को पालें, उनको छोड़ें नहीं और जिन जानवरों ने खेत चरे हैं, उसका बीमा किया जाए और जो लोग जानवरों के द्वारा मारे गए हैं, उनको सरकार के द्वारा कम से कम 5 लाख रुपये की क्षतिपूर्ति तत्काल दिलायी जाए।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य 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।

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

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

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

श्री रामनाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SANJAY SETH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

Need for amendments to the Concurrent List

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak here. I want to speak on bringing about an amendment to the Concurrent List. Sir, it is a matter of life and death.

सभापति महोदय, कई जगहों पर, boarding States में क्रिमिनल activities flourish की जा रही हैं। वहां के लोग human trafficking, smuggilins, से परेशान हैं, एक nexus चल रहा है। हमें साधारण इन्सान के लिए यही लगता है, जब हम Union List, State List और Concurrent List की बात करते हैं। वे एक क्षमता, पावर, ज़िम्मेदारी आदि में लगे रह जाते हैं। अगर हम कभी सोचते हैं कि हम यूनियन लिस्ट की कुछ-कुछ ज़िम्मेदारी स्टेट्स की तरफ दें, तब कहा जाता है कि हम भागीदारी देते हैं और जब हम भागीदारी देते हैं तो स्टेट्स की तरफ से जवाब आता है कि हम यह ज़िम्मेदारी क्यों

लेंगे? यह उन स्टेट्स की ज़िम्मेदारी है, जो वे चाहते हुए भी पूरी नहीं कर पा रहे हैं... मैं कहती हूँ कि चाहते हुए भी पूरी नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, तब अगर उनसे कुछ ज़िम्मेदारी यूनियन गवर्नमेंट के साथ शेयर करने की कोशिश की गई, तो यह कहा जाता है कि हमारी पावर छीनी जा रही है। अब पावर तो नहीं है। महोदय, सरकार क्या है? काम तो एक ही है, सरकार ज़िम्मेदारी निभाती है, कभी उसको पावर-क्षमता कहा जाता है, बस एक ही बात है, एक ही काम है, बस दो अलग-अलग पहलू हैं। हमारे यहां पश्चिम बंगाल में लोगों को बहुत बुरी तरह से परेशान होना पड़ रहा है, बहुत जगहों पर पुलिस भी बहुत परेशान है, बी.डी.ओ. को gun point पर मारा जाता है। ऐसा नहीं है कि इच्छा से कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर लॉ एण्ड ऑर्डर हाथ में नहीं रहता है, किसी के बस के बाहर चला जाता है, तो सब लोग आपस में वह ज़िम्मेदारी अपने हाथ में उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं, वह कोई सही सीन नहीं है। पिछली बार चार 56530 में कई बार ऐसा हुआ कि हमने ऐसे विषय उठाने की कोशिश की और यह कहा गया था कि यह स्टेट इश्यू है, लेकिन इस पंचायत के बाद से अलग-अलग पार्टिज़ के डेढ़-दो सौ लोग मारे गए हैं। बस एक सेकंड और। इलेक्ट्रिक शॉक देकर मारे गए हैं, गन प्वाइंट पर मारे गए हैं। यह एडवाइज़री की बात होती है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time is over. It is not going on record; even I can't say it. Now, Dr. Sanjay Sinh.

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

Harrassment of innocent people in the name of N.R.C.

डा. संजय सिंह (असम): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मुझे समय देने के लिए आपका बहुत धन्यवाद। पिछले दिनों असम से एक बेहद शर्मसार कर देने वाला समाचार राष्ट्रीय सुर्खियों में रहा और वह समाचार सनाउल्लाह से जुड़ा हुआ था। सनाउल्लाह वह नाम, वह व्यक्ति जिसने 30 साल तक सेना में रहकर देश की सेवा की, जिसने कारगिल युद्ध में भाग लिया और पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ ऐतिहासिक जीत में अपना योगदान दर्ज किया, जिन्हें सेना में उल्लेखनीय योगदान के लिए राष्ट्रपति पदक से भी सम्मानित किया गया, उन्हीं फौजी सनाउल्लाह को उत्तर गुवाहाटी पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार कर लिया और गिरफ्तार भी किस आरोप में किया— विदेशी होने के आरोप में कारगिल युद्ध में भाग लिया और पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ ऐतिहासिक जीत में अपना योगदान दर्ज किया, जिन्हें सेना में उल्लेखनीय योगदान के लिए राष्ट्रपति पदक से भी सम्मानित किया गया, उन्हीं फौजी सनाउल्लाह को उत्तर गुवाहाटी पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार कर लिया और गिरफ्तार भी किस आरोप में किया— विदेशी होने के आरोप में और गोलापाड़ा हिरासत केंद्र में भी भेज दिया गया। उन्हीं विदेशियों के न्यायाधिकरण से 4 नवंबर, 2018 को इस संबंध में नोटिस भेजा गया कि वे विदेशी नागरिक हैं। यह घटना असम सरकार और प्रशासन के माथे पर कालिख का एक बहुत बड़ा धब्बा था। मुद्दा यह नहीं है कि सनाउल्लाह को गिरफ्तार करके हिरासत केंद्र में रखा गया। मुद्दा यह है कि सनाउल्लाह ने अपने बचाव में जो कुछ भी कहा, जो कुछ भी तथ्य रखे, जो कुछ भी सबूत सौंपे, उन पर तत्काल कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं हुई? क्या यह मामला केवल गलत पहचान का ही है?... नहीं, यह मामला सरकार की संवेदनहीनता और बेशर्मी का भी है, उस अंधे, लूले, बहरे और संवेदनहीन तंत्र का है, जिसमें 30 साल तक देश के लिए लड़ने वाले व्यक्ति को अपनी नागरिकता के संबंध में सारे सबूत देने के बाद भी हिरासत केंद्र में रखा जाता है। यदि राष्ट्रपति पदक

से सम्मानित 30 साल तक देश की सेवा करने वाले फौजी को गलत तरीके से झूठे केस में फंसा कर हिरासत केंद्र में भेजा जा सकता है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपने कह दिया। आपका सुझाव क्या है?

डा. संजय सिंह: तो वहां के आम नागरिकों की क्या, कैसे और कितनी सुनी जाती होगी, यह सदन के लिए सोचनीय विषय है। मेरा सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस मामले में न केवल पुलिस प्रशासन बल्कि विदेशी न्यायाधिकरण की भी जवाबदेही तय की जाए, जिसने सनाउल्लाह के संवेदनशील मामले में सबूतों की गंभीर अनदेखी की और इसके चलते एक देशभक्त बहादुर जवान को झूठे केस में हिरासत में रखा गया। सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से मेरी यही मांग है कि इस मामले में तत्काल जांच के आदेश दिए जाएं और निजी जवाबदेही भी तय की जाए।

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री सभापति: इसका एक बैकग्राउंड भी है। चर्चा करें। श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर।

Safety of Women

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान महिलाओं पर, खास तौर से जो दलित महिलाएं हैं, उनकी ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस लोक सभा के चुनाव के बाद आबादी के हिसाब से सबसे बड़े राज्य, खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश में जिस तरीके से छेड़खानी और बलात्कार की घटनाएं बढ़ी हैं, मैं उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। माननीय सभापति जी, मेरे home district बुलंदशहर में एक गांव है, नया गांव। वहां पर एक दलित परिवार रहता है। पिछली 24 तारीख को रात्रि 10 बजे उस परिवार की महिलाएं बाहर खड़ी हुई थीं। वहां एक दबंग व्यक्ति आता है और वह उनकी दीवार पर पेशाब कर देता है। उस परिवार की महिलाएं जब उस व्यक्ति को उनकी दीवार पर पेशाब करने के लिए मना करती हैं, तो उसके बाद वह व्यक्ति उस परिवार को धमकी देता है और जातिसूचक शब्दों का प्रयोग करता है और उन्हें गालियां भी देता है। उसके बाद वह धमकी देकर चला जाता है। उसके 10 मिनट के बाद वह चार-पांच व्यक्तियों के साथ एक कार में आता है और दोबारा से उस परिवार के सामने, जहां महिलाएं और लड़कियां खड़ी हुई थीं, उनमें से एक लड़की का हाथ पकड़ लेता है और उसके साथ छेड़खानी करने का प्रयास करता है और अपहरण करने का प्रयास करता है। इसका विरोध वहां खड़ी महिलाएं करती हैं। वे इसका विरोध करते हुए सड़क पर आ जाती हैं। इसी बीच वह व्यक्ति, जो आरोपी है और उसके साथी अपनी कार में बैठ जाते हैं और उस परिवार की महिलाओं को कार से रौंद देते हैं। जिसमें उसी समय, मौके पर ही दो महिलाओं की मौत हो जाती है और परिवार के दो व्यक्तियों को hospitalize किया जाता है, जिनमें से एक की और मौत हो गयी है। इस सबके बावजूद जब परिवार एफआईआर कराने के लिए गया तो पुलिस ने कहा कि यह तो accident है, यह इस तरीके की घटना नहीं है - उसे accident बताने की कोशिश की गयी। इसके बाद परिवार ने जब अपना विरोध प्रकट किया, जाम किया, तब जाकर एफआईआर की गयी। मेरी आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग है कि दलित महिलाओं पर जो अत्याचार बढ़े हैं, वे घटनाएं रोकने के लिए सरकार को काम करना चाहिए क्योंकि ये लोग, दल विशेष से, सत्तारूढ़ दल से जुड़े हुए हैं और इन्हें पुलिस का संरक्षण प्राप्त है। इसलिए मेरी आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार इस संबंध में कार्यवाही करे, ताकि दलित समाज के परिवार के उन लोगों को न्याय मिल सके।

श्री सभापति: देखिए, यह general issue है। जो सदस्य आगे लिखकर भेजेंगे है उन्हीं का नाम शामिल होगा। पहले क्या होता था कि एक या दो लोग हाथ खड़ा करते थे, जिससे यहां पर उनके नाम आसानी से नोट हो पाते थे। अब maximum लोग बहुत से विषयों पर हाथ उठा रहे हैं, इसलिए कृपया जो लोग चाहते हैं, वे अपना नाम लिखकर यहां आगे भेज दें। यह general issue है, इसलिए मैंने allow किया है। सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर जी ने जिस घटना का उल्लेख किया है, वह निंदनीय घटना है, उसके ऊपर जो भी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, वह होगी।

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

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

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Surendra Singh Nagar.

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

श्री नारायण दास गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Surendra Singh Nagar.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Surendra Singh Nagar.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Surendra Singh Nagar.

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Surendra Singh Nagar.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Surendra Singh Nagar.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Surendra Singh Nagar.

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

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

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

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

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

**Need to install statue of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
in Parliament house**

SHRIDEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): * Sir, every Parliament session is concluded with our National Song Vande Mataram. Sir, yesterday 27 June was the birth anniversary of Shri Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay, the author of this song. Yet we could not pay our respects to him in the Parliament. We know that this song, Vande Mataram, was part of the novel Anandamath. This song, as a slogan, helped in intensifying the freedom struggle and inspired the people to a great extent to fight against the British. I want that a statue of the literary giant, Sahitya-samrat Shri Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay should be installed in the Parliament. Let us all the Members of Parliament work together from this day onwards to prepare to install the statue within the next year so that we can pay our due respects to the author, poet, novelist, journalist and great nationalist Shri Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay. Sir, I request the two Presiding Officers of the House including you, the government and the Statue Committee to make this happen as soon as possible.

Sir, every year, we start the Session with '*Jana Gana Mana*' and we end it with the national song, which is '*Vande Mataram*'. Every time, we do it. Yesterday was the birth anniversary of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. Many words can be said about him, but the most appropriate phrase to describe him was by Sri Aurobindo, who called him 'the creator of a language, a literature and a nation'.

Sir, it is my humble request that since we hear '*Vande Mataram*' at the end of every session, we install a statue of Bankim Chandra, so that next year, on the 27th of June, all Parliamentarians can together say, '*Vande Mataram*'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For the information of the hon. Members, there is a system. There is a Statue Committee. A Member has to write to that Committee. The Committee discusses and comes to a conclusion and then finally, a decision can be taken. As the Chairman, I cannot do anything in this regard except accepting the suggestion. That much I can do.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Derek O' Brien.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Derek O' Brien.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Derek O' Brien.

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Bengali.

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SURESH GOPI (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Derek O' Brien.

**Merger of Tirunelveli B.S.N.L. Telecom district with Nagercoil
B.S.N.L. Telecom district**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to raise a very important issue, that is, the merger of BSNL Telecom District, Tirunelveli with a tiny Nagercoil Telecom District. The Government has decided to go ahead with the merger. Sir, Tirunelveli is a very big Corporation. It is the headquarters. It has all the features geographically as well as the network base and it is vast as compared to Nagercoil. It is the district capital. Sir, the population in Tirunelveli is double and the revenue is also huge as compared to Nagercoil. The customers are put to hardships there. If they want to meet the General Manager, they have to travel all the way from Sivagiri to Nagercoil to meet the General Manager for redressing their complaints. So, I could not understand why the Government took a measure to merge a major telecom district with a very tiny telecom district like Nagercoil without taking into consideration, the area, the network base, the staff strength and the customer interest. We also have a huge seven storey building there. Sir, BSNL is in a financial crisis already, because 4G spectrum has not been allocated, and 700 MHz frequency has not yet been given. Sir, now BSNL faces a liability of ₹ 19,630 crores, whereas its asset value is ₹ 65000 crores. A letter of comfort has to be given to the BSNL, so that, they can borrow loans from the public sector banks because all the other private companies have borrowed 5.7 lakh crores from the public sector banks. But, the BSNL is not allowed to borrow loans. If BSNL is allowed to borrow a loan of ₹ 8,500 crores, then the BSNL will be revived. The income can also be generated because Tirunelveli district will need the expansion of mobile network and optical fiber network. Sir, the Central Government and all the State Governments should use the landline services, the mobile networks and the broadband services of BSNL only. With all these steps, the operation expenditure should also be reduced drastically. I wanted to raise this point because I do not want my telecom district to go away from Tirunelveli. Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this golden opportunity to speak on this subject.

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

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

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

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

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): 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.

MR. CHARIMAN: I want to point out that Tirunelveli is undoubtedly a big district, but do not call Nagercoil as 'tiny' district. It is a small district not tiny district.

Now, we shall take up Special Mentions. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand for linking of rivers in the country

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, देश में समय-समय पर सूखा और बाढ़ की विभीषिकाएं जनजीवन को अत्यंत संकटग्रस्त बनाती हैं। इस विपदा से बचाने के लिए नदियों को परस्पर जोड़ने की समयबद्ध परियोजनाएं बनाई जाएं, जिससे नदियों की बाढ़ग्रस्तता को सूखा पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में, अभावग्रस्त नदियों में प्रवाहित कर जल उपलब्धि कराई जाए, धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Good, अच्छा है।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

Demand of compensation to the Tamil Nadu State under the 14th Finance Commission

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the 14th Finance Commission has recommended an increase of 10 per cent in vertical devolution from 32 per cent to 42 per cent to the States. Though, the share in central taxes due to vertical devolution has been increased from 32 per cent to 42 per cent, in reality, the effect has been neutralized by reduction in the horizontal devolutionary share of central taxes to Tamil Nadu from 4.969 per cent to 4.023 per cent. This reduction in the *inter-se* share to Tamil Nadu is 19.04 per cent, which is the

highest erosion in share amongst all States. Thus, the combined effect on Tamil Nadu's overall share in central taxes has increased from 1.59 per cent to 1.69 per cent only. The average increase in share of central taxes during the year 2015-16 over 2014-15 is 46.06 per cent among fifteen major States and 49.85 per cent among all the States, whereas Tamil Nadu could get an increase of only 20.98 per cent. This is the lowest amongst all the States. Tamil Nadu is the only State to get an increase in share of central taxes lesser than 30 per cent. By discounting the 18 per cent growth rate in central tax collection, Tamil Nadu has benefitted only 2.98 per cent additionally over and above normal growth due to the increased share recommended by 14th Finance Commission, while all other States benefitted by 31 per cent on an average over and above the growth rate in central taxes. Therefore, Tamil Nadu may be sanctioned with a special assistance of ₹ 2,000 crores for the special projects, to compensate the reduced devolution that the State received under the 14th Finance Commission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy - not present. Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia - not present. मैं आगे के लिए सोच रहा हूँ कि जो मेम्बर्स नोटिस देते हैं, सदन में उपस्थित नहीं रहते हैं, उनको अगली बार, एक बार मौका नहीं दूंगा और gap देकर, आगे दोबारा उनको मौका दूंगा। इसका कारण यह है कि इनके कारण बाकी लोगों को जो चांस मिलना है, वह बरबाद हो रहा है। यह केवल इन दोनों के बारे में नहीं है, यह मेरी general observation है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, इसका सॉल्यूशन यह है कि उनको क्रमशः वेटिंग में रख दीजिए। उनकी जगह पर अगला नाम जोड़ दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। मैं तो करता हूँ, जो एडमिटेड है, उसी में। श्री संजय सेठ।

Demand to make Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court fully functional and establish a High Court Bench in West Uttar Pradesh

श्री संजय सेठ (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की लखनऊ बेंच को समाजवादी सरकार में आधुनिक रूप दिया गया। तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री ने आम आदमी की सुविधाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए विश्वस्तरीय कोर्ट परिसर का निर्माण करवाया, जिसमें कुल 57 कोर्ट रूम्स के अलावा पूरे परिसर में कई आधुनिक सुविधाएँ मौजूद हैं। उद्घाटन के दौरान उस समय के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मुख्य न्यायाधीश टी.एस. ठाकुर जी ने खूब तारीफ की थी। दुर्भाग्यवश 57 में से 27 कोर्ट रूम्स आज भी खाली पड़े हैं। इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के लिए स्वीकृत 160 जजों की कुल क्षमता में से महज 117 जज हैं। 117 जजों में से मात्र 30 जज ही लखनऊ बेंच में बैठते हैं, जबकि उनके ऊपर प्रदेश के 15 जिलों का भार है और 87 जज इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में बैठते हैं, जिन पर 55 जिलों का भार है। इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में 10 लाख से अधिक मुकदमे लंबित हैं। लखनऊ बेंच के सभी कोर्ट रूम्स यदि सुचारु रूप से संचालित होने लगे, तो भी इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के काम का भार बहुत हद तक कम हो सकता है।

इसके अलावा विभिन्न संगठनों द्वारा पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई कोर्ट की एक नई बेंच स्थापित करने की माँग बहुत दिनों से की जा रही है। यदि उपरोक्त माँग को पूरा कर लिया जाए, तो न सिर्फ मुकदमों का बोझ कम होगा, बल्कि आम आदमी को भी समय रहते न्याय मिलने की उम्मीद जगेगी। आप इस गंभीर मुद्दे पर सरकार से जवाब दिलवाने का कष्ट करें।

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

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

REGARDING VARIOUS ISSUES RAISED BY THE MEMBERS

श्री सभापति: मित्रों, कल शाम को और परसों, आप लोगों ने दो विषयों के ऊपर चर्चा की थी। एक पानी की समस्या पर, जो गंभीर चुनौती देश के सामने है और दुनिया के सामने है, उसके बारे में चर्चा हुई। दूसरा विषय पर्यावरण था, वह भी एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में दुनिया के सामने और देश के सामने आ रहा है, उसके बारे में भी विस्तार से चर्चा हुई। सदस्यों ने अपनी पार्टी और पोलिटिक्स से ऊपर उठकर, अलग-अलग प्वाइंट्स को highlight किया है, उसके बारे में मंत्रियों के द्वारा विस्तार से उसका समाधान भी हो चुका है। मुझे कल शाम को कुछ सज्जन मिले थे और कुछ पूर्व सांसद भी मिले थे और आज सुबह भी कुछ लोग फोन पर भी बात कर रहे थे, वे कह रहे थे, सर, हम लोग इतने खुश हैं कि राज्य सभा में जनता की समस्याओं के बारे में अच्छी तरह से चर्चा हो रही है, ऐसा उन लोगों ने कहा। जब मैंने यह बात सुनी, तो मेरा मन भी आनन्दमय हो गया। कारण क्या है, मैं तो चेयरमैन हूँ। So, naturally, I will also feel happy. When people make comparison that the other House is functioning and this House is not functioning, it pains me and it pains you people also as it reflects the overall image of the House and all that.

Yesterday, in spite of initial objection—of course, objection has got its own validity—I do agree with what Shri Anand Sharma said, and, then, even the Leader of the Opposition also said, with regard to the Parliamentary scrutiny by the Committees about the Bills and all, and, I am examining it. I am examining it. Some figures have been given. I am going through it. I will be discussing the need for parliamentary scrutiny with the concerned Ministers also. At the same time, we should not send this message to the people that the Bills are being delayed on one pretext or the other. We have to strike a balance between these two. One thing is to complete the scrutiny. One reason why I allowed that Bill was that the Government had just come in and there was a small change in it. Some people had said that that was not small, that was big. I don't want to get into that. At the end of the day, the people, who had got the objections, in their own way, effectively highlighted their point of view. At the same time, the people, who wanted to oppose it, like Mr. Derek and other

friends, they opposed it and had their say. At the end of it, in the true spirit of parliamentary democracy, we were able to dispose of the Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, what about the Bills where the Standing Committees are pressurized to give a Report and the Government does not come forward with the Bill?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would also like to get the benefit of your suggestions with regard to certain Bills. This is the matter-which I raised. I hope some of you might have understood it. It is about the Bills which have been pending for years together. What should we do about them? If the Government wants to withdraw them, I think we should come to an understanding that we should allow the Government to withdraw those Bills. Why? I am not talking on behalf of the Government. The reason is that the backlog of 32-33 Bills pending in the Rajya Sabha is not sending a positive image. I would like the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to discuss it with the leaders of various parties and arrive at some consensus. I am not saying it should be done either way because I am not supposed to say it. I can't direct the Government to withdraw the Bills. Because some Bills were introduced by this Government; some Bills were introduced by the earlier Government; some Bills were introduced in the last Lok Sabha; and some Bills were introduced in the earlier Lok Sabha. I also found a lot of difference between the 15th Lok Sabha and the 16th Lok Sabha. This has to be studied in a proper context without getting into the politics of whose regime was there. If the Rajya Sabha could really be a match for the Lok Sabha at that time, why can't we? Are there any genuine and serious problems? Where does the lacuna lie? Does it lie with the Government? Or does it lie with the Opposition? Or does it lie with the House? Or does it lie with the system? Even if changes are required to be made in the system, I am willing to go through that. Because, at the end of the day, I want to see that my House, our House should also shine and get appreciation like the other House gets. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, climate change. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you an opportunity. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Please tell the Government not to declare Bills as Money Bills. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: At least, when the Chair is saying something, you should not obstruct the Chair, if not the Members. Afterwards when you raise your hand, I am sensible enough to note it and definitely will give you an opportunity. If the Members, who have got

knowledge, raise their hands, I will definitely give them an opportunity. Please keep that in mind.

My suggestion is, let us rise above this. Shri Jairam Ramesh just now made a point and Mr. Siva also wanted to raise a point on climate change. My suggestion is that all these things can be discussed in a proper manner informally. I am stressing this point. Some of you who are Members of the Business Advisory Committee may recall that I had told this to the Minister. The Ministers have started doing it. Many problems can be sorted out if there is a regular dialogue between the Government and the Opposition. It can be done formally or informally. After all, you are all Member We all have assembled here to see that something good is done for the country. Sometimes the Parliamentary Affairs Minister can walk into the room of the Leader of the Opposition. Sometimes the Leader of the Opposition can walk into the room of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. If you are still not able to do this, both of you can walk into the chambers of either the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman. This is the way we can sort out this issue. I am encouraged by the response of this week. It is a weekend and in the afternoon, we have non-official Business. I hope that everything will go in a proper manner. Encouraged by this stand, I am suggesting to both the Government and the other Members of the House to have a regular interaction. Initiative should be from the Government. Secondly, find a way-out as to how to end the pendency. Pendency को endency मिलनी चाहिए। अंग्रेज़ी में endancy शब्द नहीं है, मैं नया शब्द जोड़ रहा हूँ। But, where is the ending for the pending? That should be our approach so that Rajya Sabha record is also improved. After all, the entire thing will go on record. Sometimes, I say हीरेन मुखर्जी ने ऐसा कहा, भूपेश गुप्ता जी ने ऐसा कहा, एम.आर. व्यास जी ने ऐसा कहा। That is all in the record. So, tomorrow also, when people will recall the record, they will find out as to who the Chairman was at that time, who the Leader of the House was, who the Leader of the Opposition was and who were the other prominent Member This will be on record. So, keep in mind that this record is brightened. That is my appeal. पोथा-पोथी करने जैसा नहीं, इसको ऐसे ही dispose करो, etc. I just don't want it. Not in that way, but, in a meaningful manner, come to a conclusion as to how to tackle 32-33 pending Bills. Secondly, with regard to sending it for scrutiny by Parliamentary Committees, I have already observed that let us go through the record and find out what has been the practice over the year. Some figures have been quoted. Let us go through them and see to it that we improve our record in this regard. This is my appeal to all the Members of the House. Anyhow, compliments to all of you for one successful, meaningful, purposeful and useful week. I hope that in the coming days also, we will be able to do better than the present. That should be the attitude. Mr. Siva, you wanted to say something.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, similar to water crisis, yesterday, we discussed a very important issue of climate change. That also was very much welcomed by the people. I think let us not stop at discussion and deliberations. If something concrete comes out, I think that would send a very good message.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, sometimes, we get Bills at late hours, either early in the morning or in the night. So, kindly tell the Government that they should send the Bills to Members a little earlier so that we can go through them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secondly, before I conclude, when a Bill is sent to a Parliamentary Standing Committee and the Parliamentary Standing Committee, consisting of 20 Members from Lok Sabha and 10 Members from Rajya Sabha, goes through it, then that should be the end of it unless there is something very important. There should not be a practice of again and again referring it to different Committees. The House, of course, is supreme. I do agree. But, at the same time, we must follow some practice to see that we expedite the functioning. People want results. Other things are left to us. They want speedy delivery of justice. That should be the approach.

श्रीमती रुपा गांगुली (नाम-निर्देशित): सभापति जी, मेरी आपसे एक रिक्वेस्ट है और मैं एक आशा रखती हूँ कि जो राज्य सभा है, वह अपर हाउस है, उसमें different walks of life से लोग आते हैं, जो शायद कभी politician बने नहीं हैं, रहे नहीं हैं, इसलिए उनको थोड़ा-सा उत्साह देने के लिए, उनकी हिम्मत बढ़ाने के लिए आप उन्हें अगली बार से 10 सैकंड या 15 सैकंड जरूर देंगे।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I request you to tell the Treasury Benches that sometimes, Bills are brought in the House and they also then want to pass it on the same day after discussion. That kind of a tendency in the Treasury Benches and the Minister has to be restrained.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bhattacharyaji has raised that point. I have taken note of that point.

There is a comment that it was a problem of only initial days, when Parliament convenes after election. Now, all these things are over. Election, selection, collection and everything is over. Now, go for discussion and then discussion.

Now, the Question Hour. With regard to Question Hour also, I have to make an observation. The question has to be specific, pointed and reply also has to be specific because I have been watching —while sitting there also —some Minister have a habit of giving a long reply. It should be a correct reply but not long; so, keep that in mind and see that you are also precise enough so that time is saved and everybody gets a chance. How

12.00 P.M.

many questions are you admitting now? It is fifteen. We admit fifteen questions but take up only eight questions. Half justice is not full justice. Please understand this and try this. Now, Question No.76.

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

गोदामों का निर्माण

*76. श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया: क्या उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में खाद्यान्नों के सुरक्षित भंडारण हेतु कितने मीट्रिक टन की क्षमता वाले कुल कितने गोदामों की आवश्यकता है ताकि अनाज की बर्बादी न हो;

(ख) देश में इस समय कितने मीट्रिक टन की क्षमता वाले कितने गोदाम उपलब्ध हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कुछ उत्पादित अनाज के भंडारण हेतु पर्याप्त संख्या में आवश्यक मीट्रिक टन क्षमता वाले गोदामों के निर्माण की कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री राम विलास पासवान):

(क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (घ): केन्द्रीय पूल के स्टॉक के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास कुल 2068 गोदाम (स्वयं के और किराए के, दोनों) उपलब्ध हैं (दिनांक 31.05.2019 की स्थिति के अनुसार)। 741.41 लाख टन के कुल स्टॉक (दिनांक 01.06.2019 की स्थिति के अनुसार) की तुलना में कवर और प्लिंथ (कैप) भंडारण सहित केन्द्रीय पूल के स्टॉक के भंडारण के लिए कुल 862.45 लाख टन की भंडारण क्षमता (दिनांक 31.05.2019 की स्थिति के अनुसार) उपलब्ध है। अतः केन्द्रीय पूल के खाद्यान्नों के भंडारण के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पर्याप्त भंडारण क्षमता उपलब्ध है।

तथापि, सरकार, विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में आवश्यकता के आधार पर तथा भंडारण सुविधाओं के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए देश में खाद्यान्नों के केन्द्रीय पूल स्टॉक के लिए गोदामों तथा साइलो के निर्माण हेतु निम्नलिखित स्कीमें कार्यान्वित कर रही हैं:-

- i. निजी उद्यमी गारंटी (पीईजी) स्कीम: इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, जो वर्ष 2008 में तैयार की गई थी, भंडारण क्षमता का निर्माण भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा गारंटी देकर किराए पर लेने के लिए निजी

पार्टियों, केन्द्रीय भंडारण निगम और राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों द्वारा किया जाता है। दिनांक 31.05.2019 की स्थिति के अनुसार 142.62 लाख टन क्षमता का निर्माण किया गया है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा गोदामों के निर्माण के लिए कोई निधि जारी नहीं की जाती है तथा पूरा निवेश निजी पार्टियों/केन्द्रीय भंडारण निगम/राज्यी एजेंसियों द्वारा किया जाता है। गोदाम के निर्माण तथा भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा इसके अधिग्रहण के पश्चात निवेशक को 9/10 वर्ष की गारंटीकृत अवधि के लिए भंडारण प्रभारों का भुगतान किया जाता है, चाहे इसमें भंडारण में रखे खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा कितनी भी हो।

- ii. केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम (पूर्ववर्ती योजना स्कीम): यह स्कीम कुछ अन्य राज्यों सहित पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। सरकार द्वारा गोदामों के निर्माण के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम तथा राज्य सरकार को सीधे निधियां जारी की जाती हैं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना (2012-17) के दौरान कुल 1,84,175 टन क्षमता का निर्माण पूरा कर लिया गया है। इस योजना को 3 वर्षों के लिए दिनांक 01.04.2017 से 31.03.2020 तक बढ़ाया गया है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दिनांक 01.04.2017 से 31.05.2019 तक 49,375 टन क्षमता का निर्माण किया गया है।
- iii. स्टील साइलो का निर्माण: पारम्परिक गोदामों के अलावा भंडारण के बुनियादी ढांचे के आधुनिकीकरण और भंडारण में रखे खाद्यान्नों के जीवन काल (शेल्फ लाइफ) में सुधार करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने देश में सार्वजनिक-निजी-भागीदारी (पीपीपी) पद्धति से 100 लाख टन क्षमता के स्टील साइलो के निर्माण हेतु एक कार्य योजना भी अनुमोदित की है। इसमें से दिनांक 31.05.2019 की स्थिति के अनुसार 6.75 लाख टन क्षमता के स्टील साइलो का निर्माण किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, भंडारण अवसंरचना सहित कृषि विपणन अवसंरचना का विकास करने के लिए कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय एकीकृत कृषि विपणन योजना (आईएसएएम) के तहत पूंजी निवेश सब्सिडी उप-योजना अर्थात् एकीकृत “कृषि विपणन अवसंरचना (एएमआई)” कार्यान्वित करता है, जिसमें दो विशिष्ट विपणन अवसंरचना घटक हैं अर्थात् (i) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भंडारण अवसंरचना और (ii) भंडारण अवसंरचना को छोड़कर। इस स्कीम की शुरुआत से दिनांक 31.03.2019 तक आईएसएएम की उप-योजना एएमआई के तहत 65.54 मिलियन टन की भंडारण क्षमता की कुल 38,964 भंडारण अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं (गोदाम) स्वीकृत की गई हैं।

Construction of godowns

†*76. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of godowns along with capacities thereof in metric tonnes that are required in the country for safe storage of foodgrains so that there is no wastage of grains;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of godowns along with their storage capacity in metric tonnes, available in the country, at present;

(c) whether Government has made any plan to construct adequate godowns with commensurate capacity in metric tonnes to store Total quantity of grains produced; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
(SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) A Total number of 2068 godowns (both owned and hired) are available with Food Corporation of India (FCI) for central pool food stocks (as on 31.05.2019). The Total storage capacity available for central pool stocks is 862.45 LMT (as on 31.05.2019) including Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage, against TOTAL stocks of 741.41 LMT (as on 01.06.2019). As such, there is sufficient capacity for storage of central pool foodgrains at the national level.

However, depending on requirement in specific areas and for modernization of storage facilities, Government implements the following schemes for construction of godowns and silos in the country for central pool stock of foodgrains:

- i. Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme: Under this Scheme, which was formulated in 2008, storage capacity is created by private parties, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Government Agencies for guaranteed hiring by Food Corporation of India (FCI). A capacity of 142.62 Lakh MT (LMT) has been created as on 31.05.2019. Under this scheme, no funds are allocated by Government for construction of godowns and full investment is done by the private parties/CWC/State Agencies. After a godown is constructed and taken over by FCI, storage charges are paid to the investor for the guaranteed period of 9/10 years irrespective of the quantum of foodgrains stored.
- ii. Central Sector Scheme (erstwhile Plan Scheme): This scheme is implemented in the North Eastern States along with a few other States. Funds are released by the Government to FCI and also directly to the State Governments for construction of godowns. A Total capacity of 1,84,175 MT has been completed by FCI and State Governments during the 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 31.05.2019.

- iii. **Construction of Steel Silos:** In addition to conventional godowns, Government of India has also approved an action plan for construction of steel silos in the country for a capacity of 100 LMT in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for modernizing storage infrastructure and improving shelf life of stored foodgrains. Against this, as on 31.05.2019, steel silos of 6.75 LMT capacity have been created.

Further, in order to develop Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) including storage infrastructure, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare implements a capital investment subsidy sub-scheme namely “Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)” under Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) with two distinct marketing infrastructure components *i.e.* (i) Storage Infrastructure in rural area (ii) other than storage infrastructure. Since inception of the scheme and up to 31.03.2019, a Total of 38,964 storage infrastructure projects (godowns), with storage capacity of 65.54 million MT were sanctioned under AMI sub-scheme of ISAM.

श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 4 साल में 3.38 लाख क्विंटल अनाज सड़ने की जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है। सरकारी अथवा गैर-सरकारी गोदामों में रखा हुआ लाखों क्विंटल अनाज गोदामों में सड़ जाता है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सड़ने के कारण बरबाद होता हुआ अनाज भविष्य में बरबाद न हो, इसके लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई ठोस योजना बनाई है?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: उपसभापति जी, जैसा हमने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि हमारे यहाँ देश में टोटल 2,068 गोदाम हैं। इनमें FCI के अपने 563 गोदाम हैं और FCI ने जो गोदाम CWC और दूसरी पार्टियों से किराए पर लिए हैं, वे 1505 हैं। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर 2,068 गोदाम हैं। हमारे भण्डार में जो कुल स्टॉक है, वह 741 लाख टन का है और हमें जो आवश्यकता होती है, वह 60 लाख टन की होती है। इस भण्डारण में 862 लाख टन की क्षमता है। इस तरह से क्षमता है 862 लाख टन की, कुल स्टॉक है 741 लाख टन और जरूरत है 610 लाख टन, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि हमारे यहाँ जो फसल का उत्पादन है, वह हर साल बढ़ता जा रहा है। उसके कारण हम लोग काफी परेशानी में हैं। जैसे यदि हम पिछले तीन साल का रिकॉर्ड देखेंगे, तो गेहूँ का उत्पादन 2016-17 में ...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, चेयरमैन साहब ने जैसा कहा है, क्या आप विस्तार में गए बगैर संक्षेप में अपना उत्तर दे सकते हैं?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: इसलिए हमारे पास जो क्षमता है, वह क्षमता जो अनाज हमारे पास आ रहा है, उससे अधिक है। इसलिए वह प्रॉब्लम नहीं है, लेकिन कुछ समय के लिए प्रॉब्लम होती है, जब खरीद का peak point होता है। कल भी पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर आए थे। इसके लिए cap system की व्यवस्था है और इसके लिए सरकार सचेत है।

श्री उपसभापति: दूसरा सवाल।

श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया: माननीय उपसभापति जी, जो अनाज सड़ जाता है, उसके लिए सरकार क्या कार्रवाई करना चाहती है, मैंने वह पूछा था।

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, उनका बहुत स्पष्ट सवाल है कि जो अनाज सड़ता है, उसके लिए आप क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, हमारे यहाँ जो अनाज ज़रा सा भी substandard का होता है, उसको हम लोग तुरंत आउट कर देते हैं। पहले ऐसा होता था कि अनाज गोदाम में रखा रहता था और ऊपर का अनाज निकलता रहता था, जबकि नीचे का अनाज सड़ता रहता था। अब ऐसा किया जाता है कि जो अनाज पहले से आया हुआ है, उसे पहले निकालने का काम किया जाता है। जब कभी ऐसी स्थिति आती है, तो हम लोग उसको open market में बेच देते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय बीरेंद्र प्रसाद बैश्य। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया: सर, मेरा सेकंड सप्लीमेंटरी नहीं हुआ।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, दो सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न हो गए।

श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया: वह तो उन्होंने जो मेरे पहले प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया, उसके बारे में मैंने पूछा था।

श्री उपसभापति: आप रिकॉर्ड देख लीजिए।

श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया: मेरा सेकंड सप्लीमेंटरी तो अभी बाकी है।

श्री उपसभापति: वड़ोदिया जी, सप्लीमेंटरी पर सप्लीमेंटरी नहीं पूछा जाता है। आप दो बार प्रश्न पूछ चुके हैं, यह पर्याप्त है। माननीय बीरेंद्र प्रसाद बैश्य जी।

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, Assam is self-sufficient in rice production. Although Assam is self-sufficient in rice production, during the times of flood, people of our State cry for food because during the times of flood, especially, from the months of May-June to October, Assam is TOTALLY cut off from the rest of the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Be specific to your question.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I am coming to the question. My simple question to the hon. Minister is: Looking at this situation, is this Government planning to set up or construct warehouses or godowns, especially, in the flood-affected areas for the buffer stock?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, हम लोग राज्य सरकार से हमेशा कॉन्टेक्ट में रहते हैं। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की जो समस्या है, वह थोड़ी जटिल समस्या रही है। जहां कहीं भी वहां पर हमको अभाव महसूस होता है, हम उसकी व्यवस्था करते हैं, चाहे PEG के माध्यम से अथवा अन्य माध्यमों से हो।

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा कि उनके पास 2,068 गोदाम हैं, जिनमें से कुछ किराये पर लिए गए हैं। उनमें अनाज रखने की क्षमता 862.45 लाख टन है, लेकिन हर वर्ष लाखों टन अनाज गोदामों के अभाव में सड़ जाता है। राज्यों में Warehousing Corporation है और केन्द्र सरकार के पास भी अपनी योजनाएं हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं केवल इतना ही जानना चाहता हूँ, क्या आप हमें इस बात की जानकारी देंगे कि पिछले वर्ष गोदामों के अभाव में कितने लाख टन अनाज बरबाद हुआ था?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, मैं इस प्रश्न का लिखित में उत्तर भेज दूंगा, लेकिन यहां मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो अनाज एफसीआई के पास आ जाता है, उसको हम बरबाद नहीं होने देते हैं। जनरली होता क्या है कि लोग खेत में जो अनाज देखते हैं, तो सोचते हैं कि यह एफसीआई का अनाज पड़ा हुआ है। हम राज्य सरकारों को पैसा देते हैं। जब राज्य सरकार अनाज खरीद लेती है और खरीद करके हमारे पास भेज देती है, तो उस अनाज को गोदामों में रखने में हमें कहीं कोई दिक्कत नहीं होती है। लेकिन जब तक अनाज हमारे पास नहीं पहुंचता है, किसान के पास या राज्य सरकार के पास रहता है, तब तक जवाबदेही उन्हीं की होती है।

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा: मैंने आपसे प्रश्न किया था कि पिछले वर्ष गोदामों के अभाव में कितने लाख टन अनाज बरबाद हुआ था?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: महोदय, इसका स्पेसिफिक उत्तर हम आपको लिखित में भेज देंगे। हालांकि यह आंकड़ा नगण्य है, लेकिन हम आपको इसका उत्तर भेज देंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि वे आपको इसका उत्तर लिखित में भेज देंगे।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में गोदाम के अभाव में कितने लाख टन अनाज बरबाद हुआ?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सभापति जी, जैसा मैंने पहले बताया है, इसके बारे में हमारे पास एक पूरी की पूरी लिस्ट है। जहां तक राज्य सरकार का सवाल है, उसके संबंध में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना चाहिए। बिहार की जो राज्य सरकार है, वह DCP State है और DCP State में सरकार अपने आप अनाज खरीदती है, हालांकि उनकी खरीद कम ही होती है। पीडीएस में जितनी जरूरत होती है, उतना अनाज हम हरियाणा और पंजाब से ला करके राज्य सरकार को दे देते हैं, जहां-जहां हमारे पास में साइलो हैं। अभी हम लोगों ने कटिहार में भी साइलो का निर्माण किया है। PEG के माध्यम से जहां-जहां भी हम लोगों के पास अनाज आता है, हर साल हम साइलो बनवाते हैं। राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से मेम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट भी हमको इसके लिए कहते हैं, तो उनके लिए भी ऑफिसर्स को बुला करके हम निश्चित कर देते हैं। आपकी जानकारी में भी जहां कहीं इसकी आवश्यकता हो, हम इस काम को करेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, सवाल पूछने वाले सदस्य को दो सवाल पूछने का अवसर मिलता है। अगर उसके बाद आप माननीय मंत्री जी के जवाब से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, तो आप माननीय चेयरमैन साहब को लिख कर दे सकते हैं। प्रश्न संख्या - 77.

गरीब लोगों के लिए आवास

***77. डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया:** क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में वर्ष 2014-15 के दौरान समाज के गरीब वर्ग के लोगों को राज्य-वार तथा वर्ष-वार कितने-कितने आवास प्रदान किये गए हैं और प्रत्येक आवास हेतु कितनी अनुदान राशि संस्वीकृत की गई है और राज्यों में निर्मित आवासों के त्रिए कुल कितनी अनुदान राशि संस्वीकृत की गई है; और

(ख) वर्ष 2022 तक सभी को आवास प्रदान किये जाने के लिए कार्य-योजना क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में मंत्री (साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति): (क) और (ख) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वर्ष 2022 तक सभी के लिए आवास के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए, सरकार ने पूर्ववर्ती ग्रामीण आवास योजना अर्थात् इंदिरा आवास योजना को प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना - ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) में पुनर्गठित किया है। पीएमएवाई-जी दिनांक 1 अप्रैल, 2016 से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। देश के शहरी क्षेत्रों में 25.6.2015 से आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना - शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है।

पीएमएवाई-जी का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सभी बेघर परिवारों और कच्चे तथा टूटे-फूटे मकानों में रहने वाले परिवारों को वर्ष 2022 तक बुनियादी सुविधाओं से युक्त पक्का मकान उपलब्ध कराना है। सभी के लिए आवास के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए, पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2021-22 तक 2.95 करोड़ मकान बनाने का लक्ष्य है, जिसे चरणों में पूरा किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। निर्माण के लिए चरण-1 के अंतर्गत तीन वर्षों में अर्थात् वर्ष 2016-17 से 2018-19 तक एक करोड़ मकान लिए गए थे और दूसरे चरण में तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 2019-20 से 2022-23 तक 1.95 करोड़ मकान लिए गए हैं।

पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों का निर्धारण सामाजिक आर्थिक और जाति आधारित जनगणना (एसईसीसी), 2011 की सूची के अनुसार मकानों की कमी संबंधी मानदंडों के आधार पर और ग्राम सभा द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापन किए जाने के पश्चात अपीलीय प्रक्रिया के बाद किया जाता है। पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों को पक्के मकान का निर्माण करने के लिए मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 1.2 लाख रुपये और पर्वतीय राज्यों, दुर्गम क्षेत्रों और आईएपी जिलों में 1.3 लाख रुपये की इकाई सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। इसके अलावा, लाभार्थियों को मनरेगा योजना के साथ तालमेल के माध्यम से 90/95 श्रम दिवसों का मजदूरी रोजगार तथा स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-ग्रामीण (एसबीएम-जी), मनरेगा योजना या वित्तपोषण के किसी अन्य समर्पित स्रोत के साथ तालमेल के माध्यम से शौचालय के निर्माण के लिए 2000 रुपये की सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

वर्ष 2014-15 से 2018-19 के दौरान ग्रामीण आवास योजना (आईएवाई/पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत

राज्य/सं.रा. क्षेत्र-वार निर्मित मकानों और केंद्रीय अंश की रिलीज को दर्शाने वाला विवरण क्रमशः उपाबंध-I और उपाबंध-II में दिया गया है। (नीचे देखिए)

आवासन तथा शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय शहरी क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों (ईडब्ल्यूएस), निम्न आय समूह (एलआईजी) और मध्यम आय समूह (एमआईजी) श्रेणियों के लोगों की मकान संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने के प्रयोजनार्थ राज्यों/सं.रा. क्षेत्रों को सहायता उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 25.6.2015 से निम्नलिखित चार आयामों के माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना (शहरी) [पीएमएवाई(यू)] का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है:

- (i) **स्व-स्थाने झुग्गी पुनर्विकास (आईएसएसआर):** स्व-स्थाने झुग्गी पुनर्विकास के आयाम के अंतर्गत प्राइवेट डेवलपर्स की भागीदारी से संसाधनों के रूप में भूमि का उपयोग करते हुए पात्र झुग्गीवासियों के लिए बनाए गए सभी मकानों के लिए प्रति मकान 1 लाख रु. का झुग्गी पुनर्विकास अनुदान अनुमेय है।
- (ii) **ऋण से जुड़ी सब्सिडी योजना (सीएलएसएस):** बैंकों, आवास वित्त कंपनियों और ऐसी ही अन्य संस्थाओं से मकान के लिए ऋण चाहने वाले आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग (ईडब्ल्यूएस)/निम्न आय समूह (एलआईजी), मध्यम आय समूह (एमआईजी)-I और मध्यम आय समूह (एमआईजी)-II श्रेणी के पात्र लाभार्थियों के लिए 6 लाख, 9 लाख और 12 लाख रु. तक की ऋण राशि पर क्रमशः 6.5 प्रतिशत, 4 प्रतिशत और 3 प्रतिशत की ब्याज सब्सिडी उपलब्ध है।
- (iii) **सार्वजनिक या निजी क्षेत्र के साथ भागीदारी में वहन योग्य आवास:** भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रति ईडब्ल्यूएस मकान के लिए 1.5 लाख रुपए की केंद्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।
- (iv) **लाभार्थी की अगुवाई में वैयक्तिक मकान निर्माण/संवर्धन :** इस आयाम के अंतर्गत ईडब्ल्यूएस श्रेणी के वैयक्तिक पात्र परिवारों के लिए 1.5 लाख रुपए की केंद्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध है।

वर्ष 2014-2019 के दौरान पीएमएवाई (यू) के अंतर्गत पूरे किए गए मकानों तथा स्वीकृत एवं रिलीज की गई केंद्रीय सहायता का राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा उपाबंध-III में दिया गया है। (नीचे देखिए)

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 2022 तक सभी के लिए आवास के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए सरकार ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

I. पीएमएवाई-जी:

- (i) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वर्ष 2022 तक सभी के लिए आवास के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए 2.95 करोड़ मकान बनाने हेतु सहायता उपलब्ध कराने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। वर्ष 2016-17 से 2018-19 तक के पहले चरण में राज्यों/सं.रा. क्षेत्रों को 1.0 करोड़ मकान बनाने का लक्ष्य दिया गया है। दूसरे चरण के अंतर्गत 3 वर्षों अर्थात् 2019-20 से 2012-22 तक शेष 1.95 करोड़ मकान बनाने के लिए सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी। चरण-II के अंतर्गत वर्ष-वार लक्ष्य निम्नानुसार हैं:-

वित्तीय वर्ष	लक्ष्य (मकानों की संख्या)
2019-20	60.00 लाख
2020-21	70.00 लाख
2021-22	65.00 लाख

- (ii) अब राज्य/सं.रा. क्षेत्र स्तर पर सभी राज्यों/सं.रा.क्षेत्रों में पीएमएवाई-जी का एकल बैंक खाता अर्थात् राज्य नोडल खाता है जहां से सीधे लाभार्थी के खाते में निधि अंतरण आदेश के माध्यम से सहायता अंतरित की जाती है, इस प्रकार लाभार्थियों तक निधियों का सुचारु एवं तीव्रता से अंतरण सुनिश्चित होता है।
- (iii) एंड-टू-एंड ई-शासन मॉडल के माध्यम से योजना का कार्यान्वयन एवं निगरानी। लाभार्थियों के निर्धारण से लेकर मकानों के समापन कार्य तक योजना के क्रियान्वयन से जुड़े सभी कार्यकलाप एमआईएस - आवाससॉफ्ट के माध्यम से किए जाते हैं।
- (iv) मोबाइल एप्लीकेशन - आवास ऐप के माध्यम से मकान निर्माण के प्रत्येक पूर्वनिर्धारित स्तर पर जियो-टैग्ड फोटोग्राफों की अपलोडिंग के जरिए मकान निर्माण की साक्ष्य आधारित निगरानी। इससे मकान निर्माण के सत्यापन में त्रुटि वाले समय में कमी आई है और इसके कारण सहायता राशि तेजी से रिलीज की जा रही है और समय पर मकान का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो रहा है।
- (v) 'ऑन-द-जॉब' ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्री प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन से प्रशिक्षित ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्रियों की उपलब्धता को बढ़ाना जिससे तीव्र गति से अच्छे मकान का निर्माण करने में मदद मिली है।
- (vi) निगरानी को बेहतर बनाने एवं समय पर मकानों के निर्माण को आसान बनाने के लिए पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत प्रत्येक मकान की टैगिंग स्थानीय कर्मियों के साथ की गई।
- (vii) निष्पादन सूचकांक डैशबोर्ड के आधार पर सर्वश्रेष्ठ कार्य करने वाले राज्यों/सं.रा. क्षेत्रों के लिए अवार्ड, जिससे राज्यों/सं.रा. क्षेत्रों में निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को हासिल करने के प्रति स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा और प्रेरणा उत्पन्न होती है।

II. पीएमएवाई(यू)

दिनांक 24.6.2019 की स्थिति के अनुसार, मान्य मांग लगभग 100 लाख मकानों की है जिनमें से कुल 8,03,96 मकानों को मंजूरी दी गई है, इनमें से 26,07,93 मकानों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। सभी राज्यों/सं.रा. क्षेत्रों से यह कहा गया है कि वे इसी वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उनकी मकान की मांग को पूरा करें ताकि पीएमएवाई(यू) के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित किए गए सभी मकानों का निर्माण कार्य वर्ष 2022 तक पूरा किया जा सके।

उपाबंध-I

वर्ष 2014-15 से 2018-19 तक इंदिरा आवास योजना/प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण
के अंतर्गत निर्मित किए गए मकान

(इकाई सं. में)

क्रम. सं.	राज्य का नाम	वि.व. 14-15	वि.व.15-16	वि.व.16-17	वि.व.17-18	वि.व.18-19#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	0	0	0	0	0
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	30526	65091	30680	27393	17235
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3	1	0	0	82
4.	असम	73342	71803	249698	55404	156322
5.	बिहार	102984	277298	688870	312763	673008
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	25132	23845	124964	377030	314105
7.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	0	0	0	1	191
8.	दमन और दीव	0	0	0	6	7
9.	गोवा	5	27	594	7	23
10.	गुजरात	28490	39747	39840	99838	81185
11.	हरियाणा	12034	12939	16859	10904	6723
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2337	3031	4461	3910	3105
13.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	3207	1981	3136	2221	13666
14.	झारखंड	20732	29234	142454	197002	276617
15.	कर्नाटक	101502	157837	77225	58683	41720
16.	केरल	40344	50637	71053	19166	15378
17.	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0
18.	मध्य प्रदेश	17941	18957	367284	662699	699832
19.	महाराष्ट्र	47563	120251	136818	187932	221937
20.	मणिपुर	1534	96	869	932	6811
21.	मेघालय	5015	863	7046	2544	11296

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	मिजोरम	769	378	537	1631	924
23.	नागालैंड	5541	628	933	14	0
24.	ओडिशा	104047	275467	76319	450715	400721
26.	पंजाब	383	627	2462	1303	12625
27.	राजस्थान	53869	64721	107864	337558	327033
28.	सिक्किम	888	213	753	563	861
29.	तमिलनाडु	27735	28537	144892	170265	113225
30.	तेलंगाना	28	45763	2759	0	0
31.	त्रिपुरा	18629	6248	7080	4994	22409
32.	उत्तर प्रदेश	276704	159905	478246	818730	428276
33.	उत्तराखंड	8127	7748	8711	7666	5858
34.	पश्चिम बंगाल	186237	358368	421046	642772	713695
	कुल	1195648	1822241	3213453	4454646	4574870

दिनांक 26.06.2019 तक आवास सॉफ्ट पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सूचित किए गए आंकड़े।

उपाबंध-II

प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय अंश की रिलीज़

(रु. लाख में)

क्रम. सं.	राज्य	वि.व. 2014-15	वि.व. 2015-16	वि.व. 2016-17	वि.व. 2017-18	वि.व. 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	0.00	0.00	196.37	33.07	0.00
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	42660.11	28113.32	21712.79	35192.89	18605.43
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1813.74	4240.29	5412.30	1210.97	0.00
4.	असम	92867.67	87865.75	132197.90	166961.67	24408.40
5.	बिहार	103487.97	90718.46	211427.06	60257.06	444931.91
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	39984.45	14025.75	83815.91	262507.14	263695.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	81.17	56.97	282.83	330.88	946.97
8.	दमन और दीव	0.00	0.00	49.88	8.74	0.00
9.	गोवा	540.43	268.14	284.79	0.00	0.00
10.	गुजरात	5041.49	12274.95	36527.41	53264.22	68219.85
11.	हरियाणा	9492.49	9174.59	7414.46	2153.84	2839.56
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1433.54	2191.75	3253.82	5087.88	1468.94
13.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4232.39	5363.09	8033.01	4982.11	22683.11
14.	झारखंड	21030.14	29740.27	79630.14	162629.86	173352.48
15.	कर्नाटक	28524.51	60406.49	27864.00	59304.63	18822.48
16.	केरल	16075.33	35717.19	10049.44	2140.78	0.00
17.	लक्षद्वीप	0.00	0.00		70.92	0.00
18.	मध्य प्रदेश	57020.43	57139.16	170114.87	487626.83	425042.66
19.	महाराष्ट्र	94599.37	34673.93	73566.02	110207.77	113552.93
20.	मणिपुर	2715.77	4681.35	5767.41	5855.30	429.98
21.	मेघालय	4629.68	4950.95	8078.23	4273.76	12621.33
22.	मिजोरम	455.24	759.24	2482.99	644.25	2923.83
23.	नागालैंड	4575.01	1068.22	4676.22	832.99	0.00
24.	ओडिशा	68403.59	98281.94	149452.93	312405.90	329032.43
25.	पंजाब	0.00	1124.29	7559.10	1602.06	0.00
26.	राजस्थान	41385.74	39834.60	87153.10	189566.23	234013.32
27.	सिक्किम	1287.47	433.17	1190.61	0.00	0.00
28.	तमिल नाडु	38213.49	21273.32	69059.77	84848.58	50279.81
29.	तेलंगाना	41035.18	24787.53	14263.34	4815.53	0.00
30.	त्रिपुरा	12244.45	6876.04	13455.46	18316.45	765.98
31.	उत्तर प्रदेश	161431.10	158312.83	223980.45	494806.43	277585.81
32.	उत्तराखंड	4004.40	4164.85	7484.09	1381.40	9598.30
33.	पश्चिम बंगाल	210429.28	172273.43	139363.74	455666.02	437284.79
	कुल	1109695.64	1010791.84	1605800.40	2988986.14	2933105.72

उपाबंध-III

पीएमएवाई(यू) के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2014-19 के दौरान स्वीकृत केंद्रीय राशि और पूरे किए मकानों का
राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्रम सं. राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र		वर्ष-वार रिलीज के लिए स्वीकृत की गई केंद्रीय सहायता (रु. करोड़ में)					वर्ष-वार पूर्ण किए गए मकान				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	-	-	-	3.65	0.05	-	-	-	-	22
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	32.87	1,159.83	4.45	2,971.65	6,153.25	2,876	3,758	3,299	29,791	2,63,266
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	77.39	-	0.42	26.94	1.19	176	144	-	16	1,258
4.	असम	-	0.04	67.09	271.80	182.69	794	103	66	381	12,601
5.	बिहार	185.59	156.28	267.03	438.86	913.38	3,728	1,122	12,184	2,100	53,420
6.	चंडीगढ़	-	0.04	0.07	1.17	3.42	-	2	4,963	57	154
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	10.07	32.54	99.98	541.22	849.08	2,062	4,620	3,307	3,561	47,510
8.	दादरा और नगर हवेली (सं.रा.क्षे.)	-	0.02	5.98	19.48	27.70	48	1	103	366	1,029

9.	दमन और दीव (सं.रा.क्षे.)	-	-	0.36	3.71	6.38	-	-	3	65	291	Oral Answers [28 June, 2019]
10.	दिल्ली (सं.रा.क्षे.)	-	1.26	2.38	56.93	230.17	8,080	4,499	4,244	2,487	17,579	
11.	गोवा	-	0.02	0.20	2.53	8.99	-	1	10	99	393	
12.	गुजरात	404.54	373.68	386.99	1,292.64	3,652.34	6,380	11,378	28,928	48,726	1,82,080	
13.	हरियाणा	126.17	1.86	8.60	348.50	1,338.60	706	790	549	2,093	10,497	
14.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	9.21	6.58	21.13	21.24	5.36	409	8	43	202	1,779	
15.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	11.56	-	35.56	50.45	123.90	726	477	203	179	3,623	
16.	झारखंड	78.49	43.67	334.43	620.75	564.47	1,539	2,473	3,886	26,421	43,557	
17.	कर्नाटक	718.94	101.78	502.23	1,503.14	1,614.00	3,406	4,407	11,920	31,087	1,05,038	
18.	केरल	25 86	078	154 43	372.65	753 35	2,190	1 721	301	3,801	43 022	
19.	लक्षद्वीप (सं.रा.क्षे.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	to Questions 39
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	279.04	250.84	903.09	1,808.03	3,147.22	7,104	5,460	5,316	39,119	2,35,457	
21.	महाराष्ट्र	-	30.88	780.28	982.79	6,014.55	15,655	21,617	13,621	35,112	1,17,281	
22.	मणिपुर	-	-	58.73	101.05	126.25	730	42	24	177	1,533	
23.	मेघालय	-	0.02	0.52	4.72	9.37	180	130	248	27	375	
24.	मिजोरम	9.49	61.86	0.18	117.28	5.74	338	143	118	188	626	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25.	नागालैंड	24.74	-	75.05	0.10	73.44	1,799	67	494	89	1,392
26.	ओडिशा	168.48	24.07	156.49	222.23	602.12	1,118	1,183	2,771	2,376	48,417
27.	पुडुचेरी (सं.रा.क्षे.)	-	0.13	23.23	24.54	25.98	288	151	79	51	1,414
28.	पंजाब	3.78	0.83	241.26	31.13	173.66	905	1,947	338	1,860	9,407
29.	राजस्थान	309.18	77.18	26.36	476.52	683.90	16,401	9,353	4,256	8,204	21,641
30.	सिक्किम	-	-	0.02	3.14	0.19	169	-	1	2	31
31.	तमिल नाडु	124.11	211.17	1,142.74	1,397.70	1,621.61	18,248	19,584	6,636	34,157	1,57,033
32.	तेलंगाना	62.38	484.74	11.35	689.37	341.98	2,552	95	2,792	3,140	43,270
33.	त्रिपुरा	59.94	0.08	205.27	404.07	66.48	178	4	161	7,303	32,104
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	187.82	4.79	69.81	2,215.81	7,431.57	5,921	8,195	9,639	12,005	2,66,262
35.	उत्तराखंड	111.40	16.75	13.04	92.90	138.30	479	245	1,479	1,986	5,728
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	13.99	451.68	416.17	870.33	1,308.56	15,137	7,612	7,191	30,765	87,531
	कुल	3,035.03	3,493.40	6,014.90	17,989.05	38,199.25	1,20,322	1,11,332	1,29,173	3,27,993	18,16,621

40

Oral Answers

[RAJYA SABHA]

to Questions

Housing for poor people

†*77. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the houses provided to the people belonging to poor section of the society during 2014-2019 in the country, State-wise and year-wise, including the grants sanctioned for each house and the Total amount of grants sanctioned for the houses constructed in the States; and

(b) the action-plan to provide houses to all by 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) To achieve the objective of “Housing for All” by 2022, in rural areas of the country, the Government has re-structured the erstwhile rural housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G). PMAY-G is being implemented by Ministry of Rural Development w.e.f. 1st April 2016. In urban areas of the country, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) is being implemented by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs w.e.f. 25.06.2015.

PMAY-G aims to provide a pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless households and households living in kutcha and dilapidated house in rural areas by 2022. To achieve the objective of “Housing for All”, the target number of houses to be constructed under PMAY-G by the year 2021-22, is 2.95 Crore which is proposed to be achieved in phases. In the first phase 1.00 crore houses were taken up for construction in 3 years *i.e.*, 2016-17 to 2018-19 and in the second phase 1.95 crore houses are targeted for construction in 3 years *i.e.*, 2019-20 to 2021-22.

The beneficiaries under PMAY-G are identified based on housing deprivation parameters, as per Socio-Economic & Caste Census (SECC), 2011 data, and after due verification by Gram Sabha followed by an appellate process. Under PMAY-G, beneficiaries are provided unit assistance of ₹ 1.2 lakh in plains and ₹ 1.3 lakh in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts for construction of pucca house. In addition, beneficiaries are provided assistance of 90/95 persondays of unskilled labour wages through convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and ₹ 12,000 for con-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

struction of toilets through convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin (SBM-G), MGNREGS or any other dedicated source of funding.

A Statement indicating houses constructed and release of Central Share, State/UT-wise, under rural housing scheme (IAY/PMAY-G) from year 2014-15 to 2018-19 are provided in Annexure-I and Annexure-II, respectively (*See* below).

Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)[PMAY(U)] since 25.06.2015 for providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) for addressing the housing requirement for the people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories in the urban areas through following four verticals:

- (i) **In-situ” Slum Redevelopment (ISSR):** Slum redevelopment grant of ₹ 1 lakh per house is admissible for all houses built for eligible slum dwellers under the vertical of In-situ Slum redevelopment using land as Resource with participation of private developer
- (ii) **Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS):** An interest subsidy of 6.5 %, 4% and 3% on loan amount upto ₹ 6 lakh, ₹ 9 lakh and ₹ 12 lakh are available for the eligible beneficiaries belonging to Economically Weaker section (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG), Middle Income Group (MIG)-I and Middle Income Group (MIG)-II respectively seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such institutions.
- (iii) **Affordable Housing in Partnership with public or private sector (AHP):** Central assistance of ₹ 1.5 Lakh per EWS house is provided by GoI.
- (iv) **Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancements (BLC):** Under this vertical, central assistance of ₹ 1.5 lakh is available to individual eligible families belonging to EWS categories.

State-wise and Year-wise details of houses completed and Central Assistance sanctioned for release under PMAY (U) during 2014-2019 is given in Annexure-III (*See* below).

(b) To achieve the objective of “Housing for All” by 2022, Government has taken following steps:

I PMAY-G:

- i. To achieve the objective of “Housing for All” by 2022 in rural areas, it is aimed to provide assistance for construction of 2.95 crore houses. In the

first phase from 2016-17 to 2018-19, the target assigned to the States / UTs is construction of 1.00 crore houses. Under phase II, assistance would be provided for construction of remaining 1.95 crore houses in three years *i.e.*, 2019-20 to 2021-22. The year-wise targets under Phase -II is as under:-

Financial Year	Target (Number of houses)
2019-20	60.00 Lakh
2020-21	70.00 Lakh
2021-22	65.00 Lakh

- ii. All States / UTs now have a single bank account of PMAY-G at the State/ UT level, the State Nodal Account, from where the assistance is transferred directly to beneficiary account through Fund Transfer Order, thus ensuring smooth and faster transfer of funds to the beneficiary.
- iii. Implementation and monitoring of the scheme is through end to end e-Governance model. All activities of implementation of scheme from identification of beneficiaries till completion of houses are done through MIS-AwaasSoft.
- iv. Evidence based monitoring of construction of house through uploading of geo-tagged photographs at each pre-determined stage of house construction through the mobile application-AwaasApp. This has helped in reduction of time in verification of house construction enabling faster release of assistance leading to timely house completion.
- v. Increasing availability of trained rural mason by implementing ‘on the job’ Rural Mason Training Programme which has helped in construction of quality houses at a faster pace.
- vi. Assigning each house sanctioned under PMAY-G to a local functionary to improve monitoring and facilitate timely construction of houses.
- vii. Awards to the best performing States/UTs based on performance index dashboard, thereby creating healthy competition and motivation among the States/ UTs for achieving the set targets.

II PMAY(U)

As on 24.06.2019, the validated demand is around 100 lakhs. A Total of 81,03,196 houses has been sanctioned, out of which 26,07,913 houses have been completed. All

States/UTs have been requested to saturate their demand of housing during this financial year so as to complete construction of all the approved houses under the PMAY(U) by 2022.

Annexure-I

Houses Constructed under IAY/Pradhan Mantri Awaas

Yojana-Gramin from 2014-15 to 2018-19

(Units in Nos.)

Sl. No.	State Name	FY 14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17	FY17-18	FY18-19#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	30526	65091	30680	27393	17235
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	0	0	82
4.	Assam	73342	71803	249698	55404	156322
5.	Bihar	102984	277298	688870	312763	673008
6.	Chhattisgarh	25132	23845	124964	377030	314105
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	1	191
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	6	7
9.	Goa	5	27	594	7	23
10.	Gujarat	28490	39747	39840	99838	81185
11.	Haryana	12034	12939	16859	10904	6723
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2337	3031	4461	3910	3105
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	3207	1981	3136	2221	13666
14.	Jharkhand	20732	29234	142454	197002	276617
15.	Karnataka	101502	157837	77225	58683	41720
16.	Kerala	40344	50637	71053	19166	15378
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	17941	18957	367284	662699	699832
19.	Maharashtra	47563	120251	136818	187932	221937

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Manipur	1534	96	869	932	6811
21.	Meghalaya	5015	863	7046	2544	11296
22.	Mizoram	769	378	537	1631	924
23.	Nagaland	5541	628	933	14	0
24.	Odisha	104047	275467	76319	450715	400721
26.	Punjab	383	627	2462	1303	12625
27.	Rajasthan	53869	64721	107864	337558	327033
28.	Sikkim	888	213	753	563	861
29.	Tamil Nadu	27735	28537	144892	170265	113225
30.	Telangana	28	45763	2759	0	0
31.	Tripura	18629	6248	7080	4994	22409
32.	Uttar Pradesh	276704	159905	478246	818730	428276
33.	Uttarakhand	8127	7748	8711	7666	5858
34.	West Bengal	186237	358368	421046	642772	713695
TOTAL		1195648	1822241	3213453	4454646	4574870

Figures reported by States/UTs on Awaasoft as on 26.06.2019

Annexure-II

Release of Central Share under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andamand and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	196.37	33.07	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	42660.11	28113.32	21712.79	35192.89	18605.43
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1813.74	4240.29	5412.30	1210.97	0.00
4.	Assam	92867.67	87865.75	132197.90	166961.67	24408.40
5.	Bihar	103487.97	90718.46	211427.06	60257.06	444931.91
6.	Chhattisgarh	39984.45	14025.75	83815.91	262507.14	263695.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	81.17	56.97	282.83	330.88	946.97
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	49.88	8.74	0.00
9.	Goa	540.43	268.14	284.79	0.00	0.00
10.	Gujarat	5041.49	12274.95	36527.41	53264.22	68219.85
11.	Haryana	9492.49	9174.59	7414.46	2153.84	2839.56
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1433.54	2191.75	3253.82	5087.88	1468.94
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	4232.39	5363.09	8033.01	4982.11	22683.11
14.	Jharkhand	21030.14	29740.27	79630.14	162629.86	173352.48
15.	Karnataka	28524.51	60406.49	27864.00	59304.63	18822.48
16.	Kerala	16075.33	35717.19	10049.44	2140.78	0.00
17.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00		70.92	0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	57020.43	57139.16	170114.87	487626.83	425042.66
19.	Maharashtra	94599.37	34673.93	73566.02	110207.77	113552.93
20.	Manipur	2715.77	4681.35	5767.41	5855.30	429.98
21.	Meghalaya	4629.68	4950.95	8078.23	4273.76	12621.33
22.	Mizoram	455.24	759.24	2482.99	644.25	2923.83
23.	Nagaland	4575.01	1068.22	4676.22	832.99	0.00
24.	Odisha	68403.59	98281.94	149452.93	312405.90	329032.43
25.	Punjab	0.00	1124.29	7559.10	1602.06	0.00
26.	Rajasthan	41385.74	39834.60	87153.10	189566.23	234013.32
27.	Sikkim	1287.47	433.17	1190.61	0.00	0.00
28.	Tamil Nadu	38213.49	21273.32	69059.77	84848.58	50279.81
29.	Telangana	41035.18	24787.53	14263.34	4815.53	0.00
30.	Tripura	12244.45	6876.04	13455.46	18316.45	765.98
31.	Uttar Pradesh	161431.10	158312.83	223980.45	494806.43	277585.81
32.	Uttarakhand	4004.40	4164.85	7484.09	1381.40	9598.30
33.	West Bengal	210429.28	172273.43	139363.74	455666.02	437284.79
TOTAL		1109695.64	1010791.84	1605800.40	2988986.14	2933105.72

Annexure-III

State/UT wise details of year-wise central assistance sanctioned and houses completed during 2014-19 under PMAY(U)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Year-wise Central Assistance sanctioned for release (₹ in Cr.)					Year-wise completion of houses				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	-	-	-	3.65	0.05	-	-	-	-	22
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32.87	1,159.83	4.45	2,971.65	6,153.25	2,876	3,758	3,299	29,791	2,63,266
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	77.39	-	0.42	26.94	1.19	176	144	-	16	1,258
4.	Assam	-	0.04	67.09	271.80	182.69	794	103	66	381	12,601
5.	Bihar	185.59	156.28	267.03	438.86	913.38	3,728	1,122	12,184	2,100	53,420
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	0.04	0.07	1.17	3.42	-	2	4,963	57	154
7.	Chhattisgarh	10.07	32.54	99.98	541.22	849.08	2,062	4,620	3,307	3,561	47,510
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	-	0.02	5.98	19.48	27.70	48	1	103	366	1,029
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	-	0.36	3.71	6.38	-	-	3	65	291
10.	Delhi (UT)	-	1.26	2.38	56.93	230.17	8,080	4,499	4,244	2,487	17,579
11.	Goa	-	0.02	0.20	2.53	8.99	-	1	10	99	393
12.	Gujarat	404.54	373.68	386.99	1,292.64	3,652.34	6,380	11,378	28,928	48,726	1,82,080
13.	Haryana	126.17	1.86	8.60	348.50	1,338.60	706	790	549	2,093	10,497
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9.21	6.58	21.13	21.24	5.36	409	8	43	202	1,779
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.56	-	35.56	50.45	123.90	726	477	203	179	3,623

Oral Answers

[28 June, 2019]

to Questions

47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Jharkhand	78.49	43.67	334.43	620.75	564.47	1,539	2,473	3,886	26,421	43,557
17.	Karnataka	718.94	101.78	502.23	1,503.14	1,614.00	3,406	4,407	11,920	31,087	1,05,038
18.	Kerala	25.86	078	154.43	372.65	753.35	2190	1,721	301	3,801	43,022
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	279.04	250.84	903.09	1,808.03	3,147.22	7,104	5,460	5,316	39,119	2,35,457
21.	Maharashtra	-	30.88	780.28	982.79	6,014.55	15,655	21,617	13,621	35,112	1,17,281
22.	Manipur	-	-	58.73	101.05	126.25	730	42	24	177	1,533
23.	Meghalaya	-	0.02	0.52	4.72	9.37	180	130	248	27	375
24.	Mizoram	9.49	61.86	0.18	117.28	5.74	338	143	118	188	626
25.	Nagaland	24.74	-	75.05	0.10	73.44	1,799	67	494	89	1,392
26.	Odisha	168.48	24.07	156.49	222.23	602.12	1,118	1,183	2,771	2,376	48,417
27.	Puducherry (UT)	-	0.13	23.23	24.54	25.98	288	151	79	51	1,414
28.	Punjab	3.78	0.83	241.26	31.13	173.66	905	1,947	338	1,860	9,407
29.	Rajasthan	309.18	77.18	26.36	476.52	683.90	16,401	9,353	4,256	8,204	21,641
30.	Sikkim	-	-	0.02	3.14	0.19	169	-	1	2	31
31.	TamilNadu	124.11	211.17	1,142.74	1,397.70	1,621.61	18,248	19,584	6,636	34,157	1,57,033
32.	Telangana	62.38	484.74	11.35	689.37	341.98	2,552	95	2,792	3,140	43,270
33.	Tripura	59.94	0.08	205.27	404.07	66.48	178	4	161	7,303	32,104
34.	Uttar Pradesh	187.82	4.79	69.81	2,215.81	7,431.57	5,921	8,195	9,639	12,005	2,66,262
35.	Uttrakhand	111.40	16.75	13.04	92.90	138.30	479	245	1,479	1,986	5,728
36.	West Bengal	13.99	451.68	416.17	870.33	1,308.56	15,137	7,612	7,191	30,765	87,531
TOTAL		3,035.03	3,493.40	6,014.90	17,989.05	38,199.25	1,20,322	1,11,332	1,29,173	3,27,993	18,16,621

48

Oral Answers

[RAJYA SABHA]

to Questions

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को इस बात के लिए अभिनन्दन और बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने गरीबों के आवास की चिंता की और साथ ही इसके लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि भी उपलब्ध कराने का काम किया। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गरीबों के लिए 2 करोड़ 95 लाख आवास बनाए जाने हैं और यह कार्य 2022 तक पूरा किया जाना है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक कितने मकान बनाए जा चुके हैं और उनमें क्या-क्या सुविधाएं दी गई हैं?

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह मेरा सौभाग्य है कि इस उच्च सदन में मुझे आज पहली बार उत्तर देने का अवसर मिला है। मैं मंत्रालय की तरफ से आपका धन्यवाद करती हूँ।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा है, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना 2016-17 से लागू हुई थी। पहले यह इंदिरा आवास योजना के नाम से चलती थी। वर्ष 2016-17 से 2018-19 तक 1 करोड़ मकान बनाने का लक्ष्य है और दूसरे चरण में 3 वर्षों, अर्थात् 2019-20 से 2021-22 तक 1.95 करोड़ मकान बनाने का लक्ष्य है।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: महोदय, इन्होंने जानकारी देने की कोशिश की है, वह तो ठीक है, परन्तु मैं यह पूछ रहा था कि कितने मकान बनाने बाकी हैं?

महोदय, मेरा यह कहना है कि शहरी क्षेत्रों में मकान की जो माँग है, वह 1 करोड़ की है और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 2 करोड़, 95 लाख की है। इनमें से जो शहरी मकान अब तक बन गये हैं, वे 26,07,93 हैं। तो शेष मकान बनाने की कार्य योजना, इसको पूरा करने के लिए, मकानों में केवल मकान नहीं हो, क्योंकि इनके मकान जो गरीबों के होते हैं, वे बस्ती से बाहर होते हैं। उनमें, सड़क, बिजली और पानी की जो सारी सुविधाएँ हैं, इनको पहुँचाने के लिए विशेष उपाय क्या हैं?

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने 2020, 2021 और 2022 का लक्ष्य पूछा है। वर्ष 2019-20 में 60 लाख, 2020-21 में 70 लाख और 2021-22 में 65 लाख मकान ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में बनाने का हमारा लक्ष्य है।

श्री विजय गोयल: उपसभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना गरीबों के लिए है, जो economically weaker section है या lower income group है। दिल्ली के अन्दर हमने इस योजना को लागू होते नहीं देखा, एक भी मकान अलॉट होते नहीं देखा। अगर केन्द्र सरकार ने फंड दिये हैं, तो वे मकान कहाँ गये, क्यों अलॉट नहीं हुए हैं? दिल्ली सरकार सहयोग कर रही या नहीं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।
...(व्यवधान)...

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री; ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर): माननीय उपसभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना जब प्रारम्भ हुई, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दो मिशन बनाये- एक ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए और एक शहरी क्षेत्र के लिए। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में ग्रामीण मिशन काम कर रहा है और शहरी क्षेत्र में शहरी मिशन काम कर रहा है। दिल्ली में भी हम लोगों ने 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 और 2018-19 वर्षों में राशियाँ रिलीज़ की हैं और इन वर्षों में यहाँ पर मकान निर्मित भी हुए हैं। स्वाभाविक रूप से शहरी क्षेत्र में जो स्कीम है, वह अलग प्रकार की स्कीम है, क्योंकि सामान्य तौर

पर शहरी क्षेत्र की प्रकृति भी अलग होती है। शहरी आवास योजना में चार योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत काम होता है। उसमें झुग्गी मुक्त क्षेत्र करने के लिए योजना है, बाकी गरीब लोगों के लिए योजना है। हम ब्याज सब्सिडी भी देते हैं, तो बैंक से लिंक कराने में कहीं न कहीं देरी हो रही होगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से राज्य सरकार को भी अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि जो मकान बन गये हैं, वे जल्दी से जल्दी लोगों को मिल जाएँ, यह मेरा आग्रह है।

श्री राजमणि पटेल: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो जानकारी दी गयी है कि परिवारों को बुनियादी सुविधाओं से युक्त पक्का मकान उपलब्ध कराना लक्ष्य है, तो जो 2016-17 से लेकर 2018-19 तक 1 करोड़ मकान बना लिये गये हैं, तो क्या उन सभी मकानों में उपयुक्त सुविधाएँ प्राप्त हैं और उपयुक्त सुविधाओं में कौन-कौन सी बुनियादी सुविधाएँ आती हैं?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) जब प्रारम्भ की गयी, तो जो पुरानी योजना चल रही थी, उसको पुनर्गठित किया गया। पहले IAY में 70,000 रुपये का प्रावधान था और 20 वर्ग मीटर का क्षेत्रफल था। इसको 20 से बढ़ा कर 25 किया गया और 70,000 से बढ़ा कर मैदानी क्षेत्र में 1.20 लाख रुपये और पर्वतीय क्षेत्र, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट क्षेत्र में 4.30 लाख रुपये किया गया। इस योजना में 90-95 दिन की मजदूरी, जो लगभग 18,000 रुपये होती है, वह भी हितग्राही को मनरेगा से देते हैं और 12,000 रुपये शौचालय निर्माण के लिए देते हैं। इस बार जब इस योजना को मूर्त रूप दिया जा रहा था, तो हम लोगों ने सिर्फ सीधा राज्यों पर नहीं छोड़ा। हम लोगों ने कोशिश की कि 10 राज्यों को इकट्ठा करके, मौसम, प्राकृतिक आपदा और अन्य खतरे जो मकान पर होते हैं, उन सबसे बचने के लिए किस प्रकार की तकनीक अपनायी जानी चाहिए, इसलिए दिल्ली आई.आई.टी. के साथ मिल कर होम वर्क किया। उसके बाद हमने तकनीक में 100 से अधिक बदलाव किए ...**(व्यवधान)**.. और उसके आधार पर सबको मार्गदर्शन दिया। आज जो प्रधान मंत्री आवास बन रहे हैं, उनमें शौचालय उपलब्ध है, रसोईघर उपलब्ध है और ये मकान जिन्हें मिल रहे हैं, उन ग्राह्य परिवारों को उज्ज्वला योजना के अंतर्गत गैस का कनेक्शन और प्रधान मंत्री ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सभापति जी ने अनुरोध किया है कि माननीय मंत्रीगण प्रश्नों का उत्तर बहुत संक्षेप में दें।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज चूंकि महंगाई अपनी चरम सीमा पर पहुंच गई, ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा माननीय मंत्री से प्रश्न है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपना सवाल पूछिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: महोदय, मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ। महंगाई के कारण मकानों की लागत बढ़ रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**.. माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि वे 1,20,000 रुपये देंगे, 18,000 रुपये मजदूरी देंगे, 12,000 रुपये शौचालय हेतु देंगे, हम देख रहे हैं, मैं यहां बुन्देलखंड से आता हूँ, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सीधे सवाल पर आइए, सवाल पूछिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: वहां बालू मोरंग केवल 15-20 ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: निषाद जी, लागत बढ़ गई है, आप पूछिए कि सरकार क्या कर रही है?

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मेरा प्रश्न है कि महंगाई को देखते हुए, ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारे यहां अखिलेश यादव जी की राज्य सरकार ने जिस तरह 3 लाख रुपए किए थे, समाजवादी लोहिया आवास में दिया था, ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या आप इसमें 2 लाख की जगह 3 लाख रुपए महंगाई को देखते हुए करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: निषाद जी भाषण मत करिए, सवाल पूछिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य की भावना का मैं आदर करता हूं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन अभी कुछ ही दिन पहले इस योजना को हमने पुनर्गठित किया है। अभी हम एक आवास को बनाने के लिए डेढ़ लाख रुपए तक उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं। इस राशि को बढ़ाने की अभी कोई योजना नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

TRI-NETRA system for trains

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

(a) whether TRI-NETRA system, which is claimed to help the trains function during foggy weather, has been tested on all the parameters; and

(b) if so, by when the said system would be available for all the trains?

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) No, Sir. TRI-NETRA (Terrain Imaging for Drivers Infrared, Enhanced, Optical and Radar Assisted) system comprises of Infrared Camera, Optical Camera and Radar assisted imaging system to assist Loco pilots to identify obstructions on tracks, especially in foggy conditions. Its testing on all parameters will be done after its procurement and field trials as proof of concept.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Sir, I shall like to compliment the Rail Ministry for the improvement in passenger satisfaction as well improvement, in general, of the railway experience, especially cleanliness. My question is: What are the other new technology-driven projects which have been taken up by the Railway Ministry for the benefit of passengers, especially cleanliness and safety like bio-toilets and others? Thank you.

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, I congratulate the hon. Members for having asked very relevant questions today. Under the leadership of the hon. Prime

Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, you know very well that the safety of passengers has been kept as the first priority today. When I assumed the charge, even my senior Minister, Shri Piyush Goyalji, directed us saying that in railways, we have to have safety as the first priority and the second priority is punctuality—the train should reach the destination in time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please be specific.

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: The third priority is cleanliness. I personally visited many stations; I visited even Nizamuddin railway station. There was a big crowd for ticket purchase. That also has been resolved. These days, within five minutes, the people are getting tickets. The stations have been kept clean. I visited even the general bogies personally in my constituency as well as in Delhi. The directions are given to the railways to ensure all these.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Minister.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Sir, my second supplementary question is related to train robberies. What is the number of robberies which have taken place in the last year and what measures have been taken to reduce robberies?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, this does not relate to the question. I can get the details and send him later.

श्री संजय सिंह: महोदय, एक बहुत ही गम्भीर मुद्दे की तरफ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। झांसी में इसी जून के महीने में, 10-11 जून के आसपास, केरल एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन में गर्मी के कारण, उमस के कारण 4 लोगों की मौत हो गई। कुशीनगर एक्सप्रेस में भी 2 लोगों की मौत हो गई। हम रेल मंत्रालय की बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाओं पर चर्चा करते हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी उपलब्धियों पर चर्चा करते हैं, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: सवाल पूछने के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री संजय सिंह: मेरा कहना है कि पूरे सदन में उन 4-6 लोगों को श्रद्धांजलि देनी चाहिए, जिनकी ट्रेन में मौतें हुई हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: संजय जी, आप सवाल पूछिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: यदि ट्रेन के डिब्बे बढ़ा दिए होते, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि यह सवाल नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, this is not pertaining to the question today and whatever information is required, I can send him later.

श्री संजय सिंह: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: संजय जी, आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। Thank you. Now, Shri Viswam.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, in many of the trains running in the country, drinking water is not available. In many trains, people are dying because of dehydration. It happened in the Indian Railways. Sir, the Government and the Minister should take care of providing the basic right of water for the passenger. The contractors are supplying soft drinks, coffee and tea, but no drinking water. Why? It is because the profit is less. Forget profit, give them water, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Hon. Chairman, Sir, it is an important issue which the hon. Member has raised. When we went into the root cause analysis of this problem, we found that the pressure with which the water was being loaded in the train's tank is something which was started probably many, many years ago when passengers were much less and the demand of water during the journey was much less and because of climate change, of course, we find a lot more heat in the entire eco-system as such. So, we have now taken a policy decision that all the places where water is pumped into the tanks, we are changing the system to high pressure pumping so that the tanks get full very much faster. It will reduce the time at the station also where the train has to halt. The tanks will get full and nobody will have a problem of water during the journey in the months and years to come. And, as regards drinking water, while at the station there are several facilities, we are also distributing Rail Neer in many trains and we are setting up small Reverse Osmosis (R.O.) plants at different stations where people can procure water.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सेफ्टी के संबंध में मेरा बहुत specific सवाल है। वर्ष 2002-03 में रेलवे ट्रैक्स पर obstruction को detect करने के लिए anti-collision device बनायी गयी थी, उसका ट्रायल भी किया गया था, अब उसकी क्या स्थिति है?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, his supplementary is not related to this question.

SHRI RAM CHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: It is related to the question.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I will just add to this. In 2002-03 what was developed was tried extensively but was found to be not successful and any such new technology unless extensive trials take place, we cannot straightaway involve and start using that. It can

cause further damage. Therefore, that project was aborted. Subsequently, we developed a product called Fog Pass devices which are used only to detect the incoming signal and has at least reduced some of the concerns during the fog time when the trains could not run. The TRI-NETRA system which has been referred in this question is another attempt by the Railways to develop a modern technology. This is also under extensive trials. You will all appreciate that in the fog the driver cannot see what's ahead of him. Similarly, the obstruction that we are referring to in a high speed train is not possible to see. So, this TRI-NETRA device is making an attempt, during the fog or during any obstacles, that at a distance, through Radio waves, it will be able to detect any obstruction or any other train going ahead. But it is under testing and unless extensive testing gives us the confidence that this method can work, we cannot straightaway engage.

Industrial corridors in the country

*79. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Industrial Corridors declared in the country and the States that are involved in these Corridors;
- (b) the status of each of the Industrial Corridors, Corridor-wise;
- (c) the amount sanctioned, approved, released and utilized so far on each of the Industrial Corridors, Corridor-wise;
- (d) the reasons for delay in taking up Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor; and
- (e) by when this would be taken up and likely to be completed and the status of land acquisition for the said Corridor?

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

Statement

- (a) Government of India has approved the development of following industrial corridor projects to be implemented through National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT):

Sl. No.	Industrial Corridor	States
1.	Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)	Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra
2.	Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC)	Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal
3.	Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC)	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
4.	East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC) with Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) as Phase-1	West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
5.	Bengaluru Mumbai Industrial Corridor (BMIC)	Karnataka, Maharashtra

(b) and (c) Status of implementation of the above Industrial Corridors is given in Annexure (*See* below). The amount sanctioned, approved, released and utilized so far on each of the Industrial Corridor, corridor-wise is given as below:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	DMIC	AKIC	BMIC	CBIC	VCIC*
(A) Project Development Fund (PDF)					
Amount sanctioned by Government of India	1000.00		1500.00		
Amount approved (through budgetary allocation)	620.21	14.70	4.15	0.29	Nil
Amount released and utilized	579.50	10.80	4.15	0.29	Nil
(B) Project Implementation Fund (PIF)					
Amount sanctioned by Government of India	17500.00				
Amount approved (through budgetary allocation)	5409.66	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Amount released and utilized	4620.45	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* This is being funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB) at present.

(d) and (e) Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) is implementing the VCIC project with ADB loan of US\$ 631 million. Asian Development Bank (ADB) has carried out the initial project development activities for VCIC. ADB has identified four nodes namely, Visakhapatnam, Chittoor, Donakonda and Machilipatnam for development. Amongst these, Visakhapatnam and Chittoor have been prioritized by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Seven civil works contracts, as indicated below, to be met out of ADB financing, have been awarded and works are in progress:

1. Construction of 1 MLD Common effluent treatment plant, Naidupeta
2. Augmentation of Industrial area, Naidupeta
3. Bulk water supply & summer storage tank, Naidupeta
4. Samaralakota-Raj anagaram Road
5. Augmentation of Sub stations in Visakhapatnam Node
6. Augmentation of Sub Stations in Chittoor Node
7. Water Supply distribution network improvement in GVMC area

Also, invitations for bids have been issued for the two additional road packages (improving road to industrial clusters to Naidupeta and Routhusurmala).

GoAP has provided the following status of land acquisition in respect of prioritized nodes:

Name of Prioritized Node	TOTAL Land (in acres)	Already Acquired (in acres)
Visakhapatnam	7324.70	3891.48
Chittoor	24191.29	928.38
TOTAL	31515.99	4819.86

GoAP *vide* letter dated 10.10.2018 has submitted a proposal for inclusion of Vishakhapatnam and Chittoor Nodes of VCIC for consideration of NICDIT to enable them to leverage financial resources and benefit from the experience and expertise of planning and developing industrial corridor in India. If NICDIT approves the proposal, detailed master planning and preliminary engineering of the above prioritized nodes would be taken up to ascertain the cost estimates for various infrastructure components along with the equity/debt contribution of Government of India for VCIC. Since the project is presently under development stage, completion date of the project cannot be fixed.

Annexure*Status of implementation of different industrial corridors**declared in the country***(1) Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project**

Perspective Plan for the overall DMIC Corridor has been completed. The following nodes/ cities have been taken up in Phase-1 wherein the master plans have been prepared and approved by concerned State Governments:

State	Name of the Node
Gujarat	Dholera Special Investment Region (920 sqkms)
Maharashtra	Shendra Bidkin Industrial Area (84 sqkms)
	Dighi Port Industrial Area (253 sqkms)
Haryana	Manesar Bawal Investment Region (402 sqkms)
Rajasthan	Khushkhara - Bhiwadi - Neemrana IR (165 sqkms)
	Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial Area (155 sqkms)
Uttar Pradesh	Dadri - Noida - Ghaziabad Investment Region (200 sqkms)
Madhya Pradesh	Pithampur - Dhar - Mhow Investment Region (372 sqkms)

The construction activities for trunk infrastructure components namely roads and underground utilities, water treatment plant, sewage treatment plant, common effluent treatment plant etc. are in progress in the following projects:

- (i) Activation Area for Dholera Special Investment Region (DSIR) in Gujarat, 22.5 sq kms.
- (ii) Phase-1 of Shendra Bidkin Industrial Area in Maharashtra, 18.55 sq kms
- (iii) Integrated Industrial Township Project at Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, 747.50 acres
- (iv) Integrated Industrial Township Project 'Vikram Udyogpuri' near Ujjain at Madhya Pradesh, 1100 acres

64 plots have been allotted in the above nodes/cities and the details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the project	TOTAL plots allotted investor	Anchor (in acres)	TOTAL Area
1.	Shendra Industrial Area	56 (51 plots allotted to industries, 02 commercial, 02 residential and 01 utility)	HYOSUNG (100 acres)	134.30
2.	Activation Area (22.5 sq. km.) in Dholera Special Investment Region	03 (01 Industrial and 02 utilities)	TATA Chemicals (126 acres)	149.74
3.	Integrated Industrial Township Project at Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh	04(All industrial)	HAIER (123.7) acres	153
4.	Integrated Industrial Township Project at Vikram Udyogpuri, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh	01(industrial)	AMUL (12 acres)	12

Apart from the above node/city level projects, project development activities of the following standalone projects are in progress:

- (i) Development of Trunk Infrastructure Components for Freight Village at Nangal Chaudhary, Haryana; Dadri, U.P and Sanand, Gujarat;
- (ii) Bhimnath Dholera Rail link Project in Gujarat and Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) projects in Gujarat and Haryana;
- (iii) Greenfield International Airport Projects at Dholera, Gujarat and Bhiwadi, Rajasthan.

(2) **Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC)**

Perspective planning for overall AKIC corridor has been completed. One Integrated Manufacturing Cluster (IMC) site has been identified in each of the seven States in Punjab, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar and Jharkhand. State Government is required to make the land available for the project for initiating development activities of the project. Since Government of West Bengal has made the land available (2483.06 acres) for the IMC site in West Bengal (Raghunathpur), master planning and preliminary engineering activities are in progress. The project development activities in other States would be taken as and when the land is made available by the respective State Governments.

(3) **Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC)**

The overall perspective plan for CBIC has been prepared and the following three nodes have been identified for further development:

- (i) Krishnapatnam, Andhra Pradesh (14000 acres)
- (ii) Ponneri, Tamil Nadu (21966 acres)
- (iii) Tumakuru, Karnataka (9630 acres)

The detailed master planning for the Krishnapatnam node has been completed and preliminary engineering for various trunk infrastructure components for the activation area admeasuring 2500 acres has also been completed. The project Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for Krishnapatnam has been incorporated with equal share holding between Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and NICDIT.

For Tumakuru node, the SPV for the project has been incorporated with equal share holding between Govt., of Karnataka and NICDIT. Activities related to detailed master planning and preliminary engineering for various trunk infrastructure components are underway for 9630 acres.

For Ponneri node, Share Holder Agreement (SHA) and State Support Agreement (SSA) are in the process of finalization with Government of Tamil Nadu.

(4) **East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC) with Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor as phase-1 development:**

Envisaged as part of East Coast Economic Corridor linking Kolkata, Chennai and Tuticorin. Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing the project within its jurisdiction with Asian Development Bank (ADB) loan of US\$ 631 million.

ADB has prepared the Concept Development Plan (CDP) and the following nodes have been identified for development:

- (i) Visakhapatnam (6629 acres)
- (ii) Machilipatnam (15543 acres)
- (iii) Donakonda (17117 acres)
- (iv) Chittoor (26731 acres)

Out of the above, the prioritized nodes are Visakhapatnam and Chittoor. Initial Master planning of these nodes has been completed by ADB.

(5) **Bengaluru Mumbai Industrial Corridor (BMIC):**

Perspective Plan has been completed for the overall BMIC Project. Dharward node admeasuring 9213 acres has been identified for development by Government of

Karnataka. Government of Maharashtra has given in-principle approval for development of Sangli or Solapur. It has been decided by NICDIT not to take up any project development work relating to this corridor for the time being as it does not have any back-bone in terms of a Dedicated Freight Corridor and is quite distant from the coast. Besides, Government of Maharashtra has not been able to finalize the nodes due to problems of land and water.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. Not present. Any supplementary?

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा सवाल दिल्ली-मुम्बई फ्रेट कॉरिडोर, जो गौतम बुद्ध नगर और गाजियाबाद से गुजरता है, उसमें ईस्टर्न और वेस्टर्न जो फ्रेट कॉरिडोर हैं, वे बोडाकी स्टेशन पर आकर मिलते हैं। उस समय यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि बोडाकी को वर्ल्ड क्लास रेलवे स्टेशन के रूप में डीएमआईसी डेवलप करेगी। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से सीधा प्रश्न है कि वह कब तक इस स्टेशन को डेवलप कर देंगे, जिससे दिल्ली का भी भार कम होगा? साथ ही साथ वहां पर आपने जिन किसानों की जमीन acquire की है, क्या उनको आप उचित मुआवजा और नौकरी देने पर विचार कर रहे हैं?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the particular details about the station are not readily available. It is not directly related to this question. I will give to the hon. Member the answer. But as far as the land acquisition is concerned, I would like to submit to the hon. Member, land acquisition is not done by the Central Government. It is done by the State Government. All compensation is paid by the State Government and any issues related to that, if you have any concerns specifically, if you tell us, we will raise it with the State Government. But, the Central Government has not acquired land for any project.

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़े प्रदेश में, जिसकी आबादी 23 करोड़ है, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई exclusive industrial corridor बनाने पर विचार करेंगे? यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और इस योजना का रूप क्या होगा?

श्री सोम प्रकाश: उपसभापति महोदय, पहले ही यहाँ दो कॉरिडोर बन रहे हैं। एक दिल्ली-मुंबई इंडस्ट्रियल कॉरिडोर, जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश से जाता है, दूसरा अमृतसर-कोलकाता इंडस्ट्रियल कॉरिडोर, यह भी उत्तर प्रदेश से जाता है। इसमें दो कॉरिडोर पहले ही दिए हुए हैं। हमारे पास इससे ज्यादा का proposal नहीं है, न ही यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने टेकअप किया है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, hon. Minister has given a detailed account of industrial corridors notified. In the industrial corridors, for example, DMIC or Chennai-Bangaluru-Tumkur Industrial Corridor or Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor, Japan has been a major partner. It would be better to share with the House information about the

national trust which hon. Minister referred to in his reply that there has been an equal participation of JVIC and JICA. And, the National Investment Manufacturing Zones, under the National Manufacturing Policy, are linked to industrial corrido' Sir, eighteen of these have been notified. Some of these do find a mention. Hon. Minister is right that these are to be developed in partnership with States. There is a partnership and land is to be acquired by States.

Will the hon. Minister apprise us, if not today at a later date, about the progress of industrial corridors and eighteen National Investment Manufacturing Zones notified and the partnership agreements with the concerned States? They also include Dholera and Shendra and Khushkhhera-Bhiwadi.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, hon. Member raised a very pertinent question. These eighteen roads that were announced under the National Manufacturing and Investment Zone have been declared in 2011 under the National Manufacturing Policy. Now, the point, Sir, is that the States will have to come forward and play a role to actually get these roads by providing the necessary infrastructure. Besides this, Sir, there are eight more under consideration, along with Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project. On all these, the Central Government is in continuous dialogue with States. Already, Sir, with regard to Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor, more than 400-odd acres have been allotted to different industries. Some Korean and other companies are making investments here. But, I do agree with the hon. Member who was predecessor in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and headed it for five year I think, there is no doubt in my mind that this project needs to be given a further fillip. We will work with the State Governments and see whether they can acquire necessary land in a much more expeditious manner. But, unfortunately, contiguous land very often becomes a problem, because of which many of these projects keep getting delayed. Even if small parcels of land within a larger area do not come forward to give land where we have court cases and all that, it, actually, hurts the entire development.

Elimination of hunger by 2030

*80. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has performed poorly in its efforts to eliminate hunger, with most States not on track to meet the UN' s Sustainable Development Goals, which has set 2030 as the deadline to end global hunger; and

(b) if so, the details of performance of different States in the fight against hunger and the steps that are proposed to be taken to meet the target by the year 2030?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Target 2.1 of Sustainable Development Goal focuses on ending hunger and ensuring access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe nutritious and sufficient food, by 2030. To provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food on affordable prices, the National Food Security Act, 2013 was enacted which came into force with effect from 5.7.2013. The Act provide for coverage of upto 75% of rural and 50% of the urban population for receiving subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), thus covering about two-thirds of the entire population of the country. The State-wise details indicating the number of persons/families covered under the Food Security Act, 2013 are given in Annexure (*See below*).

The Act also has a special focus on the nutritional support to women and children. Besides nutritious meal to pregnant women and lactating mothers during pregnancy and six months after the child birth, such women are also entitled to receive maternity benefit of not less than ₹ 6000. Children upto 14 years of age are entitled to nutritious meals as per the prescribed nutritional standards.

To improve the health and nutritional status of vulnerable population of the country, Govt. of India has taken various other measures as well. Some of these are:-

- (i) Under Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme of National Health Mission, various interventions are implemented to improve the health of mother and children which have implication on nutritional status of children.
- (ii) National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) for promotion of adequately Iodated salt (> 15 ppm Iodine content) consumption at household level.
- (iii) Department of Food and Public Distribution has approved the “Centrally Sponsored Pilot Scheme on Fortification of Rice and its Distribution through Public Distribution System. Financial assistance upto 90% in case of North-Eastern, Hilly and Island States and upto 75% in case of rest of the States has been extended.
- (iv) Government of India has advised all States/UTs especially those States/UTs that are distributing wheat flour through Public Distribution System (PDS), to distribute fortified wheat flour through PDS.
- (v) Regulation for the fortification of edible vegetable oil, salt, milk, atta, maida and raw rice has been promulgated by FSSAI.

Annexure*Details of State-wise number of Persons/families Covered under
National Food Security Act, 2013*

(As on 31.05.2019)

Sl. No. States/ UTs			Percentage Coverage		Maximum No. of persons to be covered under NFSA (in lakh)			No. of families/persons identified under NFSA (in lakh)			
								AAY		Priority	Total persons
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	TOTAL	No. of families	No. of person	No. of persons	
								Popula- tion (Census 2011)	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	493.77	60.96	41.14	200.2	68.03	268.23	9.09	23.52	244.71	268.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.83	66.31	51.55	7.09	1.62	8.71	0.37	1.47	6.74	8.21
3.	Assam	311.69	84.17	60.35	225.41	26.49	251.90	7.03	29.69	221.94	251.63
4.	Bihar	1038.05	85.12	74.53	783.74	87.42	871.16	25.01	116.55	740.57	857.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	255.4	84.25	59.98	165.16	35.61	200.77	7.19	20.42	180.35	200.77
6.	Delhi	167.53	37.69	43.59	1.58	71.2	72.78	0.76	2.90	69.83	72.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	64
7.	Goa	14.58	42.24	33.02	2.33	2.99	5.32	0.13	0.50	4.82	5.32	Oral Answers [RAJYA SABHA]
8.	Gujarat	603.84	74.64	48.25	258.78	124.06	382.84	8.12	42.77	339.77	382.54	
9.	Haryana	253.53	54.61	41.05	90.28	36.21	126.49	2.68	11.35	115.14	126.49	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	68.57	56.23	30.99	34.68	2.14	36.82	1.82	7.67	20.98	28.64	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	125.49	63.55	47.1	58.05	16.08	74.13	2.36	11.04	63.09	74.13	
12.	Jharkhand	329.66	86.48	60.20	216.52	47.73	264.25	9.17	37.98	225.72	263.70	
13.	Karnataka	611.31	76.04	49.36	285.55	116.38	401.93	10.97	43.91	358.02	401.93	
14.	Kerala	333.88	52.63	39.5	91.87	62.93	154.8	5.96	25.59	129.21	154.80	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	725.98	80.1	62.61	420.83	125.59	546.42	13.98	50.20	496.22	546.42	
16.	Maharashtra	1123.73	76.32	45.34	469.72	230.45	700.17	25.05	108.01	592.16	700.17	
17.	Manipur	27.22	88.56	85.75	17.91	7.15	25.06	0.64	2.01	21.87	23.88	
18.	Meghalaya	29.64	77.79	50.87	18.43	3.03	21.46	0.70	2.91	18.54	21.46	
19.	Mizoram	10.91	81.88	48.6	4.33	2.73	7.06	0.26	0.82	5.86	6.68	to Questions
20.	Nagaland	19.81	79.83	61.98	11.23	3.56	14.79	0.48	2.11	11.94	14.05	
21.	Odisha	419.47	82.17	55.77	287.19	39.02	326.21	12.40	41.78	281.82	323.60	

22.	Punjab	277.04	54.79	44.83	94.88	46.57	141.45	1.79	7.71	133.74	141.45
23.	Rajasthan	686.21	69.09	53	356.09	90.53	446.62	9.32	37.00	409.62	446.62
24.	Sikkim	6.08	75.74	40.36	3.45	0.61	4.06	0.17	0.55	3.24	3.79
25.	Tamil Nadu	721.39	62.55	37.79	232.62	132.08	364.7	17.17	73.27	284.07	357.34
26.	Telangana	352.89	60.96	41.14	143.08	48.62	191.70	5.67	15.29	176.33	191.62
27.	Tripura	36.71	74.75	49.54	20.26	4.76	25.02	1.10	4.98	19.85	24.83
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1995.81	79.56	64.43	1234.09	286.52	1520.61	40.94	126.96	1264.02	1390.98
29.	Uttarakhand	101.17	65.26	52.05	45.85	16.09	61.94	1.84	7.92	54.04	61.96
30.	West Bengal	913.48	74.47	47.55	463.31	138.53	601.84	15.86	51.82	550.02	601.84
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.8	29.94	1.7	0.61	0.02	0.63	0.04	0.17	0.38	0.54
32.	Daman and Diu	2.43	26.66	56.47	0.16	1.03	1.19	0.01	0.04	0.72	0.76
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.43	84.19	51.54	1.54	0.82	2.36	0.04	0.23	1.92	2.15
34.	Lakshadweep	0.64	35.30	33.56	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.01	0.04	0.18	0.22
35.	Chandigarh	10.55	38.54	47.26	0.1 1	4.85	4.96	0.00	0.01	2.79	2.79
36.	Puduchery	12.44	59.68	46.94	2.35	3.99	6.34	0.26	0.83	5.32	6.15
TOTAL		12101.96	75.00	50.00	6249.33	1885.61	8134.94	238.35	909.99	7055.53	7965.53

Oral Answers

[28 June, 2019]

to Questions

SHRID. RAJA: Sir, considering the performance of the Government, it is going to be a long journey for us to end poverty, hunger and starvation by 2030 as we are a signatory to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

My question is this. The National Food Security Act was passed by Parliament in 2013. The purpose was to give people the access to the PDS and to ensure food security. But, there are alarming reports of starvation deaths in many parts of the country. Even death of children in Bihar is linked to starvation and hunger.

Sir, the National Family Health Survey says...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, put your supplementary.

SHRID. RAJA: Sir, the National Health Survey says that more than 50 per cent of our children are stunted and anaemic and the budgetary allocations to the ICDS is continuously declining. Under the Food Security Act, people should have access to the public distribution system. So, why do you link it with Aadhaar?(*Interruptions*)... Their ration should be given to them as per their entitlement.

.....(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: राजा साहब, आप बहुत वरिष्ठ आदमी हैं, specific सवाल पूछें। माननीय चेयरमैन ने अभी अनुरोध किया है।

श्री दानवे रावसाहेब दादाराव: उपसभापति महोदय, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही, उस पर मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करता हूँ कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र में 25 सितम्बर, 2015 में एक मीटिंग कराई गई थी, जिसमें गरीबी मिटाना, भुखमरी मिटाना, अच्छा स्वास्थ्य रखना जैसे उनके 17 मानक लक्ष्य थे, जिनको दुनिया भर में वर्ष 2030 तक खत्म किया जाना है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो गरीब कल्याण का एजेंडा रखा है, उसके लिए हम इसको वर्ष 2030 से पहले खत्म करेंगे। एक और बात यह है कि 5 जुलाई, 2013 में जो फूड सिक्योरिटी बिल आया, उस बिल के तहत 81 करोड़, 35 लाख लोगों को लाभ मिलने वाला है, लेकिन आज हमने 79.65 करोड़ लोगों को लाभ दिया है। इसमें हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट भी रुचि ले रहा है। हमने 'राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन' के अंतर्गत माताओं और बच्चों को भी आयरन टैबलेट्स देने शुरू कर दिए हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, बहुत ब्रीफ उत्तर दें।

SHRID. RAJA: You have not replied to my question: Why do you link it with Aadhaar?
.....(*Interruptions*)... You have not answered that question.(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please put your second question.
.....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, you are in the Chair. You should protect the rights of the Member I have put him a specific question(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your second question.(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: No; no, he has not even replied to my first question.(*Interruptions*)... I am not satisfied.(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you are not satisfied, you can write to the hon. Chairman.(*Interruptions*)... You know there is a process for it.(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: I know there is a process.(*Interruptions*)... In the interest of the people, I have specifically asked him as to why they link it with Aadhaar.(*Interruptions*)... But, he is hesitating in replying to my question.(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your second question.(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: He is not answering my question and the senior Minister is just smiling and looking(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your second question.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, my second question is this. There are reports about one agency, that is, the *Akshay Patra*, which is supported by the Government. In the name of promoting vegetarianism, they have stopped giving eggs, milk and even onion to the children in Aanganwadis. What is this? Will the Government take note of such reports and make intervention?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान): सर, इन्होंने तीन सवाल पूछे हैं। पहला सवाल आधार कार्ड के बारे में है। हमने कभी यह नहीं कहा है कि आधार कार्ड कम्पलसरी है। कोई भी आदमी, जिसके पास राशन कार्ड है, उसे राशन मिलेगा, चाहे उसके पास आधार कार्ड हो या न हो। जैसे, जब आप वोट डालने के लिए जाते हैं और आपके पास सात-आठ चीज़ों में से कोई एक भी चीज़ है, तो उसको दिखाकर आप वोट डाल सकते हैं। उसको राशन मिलेगा, उसके लिए आधार कार्ड कम्पलसरी नहीं है, यह मैं सदन में जवाबदेही के साथ कहता हूँ।

दूसरा सवाल सब्सिडी के बारे में है। हम यह बताना चाहते हैं कि हमारी सब्सिडी बढ़ते-बढ़ते करीब 1 लाख 45 हजार करोड़ तक बढ़ गई है। वर्ष 2013 में यूपीए की सरकार द्वारा जो फूड सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट बनाया गया था, उसमें दो रुपये किलो गेहूँ तीन रुपये किलो चावल देना निश्चित किया गया था और वह 81 करोड़ लोगों को देने का प्रावधान था। उसमें हमने जरा भी चेंज नहीं किया है और पिछले पाँच सालों से वही दो रुपये किलो गेहूँ और तीन रुपये किलो चावल हम दे रहे हैं।

हमने कल ही तमाम राज्यों के फूड सेक्रेटरीज़ के साथ बैठक की है और मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि 10 राज्यों ने यह सिस्टम बना लिया है कि एक मजदूर या गरीब, चाहे वह किसी भी जिले का हो, वह प्रदेश में कहीं भी जाकर राशन खरीद सकता है। हमने कहा है कि एक साल के अंदर हम

“वन नेशन, वन राशन कार्ड” लाएँगे, ताकि पूरे देश में कहीं से भी, किसी भी दुकान से गरीब राशन खरीद सके। इस तरह, हम खुद प्रयत्नशील हैं और जैसे आप गरीब परिवार से आए हैं, उसी तरह हम भी गरीब परिवार से आए हैं, यह हमको मालूम है। जहाँ तक भुखमरी का सवाल है, हम स्टेट की रिपोर्ट पर निर्भर करते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... कोई स्टेट सरकार कभी नहीं कहती है कि भूख से कोई मरा है।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री नीरज शेखर।

श्री नीरज शेखर: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हम लोग मंगल ग्रह पर पहुंच गए हैं, लेकिन आज भी हमारे देश में भुखमरी के कारण बच्चे व नौजवान, सभी मर रहे हैं। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने कहा था कि सरकार के पास जो अनाज है, उसे सड़ना नहीं चाहिए, उसे गरीबों में मुफ्त में बांट देना चाहिए। मैं जानना हूँ कि उसके बाद इनके मंत्रालय ने कितने लोगों को मुफ्त में अनाज बांटा है?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: महोदय, हमारे पास बहुत अनाज है। हम स्वयं चाहते हैं कि अभी जो 5 कि. ग्रा. अनाज का प्रावधान है, उसको बढ़ाने का काम करें, लेकिन जब आप एक बार कानून बना देंगे और दूसरे तीसरे साल में कहीं कम हो गया ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, नीरज जी का सवाल बड़ा स्पेसिफिक है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: महोदय, जहां तक अनाज के सड़ने का सवाल है, मैंने पहले प्रश्न के जवाब में कह दिया है। हमने अभी निर्णय लिया था कि जितने भी होस्टल्स हैं, चाहे एससी-एसटी होस्टल्स हों, चाहे ओबीसी में 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा रहने वाले हों, चाहे लड़कियों के होस्टल्स हों, वहां हम बीपीएल के रेट पर अनाज देंगे। जहां तक खराब अनाज का सवाल है, हम मॉनीटरिंग कर रहे हैं। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने लिखित पूछा था, मैंने उनको लिखित में पहुंचवा दिया है, इसलिए वह प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री नीरज शेखर: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि इन्होंने मुफ्त में कितना बांटा है?

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्य, आपका उत्तर हो गया है।

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, the target fixed for elimination of hunger is 2030. Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what mechanism he has thought of to achieve this target because last year, the Global Survey pointed out that in global index, out of 119 countries, the position of India was 103. With regard to ‘serious levels of hunger’, India’s position is 45. So, in such a pathetic situation, how will it be possible to achieve this target within 10 years?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: महोदय, मैंने कहा यह दुनिया का पहला ऐसा देश है, जहां गाँव में 75 परसेंट लोगों को और शहर में 50 परसेंट लोगों को हम 2 रुपये प्रति कि. ग्रा. गेहूँ और 3 रुपये प्रति कि.ग्रा. चावल दे रहे हैं, हम मार्केट से 20 रुपये प्रति कि. ग्रा. गेहूँ खरीदते हैं और 2 रुपये प्रति कि. ग्रा. में देते हैं और चावल 30 रुपये प्रति कि.ग्रा. में खरीदते हैं और 3 रुपये प्रति कि. ग्रा. में देते हैं। उसके

अलावा अंत्योदय के परिवार के लोग हैं, आंगनवाड़ी की योजना अलग चल रही है, मिड-डे-मिल योजना अलग चल रही है। डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. देखता है कि आप कितनी सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं। इन सारी चीज़ों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए सरकार से जो बन पा रहा है, सरकार वह कर रही है।

SHRIG.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the extent of leakages in the food subsidies. Is there a recent study that is available? What is the extent of leakage that has been reported? I am asking this because the food subsidy constitutes a large part of the overall subsidies given by the Government of India.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: महोदय, फूड सब्सिडी में कोई लीकेज नहीं होती है। हम राज्य सरकार को फूड सब्सिडी देते हैं, राज्य सरकार हमको एक रिपोर्ट देती है, जिसके आधार पर हम उनको पैसा देते हैं। बहुत-सी राज्य सरकारों को शिकायत रहती है कि उनको डिले किया गया है, किंतु डिले का कारण यह होता है कि वे ठीक से कहीं लीकेज नहीं कागज़ नहीं देते हैं। उसमें हमारी कहीं लीकेज नहीं है। हमारा कैशलेस सिस्टम है, अब तो प्रोक्योरमेंट के सिस्टम में भी हमने कह दिया है कि कोई कैश पेमेंट नहीं करेगा।

Training and skill development of youth for employment

*81. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of youth given training for skill development for employment in the last two years in the country, especially In Punjab;
- (b) how many of them, among the trained youth, have been gainfully employed or self-employed in the country, State-wise;
- (c) whether the employment opportunities are very poor for them; and
- (d) the efforts made to ensure that all the persons trained under the scheme are gainfully employed?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Under the Skill India Mission, there are about 20 Central Ministries/ Departments including Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) involved in the implementation of more than 40 schemes for various skill development programmes. Major scheme includes Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme, Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETI), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), etc.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship being implemented with an objective to provide skilling to one crore prospective youth under Short Term Training (STT) courses and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country including State of Punjab for four years *i.e.* 2016-2020 with an outlay of ₹ 12,000 crore. STT is being imparted to either school/college dropouts or unemployed youth at accredited and affiliated Training Centres (TCs). The duration of the training varies as per job role. Upon successful completion of their assessment, candidates are being offered / provided with placement assistance by Training Providers (TPs). Under RPL, individuals with prior learning experience or skills are being assessed and certified. It aims to align the competencies of the unregulated workforce of the country to the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF).

As on 12.06.2019, 52.12 lakh (appx.) (31.08 lakh STT + 21.04 lakh RPL) candidates have been trained under the scheme in the country. Out of which, 1,90,606 candidates are from State of Punjab.

Under STT, the placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidate. As per data reported on SDMS (Skill Development Management System), as on 12.06.2019, 24.56 lakh candidates are certified under STT of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under STT of PMKVY 90 days prior *i.e.* 12.03.2019 is 21.97 lakh. Out of these candidates, as on 12.06.2019, 12.6 lakh candidates have been reported to be placed in various sectors across the country. Similarly, in State of Punjab, as on 12.06.2019, 1.24 lakh candidates are certified under STT of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under STT of PMKVY 90 days prior *i.e.* 12.03.2019 is 1.15 lakh. Out of these candidates, as on 12.06.2019, 0.64 lakh candidates have been reported to be placed placed in various sectors.

The State/UT-wise details of candidates under STT and RPL under PMKVY 2016-20 are given at Annexure I and Annexure II, respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Under PMKVY 2016-20, focus on employment has been significantly enhanced and candidates have been placed in various sectors and industries. Training Centers (TCs)/ Training Providers (TPs) are required to have dedicated mentorship-cum-placement cells for industry linkage and placement of candidates. TPs are mandated to organize Placement/Rozgar Melas every six months with support from the Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) and to ensure the participation of local industry. Scheme also incentivizes TCs/TPs for facilitating placement of the trained candidates. Further, the reimbursement of last 20% of training payout to TCs is linked with the placement (wage employment or self

employment) of the candidate. Additionally, post placement support of ₹ 1500 per month per trainee is applicable for special group (women candidates and persons with disability) and special areas (LWE, North East region and J&K) for 2 or 3 month post training depending on placement within or outside the district of the domicile of the candidate.

Due to the above mentioned initiatives, the reported placement under PMKVY 2016-20 is approximately 57%. Further, the third party impact evaluation of PMKVY 2016-20, conducted by independent body, has observed that 17% of the students enrolled under PMKVY 2016-20 prefer to go for higher studies than getting into employment.

Ministry has also undertaken various measures to encourage greater participation of industry in skilling ecosystem to improve employment outcomes. Employer led skill development is also being promoted to further improve placements rates under PMKVY 2016-20.

Annexure-I

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

Sl. No.	State/UT	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Reported Placed*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	918	169	102	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	122643	113596	104778	94179	60045
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7676	5892	3604	3210	535
4.	Assam	85265	71558	59953	51918	21814
5.	Bihar	179544	149810	134102	116360	55490
6.	Chandigarh	8339	6210	5438	4748	2041
7.	Chhattisgarh	73131	64103	55742	46873	18102
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1588	1108	902	766	372
9.	Daman and Diu	2557	1754	1322	1110	377
10.	Delhi	140629	125875	110536	100037	51622

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Goa	1867	1230	805	753	630
12.	Gujarat	91387	70135	58428	50967	24136
13.	Haryana	273051	245866	222108	203181	113008
14.	Himachal Pradesh	47520	33610	29911	27012	11483
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	89357	77467	68033	59986	31953
16.	Jharkhand	50689	40149	35906	31026	15248
17.	Karnataka	91647	83490	75031	66459	32780
18.	Kerala	48766	39489	34207	30376	12798
19.	Madhya Pradesh	324756	287202	262552	230992	121298
20.	Maharashtra	136488	118621	96636	79874	33555
21.	Manipur	15721	9549	7328	6338	2136
22.	Meghalaya	9486	6675	5376	4255	2102
23.	Mizoram	9540	4962	2730	2404	820
24.	Nagaland	7085	4359	3323	2867	1305
25.	Odisha	106877	90904	78701	68532	35288
26.	Puducherry	10320	9389	8376	7832	2617
27.	Punjab	166998	146650	135230	124115	64905
28.	Rajasthan	287287	255046	232593	214255	107584
29.	Sikkim	4962	3096	2152	1890	79
30.	Tamil Nadu	200142	185729	163217	148124	90747
31.	Telangana	133283	121574	110773	99961	62494
32.	Tripura	19335	15092	13314	11451	4372
33.	Uttar Pradesh	581541	504363	451430	398131	192137
34.	Uttarakhand	74429	63495	56420	48589	23860
35.	West Bengal	166912	149754	134541	118153	62807
TOTAL		3571736	3107971	2765600	2456724	1260540

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

Annexure-II

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

Sl. No.	State	Enrolled	Oriented	Assessed	Certified
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	46	46	21	21
2.	Andhra Pradesh	37034	37009	27462	25317
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3744	3744	3534	3513
4.	Assam	66511	64918	47880	45172
5.	Bihar	86000	84137	72324	63902
6.	Chandigarh	3738	3707	2750	2628
7.	Chhattisgarh	10408	10122	7323	6234
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1318	1318	1033	1007
9.	Daman and Diu	812	812	742	714
10.	Delhi	75757	73956	58530	54225
11.	Goa	2299	2265	1407	1372
12.	Gujarat	87839	86964	73298	69689
13.	Haryana	111554	111127	89722	83356
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22232	22156	19916	18235
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	34913	34080	32127	30831
16.	Jharkhand	54175	52461	44566	40535
17.	Karnataka	156877	152225	109844	98667
18.	Kerala	87471	86852	66978	62125
19.	Madhya Pradesh	103606	102031	85126	75639
20.	Maharashtra	301075	229210	178325	156503
21.	Manipur	11976	11976	11337	11337
22.	Meghalaya	8158	7650	7857	7084
23.	Mizoram	700	700	688	687
24.	Nagaland	236	236	123	123

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Odisha	100976	99953	77514	68953
26.	Puducherry	3217	3195	2143	1968
27.	Punjab	44235	43956	34187	31268
28.	Rajasthan	163805	163075	133566	123567
29.	Sikkim	979	954	871	831
30.	Tamil Nadu	166409	165822	142138	123260
31.	Telangana	55162	54642	42669	39397
32.	Tripura	9259	9259	8621	8090
33.	Uttar Pradesh	294635	289453	234289	214554
34.	Uttarakhand	26070	25712	21771	19356
35.	West Bengal	70414	68236	54982	50381
GRAND TOTAL		2203640	2103959	1695664	1540541

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी: महोदय, एनडीए सरकार की घोषित नीति है कि वर्ष 2022 तक तकरीबन 40 करोड़ नौजवानों का स्किल डेवलपमेंट कराएंगे। मुझे जो जवाब आया है, उसके मुताबिक यह बिल्कुल संभव नहीं लगता, क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि पिछले चार सालों में सब मिलाकर ट्रेनिंग की दो स्कीम्स हैं। STT के द्वारा 24, 56, 779 लाख और आरपीएल द्वारा 45,40,540 लाख लोगों को train किया गया है। जिसमें STT वाले, जिनको प्लेसमेंट मिली है, उनकी संख्या 2,60,540 है। यदि चार सालों में 40 लाख से कम लोगों को train किया है। मैं आपसे जानना चाहती हूँ कि आप वर्ष 2022 तक यह संख्या 40 करोड़ तक कैसे पहुंचाएंगे?

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सम्मानित सदस्या को बताना चाहूंगा कि वर्ष 2015-16 में पीएमकेवीवाई योजना की स्टार्टिंग थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, उत्तर बहुत संक्षेप में और स्पष्ट दें, क्योंकि आगे भी हम लोगों को बहुत सारे सवाल लेने हैं।

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: वर्ष 2020 तक पीएमकेवीवाई में हम लोगों ने जो टारगेट फिक्स किया है, उसमें हमने 52 लाख 12 हजार लोगों को प्रशिक्षण दे दिया है और शेष 2020 तक हम एक करोड़ तक पहुंच जाएंगे। यह हमारा टारगेट है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय अम्बिका जी, आप अपना दूसरा सवाल पूछिए।

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी: आंकड़े तो बताते नहीं हैं, अगर चार साल में इतना ही हुआ है तो कैसे? मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या उनको इस रिपोर्ट की जानकारी है, जो वर्ल्ड इकोनॉमी फोरम

और Observer Research Foundation के द्वारा की गई थी। उन्होंने 5,000 नौजवानों से इस स्कीम के बारे में पूछा था। 71 फीसदी नौजवान इस स्कीम के बारे में कुछ नहीं जानते थे और जो जानते भी थे, उनको इस स्कीम में बहुत-सी कमियां महसूस होती थी। इसमें कोई प्रोफेशनल ट्रेनिंग ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका सवाल हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी: नहीं सर, यह सिर्फ सवाल पूछने की परंपरा मत रखिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: सवाल पूछने के वक्त ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी: जब सवाल पूछा जाए और जो सवाल पूछता है, वह कुछ आंकड़े बताना चाहता है। मैं सिर्फ सवाल पूछने के लिए नहीं पूछ रही हूं। मेरे पास कुछ आंकड़े ऐसे हैं, जो इनके जवाब को गलत साबित करते हैं और मैं नहीं चाहती यह बड़ी स्कीम, जो 45 फीसदी बेरोजगारों के लिए आशा की किरण हो सकती है, यह भी एक जुमला रह जाए। तभी मैं सवाल पूछ रही हूं। अगर आप कहेंगे एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप दूसरा सवाल पूछ सकती हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी: आपको मालूम है कि उन्होंने कई जवाब दिए स्टूडेंट्स के लिए, यूथ के लिए कि इस स्कीम में जो कमियां हैं - एक तो प्रोफेशनल ट्रेनिंग नहीं है। दूसरा, उनको फाइनेंशियल दिक्कत है और तीसरा प्लेसमेंट की कोई मॉनिटरिंग एडवाइज़ नहीं है कि जिस scheme में उनको ट्रेनिंग मिल रही है, उस scheme में उनको प्लेसमेंट मिल सकती है या नहीं मिल सकती है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहती हूं कि यह जो रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत हुई है, उसमें इन कमियों को आप कंसिडर करेंगे? आप एक बॉडी बनाएं या आप स्किल डेवलपमेंट इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को एक ज़िम्मेवारी दें, जो यह भी बता सके कि उस स्टेट में कितनी नौकरियां खाली हैं, प्लेसमेंट का क्या पोर्टेसियल है और उनका जो एक इमोशनल ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका सवाल पूरा हो गया है।

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी: और जो इच्छाएं होती हैं, तो क्या वह उसको पूरा करता है?

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: हम लक्ष्य को तेजी से पूरा कर रहे हैं। प्रतिवर्ष एक करोड़ को प्रशिक्षित करने के टारगेट पर हम चार करोड़ के टारगेट के साथ चल रहे हैं, जिसके बारे में हमने अधिकृत रूप से बताया हुआ है। उसमें हम एक करोड़ प्रशिक्षण में ...40 प्रकार की हमारी योजनाएं हैं और माननीय सदस्य महोदया ने जो पूछा कि इसका प्रमाणीकरण, इसको कैसे ऑब्जर्व करते हैं? हम लोगों ने नेशनल स्किल इंडिया पोर्टल पर उसकी डिटेल् दी हुई है। कोई भी उस पर पारदर्शी रूप से जा सकता है। हमने इसमें से अयोग्य संस्थाओं को भी छांटा है और इसके साथ-साथ हम अभी एक नया प्लान (NSQF) National Skills Qualification Framework लेकर आए हैं। ...(व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, माननीय मंत्री जी। मेरा सुझाव होगा कि बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। आप अम्बिका जी से बात करके उसका हल निकाल सकते हैं।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a point of order. Normally, it is not done during the Question Hour, but I wish to just.(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी नहीं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप इसका पालन करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... अभी नहीं, अभी मुझे सवाल पर जाना है, कृपया आप उसका आदर करें।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह उसी संदर्भ में है कि प्रश्न काल में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप जानते हैं, प्रश्न काल में point of order की इजाज़त नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: अगर मंत्री जी के पास सूचना है तो वे जानकारी दे दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रश्न काल में point of order की इजाज़त नहीं है। मैं point of order नहीं मान रहा हूँ। प्रभाकर कोरे जी, आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)... अगर हम केवल नम्बर तय करेंगे ...(व्यवधान)... न प्रश्न पूछा जाएगा और न ही उत्तर होगा। हाउस में यह गलत परम्परा चल रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभाकर कोरे: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो written statement है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: न सदस्य प्रश्न की पृष्ठभूमि बताएं, न मंत्री प्रश्न का जवाब दें तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभाकर कोरे: जिन बच्चों की ट्रेनिंग हुई है, उसके तीस टका बच्चों को employment नहीं मिला। मेरा सवाल यह है कि जो quality training हो रही है, क्या उसके ऊपर सरकार का कोई नियन्त्रण है क्योंकि जो ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है, उसका माध्यम प्राइवेट इरवंट कम्पनियाँ हैं। इसलिए जब हम employment की figures देखते हैं, तो यह सवाल उठता है कि क्या सरकार उस ट्रेनिंग की quality को देख रही है?

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम संस्थाओं को ट्रेनिंग का टारगेट देते हैं, तो उसमें employment की एक condition है। अगर वे 70 परसेंट employment देते हैं, तभी हम उनका targat बढ़ाते हैं और उनकी जो फीस देनी होती है, देते हैं। यह सिस्टम हमने बनाया हुआ है।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: धन्यवाद सर, सबसे पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि जो भी मंत्री जवाब देते हैं, हम लोग 'हिन्दुस्तान सरकार' नहीं बोलते हैं। I have a little objection to that word.

श्री उपसभापति: आप सवाल बताएं।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: ठीक है। सर, इनके main manifesto में इन्होंने job promise किया था। मेरा सवाल यह है कि पिछले पांच साल में आपने कितने लोगों को नौकरी दी और किस सेक्टर में दी क्योंकि private sector में तो उन्हें नौकरी नहीं मिल सकती - किसी के पास मौका ही नहीं है, कम्पनीज़ ही नहीं

चल रही, पैसे ही नहीं हैं। तो आपने कितने लोगों को पांच साल में नौकरी दिलवायी और अपने manifesto में जो आपने promise किया था, उसमें कितना fulfillment किया? इसके अतिरिक्त उसकी जो रफ्तार है, उसके बारे में भी बताइए। आपने कहा है कि तेज़ रफ्तार है तो रफ्तार की स्पीड भी बताइए।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद जया जी, आपका सवाल हो गया है।

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: हमने 2018-19 में PMKY की जो स्टडी करवाई है, इसमें 74 परसेंट लोग jobs में गए हैं और 26 परसेंट लोगों ने अपने कारोबार को बढ़ाया है। यह स्टडी हमने करायी है और हम लगातार इसको प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, I have a related question on this.
.....**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, मैंने पूछा कुछ और था।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्या, आप प्रक्रिया जानती हैं। अगर आप माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं तो माननीय चेयरमैन को लिखिए। उसकी एक प्रक्रिया है, लेकिन supplementary पर भी कुछ लोग supplementary पूछना चाहते हैं, जो सही नहीं है। हाउस की प्रक्रिया वही है और यह मेरी बनायी हुई नहीं है। यह प्रक्रिया बहुत पहले से चल रही है और कई वरिष्ठ लोग हैं जो उस प्रक्रिया को बनाने में उसका हिस्सा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: फिर तो हम लोगों को बोलने की जरूरत ही नहीं है। हरेक चीज़ हम लोग लिखकर दे दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, किसी सवाल का तो जवाब आए। किसी सवाल का सही जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, फिर हम लोग यहां क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री नीरज शेखर: कुछ मंत्रियों को छोड़कर बाकी जवाब ही नहीं देते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बैठ जाएं। माननीय नागर जी, कृपया आप भी अपनी सीट पर बैठें।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, I have a short question regarding
.....**(Interruptions)**... It was proposed that under the skill development programme, women would be given preference and that they would be given preference in employment too. I wish to ask the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken to encourage women and how many women have been enrolled and placement done under the scheme in the National Skill Training Institutes from Punjab.

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, यह बहुत स्पष्ट और साफ सवाल है और हम आपसे ऐसे ही उत्तर की अपेक्षा कर रहे हैं।

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न के परिप्रेक्ष्य में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो महिलाएँ हैं, उनमें से 43 परसेंट महिलाओं को हमने ट्रेनिंग दी है और यह on record है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... जया जी, एक मिनट। मैंने प्रक्रिया बता दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, what is the answer?**(Interruptions)**...

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने प्रक्रिया बता दी है।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी कुशलता के प्रशिक्षण दिए जाते हैं, कौशल प्रशिक्षण दिए जाते हैं, उनमें कौन सी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: उपसभापति जी, मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यह क्या हो रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: जया जी, मुझे अपना सवाल पूछने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: जया जी, एक मिनट। माननीय मंत्री जी, कालिता जी का जो सवाल था, आपने उसका उत्तर पूरा नहीं दिया है। आप उसका उत्तर या तो पता कर के भेज दें या अब आप चाहें तो उन्हें बुलाकर या जैसे वे बताएं, वैसे उन्हें उत्तर दें।

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता: सर, मेरा साफ प्रश्न था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि आप अपना सवाल रिपीट कर दें।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: It is not about Punjab alone; it is about women. This skill development was supposed to give orientation to women and preference to women. How many women have been given training and how many have been given placement?

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि कितनी महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षण मिला और कितनी महिलाओं को employment मिला? अगर आपके पास जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है, तो आप पता करके दे सकते हैं।

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: अभी तक जो प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है, उसमें अभी तक जो सूचना प्राप्त है, उसमें महिलाओं का प्रतिशत 43 परसेंट बताया गया है, इसके संबंध में बाकी की details माननीय सदस्य को उपलब्ध करा दी जाएगी।

Students trained under Skill India Mission

*82. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the average age of students who have been trained over the past five years under Skill India Mission;
- (b) the number of students trained under this scheme who have secured jobs, post their training; and
- (c) out of all the students trained, the percentage of female students as well as those of SC, ST and other weaker sections?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Under Skill India Mission, the Government is implementing various schemes for imparting employable skills to the youth through short-term and long-term training. Different implementing Government of India Ministries/Departments have been maintaining data in different formats. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), launched in 2015, to provide employable skills to the youth of the nation. Owing to the success of PMKVY 1.0, the scheme was re-launched in October, 2016 and called PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20) on pan-India basis with a target to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT), Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Special Project (SP) across the country over four years (2016-20) with an outlay of 12,000 crore. The short term training and special projects component of the scheme targets youth, particularly school and college dropouts and the RPL impart skills training for existing workers to align the competencies of the unregulated workforce to the NSQF under PMKVY 2.0. The average age of candidates in the three formats of the training is 24 years for STT, 35 years for RPL and 24 years for SP.

PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20) has two components viz Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/ UTs known as State- Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20). Under

PMKVY 2015-16, 19.8 lakh candidates were trained. Under PMKVY 2.0, as on 12.06.2019, 52.11 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (27.06 lakh STT + 21.04 lakh RPL+ 1 lakh SP+3.01 lakh CSSM) in the country, out of which 12,60 lakh have been placed. The candidates trained include 42.86% Female, 32.54% Other Backward Class (OBC), 13.29% Scheduled Caste (SC) and 3.55% Scheduled Tribes (ST) candidates.

Long term training is provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). There are 14494 ITIs with a training capacity of 33.98 lakh. The average age of the trainees in the ITIs is 19 year. The details of the percentage of female, SC and ST trainees trained under Craftsmen Training Scheme during the period 2014-15 to 2017-18 and trainees being trained in 2018-19 are given in Annexure (*See below*).

Under Apprenticeship Training Programme, the average age of the apprentices is 24.15 year. At present, 5,83,267 apprentices have completed apprenticeship. The average composition of the apprentices is 8.85 % female, 42.78% OBC, 17.2 % SC and 7.4% ST.

Annexure

Details of the percentage of female, SC and ST trainees trained under Craftsmen Training Scheme during the period 2014-15 to 2017-18 and trainees being trained in 2018-19.

Sl. No.	State Name	Total trainees trained				Trainees being trained in 2018-19 in the trades of 1 and 2 years
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	109	123	247	254	568
2.	Andhra Pradesh	42924	98101	57686	48279	99658
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	384	306	425	413	915
4.	Assam	1808	3295	2847	2413	4256
5.	Bihar	51460	61209	66460	80702	200186
6.	Chandigarh	497	634	871	893	1218
7.	Chhattisgarh	8862	10383	13991	13727	28533

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	98	216	108	77	214
9.	Daman and Diu	0	595	176	149	349
10.	Delhi	5196	5715	7128	7090	16192
11.	Goa	1350	2085	1562	1781	2879
12.	Gujarat	38174	241655	51703	51540	124394
13.	Haryana	13841	32411	34655	38502	89774
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12164	17539	17174	16118	31991
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	106	2461	2538	2221	3483
16.	Jharkhand	29506	46360	26710	27467	56817
17.	Karnataka	30675	85865	70781	59095	143845
18.	Kerala	23201	31406	29774	26222	55083
19.	Lakshadweep	98	94	90	72	87
20.	Madhya Pradesh	17404	20917	41136	54754	123076
21.	Maharashtra	69953	93346	105806	101247	186679
22.	Manipur	43	51	63	59	174
23.	Meghalaya	433	556	583	387	805
24.	Mizoram	174	385	544	333	588
25.	Nagaland	0	87	150	90	190
26.	Odisha	45779	40163	48480	38830	94416
27.	Puducherry	714	634	903	648	1789
28.	Punjab	25677	31207	42146	34699	53701
29.	Rajasthan	52377	52522	126957	113915	228027
30.	Sikkim	192	648	274	206	475
31.	Tamil Nadu	26985	74981	39840	34229	66371
32.	Telangana	21173	21276	34851	31825	59585
33.	Tripura	818	858	1352	1050	3282
34.	Uttar Pradesh	106482	85380	154853	165192	562799
35.	Uttarakhand	5083	4696	8464	9270	19844

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	West Bengal	10670	9772	12745	20481	50174
	GRAND TOTAL	644410	1077932	1004073	984230	2312417
	Female %age	9.33	9.50	10.56	28.79	
	SC %age	15.95	18.65	20.10	21.08	
	ST %age	6.24	6.85	6.39	9.79	

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक बहुत स्पेसिफिक उप-प्रश्न है।

श्री उपसभापति: सहस्रबुद्धे जी, पहले मिनिस्टर रिप्लाई ले करेंगे। Question No. 82 मैंने बताया है।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: माननीय मंत्री, आप बोलिए कि पटल पर रखा है, फिर मैं प्रश्न पूछूंगा।

डॉ. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: मैंने उत्तर सदन के पटल पर रखा दिया है।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा स्पेसिफिक उप-प्रश्न है यह है कि कौशल विधाओं की बहुत सारी पद्धतियां हैं। टेलरिंग से लेकर कुंभ कला तक बहुत सारी पद्धतियां हैं। मेरा सवाल यह है कि इसमें से कौन सी विधाओं के लिए, कौन सी vocations के लिए, कौन से occupations के लिए, कौन सी skills के लिए ज्यादा डिमांड आती है?

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: माननीय सदस्य महोदय ने जितनी प्रकार की विधाओं के बारे में जिक्र किया है, उसके साथ-साथ plumbing, sewing, machine, industrial beauty and wellness आदि 40 प्रकार की ऐसी ट्रेनिंग्स हैं। जो अभी डिमांड्स हैं, उसमें sewing machine, सिलाई-बुनाई के लिए और plumbing के लिए, इन विषयों पर ज्यादा रोजगार और ज्यादा अध्ययन की बातें आती हैं। इसके अलावा और भी कुछ ऐसे स्किल्स हैं, जैसे आजकल मोबाइल रिपेयरिंग और कंप्यूटर नेटवर्किंग, इन विषयों पर भी डिमांड्स आती हैं।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: उपसभापति जी, यह बात भी सही है कि एक ओर जिनको कौशलता की आवश्यकता है, ऐसा एक बहुत बड़ा युवा वर्ग है। दूसरी ओर जो कौशलता का प्रशिक्षण दे सकते हैं, skill givers, उनकी भी संख्या है, क्योंकि जो निवर्तमान हो जाते हैं, उनके पास एक स्किल है। सरकार को हमने एक सुझाव दिया था कि skill givers and skill seekers, इनका एक डेटाबेस बनाया जाए, उनको मैच करने के लिए एक App विकसित किया जाए। मैंने इस बारे में लिखित रूप से एक सुझाव दिया था और मैं फिर से दूंगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि क्या सरकार ऐसे सुझावों को आकलन में लेगी?

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्चर्य करना चाहूंगा कि हम लोग RPL Scheme के तहत, इस Recognition of Prime Learning पर इस तरह की चीजों को लेते हैं। फिर भी माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव मूल्यवान है, उसे हम विचार में लेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: इस सवाल पर कोई और सप्लीमेंटरी नहीं है, इसलिए अब अगले सवाल पर आते हैं। सवाल नम्बर 83, श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर जी।

रेलवे सुरक्षा बल में महिला सिपाहियों की भर्ती

*83. **श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर:** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रेलवे सुरक्षा बल में महिला सिपाहियों की पर्याप्त संख्या है;

(ख) क्या पर्याप्त सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए चलती गाड़ियों में रक्षक दल के रूप में इन महिला सिपाहियों की तैनाती की जाती है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि महिला यात्रियों की समुचित रूप से सुरक्षा और संरक्षा करने हेतु पर्याप्त संख्या में महिला सिपाही उपलब्ध नहीं हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार महिला यात्रियों के लिए न्याय संगत और समुचित सुरक्षा और संरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में महिला सिपाहियों की भर्ती करने का विचार रखती है?

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

विवरण

(क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां। वे भी चलती गाड़ियों का मार्गरक्षण करती हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं। महिला कांस्टेबल की पर्याप्त संख्या (1769) उपलब्ध है। बहरहाल, इनकी संख्या और बढ़ाने के लिए वर्ष 2018 में जो भर्ती शुरू की गई थी, उसमें कांस्टेबलों और उप-निरीक्षकों के लिए अधिसूचित 8619 और 1120 रिक्तियों में से क्रमशः 4216 और 301 रिक्तियां महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित की गई थीं। यह प्रक्रिया शीघ्र पूरी होने वाली है और इसके पूरा होने से रेल सुरक्षा बल में महिला कांस्टेबलों और अधिकारियों की संख्या में और बढ़ोत्तरी होगी।

(घ) जी हां।

Recruitment of lady constables in RPF

†*83. **SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are adequate number of lady constables in the Railway Protection Force (RPF);

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether these lady constables escort during the running of trains to ensure adequate security;

(c) whether it is a fact that adequate number of lady constables are not available for proper safety and security of female passenger; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to recruit adequate number of lady constables in RPF to ensure just and proper safety and security of female passengers?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. They also escort running trains.

(c) No, Sir. Adequate number (1769) of lady constables are available. However, to increase this number further, in the recruitment which started in the year 2018, out of 8619 and 1120 vacancies notified for Constables and Sub-Inspectors-respectively, 4216 and 301 vacancies were respectively reserved for women. This process likely to be completed soon and this will further increase the number of lady constables and officers in Railway Protection Force.

Statement

(d) Yes, Sir.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आरपीएफ में कितने प्रतिशत महिला सुरक्षा बल है?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, I have already stated in reply to the first question that the priority of our Government under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, is safety.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a specific question. Please reply to that.

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, adequate lady constables have been recruited by our Government. Already, adequate lady constables are there. Out of about 9000 vacancies, which are under the process, appointment of about 4,500 is going on. In this respect, the priority is for the safety. The Government is doing that.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: महोदय, यह मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं है। मैंने बड़ा साफ प्रश्न पूछा है कि कितने प्रतिशत महिलाएँ हैं?

रेल मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज तक पूरे रेलवे में जो महिला कॉन्स्टेबल्स हैं, वह सवा दो प्रतिशत के करीब हैं। पूरी रेल व्यवस्था में जितने भी लोग हैं, उनके हिसाब से यह कम है। इसको मद्देनज़र रखते हुए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमें आदेश दिया है कि अब जो लगभग 9,000 लोग हम recruit कर रहे हैं, उसमें हम lady constables के लिए पद रखें और focussed efforts

करें कि ज्यादा संख्या में lady constables आएँ। माननीय सांसद जी को यह सुनकर खुशी होगी कि जो लगभग 9,000 पद और Constables or Sub inspectors के आ रहे हैं, उनमें से साढ़े चार हजार पर, लगभग 50 प्रतिशत पदों पर महिलाओं को लिया जाएगा। यह इस सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार ने सुरक्षा बलों में 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण और बिहार सरकार ने सभी सेवाओं में महिलाओं को 35 प्रतिशत आरक्षण दिया है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पदों का बैकलॉग कब तक पूरा किया जाएगा?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: उपसभापति महोदय, रिजर्वेशन के संबंध ऐसा कोई निर्णय केन्द्र सरकार के लेवल पर नहीं हुआ है, इसलिए बैकलॉग का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है। फिर भी, जैसा कि मैंने बताया है कि हम इसके लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं और महिलाओं का प्रतिशत इसमें आठ प्रतिशत हो जाएगा यानी करीब चार गुना हो जाएगा। हम आगे चलकर कोशिश करेंगे कि जो रिक्वायरमेंट है, उस रिक्वायरमेंट को हम जरूर पूरा करें।

मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि लॉ एंड ऑर्डर स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। जो आर.पी.एफ. का काम है, वह रेल का जो इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, ट्रेन्स वगैरह हैं, स्टेशन्स हैं, उनको सम्भालने का है। जहां तक लॉ एंड ऑर्डर का सवाल है, उसके लिए जी.आर.पी. होती है और वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अंडर होती है तथा वह लॉ एंड ऑर्डर को मैटेन करती है। फिर भी, हमने आर.पी.एफ. को भी उस काम के लिए जी.आर.पी. के साथ बड़े रूप में जोड़ा है और गत दो वर्षों में हमने बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर महिला सुरक्षा और चाइल्ड रेस्क्यू करने के काम में उसको लगाया है। जिन बच्चों को गुमराह किया जाता है, जो लोग बच्चों को उठा कर ले जाते हैं, उनको वापस लाने के काम में, हमने बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पिछले दो वर्षों में सुधार किया है।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि कितनी ट्रेनों के महिला डिब्बों में पैनिक बटन लगा है और जिनमें नहीं लगा है, उनमें पैनिक बटन लगाने की व्यवस्था कब तक हो जाएगी?

SHRIANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, the supplementary is not related to the present question. The details can be sent to the hon. Members.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Mr. Deputy-Chairman, Sir, actually, I came across an incident, when I was travelling in a train. I was travelling from Tirunelveli to Chennai. On the way, I felt somewhat restless in my health; I felt a lot of pressure in my head and suddenly became unwell. I called the Helpline number just when I was approaching to Trichy Junction. When I called the Helpline, they said, "The next junction is Trichy Junction; you wait, and the doctors will attend to you". When the doctors attended to me, I had BP of 195. Immediately, two lady constables, who had also boarded in that train, came to attend to me. They were asking me to get down from the train but were not able to stop the train because the train started from the Trichy Junction and it was moving fast. They were not able to stop the train because they did not have any walky-talky to connect with the driver. Also the train went to the next station, Ponmalai. There somehow they stopped the train

but there was no ambulance available, there was no wheelchair available and due to that they were not able to arrange a transport immediately for shifting me to hospital. So, I personally felt that, being an MP, even though the lady constables attended on me but they were not able to quickly rescue me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please put your question. The time will be over.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I would like to know, through you, from the hon. Minister whether all the adequate, necessary medical aid would be made available in all the trains as well as in all the stations, and people are to be attended. Thank you.

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: We will examine this thing. This question is related to health. I appreciate that my RPF police have given immediate attention. But they were not having walky-talky. I will examine this thing and, if necessary, next time this arrangement will also be made to the police.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the Minister has replied.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I will just add one point. I wish hon. Member a good health and I wish that she always remains very healthy. But, obviously, you all will appreciate that there are 12,000 trains running in the Railways every day. We can't have medical facility in every train. Every staff member cannot go to...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, अब समय खत्म हो चुका है। कृपया अपना उत्तर शीघ्र पूर्ण कीजिए।

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: But we will ensure that, in future, it is taken care of.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Households registered under MGNREGA

*84. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of households registered under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) who were able to get work for 100 days, the State-wise details of the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the average MGNREGA wages have decreased and the details of wages given in the past five years; and

(c) the number of instances of MGNREGA workers being denied their wages for not having Aadhaar Card or mismatch of biometrics, the State-wise details of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) State/UT-wise details of households completing 100 days of employment during the last three years under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) No, Sir. As per Management Information System (MIS), the details of average MGNREGA wages in the last five financial years are given below:

Financial Year	Average Wage Rate per day per person (₹)
2014-2015	143.92
2015-2016	154.08
2016-2017	161.65
2017-2018	169.44
2018-2019	179.12

(c) All wages to workers under MGNREGS are not paid through Aadhaar Based Payment System (ABPS). Those workers who do not have Aadhaar number or are in process of ABPS conversion are paid electronically through account based transfers into their Bank/Post office accounts.

Statement

*State/UT-wise details of households completing 100 days of
employment under the MGNREGS*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Households completed 100 days of employment (₹ in lakh)		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.83	5.95	8.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.003
3.	Assam	0.11	0.11	0.19

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	0.14	0.16	0.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.73	3.24	4.28
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.08	0.11	0.34
8.	Haryana	0.03	0.04	0.04
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.11	0.14	0.70
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.35	0.36	0.38
11.	Jharkhand	0.37	0.58	0.26
12.	Karnataka	1.96	0.30	2.12
13.	Kerala	1.13	1.17	4.42
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.41	1.35	0.77
15.	Maharashtra	1.68	2.02	1.92
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.87	1.15	1.61
18.	Mizoram	0.57	0.00	0.82
19.	Nagaland	0.002	0.001	0.00
20.	Odisha	0.36	0.68	0.47
21.	Punjab	0.04	0.10	0.07
22.	Rajasthan	4.27	2.28	5.88
23.	Sikkim	0.08	0.04	0.05
24.	Tamil Nadu	13.21	1.50	2.60
25.	Telangana	1.76	2.04	2.27
26.	Tripura	1.16	0.04	0.15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.41	0.43	0.72
28.	Uttarakhand	0.26	0.22	0.26
29.	West Bengal	2.00	5.58	13.38
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.00	0.002
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
	National	39.91	29.55	52.05

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

**Construction of railway underpasses and
ROBs in Chhattisgarh**

†*85. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received proposals from State Government of Chhattisgarh for building railway underpasses and Road Over Bridges (ROBs) during the last three years, the details thereof, proposal-wise;
- (b) the Government's reaction on the said proposals;
- (c) the number and details of such proposals of the State Government of Chhattisgarh still pending with Railways, location-wise; and
- (d) the details of the railway underpasses and ROBs being constructed in Chhattisgarh at present and the current status of their construction?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) The proposals for construction of Road Over Bridges/Road under Bridges (ROBs/RUBs) in lieu of level crossings are normally received from the State Government. After completing various formalities regarding the consents for sharing of cost and closure of level crossings from State Government, proposals received for construction of ROBs/RUBs in lieu of level crossings are further processed for their inclusion in Railway Works Programme. Sanctioning and construction of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) is a continuous process.

In the last three years (2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19) work for construction of 17 Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and 54 Road under Bridges (RUBs) has been sanctioned in the State of Chhattisgarh. At present, no proposal of any ROB/RUB which meets the criteria for cost sharing is pending for the State of Chhattisgarh.

Normally, Railway undertakes construction of ROBs/RUBs in Railway portion whereas approaches are being constructed by State Government. Generally, there is no problem of construction of ROBs/RUBs in Railway portion. However, it is difficult to construct ROBs/RUBs on approaches because it depends upon many factors such as availability of land, removal of encroachments, fixing the alignment of approaches, allocation of requisite funds etc.

As per Pink Book, work for construction of 31 Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and 83 Road under Bridges (RUBs) are sanctioned in the State of Chhattisgarh. Out of 31 ROBs,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

6 ROB's have been fully completed. Out of 83 RUBs, 31 RUBs have been completed. Remaining works for construction of ROB and RUB are at various stages of planning, estimation and execution.

Complaints received by national consumer helpline

*86. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by National Consumer Helpline during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the number of complaints redressed out of these?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The complaints received by National Consumer Helpline (NCH) are forwarded to the companies and organisations concerned for redressal. For efficient and expeditious redressal of the consumer complaints, NCH has partnered with 540 companies under its convergence programme.

As per information available in Integrated Grievance Redress Mechanism (INGRAM) portal, the Total number of complaints received during the last three years and the current year, and the number of complaints redressed/disposed out of these are as under:

Financial Year	Total Complaints Registered	Convergence Companies		Others	
		Complaints Registered	Complaints Redressed/ Disposed	Complaints Registered	Complaints Redressed/ Advised and Disposed of
2016-17	2,14,490	88,302 (100%)	88,302	1,26,188	1,26,188 (100%)
2017-18	4,55,029	2,15,830	2,15,830 (100%)	2,39,199	2,39,199 (100%)
2018-19	5,65,579	2,41,426	2,39,073 (99%)	3,24,153	3,10,610 (96%)
April, 2019 to May, 2019	1,17,663	48,870	32,983 (67%)	68,793	56,313 (82%)
TOTAL	13,52,761	5,94,428	5,76,188 (97%)	7,58,333	7,32,310 (97%)

New guidelines for slaughter houses

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

- (a) whether any new guidelines have been framed for slaughter houses in the country;
- (b) if so, details thereof; and
- (c) the number of initiatives taken to control open house slaughter houses and the action taken against such slaughter houses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) No Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) (1) As per entry 18 of Twelfth Schedule (Article 243 W) of the Constitution of India, regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries is vested within the powers and responsibilities of Municipalities of the States.

(2) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has prescribed guidelines with regard to slaughter houses under Regulation 2.1.2 (1) (5), Schedule IV; Part IV of Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulations, 2011. The guidelines cover hygienic and sanitary practices. As per Section 31 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, no person can carry out food business without license and Section 63 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 provides provision for punishment for carrying out a business without licence. Any violation of the aforementioned regulations is a punishable offense. As per information provided by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Regular surveillance, monitoring and inspection is undertaken by State/ Union Territory Governments under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 to check compliance of the provisions laid down under Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 and Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulations, 2011.

(3) Further, Government of India has framed Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001 under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 to regulate the slaughter house of Animals in a humane manner. The State Animal Welfare Board or any person who is a qualified veterinarian and is authorized by Animal Welfare Board of India, may, at least once in every six months period inspect slaughter house.

(4) The Hon' ble Supreme Court of India in its interim order dated 23.08.2012 in W.P(C) No. 309 of 2003, Laxmi Narain Modi vs Union of India and others have directed all

State Governments and Union Territories to constitute State Committees for slaughter houses for taking action against all slaughter houses not meeting the norms and abattoir rules. One of the functions of the State Committee so constituted is to identify on an ongoing basis, the unlicensed slaughter houses in the region, and other unlicensed, unlawful establishments where animals are being slaughtered, on howsoever a small scale, and take the help of the District Magistrate and other law enforcement agencies to crack down on the same.

(5) The Central Pollution Control Board was also directed by Hon' ble Supreme Court of India to write to all States informing about the guidelines for Slaughter Houses. The Central Pollution Control Board was also directed to initiate action against all slaughter houses which are not meeting the norms and implement the abattoir rules through State Pollution Control Board.

Allocation of funds under MGNREGA

*88. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is spending more money on the material component than the labour component under MGNREGA;
- (b) if so, the details thereof as well as the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government had to release additional allocation of funds under MGNREGA to meet the expenses for the last three years, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) if not, the details of allocation under MGNREGA, including supplementary and primary allocation, in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):
(a) and (b) No, Sir. The percentage of expenditure on the material component and wages component under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last three financial years are as under:

Year	Percentage of expenditure on material component	Percentage of expenditure on wages component
2016-17	26.15	73.85
2017-18	29.56	70.44
2018-19	29.23	70.77

(c) and (d) MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme. The Ministry releases funds to the States/UTs on the basis of the agreed to Labour Budget, opening

balance, pending liabilities of the previous 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. The Ministry seeks additional fund as and when required for meeting the demand for work on the ground. The budget allocation under MGNREGA during the last three financial years is as under:

Financial Year	Budget Allocation	Revised Allocation
2016-17	38500.00	48220.26
2017-18	48000.00	55167.06
2018-19	55000.00	61830.09

Employment under Jan Shikshan Sansthan

*89. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) in what manner the transfer of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship would ensure linkages between education and livelihoods;

(b) the details of employment generated under JSS schemes, sector-wise, gender-wise; and

(c) in case of employment being entrepreneurial venture, the details of such ventures, sector-wise, number of employed persons and the year of establishment?

THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthans (JSSs) was transferred from Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) in July 2018. The JSSs, which are run by selected Non Government Organizations (NGOs), focus on skill training and upgradation of neo literates, illiterates and school drop outs within the district of their operation. The objective of the trainings imparted under JSS is to link the individuals with gainful livelihood or to supplement their existing incomes through enhanced livelihood.

After the transfer of the scheme to MSDE, the existing guidelines of the scheme were reviewed in consultation with various experts in the sector, and the guidelines have been comprehensively revised *w.e.f.* 24.1.2019. Some of the key initiatives provided for in the revised guidelines are as below:

- (i) The number of courses under which training is imparted under JSS has been increased and the list is being further expanded.
- (ii) All the courses under JSS have been reviewed with the objective to align it with National Skills Qualification Framework, which is a competency based framework and ensure market relevance of the skilling courses.
- (iii) Provisions have been made for developing new courses as per requirement for nurturing and promoting traditional skills, which may be unique to a particular district or region in the country.
- (iv) The assessment and certification processes under JSS programme have been improved to ensure evidence based assessments and issue of certificates through a centralised portal, which can enable online verification of the certificates by the employer
- (v) The life skill component has been further strengthened under each training programme to improve training outcomes under JSS.

The trainings conducted under JSS between October 2018 to March 2019 as reported on JSS web portal are as below:

Female	Male	Other	Total
1,38,571	16,353	52	1,54,976

The JSSs have been working with the trained candidates for livelihood linkages in the form of supplementing income levels or wage employment or self employment. However, the data is not being mandatorily captured at central level, till date, As per the revised guidelines, the livelihood linkages provided to the trainees, after completion of same, will also be captured centrally at national level from the current financial year 2019-20.

Revival of Madras Fertilizers Limited

*90. DR. SASIKALAPUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Madras Fertilizer Limited (MFL) has been declared sick;
- (b) if so, the date on which it has been declared sick;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any plan to revive the MFL;
- (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) and (b) The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) had declared Madras Fertilizer Limited (MFL) as a sick company on 2nd April, 2009 under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

(c) and (d) The Committee of Secretaries (CoS) in its meeting held on 07.07.2015 recommended that DoF may explore the possibility of strategic JV partnership leveraging its land and bring a proposal for consideration of the competent authority. Project and Development India Limited (PDIL) was engaged as an external expert agency for drawing business, operations and financial restructuring plans for MFL.

PDIL after due examination gave recommendation for 6 options for revival of MFL which were presented before Board of MFL. However, all of the options were not found viable and MFL suggested a new option containing proposal for waiver of Government of India Loan and interest thereon.

Based on submission of MFL, the proposal for the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) was circulated for Inter-Ministerial Consultation (IMC). However, subsequently it was decided to explore the possibility of monetization of surplus land of MFL. Since the land available with MFL is assigned land by the Government of Tamil Nadu, Government of Tamil Nadu (GoT) was asked either to grant NOC for transfer of surplus land to another CPSE (CPCL) or to take over full ownership of the plant on as is where is basis. Government of Tamil Nadu on 09.08.2018 has accorded No Objection Certificate (NOC) for transfer of 70 acres of MFL land to Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (CPCL). However, MFL has informed on 21.05.2019 that till date, CPCL has given its acceptance for purchase of land of 4.98 acres only.

(e) In view of (c) and (d) above, question does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Help to cashew nut and mango growing farmers of Andhra Pradesh

774. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICAR has a number of cashew nut and mango research stations across the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that ICAR has not given much help to farmers of Andhra Pradesh to upgrade their cashew nut and mango crops;

(c) if so, the steps proposed by Government to direct ICAR to intensify its efforts to help mango and cashew growing farmers in the country, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the new varieties which ICAR has introduced in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

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

(b) and (c) No, Sir. ICAR Institutes/AICRPs (All India Coordinated Research Projects) like ICAR-Directorate of Cashew Research (DCR), Puttur; ICAR-Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (IIHR), Bengaluru; ICAR-Central Institute for Subtropical Research (CISH), Lucknow; ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi; ICAR-AICRP on Fruits and ICAR-AICRP on Cashew have been taking different steps in its efforts to help cashew and mango growing farmers in the country including State of Andhra Pradesh through supplying planting materials, creating awareness through trainings. Further trainings are also imparted through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), scientists-farmers interaction, Kisan Gosthies, electronic media, AICRP Centres/SAUs (State Agricultural Universities).

All India Coordinated Research Project on Cashew Centre at Cashew Research Station, Dr. YSRHU (Dr. YSR Horticultural University) Bapatla, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh is also working exclusively on Cashew for the region.

Besides, in case of mango, Anantharajupet Centre, Andhra Pradesh of ICAR-AICRP on Fruits has been aiming to provide new technologies thereby enabling in improving quality production. The Centre has also undertaken major research efforts.

(d) Details are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of the new varieties introduced by ICAR in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year

Cashew nut

- Two new varieties viz. **BPP-10 and BPP-11** have been developed by the Cashew Research Station, (Dr. YSRHU), Bapatla Centre and released by Andhra Pradesh State Variety Release Committee during the year 2017-18.

- In addition to these varieties, the high yielding varieties viz. **BPP-4, BPP-5, BPP-8 and BPP-9** were also identified and released by the Centre for enhancing yield in the region.

Mango

- Since mango is a perennial crop, the development of new varieties takes at least 15-20 year The ICAR-IIHR has already released five hybrids including a new mango hybrid “**Arka Udaya**” in 2015. This is being multiplied and supplied to farmer Besides, the Institute is supplying the planting material of released hybrids and commercial varieties to the farmers on payment basis.
- The new Centre at **Ananthrajupet** under the ICAR-AICRP on Fruits is working on the feasibility testing of the released mango varieties and the process of recommendation is under way for the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- New variety of mango namely ‘**Ambika**’ has been performing excellent in Andhra Pradesh. Also a clone of leading North Indian variety ‘Dashehari’ (CISH-D-35) has been recommended on the basis of evaluation at **Sangareddy for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**.

Techniques and plans for increased agricultural production

†775. 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 providing for different techniques and plans for agricultural production, which farmers are getting on concessions, in order to double the income of farmers by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the different mediums being adopted for bringing awareness and promotion in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) In order to increase the agricultural production and thereby enhancing the income of the farmers, Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the states as per their local needs through various schemes viz. National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), Rashtriya

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)/Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDIT) / National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)/Rainfed Area Development (RAD) etc. Assistance is being provided to the farmers for cluster demonstration on improved package of practices, seed production and distribution, improved farm implements/resource conservation machineries/tools, efficient water application devices, integrated nutrient management, integrated pest management, capacity building etc.

In order to increase production and income of the farmers Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed location specific, cost effective, eco-friendly farming practices namely resource conservation technologies, conservation agriculture, climate resilient technologies, integrated farming system, participatory watershed management for rainfed agriculture etc.

Different mediums such as demonstrations, farmers training, exhibition, kisan mela/goshthi, electronic and print media etc. are adopted in various schemes for bringing awareness among the farmer

Suicide by farmers in Maharashtra

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

- (a) whether the Central Government is aware that between January 2019 to April 2019, over 800 farmers have committed suicide in the State of Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the measures taken by the State and the Central Government to tackle farmers' suicide in Maharashtra and other States; and
- (c) the details of the number of farmers' suicides in the country, since 2014, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides are available upto 2015 on its website. The Reports for the year 2016 onwards have not been published.

Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertakes development of perspective plans and ensure effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. Also, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various

Schemes/ Programmes. The various schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of the farmers by increasing production and remunerative returns to the farmers.

The Government had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee in 2016 to recommend a strategy for Doubling of Farmers' Income (DFI) by the year 2022. The DFI Committee has submitted its report. The Government has constituted an Empowered Body on 23.01.2019 for monitoring the implementation of the recommendation of the DFI Strategy. A list of various interventions taken by the Government is given in Statement-I (*See below*). All these steps of the Government of India are for the welfare of the farmers of the country.

(c) As per the ADSI Reports for the years 2014 and 2015, the Total number of suicides by farmers in the country State-wise is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

List of various interventions taken by the Government for the welfare of the farmers of the country

The strategy of the Government is to focus on farmers' welfare by making farming viable. Most of the schemes of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare focus on directly benefitting farmers through various interventions and schemes such as:-

- (i) Initiating market reforms through the State Governments.
- (ii) Encouraging contract farming through the State Governments by promulgating of Model Contract Farming Act.
- (iii) Up-gradation of Gramin Haats to work as centers of aggregation and for direct purchase of agricultural commodities from the farmers.
- (iv) Launch of e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic online trading platform.
- (v) Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be optimized.
- (vi) "Per drop more crop" initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged for optimal utilization of water.
- (vii) "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)" under which organic farming is being promoted.
- (viii) With a view to provide better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation, Government has launched a crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal

Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Kharif 2016 season. This scheme provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances.

- (ix) 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.
- (x) 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.
- (xi) 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.
- (xii) 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.
- (xiii) Rashtriya Gokul Mission to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines and to make milk production more remunerative to the farmers.
- (xiv) National Livestock Mission to increase productivity and genetic improvement of livestock.
- (xv) 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.
- (xvi) The Government provides Total interest subvention up to 5% (inclusive of 3% prompt repayment incentive) on short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Thus, loan is available to farmers at a reduced rate of 4% per annum on prompt repayment.
- (xvii) 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.

- (xviii) 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.
- (xix) 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.
- (xx) 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 farmer 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 year It would be a voluntary and contributory pension scheme, with entry age of 18 to 40 year The Government has approved a budgetary provision of ₹ 10774.50 crore for the scheme till March, 2022.

Statement-II

State-wise total number of suicides by farmers in the Country in the year 2014 and 2015 as per ADSI report

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160	516
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	7
3.	Assam	21	84
4.	Bihar	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	443	854

1	2	3	4
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	45	57
8.	Haryana	14	28
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0
12.	Karnataka	321	1197
13.	Kerala	107	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	826	581
15.	Maharashtra	2568	3030
16.	Manipur	0	1
17.	Meghalaya	0	2
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	5	23
21.	Punjab	24	100
22.	Rajasthan	0	3
23.	Sikkim	35	15
24.	Tamil Nadu	68	2
25.	Telangana	898	1358
26.	Tripura	0	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	63	145
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0

1	2	3	4
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL (All India)		5650	8007

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

Benefits of soil testing in Gujarat

†777. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- whether soil testing work is being conducted in districts of Gujarat;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the number of people who have been benefited by this soil testing during the last three years?

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

(b) The details of soil testing work conducted in districts of Gujarat is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The number of people benefited by this soil testing during the last three years district-wise in Gujarat is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

District-wise soil testing work conducted during last 3 years in Gujarat

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of soil samples tested		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad	74052	68190	60246
2.	Amreli	40680	42854	39264

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Anand	43910	45667	40009
4.	Arvalli	17233	21807	14942
5.	Banaskantha	64656	59159	69934
6.	Bharuch	36602	51434	35512
7.	Bhavnagar	33187	30124	30270
8.	Botad	11753	10900	9148
9.	Chotaudepur	17464	19803	18473
10.	Dahod	25103	6951	17580
11.	Dang	2869	3301	2826
12.	Devbhumi Dwarka	18612	11554	12495
13.	Gandhinagar	10832	8373	9911
14.	Girsomnath	17961	14667	14702
15.	Jamnagar	20641	18605	17441
16.	Junagadh	25262	21894	24493
17.	Kheda	39480	44418	45844
18.	Kutch	45923	37771	36374
19.	Mahesana	21899	16759	17143
20.	Mahisagar	15192	13175	15117
21.	Morbi	28319	27707	25468
22.	Narmada	11430	6467	8213
23.	Navsari	30117	20391	15156
24.	Panchmahal	24398	18512	15303
25.	Patan	24278	20542	18783
26.	Porbandar	15000	16643	17794

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Rajkot	33782	24561	26693
28.	Sabarkantha	14427	21499	22532
29.	Sural	39556	40711	35782
30.	Surendranagar	48139	27770	37619
31.	Tapi	12502	13309	11283
32.	Vadodara	56543	47583	47113
33.	Valsad	16553	14406	14942
TOTAL		938355	847507	828405

Statement-II

District-wise number of people benefited by soil testing/Soil Health Cards distributed during the last 3 years in Gujarat

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of People benefited/ Soil Health Card Distributed		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad	143986	243581	185982
2.	Anand	119886	202470	87397
3.	Kheda	216556	216680	93073
4.	Gandhinagar	80232	109086	91487
5.	Vadodara	154148	116285	162049
6.	Dahod	59625	30326	108904
7.	Narmada	33935	37641	47701
8.	Panchmahal	66292	77103	81676
9.	Bharuch	90922	185445	113682
10.	Chotaudeprur	59068	96860	0

1	2	3	4	5
.11.	Mahisagar	56059	108197	91634
12.	Surat	82288	104392	41489
13.	Tapi	42622	54856	0
14.	Dang	9814	17137	0
15.	Navsari	172297	89223	6810
16.	Valsad	42666	83583	14942
17.	Mahesana	148860	288655	137969
18.	Patan	100667	175377	163796
19.	Banaskantha	94451	287878	287338
20.	Sabarkantha	51841	164493	61540
21.	Arvalli	53119	135531	94107
22.	Rajkot	173721	170396	110469
23.	Kutch	177739	205571	189122
24.	Jamnagar	50426	116067	105202
25.	Surendranagar	181546	139319	231823
26.	Morbi	106326	112226	78379
27.	Devbhumi Drarka	36435	63679	79879
28.	Junagadh	90996	126206	128618
29.	Amreli	156442	182158	175370
30.	Porbandar	35623	59942	53656
31.	Bhavnagar	128509	157212	164724
32.	Girsomnath	62892	101419	77352
33.	Botad	49028	62788	56599
	TOTAL	3129017	4321782	3322769

Thrust on organised farming

778. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to give thrust to organised farming in the country, if so, the steps taken by Government to encourage it; and
- (b) whether many self-help groups would be benefited from it, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) There is no specific scheme of the Government to promote organized farming. However, the Government is promoting contract farming and formation of Farmer Producer Organization (FPOs) in order to promote farming in organized manner.

The Government of India, through Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC), has been promoting formation of FPOs with technical handholding and financial support to leverage the collectivization from pre-production to post-harvest marketing.

The Government has formulated and released the progressive and facilitative Model Act “The —State /UT Agricultural Produce and Livestock Contract farming and Services (Promotion and facilitation) Act, 2018” in May, 2018 for its adoption by the States/Union Territories (UTs). The aforesaid Model Contract Farming Act provides that Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) may enter into agreement with the contract farming sponsor to draw all the benefits of contract farming all along the agri-food value chain. Self Help Groups (SHGs) as part of FPOs can avail the benefits.

MSP for key crops

779. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to increase the MSP for key crops for Kharif season 2019, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has done or is aware of any impact study to evaluate the impact of MSP on paddy cultivation in the country; and
- (c) whether large parts of North India are facing excessive water depletion due to paddy cultivation, if so, the steps taken by Government to help save water?

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

Government had increased MSPs for all mandated crops with a return of at least 50 percent over all India weighted average cost of production for the season 2018-19. MSP for kharif crops for 2019-20 season is to be announced shortly.

(b) The NITI Aayog has conducted a study entitled "Efficacy of minimum support prices on farmers". The study covered 14 States, 36 Districts, 72 Blocks, 144 Villages and 1440 Households. The study is based on both the primary and secondary data. The study reference period was from the year 2007-08 to 2010-11. The study has found that MSP declared by the Government has encouraged 78 % of the farmers covered under the study for adopting improved methods of farming such as high yielding varieties of seeds, organic manure, chemical fertilizer, pesticides and improved methods of harvesting etc. due to remunerative price.

(c) Ground water levels in various parts of the country including North India are declining because of continuous withdrawal due to increased demand of fresh water for various uses, vagaries of rainfall, increased population, industrialization and urbanization etc.

Government has taken several steps, which among others, include (i) Crop Diversification Programme (CDP) in original green revolution states viz. Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh as a sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) since 2013-14 to divert the area of water guzzling paddy crop to alternate crops like pulses, oilseeds, coarse/nutri-cereals, cotton and agro forestry. The following objectives are expected to be achieved through the implementation of CDP in original green revolution states:

- To demonstrate and promote improved production technologies of alternate crops for diversion of paddy cultivation.
- To restore soil fertility through cultivation of leguminous crops that generate heavy biomass and consume lesser nutrients.

Presently, the programme is being implemented in the districts having more than 50,000 hectare paddy area to give more emphasis to divert paddy area.

- (ii) Hon' ble Prime Minister has written a letter to all sarpanchs regarding the importance of water conservation and harvesting and exhorted them to adopt all appropriate measures to make water conservation a mass movement.
- (iii) The National Water Policy (2012) advocates conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of rainfall and other management measures. The Policy has been forwarded to all States/UTs concerned as well as Ministries/ Departments of Central Government for adoption.
- (iv) The Government has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for regulation of its development, which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model Bill.
- (v) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under Section 3 (3) of the "Environment (Protection) Act, 1986" for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the Country.
- (vi) A nationwide programme of "National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM)" for mapping of aquifers (Water bearing formations), their characterization and development of aquifer management plans to facilitate sustainable development of ground water resources has been rolled out.
- (vii) Implementing of innovative schemes for Aquifer Rejuvenation under 'Ground Water Management and Regulation' scheme in select overexploited blocks of the Aspirational districts on pilot basis. Further, a joint Action Plan has been prepared with the Ministry of Rural development for effective implementation of water conservation and artificial recharge structures in convergence with MGNREGS.
- (viii) Artificial Recharge and Rain Water Harvesting are being implemented under various Schemes of Government i.e. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) Programme etc.

Environmental and ecological impacts of green revolution

780. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the environmental and ecological impacts of Green Revolution in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any plan for a second Green Revolution to solve the farm and farmer crisis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Green Revolution made the country self-reliant in foodgrain production. Post Green Revolution, there is increase in the use of chemical fertilizers and irrigation water to meet the nutrients and water demand respectively, of high yielding varieties (HYVs) of crops. However, due to imbalanced use of fertilizers coupled with decrease in use of organic manure and over exploitation of ground water, there is deterioration of natural resources.

(b) In order to meet the foodgrains requirement of the growing population of the country, the Government of India is laying emphasis on development of resource rich eastern region of the country for enhancing agricultural production. This would also help in reducing the over exploitation of natural resources in north western region, the traditional food bowl of the country. Considering potentiality of increasing production and productivity of foodgrains in eastern states, “Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)” - a sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is being implemented since 2010-11 in seven (7) eastern states of the country namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. After implementation of the programme, the production of rice has increased in seven eastern states from 45.65 million tonnes during 2009-10 to 57.18 million tonnes during 2017-18.

Besides, the Schemes/Missions namely, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP), Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM) etc. under the Umbrella scheme, “Green Revolution-Krishonnati Yojana” are also continued beyond 12th Five Year Plan for the periods from 2017-18 to 2019-20. These schemes are for the development of the agriculture and allied sector in a holistic and scientific manner to increase the income of farmers by enhancing production, productivity and better returns on produce.

Worsening drought situation in the country

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that drought situation in the country is worsening and the farmers of the country are in pitiable condition;
- (b) if so, whether Government is prepared to face such challenges and to tackle impacts thereof;
- (c) if so, the details of plan and action therefor;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that drought situation has forced the farmers to move to cattle camps and stay with them reportedly in unhygienic conditions and with inadequate supply of water and food therein; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per Second India Meteorological Department (IMD) Long Range Forecast, released on 31.05.2019, rainfall over the country as a whole for the 2019 South-West Monsoon Season (June to September) is likely to be NORMAL (96% to 104% of the Long Period Average). Region-wise, the seasonal rainfall is likely to be 94% of LPA over North-West India, 100% of LPA over Central India, 97% of LPA over South Peninsula and 91% of LPA over North-East India.

(b) and (c) Based on the first stage forecast of India Meteorological Department (IMD) for South-West Monsoon, a detailed advisory has been issued to all States/UTs on 25th April, 2019, for reviewing the States' preparedness in managing any weather related contingency for mitigating the adverse impacts of an aberrant monsoon. The State Governments have been advised to update/fine-tune the District Agriculture Contingency Plans; to tie-up the availability of seeds and other inputs for implementing the Contingency Plans; to select suitable crops and cultivars for promoting less water consuming crops; to promote agronomic practices for conservation of moisture; to make necessary arrangements for life saving irrigation; to restore irrigation infrastructure; to make use of technological interventions towards water conservation; to extend support to farmers in the form of inputs, credit and extension and to sensitize field functionaries of State Agriculture Departments for effective implementation of contingency measures. Progress of Monsoon and Area coverage etc. are monitored weekly through Weather Watch Group meetings as

well as video conferencing, advising the States to take steps according to the prevailing situation. District Agriculture Contingency Plans for 648 districts have been prepared by Central Research Institute for Dry land Agriculture (CRIDA) to mitigate the situation in drought affected areas. There is a provision of distribution of seeds of contingency crops such as pulses, millets, oilseeds, which are drought hardy and survive with minimal available water in rain fed/ drought affected areas under National Food Security Mission (NFSM). States also have been made aware about the latest know how/ technology during National Conference on Kharif - 2019 (25-26 April, 2019). Agriculture is a State subject. Government of India supports and facilitates the State Governments through many Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes to promote agriculture in the country to boost farmer's income through various schemes.

(d) and (e) There is no such report from any State Government during the current Kharif 2019 season.

Suicides by farmers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in first four months of year 2019, over thousands of farmers have committed suicide in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has not been able to support the farmers as committed since 2014; and

(d) the time bound action proposed by Government therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides are available upto 2015 on its website. The Reports for the year 2016 onwards have not been published.

(c) and (d) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertakes development of perspective plans and ensure effective implementation of the programmes/ schemes. Also, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/ Programmes aimed at improving production, post harvest and management, including progressive agri-market reforms, access to credit, risk management

and income support. Some important income, credit support and risk mitigation programmes are as follows:

- (i) With a view to provide income support to all farmers' across the country and 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 all farmers, subject to certain exclusions relating to higher income groups. An amount of ₹ 12646.579 crore has been distributed to 632.32895 lakh farmers in the year 2018-19.
- (ii) Kisan Credit Cards provides agriculture credit to farmers at subsidized rates, with a 2% interest subvention (IS) and Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) of 3% so as to make the effective rate of interest as 4%. The initiatives to simplify procedures for availing KCC include:
 - (a) Activities relating to Animal Husbandry and Fisheries included in KCC - benefits of ISS and PRI also extended
 - (b) Indian Banker's Association has waived off processing fee, inspection, ledger folio charges and all other service charges for renewal/fresh issue of KCC.
 - (c) RBI has raised the collateral free existing agriculture loan limit from ₹1 lakh to ₹1.60 lakh.
- (iii) With a view to provide better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation, Government has launched a crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Kharif 2016 season. This scheme provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances. Claims of ₹ 8,665 crore paid to 553.01 lakh farmers in the year 2018-19.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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/- is to be provided to the eligible small and marginal farmers, subject to certain exclusion clauses, on attaining the age of 60 year. The scheme aims to cover around 5 crore beneficiaries in the first three year. 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.

- (vi) The Government provides Total interest subvention up to 5% (inclusive of 3% prompt repayment incentive) on short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Thus, loan is available to farmers at a reduced rate of 4% per annum on prompt repayment.

Schemes for farmers affected by natural calamities

†783. DR. KIRODILAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of welfare schemes launched by the Central Government during the last three years for the welfare of farmers hit by natural calamities, State-wise;
- (b) the number of disaster-affected farmers getting benefited by these schemes, district-wise; and
- (c) whether Government would consider to undertake a survey in this regard to provide benefits to affected farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The State Government is primarily responsible for providing necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities. For undertaking relief measures, funds are available with the State Government in the form of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved on the basis of Memorandum received from the State Government, in accordance with established procedures.

The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is concerned with providing relief under NDRF to farmers who have lost their crops due to drought, hailstorm, pest attack and cold wave/frost. An amount of ₹15823.36 crore has been approved from NDRF during 2016-17 to 2018-19 to the States affected by the above said calamities. The details thereof are given in Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Government of India has evolved several schemes/programmes to address the need for drought mitigation and other requirements of the farmers under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), besides implementation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM), etc. for protecting farmers' interests. The States have been given flexibility under RKVY to plan region specific interventions for the farmers.

Agriculture is a State subject. The State Governments are responsible for disbursement of funds to the affected farmers. All individual beneficiary-oriented assistance is mandatorily/ necessarily disbursed through the bank account of the beneficiary. In order to improve the disbursement and transparency in providing relief to the beneficiaries under various items, the State Government has to prepare a consolidated list of individual beneficiaries in whose bank accounts, funds have been transferred. The list so prepared should be displayed on their website as well as the State/District and block/taluk levels for the purpose of verification and social audit.

Statement

State-wise details of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) assistance from 2016-17 to 2018-19 (drought, hailstorm, pest attack and cold wave/frost)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Calamity	Assistance sought by the State Government	Central assistance approved by GOI (under N.D.R.F)
1	2	3	4	5
During-2016-2017				
1.	Karnataka	Drought (K)	4702.54	1782.44
		Drought (R)	3310.83	795.544
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought (K)	2513.97	518.93
3.	Kerala	Drought (K)	1019.90	112.05
4.	Tamil Nadu	Drought (K)	39565.00	1748.28
5.	Rajasthan	Drought (K)	3660.97	588.34
6.	Puducherry	Drought (R)	150.52	17.70
		TOTAL	54923.73	5563.28

1	2	3	4	5
During - 2017-18				
1.	Chhattisgarh	Drought (K)	4401.00	395.91
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought (K)	3705.95	836.09
3.	Rajasthan	Drought (K)	3078.26	526.14
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought (R)	679.19	113.14
5.	Maharashtra	Pest Attack/Ockhi Cyclone	3373.31	60.76
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought (R)	678.98	157.23
TOTAL			15916.69	2089.27
During - 2018-19				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought (K)	1466.91	900.40
2.	Karnataka	Drought (K)	2434.00	949.49
3.	Maharashtra	Drought (K)	7902.77	4714.28
4.	Rajasthan	Drought (K)	2819.58	1206.62
5.	Gujarat	Drought (K)	4547.85	127.60
6.	Jharkhand	Drought (K)	1535.29	272.42
7.	Karnataka	Drought (R)	2064.30	*
TOTAL			22770.70	8170.81

* Sent to MHA for placing the recommendations of SC-NEC before High Level Committee

R: Rabi K: Kharif

**Impact of deficit rainfall on the kharif crops
in Andhra Pradesh**

784. SHRIPRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will The Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is 27.4 per cent deficit rainfall in this Kharif season in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government is also aware that except Srikakulam, all the other 12 districts which comes to 80 per cent of mandals in Andhra Pradesh have reported deficit rainfall;

(c) whether Government is also aware that all 46 mandals of Nellore have been declared as drought-affected; and

(d) if so, the steps Ministry has taken/proposed to take to help the State Government under NDRF, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per second India Meteorological Department (IMD) Long Range Forecast, released on 31.05.2019, rainfall over the country as a whole for the 2019 South-West Monsoon Season (June to September) is likely to be NORMAL (96% to 104% of the Long Period Average). Region-wise, the seasonal rainfall is likely to be 94% of LPA over North-West India, 100% of LPA over Central India, 97% of LPA over South Peninsula and 91% of LPA over North-East India.

(c) and (d) No State has submitted any Memorandum seeking financial assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the wake of drought during Kharif 2019 season. In the eventuality of drought and other natural calamities, the State Governments are empowered to initiate necessary relief measures from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), which is readily available with them. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) on receipt of Memorandum from State Governments and in accordance with extant norms and procedures.

Implementation of PMFBY

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

(a) the details of the beneficiaries covered under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during the year 2018-19, State-wise;

(b) the number of farmers having five hectare or less than five acres of cultivable land;

(c) whether this scheme has been extended to every farmer of each State, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for non-implementation of the scheme therefor?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) As per the provisional results of latest Agriculture Census 2015-16, the Total number of Operational Holdings (defined as “All land which is used wholly or partly for agricultural production and is operated as one technical unit by one person alone or with others without regard to the title, legal form, size or location”) with operated area less than two hectare/5 acre is 1256.35 lakh.

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

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

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

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Farmer applicants enrolled (in No.)		
		Loanee	Non Loanee	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	617	103	720
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,675,076	82,796	1,757,872
3.	Assam	30,903	37,246	68,149
4.	Chhattisgarh	1,342,132	229,037	1,571,169
5.	Goa	341	3	344
6.	Gujarat	2,151,370	7,807	2,159,177
7.	Haryana	1,404,667	61,029	1,465,696
8.	Himachal Pradesh	260,453	9,552	270,005
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	153,951	2,688	156,639
10.	Jharkhand	204,578	1,090,174	1,294,752
11.	Karnataka	890,988	1,118,775	2,009,763
12.	Kerala	47,550	9,616	57,166

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6,638,919	408,884	7,047,803
14.	Maharashtra	1,750,966	12,363,349	14,114,315
15.	Manipur	1,315	137	1,452
16.	Meghalaya	693	-	693
17.	Odisha	1,787,654	288,608	2,076,262
18.	Puducherry	887	9,859	10,746
19.	Rajasthan	6,612,860	21,086	6,633,946
20.	Sikkim	210	31	241
21.	Tamil Nadu	947,395	1,098,404	2,045,799
22.	Telangana	680,785	96,088	776,873
23.	Tripura	65	2,049	2,114
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5,767,021	216,126	5,983,147
25.	Uttarakhand	160,686	30,763	191,449
26.	West Bengal	2,996,417	2,609,114	5,605,531
GRAND TOTAL		35,508,499	19,793,324	55,301,823

Expenditure on pension to farmers

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

- (a) whether Government has announced monthly pension of ₹3000/- to all farmers irrespective of their land holdings;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Government has approved a pension scheme for Small and Marginal Farmers in the country, subject to certain exclusion criteria, with a view to provide social security net as they have minimal or no savings to provide for old age and to support them in the event of consequent loss of livelihood. The scheme provides for payment of a

minimum fixed pension of ₹ 3,000/- per month to the Small and Marginal Farmers on attaining the age of 60 years. It is a voluntary and contribution based pension scheme, with entry age of 18 to 40 years. The farmers can opt to become member of the Scheme by subscribing to a Pension Fund, managed by the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC). The beneficiary is required to pay monthly contribution, with equal contribution by the Central Government, the amount of which depends on the age of entry and varies subsequently with passage of time. For example, the beneficiary is required to contribute ₹ 100/- per month in the pension fund at median entry age of 29 years, with matching contribution of ₹ 100 by the Central Government. An amount of ₹ 10774.50 crore is expected for implementation of the scheme upto the Financial Year 2021-22.

Promotion of hybrid seeds

†787. 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 promote the use of hybrid seeds to increase the yield of farmers;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step so far in this regard; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) and private companies are already engaged in the development of hybrids and High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) seeds of different crops suitable for the varied agro climatic conditions of the country for increasing yield of various crops. During last five years more than 100 hybrids (maize-44, pearl millet-13, sorghum-5, rice-3, sunflower-9, castor-7, sesame-2 and cotton 23) have been released under different All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) of respective crops by ICAR Institutes and State Agricultural Universities.

Government is promoting hybrids and also high yielding varieties of different crops by providing financial assistance to States and implementing agencies through various ongoing crop development programmes/schemes viz. National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Financial assistance is being provided for distribution of hybrid seeds of rice, maize, jowar, bajra, @ 50% cost or ₹ 10,000 per qtl. whichever is less. Similarly financial assistance is also available for promoting use of hybrids of oilseed crops @ 50% cost or ₹ 8,000 per qtl. whichever is less under above schemes.

Misappropriation of MSCS funds

788. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the elected office bearers of a Multi-State Cooperative Society (MSCS) can utilize MSCS funds for their own benefit;
- (b) if not, what action can be taken against them for misappropriating MSCS funds;
- (c) whether they can be prosecuted for offence of fraud, cheating, criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of MSCS funds and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of complaints concerning misappropriation of MSCS funds, received by the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies, during the last three years; and
- (e) the details of action taken by Ministry on each complaint?

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

(b) and (c) The cooperative societies which are registered under the provisions of MSCS Act, 2002 are functioning as autonomous cooperative organizations accountable to their members. The powers of the Central Registrar for taking action against the MSCSs are restricted to certain provisions of the MSCS Act, 2002, such as to conduct special audit under section 77, inquiry under section 78, inspection under section 79, giving directions in the public interest under section 122, suppression of board and appointment of administrator under section 123 and winding up under section 86 subject to the conditions mentioned therein fulfilled on. The matter may be taken up with the General Body for appropriate action and also, action may be taken as per the prevailing law of the land.

(d) No complaints are received concerning misappropriation of MSCS funds, in respect of societies attracting the provisions of MSCS Act 2002 stated above, by the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies during the last three year

- (e) Does not arise.

Inspection of the books of accounts and minutes of MSCS

789. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Section 108 (1) (iii) and 113 of Multi State Cooperative Society Act 2002, members of Multi-State Cooperative Society (MSCS) have statutory right to inspect the books of accounts and minutes;

(b) whether Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies (CRCS) has received complaints that the Managing Director of Kendriya Bhandar is not allowing its member(s) to exercise their statutory rights enshrined under Section 108(1) (iii) and 113 of MSCS Act 2002; and

(c) the action taken in the matter by CRCS to protect the statutory rights of members and to enable them to exercise their statutory rights?

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

(b) A complaint dated 05.06.2019 has been received from Shri Rakesh Gupta, Member, Kendriya Bhandar stating that the Managing Director of Kendriya Bhandar is not allowing him to inspect the books containing the minutes of the proceeding of the general meetings and special general meetings of Kendriya Bhandar held during the last ten years, as per the provision Section 113 of the MSCS Act, 2002.

(c) A copy of the above complaint has been sent to Managing Director, Kendriya Bhandar with direction to allow the member to inspect the minutes of the General Body Meetings of the Kendriya Bhandar, as per the provisions of section 113 of the MSCS Act, 2002, *vide* this Department's letter No. R-11017/12/2013-L&M dated 19.06.2019.

Doubling the income of farmers of Jharkhand by 2022

†790. SHRI SAMIR ORAON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for Jharkhand so far by Government with reference to the ambitious scheme "Doubling of Farmers Income by 2022" ;

(b) whether there is any plan to allocate any fund to Jharkhand for this purpose;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether a division-wise analysis of the positive, impacts of this scheme in Jharkhand has been conducted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) In order to realise enhanced returns for the farmer, several initiatives have already been rolled out by the Government of India on the recommendations of Doubling of Farmers Income (DFI) Committee. The Schemes of Government of India are for all the States/UTs including of the State of Jharkhand. A list of various interventions taken by the Government for implementing recommendations of DFI is given in Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 776 part (a) and (b)].

(b) Various State Governments including State of Jharkhand have been allocated budget as per their Annual Action Plan under various Schemes of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW). An amount of ₹ 122.28 crore has been released to State of Jharkhand during the year 2018-19 under various schemes of DAC&FW.

(c) No such impact assessment of doubling of farmers income has been conducted for the State of Jharkhand.

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

Monitoring and testing of pesticides

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

(a) the current maximum residue limits for all the agriculture commodities under Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level;

(b) the mechanisms established/used by Government for monitoring and testing of pesticides for agriculture use; and

(c) the action taken by Government against those who use excess amount of pesticides than prescribed limit in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) of a pesticide registered for a particular agriculture commodity is fixed by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). The range of MRLs may vary both pesticide-wise and commodities-wise.

For example, MRL of Thiamethoxam for Brinjal is 0.3 mg/kg and for Okra is 0.5 mg/kg whereas MRL of Pyriproxyfen for Brinjal is 0.02 mg/kg and for Okra is 0.03 mg/kg.

(b) The Central Government has enacted the Insecticides Act, 1968 to regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides. The Registration Committee, constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 registers pesticides after considering data on different parameters such as chemistry, bio-efficacy, toxicity, packaging and processing to ensure efficacy and safety to human beings, animals and environment. In addition, technical reviews are carried out from time to time to assess the safety of pesticides for their continued use. Further the monitoring of quality of pesticides is a shared responsibility between the Central and State Governments. Central Government and State Governments have notified Insecticides Inspectors to check sale of misbranded pesticides. Insecticide samples are drawn on regular basis and analyzed in State Pesticides Testing Laboratories (SPTLs) and at the two Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratories at Chandigarh and Kanpur. Action is initiated under the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968 against those samples which are found misbranded.

(c) Corrective actions are being undertaken by this Department to sensitize farmers, *inter alia* on judicious use of chemical pesticides. This Department has established 35 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) across the country. These CIPMCs propagate the use of Integrated Pest Management and recommend judicious use of chemical pesticide. The CIPMCs, *inter alia*, release bio-control agents in the fields, conduct Farmers Field Schools and organize IPM orientation programs. In the last three years, 5957.25 million of bio-control agents have been released, 2142 nos. of Farmers Field Schools and 391 nos. of IPM orientation programs have been organized by the CIPMCs. Furthermore, the Annual reports of the 'MPRNL' Scheme are also being shared with the State agriculture department to take corrective measures.

Low growth rate in agriculture sector

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

- (a) whether the country has been witnessing low growth rate in agriculture in last two consecutive years;
- (b) if so, the growth rate of agriculture in 2017-18 and 2018-19; and
- (c) the reasons for low growth rate in agriculture?

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

As per the estimates of National Income released by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the growth rate of Gross Value Added (GVA) of agriculture and allied sectors during 2017-18 and 2018-19 are 5.0% and 2.9 % respectively. Average annual growth rate in the last decade ending 2016-17 has been 3.3% and the average growth rate in the last two years (2017-18 & 2018-19) is 3.9% which is broadly similar to the average annual growth of the last decade ending 2016-17.

(c) GVA in agriculture and allied sectors is largely determined by the level of production in agriculture crops, horticulture, fisheries, dairy etc. Although, the production of foodgrains and horticultural crops, which is a major component in the overall value of output/GVA in agriculture, has been showing an increasing trend as given blow in the table, the growth rate of GVA of agriculture has been volatile due to cyclical fluctuations on account of the extend and spatial distribution of rainfall during monsoon season, unseasonal rains/hailstorms, adverse temperature conditions etc. The Production of Foodgrains, horticultural crops and growth rate of GVA of agriculture and allied sector from 2014-15 to 2018-19 are detailed below:

Year	Food Grains (million tonnes)	Horticulture Crops (million tonnes)	Growth rate of GVA of agriculture and allied sector
2014-15	252.02	280.99	-0.2
2015-16	251.54	286.19	0.6
2016-17	275.11	300.64	6.3
2017-18	285.01	311.70	5.0
2018-19	283.37*	314.87**	2.9@

*As per the Third Advance estimates of production of Foodgrains.

** As per Second Estimate.

@ As per the provisional estimates of national income released by CSO on 31st May, 2019.

Expansion of ambit of PM-Kisan

793. SHRID. RAJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ambit of assured income support scheme, PM-Kisan for farmers has been expanded to include all the farmers who have their own land;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated beneficiary farmers under this scheme, State-wise and the measures being taken to identify the potential beneficiaries;

(c) whether the farmers who do not own any land are not eligible for this scheme; and

(d) if so, the number of such farmers in the country, State-wise and whether Government is considering any proposal to evolve a scheme to help such landless farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The ambit of the PM- Kisan Scheme has been expanded to cover all farmers in the country irrespective of the size of their land holdings, subject to the other existing exclusion criteria.

The Total number of landholding farmers in the country is about 15.11 crore, which has been estimated on the basis of projections of Agricultural Census 2015-16 data for 2018-19. The State-wise details is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The Total number of beneficiary farmer families under the Scheme, after application of exclusion clause, is estimated to be 14.50 crore.

As per the provisions of the Scheme, the entire responsibility of identifying the eligible beneficiary farmers and uploading their data on PM-Kisan Portal for enabling release of benefits to them is entrusted to the State/UT Governments only. They have already been requested to expedite 100% enlistment of eligible beneficiaries for the revised Scheme and timely uploading of corrected data on PM-Kisan portal. The Central Government on its part regularly monitors the uploading of data by them through Video Conferencing with their State Nodal Officers (PM-Kisan) and Principal Secretaries (Agriculture).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The survey of landless farmers has not been conducted, therefore, their exact numbers are not available. However, State-wise number of wholly leased-in operational

holdings as per the Agriculture Census-2010-11 is available and is given in Statement-II (See below). Various schemes run by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare aim at benefitting the cultivators irrespective of the ownership status, though the PM-Kisan Scheme's benefit is aimed at land owning farmer.

Statement-I

Projected operational holdings for 2018-19

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Projected holdings 2018-19
		Number
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9060622
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	115261
3.	Assam	2752922
4.	Bihar	17080379
5.	Chhattisgarh	4145911
6.	Goa	59625
7.	Gujarat	5566106
8.	Haryana	1644072
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1021356
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1436069
11.	Jharkhand	2759963
12.	Karnataka	9088868
13.	Kerala	7848898
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10805149
15.	Maharashtra	15100885
16.	Manipur	151237
17.	Meghalaya	243368
18.	Mizoram	90239
19.	Nagaland	207591
20.	Odisha	5057212

1	2	3
21.	Punjab	1126501
22.	Rajasthan	8211322
23.	Sikkim	66278
24.	Tamil Nadu	7902531
25.	Telangana	6322237
26.	Tripura	578471
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24370682
28.	Uttarakhand	874070
29.	West Bengal	7356557
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12126
31.	Chandigarh	689
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15337
33.	Daman and Diu	8321
34.	Delhi	19857
35.	Lakshadweep	10522
36.	Puducherry	34764
	All India	151146000

Statement-II

State-wise approximate number of wholly leased-in operational holdings as per the Agriculture Census 2010-11

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Approximate number of operational holdings (' 00) Number
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	328
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0

1	2	3
3.	Assam	4
4.	Bihar	22
5.	Chhattisgarh	9
6.	Goa	59
7.	Gujarat	0
8.	Haryana	Negligible
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6
11.	Jharkhand	7
12.	Karnataka	0
13.	Kerala	48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	104
15.	Maharashtra	Negligible
16.	Manipur	50
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	3
20.	Odisha	2193
21.	Punjab	19
22.	Rajasthan	65
23.	Sikkim	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	120
25.	Telangana	State created in 2014
26.	Tripura	14
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3036
28.	Uttarakhand	3
29.	West Bengal	1124

1	2	3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Negligible
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	2
All India		7239*

*Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Tackling drought in the country

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

(a) whether Government has released any manual to effectively and efficiently manage drought like situation in the country in view of the expected below normal monsoon this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the manual also comprises a list of the States/districts which are likely to suffer drought so far, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the innovative measures being proposed to tackle drought in future?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per Second India Meteorological Department (IMD) Long Range Forecast, released on 31.05.2019, rainfall over the country as a whole for the 2019 South-West Monsoon Season (June to September) is likely to be NORMAL (96% to 104% of the Long Period Average). The Drought Manual of 2009 was revised in 2016 through a consultative process involving the concerned Central Ministries, State Governments, scientific, technical and research organizations and published by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare. The revised Drought Manual provides use of modern technology in monitoring/determination of drought.

(c) No Sir.

(d) District Agriculture Contingency Plans for 648 districts have been prepared by Central Research Institute for Dry land Agriculture (CRIDA) to mitigate the situation in drought affected areas. Chapter 5 of 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.

Agricultural production in the country

795. SHRIMATI JHARNADAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agriculture sector of the country is the second largest in the world in terms of arable land; and

(b) if so, the comparative productivity on per hectare basis of India *vis-a-vis* top ten agricultural countries of the world?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per the latest available data maintained by Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) for 2016, India is the largest country in the world in terms of arable land. The details of which are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of the productivity of major crops in India *vis-a-vis* top ten agricultural countries of the world as per FAO are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Country-wise share of arable land to the Total
agricultural land (Year 2016)*

(Thousand ha.)				
Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Agricultural land	Arable land	% Arable land
1	2	3	4	5
1.	India	179721	156463	87.1
2.	United States of America	405863	152263	37.5
3.	Russian Federation	217722	123122	56.6
4.	China	528532	119492	22.6

1	2	3	4	5
5.	China, mainland	527733	118900	22.5
6.	Brazil	283546	80976	28.6
7.	Australia	371078	46048	12.4
8.	Canada	62671	43766	69.8
9.	Argentina	148700	39200	26.4
10.	Nigeria	70800	34000	48.0
11.	Ukraine	41515	32776	78.9
12.	Pakistan	36844	31040	84.2
13.	Kazakhstan	216992	29395	13.5
14.	Indonesia	57000	23500	41.2
15.	Mexico	106236	22562	21.2
16.	Turkey	38327	20381	53.2
17.	Sudan	68186	19823	29.1
18.	France	28718	18356	63.9
19.	Thailand	22110	16810	76.0
20.	Niger	45682	16800	36.8

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

Statement-II

Productivity of major crops in India vis-a-vis top ten agricultural countries of the world (in terms of arable land) for the year 2017

(in kg/ha)

Sl. No.	Name of the country	Rice, paddy	Wheat	Maize	Sugar cane	Total Pulses	Linseed	Groun- dnut	Sun- flower	Soy- bean
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	India	3848	3219	3115	69736	664	613	1732	528	1036
2.	USA	8415	3114	11084	82412	1542	887	4566	1808	3299
3.	Russian Federation	5314	3120	4898		2008	1052		1447	1407

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	China	6909	5481	6110	76097	1721	1279	3706	2852	1791
5.	Brazil	6210	2281	5618	74482	1080	791	3545	1731	3377
6.	Australia	9821	2610	6436	80626	1759	857	3008	1333	2149
7.	Canada		3318	10524		1964	1569		1787	2931
8.	Argentina	6508	3305	7576	50591	1045	1095	3087	1950	3171
9.	Nigeria	2008	938	1593	16826	886		858		973
10.	Ukraine	5035	4110	5506		2460	971		2019	1968

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

New schemes for agriculture sector

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

(a) the new schemes initiated by Government for the agriculture and farmers welfare sector in the last five years; and

(b) the remarkable achievements made for the benefit of agriculture and farmers through these schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Agriculture is a State Subject. Government of India facilitates the State Governments through many Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes. A list of new schemes restructured/initiated by the Government during the last five years for the agriculture and farmers' welfare sector is given in Statement-I (*see below*).

(b) A Statement indicating the financial achievements made through implementing various schemes for the benefit of agriculture and farmers is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of new schemes restructured/initiated by the Government for the acquittance and farmers welfare sector during the last five years

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme
1	2
1.	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2
---	---

2.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna-Per Drop More Crop
3.	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for <i>in-situ</i> Management of Crops Residue
4.	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
5.	PM-KISAN (Income Support Scheme)
6.	PM-KISAN - Pension
	Green Revolution
7.	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna- RAFTAAR
	Krishonnati Yojana
8.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
9.	Soil Health Card and Soil Health Management
10.	Mission Organic Value Chain Development for NE Region
11.	Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
12.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna
13.	Sub-Mission on Agro-Forestry
14.	Restructured National Bamboo Mission
	National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology
15.	Information Technology (NeGP-A Phase-2)
16.	Sub-Mission Seeds & Planting Material
17.	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization
18.	Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine
19.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation
20.	Integrated scheme on Agricultural Marketing
	National Food Security Mission
21.	National Food Security Mission - Oilseeds and Oil Palm
22.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics

Statement-II

Funds released to State Governments during the last five years under various schemes implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	1872.74	1162.34	1286.03	1384.16	1614.51
2.	National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)	319.07	305.81	327.50	266.05	343.20
3.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	1956.45	1696.80	1493.07	2033.77	2003.19
4.	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA/RADP)	1391.77	701.38	658.34	695.62	1060.21
5.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET)	1241.86	1033.10	1192.75	2259.86	2582.14
6.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics (ISACS)	216.56	218.58	172.49	246.73	279.79
7.	National Project on Agro Forestry(NPAF)	0.00	51.19	0.00	42.66	28.58
8.	Soil Health Card	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	National Rainfed Area Auth	0.00	3.08	0.00	1.75	3.20
10.	PM Krishi Sinchai Yojna	0.00	1555.94	1991.25	2819.24	2918.38
11.	National Agriculture Market	0.00	0.00	44.90	0.00	0.00
12.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	8443.20	3940.01	3892.02	3560.11	3370.71
13.	National Bamboo Mission	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.04
14.	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna-(NCIP)	2598.35	2983.04	14650.83	9419.68	11945.33
15.	Intrest Subsidy	0.00	0.00	0.00	13045.72	11495.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Secretariat	11.51	12.43	0.00	149.36	167.91
17.	Invest in Land Banks	10.89	12.30	18.18	0.00	0.00
18.	Intergated Scheme of Agriculture Marketing(ISAM)	979.80	570.30	782.49	637.21	525.98
19.	Intergated Scheme of Agriculture Cooperation(ISAC)	99.41	121.70	129.81	228.18	137.79
20.	Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme/Price Support Scheme(MIS/ PSS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.92	1400.00
21.	Price Stab Fund	50.00	660.00		0.00	0.00
22.	Soil and Land Use Survey of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.81	25.43
23.	Diesel Subsidy	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.34	0.00
24.	Macro Management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Promotion of Agriculture Mechanization for <i>in-situ</i> Management of Crop residue	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	584.33
26.	Income Support Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6050.56
27.	Distribution of Pulses to States/Union Territories	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		19191.61	15028.00	26639.66	37536.17	46686.94

Realignment of cropping patterns to water availability

797. DR. AMEE YAJNTK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian agriculture needs to stop being obsessed with the productivity and instead start worrying about water productivity;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the country needs to make realignment of cropping patterns to water availability; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Government fully recognises the importance of water productivity and hence advocates sustainable agriculture with judicious use of natural resources. Per Drop More Crop component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY-PDMC) aims to enhance water use efficiency and judicious use of irrigation water for which assistance is giving for micro irrigation like sprinklers, drip, raingun etc.

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has been emphasizing promotion of suitable cropping systems under Crop Diversification Programme (CDP) under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and also supplement the efforts of the States to diversify agricultural/horticultural crops as per the local need through various schemes viz. National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) / Rainfed Area Development (RAD) etc.

The farmers are encouraged to use available resources like land and water judiciously. The new technologies on cropping pattern are demonstrated at the farmers' fields through State Department of Agriculture/Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)/State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)/Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), etc.

Schemes to increase the growth rate of agriculture

798. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched several schemes to increase the growth rate of the agriculture sector in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details and the nature of the contribution of States in increasing the growth rate in agriculture sector; and

(c) the details of facilities being provided to the States for increasing the growth rate in agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Though agriculture is a State subject, Government of India supports and facilitates the State Governments through many Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes for which financial assistance is provided in the sharing pattern of 60:40 between

Centre and States (90:10 in case of 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States) to increase the growth of the agriculture sector in the country. A list of such schemes is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The implementing agency for all Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmer's Welfare (DAC&FW) are the State/UT Governments. Apart from these, State Governments also implement schemes under the State budget, details of which are not collated by this Department.

(c) Government of India assists States to increase growth of the agriculture sector by way of budgetary resources, policy guidelines, research backed improved technology, extension and capacity building through the Krishi Vigyan Kendras, etc.

Statement

List of schemes launched by Government to increase the growth rate of the agriculture sector in the country

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme
1	2
1.	Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers
2.	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna
3.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna-Per Drop More Crop
4.	Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme/Price Support Scheme
5.	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for <i>in-situ</i> Management of Crops Residue
6.	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
7.	Distribution of Pulses for Welfare Schemes
8.	PM-KISAN (Income Support Scheme)
9.	PM-KISAN - Pension
10.	National Beekeeping Honey Mission (NBHM)
	Green Revolution
11.	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna Krishonnati Yojana
12.	Integrated Development of Horticulture
	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
13.	National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming

1	2
14.	National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility
15.	Organic Value Chain Development for NES Region
16.	Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (RADP)
17.	Soil and Land Use Survey of India
18.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna
19.	National Project on Agro-Forestry
20.	National Bamboo Mission
	National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology
21.	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension
22.	Information Technology
23.	Sub-Mission Seeds and Planting Material
24.	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization
25.	Strengthening/Promoting Agricultural Information Systems
26.	Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine
27.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation
28.	Integrated scheme on Agricultural Marketing
	National Food Security Mission
29.	National Food Security Mission - Oilseeds and Oil Palm
30.	National Food Security Mission - Other Crops
31.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics
32.	National Rainfed Area Authority

Funds to farmers for purchasing agricultural equipments

†799. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to allocate some funds to the farmers to buy agricultural equipments, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to enable easy access of those schemes to farmers being run by the Government for welfare of farmers?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

Taking into consideration the above, Department Of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers welfare (DAC&FW) has introduced a dedicated Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) w.e.f. 2014-15 under which financial assistance is provided for various types of Agricultural implements and machinery used for tillage, sowing, planting, harvesting, reaping, threshing, plant protection, inter cultivation and residue management.

Under SMAM, lot of initiatives are taken by Government for boosting mechanization. The SMAM scheme aims at 'reaching the unreached' by giving more focus to the small and marginal farmers, Promoting 'Custom Hiring Centers', creating hubs for hi-tech and high value farm equipments especially in the regions where availability of farm power is low, creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities, and ensuring performance- testing and certification at designated testing centers located all over the country.

During the period 2014-15 to 2018-19, as a part of Government initiative for agricultural mechanization, under SMAM scheme, Total 58303 of demonstrations were conducted, 40033 trainees were trained, 962528 numbers of various agricultural machinery distributed and 13899 Custom Hiring Centers established.

A special Scheme to support the efforts of the Governments of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and the NCT of Delhi to address air pollution due to stubble burning and to subsidize machinery for the farmers for *in-situ* management of crop residue, a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for *In-Situ* Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' (CRM) for the period from 2018-19 to 2019-20 has also been launched. Under this scheme, during 2018-19, demonstrations conducted in 18555 acres area, 22525 numbers of trainees trained, 32831 numbers of various agricultural machinery distributed and 7444 numbers of Custom Hiring Centers established.

The farm mechanization component is also available under various schemes like Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

The details of State-wise funds released under SMAM, CRM, MIDH, NFSM and NMOOP are given in Statement I, II, III, IV and V respectively (*See below*).

The details of State-wise number of agricultural mechanization related project sanctioned and cost of the projects under RKVY are given in Statement-VI (*See below*).

(b) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has developed Kisan Suvidha mobile application to facilitate dissemination of information to farmers on the critical parameters *viz.*, Weather; Market Prices; Plant Protection; Agro-advisory; Extreme Weather Alerts; Dealers - Seed, Pesticide, Fertilizer, Farm Machinery; Soil Health Card; Cold Storages and Godowns, Veterinary Centres and Diagnostic Labs. Farmers can download Kisan Suvidha app through Google Play Store and mkisan.gov.in, to access all the information free of cost.

Farmers can also get information on farm subsidies; dealers of Seed, Pesticide, Fertilizer, Farm Machinery; Crop insurance and subsidies; under various schemes through main portal of the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare *i.e.* agricoop.gov.in. Farmers' portal *i.e.* <http://farmer.gov.in/>. Farmers' portal provides information on all agriculture related areas through a single umbrella. Farmers can also get scheme-wise information from the portals of the Sub-mission on Agriculture Mechanization (<http://farmech.dac.gov.in/>); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (<http://midh.gov.in/>); Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (<http://pmksy.gov.in/>); Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (<http://pmfby.gov.in/>); Soil Health Card Scheme (<http://soilhealth.dac.gov.in/>); National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (<http://nmoop.gov.in/>); National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development; (<http://www.nabard.org/content.aspx?id=602>); National Mission For Sustainable Agriculture (<http://nmsa.dac.gov.in/>); etc.

Statement-I

Details of funds allocated under Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) by Government for boosting mechanization of agricultural production processes, State-wise

Sl. No.	State	Funds released/allocated under submission on agricultural mechanization since 2014-15 to 2018-19 (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34973
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1274

1	2	3
3.	Assam	1670
4.	Bihar	4801
5.	Chhattisgarh	6919
6.	Gujarat	3666
7.	Haryana	11866
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3306
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1779
10.	Jharkhand	1237
11.	Karnataka	23402
12.	Kerala	2353
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15344
14.	Maharashtra	23092
15.	Manipur	3547
16.	Meghalaya	376
17.	Mizoram	1309
18.	Nagaland	6476
19.	Odisha	18777
20.	Punjab	10268
21.	Rajasthan	5311
22.	Sikkim	566
23.	Tamil Nadu	26471
24.	Telengana	3366
25.	Tripura	6163
26.	Uttar Pradesh	15625
27.	Uttarakhand	7270
28.	West Bengal	3688
TOTAL		244895

Statement-II

Details of funds allocated under a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' (CRM) by Government for boosting mechanization of agricultural production processes, State-wise

Sl. No.	State	Funds Allocation - Year 2018-19 to 2019-20 (₹ in Lakh)
1	Haryana	31084
2	Punjab	51738
3	Uttar Pradesh	24555
	TOTAL	107377

Statement-III

State-wise details of the funds allocated for Horticulture Mechanization under MIDH for the last three years 2016-17 to 2018-19

Sl. No.	State	Funds Allocation - Year 2016-17 to 2018-19 (₹ in Lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1449.56
3.	Bihar	23.55
4.	Chhattisgarh	438
5.	Daman and Diu	8.53
6.	Gujarat	1784.19
7.	Haryana	359.51
8.	Jharkhand	20.67
9.	Karnataka	1512.15
10.	Kerala	1357.77
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1552.23

1	2	3
12.	Maharashtra	3276.32
13.	Odisha	701.35
14.	Punjab	640.98
15.	Rajasthan	89.48
16.	Tamil Nadu	1052.55
17.	Telangana	535.85
18.	Uttar Pradesh	392.07
19.	West Bengal	321
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	374.5
21.	Assam	1408
22.	Manipur	213.8
23.	Meghalaya	5.42
24.	Mizoram	512
25.	Nagaland	354.9
26.	Sikkim	243.75
27.	Tripura	2033.25
28.	Himachal Pradesh	734.67
29.	Jammu and Kashmir	2154.55
30.	Uttarakhand	869.1
	TOTAL	24436.5

Statement-IV

*State-wise funds allocated for various machineries under NFSM
during the year 2015-16 to 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State	Funds Allocation - Year 2015-16 to 2018-19 (₹in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3320.477

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	134.200
3.	Assam	7871.220
4.	Bihar	4083.965
5.	Chhattisgarh	6085.803
6.	Goa	6.500
7.	Gujarat	1092.244
8.	Haryana	888.331
9.	Himachal Pradesh	603.296
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	443.628
11.	Jharkhand	1422.295
12.	Karnataka	5973.054
13.	Kerala	41.700
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12595.658
15.	Maharashtra	8706.364
16.	Manipur	438.470
17.	Meghalaya	92.136
18.	Mizoram	25.950
19.	Nagaland	483.186
20.	Odisha	3159.594
21.	Punjab	1378.112
22.	Rajasthan	5872.826
23.	Sikkim	76.654
24.	Tamil Nadu	2149.274
25.	Telangana	1370.043
26.	Tripura	336.276
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13547.920
28.	Uttarakhand	709.444
29.	West Bengal	2413.742
TOTAL		85322.362

Statement-V

*State-wise fund allocation for supply of farm implements
under NMOOP (2016-17 to 2018-19)*

Sl. No.	State	Funds Allocation - Year 2016-17 to 2018-19 (₹ in lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	164.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.72
3.	Assam	1031.26
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	839.92
6.	Gujarat	4576.82
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.76
8.	Haryana	604.34
9.	Jharkhand	243.96
10.	Karnataka	1204
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7451.46
12.	Maharashtra	7400.36
13.	Manipur	79
14.	Meghalaya	22
15.	Mizoram	5.04
16.	Nagaland	83
17.	Odisha	26.2
18.	Rajasthan	1800
19.	Sikkim	7.2
20.	Tamil Nadu	485.1
21.	Telangana	300
22.	Uttar Pradesh	2718.72
23.	Uttarakhand	45.66
24.	West Bengal	3470
	TOTAL	32628.82

Statement-VI

Total No. of projects sanctioned and cost of its projects in agriculture mechanisation under RKVY during (2014-15 to 2018-19)

Sl. No.	State	Financial Year	No. of Projects	Cost (in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2014-15	22	28.09
		2015-16	10	34.23
		2016-17	6	50.35
		2017-18	2	155.08
		2018-19	1	60.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2014-15	2	4.40
		2016-17	2	1.85
		2018-19	4	5.05
3.	Assam	2014-15	7	62.50
		2015-16	1	27.37
		2016-17	1	26.25
		2017-18	1	39.56
		2018-19	1	17.52
4.	Bihar	2014-15	2	31.75
5.	Chhattisgarh	2015-16	1	9.20
		2017-18	1	0.80
		2018-19	1	0.80
6.	Goa	2017-18	1	26.36
7.	Gujarat	2014-15	1	281.04
8.	Haryana	2014-15	2	22.75
		2016-17	1	20.86
		2017-18	3	69.92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2015-16	1	1.75
		2016-17	1	3.00

1	2	3	4	5
		2017-18	1	1.50
		2018-19	1	1.60
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2014-15	9	3.58
11.	Jharkhand	2015-16	2	10.62
12.	Karnataka	2014-15	3	72.68
		2015-16	3	146.05
		2016-17	1	65.00
		2017-18	3	2.16
		2018-19	1	19.10
13.	Kerala	2014-15	1	4.00
		2016-17	1	3.00
		2017-18	1	6.19
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2014-15	11	100.08
		2015-16	12	138.24
		2016-17	8	110.15
		2017-18	7	126.10
		2018-19	7	70.00
		2016-17	4	333.00
15.	Maharashtra	2017-18	2	115.00
		2018-19	2	300.00
16.	Manipur	2014-15	3	0.94
		2014-15	1	0.30
17.	Meghalaya	2015-16	1	2.17
		2016-17	1	1.12
		2018-19	1	0.99
18.	Mizoram	2014-15	9	9.13
		2015-16	2	0.37
		2014-15	3	11.00

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Nagaland	2015-16	1	1.00
		2016-17	3	6.00
		2017-18	3	6.25
		2014-15	1	24.95
		2015-16	1	1.81
20.	Odisha	2016-17	3	49.59
		2017-18	2	59.12
		2018-19	3	36.30
		2019-20	2	62.11
21.	Punjab	2014-15	2	43.72
22.	Rajasthan	2014-15	1	0.87
		2014-15	6	57.68
		2015-16	7	60.36
23.	Tamil Nadu	2016-17	2	88.16
		2017-18	7	61.64
		2018-19	4	42.60
		2014-15	16	53.03
		2015-16	2	49.01
24.	Telangana	2016-17	7	80.00
		2017-18	13	85.00
		2018-19	6	129.30
25.	Tripura	2014-15	2	4.77
		2014-15	2	55.95
		2015-16	4	118.82
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2016-17	5	104.07
		2017-18	2	15.43
		2018-19	3	23.68

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Uttarakhand	2014-15	2	29.22
		2015-16	1	2.31
		2014-15	2	59.25
		2015-16	4	40.00
28.	West Bengal	2016-17	2	40.40
		2017-18	3	29.70
		2018-19	3	54.25
TOTAL			303	4211.41

Suicides by farmers

800. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of farmers committing suicides throughout the country and the State in which such incidents are highest during the last three years;

(b) the details of welfare schemes Government has introduced in favour of farmers so that such incidents are minimized; and

(c) the details of amount of money that has been earmarked for such schemes and the amount spent during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides are available upto 2015 on its website. The Report for the year 2016 onwards have not been published.

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

The Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted to recommend strategy for Doubling of Farmers' Income (DFI) by the year 2022, has submitted its report and an Empowered Body

constituted for monitoring the implementation of the recommendation of the DFI Strategy. A list of various interventions taken by the Government is given in Statement-I (*See below*). All these steps are implemented for welfare of the farmers.

(c) With a view to provide income support to all farmers across the country, to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs, the Central Government started a new Central Sector Scheme, namely, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN). The scheme aims to provide a payment of ₹ 6000/- per year, in three 4-monthly instalments of ₹ 2000/- to the farmers, subject to certain exclusions relating to higher income groups. An amount of ₹ 12646.579 crore has been distributed to 632.32895 lakh farmers in the year 2018-19. The details of amount release in respect of various Schemes implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*List of interventions taken by the Government for
welfare of the farmers*

The strategy of the Government is to focus on farmers' welfare by making farming viable. Most of the schemes of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare focus on directly benefitting farmers through various interventions and schemes such as:

- (i) Initiating market reforms through the State Governments.
- (ii) Encouraging contract farming through the State Governments by promulgating of Model Contract Farming Act.
- (iii) Up-gradation of Gramin Haats to work as centers of aggregation and for direct purchase of agricultural commodities from the farmer.
- (iv) Launch of e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic online trading platform.
- (v) Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be optimized.
- (vi) "Per drop more crop" initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged for optimal utilization of water.
- (vii) "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)" under which organic farming is being promoted.

- (viii) With a view to provide better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation, Government has launched a crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Kharif 2016 season. This scheme provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) 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.
- (xi) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme ‘ Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)’ . The Scheme is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce as announced in the Union Budget for 2018. This is an unprecedented step taken by Govt, of India to protect the farmers’ income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.
- (xii) 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.
- (xiii) Rashtriya Gokul Mission to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines and to make milk production more remunerative to the farmer.
- (xiv) National Livestock Mission to increase productivity and genetic improvement of livestock.
- (xv) 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.
- (xvi) The Government provides Total interest subvention up to 5% (inclusive of 3% prompt repayment incentive) on short-term crop loans up to ‘ 3.00 lakh. Thus,

loan is available to farmers at a reduced rate of 4% per annum on prompt repayment.

- (xvii) 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.
- (xviii) 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.
- (xix) 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 farmer. 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 year The scheme aims to cover around 5 crore beneficiaries in the first three year. It would be a voluntary and contributory pension scheme, with entry age of 18 to 40 year. The Government has approved a budgetary provision of ₹ 10774.50 crore for the scheme till March, 2022.

Statement-II

*Details of amount allocated and released in respect of schemes implemented by
Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare*

		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
Sl. No.		Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	1997.47	1061.77	2080.98	1193.13	1958.03	1309.59
2.	National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palms (Erstwhile Integrated	465.36	211.97	430.56	178.52	456.81	242.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize) NMOOP						
3.	Rainfed Area Develop- ment & Climate Change (Erstwhile Rainfed Area Development)	220.00	200.19	215.00	205.99	226.00	214.12
4.	Soil Health Management (SHM) (Erstwhile National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility)	192.9	95	77.42	42.18	127.21	77.94
5.	Soil Health Card (SHC)	263.46	133.66	2.44	152.63	299.52	237.13
6.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	234.80	152.19	272.79	182.93	398.22	309.93
7.	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (Erstwhile Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms -SMAE)	407.87	407.87	587.54	587.54	566.45	566.45
8.	National E- Governance Plan	32.29	12.21	26.00	17.48	30.00	22.72
9.	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation (SMAM)	370.79	355.25	755.15	741.58	1333.44	1027.44
10.	Sub Mission on Seeds & Planting Material (SMSP)	146.39	118.62	164.62	373.78	254.75	227.45
11.	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)/	1233.28	1009.49	*	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalyan States (HMNEH)						
12.	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	23.67	16.90	14.64	10.53	250.84**	144.95**
13.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	5355.56	3876.15	4717.01	3527.44	3247.64	3265.83
14.	Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY	2326.00	1990.57	3395.00	2817.47	3983.00	2915.65
15.	Sub Mission on Agro- forestry (SMAF)	45.00	22.50	82.55	42.27	67.48	28.35
16.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	-	-	1391.28	1212.71	1838.50	1141.57

* Subsumed in MIDH

** Restructured NBM launched

Framework for doubling farmers' income

801. SHRIDEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the framework Government is following to double farmers' income by 2022;
- (b) whether Government has collected any data on the income of farmers in the last 3 years;
- (c) if so, the details of data of farmers' income in the last 3 years and the current year, State-wise;
- (d) the initiatives Government has taken, on recommendations of the Committee to double farmers' income; and
- (e) whether there has been any outcome of these initiatives, if so, the details there of?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) 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.

(b) and (c) National Sample Survey (NSS) conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during its 70th round (January - December 2013) in the rural areas of the country with reference to the agricultural year July 2012- June 2013. Among various indicators related to the agricultural households, the survey collected information on income generated by agricultural households from different economic activities (both farm and non-farm) during the agricultural year July 2012 -June 2013 which is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertake development of perspective plans and ensure effective implementation of the programmes/ schemes. Also, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/ Programmes aimed at improving production, post harvest and management, including progressive agri-market reforms, access to credit, risk management and income support. Some important programmes are as follows:

- (i) Kisan Credit Cards provides agriculture credit to farmers at subsidized rates, with a 2% interest subvention (IS) and Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) of 3% so as to make the effective rate of interest as 4%. The initiatives to simplify procedures for availing KCC include:
 - (a) Activities relating to Animal Husbandry and Fisheries included in KCC - benefits of IS and PRI also extended.
 - (b) Indian Banker’s Association has waived off processing fee, inspection, ledger folio charges and all other service charges for renewal/fresh issue of KCC.

- (c) RBI has raised the collateral free existing agriculture loan limit from ₹1 lakh to ₹1.60 lakh.
- (ii) With a view to provide better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation, Government has launched a crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Kharif 2016 season. This scheme provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances. Claims of ₹ 8,665 crore were paid to 553.01 lakh farmers in the year 2018-19.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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, subject to certain exclusions relating to higher income groups. An amount of ₹ 12646.579 crore has been distributed to 632.32895 lakh farmers in the year 2018-19.
- (v) 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/- be provided to the eligible small and marginal farmers, subject to certain exclusion clauses, on attaining the age of 60 year. The scheme aims to cover around 5 crore beneficiaries in the first three year. It would be a voluntary and contributory pension scheme, with entry age of 18 to 40 year. The Government has approved a budgetary provision of ₹ 10774.50 crore for the scheme till March, 2022.

Statement

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

State/ Group of UTs	Income from wages (₹)	Net receipt from cultivation (₹)	Net receipt from farming of animals (₹)	Net receipt from non-farm business (₹)	TOTAL income (₹)	Number of agricultural households	
						Esti- mated (00)	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	2482	2022	1075	400	5979	35968	1151
Arunachal Pradesh	2076	6647	1310	836	10869	1080	312
Assam	1430	4211	799	255	6695	34230	1681
Bihar	1323	1715	279	240	3558	70943	2077
Chhattisgarh	1848	3347	-19	1	5177	25608	630
Gujarat	2683	2933	1930	380	7926	39388	1303
Haryana	3491	7867	2645	431	14434	15693	587
Himachal Pradesh	4030	2876	1047	824	8777	8811	622
Jammu and Kashmir	7336	3063	801	1483	12683	11283	711
Jharkhand	1839	1451	1193	238	4721	22350	770
Karnataka	2677	4930	600	625	8832	42421	1322
Kerala	5254	3531	575	2529	11888	14043	1217
Madhya Pradesh	1332	4016	732	129	6210	59950	1925
Maharashtra	2156	3856	539	834	7386	70972	2574
Manipur	3815	2924	1563	540	8842	1762	748
Meghalaya	3776	6472	657	887	11792	3544	522
Mizoram	3655	4561	864	19	9099	758	344
Nagaland	5393	3212	1384	59	10048	2621	352

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Odisha	1716	1407	1314	539	4976	44934	1677
Punjab	4779	10862	1658	760	18059	14083	725
Rajasthan	2534	3138	967	710	7350	64765	1635
Sikkim	3113	1696	980	1009	6798	674	312
Tamil Nadu	2902	1917	1100	1061	6980	32443	1933
Telangana	1450	4227	374	260	6311	25389	752
Tripura	2185	2772	311	162	5429	2445	829
Uttarakhand	1069	2531	848	253	4701	10608	295
Uttar Pradesh	1150	2855	543	376	4923	180489	4787
West Bengal	2126	979	225	650	3980	63624	2556
Group of UTs	5179	1864	213	1312	8568	715	422
ALL-INDIA	2071	3081	763	512	6426	902039	34907

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

Note: State-wise estimates were presented in the report in respect of those States for which number of sample households was at least 300.

Figures of all UTs have been clubbed together and shown under the head 'group of UTs' as sample number of households for each of the UTs was less than 300.

Access to state-of-the-art technology to increase yields

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

(a) the manner in which Government plans to raise the productivity per unit of land in the country in view of the ever increasing demand for foodgrains;

(b) the steps being taken to make state-of-the-art technology accessible to farmers to increase yields, reduce water usage and diversify the crops; and

(c) the reasons why 'agriculture' and 'water' are not included in the Concurrent List to prioritize production and effective usage of available resources?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India is implementing National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in identified districts of all the 29 States of the

country to increase the production and productivity of foodgrains through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner, thereby restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level.

To increase the crop yield, assistance is being provided to the farmers for cluster demonstrations on improved package of practices, demonstrations on cropping system, Seed distribution of high yielding varieties (HYVs), improved farm machineries/ resources conservation machineries/tools, efficient water application tools (sprinkler sets, pipe for carrying water, mobile raingun and pump sets), plant protection measures, nutrient management/ soil ameliorants, cropping system based trainings to the farmer Government is also implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) which is operational in the country from 2015-16. The PMKSY-PDMC mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro Irrigation technologies viz. Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation. Micro irrigation technology not only helps in water saving, but also in reducing fertilizer usage, labour expenses, and other inputs and input costs, besides sustaining soil health.

ICAR is also engaged in developing state-of-the-art technologies using modern agricultural techniques/tools like geo-informatics including GIS and Remote Sensing, information technology (IT), simulation modeling, nano science, biotechnology etc. for effective monitoring and management of agricultural resources namely soil, land, water, land use planning, and precision farming to increase yield. ICAR has developed cost effective, location specific scientific technologies viz., rainwater harvesting and recycling, multiple use of water, conjunctive use of rain, surface and groundwater resources, smart and precision technologies for irrigation and farming practices, optimum irrigation scheduling, resource conservation technologies, to enhance water use efficiency and water productivity in Indian agriculture.

Production of sugarcane in the country

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the production of sugarcane has decreased in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of sugarcane production during the last three years in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Production of sugarcane exhibits a mixed trend and varies on year to year basis.

(b) and (c) The mixed trend in the production of sugarcane owes to factors like farmers' preferences, shift of area to other competing crops, agro-climatic conditions, inter-crop relative profitability, irrigation facilities, resources available and timely payment of cane dues to farmers by the sugar mills. The State-wise details of production of sugarcane during the last three years and current year *i.e.* 2015-16 to 2018-19 are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise Production of Sugarcane during 2015-16 to 2018-19

States	Production (₹000 Tonnes)			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	9353.00	7830.00	7789.62	7911.63
Assam	1038.33	1207.17	1142.97	1112.16
Bihar	12649.32	13036.00	13824.63	13424.80
Chhattisgarh	67.80	848.00	1158.49	1452.14
Gujarat	11120.00	11950.00	12072.06	12768.36
Haryana	6692.00	8223.00	9632.89	7570.57
Himachal Pradesh	38.72	21.05	36.73	36.74
Jammu and Kashmir	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.92
Jharkhand	708.90	512.93	574.84	549.22
Karnataka	37833.75	27378.00	31135.19	42006.30
Kerala	138.13	113.13	115.11	133.34
Madhya Pradesh	5281.00	4730.00	5430.00	6956.10
Maharashtra	73679.55	52262.45	82984.00	91877.00
Odisha	577.16	344.30	240.05	381.49
Punjab	6607.00	7152.00	8023.68	7901.05
Rajasthan	531.27	488.65	381.87	273.05

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	25494.09	18987.56	17153.98	18194.12
Telangana	2405.00	2061.00	2604.46	2800.00
Uttar Pradesh	145385.00	140169.20	177033.33	176243.10
Uttarakhand	5885.76	6477.00	6271.38	6329.32
West Bengal	2075.00	1549.75	1437.00	1524.60
Others #	887.33	727.81	862.58	923.34
ALL INDIA	348448.40	306069.00	379904.85	400369.36

* As per 3rd Advance Estimates.

Includes also States with minor share in production.

Formulation of new seed policy

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

(a) whether Government has a proposal to formulate a new seed policy to promote the production of quality seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of subsidy provided by Government to various States/Union Territories for the production of seeds during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, in order to promote production of quality seed, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is always promoting production of quality seed and time to time appropriate amendments have been made in New Policy on Seed Development, 1988 and National Seed Policy, 2002.

(c) The detail of subsidy/ financial assistance provided by Government during last three years and current year to various States/ Union Territories is given in Statement.

Written Answers to

[28 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

163

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.2	7.25	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	24.21	66.5	0	75.1	274.49	781.64	0	710.7	525.525	257.75	314.85	0	0	167.43	0
13.	Haryana	0.889	0.507	84.85	0	0	28.83	0	0	124.225	88.95	84.6	82	0	0	144.54	229.53
14.	Himachal Pradesh	375	386.1	515.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	690.6	898.755	549.52	0	1	0	0	0	0	30.375	16.15	15	0	0	0	13.23
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	2.44	0	4.05	0	590.55	664.225	522.25	742.2	0	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	25.026	83.007	62.93	0	156.5	0	0	0	1500	1929.5	1802.5	1822.5	0	0	265.5	530.31
18.	Kerala	26.715	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.55	4.375	2.187	2.188	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1394.647	2056.122	1499.88	0	0	45.32	174.45	0	5696.25	6175	4250	7400	0	0	156.9	351
21.	Maharashtra	600	2431	3200.14	1453.95	116.33	220.22	791.2	0	3675.45	2340.3	2753.55	2686.75	0	0	218.55	137.4
22.	Manipur	54.8062	0	9.6	0	0	0	0	0	143.25	141.05	140.415	140.147	0	0	15.626	22.5

164 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

23.	Meghalaya	10.5	141.735	55.28	0	0	0	0	0	12.9	11.7	12.302	15.028	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.95	14.502	20.4	12.903	0	0	7.859	22.5
25.	Nagaland	0	47.062	103.99	0	0	0	0	0	135.75	135	135.15	135.05	0	0	15.6	22.5
26.	Odisha	0	0	99.07	0	136.57	0	146	0	821.7	607.5	595.1	579.55	0	0	54.45	86.46
27.	Puducherry	0	0	1.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	43.7	24.925	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	100.968	1511.034	0	0	760	136.44	318.42	0	3750	2889.5	3167.5	4730.1	0	0	403.74	900
30.	Sikkim	0	0	47.01	0	0	0.5	0	0	30.125	18.4	27	26.222	0	0	15.67	22.5
31.	Tamil Nadu	702	1330	1476.36	0	77.79	115.26	257.61	0	767.5	570	559	543.9	0	0	122.22	198
32.	Telangana	550	936.29	300	0	0	0	0	0	550.725	412.25	408.275	419.375	0	0	30.195	47.91
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	32.5	46.5	56.055	45	0	0	15.625	12
34.	Uttar Pradesh	124.4012	1436.31	744.56	0	8.45	5.13	7.26	0	2405	1762.5	1690	1648	0	0	46.8	489
35.	Uttarakhand	87.606	228.949	659.02	0	*, 0	1.47	9.65	0	112.5	86.1	82.133	79.5	0	0	33.333	53.19
36.	West Bengal	0	0	85.91	0	0	21.36	0	0	101	237.95	339.35	165.75	0	0	2.97	4.71
37.	NSC	979.87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		7700.74	14070.01	14011.78	1453.95	1339.18	858.16	2535.40	0.00	24286.04	22969.41	20402.32	24908.43	0.00	0.00	1849.22	3333.12

Written Answers to

[28 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

Lease of farmland to tenant farmers

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

- (a) whether tenant farmers have to continue fanning as they do not have the knowledge/skill of any other work, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the farmers lease the land between ₹1,000 to ₹5,000 per acre; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken/being taken by Government to regulate lease price of farmland and provide bank loans to tenant farmers to contain suicides?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) There is no evidence to suggest that tenant farmers have to continue farming as they do not have the knowledge/skill of any other work.

(b) and (c) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) does not maintain this information. However, with the objectives to provide production technology, services and knowledge to the farmers including lessee, tenant and share croppers, for enhancing productivity and to enable purchase of produce by contract farming sponsor/buyer at pre-agreed prices, Department after consultation with States, circulated The Agricultural Produce and Livestock Contract Farming and Services (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2018. Government is also promoting formation of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) with technical handholding and financial support to leverage collectivization in scientific and organized farming including marketing.

Further, there is provision in Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) scheme to provide loans to the tenant farmers through joint liability groups.

Effect of crop diversification scheme on paddy production

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

- (a) whether the State Government of Haryana has launched a Crop Diversification Scheme wherein the farmers have opted out of planting paddy on 7443 hectares of land in the State;
- (b) if so, the details of response of the Central Government on the scheme;

(c) if so, the effects that non-plantation of paddy is going to have on the production of paddy; and

(d) if so, the details of alternatives to less production of paddy?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) State Government of Haryana has launched a pilot scheme for substituting paddy by maize and pulses under Crop Diversification Programme for 50,000 hectare in 7 districts of the state for the year 2019-20.

(b) The Original Green Revolution States are facing problem of soil fertility deterioration and over exploitation of ground water. Crops diversification is intended to promote technological innovations for sustainable agriculture and enable farmers to choose alternative crops. The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is implementing Crop Diversification Programme in Original Green Revolution States viz: Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh, a sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) since 2013-14 to divert the area of water intensive paddy crop to alternative crops. Besides, DAC&FW is also supplementing the efforts of the state governments through implementation of various crop development programmes for promotion of agriculture/horticulture crops like pulses, coarse cereals, nutri cereals, oilseeds, cotton, fruits, vegetables etc.

(c) and (d) Meager reduction in production of paddy resulting from its replacement with alternative crops would not affect the overall foodgrain production due to increase in production of alternative crops. Under Crop Diversification Programme, a sub scheme of RKVY, states may take alternative crops like pulses, oilseeds, coarse cereals, nutri cereals, cotton and agro forestry. Maize and pluses are the alternative crops suitably adopted by the state like Haryana under state pilot scheme of Crop Diversification Programme during 2019-20.

Performance of pesticide testing laboratories in Telangana

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are two pesticide testing laboratories in Telangana viz. Rajendranagar and Warangal;

(b) if so, the performance of each of the above pesticide testing laboratory;

(c) to what extent they are helping in reducing the spurious supply of pesticides to farmers in Telangana; and

(d) the steps taken to modernize and strengthen each of the above pesticide testing laboratory since their establishment?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes Sir, as reported by the State, there are two State pesticide testing laboratories in Telangana viz. Rajendranagar and Warangal.

(b) and (c) As informed by the State, during the year 2018-19, the pesticide testing laboratories at Warangal and Rajendranagar have analyzed 1118 and 2410 samples against a target of 1530 and 2107 samples respectively. Out of which, 16 samples have been declared as misbranded. Action such as show-cause notices, stop sale orders and complaint cases have been initiated on the firms whose samples have been found misbranded.

(d) As reported by the State, an amount of ₹115 lakhs has been released under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) Scheme for strengthening and renovation of the pesticide testing laboratories. Further, NABL accreditation for pesticide testing laboratory at Rajendranagar has also been initiated by the State of Telangana.

Review of schemes for doubling farmers' income

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

(a) whether Government has extended Minimum Support Price (MSP) of all crops but in the absence of effective procurement infrastructure and market reforms, most agriculture commodities are selling 10 to 30 per cent below their floor prices or MSPs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has reviewed the performance of new schemes/programmes implemented for doubling of farmers' income by 2022 and if so, the shortcomings noticed which create hindrance in doubling the farmers' income; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to alleviate these shortcomings and improve the quality of life of farmers, especially small and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Government fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) of 24 notified Kharif and Rabi crops for every season. Adequate procurement infrastructure is available

and effective procurement is undertaken to deal with the proposals of the States/UTs under the extant guidelines. Further, for market reforms, Government has formulated and released progressive and facilitative Model Acts “The —State/UT Agricultural Produce & Livestock Contract Farming and Services (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2018” in May, 2018 and “The Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017” in April 2017” for its adoption by States/UTs, in order to facilitate better market to the farmers.

(c) and (d) Review of the performance of the schemes is a continuous process. Government has reoriented agriculture sector by focusing on income centeredness. In order to realise net positive returns for the farmer, schemes as follows, are being promoted and implemented in a major way through the States/UTs viz:- Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme; Neem Coated Urea (NCU); Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY); National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM); Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). In addition, schemes relating to tree plantation (Har Medh Par Ped), Bee Keeping, Dairy and Fisheries are also implemented. All these schemes are implemented to enhance production and productivity of agriculture and thereby enhance income of farmer. In addition to above schemes, to improve the quality of life of farmers, especially small and marginal farmers, Government has launched PM-KISAN.

Suicides by farmers

809. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether agrarian distress has led farmers to commit suicide in recent years across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps Government is taking to implement land reform, quantity and quality of water, technology fatigue, access, adequacy and timelines of institutional credit and opportunities for assured and remunerative marketing?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides are available upto 2015 on its website. The Reports for the year 2016 onwards have not been published. As per ADSI Report of the year 2015, the major causes are bankruptcy or indebtedness, farming related issues, family problems and illness, etc.

(c) The Government have taken various steps *inter alia* as under for land reform, quantity and quality of water, adequacy of institutional credit and remunerative marketing for the farmers:

- (i) NITI Aayog drafted a Model Land Leasing Act in 2016 for the States to adopt since land is a State subject. This envisages increasing farm productivity by reviving the lease farming in the country by protecting the rights of the agricultural land owners; and at the same helping them to lease their land to tenant farmers, who in turn can access institutional credit.
- (ii) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of State Governments, Ministry of Jal Shakti provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes.

The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched on 1st July, 2015 with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani' for providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, distribution network and farm level applications.

PMKSY is amalgamation of various schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), PMKSY - Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) including Command Area Development (CAD), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies [Implemented by MoWR, RD & GR], PMKSY - Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) [Implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare] and PMKSY - Watershed Development (WD) [Implemented by Department of Land Resources].

- (iii) Steps have been taken by the Government to bring farmers especially small and marginal farmers under the fold of institutional credit through the following schemes:

- (a) The KCC Scheme has emerged as an innovative credit delivery mechanism to provide adequate and timely credit support from the banking system under a single window to farmers for their cultivation and other needs including consumption, investment and insurance. The KCC Scheme has now been extended to animal husbandry farmers and fishery to help them meet their working capital requirements. Tenant farmers, oral lessees or share croppers are also eligible for loans under the Scheme. Under this scheme 14.5 crore farmers have been covered and 6.9 crore KCC are active.
 - (b) Banks have been mandated to waive margin/ collateral for agricultural loans upto ₹1.60 lakh.
 - (c) Banks have been mandated to finance Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) of ' Bhoomi Heen Kissan' to augment flow of credit to landless farmers cultivating land as tenant farmers, oral lessees or share croppers and small /marginal farmers as well as other poor individuals taking up farm and non-farm activities.
 - (d) Interest Subvention Scheme: Short term crop loans upto ₹3 lakhs are fixed @ 9 per cent per annum by banks and made available at a reduced rate of 7 per cent p.a. to farmer Besides 2 per cent interest subvention, 3 percent prompt repayment incentive (PRI) is given reducing the cost of loan to 4 percent. Under the Scheme subvented loans are also available to small and marginal farmers post-harvest for upto six months, against Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWR) of accredited warehouses.
- (iv) There exists a transparent and Uniform Policy for procurement by Government Agencies across the country. Under this policy, whatever food grains are offered by farmers within the stipulated procurement period, conforming to the specifications prescribed by Government of India, are purchased at MSP by the Government agencies including FCI, for central pool.

The Union Government has drafted a model "The Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017, which provides for progressive agricultural marketing reforms, including setting up markets in private sector, direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, de-regulation of fruits and vegetables, declaring warehouses/ silos/ cold storage as market sub-yards and Market Yards of National Importance (MNI) etc. so that more markets are available for farmers to sell their produce for better prices.

Government is implementing National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) scheme wherein online trading of agriculture commodities including horticulture commodities is carried out in transparent and competitive manner helping the farmers with better price discovery for their produce, while at the same time lowering transaction costs thereby stabilizing prices. So far, 585 wholesale regulated markets across the country have been integrated with e-NAM platform.

The Government has circulated to States/Union Territories (UTs) for adoption “The Agriculture Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017” , which provides for alternate marketing channels such as setting up of private markets, direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, special commodity markets, declaring warehouses/silos/cold storages or such structures as market sub yards to facilitate farmers in marketing their produce at competitive and remunerative prices.

Pension to farmers

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to give pension to the farmers after the age of 60 years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the policy regarding the proposal of giving pension to farmers after the age of 60 years is being prepared;
- (d) if so, whether Government has received the suggestions of the experts in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Government has approved a pension scheme for Small and Marginal Farmers in the country, subject to certain exclusion criteria, with a view to provide social security net as they have minimal or no savings to provide for old age and to support them in the event of consequent loss of livelihood. The scheme provides for payment of a minimum fixed pension of ₹3,000/- per month to the Small and Marginal Farmers on attaining the age of 60 year It is a voluntary and contribution based pension scheme, with entry age of 18 to 40 year The farmers can opt to become member of the Scheme by subscribing to a Pension Fund, managed by the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC). The beneficiary is required

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to pay monthly contribution, with equal contribution by the Central Government, the amount of which depends on the age of entry and varies subsequently with passage of time. For example, the beneficiary is required to contribute ₹ 100/- per month in the pension fund at median entry age of 29 years, with matching contribution of ₹100 by the Central Government.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Vacancies in agriculture research institutions

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

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 50 per cent of sanctioned posts in agriculture research institutions and State agriculture extension system are vacant in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to fill the vacancies in agriculture research institutions and State agriculture extension system?

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

(b) In view of reply to (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) DARE/ICAR has taken concerted efforts to fill up vacancies through Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board (ASRB), State Agricultural Universities and concerned NGOs. For streamlining recruitment of scientists in ICAR and subject matter specialists in KVKs administered by ICAR, ASRB has recently been made fully functional.

Disbursement of money in the account of farmers under PM-KISAN Yojana

†812. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers have not received the increased amount under PM-Kisan Nidhi Yojana;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the Total amount of funds allocated under this scheme and the quantum of funds received by farmers and the quantum of funds returned due to irregularities;

(d) the view of the Ministry for providing benefits of this Yojana to rest of the farmers and by when these farmers would be benefited by this scheme; and

(e) whether in blatant violation of rules, amount has been transferred hastily even in the accounts of those who were not eligible?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) It is a continuous and ongoing scheme, in which the financial benefits is transferred to the bank accounts of the identified beneficiaries as and when their correct and verified data is uploaded by the concerned States / UTs on PM-Kisan web-portal. The 1st installment of the assured amount of ₹6000/- per year under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme has already been credited into the bank accounts of 3,36,11,447 beneficiaries and 2nd installment to 2,96,21,448 beneficiaries so far.

At the initial stage of implementation, Stop Payment instructions were issued in respect of the release of 1st installment to 269605 beneficiaries in various States as while the payments in their cases were being processed it was noticed that there was mismatch in respect of their bank details provided by the States.

The ambit of the Scheme has since been expanded to cover all farmers in the country irrespective of the size of their land holdings, subject to all other existing exclusions. A financial provision of ₹87,217.50 crore has been made for the revised Scheme for the financial year 2019-20, including the administrative charges of ₹217.50 crore.

(e) No, Sir.

**Accurate information to farmers through
artificial intelligence**

†813. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

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 Government is considering to increase the income of farmers with the help of modern technology in which there is a proposal to give accurate information to them through artificial intelligence regarding crops, weather and insects; and

(b) the crop season from which Government has been considering to provide such information so that farmers can handle or address the problem of hailstorm, frost and pest attack and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has set a target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income and recommend a strategy to achieve doubling of farmers' income in real terms by the year 2022.

The committee has, *inter-alia*, appreciated the role of Digital Technology, which can play a transformational role in modernizing and organizing how rural India performs its agricultural activities. The technologies include Artificial Intelligence, Big Data Analytics, Block chain Technology, Internet of Things etc. By use of the modern/advance technologies and Artificial Intelligence (AI) and giving accurate and timely information regarding crops, weather and insects etc. to the farmers may improve the crop productivity, reduce the risk and improve the income of the farmer. Major technology interventions include:

- (i) Development of Kisan Suvidha mobile application to facilitate dissemination of information to farmers on the critical parameters *viz.*, Weather; Market Prices; Plant Protection; input Dealers (Seed, Pesticide, Fertilizer) Farm Machinery; extreme weather alerts; Soil Health Card; Cold Storages and Godowns; Veterinary Centres and Diagnostic Labs. With market information, farmers are better informed about markets to sell produce, prevailing market prices and quantity demanded in the market. Thus, they can make informed decisions to sell produce at the right price and right time.
- (ii) Development of 'Farm Machinery package for Different Agro-Climatic Zones in India' mobile application, which gives information on farm machinery package available for State-wise, agro-climatic zone wise, district-wise, cropping pattern-wise and power source-wise.
- (iii) Development of 'My Cipheth' mobile application to help farmers to get precise information regarding the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) developed post-harvest technologies, products and machineries.

- (iv) ICAR has also compiled more than 100 mobile apps developed by ICAR, State Agricultural Universities and Krishi Vigyan Kendras and uploaded on its website. These mobile apps developed in the areas of crops, horticulture, veterinary, dairy, poultry, fisheries, natural resources management and integrated subjects, offer valuable information to the farmers, including package of practices, market prices of various commodities, weather related information, advisory services, etc.
- (v) Development of mKisan Portal (www.mkisan.gov.in) for sending advisories on various crop related matter to the registered farmers through SMSs.
- (vi) Launching of e-National Agriculture Market initiative to provide farmers an electronic online trading platform.
- (vii) Introduction of Soil Health Card Scheme to assist State Governments in providing Soil Health Cards to all farmers across the country once in a cycle of 2 years. Soil health card provides information to the farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving crop productivity and soil fertility.
- (viii) Using machine learning process along with different computer algorithm for crop classification and area estimation.

The Government has also set up 713 Krishi Vigyan Kendras and 684 Agricultural Technology Management Agencies at district level for dissemination of technologies among farm community. In addition, farmers are provided information through Focused Publicity Campaigns, Kisan Call Centres, Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres of entrepreneurs, Agri Fairs and exhibitions, Kisan SMS Portal, etc.

**Identification of farmers of Maharashtra
for PM-Kisan Yojana**

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

- (a) the number of farmers identified under the PM-Kisan Nidhi Yojana so far; and
- (b) the number of farmers identified in Maharashtra so far, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per the provisions of the Scheme, the entire responsibility

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of identifying the eligible beneficiary farmers and uploading their data on PM-KISAN Portal for enabling release of benefits to them is entrusted to the State/UT Governments only. The States / UTs have so far been able to upload correct validated data of 3,36,11,447 beneficiaries for 1st installment and 2,96,21,448 beneficiaries for 2nd installment enabling transfer of benefit to them. The district-wise details of beneficiaries in the State of Maharashtra are given in Statement.

Statement

District-wise details of beneficiaries in the State of Maharashtra

District	Number of Beneficiaries	
	Ist instalment	2nd instalment
1	2	3
Ahmednagar	76680	49945
Akola	55956	32231
Amravati	41821	30352
Aurangabad	126599	122593
Beed	93150	73041
Bhandara	28608	24159
Buldhana	79944	75067
Chandrapur	39513	28142
Dhule	54583	45505
Gadchiroli	29238	28208
Gondia	42735	23788
Hingoli	24835	23825
Jalgaon	74317	35638
Jalna	87558	57596
Kolhapur	81878	50282
Latur	114336	101146
Nagpur	28537	15805
Nanded	134849	111608

1	2	3
Nandurbar	17602	13748
Nashik	136816	97894
Osmanabad	60999	59030
Palghar	33503	23132
Parbhani	35211	33908
Pune	46348	25069
Raigad	40339	35078
Ratnagiri	49135	47225
Sangli	92882	28707
Satara	171913	53031
Sindhudurg	21588	20244
Solapur	53723	38509
Thane	10301	9320
Wardha	39122	36896
Washtn	56459	41832
Yavatmal	48060	9664

Slaughtering of cows

815. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of licensed Slaughter houses in the country, State- wise;
- (b) whether Government is aware that a large number of cows are either being slaughtered illegally or smuggled to Bangladesh, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to enact any law to ban Cow Slaughter in the country;
- (d) if so, the action taken by Government to prevent unauthorized Slaughtering, transportation and trade of cows and their smuggling to neighbouring countries; and
- (e) whether Government is contemplating to penalize the person accused of slaughtering cow by prosecuting them in fast track courts, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) As per the information provided by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, a list of licensed slaughter houses in the country is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per Basic Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Statistics 2018, number of Cattle slaughtered during 2017-18 was 34.10 lakhs. If any, instances of cattle smuggling reported along the Indo-Bangladesh Border, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) Under the distribution of legislatures 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. Further 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. As regards to information on effective steps taken by the Central Government for prohibiting trade and smuggling in the neighbouring countries is being collected and will be laid on the Table on the House.

(e) Several 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.

Statement

List of licensed slaughter houses in the country

State Name	State License	Central License
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	0
Andhra Pradesh	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0

1	2	3
Assam	1	2
Bihar	1	4
Chandigarh	0	2
Chhattisgarh	44	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0
Delhi	3	1
Goa	4	2
Gujarat	2	0
Haryana	3	7
Himachal Pradesh	3	3
Jammu and Kashmir	27	0
Jharkhand	140	0
Karnataka	67	6
Kerala	16	5
Lakshadweep	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	3	0
Maharashtra	71	33
Manipur	0	0
Meghalaya	1	0
Mizoram	2	0
Nagaland	0	0
Odisha	1	0
Puducherry	1	0
Punjab	13	13
Rajasthan	7	2

1	2	3
Sikkim	0	0
Tamil Nadu	259	7
Telangana	21	8
Tripura	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	15	50
Uttarakhand	1	0
West Bengal	3	5
TOTAL	719	155

MSP for milk

†816. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India remains at leading position in milk production in the world;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the demand has been coming time to time from milk producing farmers to fix prices of milk; and

(c) whether Government is considering to develop a mechanism to fix price of milk on the lines of fixing Minimum Support Price (MSP) for agricultural crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) This Department does not regulate the prices of milk in the country. Prices are decided by the Cooperative and Private dairies based on cost of production. Since milk is a highly perishable product, this department does not have any proposal to fix MSP for milk in the country.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Development of animal husbandry, dairying and
poultry farming in Jharkhand**

817. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Central schemes being implemented for development of animal husbandry, dairy and poultry farming in various States, including Jharkhand;
- (b) the targets fixed and achievements made under these schemes during the last three years; and
- (c) the funds allocated by Government to various States under the said schemes during the last financial year, along with the amount released to various States, State-wise, including Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) The Government is implementing various schemes to supplement the efforts of States/UTs including Jharkhand for development of animal husbandry, dairy and poultry farming namely;

- I. Rashtriya Gokul Mission
- II. National Programme for Dairy Development
- III. National Dairy Plan-I
- IV. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
- V. Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund
- VI. National Livestock Mission
- VII. Livestock Health and Disease Control

(b) The targets fixed and achievements made under these schemes during the last three years is given in Statement-I to Statement-VII (*See below*).

(c) The funds allocated by Government to various States under the said schemes during the last financial year, along with the amount released to various States, State-wise, including Jharkhand is given in Statement-VIII to Statement-XIII.

Statement-I

Targets fixed and achievements made under Rashtriya Gokul Mission during the last three years

Sl. No.	Component	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i)	Establishment of mobile MAITRIs and conversion stationary centres into Mobile AIC	10000	9837	10000	9789	12000	12327
(ii)	Strengthening of semen stations (cumulative)		22		26	26	26
(iii)	Establishment/strengthening of frozen semen banks	50	58	50	54	55	51
(iv)	Establishment /strengthening of training centers	55	54	55	56	30	49
(v)	No. of AI carried out (in million)	67	73	75	75.63	85	84.56
(vi)	No. of improved calves born through AI (in million)	20	23.65	22	24.3	25	29
(vii)	No. of animals brought under recording	130000	135000	150000	135000	150000	210000
(viii)	No. of bulls inducted for AI	100	141	200	229	400	756
(ix)	Bull production programme (pedigree selection)			150	42	200	275
(x)	Establishment of Gokul Gram			3	0	2	4
(xi)	No. of Animals identified using UID, uploading of data and issuance of Nakul Swasthya Patra (in million) cumulative			10	10	25	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(xii)	Estab/Strengtening of EET labs					20	30
(xiii)	Sex Sorted Semen production					10	11
(xiv)	Genomic Selection: Genotyping					10000	10161

Statement-II

*Targets fixed and achievements made under National Programme for Dairy
Development (Cumulative from 2016-17 to 2018-19)*

Components	Targets	Achievements
Milk Processing Capacity (TLPD)	1147	1549
Bulk Milk Cooler	Number	2950
	Capacity (TLPD)	3326.9
Dairy Cooperative Society (nos.)	9815	5291
Milk Producer members (' 000)	955.75	259.20
Average Milk Procurement (TLPD)	2624	2446.09
Average Milk Marketing (TLPD)	1878	671.51
Automatic Milk Collection Unit (AMCU) (nos.)	10831	2934
Data Processing and Milk Collection Unit (DPMCU) (nos.)	5999	1434

Statement-III

*Targets fixed and achievements made under National Dairy Plan-I
during the last three years*

Activity	Particulars	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Progeny Testing Programme	HGM Male Calves Made Available	500	403	500	554	500	304

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	for Distribution (No.)						
Pedigree Selection Programme	HGM Male Calves made available for distribution (No.)	133	36	150	64	150	38
Strengthening of Semen Stations	Semen Production (million doses per annum)	100.00	77.17	100.00	83.75	100.00	48.50
Pilot AI Delivery Services	MAITs Deployed (No.)	1000	353	0	0	0	0
	Villages Covered (No.)	11120	3006	1000	861	0	227.00
	AIs Carried Out (Lakh) Annual	19.20	5.05	32.10	6.44	38.20	3.94
	AI Conception Rate (%)	45	41	45	41	45	43
Ration Balancing Programme	Village Coverage (No.)	9797	8125	8478	2312	0	876
	Milch Animals Coverage (Lakh)	6.90	8.09	7.00	3.05	0.00	1.27
	LRPs Inducted (No.)	6836	7748	4706	3197	0	1490
Village Based Milk Procurement System	Village Coverage (No.)	3816	7870	3831	5139	4238	4868
	Additional Milk Producers Enrolled (Lakh)	2.00	2.31	1.40	2.34	1.70	1.57

Statement-IV

Details of Units and Back ended capital subsidy provided under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme by NABARD during the last three years

Year	Daurt Units benefitted (Numbers)	Subsidy Disbursed (₹ in Lakh)
2016-17	22526	11687.41
2017-18	61494	29065.22
2018-19	38846	22986.69

Statement-V

Physical target approved under Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund for the year 2018-19

State	Projects	Approved Physical Target		
		Processing capacity (TLPD)	New Drying Capacity (MTPD)	New VAP Capacity (MTPD/TLPD)
TOTAL	22	9020	270	1537

Statement-VI

Physical and Financial Progress of Poultry components under National Livestock Mission during the last three years

Sl. No.	Parameters	Year	Physical	Financial (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rural Backyard Poultry Development	2016-17	214547	4476.63
		2017-18	0	0
		2018-19	75000	1717.873
2.	Mother units	2016-17	297	116.52
		2017-18	4	2.4
		2018-19	111	39.96

1	2	3	4	5
3.	State Poultry farms assisted	2016-17	9	334.25
		2017-18	2	98.25
		2018-19	1	68.73
4.	Innovative Poultry Productivity Project	2017-18	7349	2964.69
		2018-19	2440	654.5

Statement-VII

Details of physical targets and achievements of LH&DC scheme during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19

Name of component	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FMD - CP (Vaccination in lakh doses)	1950	2840	2850	3746.5	4840	3725.9
ASCAD (Vaccination in lakh doses)	2500	2653.98	2300	1021	2300	1340
PPR-CP (Vaccination in lakh doses)	800	333.36	800	236.14	800	464.78
B-CP (Vaccination of eligible female calves in lakh doses) specific target	No	15.85	No	13.21	No	1.75
CSF-CP (Vaccination of pigs in NE States in lakh doses) specific target	No	11.81	No	8.4	No	8.9
ESVHD (No. of Veterinary Institutions strengthened)	137	217	70	-	100	112
PED (No. of CVE conducted)	20	0	20	12	27	75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NPRSM (stock route search/ village search/ day book inspection in lakh nos.)	As per actual	2.15	As per actual	1.98	As per actual	0.91
NADRS (No. of active nodes)	7032	4603	7032	3182	7032	6700

Statement-VIII

Funds Released to the States/UTs including Jharkhand under Rashtriya Gokul Mission

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Fund Released 2018-19
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1899.81
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	14.75
3.	Assam	4896.10
4.	Bihar	6202.83
5.	Chhattisgarh	2640.42
6.	Goa	2.84
7.	Gujarat	2080.10
8.	Haryana	2505.14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1729.46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1744.97
11.	Jharkhand	3287.36
12.	Karnataka	164.38
13.	Kerala	2662.29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2852.32
15.	Maharashtra	3314.57
16.	Manipur	547.60
17.	Meghalaya	1025.53

1	2	3
18.	Mizoram	201.72
19.	Nagaland	484.75
20.	Odisha	2483.71
21.	Punjab	902.18
22.	Rajasthan	396.07
23.	Sikkim	56.07
24.	Tamil Nadu	2613.83
25.	Telangana	2628.91
26.	Tripura	473.45
27..	Uttar Pradesh	3171.14
28.	Uttarakhand	5007.18
29.	West Bengal	468.92
30.	Chandigarh	3.18
31.	Delhi	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.12
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.38
34.	Lakshadweep	1.02
35.	Puducherry	0.00
36.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	309.90
37.	NDDB	14258.20
38.	ICAR-NBAGR	890.11
39.	CFSP&TI	3105.00
	TOTAL	75043.61

Statement-IX

*Funds released under National Programme for Dairy
Development (NPDD) during 2018-19*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2018-19
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.66

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00
4.	Bihar	3793.47
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00
7.	Gujarat	4325.53
8.	Haryana	161.99
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1262.91
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1539.35
11.	Jharkhand	0.00
12.	Karnataka	1011.00
13.	Kerala	2381.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2085.27
15.	Maharashtra	184.12
16.	Manipur	51.09
17.	Meghalaya	427.77
18.	Mizoram	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00
20.	Odisha	839.71
21.	Puducherry	0.00
22.	Punjab	368.83
23.	Rajasthan	4290.27
24.	Sikkim	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	759.62
26.	Telangana	0.00
27.	Tripura	1337.14
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2096.03

1	2	3
29.	Uttarakhand	0.00
30.	West Bengal	0.00
	TOTAL	26986.00
	Other charges (Head quarter)	11.629
	Grand TOTAL	26997.629

Statement-X*Funds released under National Dairy Plan Phase-I during 2018-19*

(₹ in crore)

State	2018-19
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	23.47
Bihar	18.73
Chhattisgarh	3.21
Gujarat	77.7
Haryana	10.24
Jharkhand	0.81
Karnataka	31.74
Kerala	11.53
Madhya Pradesh	1.88
Maharashtra	19.58
Odisha	0.6
Punjab	26.34
Rajasthan	33.42
Tamil Nadu	30.31
Telangana	5.33
Uttar Pradesh	26.17

1	2
Uttarakhand	2.34
West Bengal	14.76
Centralised	0.01
Grand TOTAL	338.18

Statement-XI

State-wise fund allocation and Subsidy amount released by NABARD under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) during 2018-19

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	State	2018-19	
		Allocation	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	22.00	2.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2114.00	1810.51
3.	Bihar	763.00	311.30
4.	Chhattisgarh	116.00	38.81
5.	Delhi	12.00	0.00
6.	Goa	6.00	0.88
7.	Gujarat	2240.00	1890.75
8.	Haryana	603.00	405.88
9.	Himachal Pradesh	447.00	266.41
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	698.00	622.05
11.	Jharkhand	467.00	336.85
12.	Karnataka	1327.00	1219.51
13.	Kerala	902.00	380.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1826.00	1032.06
15.	Maharashtra	1816.00	1804.84

1	2	3	4
16.	Odisha	595.00	364.46
17.	Punjab	1367.00	1149.23
18.	Rajasthan	3097.00	2725.94
19.	Tamil Nadu	1249.00	1042.93
20.	Telangana	1110.00	1005.70
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4845.00	4309.80
22.	Uttarakhand	556.00	709.19
23.	West Bengal	814.00	544.12
TOTAL (A)		26992.00	21974.20
N E States			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	237.74	4
2.	Assam	3427.74	521.46
3.	Manipur	251.30	97.79
4.	Meghalaya	341.00	3.63
5.	Mizoram	134.25	116.95
6.	Nagaland	223.21	116.92
7.	Sikkim	182.32	25.39
8.	Tripura	432.35	109.89
TOTAL (B)		5230	996.03
Union Territory			
1.	Chandigarh	12.00	0.00
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.00	
3.	Daman and Diu	12.00	
4.	Lakshadweep	12.00	
5.	Puducherry	30.00	16.46
TOTAL (C)		78	16.46
Grand TOTAL (TOTAL A+B+C)		32300.00	22986.69

Statement-XII

*Funds allocation and released under National Livestock
Mission during 2018-19*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No	States/UTs	2018-19	
		Allocated	Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	860	1446.26
2.	Bihar	887	944.31
3.	Chhattisgarh	625	0
4.	Goa	105	0
5.	Gujarat	903	200
6.	Haryana	453	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	250	1795.1
8.	Jammu g Kashmir	249	1899.13
9.	Jharkhand	511	*
10.	Karnataka	708	169.93
11.	Kerala	196	555.3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1368	1247.04
13.	Maharashtra	1042	0
14.	Odisha	720	374.578
15.	Punjab	319	508.23
16.	Rajasthan	1138	200.27
17.	Tamilnadu	646	0
18.	Telengana	593	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1646	0
20.	Uttarakhand	268	878.63
21.	West Bengal	921	0
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	246	0

1	2	3	4
23.	Assam	936	0
24.	Manipur	184	531.24
25.	Meghalaya	383	420.87
26.	Mizoram	215	210.18
27.	Nagaland	416	545.43
28.	Sikkim	127	236.94
29.	Tripura	293	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	20	0
31.	Chandigarh	20	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	0
33.	Daman and Diu	20	0
34.	Delhi	25	0
35.	Lakshadweep	20	76.706
36.	Puducherry	25	0
TOTAL		17358	12240

*No fund released to Jharkhand during 2018-19.

Statement-XIII

*Funds released under Livestock Health and Disease Control
Scheme during 2018-19*

(₹ in lakh)

States/UTs	2018-19
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1860.25
Arunachal Pradesh	216.05
Assam	0
Bihar	1989.16
Chhattisgarh	1611.17
Goa	19.14

1	2
Gujarat	2815.08
Haryana	999.2
Himachal Pradesh	746.24
Jammu and Kashmir	1069.84
Jharkhand	165.96
Karnataka	1931.42
Kerala	750.83
Madhya Pradesh	2944.55
Maharashtra	1686.36
Manipur	429.83
Meghalaya	296.89
Mizoram	397.65
Nagaland	112.2
Odisha	1995.55
Punjab	1013.63
Rajasthan	2640.41
Sikkim	71.43
Tamil Nadu	1300.3
Telangana	1536.77
Tripura	269.06
Uttar Pradesh	4842.57
Uttarakhand	617.45
West Bengal	3079.39
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47.3
Chandigarh	4.04
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.8
Daman and Diu	0.8

1	2
Delhi	33.06
Lakshadweep	0
Puducherry	21.54
TOTAL	37524.93

Funds for fishing sector in Andhra Pradesh

818. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has created Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) with an outlay of 7522.48 crore;

(b) if so, the details and purposes for which the fund has been created;

(c) the details of funds that has been allocated to the State of Andhra Pradesh, if any; and

(d) the details of employment opportunities that have been proposed to be created, utilizing this fund in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) to (d) In order to address the infrastructure requirement for fisheries sector, the Department of Fisheries (DoF), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying during 2018-19 has created Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) with a TOTAL funds size of ₹ 7522.48 crore. The FIDF provides concessional finance to the Eligible Entities (EEs) including State Governments/Union Territories and State entities for development of identified fisheries infrastructure facilities. Under the FIDF, concessional finance is provided by the Nodal Loaning Entities (NLEs) namely (i) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), (ii) National Cooperatives Development Corporation (NCDC) and (iii) All scheduled Banks. Under the FIDF, the Government of India provides interest subvention up to 3% per annum for providing the concessional finance by the NLEs at the interest rate not lower than 5% per annum. Under the FIDF, loan lending over a period of five years and maximum repayment is over a period of 12 years inclusive of moratorium of 2 (two) years on repayment of principal. Since the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India provides interest subvention against the loan taken by

the Eligible Entities including State Governments for implementation of the approved projects under FIDF, State-wise allocation of central funds has not been envisaged.

Drought in Maharashtra

819. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost entire rural Maharashtra is reeling under unprecedented drought conditions adversely affecting the people livestock, animals and birds as drinking water, food, fodder etc., are not available and there is exodus of people from the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the relief measures that have been extended by the Central and State Government in drought-affected rural Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) Drought Management Division in the Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, is the central nodal agency mandated with the coordination of relief measures necessitated by drought in the country. For the ongoing Kharif season 2019, the said Ministry has not received any Memorandum from the Government of Maharashtra for financial assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the wake of drought. The funds of ₹4714.28 crore has been approved from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to the Government of Maharashtra towards relief necessitated by Drought (Kharif) 2018-19. For the survival of livestock, the Government of Maharashtra has opened 1646 cattle camps hosting 11, 15,975 animals as on 24-06-2019 providing them with adequate fodder and water. The funds of ₹ 462.68 crore is made available towards cattle camps. An amount of ₹35crore are made available from Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) a scheme of Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare for the distribution of fodder crop seed to the farmer

Funds for implementation of various schemes in Andhra Pradesh

820. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has released any funds during the last three years under various schemes of the Ministry across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of funds released to the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;
- (d) whether the funds released by Government are sufficient for attaining the objectives of the various schemes; and
- (e) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has released funds during the last three years under various schemes of the Ministry across the country for development of animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sectors. The details of funds released (actual expenditure incurred) under various schemes of the Ministry across the country during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Years		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	118.89	187.73	750.40
2.	National Dairy Plan-I	314.32	389.98	324.91
3.	National Programme for Dairy Development	119.71	170.42	269.90
4.	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	240.00	203.02	323.00
5.	Dairy Processing Infrastructure Development Fund	0.00	0.00	10.00
6.	Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities	0.00	0.00	3.00
7.	National Livestock Mission	249.17	306.28	299.64
8.	Livestock Health and Disease Control	246.23	298.40	390.67

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries	384.01	321.45	484.16
10.	Fisheries Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund	0	0.00	1.00

(c) to (e) The details of funds released to the State of Andhra Pradesh under the various schemes being implemented by Government for the development of animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sectors in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Years		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	675	437.45	1899.81
2.	National Dairy Plan-I	1491	696	2347
3.	National Programme for Dairy Development	435.68	621.56	70.66
4.	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	1582.12	4575.96	1810.51
5.	National Livestock Mission	855.69	1029.4	1446.26
6.	Livestock Health and Disease Control	1714.72	1269	1860.25
7.	Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries	1897.00	2162.88	1302.31

Pisciculture in reservoirs

†821. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that are being taken by Government to promote pisciculture;

(b) whether Government is considering on reviving the dried up reservoirs located in rural areas and starting pisciculture there, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the steps that are being taken by Government to put a check on fishing activities undertaken by means of angling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) to (c) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries provides financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) for development of fisheries and aquaculture including pisciculture in the country. The broad activities assisted under the CSS for promotion of pisciculture are; integrated development of reservoirs, installation of cages/pens in reservoirs, development of freshwater/brackishwater aquaculture, development of water logged area, development of cold water fisheries, productive utilization of inland saline/alkaline waters for aquaculture, rejuvenation of Urban/ Semi-Urban/ Rural Lakes/Tanks, stocking of fish fingerlings in beels/wetland and promotion of Re-circulatory Aquaculture System (RAS). Under the CSS, the central funds of ₹ 1464.43 crore has been released during past four financial years (2015-16 to 2018-19) to the State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) for development of fisheries and aquaculture including pisciculture.

Aid to fishermen affected by natural disasters

822. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy has been formulated to secure or aid fishermen against natural disasters, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the Ministry has provided any relief and compensation to fishermen who were severely hit by Gaja cyclone last year and Fani cyclone this year, if so, the details of funds allocated and policies formulated for their rehabilitation and restoration of livelihood following such cyclones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) There are institutional mechanisms at the National and State level for effective management of natural disasters. As reported by Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), though the primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Governments, Central Government extends all possible logistics and financial supports to the States to supplement their efforts to meet the situation effectively. The concerned State Governments

undertake assessment of damage and provide financial relief in the wake of natural disasters including cyclone, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. Additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) by following the laid down procedure by MHA. Financial assistance under SDRF/ NDRF in the wake of natural disasters is by way of relief and not for compensation of loss suffered/ claimed. Items and Norms of financial assistance under SDRF/NDRF inter alia includes assistance to fisherman.

(b) With regard to damages to Fisheries Sector by Cyclone ‘ Gaja’ , the Central Government inter alia had approved the assistance of ₹3.88 crore to the State of Tamil Nadu and ₹0.83 crore to the Union Territory of Puducherry and released the amount.’ Further, in order to support the affected people of the States due to cyclone ‘ Fani’ , Central Government has released in advance an assistance of ₹ 1086 crore (₹ 340.875 crore to Odisha, ₹ 200.25 crore to Andhra Pradesh, ₹ 235.50 crore to West Bengal and ₹ 309.375 crore to Tamil Nadu) from SDRF on 29th April 2019. In pursuance to the visit made by Hon’ ble Prime Minister to Odisha after the cyclone ‘ Fani’ , Central Government released additional amount of ₹ 1000 crore to Government of Odisha on 7th May 2019. The medium and long term reconstruction and rehabilitation measures falls outside the purview of the norms/guidelines of SDRF/ NDRF. Accordingly, State Governments are required to suitably address/undertake all necessary measures for rehabilitation, reconstruction and mitigation of medium/long terms works activities and allocate sufficient funds under ongoing regular scheme/plan etc.

Blood bank of animals

823. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any blood banks for animals in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, whether there is any proposal with Government to start blood bank for animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes. As per information gathered, there is one blood bank for animals in the country. This is functioning under the Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University as “TANUVAS Animal Blood Bank” Department of Clinics, Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital, Vepery, Chennai-600007, Tamil Nadu.

(c) There is no proposal with the Government for establishment of blood bank for animals.

Production of milk

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

- (a) whether, the production of milk has increased in recent years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether online marketing of dairy products is mushrooming in the country;
- (d) whether any survey has been conducted on purchase of dairy products from farmers and the quality of milk;
- (e) whether many complaints have been received regarding adulterated milk; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The production of the Milk in the country during last 5 years is as under:

Year	Estimates of Annual Milk Production (figures in Million Tonnes)
2013-14	137.68
2014-15	146.31
2015-16	155.49
2016-17	165.40
2017-18	176.35
CAGR: 6.4%	

(c) National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India (NCDFI) informed that, they have launched an online marketplace namely “NCDFI e-Market” in June, 2015 for trading of bulk dairy commodities *i.e.* Skimmed Milk Powder and Butter. Presently, only member cooperatives of NCDFI are allowed to sell at the portal. Major dairy cooperatives like Karnataka Milk Federation Ltd. (Nandini dairy) and Gujarat Milk Marketing Federation Ltd.

(Amul) have their own digital platform to sell their milk products. Besides above, as per information available at cyberspace (Internet), a number of private digital platforms like www.countrydelight.in, www.awesomedairy.com, www.grofers.com, www.naturesbasket.co.in, www.fast2cart.com, www.bigbasket.com etc. also market dairy products in the country.

(d) No survey has been conducted by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) on purchase of dairy products from farmers as farmers are exempt from the provisions of FSS Act, 2006. However, FSSAI has conducted a National Milk Quality Survey (NMQS) on Quality of Milk, initiated in May 2018 and released interim report on dated 13.11.2018.

(e) and (f) Cases of sale/supply of sub-standard and adulterated milk are detected during the enforcement activities undertaken by the State/UT Governments. Such complaints have also been received in FSSAI through various other channels. As per information received from State/UT Governments, the number of milk samples analyzed found non-conforming and action taken thereon for the year 2017-18 is as under:

Sl. No.	Details	
(a)	No. of samples analyzed	10,663
(b)	No. of samples found adulterated and misbranded	3783
(c)	No. of cases launched	2504
(d)	No of cases of convictions	1006
(e)	No. of cases in which penalties imposed	1569
(f)	Amount of penalty imposed	₹ 3,04,02550

Further, as per information received from Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, the grievances specific to milk adulteration are not separately available. However, the grievances received in the National Consumer Helpline (NCH) Unlabelled Agri Products/ Milk/ Meat/ Poultry during the period 01.08.2016 to 26.06.2019 are 6293.

Schemes to promote camel's milk

†825. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is running various schemes to boost camel's milk dairy;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of places in Rajasthan, where such dairies have been established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) This Department is implementing following schemes for dairy development including camel's milk:

1. National Programme for Dairy Development
2. National Dairy Plan-I
3. Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund

(c) No proposal has been received from State Governments/State Dairy Cooperatives (including Rajasthan) for establishment of dairy for camel's milk under the above mentioned schemes.

However, as per information provided by Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation, Kutch District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited, Sarhad Dairy, Kutch has received a Total of ₹2.65 crore during 2014-15 to 2017-18 for purchase of machinery and equipments for camel milk collection, chilling and processing under Central Government Scheme- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

Capping prices of cancer drugs

826. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that emboldened by the positive impact of capping stent prices, National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has imposed a trade margin cap on nine cancer drugs which is expected to lead to an MRP reduction up to 87 per cent in some cases;

(b) whether Government has found that the average out-of-pocket expenditure for cancer patients is 2.5 times more than that for other diseases and that the capping move would benefit 2.2 million cancer patients in the country, resulting in annual savings of around ₹800 crore in drug costs; and

(c) whether Government has considered the study report by Department of Cardiology, AIIMS, reporting the improved availability of stents at affordable costs to the patients?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRID.V.SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NPPA *vide* order SO 1041 (E) dated 27th February, 2019 put a cap on Trade Margin of 42 select non-scheduled anti-cancer medicines under ‘ Trade Margin Rationalisation’ Approach. By this approach the MRP of 526 brands of these medicines have been reduced by upto 90%. This move will result in an approximately annual savings of around ₹ 984 crore to the patients.

(c) No, Sir.

**Promotion of City Compost and sale of compost
to farmers of Jharkhand**

827. SHRIMAHESHPODDAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under policy on Promotion of City Compost, fertilizer companies have adopted hundreds of villages for promoting the use of City Compost;

(b) if so, the details of all villages, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the villages in Jharkhand where these fertilizer companies are selling City Compost directly to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRID.V.SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Yes, under the policy on promotion of City Compost, fertilizer companies have adopted 498 villages for promoting the use of City Compost. The details of villages State-wise are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Department of Fertilizers, Government of India does not maintain record of village-wise sales of fertilizers including city compost. However, as per Integrated Fertilizer Management System (IFMS) of Department of Fertilizers, the quantity of city compost sold in the State of Jharkhand for the year 2018-19 is 2486.00 MT.

Statement

*State-wise list of villages adopted by Fertilizer Marketing
Companies for promotion of City Compost*

Sl. No.Village Name		State Name	Company Name
1	2	3	4
1.	Kuchipudi	Andhra Pradesh	MFL

1	2	3	4
2.	Sivaraj Nagar	Andhra Pradesh	FACT
3.	Juvvalapalem Village	Andhra Pradesh	FACT
4.	Adapareddypalli	Andhra Pradesh	Adventz
5.	Perumallapalli	Andhra Pradesh	Adventz
6.	Chitattur	Andhra Pradesh	Adventz
7.	Rayalacheruvu	Andhra Pradesh	Adventz
8.	Gandhapodivaripalli	Andhra Pradesh	Adventz
9.	Gobisetipalli	Andhra Pradesh	Adventz
10.	Nandikotkur	Andhra Pradesh	FACT
11.	Beerappalli	Andhra Pradesh	FACT
12.	Maddipalli	Andhra Pradesh	NFCL
13.	Obulapuram	Andhra Pradesh	NFCL
14.	Dosaledu	Andhra Pradesh	NFCL
15.	Kadavakallu	Andhra Pradesh	NFCL
16.	Ramalingaiahpalli	Andhra Pradesh	NFCL
17.	Dhummanagaripalli	Andhra Pradesh	NFCL
18.	Abbuchintalapalli	Andhra Pradesh	NFCL
19.	Nallapareddipalli	Andhra Pradesh	NFCL
20.	Unaganapalli	Andhra Pradesh	NFCL
21.	Jangamgudem Devergunta	Andhra Pradesh	KRIBHCO
22.	Mairajhar Pathar	Assam	BVFCL
23.	Mahmari No. 2	Assam	BVFCL
24.	Joypur Phaltutola	Assam	BVFCL
25.	Mairajhar Pathar	Assam	BVFCL
26.	Kawaimari	Assam	BVFCL
27.	Santijanin	Assam	BVFCL
28.	Jurshimuli	Assam	BVFCL
29.	Amguri	Assam	BVFCL

1	2	3	4
30.	Haddemara	Assam	BVFCL
31.	Mahmari Pather	Assam	BVFCL
32.	Joypur	Assam	BVFCL
33.	Rohan Bharaliphukhri	Assam	BVFCL
34.	Japihola	Assam	BVFCL
35.	Bhagwatpur	Bihar	NFL
36.	Mahmadpur	Bihar	NFL
37.	Birnaudh	Bihar	NFL
38.	Daulatpur	Bihar	NFL
39.	Mahendrapur	Bihar	NFL
40.	Sankra	Chhattisgarh	NFL
41.	Surgi	Chhattisgarh	NFL
42.	Parsahi	Chhattisgarh	KRIBHCO
43..	Piperchedi (Demar-Post)	Chhattisgarh	PPL
44.	Bharari (Sarangpuri-Post)	Chhattisgarh	PPL
45.	Keri	Goa	ZACL
46.	Mayem	Goa	ZACL
47.	Vaddem	Goa	ZACL
48.	Netravali	Goa	ZACL
49.	Nava Purshotampur Kampa	Gujarat	IPL
50.	Vejalpur	Gujarat	GSFC
51.	Kharedi	Gujarat	GSFC
52.	Bhatiwada	Gujarat	GSFC
53.	Zinjari	Gujarat	GSFC
54.	Vankod	Gujarat	GSFC
55.	Godhabari	Gujarat	GSFC
56.	Moti Valzar	Gujarat	GSFC
57.	Karavoli	Gujarat	GSFC

1	2	3	4
58.	Bhesdada	Gujarat	GSFC
59.	Kishnod	Gujarat	GSFC
60.	Bharnadiya	Gujarat	GSFC
61.	Lachhras	Gujarat	GSFC
62.	Dholka	Gujarat	GNVFC
63.	Mansa	Gujarat	GNVFC
64.	Bakarpur	Gujarat	GNVFC
65.	Morvad	Gujarat	GNVFC
66.	Madhupur (Gir)	Gujarat	GNVFC
67.	Nana Mandha	Gujarat	GNVFC
68.	Pamol	Gujarat	GNVFC
69.	Malsar	Gujarat	GNVFC
70.	Ranakpur	Gujarat	GNVFC
71.	Pipala	Gujarat	GNVFC
72.	Jhangirpura	Gujarat	GNVFC
73.	Aamodhara	Gujarat	GNVFC
74.	Mawali	Gujarat	KRIBHCO
75.	Kavitha	Gujarat	GNVFC
76.	Nikora	Gujarat	GNVFC
77.	Raima	Gujarat	GNVFC
78.	Itkala	Gujarat	GNVFC
79.	Utaraj	Gujarat	GNVFC
80.	Magodi	Gujarat	GNVFC
81.	Zalmor	Gujarat	GNVFC
82.	Bilya	Gujarat	GNVFC
83.	Ranakpur	Gujarat	GNVFC
84.	Prabhatpur	Gujarat	GNVFC
85.	Timbi	Gujarat	GSFC

1	2	3	4
86.	Puniyad	Gujarat	GSFC
87.	Bhayapura	Gujarat	GSFC
88.	Varsada	Gujarat	GSFC
89.	Darapura	Gujarat	GSFC
90.	Sansarod	Gujarat	GSFC
91.	Handod	Gujarat	GSFC
92.	Bhesavahi	Gujarat	GSFC
93.	Surkheda	Gujarat	GSFC
94.	Modhla	Gujarat	GSFC
95.	Sandhana	Gujarat	GSFC
96.	Deva Vanta	Gujarat	GSFC
97.	Limbasi	Gujarat	GSFC
98.	Alindra	Gujarat	GSFC
99.	Maheloi	Gujarat	GSFC
100.	Chaklasi	Gujarat	GSFC
101.	Mankwa	Gujarat	GSFC
102.	Gothaj	Gujarat	GSFC
103.	Toramla	Gujarat	GSFC
104.	Nani Khadol	Gujarat	GSFC
105.	Ding	Haryana	NFL
106..	Gheer (Salapura)	Haryana	NFL
107.	Kaith	Haryana	NFL
108.	Nohra	Haryana	NFL
109.	Bacana	Haryana	IPL
110.	Basana	Haryana	NFL
111.	Durana	Haryana	IPL
112.	Shahpur Begu	Haryana	IPL
113.	Chhapera	Haryana	NFL

1	2	3	4
114.	Tapkan	Haryana	NFL
115.	Tai	Haryana	NFL
116.	Nallad	Haryana	NFL
117.	Basam	Haryana	NFL
118.	Ferozpur Rajput	Haryana	KRIBHCO
119.	Jangri	Himachal Pradesh	NFL
120.	Barian	J&K	NFL
121.	Berwari	Jharkhand	NFL
122.	Hulikal	Karnataka	MFL
123.	Vadavatti	Karnataka	FACT
124.	Bommenahalli	Karnataka	Adventz
125.	Devastana	Karnataka	Adventz
126.	Hosabudanur	Karnataka	FACT
127.	Bannur	Karnataka	IPL
128.	Ballupet	Karnataka	IPL
129.	Sunag	Karnataka	MCFL
130.	Lokapura	Karnataka	MCFL
131.	Doddballapura	Karnataka	MCFL
132.	Itagi	Karnataka	MCFL
133.	Badbyakod	Karnataka	MCFL
134.	Chadchan	Karnataka	MCFL
135.	Bada	Karnataka	MCFL
136.	Sakaleshpura	Karnataka	MCFL
137.	Masur	Karnataka	MCFL
138.	Karatagi	Karnataka	MCFL
139.	Kumballur	Karnataka	FACT
140.	Hebbilaguppa	Karnataka	FACT
141.	Hittala	Karnataka	KRIBHCO

1	2	3	4
142.	Bastwad	Karnataka	IPL
143.	Santhemarahalli	Karnataka	IPL
144.	Karkipete	Karnataka	IPL
145.	Baiahalli	Karnataka	IPL
146.	Yedihalli	Karnataka	IPL
147.	Gurlapur	Karnataka	MCFL
148.	Sanganatti	Karnataka	MCFL
149.	Sulur	Karnataka	MCFL
150.	Shilingere	Karnataka	MCFL
151.	Alahalli	Karnataka	MCFL
152.	Aresikere	Karnataka	MCFL
153.	Hampapura	Karnataka	MCFL
154.	Nittur	Karnataka	MCFL
155.	Honnavaara	Karnataka	MCFL
156.	Siddapur	Karnataka	MCFL
157.	Choorakkattukara	Kerala	FACT
158.	Kunissery Village	Kerala	FACT
159.	P V Kuttappan	Kerala	FACT
160.	Vadakariattur	Kerala	FACT
161.	Kainakary	Kerala	FACT
162.	Thekkedesam	Kerala	FACT
163.	Kulathur	Kerala	FACT
164.	Kanjikuzhy	Kerala	FACT
165.	Ramanattukara	Kerala	FACT
166.	Kadannappally	Kerala	FACT
167.	Khathi Pipalia	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
168.	Narana	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
169.	BuranaKheri	Madhya Pradesh	NFL

1	2	3	4
170.	Daulat Baroda	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
171.	Tajpur	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
172.	Budhana	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
173.	RatanKheri	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
174.	Manda (Sanchi)	Madhya Pradesh	KRIBHCO
175.	Naharikala	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
176.	Bachora	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
177.	Silayata	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
178.	Puraina	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
179.	Nakati	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
180.	Sattadhana	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
181.	Kotalbarri	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
182.	Shrapur	Maharashtra	Adventz
183.	Vadwal	Maharashtra	Adventz
184.	Dokbabulgaon	Maharashtra	Adventz
185.	Sawalesheara	Maharashtra	Adventz
186.	Lamboti	Maharashtra	Adventz
187.	Kolegaon	Maharashtra	Adventz
188.	Bibidharphal	Maharashtra	Adventz
189.	Malinagar	Maharashtra	RCF
190.	Belsar	Maharashtra	RCF
191.	Tung	Maharashtra	RCF
192.	Bavdhan	Maharashtra	RCF
193.	Katpur	Maharashtra	RCF
194.	Jaypur	Maharashtra	RCF
195.	Adane	Maharashtra	RCF
196.	Bendse	Maharashtra	RCF
197.	Bisnoor	Maharashtra	RCF

1	2	3	4
198.	Manjerkhed	Maharashtra	CIL
199.	Kokangaon	Maharashtra	ZACL
200.	Rahuri	Maharashtra	ZACL
201.	Kapsi	Maharashtra	ZACL
202.	Kalwan	Maharashtra	ZACL
203.	Saikheda	Maharashtra	ZACL
204.	Dindori	Maharashtra	ZACL
205.	Alephata	Maharashtra	ZACL
206.	Babahulgaon	Maharashtra	ZACL
207.	Islampur	Maharashtra	ZACL
208.	Elavi	Maharashtra	ZACL
209.	Koregaon	Maharashtra	RCF
210.	Wagdara	Maharashtra	RCF
211.	Dindori	Maharashtra	RCF
212.	Netwad	Maharashtra	RCF
213.	Ujjani	Maharashtra	RCF
214.	Mahalgao	Maharashtra	RCF
215.	Pimpalgaon	Maharashtra	RCF
216.	Tedha	Maharashtra	RCF
217.	Bavdhan	Maharashtra	RCF
218.	Jamb	Maharashtra	RCF
219.	Bavdhan	Maharashtra	KRIBHCO
220.	Bhandagaon	Maharashtra	CIL
221.	Kole	Maharashtra	ZACL
222.	Junoni	Maharashtra	ZACL
223.	Pochewadi	Maharashtra	ZACL
224.	Chimbhla	Maharashtra	ZACL
225.	Sakore	Maharashtra	ZACL

1	2	3	4
226.	Boh	Maharashtra	ZACL
227.	Pargaon	Maharashtra	DFPCL
228.	Rahu	Maharashtra	DFPCL
229.	Bhandgaon	Maharashtra	DFPCL
230.	Devkarwadi	Maharashtra	DFPCL
231.	Patethan	Maharashtra	DFPCL
232.	Gulwanchi	Maharashtra	DFPCL
233.	Bale	Maharashtra	DFPCL
234.	Bhogaon	Maharashtra	DFPCL
235.	Tale Hipparga	Maharashtra	DFPCL
236.	Shelgi	Maharashtra	DFPCL
237.	Chafal	Odisha	NFCL
238.	Chengada	Odisha	NFCL
239.	Durgadevi	Odisha	NFCL
240.	Devokhand	Odisha	NFCL
241.	Uttampur	Odisha	NFCL
242.	Mahula	Odisha	KRIBHCO
243.	Kasia	Odisha	PPL
244.	Lodhachua	Odisha	PPL
245.	Gopalpali	Odisha	PPL
246.	Sarla	Odisha	PPL
247.	Poraiyur	Puducherry(UT)	MFL
248.	Sunam	Punjab	NFL
249.	Bhagga	Punjab	NFL
250.	Ganga	Punjab	NFL
251.	Marginderpura	Punjab	NFL
252.	Dod	Punjab	NFL
253.	Mansu Khurd	Punjab	NFL

1	2	3	4
254.	Nathana	Punjab	NFL
255.	Nangran	Punjab	NFL
256.	Taragarh	Punjab	IPL
257.	Jumianwali	Punjab	KRIBHCO
258.	Talwandi chaudharia	Punjab	KRIBHCO
259.	Behniwal	Punjab	KRIBHCO
260.	Santpura	Rajasthan	NFL
261.	Rampura	Rajasthan	NFL
262.	Rangpur	Rajasthan	NFL
263.	Alwar	Rajasthan	Shri Ram Fertilizers
264.	Kota	Rajasthan	Shri Ram Fertilizers
265.	Sriganganagar	Rajasthan	Shri Ram Fertilizers
266.	Dhoblai	Rajasthan	IPL
267.	Ishwar Nagar	Rajasthan	IPL
268.	Gulabpura	Rajasthan	CFCL
269.	Adusa	Rajasthan	CFCL
270.	Palkiya	Rajasthan	CFCL
271.	Kundanpur	Rajasthan	CFCL
272.	Kuradiya	Rajasthan	CFCL
273.	Bhattipura	Rajasthan	CFCL
274.	Jankpur	Rajasthan	CFCL
275.	Dhori	Rajasthan	CFCL
276.	Dangawad	Rajasthan	CFCL
277.	Amora	Rajastnan	CFCL
278.	Mathaniya	Rajasthan	IPL
279.	Banasthali	Rajasthan	IPL
280.	Bali	Rajasthan	IPL
281.	Tibbi	Rajasthan	IPL

1	2	3	4
282.	Umrain	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers
283.	Sodanpura	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers
284.	Machadi	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers
285.	Allapur	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers
286.	Dhawala	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers
287.	Ditaya Kheri	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers
288.	Donda	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers
289.	Samarai	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers
290.	Jaganathpuri	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers
291.	Shyopur	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers
292.	Choudhary Chetramwala	Rajasthan	KRIBHCO
293.	Anatpura	Rajasthan	CFCL
294.	Chimanpura	Rajasthan	CFCL
295.	Shyao	Rajasthan	CFCL
296.	Doblai	Rajasthan	CFCL
297.	Singod	Rajasthan	CFCL
298.	Niwana	Rajasthan	CFCL
299.	Devthala	Rajasthan	CFCL
300.	ItawaBhopji	Rajasthan	CFCL
301.	Charangwas	Rajasthan	CFCL
302.	Udapuria	Rajasthan	CFCL
303.	Astawan	Rajasthan	IPL
304.	Ummednagar	Rajasthan	IPL
305.	Akawali	Rajasthan	IPL
306.	KervaJat	Rajasthan	IPL
307.	Dhanwa	Rajasthan	IPL
308.	Vadasery	Tamil Nadu	FACT
309.	Balsamuthiram	Tamil Nadu	FACT

1	2	3	4
310.	V. Kumaramangalam	Tamil Nadu	FACT
311.	Asur	Tamil Nadu	FACT
312.	Village Orukodi	Tamil Nadu	FACT
313.	Orthanad	Tamil Nadu	FACT
314.	Athani	Tamil Nadu	FACT
315.	Ponneri	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar/SPIC
316.	Nallur	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar/SPIC
317.	Oothupatty	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar/SPIC
318.	Sivanthipatty	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar/SPIC
319.	Poyyundarkottai	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar/SPIC
320.	Kozhumam	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar/SPIC
321.	Chinnasalem	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar/SPIC
322.	Kurinjipadi	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar/SPIC
323.	Keezhvani	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar/SPIC
324.	Kumbakonam	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar/SPIC
325.	Pidagam	Tamil Nadu	MFL
326.	Ranganathpuram	Tamil Nadu	MFL
327.	Vellalapati	Tamil Nadu	MFL
328.	Pallavadi	Tamil Nadu	MFL
329.	Chekkapatty	Tamil Nadu	MFL
330.	Kevulur	Tamil Nadu	MFL
331.	KoPonneri	Tamil Nadu	MFL
332.	Asokkadu	Tamil Nadu	MFL
333.	Kodiyalam	Tamil Nadu	MFL
334.	Kilarasampattu	Tamil Nadu	MFL
335.	Udaiyanandhal	Tamil Nadu	MFL
336.	Baluchettichatram	Tamil Nadu	MFL
337.	Nachipalayam	Tamil Nadu	FACT

1	2	3	4
338.	Sirdapur	Tamil Nadu	FACT
339.	Pedappampatty	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar & SPIC
340.	Nunthalamattam	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar & SPIC
341.	Pothaisuthi	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar & SPIC
342.	Melur	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar & SPIC
343.	Andipalayam	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar & SPIC
344.	Kulathur	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar & SPIC
345.	Kothamangalam	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar & SPIC
346.	Senthangudi	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar & SPIC
347.	Salavakkam	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar & SPIC
348.	Thiruvallur	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar & SPIC
349.	Mangalapuram	Tamil Nadu	MFL
350.	Paravedla	Telangana	MFL
351.	Kamareddy Rural	Telangana	FACT
352.	Padamatagadda	Telangana	NFCL
353.	Reddypuyram	Telangana	NFCL
354.	Tatikavala	Telangana	NFCL
355.	Narayanagiri	Telangana	NFCL
356.	Vellampally	Telangana	NFCL
357.	Parkal	Telangana	NFCL
358.	Nayanapaka	Telangana	NFCL
359.	Ippalapally	Telangana	NFCL
360.	Tekumatla	Telangana	NFCL
361.	Peddapur	Telangana	NFCL
362.	Kadaparthi	Telangana	CIL
363.	Malkapur	Telangana	CIL
364.	Mulkakgudem	Telangana	FACT
365.	Lingala	Telangana	NFCL

1	2	3	4
366.	Kondakindigudem	Telangana	CIL
367.	Vallala	Telangana	CIL
368.	Pamunuru	Telangana	CIL
369.	Konoor	Telangana	CIL
370.	Gundale	Telangana	CIL
371.	Pamina	Telangana	CIL
372.	Depalli	Telangana	CIL
373.	Gopalpur Purvi	Uttar Pradesh	IPL
374.	Jiwana Guliyan	Uttar Pradesh	IPL
375.	Samaha Khurd	Uttar Pradesh	NFL
376.	Sadipur	Uttar Pradesh	NFL
377.	Dilawalpur	Uttar Pradesh	NFL
378.	Piprauli	Uttar Pradesh	NFL
379.	Pandri-shankar	Uttar Pradesh	NFL
380.	Mehua Hasan Ganj	Uttar Pradesh	YARA
381.	Pawari	Uttar Pradesh	YARA
382.	Kail	Uttar Pradesh	YARA
383.	Noorpur	Uttar Pradesh	YARA
384.	Bhagua	Uttar Pradesh	YARA
385.	Shihawali	Uttar Pradesh	YARA
386.	Jaidaspur	Uttar Pradesh	YARA
387.	Pabsara	Uttar Pradesh	YARA
388.	Malikpur	Uttar Pradesh	YARA
389.	Kewalpur	Uttar Pradesh	YARA
390.	Nawada	Uttar Pradesh	KRIBHCO
391.	Kuriya	Uttar Pradesh	KRIBHCO
392.	Devipur	Uttar Pradesh	KRIBHCO
393.	Tirwa	Uttar Pradesh	KRIBHCO

1	2	3	4
394.	Baksa	Uttar Pradesh	KRIBHCO
395.	Ghoror	Uttar Pradesh	KRIBHCO
396.	Ahrola	Uttar Pradesh	KRIBHCO
397.	Badkali	Uttar Pradesh	IPL
398.	Bijapur	Uttar Pradesh	IPL
399.	Karpiya	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
400.	Fattesarai	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
401.	Barriya	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
402.	Minapur	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
403.	Gadiya Malookpur	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
404.	Dharsaniya	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
405.	Bankuiya	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
406.	Faijullaganj	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
407.	Bahadurpur	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
408.	Dariyabad	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
409.	Madhwapur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
410.	Manera	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
411.	Bangalipur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
412.	Sablapur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
413.	Mahilo Ashapur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
414.	Bhawanipur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
415.	Semra	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
416.	Asaipur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
417.	Gohar	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
418.	Maniyagovindpur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
419.	Baghau	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
420.	Baghau Ki Madhaiya	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
421.	Bhirawati	Uttar Pradesh	TCL

1	2	3	4
422.	Dadpur	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
423.	Kail	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
424.	Kail Ki Madhaiya	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
425.	Lodhi Nagla	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
426.	Malua	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
427.	Mehua Hasanganj	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
428.	Mehua Ki Madhaiya	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
429.	Noorpur	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
430.	Nyora	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
431.	Pawari	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
432.	Satua	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
433.	Tepada	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
434.	Totapur	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
435.	Shyampur Hajipur	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
436.	Baru Bhund	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
437.	Rani Nagal	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
438.	Bhojpur	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
439.	Prem Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
440.	Bhatawali	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
441.	Agwanpur	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
442.	Chandpur	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
443.	Emratpur	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
444.	Basalbhund	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
445.	Naglakamal	Uttar Pradesh	KRIBHCO
446.	Ladpur	Uttar Pradesh	KRIBHCO
447.	SiwaiBhadaura	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
448.	Pukhra	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
449.	RuiSinora	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO

1	2	3	4
450.	Soojapur	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
451.	BirpurKhurd	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
452.	Sulkhanpur	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
453.	Sugaon	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
454.	Murlinagar	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
455.	NaglaMaan Singh	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
456.	NaglaPaath	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
457.	Budhawar	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
458.	Terhwa (Mahajesinghwara)	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
459.	Tenua	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
460.	Samsuddinpur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
461.	Jangipur Kurd	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
462.	Talkhapur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
463.	Rajapur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
464.	Aiupur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
465.	Bidhkhuri	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
466.	Sunrapur	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
467.	Akorhi	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
468.	Hardua Ama	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
469.	Pukhraya	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
470.	Mankoti	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
471.	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
472.	Rajakheda	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
473.	Birdhi	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
474.	Mall	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
475.	Khamia-II	Uttarakhand	NFL
476.	Devipura	Uttarakhand	NFL
477.	Gualtore	West Bangal	NFCL

1	2	3	4
478.	Pinghmoni	West Bengal	NFCL
479.	Kadasol	West Bengal	NFCL
480.	Bulanpur	West Bengal	NFCL
481.	Patasole	West Bengal	NFCL
482.	Kanshiram Jote	West Bengal	KRIBHCO
483.	Srihar	West Bengal	PPL
484.	Beliatore	West Bengal	PPL
485.	Motgoda	West Bengal	PPL
486.	Hatudewan	West Bengal	PPL
487.	Dewamdighi	West Bengal	PPL
488.	Bhatar	West Bengal	PPL
489.	Champadanga	West Bengal	PPL
490.	Chandanbati	West Bengal	PPL
491.	Birohi	West Bengal	PPL
492.	Jamda	West Bengal	PPL
493.	Jharul	West Bengal	CIL
494.	Nachipur	West Bengal	CIL
495.	Krishnapur	West Bengal	PPL
496.	Rasidpur	West Bengal	PPL
497.	Ghorapota	West Bengal	PPL
498.	Naduria	West Bengal	PPL

Setting up of Jan Aushadhi Kendras

†828. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 5000 Jan Aushadi Kendras have been set up by Government, if so, details thereof, State-wise and region-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether there are still some districts in Chhattisgarh State where Jan Aushadhi Kendras have not been set up, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up Jan Aushadhi Kendras in remaining districts of other States, including the districts of Chhattisgarh, where Jan Aushadhi Kendras have not been set up; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether any time limit has been fixed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Yes Sir. As on 21.06.2019, 5365 Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJKs) are functional across the country. State wise list of PMBJKs is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) No Sir. Under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP), all 27 districts of Chhattisgarh are covered. As on 21.06.2019, there are 206 PMBJKs functional in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(c) and (d) As on 21.06.2019, 48 districts of the country are not covered under PMBJP. These districts are targeted to be covered by 31st March, 2020. List of uncovered districts is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State wise and UT wise list of functional PMBJP
Kendras as on 21.06.2019*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of PMBJP kendras functional
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	179
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	24
4.	Assam	79
5.	Bihar	157
6.	Chandigarh	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	206

1	2	3
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	14
9.	Daman and Diu	4
10.	Delhi	94
11.	Goa	8
12.	Gujarat	491
13.	Haryana	155
14.	Himachal Pradesh	57
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	55
16.	Jharkhand	56
17.	Karnataka	508
18.	Kerala	460
19.	Madhya Pradesh	144
20.	Maharashtra	345
21.	Manipur	35
22.	Meghalaya	1
23.	Mizoram	18
24.	Nagaland	15
25.	Odisha	171
26.	Puducherry	14
27.	Punjab	162
28.	Rajasthan	125
29.	Sikkim	2
30.	Tamil Nadu	531
31.	Telangana	115
32.	Tripura	24
33.	Uttar Pradesh	834
34.	Uttarakhand	171
35.	West Bengal	104

Statement-II*List of uncovered districts of the country as on 21-06-2019*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT with no. of un- covered districts	Name of the District
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh (4)	Upper Dibang Valley
2.		Kamle
3.		Lower Siang
4.		Pakke Kessang
5.	Assam (7)	Biswanath
6.		Chirang
7.		Hailakandi
8.		Majuli
9.		Morigaon
10.		Sivasagar
11.		West Karbi Anglong
12.	Bihar (1)	Lakhisarai
13.	Haryana (2)	Mahendragarh
14.		Panchkula
15.	Himachal Pradesh (2)	Kinnaur
16.		Lahaul and Spiti
17.	Jammu and Kashmir (5)	Kishtwar
18.		Rajouri
19.		Samba
20.		Bandipora
21.		Ganderbal
22.	Jharkhand (3)	Pakur

1	2	3
23.		Khunti
24.		Lohardaga
25.	Madhya Pradesh (2)	Betul
26.		Niwari
27.	Maharashtra (3)	Gadchiroli
28.		Ratnagiri
29.		Sindhudurg
30.	Meghalaya (10)	West Jaintia Hills
31.		East Jaintia Hills
32.		West Khasi Hills
33.		South West Khasi Hills
34.		Ri-Bhoi
35.		North Garo Hills
36.		East Garo Hills
37.		South Garo Hills
38.		West Garo Hills
39.		South West Garo Hills
40.	Mizoram (1)	Champhai
41.	Odisha (1)	Kendrapara
42.	Rajasthan (4)	Baran
43.		Chittorgarh
44.		Dholpur
45.		Sawai Madhopur
46.	Telangana (2)	Sangareddy
47.		Wanaparthy
48.	Delhi (1)	South East Delhi

New Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy

829. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed dramatic changes to regulations that keep a check on prices of medicines and medical devices to prevent profiteering and deliver affordable healthcare to patients;

(b) whether the Government has drafted a new pharmaceutical policy that proposes to balance the need for price control of medicines in line with the Central Government's push for ease of business and "Make in India" programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Policy (NPPP), 2012 was notified on 7th December, 2012, with the objective to put in place a regulatory framework for pricing of drugs so as to ensure availability of required medicines - "essential medicines" at reasonable prices even while providing sufficient opportunity for innovation and competition to support the growth of pharma industry, thereby meeting the goals of employment and shared economic well-being for all. Subsequent to this the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO-2013) was notified to implement the objectives outlined in the NPPP, 2012. DPCO contains adequate provisions to control the prices of medicines in the country. Whenever some difficulties arise, these provisions are amended keeping in view the interest of the patients.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

PepsiCo sued potato farmers in Gujarat

830. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the issue of filing of copyright infringement lawsuit towards farmers in Gujarat by MNCs such as PepsiCo;

(b) if so, the details of measures Government has taken to provide support to farmers, if no measures have been taken, the reasons therefor;

(c) the measures Government takes to provide legal aid in case large giants such as MNCs sue a farmer in fraudulent cases; and

(d) if no measures are taken, the measures Government proposes to take in such matters, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Government of Gujarat informed that the PepsiCo has filed cases against the nine farmers from Sabarkantha and Aravalli districts of Gujarat for growing and selling of their registered potato variety FC 5 (FL 2027) under the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001 without their permission. The Commercial Court of Ahmedabad issued the summon to the farmers, restricted these farmers for use of potato variety FC 5 (FL 2027) till 12th June, 2019 and granted interim relief to the PepsiCo. Later, the PepsiCo withdrew the cases unconditionally, with no orders as to costs against potato growing farmer

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

Setting up more Fertilizer Units

831. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to come out with more fertilizer production units in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to put up plants in unrepresented areas to ensure equal distribution of fertilizers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (d) Government of India is reviving 5 closed fertilizer plants of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) namely Talcher, Ramagundam, Gorakhpur and Sindri plants of FCIL and Barauni plant of HFCL by setting up new Ammonia Urea plants of 12.7 Lakh metric tonne per annum capacity each, in the following states:-

Sl. No.	Name of Fertilizer plant	Name of location & State where plant is located
1	Talcher Fertilizers Ltd.	Talcher, Odisha
2	Ramagundam Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Ramagundam, Telangana
3	Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Ltd. (HURL)	Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh
4	Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Ltd. (HURL)	Sindri, Jharkhand
5	Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Ltd. (HURL)	Barauni, Bihar

In addition to above, the Cabinet in its meeting held on 21.05.2019 has decided to install a new urea plant of 8.648 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).

Controlling prices of life saving drugs

832. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of life saving drugs, the prices of which have been reduced by Government in the recent past;
- (b) the percentage of reduction in prices; and
- (c) whether Government is planning to reduce the prices of more life saving drugs in the near future, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has so far fixed the ceiling prices of the 857 formulations included in Revised Schedule-I of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO) upto 31st May, 2019.

The details of reduction in prices of scheduled formulations effected under the DPCO as compared to the highest price prevailing prior to the announcement of DPCO, 2013 for formulation of NLEM, 2015 (Revised Schedule) are as follows:

Statement

Statement showing reduction in ceiling prices of scheduled formulations with respect to maximum price under NELM 2015 as on 31.05.2019

% reduction with respect to Maximum Price	No. of scheduled formulations
0<= 5%	234
5<=10%	138
10<=15%	98
15<=20%	100
20<=25%	93
25<=30%	65
30<=35%	46
35<=40%	24
Above 40%	59
TOTAL	857

(c) NPPA, as an ongoing process, fixes the ceiling prices of the formulations as and when formulations are included in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM).

Start-up India Scheme

833. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the start-up India Scheme and the number of registrations done under this scheme since its inception across the country, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised and the targets set/ achieved under this scheme since its inception so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the State Governments which have formulated start-up policies in their respective States at present; and

(d) the top five States in the country with highest number of registrations and execution of start-ups, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Start-up India initiative launched on 16th January 2016, consists of 19 Action Points that act as

a guiding document for the initiative. Salient features of these action points are given in Statement (*See* below). Since its inception, 19,351 Start-ups across the country have been recognised by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) as on 24.06.2019. The State-wise number of recognized Start-ups is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) Government of India has established Fund of Funds for Start-ups (FFS) with corpus of ₹ 10,000 crore, to meet the funding needs of startups. DPIIT is the monitoring agency and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is the operating agency for FFS. The Total corpus of ₹ 10,000 crore is envisaged to be provided over the 14 and 15th Finance Commission cycles based on progress of the scheme and availability of funds. SIDBI has committed ₹ 3123.20 crore to 49 SEBI registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs). These funds have raised a corpus fund of INR 27,478 crore. INR 483.46 crore have been drawn from Fund of Funds for Start-ups. Further, the AIFs have invested a TOTAL of ₹ 1,625.73 crore into 247 startups. State/UT-wise details of funds invested by the AIFs are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) A TOTAL of 26 states have notified and operational startup policies. The list of States/UTs with startup policies are given in Statement-IV (*See* below).

(d) The details of top five States with highest number of registrations as done by DPIIT are given in Statement.

Statement-I

Salient features of Start-up India action plan

1. Compliance Regime based on Self-Certification with an objective to reduce the regulatory burden on start-ups thereby allowing them to focus on their core business and keep compliance cost low.
2. Start-up India Hub with an objective to create a single point of contact for the entire Start-up ecosystem and enable knowledge exchange and access to funding.
3. Rolling out of Mobile App and Portal with an objective to serve as the single platform for start-ups for interacting with Government and Regulatory Institutions for all business needs and information exchange among various stakeholder
4. Legal Support and Fast-tracking Patent Examination at Lower Costs with an objective to promote awareness and adoption of IPRs by start-ups and facilitate

them in protecting and commercializing the IPRs by providing access to high quality Intellectual Property services and resources, including fast-track examination of patent applications and rebate in fees.

5. Relaxed Norms of Public Procurement for start-ups with an objective to provide an equal platform to Start-ups across sectors *vis-a-vis* the experienced entrepreneurs/ companies in public procurement.
6. Faster Exit for Startups with an objective to make it easier for Startups to wind up operations.
7. Providing Funding Support through Fund of Funds with a Corpus of ₹ 10,000 crore with an objective to provide funding support for development and growth of innovation driven enterprises.
8. Credit Guarantee fund for start-ups with objective to catalyze entrepreneurship by providing credit to innovators across all sections of society.
9. Tax Exemptions on Capital Gains with an objective to promote investments into start-ups by mobilizing the capital gains arising from sale of capital assets.
10. Tax Exemptions to start-ups for 3 years with an objective to promote the growth of start-ups and address working capital requirements.
11. Tax Exemption on Investments above Fair Market Value with an objective to encourage seed-capital investment in start-ups.
12. Organizing start-up Fests for Showcasing Innovation and Providing a Collaboration Platform with an objective to galvanize the Start-up ecosystem and to provide national and international visibility to the Start-up ecosystem in India.
13. Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) with an objective to serve as a platform for promotion of world-class Innovation Hubs, Grand Challenges, Star-tup businesses and other self-employment activities, particularly in technology driven areas.
14. Harnessing Private Sector Expertise for Incubator Setup with an objective to ensure professional management of Government sponsored/funded incubators, Government will create a policy and framework for setting-up of incubators across the country in public private partnership.
15. Building Innovation Centers at National Institutes with an objective to propel successful innovation through augmentation of incubation and R&D efforts.

16. Setting up of 7 New Research Parks Modelled on the Research Park Setup at IIT Madras with an objective to propel successful innovation through incubation and joint R&D efforts between academia and Industry.
17. Promoting start-ups in the Biotechnology Sector with an objective to foster and facilitate bio-entrepreneurship.
18. Launching of Innovation Focused Programs for Students with an objective to foster a culture of innovation in the field of Science and Technology amongst students.
19. Annual Incubator Grand Challenge with an objective to support creation of successful world class incubators in India.

Statement-II

Number of recognized Startups Under Startup India initiative (State/UT wise)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Recognized Startups
1	2	3
1.	Maharashtra	3661
2.	Karnataka	2847
3.	Delhi	2552
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1566
5.	Telangana	1080
6.	Haryana	1052
7.	Tamil Nadu	1004
8.	Gujarat	985
9.	Kerala	849
10.	West Bengal	573
11.	Rajasthan	531
12.	Madhya Pradesh	525
13.	Odisha	343
14.	Andhra Pradesh	323
15.	Bihar	257

1	2	3
16.	Chhattisgarh	249
17.	Jharkhand	158
18.	Uttarakhand	157
19.	Punjab	142
20.	Assam	137
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	86
22.	Goa	80
23.	Chandigarh	78
24.	Himachal Pradesh	39
25.	Pondicherry	22
26.	Manipur	14
27.	Nagaland	8
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6
29.	Tripura	6
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
31.	Meghalaya	4
32.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
33.	Mizoram	3
34.	Odisha	3
35.	Daman and Diu	2
36.	Sikkim	2
	TOTAL	19351

Statement-III

*State-wise distribution of investment made by AIFs under
Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS)*

	No of Startups Invested	Investment made by AIFs State in (in crore)
1	2	3
Karnataka	75	499.85
Maharashtra	68	440.38
Delhi	46	252.94

1	2	3
Haryana	12	120.54
Tamil Nadu	11	113.34
West bengal	4	48.75
Uttar Pradesh	5	47.61
Rajasthan	5	40.28
Telangana	6	28.22
Punjab	1	14.50
Kerala	8	10.87
Madhya Pradesh	4	5.10
Gujarat	1	3.14
Uttarakhand	1	0.22
TOTAL	247	1625.73

Statement-IV

States/Union Territories in which Startup policies have been formulated

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.	Madhya Pradesh
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15.	Maharashtra
3.	Assam	16.	Odisha
4.	Bihar	17.	Rajasthan
5.	Chhattisgarh	18.	Telangana
6.	Goa	19.	Uttar Pradesh
7.	Gujarat	20.	Uttarakhand
8.	Haryana	21.	West Bengal
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22.	Tamil Nadu
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.	Manipur
11.	Jharkhand	24.	Punjab
12.	Karnataka	25.	Sikkim
13.	Kerala	26.	Nagaland

Statement-V

Details of Top five States in the country with highest number of recognized Startups under Startup India initiative

Sl. No.	State	No. of Recognized Startups
1.	Maharashtra	3661
2.	Karnataka	2847
3.	Delhi	2552
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1566
5.	Telangana	1080

Single window system for manufacturing sector

†834. SHRILAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to implement single window system in States for facilitating investors, so that current growth rate in manufacturing sector could be doubled;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The State Reforms proposed by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) require States and Union Territories (UTs) to have a Single Window System across various Departments with the following features:

- i. Allow online submission of application without the need to submit physical copies of the application.
- ii. Eliminate physical touch-point for document submission and verification.
- iii. Allow applicant to track status of application online.
- iv. Ensure the applicant receives an SMS/e-mail notification as and when the application is submitted and/or query is raised and/or application is approved/rejected.
- v. Service wise approvals may be granted as and when received from the Department concerned.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- vi. Mandate that all queries/clarifications related to investors' application are sought in one go and within 7 days of receipt of the application.

However, no target of doubling the growth rate in manufacturing sector as a result of single window system has been fixed.

Under the assessment exercise of States/UTs for the year 2017-18, 21 States/UTs have designed and implemented online Single Window System.

Dispute settlement among WTO members

835. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has taken the initiative in holding a meeting of trade ministers from 22 developing countries, producing a Delhi Declaration that calls for reinvigorating rules-based multilateral system for dispute settlement among WTO members;

(b) whether US has initiated trade disputes with large developing countries like India and China outside the multilateral framework, roping in the European Union for support; and

(c) whether, while joining other developing countries to oppose the protectionist policies of the US and EU, India itself has raised tariffs on a number of products in the name of 'Make in India'?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. India hosted a meeting of trade ministers and officials from developing countries on 13-14 May 2019. The outcome document issued by 17 members reaffirms the pre-eminence of the WTO as the global multilateral forum for trade rules negotiations and governance. Members also agreed to work for strengthening the WTO and make it more effective. Among other issues, members reaffirmed the centrality of dispute settlement system of the WTO in providing enforceability and predictability to the multilateral trading system.

(b) Formal trade disputes by members of WTO are filed before the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) of the WTO which constitutes a panel for giving recommendations and rulings which are then adopted by the DSB for implementation. US has not initiated any formal trade dispute with India outside the multilateral framework (*i.e.* WTO) by roping in the EU for support.

(c) India has varied customs duty rates in either direction from time to time, to address various policy objectives and priorities, like making available raw materials on competitive terms for domestic value addition, addressing inverted duty structures and promote economic activity, within its bound rates, without violating its WTO obligations.

Exports to GDP ratio

836. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the exports to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio has been the lowest consistently in the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the rate of trade openness of the country in the last three years; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to improve the above situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b) The details of exports, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and ratio of exports to GDP during the last three years are as follows:

Years	India' s Overall Exports (in ₹ crore)	GDP at current prices (in ₹ crore)	Ratio of Exports to GDP (%)
2016-17	29,48,772	1,53,62,386	19.19
2017-18	32,10,547	1,70,95,005	18.78
2018-19*	1 37,52,230	1,90,10,164	19.74

*Provisional Estimates, *Source:* CSO, MoSPI.

Thus, the exports to GDP ratio has increased from 19.19% in 2016-17 to 19.74% in 2018-19.

(c) and (d) The rate of trade openness of a country is defined as export plus import as percentage of GDP. The rate of trade openness of India in the last three years is computed as follows:

Years	India' s Overall Exports (in ₹ crore)	India' s Overall Import (in ₹ crore)	Export plus Import (in ₹ crore)	GDP at current prices (in ₹ crore)	Rate of Trade openness
2016-17	29,48,772	32,20,591	61,69,363	1,53,62,386	40.16
2017-18	32,10,547	37,58,519	69,69,066	1,70,95,005	40.77
2018-19	37,52,230	44,93,933	82,46,163	1,90,10,164	43.38

* Provisional Estimates, *Source:* CSO, MoSPI.

Thus, the rate of trade openness has increased in last three year The Government has taken following steps to increase exports and improve the situation further:

- i. A new Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 was launched on 1st April 2015. The policy, *inter alia*, rationalised the earlier export promotion schemes and introduced two new schemes, namely Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) for improving export of goods and ‘ Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)’ for increasing exports of services. Duty credit scrips issued under these schemes were made fully transferable.
- ii. The policy includes measures to enhance procurement of capital goods from indigenous manufacturers under the EPCG scheme by reducing specific export obligation from 90 percent to 75 percent of the normal export obligation.
- iii. The policy provides issue of Advance Authorisation to allow duty free import of inputs, which is physically incorporated in export product within a specified timeline.
- iv. The Mid-term Review of the FTP 2015-20 was undertaken on 5th December, 2017. Incentive rates for labour intensive / MSME sectors were increased by 2% with a financial implication of ₹ 8,450 cr per year.
- v. Niryat Bandhu Scheme has been launched for outreach/ trade awareness amongst new/potential exporter
- vi. 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.
- vii. Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit was introduced from 1.4.2015 providing interest equalisation at 3% for labour intensive / MSME sectors. The rate was increased to 5% for MSME sectors with effect from 2.11.2018 and merchant exporters were covered under the scheme with effect from 2.1.2019.
- viii. 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.

- ix. 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.
- x. 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.
- xi. 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.
- xii. 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.

Promotion of export of marine products

837. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to promote export of marine products with special focus on the State of Andhra Pradesh, given the fact that Andhra Pradesh has one of the longest coastal line in the country and huge manpower is employed in this field;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

- (a) MPEDA’s schemes aim at infrastructure development and quality improvement for promoting exports and such schemes also apply to the state of Andhra Pradesh.
- (b) MPEDA’s scheme details are given in Statement (*See below*).
- (c) MPEDA’s schemes are applicable to all the maritime and aquaculture producing states, however considering the importance of Andhra Pradesh in terms of aquaculture production and sea caught material, MPEDA has set up 4 offices, 2 laboratories and 6 ELISA Labs there to provide technical services and testing facilities to the aquaculture farmers of Andhra Pradesh.

Statement

*Details of export development and financial assistance
schemes currently operated by MPEDA*

(A) Market Promotion

Component	Description
1	2
1. Brand Promotion of MPEDA Quality Logo Products.	Assistance for export promotion of value added marine products bearing MPEDA Quality Logo / warehousing and distribution of value added products abroad. Maximum assistance extended is ₹50 lakh / product to an exporter. An exporter can apply for a maximum of three products and for market promotion in maximum three markets.
2. Publicity and trade promotion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation in Trade Fairs pertaining to the sector 2. Organizing overseas trade delegation, market studies/surveys, Buyer seller meets, Road shows and Other promotional events. 3. Production of Publicity literature, promotional films, publicity in mass/social media, art work, advertisement, etc. 4. Maintenance of trade portal, fish exchange (www.fishexchange.mpeda.gov.in).
3. Registration, Statistics and Information Technology	Enabling e-solutions on office functioning and scheme implementation, registration of entities and exporters etc.
4. Trade Promotion Office (New Delhi/New York/Japan)	Operation of MPEDA Trade Promotion Offices in New Delhi, New York and Tokyo.
5. Market access studies through in house and external experts, Trade delegations, Buyer Seller Meets	<p>Two way approach-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. For non- traditional markets - Conduct market studies to find out the potential and the measures to penetrate into the market.

1	2
	b. For Traditional markets - Trade delegations and organize buyer seller meets to increase our share in those markets.
<i>B. Support for High End/Innovative Value Addition For Exports</i>	
Component	Description / Sub component
1	2
B.1. Support For HighEnd/ Innovative Value Addition For Exports	<p>a. Technology development for specific value added products aims at increasing the share of value added products in the Total seafood exports from the country by providing assistance for the establishment of state of art processing / manufacturing facility to make high end value added products such as surimi analogues, freeze dried products, seafood dumplings, dimsums, breaded and battered products etc for global seafood customers.</p> <p>Under Technology Development for Specific Value Added Products Scheme, MPEDA is extending financial assistance to seafood processing units for establishment of infrastructure such as value added processing machinery, cold storage, and refrigerated / insulated trucks etc. with a maximum financial assistance of ₹5 Crore per processing establishment.</p> <p>b. Assisting export processing units on expenses related to certification, infrastructure upgradation/ modifications and layout changes to meet the requirements of internationally accepted certification systems.</p> <p>Under this scheme the assistance will be @ 50 %</p>

1	2
	of the Total admissible cost subject to a maximum of ₹ 30 lakh per processing establishment
2. Assistance for export handling units for live/chilled and dried marine products	<p>Under this component, assistance is provided for setting up of handling units for chilled, dried and live fish items, so as to offer a wide variety of seafood to cater to the varied palette of customers abroad.</p> <p>The scope of the scheme is to motivate exporters engaged in export of live/chilled/dried items to set up approved establishment for handling these items to increase the species exported in live / chilled/dried condition and to improve the quality of the fishery product exported.</p> <p>a. Assistance for Export Chilled Fish Handling Centre is 50% of the admissible cost incurred subject to maximum financial assistance of ₹ 40 lakh, whichever is less.</p> <p>b. Assistance for Export Live Fish Handling Centre is 50% of the admissible cost incurred subject to maximum financial assistance of ₹ 27 lakh, whichever is less.</p> <p>c. Assistance for Export Dry Fish handling Centre is 50% of the admissible cost incurred subject to maximum financial assistance of ₹ 36 Lakh whichever is less.</p>
(C) Certification for export traceability of wild caught and farmed products	
1. Assistance for certification of product value chain in seafood	1. Assistance for certification towards market access: Assist the needs of farmers and exporters to obtain market driven certifications such as Catch

1

2

Certificate and Pre-Harvest Test (PHT) certificate, DS 2031 certificate, ICCAT Swordfish /Big Eye Tuna Statistical Document, Certificate of Legal Origin etc. Sub-component also aims to assist efforts (including auditor training, certification fee, Stock Improvement Programmes) undertaken for fishery improvement and certification, which serves as market access tools for wild catch. Assistance @50% subject to a maximum ceiling as per the scheme conditions is extended to the certified fishery, fishing vessels and exporter.

2. Assistance for certification of primary production: Assistance is proposed to be provided for certification of hatcheries, farms, feed mills, ornamental fish units etc. towards ensuring the traceability in the value chain of farmed products. The assistance will include including auditor training, certification fee, infrastructure up-gradation / modification required for certification, sustainable and disease free operations in primary production systems. Assistance @50% subject to a maximum ceiling as per the scheme conditions is extended to the hatchery and farms.
 3. Farming cluster development through National Centre for Sustainable Aquaculture (NaCSA).
 4. Capacity building for traceability sustainability and skill development: To organize capacity building efforts for traceability sustainability and skill development (training including training, SC/ST training, demonstrations, pilot projects, etc.)
-

1

2

-
5. Traceability-Enrollment & GIS mapping and disease diagnostics infrastructure.
-

(D) Export Oriented Aquaculture Technology Incubation

Export Oriented Aquaculture
Technology Incubation

The objective of the Scheme is to support the ongoing export oriented Aquaculture Industry ensuring their long term sustainability through various aquaculture technologies for commercial fin fish and shellfish species. Already developed commercial viable technology for cage culture etc. It also aims to transfer successful technology to private operators on consultancy basis and PPP mode.

(E) Quality Assurance

1. Quality Control Labs

1. National Residue Control Plan (NRCP)
2. Laboratory Infrastructure Development
3. ELISA Laboratories
4. Assistance for establishment of Mini lab - The maximum assistance extended is ₹5 lakh @ 50%

2. Quality System Management

1. Capacity building of Processing Technologist, and QC personnel of MPEDA
 2. Inviting Health - Regulatory authorities / sending delegation abroad
 3. Network for Fish Quality and Sustainable Fishing (NETFISH)
 4. MPEDA Quality Logo certification.
-

**Development of national investment and manufacturing
zone at Kalinganagar in Odisha**

838. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has taken necessary steps till date through its respective Ministries for creation of the external infrastructure, as approved by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion in its final approval, for development of National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) at Kalinganagar in Odisha;

(b) whether the Central Government has taken any step on other NIMZs approved in different States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) Government has granted final approval to National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) in Kalinganagar, Jajpur district, Odisha. On the receipt of proposals from State Government, the concerned central Ministries/Departments have undertaken steps for creation/upgradation of external infrastructure linkages which are detailed at Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Government has also granted final approval to two other NIMZs viz., Prakasam district, Andhra Pradesh and Sangareddy district (erstwhile Medak district), Telangana. The steps taken by the central Ministries/Departments for creation/upgradation of external infrastructure linkages for these NIMZs are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Steps taken for creation/upgradation of external infrastructure linkages

Road Connectivity

- Paradip-Kalinganagar section improvement (Length-121 Kms): Upgradation from 2-lane carriageway to 6-lane carriageway of NH-200 between Chandikhole to KN1MZ and 4-lane carriageway to 6-lane carriageway of NH-5A between Chandikhole to Paradip Port are in progress.
- Expansion of NH53/200 in and around KNIMZ (Length-132.36 Kms): Improvement of the stretch Talcher-Duburi-Chandikhole to Four lane standard has been awarded in three packages on EPC mode to Contractual agencies. Appointed date/

Commencement date has been declared for two packages namely, Talcher to Kamakhyanagar Section and Kamakhyanagar to Duburi section as 21.02.2019 and 23.02.2019, respectively.

- Expansion of Brahmani River bridge: Initially it has been decided to upgrade existing 2 lanes bridge with 6 lane bridge to cater the traffic. This work has been included in the rehabilitation and upgradation work of Chandikhole to Duburi Section of NH200 to 4 lane. Now the existing 2 lane bridge is to be retained and new 3 lane bridge to be constructed on river Brahmani in the new carriageway as part of the scope of work.
- Expansion of NH 215 from Jajpur Road to Panikoili: The road from Jajpur Road to Panikoili section of NH-215 has already been widened to 4-lane standard under 4 laning work of Panikoili- Rimuli Project section executed on BOT (Toll) mode.

Rail Connectivity

- A Broad Gauge railway line of 104.24 Km in State of Odisha, between Angul and Sukinda (Districts Angul & Jajpur respectively) is being constructed, which provides a direct link between iron-ore rich areas of Odisha (Joda- Barbil) to steel and sponge iron industries in Angul region and will also provide alternative route between coal mining belt of Talcher to coal based thermal power plant in Kalinganagar Industrial areas.
- The execution of Angul- Sukinda new line project is being done by a SPV named “Angul-Sukinda Railway Limited (ASRL)” under participative scheme of Ministry of Railways.

Waterways Connectivity

- To improve waterways connectivity between Kalinganagar and Paradeep / Dhamra Ports, a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the development of National Waterway - 5 (including above stretches) in Odisha has been undertaken and development of an Inland Water Transport (IWT) terminal in the south of KNIMZ near Pankapal village has been planned to meet external infrastructure linkages requirement for NIMZ at Kalinganagar, Jajpur district in Odisha.
- Paradip Port has developed a new berth of capacity 5 MMTPA with Ancillary Facilities for handling clean cargo, including containers. The facilities at the Terminal include 450M Berth, paved storage area of about 1 Lakh SQM and a

warehouse complex of 600M x 40M with handling equipment like HMCS, RTGS, etc. This Berth can be utilized by the industries in Kalinganagar Industrial Zone for export of their finished products.

Statement-II

Steps taken by the Ministries/Departments for creation/upgradation of external infrastructure linkages for NIMZs at Prakasham, Andhra Pradesh and Sangareddy, Telangana

- Nadikudi-Srikalahasti New Railway Line (309 Kms) was sanctioned during 2015-16 which passes through Prakasam District.
- Survey for New Railway Line between Darsi and Narsaraopet (65 Kms) which passes through Prakasam District was sanctioned in 2016-17.
- Doubling of Railway Line with OHE between Guntur and Guntakal (401 Kms) which passes through Prakasam District was sanctioned in 2017-18.
- Third Railway line between Vijayawada-Gudur (293 Kms) which passes through Prakasam District was sanctioned in 2017-18.
- Survey for a new railway line from Patancheru- Sangareddy- Jogipet- Medak (95 Kms) was sanctioned in 2018-19.

Import of pulses

839. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has allowed private traders to import upto 650,000 tonnes of pulses in the financial year ending March, 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to inferior quality of pulses imported, many traders are not interested to lift the stocks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The import of most pulses including toor, moong, urad and peas is restricted with Total annual quota of 6.5 lakh MT. The Government has allowed millers/refiners to import 2 lakh

MT of Toor, 1.5 lakh MT of Moong, 1.5 lakh MT of Urad and 1.5 lakh MT of Peas (Totalling 6.5 lakh MT) for the fiscal year 2019-20. Moreover, import of 1.75 lakh MT of pulses is also allowed from Mozambique under bilateral MoU.

(c) and (d) There are no reported cases of imported inferior quality pulses and traders not interested to lift the stocks.

Job creation in manufacturing and export sectors

840. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the creation of jobs in the country has weakened due to the downturn in the manufacturing and export sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of jobs likely to be created in the Private and Public Sector Undertakings in next two years; and

(c) the details of employment likely to be generated in the country, State-wise and sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the latest available estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by National Statistical Office, the Gross Value Added (GVA), at constant prices (2011-12), for the manufacturing sector registered a growth of 6.9 per cent in the year 2018-19 as compared to a growth of 5.9 per cent in the year 2017-18. The merchandise exports, as per DGCI&S, Department of Commerce, registered a robust growth of 10.0 per cent and 8.8 per cent during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

(b) and (c) The Government has not made any projection on employment likely to be generated in the country, State-wise or sector-wise.

Import and export misinvoicing

841. SHRI KAPILSIBAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government lost an estimated \$ 13 billion of revenue in 2016 to import and export misinvoicing, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the corrective steps taken by Government to detect this misinvoicing and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No such loss has been estimated by the Government. Hence, no detail can be furnished.

(b) The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) sensitises the field formations and issues alerts from time to time in this regard. Further, the CBIC through its investigation wings collects and develops intelligence on under/over valuation of goods imported/exported and takes action in accordance of provisions of Customs Act, 1962 and Rules made thereunder.

US-China trade issues

†842. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of export of Indian products likely to get promoted as a result of ongoing trade war between US and China;

(b) the extent to which the trade deficit of India with China could be reduced on account of said trade war, year-wise details of the estimates including export made to China; and

(c) the sectors in India witnessing increase in quantum of investment by US and China due to Trade war, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The imposition of tariffs between the US and China provide a window of opportunity for enhancing India's exports to China and the US, on products in which India is relatively competitive, particularly in sectors such as mineral products, machinery and mechanical appliances and their parts, electrical machinery and equipment, chemicals, synthetic fibres and textiles, and a few agricultural products such as honey, seafood, etc. Government has sensitised all the trade promotion bodies to work towards enhancing exports by capitalizing on this opportunity arising from the ongoing tariff standoff between the US and China.

(b) The extent of increase in export of Indian products towards reducing the trade imbalance would depend upon a number of factors including, the cost competitiveness of the product as compared to the similar product of other competing countries in the Chinese market and other factors like generation of adequate exportable surpluses, market access, etc. The Year wise details of exports made to China and the trade deficit with China is given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Values in US\$ Millions)

India-China Trade	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-19
Export	11,934.25	9,011.36	10,171.89	13,333.53	16,749.59
Import	60,413.17	61,707.95	61,283.03	76,380.70	70,319.55
TOTAL Trade	72,347.42	70,719.31	86,552.59	89,714.23	87,069.14
Trade Deficit	-48,478.92	-52,696.59	-66,208.81	-63,047.17	-53,569.96

(Source: DGCI&S)

(c) The sector-wise Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Equity Inflow reported from the US and China during last five financial years is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The escalation in trade tensions between the US and China is a recent factor. India's attractiveness as a destination for manufacturing has been steadily improving over the past four years with ease of doing business, Make in India initiative, and other policy initiatives such as Phased manufacturing Programme (PMP) for electronics, etc. While the trade standoff may affect the investment decisions of the investing companies, the exact quantum of investment attributable to it may not be discernible at this point of time.

Statement

Details of Sector-wise FDI equity Inflow reported from the U.S. and China during the last five Country China

Sl. No.	Sector	2014-15 Apr-Mar	2015-16 Apr-Mar	2016-17 Apr-Mar	2017-18 Apr-Mar	2018-19 Apr-Mar	TOTAL
		FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Metallurgical Industries	44.08	1.20	0.65	3.09	16.75	65.78
2.	Mining	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.08	0.35
3.	Power	20.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.06
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	0.00	12.68	0.00	9.34	24.44	46.45
5.	Prime Mover (Other Than Electrical Generators)	4.04	5.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Electrical Equipments	5.74	56.94	19.74	51.90	18.18	152.49
7.	Computer Software & Hardware	5.05	3.38	8.38	2.02	5.10	23.94
8.	Electronics	1.42	2.26	4.76	31.34	54.13	93.92
9.	Telecommunications	0.00	0.91	0.74	0.00	0.10	1.74
10.	Information & Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.81	0.03	6.84
11.	Automobile Industry	387.12	327.69	116.18	20.45	25.29	876.73
12.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.36	1.36
13.	Sea Transport	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	1.11	1.16
14.	Railway Related Components	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.44
15.	Industrial Machinery	8.06	26.02	0.12	10.55	9.22	53.97
16.	Machine Tools	0.00	0.00	0.27	2.85	5.26	8.39
17.	Agricultural Machinery	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
18.	Earth-Moving Machinery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.51	1.12
19.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries	0.00	0.34	0.90	0.18	0.00	1.42
20.	Commercial, Office & Household Equipments	0.01	0.04	0.43	0.14	0.00	0.62
21.	Medical And Surgical Appliances	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.72
22.	Fertilizers	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
23.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	0.00	4.16	2.63	22.40	1.16	30.36
24.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.31	1.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	0.00	2.09	0.39	0.00	0.69	3.17
26.	Paper And Pulp (Including Paper Products)	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07	0.00	1.07
27.	Food Processing Industries	0.00	1.49	2.68	0.50	1.30	5.97
28.	Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet Preparations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15
29.	Rubber Goods	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.50
30.	Leather, Leather Goods And Pickers	0.00	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.02	1.07
31.	Glue And Gelatin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07
32.	Ceramics	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.56
33.	Cement And Gypsum Products	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.19
34.	Timber Products	0.00	0.13	0.14	0.31	0.00	0.59
35.	Consultancy Services	0.00	0.18	0.34	0.11	0.88	1.51
36.	Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier,Tech. Testing And Analysis, Other)	1.39	0.50	92.20	8.58	24.65	127.33
37.	Hospital & Diagnostic Centres	0.00	0.32	0.30	0.07	0.14	0.84
38.	Education	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.21	0.30
39.	Hotel & Tourism	0.02	0.04	0.91	10.17	0.08	11.21
40.	Trading	16.17	9.67	15.26	12.88	24.66	78.65
41.	Retail Trading	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	2.47	2.55
42.	Agriculture Services	0.34	0.00	1.41	0.00	0.97	2.73
43.	Diamond,Gold Ornaments	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.51	0.00	1.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
44.	Printing Of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	0.00	0.57	0.00	149.24	0.46	150.26
45.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	0.32	3.34	4.19	1.07	0.70	9.62
46.	Construction Development: Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction- development projects	0.14	0.00	0.01	0.20	0.00	0.35
47.	Miscellaneous Industries	0.35	1.33	2.38	3.21	6.38	13.64
Grand TOTAL		494.75	461.40	277.25	350.22	229.01	1,812.63

Source: DPIIT

Statement-A

Financial year wise FDI equity inflows from April 2014 to March 2019

Country U.S.A.

Sl No		2014-15 Apr-Mar	2015-16 Apr-Mar	2016-17 Apr-Mar	2017-18 Apr-Mar	2018-19 Apr-Mar	TOTAL
Sector		FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Metallurgical Industries	4.97	4.93	17.71	1.27	7.63	36.51
2.	Mining	4.39	1.65	30.84	0.76	0.00	37.64
3.	Power	13.93	118.18	11.10	0.93	29.37	173.51
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	22.61	61.63	3.51	36.55	29.00	153.31
5.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	1.29	18.70	0.22	1.65	0.25	22.11
6.	Boilers And Steam Generating Plants	0.00	0.45	39.58	0.00	0.00	40.03
7.	Prime Mover (Other	14.89	1.58	0.24	1.49	0.38	18.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Than Electrical Generators)						
8.	Electrical Equipments	9.00	5.94	7.32	13.98	8.48	44.72
9.	Computer Software & Hardware	169.31	371.92	466.20	468.07	1,514.49	2,989.99
10.	Electronics	2.60	1.41	4.04	5.56	5.25	18.86
11.	Telecommunications	27.00	35.95	3.24	12.40	15.20	93.79
12.	Information & Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	21.00	4.72	2.66	266.23	4.04	298.65
13.	Automobile Industry	782.85	313.05	52.76	201.53	56.04	1,406.24
14.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	8.80	2.30	1.26	7.21	0.82	20.40
15.	Sea Transport	0.35	4.99	34.83	0.10	0.75	41.01
16.	Railway Related Components	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.31
17.	Industrial Machinery	19.44	23.53	1.98	79.81	14.02	138.78
18.	Machine Tools	0.29	0.38	2.00	8.22	1.98	12.86
19.	Agricultural Machinery	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.08
20.	Earth-Moving Machinery	0.00	0.67	0.56	0.08	0.00	1.31
21.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries	1.59	10.92	10.02	4.13	3.18	29.84
22.	Commercial, Office & Household Equipments	0.00	0.07	1.31	0.00	0.02	1.40
23.	Medical And Surgical Appliances	1.91	3.57	17.33	1.12	0.46	24.40
24.	Industrial Instruments	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.67	0.35	1.18
25.	Scientific Instruments	0.16	2.38	3.06	0.38	0.01	5.99
26.	Fertilizers	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.67
27.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	29.26	28.63	35.68	69.43	25.19	188.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Dye-Stuffs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.17
29.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	2.90	36.77	5.41	14.20	19.67	78.95
30.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	7.55	14.52	64.94	43.28	14.22	144.51
31.	Paper And Pulp (Including Paper Products)	0.50	0.20	0.75	0.23	0.90	2.58
32.	Sugar	6.62	7.49	0.00	0.52	0.00	14.63
33.	Fermentation Industries	6.25	2.41	1.40	10.46	22.52	43.04
34.	Food Processing Industries	116.11	76.03	189.83	46.14	72.68	500.77
35.	Vegetable Oils And Vanaspati	0.00	0.00	12.81	1.07	0.04	13.92
36.	Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet Preparations	0.00	0.07	25.18	13.66	6.14	45.04
37.	Rubber Goods	17.16	1.83	2.21	7.64	0.30	29.14
38.	Leather,Leather Goods And Pickers	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.00	0.04	0.55
39.	Glue And Gelatin	0.01	0.74	0.06	0.03	4.90	5.73
40.	Glass	1.02	9.05	2.06	2.19	0.04	14.36
41.	Ceramics	2.09	0.19	1.01	4.68	0.00	7.96
42.	Cement And Gypsum Products	0.10	0.00	1.38	0.00	0.00	1.48
43.	Timber Products	2.91	8.25	8.84	1.41	1.51	22.91
44.	Consultancy Services	25.90	48.28	18.97	26.46	46.14	165.75
45.	Services Sector (Fin.,Banking, Insurance, NonFin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier,Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	309.74	347.31	895.55	382.36	748.51	2,683.46
46.	Hospital & Diagnostic Centres	62.27	61.60	25.28	78.62	38.83	266.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
47. Education		3.00	13.98	14.72	35.94	100.35	168.00
48. Hotel & Tourism		4.29	28.92	6.65	22.67	16.29	78.82
49. Trading		59.64	160.73	89.52	101.32	132.90	544.11
50. Retail Trading		2.72	0.98	0.67	1.22	8.92	14.50
51. Agriculture Services		1.28	3.60	3.72	2.57	1.36	12.53
52. Diamond, Gold Ornaments		0.38	1.07	34.08	0.00	0.24	35.77
53. Tea And Coffee (Processing & Warehousing Coffee & Rubber)		0.00	0.00	0.04	0.03	1.09	1.16
54. Printing Of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)		6.16	20.00	6.03	8.76	49.50	90.44
55. Construction (Infrastructure) Activities		20.89	2,275.03	203.95	63.43	55.19	2,618.50
56. Construction Development: Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction- development projects		5.46	2.00	1.78	1.25	1.33	11.82
57. Miscellaneous Industries		22.55	53.47	14.70	43.03	77.22	210.97
Grand TOTAL		1,823.60	4,192.29	2,379.31	2,094.79	3,138.54	13,628.53

Source: DPIIT

Targets set for import and export

†843. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets set for import and export by India during the last five years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the quantum of import and export made in terms of US Dollar in compliance with stipulated target during the last five years, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that India is not producing goods and services as per its domestic demands towards achieving the balance of trade, if so, the details of goods and services involved therein; and

(d) the measures being adopted by India towards achieving a trade surplus, the details including achievements during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, the Government aims to increase India's export of merchandise and services from US\$ 465.9 billion to approximately US\$ 900 billion by 2019-20 and to raise India's share in world exports (Goods and Services) from 2% to 3.5%. India's share in world exports (Goods and Services) has increased to 2.1 % in 2017 as per WTO estimates. The value of India's overall exports (merchandise and services) and imports (merchandise and services) made in terms of US\$ billion during last 5 years are as follows:

Years	Export	% Change	Import	% Change
2013-14	466.23	—	528.96	—
2014-15	468.46	0.48	529.61	0.12
2015-16	416.60	-11.07	465.64	-12.08
2016-17	440.05	5.63	480.26	3.14
2017-18	498.63	13.31	583.08	21.41
2018-19*	535.86	7.47	639.49	9.68

Source: DGCI&S & RBI (*Provisional)

(c) It is a fact that India produces more goods than the domestic demand in some sectors while it produces less goods than the domestic demands in some other sector. The major commodity sectors with trade surplus and trade deficit in 2018-19 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below). Regarding services sector, India has a trade surplus of 80.33 US\$ billion in 2018-19.

(d) Government has taken following key measures for achieving trade surplus by boosting exports and reducing imports:

- i. A new Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 was launched on 1st April 2015. The FTP 2015-20 provides a framework for increasing exports of goods and services

as well as generation of employment and increasing value addition in the country, in line with the 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Skills India', 'Startup India' and 'Ease of doing business' initiatives. The policy, inter alia, rationalised the earlier export promotion schemes and introduced two new schemes, namely Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) for improving export of goods and 'Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)' for increasing exports of services. Duty credit scrips issued under these schemes were made fully transferable.

- ii. 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.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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.
- v. 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.
- vi. 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.
- vii. The policy includes measures to nudge procurement of capital goods from indigenous manufacturers under the EPCG scheme by reducing specific export obligation from 90 percent to 75 percent of the normal export obligation.
- viii. The policy provides issue of Advance Authorisation to allow duty free import of inputs, which is physically incorporated in export product within a specified timeline.
- ix. The Mid-term Review of the FTP 2015-20 was undertaken on 5th December, 2017. Incentive rates for labour intensive / MSME sectors were increased by 2% with a financial implication of ₹ 8,450 cr per year.
- x. Niryat Bandhu Scheme has been launched for outreach/ trade awareness amongst new/potential exporters.

- xi. Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit was introduced from 1.4.2015 providing interest equalisation at 3% for labour intensive / MSME sectors. The rate was increased to 5% for MSME sectors with effect from 2.11.2018 and merchant exporters were covered under the scheme with effect from 2.1.2019.
- xii. 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.

Statement-I

Major Principal Commodity-wise trade surplus in 2018-19
(value in US\$ millions)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Export	Import	Trade Surplus
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Petroleum Products	46544.44	26876.33	19668.11
2.	Drug Formulations, Biologicals	14388.79	2018.56	12370.23
4.	Gold and Other Precs Metl Jwlery	12937.6	667.87	12269.73
5.	Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories	8694.73	547.74	8146.99
6.	Motor Vehicle/Cars	8499.59	364.22	8135.37
7.	Marine Products	6802.24	155.7	6646.54
8.	Cotton Fabrics, Madeups Etc.	5947.11	497.94	5449.17
9.	Cotton Yarn	3895.52	21.05	3874.47
10.	Rmg Man-made Fibres	3852.91	323.98	3528.93
11.	Rice (Other Than Basmati)	3040.22	4.56	3035.66
12.	Buffalo Meat	3,587.15	0	3587.15
13.	Rmg of Othr Textile Matrl	3222.67	208.64	3014.03
14.	Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups	4980.51	2202.13	2778.38
15.	Spices	3322.56	1132.39	2190.17
16.	Products of Iron and Steel	7259.23	5074.4	2184.83
17.	Dyes	2538.45	358.7	2179.75
18.	Two and Three Wheelers	2126.99	48.36	2078.63

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Agro Chemicals	3156.52	1332.95	1823.57
20.	Footwear of Leather	2198.13	413.02	1785.11
21.	Granit, Natrl Stone and Product	1974.6	351.84	1622.76
22.	Cotton Raw Incl. Waste	2104.41	632.98	1471.43
23.	Auto Tyres and Tubes	1910.08	447.74	1462.34
24.	Oil Meals	1511.52	125.26	1386.26
25.	Carpet (Excl. Silk) Handmade	1465.74	101.05	1364.69

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

Statement-II

Major Principal Commodity-wise trade deficit in 2018-19

(Value in US\$ millions)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Export	Import	Trade Deficit
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Petroleum: Crude	0.00	1,14,042.12	-1,14,042.12
2.	Gold	1182.7	32897.45	-31714.75
3.	Coal, Coke and Briquettes etc.	155.42	26172.05	-26016.63
4.	Telecom Instruments	2706.48	17917.47	-15210.99
5.	Electronics Components	2395.63	15745.84	-13350.21
6.	Vegetable Oils	106.79	9890.32	-9783.53
7.	Computer Hardware, Peripherals	345.43	8955.44	-8610.01
8.	Plastic Raw Materials	4483.77	11421.59	-6937.82
9.	Indl. Machinery for Dairy etc.	5884.97	12470.36	-6585.39
10.	Fertilizers Manufactured	136.84	6634.75	-6497.91
11.	Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts	1715.27	7614.72	-5899.45
12.	Electronics Instruments	2505.8	8010.11	-5504.31
13.	Organic Chemicals	9326.52	14250.32	-4923.8
14.	Inorganic Chemicals	1072.88	5656.54	-4583.66

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Consumer Electronics	440.07	4842.56	-4402.49
16.	Copper and Prdcts Made of Copr	1066.84	5346.73	-4279.89
17.	Silver	11.71	3748.22	-3736.51
18.	Bulk Minerals and Ores	618.05	3875.98	-3257.93
19.	Medical and Scientific Instrum	1451.72	4632.05	-3180.33
20.	Machine Tools	494.59	3523.95	-3029.36
21.	Iron and Steel	9742.01	12581.54	-2839.53
22.	Project Goods	16.05	“2375.57	-2359.52
23.	Residue Chemicl and Allied Prod	5259.62	7543.53	-2283.91
24.	AC, Refrigeration Machnry Etc.	1983.7	3744.33	-1760.63
25.	Other Commodities	3314.3	4988.31	-1674.01

Source: DGC&S, Kolkata

Initiatives to boost trade with African countries

844. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the initiatives taken by it to boost trade with African countries has met its desired goal;

(b) whether the Ministry was able to build an effective engagement with the Indian diaspora in Africa in order to further deepen and strengthen India-Africa trade ties; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, various steps have been taken by the Department of Commerce, to boost trade with African countries. The trade between India and African countries is reviewed regularly, including through institutional mechanism such as Joint Commission Meetings (JCM) and Joint Trade Committee (JTC) Meetings. In order to give further impetus to India-Africa trade, the 4th India-Africa Trade Ministers' Meeting was held in New Delhi on 23rd October, 2015. Negotiations to enter into Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA) with Mauritius and Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) with South African Customs Union (SACU), a customs union among five countries of Southern Africa:

Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Eswatini, are in progress. Department of Commerce also provides Financial support to Business Federations/Chambers, and Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), under its Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme to participate in international trade exhibitions, Buyer Sellers' Meet (BSM) etc., with a view to diversify and boost exports to the partner countries including Africa region. As a result of the said initiatives, our exports to African countries registered a growth of 14.6 % in 2018-19 over the previous year *i.e.* 2017-18. Department of Commerce, through Indian Missions, have regular interactions with Indian "business community in Africa with a view to leverage their presence and active role in business activities, to further deepen and strengthen India-Africa bilateral trade.

Industrial development of hilly States

845. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain areas/ regions in hilly States in the country, despite having rich natural resources, are still industrially backward;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of Government thereto, State-wise, including Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand;
- (c) whether Government proposes to promote industrial development of the said areas/regions;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the funds sanctioned and targets fixed in this regard, State-wise; and
- (e) the other steps taken by Government to promote industrial development of the said areas/regions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has been implementing following schemes for providing incentives to industries in States of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and North Eastern States including Sikkim.

- (1) The Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir covers manufacturing & services sector and provides (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive (30% of the investment in plant & machinery with an upper limit of ₹ 5 crore), (ii) Central Interest Incentive (3% interest on working capital for 5 years) and (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance

Incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years), (iv) Income Tax Reimbursement of centre's share for 5 years, (v) GST reimbursement of Central Govt. share of CGST & IGST for 5 years, (vi) Employment Incentive under which additional 3.67% of the employer's contribution to EPF in addition to Govt. bearing 8.33% Employee Pension Scheme (EPS) contribution of the employer in Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) and (vii) Transport incentive on finished goods movement by Railways (20% cost of the transportation), by Inland Waterways Authority (20% of the cost of transportation) and by air (33% of cost transportation of air freight) from the station/port/airport nearest to unit to the station/port/airport nearest to the destination point. Extension of scheme beyond 31.03.2020 will be considered after evaluation of the scheme.

In case of J&K, a single unit can avail overall benefits upto ₹ 200 crore.

- (2) The scheme for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand also covers manufacturing and services sector and provides (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive (30% of the investment in plant and machinery with an upper limit of ₹ 5 crore), (ii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years). The scheme is in force from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022.

For the Himalayan states (J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) under the Special Package scheme, a sum of ₹ 534.57 crore (including Transport subsidy) has been disbursed in last five years (₹ 214.48 crore for Himachal Pradesh and ₹ 124.60 crore for Uttarakhand).

- (3) The scheme for North Eastern Region (NER) including Sikkim will cover manufacturing and services sector. It will give encouragement to MSME in manufacturing and services. Information technology will be leveraged to process and approve proposals and release of payment. Various benefits provided under the scheme are: (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive (30% of the investment in plant & machinery with an upper limit of ₹ 5 crore), (ii) Central Interest Incentive (3% interest on working capital for first 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production/operation), (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years), (iv) Income Tax Reimbursement of centre's share for 5 years, (v) GST reimbursement of Central Govt, share of CGST & IGST for 5 years, (vi) Employment Incentive under which additional 3.67% of the employer's contribution to EPF in addition to Govt.,

bearing 8.33% Employee Pension Scheme (EPS) contribution of the employer in Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) and (vii) Transport incentive on finished goods movement by Railways(20% cost of the transportation), by Inland Waterways Authority (20% of the cost of transportation) and by air (33% of cost transportation of air freight) from the station/port/airport nearest to unit to the station/port/airport nearest to the destination point.

There is an Overall Cap of ₹ 200 crore per unit for benefits under all components subject to investment in Plant and machinery.

To promote industrialization in NER States, a sum of ₹ 3561.32 crore has been disbursed to the NER states in last five years.

Interactive session with stakeholders in the North Eastern Region states for familiarization on NEIDS was held in Guwahati and Itanagar.

- (4) Scheme of Budgetary Support under Goods and Services Tax (GST) Regime to the units located in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and North Eastern States including Sikkim. The said Scheme came into operation w.e.f. 01.07.2017 for an eligible unit and shall remain in operation for residual period for each of the eligible unit in respect of specified goods. The overall scheme is valid upto 30.06.2027.

Under Budgetary Support Scheme DPIIT has been authorized a budget of ₹ 4200 crore for F.Y. 2017-18 to F.Y. 2019-20. A Total of ₹ 574.38 crore for Himachal Pradesh and ₹ 2281.82 crore for Uttarakhand has been disbursed under the scheme.

- (5) In addition, Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme (IIUS) was launched in 2003 with the objective of enhancing industrial competitiveness of domestic industry by providing quality infrastructure through public private partnership in selected functional clusters/locations which have the potential to become globally competitive. Under IIUS, 37 projects were sanctioned in the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan Periods, out of these 31 projects have been completed and 6 projects are under implementation. The scheme was continued after being renamed as MIIUS (Modified Industrial Infrastructure Up-Gradation Scheme) with effect from July, 2013. Under MIIUS, projects have been undertaken to upgrade infrastructure in existing Industrial Parks/ Estates/ Areas. Greenfield Projects have also been undertaken in backward areas and North Eastern Region (NER). Projects are being implemented by the State Implementing Agency (SIA) of the State Government.

Under MIIUS scheme, 18 projects have been sanctioned, out of which 5 projects have been completed and remaining 13 are under implementation. Further, MIIUS scheme was valid till 31.03.2017 and no new projects are being taken up under this scheme. Details of projects are given in Statement.

Statement

List of completed as well as ongoing projects under IIUS/MIUS

(i) List of Completed projects under IIUS/MIUS

Sl. No.	Scheme Name	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Total Project Cost (in ₹ cr.)	Appr- oved GOI grant (in ₹ cr.)	Released GOI grant (in ₹ cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	IIUS	Pharma Cluster, Hyderabad	Telangana	66.16	49.62	48.13
2.	IIUS	Chemical Cluster, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	73.02	41.80	41.39
3.	IIUS	Chemical Cluster, Ankleshwar	Gujarat	152.83	50.00	49.50
4.	IIUS	Chemical Cluster, Vapi	Gujarat	54.31	40.49	39.28
5.	IIUS	Foundry Cluster, Belgam	Karnataka	24.78	18.58	18.02
6.	IIUS	Machine Tools Cluster, Bangalore	Karnataka	135.50	49.12	47.65
7.	IIUS	Textile Cluster, Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra	68.49	33.25	32.91
8.	IIUS	Auto Components Cluster, Pune	Maharashtra	59.99	44.99	44.54
9.	IIUS	Auto Components Cluster, Pithampur	MP	65.20	47.23	46.76
10.	IIUS	Textiles Cluster, Ludhiana, Punjab	Punjab	17.19	12.24	13.16
11.	IIUS	Marble Cluster, Kishangarh	Rajasthan	52.87	26.79	26.53
12.	IIUS	Auto Components Cluster, Chennai	TN	57.06	29.32	29.02
13.	IIUS	Cereals Pulses & Staples Cluster, Madurai	TN	40.20	30.15	29.85
14.	IIUS	Foundry/Pump/Motor Cluster, Coimbatore	TN	55.57	39.66	39.08
15.	IIUS	Leather Cluster, Ambur	TN	113.51	45.08	43.50
16.	IIUS	Textiles Cluster, Tirupur	TN	143.00	50.00	49.50
17.	IIUS	Multi Industry Cluster, Haldia	WB	58.85	25.40	34.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	IIUS	Iron & Steel Cluster, Raipur	Chhattishgarh	58.82	21.16	20.94
19.	IIUS	Metallurgical Cluster, Jajpur	Odisha	88.62	50.00	49.50
20.	IIUS	Coir Cluster, Alappuzha	Kerala	56.80	42.60	41.32
21.	IIUS	Auto Components Cluster, Vijaywada	AP	30.67	23.01	22.31
22.	IIUS	Leather Cluster, Kanpur	UP	14.34	9.32	9.04
23.	IIUS	Gem & Jewellery Cluster, Surat	Gujarat	61.00	45.61	44.36
24.	IIUS	Engineering Cluster, Nashik	Maharashtra	67.26	42.88	42.45
25.	IIUS	Handloom Cluster, Chanderi	MP	42.66	22.39	21.78
26.	IIUS	Auto Cluster, Adityapur	Jharkhand	65.63	47.79	46.37
27.	IIUS	Marathwada Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	Maharashtra	82.55	60.00	58.20
28.	IIUS	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	HP	88.43	59.95	58.15
29.	IIUS	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam	62.28	52.63	51.05
30.	IIUS	Narol Textiles Infrastructure and Environment Management, Narol	Gujarat	196.56	58.28	56.53
31.	IIUS	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster	Maharashtra	44.9	32.59	31.62
32.	MIUS	Bobbili growth Center, Vizianagaram District	Andhra Pradesh	10.16	2.54	2.60
33.	MIUS	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla, Distt. Raipur	Chhattisgarh	49.83	12.26	12.26
34.	MIUS	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhattisgarh	41.76	8.74	8.74
35.	MIUS	Industrial Area, Ujjaini, Dhar	MP	48.48	12.62	12.62
36.	MIUS	Hosur Engineering Industry Cluster	Tamil Nadu	30.40	7.69	7.69

(ii) List of ongoing Projects under IIUS/MIUS:

Sl. No.	Scheme Name	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Project Cost (in ₹ cr.)	Approved GOI grant (in ₹ cr.)	Released GOI grant (in ₹ cr.)	Physical progress (in%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	IIUS	Rubber Cluster, Howrah	WB	41.01	15.72	15.24	76.33%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	IIUS	Foundry Cluster, Howrah	WB	95.03	38.68	37.52	58.34%
3.	IIUS	Pandhurna Industrial Cluster, Chhindwara	MP	81.10	43.07	41.77	69.88%
4.	IIUS	Readymade Garments Cluster, Jabalpur	MP	60.76	39.68	38.49	84.93%
5.	IIUS	Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster, Balasore	Odisha	81.90	58.28	52.45	96.47%
6.	IIUS	Tiruchirapalli Engineering and Technology Cluster, Tiruchirapalli	TN	102.81	58.28	52.45	75.41%
7.	MIUS	Hindupur Growth Centre & IP Gollapuram, Anantpur District,	Andhra Pradesh	54.20	14.93	10.45	20.03%
8.	MIUS	Industrial Infra Upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana	39.60	10.24	11.97	20.39%
9.	MIUS	Industrial Infra Upgradation at IMT, Bawal	Haryana	36.67	9.62	10.26	23.52%
10.	MIUS	Industrial Area, Kandauri	HP	95.77	24.07	16.85	46.48%
11.	MIUS	Industrial Area, Pandoga	HP	88.05	22.62	15.83	56.34%
12.	MIUS	Industrial Estate, Kathua	J&K	31.84	14.00	14.00	57.02%
13.	MIUS	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar	Karnataka	96.66	18.96	18.96	63.36%
14.	MIUS	KINFRA Defence Park, Palakkad	Kerala	130.94	50.00	50.00	85.00%
15.	MIUS	Zunagtui Industrial Estate, Aizwl	Mizoram	18.02	14.18	14.18	53.34%
16.	MIUS	Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena	MP	75.00	12.75	12.75	90.71%
17.	MIUS	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha, Patiala	Punjab	44.26	13.06	13.06	75.00%
18.	MIUS	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	59.93	43.51	43.44	90.30%
19.	MIUS	RK Nagar Industrial Area	Tripura	52.25	38.76	38.76	91.80%

Hike in cement price

846. SHRIMATI AMBIKASONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMIREDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention is drawn towards recent hike in cement price, almost doubling up to ₹400 per 50 kg bag, while there was no increase in the input costs;
- (b) if so, the response of Government;
- (c) whether any complaint was made in the Competition Commission of India to curb cartelization by cement companies as done in the past;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures taken to keep the price of cement under control for affordable homes for poor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) Yes Sir, Complaints have been received regarding hike in cement price and cartelization by cement companies. As per the information provided by Competition Commission of India (CCI) complaints regarding hike in cement price and cartelization by cement companies are under examination with them. CCI has further informed that in addition, two cases (Case No. 77/2016 and Reference Case no. 04/2016) were filed alleging cartelization by cement companies. These cases were referred to Director General for investigation vide order dated 06.12.2016. However, proceedings in the matter have been kept in abeyance by the Hon' ble Guwahati High Court vide order dated 14.09.2018. The cement industry was de-licensed in 1991 under the policy of economic liberalization. The control over price and distribution of cement has since been removed.

Services under Services Export Promotion Council

847. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of service sectors under Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC);
- (b) the number of initiatives taken to promote legal services under SEPC;
- (c) whether it is a fact that many of the legal fraternity are not fulfilling the criteria to provide legal services in foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per DGFT Public Notice No. 26/2015-2020 dated 1st August 2018, the following services sectors fall under the purview of Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC) under the relevant appendix of Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20:

- i. Accounting/Auditing and Book-Keeping Services
- ii. Advertising Services
- iii. Architectural Services
- iv. Consultancy Services
- v. Distribution Services
- vi. Educational Services
- vii. Entertainment Services Including Audio-Visual Services
- viii. Environmental Services
- ix. Healthcare Services
- x. Hotel and Tourism Services
- xi. Legal Services
- xii. Maritime Transport
- xiii. Marketing Research and Public Opinion Polling Services/Management Services
- xiv. Printing and Publishing
- xv. Others

(b) SEPC has participated and organised activities for promoting legal services. This includes the following:—

- i. SEPC took a delegation which included Legal Services exporters to the China International Fair for Trade in Services in May/June 2019 and to the World Congress of Accountants held in Sydney, Australia in November 2018.
- ii. SEPC organized EU-GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) India Road Show at Mumbai, Ahmedabad and New Delhi in August & September 2018 which

focused on Data Protection and Privacy Protocols to educate regarding legal provisions of EU's GDPR Regulation.

(c) and (d) As per Centre for Trade and Investment Law, the Indian Advocates Act allows law graduates to register with the Bar Council of a State after an LLB degree. Holding an LLB degree is sufficient for an Indian lawyer to be considered as an 'Advocate' and practice law in India on clearing the All India Bar Examination. However, in other countries like US and UK, an Indian advocate (who happens to hold only an LLB degree) would have to clear certain additional requirements. For example, in order to practice law in the US, the legal practitioner is required to pass the Bar Examination of the particular State. In States like New York and California, the credits required to appear in the Bar Examination are 12 credits or more. To obtain these credits, an Indian advocate would need to obtain a US LLM degree. The UK requires lawyers from other countries (including India) to pass the QLTS (Qualified Lawyers Transfer Scheme). The high fee for QLTS is an additional burden which could deter Indian advocates from applying for QLTS and hence, remain unqualified to practice in the UK.

The above requirements make Indian legal fraternity not qualified to provide legal services in countries like the US and the UK, unless the additional requirements are fulfilled.

However, some jurisdictions like Singapore have created the concept of a Foreign Legal Consultant (FLCs) to bypass this hurdle. These jurisdictions permit FLCs to practice foreign and international law without enrolling in the local bar councils. For example, in Singapore, Indian advocates are free to practice foreign law in Singapore on registration with Legal Services Regulatory Authority.

In India, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its decision in March 2018 upheld the ban on foreign law firms from setting up an office, or practice Indian law, in the country. Foreign lawyers can give advice to Indian clients on a 'fly-in and fly-out' basis, casually and foreign lawyers can appear in international commercial arbitration proceedings in India.

**Continuous decline of share of agriculture sector to
GVA of the country**

848. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRARAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considers the continuous decline in the share of agriculture and allied sectors to Gross Value Added (GVA) of the country as expected outcome in a

country where more than 50 per cent population are engaged in these sectors for livelihood; and

(b) whether it is not an indicator to show that contribution of more than 50 per cent of people to the country's economy is decreasing and thus they were going into poverty continuously?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The country has witnessed relatively much faster rate of growth in sectors other than agriculture, resulting in a decline of the share of agriculture and allied sector in the economy. This is on account of structural changes due to a shift from a traditional agrarian economy to industry and service dominated one. This phenomenon is generally expected in the normal development process of developing economies including India.

(b) In order to have a comprehensive assessment of the situation of farmers in the country, the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducts 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' from time to time. The first such Survey was conducted in rural parts of the country during NSS 59th round (January 2003- December 2003). Thereafter, a repeat survey was conducted during NSS 70th round (January 2013- December 2013). As per the Survey results, the average monthly income per agricultural household from various sources is estimated to have increased from ₹ 2115 in 2003 to ₹ 6426 in 2013.

Moreover, as per the poverty estimates of the erstwhile Planning Commission, the rural population living Below Poverty Line (BPL), including both farm and non-farm rural population, has come down from 42.0 percent in 2004-05 to 25.7 percent in 2011-12.

Timely payment to sugarcane growing farmers

†849. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the outstanding amount of sugarcane growing farmers due on sugar mills during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that year after year, sugarcane growing farmers are not being paid on time because of which the outstanding amount has been increasing; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the steps taken by Government keeping in view the non-payment to sugarcane growing farmers by sugar mills on time and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) As per information received from respective States, the details of State-wise dues of sugarcane-growing farmers during the last three sugar seasons and current sugar season, as on 24.06.2019 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Payment of cane price to sugarcane growing farmers by the sugar mills is a continuous process. However, on account of surplus sugar production, during the previous sugar seasons the sugar prices remained depressed which adversely affected the liquidity of the sugar mills resulting in accumulation of cane price arrears of the farmers.

The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 stipulates payment of cane price within 14 days of supply, failing which interest at the rate of 15% per annum on amount due for the delayed period beyond 14 days is payable. The Powers to enforce the provisions of Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 with regard to payment of cane dues of farmers is mainly vested with the State Governments as they have necessary field formation for its implementation. Central Government from time to time issues advisory to the state Governments for ensuring clearance of cane price arrears of farmers and to take action against defaulting mills and also review the position through meetings and video conferences.

Further, with a view to improve the liquidity position of sugar mills enabling them to clear cane price arrears of farmers, the Government has taken following measures in past one year:-

- (i) In order to prevent cash loss and to facilitate sugar mills to clear cane dues of farmers in time, the Government has fixed a Minimum Selling Price (MSP) of sugar w.e.f. 07.06.2018 at ₹29/kg for sale at factory gate in domestic market, below which no sugar mill can sell sugar. MSP has further been increased to ₹ 31/kg. w.e.f. 14th February, 2019.
- (ii) Extending Assistance to sugar mills @ ₹ 5.50/quintal of cane crushed for sugar season 2017-18 to offset the cost of cane.
- (iii) Created buffer stock of 30 LMT for which Government is reimbursing carrying cost towards maintenance of buffer stock.
- (iv) Extending Assistance to sugar mills @ ₹ 13.88/quintal of cane crushed for sugar season 2018-19 to offset the cost of cane.

- (v) Extending Assistance to sugar mills for defraying expenditure towards internal transport, freight, handling and other charges to facilitate export of sugar from the country in sugar season 2018-19.
- (vi) Government has also notified new National Policy on Bio-Fuels, 2018 under which sugarcane juice has been allowed for production of ethanol. Further, the Government has fixed remunerative price of ethanol produced from C-Heavy molasses and B-Heavy molasses/sugarcane juice separately for supply under Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) programme during ethanol season 2018-19.
- (vii) Extending soft loans to sugar mills through banks for which Government would bear interest subvention @ 7% for one year to clear cane price arrears.

As a result of these measures, the cane dues of previous sugar season 2016-17 & 2017-18 have been reduced to only ₹ 452 crores & ₹ 303 crores respectively as on 24.06.2019.

Statement

Details of State-wise dues of sugarcane farmers in the current sugar season and last three sugar seasons (As on 24.06.2019)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16 & earlier years	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bihar	923	26	1	38	988
2.	Haryana	293	0	0	0	293
3.	Punjab	925	39	0	0	964
4.	Uttarakhand	542	108	0	25	675
5.	Uttar Pradesh	10134	49	22	121	10326
6.	Andhra Pradesh	289	7	0	1	297
7.	Telangana	155	0	0	0	155
8.	Gujarat	907	1	17	18	943
9.	Maharashtra	1338	62	2	177	1579
10.	Karnataka	1704	5	0	33	1742
11.	Tamil Nadu	362	0	394	1135	1891
12.	Puducherry	0	0	10	11	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Chhattisgarh	106	2	0	0	108
14.	Odisha	75	0	0	3	78
15.	Madhya Pradesh	83	4	6	2	95
16.	Goa	4	0	0	0	4
	All India	17840	303	452	1564	20159

**Action plan for timely payment to sugarcane
growing farmers**

†850. SHRI SURENDRASINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the condition of sugarcane growing farmers of Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country is miserable, as they are not being paid their dues on time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action plan of Government for timely payment to the sugarcane growing farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Does not arise. Payment of cane price to sugarcane growing farmers by the sugar mills is a continuous process. In sugar season 2017-18, cane dues payable in respect of Uttar Pradesh and on all India basis was ₹ 33013 crores and ₹ 82730 crores respectively. As a result of various measures enumerated in reply to part (c) of the question, the cane dues of farmers on all India basis for previous sugar season 2017-18 have been reduced to only ₹ 303 crores as on 24.06.2019. In respect of Uttar Pradesh the cane price dues have been reduced to only ₹ 49 crores for sugar season 2017-18.

(c) Due to surplus sugar production, during the previous sugar season and the current sugar season, the sugar prices remained depressed which adversely affected the liquidity of the sugar mills resulting in accumulation of cane price arrears of the farmers.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

With a view to improve the liquidity position of sugar mills enabling them to clear cane price arrears of farmers, the Government has taken following measures in sugar seasons 2017-18 and 2018-19.

- (i) In order to prevent cash loss and to facilitate sugar mills to clear cane dues of farmers in time, the Government has fixed a Minimum Selling Price (MSP) of sugar w.e.f. 07.06.2018 at ₹29/kg for sale at factory gate in domestic market, below which no sugar mill can sell sugar. MSP has further been increased to ₹ 31/Kg. w.e.f. 14th February, 2019.
- (ii) Extending Assistance to sugar mills @₹5.50/quintal of cane crushed for sugar season 2017-18 to offset the cost of cane.
- (iii) Created buffer stock of 30 LMT for which Government is reimbursing carrying cost towards maintenance of buffer stock.
- (iv) Extending Assistance to sugar mills @₹ 13.88/quintal of cane crushed for sugar season 2018-19 to offset the cost of cane.
- (v) Extending Assistance to sugar mills for defraying expenditure towards internal transport, freight, handling and other charges to facilitate export of sugar from the country in sugar season 2018-19.
- (vi) Government has also notified new National Policy on Bio-Fuels, 2018 under which sugarcane juice has been allowed for production of ethanol. Further, the Government has fixed remunerative price of ethanol produced from C-Heavy molasses and B-Heavy molasses/sugarcane juice separately for supply under Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) programme during ethanol season 2018-19.
- (vii) Extending soft loans to sugar mills through banks for which Government would bear interest subvention @ 7% for one year to clear cane price arrears.

Distribution of ration

851. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of ration card holders in the country in last five years, year-wise;
- (b) the quantum and types of grains provided to consumers per persons under Public Distribution system; and

(c) whether rations are available round the year for the consumers in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) Details of TOTAL number of ration cards in the country during the last five years are as under:—

Year	Total Number of Ration Cards
2014-15	22.09 crore
2015-16	23.61 crore
2016-17	23.20 crore
2017-18	23.26 crore
2018-19	23.24 crore

(b) and (c) The National Food Security Act, 2013, (NFSA) provides for coverage of up to 75% of the rural population and up to 50% of the urban population for receiving foodgrains (*i.e.* rice, wheat and coarse grains) at highly subsidized rates of ₹3/2/1 per kg respectively. All the States/UTs have adopted NFSA under which eligible beneficiaries comprises of Priority Households (PHH) are entitled to receive the foodgrains of 5 kg. per persons per month and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families are entitled to receive the foodgrains of 35 kg. per family per month throughout the year.

Action on complaints regarding TPDS

†852. DR. KIRODILAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the complaints regarding Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) have been steadily increasing;

(b) if so, the response of Government in this regard; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the culprits on the basis of complaints received and if so, the details thereof during last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) There have been complaints about irregularities in the functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) including leakage/diversion of foodgrains, foodgrains not

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

reaching the intended beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to ineligible persons, etc. in some States/regions in the country. TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments wherein the operational responsibilities for implementation of TPDS within the State/UT rest with the State/UT Governments concerned. Therefore, as and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, they are sent to State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action. State/UT-wise number of such complaints received during the last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

An offence committed in violation of the provisions of TPDS (C) Order, 2015 is liable for penal action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Thus, the Order empowers State/UT Governments to take punitive action in case of contravention of relevant provisions of these Orders.

Statement

Complaints on TPDS received in the department from individuals, organisation and through media reports etc. from 2016 to 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016	2017	2018
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	10	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	. -	-	1
3.	Assam	32	17	7
4.	Bihar	81	169	135
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	9	9
6.	Delhi	91	98	76
7.	Goa	1	2	-
8.	Gujarat	12	9	8
9.	Haryana	34	47	35
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5	6	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	4	5
12.	Jharkhand	29	35	33

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Karnataka	22	28	15
14.	Kerala	22	13	11
15.	Madhya Pradesh	24	21	24
16.	Maharashtra	62	77	34
17.	Manipur	4	2	2
18.	Meghalaya	9	-	-
19.	Mizoram	-	2	-
20.	Nagaland	2	2	-
21.	Odisha	43	22	16
22.	Punjab	7	5	22
23.	Rajasthan	59	82	38
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	33	31	27
26.	Telangana	1	4	3
27.	Tripura	1	1	-
28.	Uttarakhand	21	22	15
29.	Uttar Pradesh	461	445	369
30.	West Bengal	29	49	43
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	-	1
32.	Chandigarh	2	-	2
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	-	-
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	1
36.	Puducherry	-	1	2
TOTAL		1106	1213	941

Availability of PDS ration to migrant labourers

853. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the inter-State migrant labourers are entitled to avail ration through Public Distribution System in the cities where they migrate;
- (b) whether Government has any policy, norms, regulations or instruction to ensure ration availability to internal migrant labourers in the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) A new Central Sector Scheme on “Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)” has been approved by this Department mainly for the implementation National Portability for the beneficiaries to lift the foodgrains from any FPS in the country. Further, 10 States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Telangana and Tripura have enabled intra-State level portability for their ration card holders to lift the entitled foodgrains from any FPS within the State. Two more States of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have implemented intra-State portability in few FPS areas only.

MSP claims of the Government of Karnataka

854. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than ₹950 crore of settlement and MSP claims of the Government of Karnataka are pending with the Ministry since 2006-07 onwards;
- (b) if so, the details of settlement and MSP claims since 2006-07, year-wise and product-wise; and
- (c) by when the Ministry is going to settle the claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) In case of States including Karnataka which have adopted Decentralized Procurement Scheme (DCP), food subsidy is released to States by Government of India for quantity of food grains procured and distributed under NFSA and Other Welfare Schemes. They are paid provisional as well as advance subsidy on quarterly basis depending upon the States' claims. After the release of advance/provisional subsidy based on respective provisional cost sheets, the State Govt. has to submit audited accounts based on which this Department

issues the final cost sheet. The State Government has to make final claims which will be adjusted /recovered from the provisional subsidy already released. Release of food subsidy is a continuous process as per the extant principles and availability of fund after due examination of the admissibility of the claims of the State Government.

The State Government of Karnataka has been released a Subsidy of ₹ 166.95 crore in the financial year 2017-18 and ₹ 417.53 crore in 2018-19. The list of final and provisional subsidy claims under examination in the Department is given in Statement.

Statement

Status of Karnataka Subsidy

MSPO	Commodity	Remarks
1	2	3
2006-07	Custom milled Rice	The admissible final subsidy works out ₹35.77 lakh after deducting the recovery of ₹9.15Lakh under MSPO 2005-06. Letter dated 23.05.2019 sent to State Govt to clarify the discrepancies found in OT-59 report of PFMS and reply is awaited.
2008-09	Custom milled Rice	State Govt has distributed the CMR of MSPO 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2011-12 in FY 2011-12. State Government was informed <i>vide</i> letter dated 26.03.2019 that final subsidy cases are finalized as whole and no part settlement can be made and as incidentals cases are still not finalized in respect of 2009-10 & 2011-12 it is not feasible to process the subsidy case for FY 2011-12. Information/documents are awaited from State Government.
2012-13	Custom milled Rice	State Govt. has submitted the provisional claim for the 1st Quarter in October 2013 and that time subsidy claims for the 2nd Quarter was also eligible, the State Government was

1	2	3
		therefore requested to submit the claim for April 2013 to September 2013 <i>vide</i> letter dated 30.10.2013 and no response from State Government is received yet.
2013-14	Maize	Proposal to release provisional subsidy for the differential amount between the Economic cost and tender sales realization is under examination in the Department.
2014-15	<u>Ragi</u> White Jowar	Proposal to release provisional subsidy for the MSP payment is under Examination in the Department
2015-16	<u>Ragi</u> White Jowar	Admissible provisional subsidy amounting ₹260.68 crore for Ragi and ₹ 11.44 crore for white Jowar was released on 26.12.2018. Further ₹60.00 crore was released for additional quantity of Ragi <i>vide</i> sanction dated 14.03.2019. State Government has submitted the letter requesting to release the remaining funds pertains to additional quantity of Ragi. It was informed to State Government <i>vide</i> letter dated 11.06.2019 to submit the supplementary bill for the additional quantity of Ragi. Supplementary Bill is yet to be received from the State Government.

Leakages and diversion of subsidised foodgrains

855. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been large scale leakages and diversions of subsidised foodgrains meant for Public Distribution System (PDS), if so, the details of the diversion of subsidised foodgrains, State-wise; and

(b) whether creation of the e-portal helped to track these issues more effectively and increase transparency in the system, 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) With a view to address challenges such as leakage and diversion of foodgrains, inclusion/exclusion errors, fake and bogus ration cards, Government is implementing a scheme on “End-to-End Computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) Operations” . The scheme comprises digitization of ration cards/beneficiary and other databases, online allocation, computerization of supply-chain management, setting up of transparency portal and grievance redressal mechanisms. Besides, Central Govt, has also asked States/UTs to install electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) device in all Fair Price Shops (FPSs) for authentication of beneficiaries and electronic capturing of transactions. So far about 77% of TOTAL 5.34 Lakh FPSs have been automated across the country. As a result of use of technology in PDS operations, the State/UT Governments are able to delete/cancel a Total of 2.98 Crore ration cards during 2013-2018.

Besides for proper monitoring and maintaining transparency in PDS operations in all States/UTs, this Department has developed a national portals *i.e.* annavitrans.nic.in for monitoring of foodgrains distribution, and nfsa.gov.in for monitoring of other PDS operations.

Delivery of ration at door-step

856. SHRIDEREK O’ BRIEN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed a new initiative of door-step delivery of ration to elderly people and other beneficiaries, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether all States and UTs have accepted this proposal, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry maintains a central registry of elderly beneficiaries of food rations in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Department while in view of the fact that some of the beneficiaries may be experiencing

difficulty in getting their entitled foodgrains because of their inability to visit the Fair Price Shop (FPS) themselves for reasons such as old age (above 65 years), physical disability, etc. has issued instructions to all States/UTs for special dispensation of foodgrains. Further, in this regard no objection has been received from any State/UT by the Department.

(c) and (d) Public Distribution System (PDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/UT Governments. Central Govt, is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the FC1. The operational responsibilities for identification of eligible beneficiaries/families, issuance of ration cards to them and maintenance of all records relating to beneficiaries and distribution of foodgrains, etc. rest with the concerned State/UT Government.

**Pending payment of procurement price to
farmers of Telangana**

857. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central and State Governments have dues of more than ₹2,500 crore to farmers in Telangana towards procurement price for foodgrains procured during last Rabi season;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of foodgrains procured and payment made to farmers in Telangana State during last Rabi season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) As informed by the State Government, there is no dues to farmers in Telangana towards procurement price for foodgrains procured during last Rabi season.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As reported by the State Government, the details of paddy procured and payment made to farmers in the Telangana State during last Rabi season *i.e.*, Rabi 2017-18 is as follows:—

• Paddy Purchased	:	35.81 LMTs
• Funds released to farmers	:	5689.77 Crores.

Grievances against misleading advertisements

858. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has put in place any mechanism for addressing grievances against misleading advertisements;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details regarding such complaints received during the last one year and status of their disposal;
- (d) whether Government has identified any focus areas under the mechanism for addressing grievances against misleading advertisements; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) The Government has launched an online portal called “Grievance Against Misleading Advertisements” (GAMA) where complaints relating to misleading advertisements can be lodged.

(c) During the period between 01.04.2018 and 31.03.2019, a total 3884 complaints have been received on GAMA portal. Out of these, 2235 have been resolved and 1040 were rejected being incomplete or not pertaining to misleading advertisement.

(d) and (e) The focus is on seven sectors viz. food, agriculture, health, education, real estate, transport and financial services.

Availability of wheat and rice to the poor under food security scheme

†859. SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that wheat at the rate of ₹2 per kg. and rice at the rate of ₹3 per kg. provided by Government to poor under Food Security Scheme, are not easily available to the poor; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government would take stern action against those who are hindering the smooth implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) No, Sir. The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is being implemented in all the States/UTs and about 80 crore persons are presently covered to get highly subsidized foodgrains at the rate of ₹ 3/2/1 per kg for rice/ wheat/ coarse grains.

(b) There have been complaints about irregularities in the functioning of the Public Distribution System (PDS) including leakage/diversion of foodgrains, foodgrains not reaching the intended beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to ineligible persons, etc. in some States/regions in the country. PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments wherein the operational responsibilities for implementation of PDS within the State/UT rest with the State/UT Governments concerned. Therefore, as and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, they are sent to State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action. State/UT-wise number of such complaints received during the last year and the current year is given in Statement.

Statement

Complaints on TPDS received in the department from individuals, organisations & through media reports etc. from 2018 to 2019 (upto 24.06.2019)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2018	2019
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-
3.	Assam	7	4
4.	Bihar	135	51
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	2
6.	Delhi	76	31
7.	Goa	-	-
8.	Gujarat	8	4

1	2	3	4
9.	Haryana	35	13
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	1
12.	Jharkhand	33	5
13.	Karnataka	15	7
14.	Kerala	11	6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	24	14
16.	Maharashtra	34	16
17.	Manipur	2	-
18.	Meghalaya	-	1
19.	Mizoram	-	-
20.	Nagaland	-	-
21.	Odisha	16	7
22.	Punjab	22	9
23.	Rajasthan	38	17
24.	Sikkim	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	27	7
26.	Telangana	3	1
27.	Tripura	-	-
28.	Uttarakhand	15	3
29.	Uttar Pradesh	369	181
30.	West Bengal	43	4
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-
32.	Chandigarh	2	-
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	1	-
36.	Puducherry	2	1
TOTAL		941	389

Consumer price of items provided through PDS

†860. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state the details of consumer prices and quantity of each item being provided to each person through Public Distribution System (PDS) in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): Rice, wheat and coarse grains are distributed under the Public Distribution System at highly subsidized prices of ₹3/2/1 per kg for rice/ wheat/ coarse grains respectively. While Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households that constitute the poorest of the poor are entitled to receive 35 kg of foodgrains per family per month, priority households are entitled to 5 kg per person per month. In addition to these foodgrains, each AAY household is also entitled to receive 1 kg of sugar per month at subsidized rate for which government is re-imbursing sugar subsidy to the participating States @ ₹1 8.50 per kg.

Fall in sugar output

861. 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 sugar output may fall up to 40 per cent in the country, especially in the drought-hit States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Central Government has made any assessment of the impact of drastic fall in sugar output; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Presently estimates of sugar for the ensuing sugar season 2019-20 are not available. However, as per preliminary informations received from sugar producing states, the Government of Maharashtra & Karnataka has indicated that the sugar production in their states may remain lower than the current sugar season due to drought.

(c) and (d) Taking into account the surplus sugar stocks at the end of current sugar season, there shall be sufficient availability of sugar to meet domestic requirement during sugar season 2019-20.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Black marketing of goods and commodities

862. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that a large-scale black market exists practically on all goods and commodities;
- (b) whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of the fact that preventing black marketing is important to create a congenial business atmosphere in the country; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken to prevent/ defeat black marketing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) In the recent past no specific incident of large scale black marketing of essential commodities has come to the knowledge of the Government. The Essential Commodities Act (EC Act), 1955 and the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, (PBMMSEC Act), 1980 provide the legislative and administrative foundation to control hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities. Powers to control hoarding, blackmarketing etc. under these Acts have been delegated to States/ UTs. State/UT Governments are advised/sensitised from time to time to take appropriate action against hoarding & blackmarketing and enforce the two Acts, effectively.

Setting up of cold chain and processing facilities

863. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that thirty percent of vegetables perished in the process of transportation from the farms to the primary and secondary markets;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard;
- (c) whether Government proposes to set up cold chains and processing facilities and to promote ripening chambers to reduce the wastage of vegetables in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government has formulated any scheme to make information about production, market rates and weather conditions available to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) As per the Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering & Technology (CIPHET)'s 2015 Report on "Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post-harvest losses of major crops and commodities in India," the overall percentage loss for vegetables is as under:

Sl. No.	Vegetable	Overall loss (%)
1.	Cabbage	9.37
2.	Cauliflower	9.56
3.	Green Pea	7.45
4.	Mushroom	9.51
5.	Onion	8.20
6.	Potato	7.32
7.	Tomato	12.44

The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented by this Ministry to create robust modern infrastructure along the entire food processing value/supply chain from farm gate to consumer by value addition and preventing the post-harvest wastage.

(c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure as one of the component of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana with the objective of arresting post-harvest losses of horticulture & 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 the Scheme, as on 31.05.2019, 296 cold chain projects have been approved. Out of

296, 148 cold chain projects pertain to Fruit & Vegetable Sector. The capacity created by 148 cold chain projects is as under:—

Cold storage/ CA/MA/ Deep Freezer	:	6.768 Lakh MT
Ripening Chambers	:	5175 MT/day
IQF	:	213.80 MT/hour
Reefer Vehicles	:	618 Nos.

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for development of Horticulture in the country under which financial assistance is in the form of credit linked back ended subsidy for setting up of Post-Harvest Management (PHM) infrastructure including establishment of cold storages, staging cold room, pack house, pre-cooling units, controlled atmosphere (CA) storage, reefer vans, integrated pack house and setting up of ripening chambers for horticultural produce at the rate of 35% of eligible project cost in general areas and at the rate of 50% in case of hilly and scheduled areas per beneficiary is available. The component is demand/ entrepreneur-driven from among entrepreneurs, private companies, cooperatives, farmer groups etc. through commercial ventures for which Government assistance is available through respective State Horticulture Missions.

National Horticulture Board (NHB) under Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare is implementing the Scheme for Development of Commercial Horticulture through production and Post-Harvest Management of Horticulture crops. Under the Scheme component - Integrated Post Harvest Management Projects which covers pack house, ripening chamber, Reefer van, Retail Outlets, pre-cooling units, primary processing units, etc., financial assistance of ₹ 145 lakh per project (the add-on components of pre-cooling, pack house, grading, packing, cold room can be taken up as individual components) is provided as credit linked back ended subsidy @35% of cost limited to ₹ 50.75 lakh per project in general areas and @ 50% of project cost limited to ₹ 72.50 lakh per project in North East, Hilly and scheduled areas, ensuring backward and forward linkage.

Further, NHB is providing credit linked back-ended subsidy @ 35% of the capital cost of the project in general areas and 50% in case of North East, Hilly States & Scheduled areas for cold storage capacity above 5000 MT and up to 10000 MT for construction/ expansion/ modernization of cold storage and Controlled Atmosphere (CA) store, under the Scheme for Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/ Expansion / Modernization

of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Products. In case of North East Region, the capacity above 1000 MT are also eligible for subsidy. The projects, which are set up in conformity with technical standards for energy efficiency and environmental safety energy and multi chambers, only are considered under the Scheme.

(d) National Horticulture Board is implementing a Scheme “Market Information Service for Horticulture Crops” to generate information on wholesale prices, arrivals and trends in various markets of the country for important fruits, vegetables and flowers, etc.

Challenges in food processing sector

864. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the food processing sector of the country is facing extreme challenge in terms of poor supply chain linkages, lack of skilled manpower and low adherence to quality standards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, in order to further strengthen and meet the challenges in Food Processing Sector in the country, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) with an allocation of ₹ 6,000 crore for period 2016-20 co-terminus with the 14th Finance Commission cycle. The PMKSY has seven component schemes *i.e.* (i) Mega Food Parks; (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; (iii) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure; (iv) Human Recourses and Institutions; (v) Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters; (vi) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages; and (vii) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities.

Further, the MoFPI has launched a new Central Sector Scheme “Operation Greens” for integrated development of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) crops value chain, with an outlay of ₹ 500 crore to, *inter alia*, promote Farmers Producers Organization (FPO), agri-logistics, processing facilities and professional management of FPOs on 5/11/2018. The scheme is implemented in top nine, TOP crops producing states on pilot basis.

Under all these schemes financial assistance as capital subsidy in the form of grants-in-aid is provided to the eligible applicants against the Expression of Interest (Eoi) issued by the MoFPI from time to time to set up food processing industry/projects/units. Individuals,

farmers, Farmer Producer Organization (FPOs), entrepreneurs, cooperatives, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Companies and central/State PSUs etc. are eligible for financial assistance. The rate of subsidy ranges from 35% to 75% of the eligible project cost subject to the specified limit depending on the scheme and location of the project.

Opportunities in agro-processing sector

865. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that huge opportunities in the agro-processing sector are not exploited properly and the rate of investment, both private and public, is very low;
- (b) if so, the remedial measures that are proposed to be taken to improve this sector; and
- (c) whether Government is considering a proposal to remove the Essential Commodities Act and Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) which are considered to be a hurdle in developing the agro-processing sector, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) To exploit the huge untapped potential and opportunities in the food processing sector by leveraging private investment in the creation of supportive infrastructure and logistics requirement along the entire value/supply chain of the food processing the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) with the following scheme components to invest ₹6000 crore during the entire Fourteenth Finance Commission period:

1. Mega Food Parks;
2. Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure;
3. Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities;
4. Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters;
5. Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages;
6. Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure; and
7. Human Resources and Institutions

The Ministry is also implementing the scheme “Operation Greens” as a vertical of

PMKSY since November, 2018 to invest ₹500 crore for integrated development of value chain of tomato, onion and potato (TOP) crops.

The other steps/measures taken to boost the growth of food processing sector in the country are: 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 & agro-based processing units and cold chain as agricultural activity for Priority Sector Lending (PSL); lower Goods & Services Tax (GST) rates for majority of food products, 100% exemption of income tax on profit for new food processing units (up to first five years), 100 percent income tax exemption from profit derived by FPOs having annual turnover of ₹100 crore for activities such as post-harvest value addition to agriculture, concessional import duty for plant and machinery under project imports benefit scheme, import duty exemption on import of raw material under advance authorization scheme etc.

(c) The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) has not considered removal of Essential Commodities Act, so far. The Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DAC & FW) has no proposal to remove the Agricultural Produce Market Committee. However, in order to provide better marketing facilities to the farmers, the Government has released a new model “The Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017” in April 2017 for its adoption by States/ UTs. The provisions therein provide for better Marketing channels such as setting up of private markets, direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, special commodity markets, to facilitate farmers in marketing their produce at competitive & remunerative prices. This will help in strengthening Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee in making them efficient.

Setting up of cold storage and dehydration plants

†866. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of green vegetables which get rotten due to lack of sufficient facilities of scientific cold storage, dehydration or processing at present in the country;

(b) the quantum of the green vegetables that perished due to lack of processing in last three years and the estimated loss from it;

(c) whether there is any scheme to set up cold storage and dehydration plant at block level, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government assistance would be given to entrepreneurs willing to set up such plants, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) As per the Central Institute of Post - Harvest Engineering & Technology (CIPHET)'s 2015 Report on "Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post-harvest losses of major crops and commodities in India," the overall percentage loss for vegetables is as under:

Sl. No.	Vegetable	Overall loss (%)
1.	Cabbage	9.37
2.	Cauliflower	9.56
3.	Green Pea	7.45
4.	Mushroom	9.51
5.	Onion	8.20
6.	Potato	7.32
7.	Tomato	12.44

(c) and (d) Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure as one of the components 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 the Scheme, as on 31.05.2019, 296 cold chain projects have been approved. Out of 296, 148 cold chain projects pertain to Fruit & Vegetable Sector. The capacity created by 148 cold chain projects is as under:

Cold storage/ CA/MA/ Deep Freezer	:	6.768 Lakh MT
Ripening Chambers	:	5175 MT/day
IQF	:	213.80 MT
Hour Reefer Vehicles	:	618 Nos.

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for development of Horticulture in the country under which financial assistance is in the form of credit linked back ended subsidy for setting up of Post-Harvest Management (PHM) infrastructure including establishment of cold storages, staging cold room, pack house, pre-cooling units, controlled atmosphere (CA) storage, reefer vans, integrated pack house and setting up of ripening chambers for horticultural produce at the rate of 35% of eligible project cost in general areas and at the rate of 50% in case of hilly and scheduled areas per beneficiary is available. The component is demand/ entrepreneur-driven from among entrepreneurs, private companies, cooperatives, farmer groups etc. through commercial ventures for which Government assistance is available through respective State Horticulture Missions.

National Horticulture Board (NHB), Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare is implementing the Scheme for Development of Commercial Horticulture through production and Post-Harvest Management of Horticulture crops. Under the Scheme, credit linked back ended subsidy @ 35% of cost limited to ₹ 8.75 lakh per project in general areas and @ 50% of project cost limited to ₹ 12.50 lakh per project in North East, Hilly and scheduled areas, ensuring backward and forward linkage. The dehydration processing units are also covered under the Scheme. The promoter from any part of the country can avail the benefit under the Scheme.

Further, NHB is providing credit linked back-ended subsidy @ 35% of the capital cost of the project in general areas and 50% in case of North East, Hilly States & Scheduled areas for cold storage capacity above 5000 MT and up to 10000 MT for construction/ expansion/ modernization of cold storage and Controlled Atmosphere (CA) store, under the Scheme for Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/ Expansion / Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Products. In case of North East Region, the capacity above 1000 MT are also eligible for subsidy. The projects, which are set up in conformity with technical standards for energy efficiency and environmental safety energy and multi chambers, only are considered under the Scheme.

Implementation of PMKSY

867. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps that have been taken for creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet since the launch of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY);
- (b) the number of new jobs that have been created through the projects taken up under this scheme since its launch; and
- (c) how the steps taken have helped in increasing farmer's income in North-East and ITDP notified areas under the Sampada Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing the Central Sector Umbrella Scheme- PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA (PMKSY) consists of (i) Mega Food Parks, (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, (iii) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters, (iv) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages (v) Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities, (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions for, *inter alia*, creation of modern infrastructure and efficient supply chain management from the farm gate to consumer. The Ministry is also implementing the scheme "Operation Greens" as a vertical of PMKSY since November, 2018 for integrated development of value/supply chain of tomato, onion and potato (TOP) crops in selected States on pilot basis. A total 363 number of projects for creation of infrastructure and supply chain management have been approved in different parts of the country after implementation of all components of PMKSY.

The PMKSY is expected to leverage investment of ₹ 31,400 crore, handle of 334 lakh MT agro-produce valuing ₹ 1,04,125 crore, benefit 20 lakh farmers and generate 5,30,500 direct/ indirect employment in the country by the year 2019-20. No assessment has since been made on the impact of PMKSY.

Setting up of projects in tamil nadu under PMKSY

868. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State of Tamil Nadu to set up projects under all components of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY);

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has felt any need to rationalize the scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) The details of projects approved on the basis of the proposals received from the State of Tamil Nadu under various component schemes of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries recently reviewed the implementation of its various schemes, identified the critical gaps hindering promotion of the food processing sector and formulated PMKSY by adding the three new schemes of (i) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters, (ii) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages and (iii) Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities to the existing four schemes of (i) Mega Food Parks; (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; (iii) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure; and (iv) Human Resources and Institutions. The components of ‘ Skill Development’ and industry need based ‘ Research & Development’ were also added to the existing scheme of ‘ Human Resources and Institutions’ under the PMKSY. The Ministry is also implementing the scheme “Operation Greens” as a vertical of PMKSY since November, 2018 for integrated development of value/supply chain of tomato, onion and potato (TOP) crops in the selected States on pilot basis.

Statement

*Number of proposals approved in Tamil Nadu state under
the scheme of PMKSY*

(₹ in crore)

Name of Scheme	Number of Project approved	Amount of Grant Approved (₹ in crore)	Grant Released
1	2	3	4
Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure	11	552.09	38.01

1	2	3	4
Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities (Unit Scheme)	17	63.17	18.44
Creation of Backward & Forward Linkages	8	21.16	0.0
Food Testing Laboratories (Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure)	13	29.39	22.48
R&D (Human Resources & Institutions)	8	3.62	2.63
TOTAL	57	669.43	81.56

Note: The Scheme of 'Operation Greens' is not implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Status of e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project

869. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages that have been benefited from the use of information technology as provided under the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project;

(b) in what manner the steps taken under e-Panchayat Mission helped in improving governance of local self-government; and

(c) the measures that, have been taken for capacity building of Panchayat representatives and officials under e-Panchayat Mission and the number of representatives and officials that have been trained in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) 'Panchayat' being a State subject, providing Information Technology infrastructure, including computers is the responsibility of the respective State Government / Union Territory (UT) administration. However, in order to further strengthen the governance of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) is providing funds to States/ UTs under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) and under the Fourteenth Finance (FFC) grants. Out of a total of nearly 2.53 lakh Gram Panchayats (GP),

an estimated 1.72 lakh GPs have computers and 1.20 lakh GPs have broadband connectivity at present. An e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) suite of Core Common Applications has been developed by MoPR for the Panchayats. Together these applications constitute the Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES). The PES applications cover planning, budgeting, implementation, accounting, monitoring, social audit and delivery of citizen services like issue of certificates, licenses etc. The list of the PES applications is given in Statement (*See below*). The level of adoption of these applications varies across States/ Union Territories (UT). The adoption has lead to greater transparency, progress monitoring and better delivery of services to the people living in Gram Panchayats.

(c) A cascading mode of training is functioning under e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) for building the capacity of Panchayat representatives and officials. On-demand training is provided to State-level Master Trainers by the MoPR through National Informatics Centre (NIC). These Master Trainers further impart training to the district, block and panchayat level functionaries on the operation of PES applications. Furthermore, during 2018-19, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has also built capacity of State Institutes of Rural Development through RGSA and training is also imparted through the RGSA by the States/ UTs. The details of training to elected representatives and PRI functionaries is as follows:

No. of Persons trained			No. of Persons approved for Trainings	
FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
14,57,656	34,37,500	53,70,068	56,86,343	75,17,813

Statement

List of Panchayat Enterprise Suite Applications

Sl. No.	Application	Description
1	2	3
1.	PRIASoft	It is a web based Application that captures receipt & expenditure details through voucher entries and automatically generates cash book, registers, utilization certificates etc. It has been designed in such a way that the only requirement from the Panchayats is to make entry of the four vouchers

1	2	3
		(Receipt/Payment/Contra/Journal) that would automatically generate all associated Statements and Reports. PRIASoft follows double entry, cash basis of accounting and is based on the four-tier Simplified Model Accounting Format recommended by CAG. All the Central Government and State Government schemes are available within PRIASoft which are mapped with the account heads.
2.	PlanPlus	PlanPlus facilitates in strengthening participative decentralized planning and enables preparation of district as well as sectoral plans. It also allows the citizens/plan units to submit their development needs to appropriate planning unit. This Application has been modified for incorporating various components of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP).
3.	National Panchayat Portal (NPP)	Dynamic Web site for each Panchayat (<i>i.e.</i> ZPs, BPs & GPs) to share information in public domain. NPP facilitates seamless access to the information and services provided by the local bodies. NPP creates dynamic websites for State Panchayati Raj Departments and each Panchayat can configure their website to be accessed using a URL of their choice.
4.	Local Government Directory (LGD)	Captures all details of local governments and assigns unique code. Also maps Panchayats with Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies. It enables interoperability across all e-governance applications.
5.	ActionSoft	It aims at monitoring and keeping record of the progress of the works being undertaken as part of the finally approved plans (Action Plan) of various ULB, RLB and Line departments as available in PlanPlus. It facilitates proper recording of the Financial and Physical progress of the works. It acts as a tool to support the monitoring of the status and the expenditure incurred in works undertaken under various central and state schemes by various Governments.

1	2	3
6.	National Asset Directory (NAD)	Captures details of assets created/maintained; helps avoid duplication of works and provides for maintenance. NAD comprises of a repository of movable and immovable assets (<i>i.e.</i> both public and private <i>viz</i> major schools, banks and hospital) present within the geographical boundaries of the Panchayats. It also generates unique asset ID for identification of assets created/maintained/controlled by the Panchayats.
7.	Area Profiler	Captures geographic, demographic, infrastructural, socio-economic and natural resources profile of a village/panchayat. Universal database for planning of all sectoral programmes and provides details of Elected Representatives and Panchayat Functionaries, Election details etc. Area Profiler is a centralized database also providing various details of the Panchayats such as neighbouring local bodies, tourist places and lodging facilities etc.
8.	ServicePlus	A dynamic metadata-based service delivery portal to help in providing electronic delivery of all services in all States. The functionality of the erstwhile Grievance Redressal Application has also been subsumed into this Application. ServicePlus offers benefits to both Government and citizens:
Benefits to Government		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enables configuring of all rules associated with service delivery and thus ensures delivery of services as per defined rules. - Provides quick, efficient and transparent delivery of both informational and transactional services to citizens and efficient monitoring of application processing. - Defines work flow for each service and kiosk policy in terms of role. 		

1	2	3
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Streamlines workflows, reduces workload of Government departments and improves efficiency in service delivery.
		Benefits to Citizens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides an integrated single, unified portal to the citizens (single-window) - Enables citizens to query on their entitlement to various services provided across the country on a single window. - Provides services which are fully aligned with the actual service delivery processes/rules and thus ensures correctness/validity of certificate. - Workflow for issue of certificate can be configured dynamically based on the applicant's requirement. - Captures all relevant documents from citizens only once and thus provides convenience to the citizen.
9.	Social Audit	<p>Social Audit application aims to understand, measure and verify work under different schemes done by the Panchayat and further to improve social performance of respective Panchayats. Social Audit process involves Auditing of various schemes by Social Auditor and Social Audit Facilitator and submission of audit report. The Application facilitates Social Audit process by providing requested information to social auditor, captures audit report and action taken by Panchayat/Local body.</p>
10.	Trainings Management	<p>Portal to address training needs of stakeholders including citizens, their feedback, training materials etc. It is a single platform for Government officials and elected representatives in a State to log in their training needs and training organizations including</p>

1	2	3
		Government to address and manage these requirements. The Application also maintains a database of participants (<i>viz.</i> Elected Representatives/Department officials). There is a provision for capturing feedback from the participants thereby using them in further analysis.
11.	Geographic Information System (GIS)	A spatial layer to view all data generated by all Applications on a GIS map.

Financial reporting system for local Governments

870. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has put in place a credible financial reporting system for local Governments;
- (b) if so, the details of reporting in the last five years, State-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. 'Panchayat' is a State subject and it is the primary responsibility of the States to provide for systems for administering Panchayats. However, the Government is implementing PRIASoft, a web based accounting application for better financial reporting and management, under e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). It aims to keep track of all the in-flow (Receipts) and out-flow (Expenditure).

The State-wise details of the reporting in the last five years are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise reporting in PRIASoft: No. of GPs with closed Year Books

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12,916	12,918	12,918	12,916	5,204
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	2,199	2,199	2,197	2,197	2,182
4.	Bihar*	60	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	10,789	10,854	10,951	9,711
6.	Goa*	9,715	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat**	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	6,062	6,169	6,201	6,196	2,506
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3,180	3,175	3,221	3,226	2,470
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	4,423	4,412	4,391	4,387	3,827
12.	Karnataka**	-	-	-	-	1,588
13.	Kerala **	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh**	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	27,865	27,816	27,811	27,797	25,971
16.	Manipur	38	157	157	157	-
17.	Odisha	6,212	6,204	6,214	6,697	2,262
18.	Punjab	7,898	8,537	8,681	12,420	2,327
19.	Rajasthan	9,228	9,727	9,712	9,634	3,524
20.	Sikkim	175	176	176	177	167
21.	Tamil Nadu	12,355	12,356	12,356	12,450	11,811
22.	Telangana	8,683	8,675	8,668	8,513	7,995
23.	Tripura	590	590	591	591	591
24.	Uttar Pradesh	51,884	59,149	58,994	58,781	35,032
25.	Uttarakhand	7,785	7,941	7,950	7,947	2,706
26.	West Bengal**	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		1,71,268	1,80,990	1,81,092	1,85,037	1,19,874

*States have not used PRIASoft.

- Bihar: Although were using initially, they discontinued.

** State using own Application.

Total no. of GPs with voucher entries (2018-19):

Many of the GPs are currently in process of closing accounts for FY 2018-19.

Modernisation of railway platforms

871. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of projects for modernisation of railway platforms which are in the pipeline in various railway stations of the country;
- (b) whether Government has any proposal to modernise more number of platforms to facilitate the passengers with basic amenities and requirements;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Works for improvement of passenger amenities including modernisation of platforms are undertaken depending upon need, volume of passenger traffic and *inter-se* priority, subject to availability of funds.

Upgradation of Railway platforms is a continuous and on-going process wherein various passenger amenities are provided which, *inter-alia*, include increasing the height of platform, retiring room, waiting room, separate waiting room for ladies, signages, Pay and Use toilets, Foot Over Bridge, ramps at entry to station, computer based Public Address System, lifts and escalators etc. as per the respective category of the station.

In order to facilitate easy movement of elderly, sick and differently abled passengers and for smooth access to platforms of major railway stations and for ease of movement, escalators/lifts are being provided. So far, 669 escalators at 240 stations and 493 lifts at 214 stations have been provided till May, 2019.

Manufacturing of Vande Bharat Express train-sets

872. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that manufacturing of Vande Bharat Express train-sets at the Integral Coach Factory, Chennai has come to a halt, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the internal vigilance department of the Ministry is inquiring into the purchase of electric equipment for Vande Bharat Express, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. After success of the prototype Train-18 which is running as Vande Bharat Express, ICF intends to manufacture more train-sets and is taking action for procurement of material.

(b) Vigilance Department undertakes routine preventive checks of various files including those pertaining to various contracts. In this regard, these files are also being scrutinized.

Promotion of rail tourism

873. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to promote rail tourism;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has identified any sector for promotion of rail tourism;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether any sector in Rajasthan has been identified for promotion of rail tourism; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Indian Railways, in addition to regular passenger trains across its network with many of them also catering to tourist destinations, in association with the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) and selected State Tourism Development Corporations, operates special tourist trains like Luxury Tourist Trains, Buddhist special trains, Bharat Darshan trains, Aastha Circuits trains, State Special Tourists trains, charter trains etc. for promotion of tourism in the country.

(e) and (f) Luxury Tourist Train Palace on Wheels, operated in association with Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation, covers most of the important tourist destinations of Rajasthan in its itinerary promoting rail tourism in Rajasthan. In addition some of the itineraries of Maharajas' Express and Deccan Odyssey luxury tourist trains also cover important tourist destinations of Rajasthan.

Use of environment friendly technologies in railways

874. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways are one of the biggest consumers of energy in the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Railways for making the best use of environment friendly technologies to enhance the network wisely; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways uses approximately 56 Million Units of Electrical Energy per day.

(b) Indian Railways (IR) is taking the following steps for giving a thrust for use of environmental friendly technologies:

- (i) Railway Electrification of tracks - IR has decided to electrify 100% of its Broad Gauge Rail routes in mission mode; as a green mode of transport.
- (ii) Use of renewable energy - IR has planned to source about 1000 Mega Watt (MW) Solar Power and 200 MW of Wind Power.
- (iii) Various Energy efficiency measures taken to reduce carbon footprints, which include the following:—
 - Use of energy efficient 3-Phase technology with regenerative features for electric locomotives, Mainline Electrical Multiple Units (MEMUs), Electrical Multiple Units (EMU), trains sets for better energy efficiency.
 - Introduction of Head On Generation (HOG) system in trains to reduce diesel fuel consumption in power car.
 - Provision of energy efficient Light Emitting Diode (LED) lighting in all Railway installations including Railway stations, service buildings. Residential quarters & coaches for reduction in electricity consumption.
 - Regular energy audits at consumption points - Energy Efficiency studies of six (6) Production Units (PUs) and four (4) Workshops were conducted and upto 15% energy efficiency improvement achieved. This included activities like identification of significant energy saving opportunities, one day training program, identification of potential technology suppliers who can offer energy saving technologies to the units etc.
 - Emphasis on use of 5 Star rated electrical equipments.
 - Regular training of Loco pilots for use of coasting, regenerative braking features and switching off blowers of electric locos in case yard detention is more than 50 minutes. Similarly, diesel locos are also shut

down if expected detention is more than 30 minutes and thereby resulting in reduction of Green House Gases (GHG) emissions.

- Trailing locomotive of multi units (MU) hauling empty freight trains are switched off to save energy.
- Energy consumption on electric locomotives is regularly monitored through microprocessor based energy meters provided in all the electric locomotives and benchmarking is done based on average energy consumption.
- Monitoring the fuel consumption with respect to trip ration of diesel locomotive driver.
- Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) has been provided in 986 diesel locomotives to reduce fuel consumption when locomotive is idle.
- Monitoring of idling of diesel locomotives is being done through remote monitoring and management of Locomotives and trains (called as REMMLLOT). 2606 locomotives at present are equipped with REMMLLOT.
- Use of 5% bio-diesel in traction fuel-Blending of bio-diesel with HSD, to the extent of 5%, to save HSD.
- 20% Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) substitution in DEMUs -CNG usageemits less GHG than liquid fuels. Indian Railways have the distinction of being the only railway in the world to be using CNG run power cars for passenger transportation. IR has also started conversion of DEMU Driving Power Car (DPC) into dual fuel mode DEMU/DPC with CNG. 25 number of DPCs have been converted and are under operation.

(c) Does not arise.

**Difficulties in implementation of railway
schemes of Konkan Railway**

†875. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS to be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is facing many difficulties in implementation of various Railway schemes of Konkan Railway;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of the difficulties being faced; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to do away with above difficulties for completing the pending projects?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Stoppage of Matsyagandha Express at
Kankavali railway station**

†876. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received requests for stoppage of Matsyagandha Express' at Kankavali railway station in Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg Konkan region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the above requests?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Demands, regarding provision of stoppages of additional trains at Kankavali have been received. The feasibility of stoppage of additional trains at Kankavali has been examined, but have not been found operationally feasible, at present. In addition, 13 pair of Mail/Express and 02 pair of passenger trains have stoppage at Kankavali station. However, provision of stoppages is an on-going process on Indian Railways.

**General class coaches in mail/express
and superfast trains**

877. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Railway Budget 2007-08, Railways endeavour to provide six general class coaches in all mail/express and superfast trains;

(b) if so, the details of the mail/express and superfast trains running with less than six second sitting general coaches;

(c) whether Government proposes to make it mandatory for all mail/express and superfast trains to run with at least six general class coaches;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In the Railway Budget 2007-08, it had been announced that from the year 2007-08 every newly introduced train will have six unreserved second class coaches excluding fully air-conditioned and Jan Shatabdi trains. It had further been announced that efforts will be made to increase the number of unreserved second class coaches.

(b) to (e) The demand pattern of traffic is not uniform over Indian Railways. It varies from sector to sector and depends on various factors including route, timings, distance covered by the trains, the clientele, etc. There are several fully reserved Air-conditioned trains such as Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Garib Rath, Tejas, Humsafar Express services where it is not feasible to attach second class General coaches. However, to cater to the travelling needs of General Class passengers, Indian Railways operate fully unreserved services like Jan Sadharan, Janseva, Jan Nayak Express, Antyodaya Express and also augments trains with General Class coaches as per commercial viability and operational feasibility. At present, 726 pairs of Mail/Express trains, over Indian Railways, are running with less than six General Class (GS) coaches. Augmentation of trains with General Class coaches is an ongoing process on Indian Railways. Accordingly, during the years 2018-19, of the total 487 coaches that were utilized for permanent augmentation of the composition of existing trains, 123 coaches were General Class unreserved coaches.

Starting Vande Bharat Express from Ranchi to Madurai

†878. SHRI SAMIR ORAON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that passengers of Darbhanga-Hyderabad Special Train have to wait from 9 PM in night to 5 AM in morning at Ranchi station in Jharkhand due to which the condition of women, children and elderly persons become miserable;
- (b) whether it is a fact that South India bound trains from Jharkhand are very important from medical and tourism perspective;
- (c) whether the problems of lakhs of passengers can be solved by starting ‘ Vande Bharat Express’ train from Ranchi via important stations to Madurai; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Punctuality of trains is accorded very high priority by Indian Railways. However, trains do get delayed not only due to the factors related to its internal working but also due to external factors which are beyond the control of Railways. In addition to asset failures, train running and punctuality is affected by factors such as line capacity, terminal capacity, constraints on account of inadequate infrastructure, increasing passenger and freight traffic, adverse weather conditions (fog, rains, breaches), intermittent natural calamities such as floods, cyclones, heavy rains, heavy road traffic at level crossing gates, law & order problems, miscreant activities such as theft of Railway assets, mid-section run over cases involving cattle and humans, etc.

17007/17008 Darbhanga-Secunderabad Express had been cancelled due to closure of Dhanbad -Chandrapura section on the advise of Director General of Mines Safety. To cater to the needs of the sector, a special train service *viz.* 07007/07008 Darbhanga-Secunderabad Express was provided *via* a longer route. The train is being restored *w.e.f.* 01.07.2019, as 17007/17008 Darbhanga-Secundrabad Express (*via* Dhanbad - Chandrapura), as a regular service. The punctuality is likely to improve on running the train as a regular service.

Apart from the above, Ranchi is connected to South Indian by one pair daily train services connecting to Chennai and Alleppey and one bi-weekly and one tri-weekly train connecting to KSR Bengaluru and one weekly train to Eernakulam.

As regards, introduction of “Vande Bharat Express” train service from Ranchi to Madurai, it is stated that there is no proposal to introduce such a service, at present.

Development of railway stations

879. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of development of railway stations in the country and allocation of fund made there for during the last three years;

(b) whether private players are allowed to participate in the programme and if so, the extent to which they participated during the period; and

(c) whether Government has finalised any action plan for development of all the major railway stations in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Upgradation/modernization of stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and on-going process. Works

for improvement of passenger amenities are undertaken depending upon need, volume of passenger traffic and inter-se priority, subject to availability of funds. Various passenger amenities which, *inter-alia*, include improvement to facade of the station building, retiring room, waiting room (with bathing facilities), separate waiting room for ladies, landscaping of circulating area, earmarked parking, signages, Pay and Use toilets, Foot Over Bridge, ramps at entry to station etc. are provided at Railway stations which are identified for development under this scheme as per the respective category of the station.

Works for all passenger amenities at Railway stations are generally funded under Plan Head - 53 ' Passenger Amenities' . The details of funds allocated under Budgetary Sources for this Plan Head-53, over Indian Railways during the last three years *i.e.* 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are as under:

Years	Allocation
2016-17	₹ 917.82 crs.
2017-18	₹ 1470.84 crs.
2018-19	₹ 1657.86 crs.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Railways through various agencies is undertaking techno-economic feasibility studies of railway stations. Based on the outcome of these feasibility studies, stations are planned to be taken up for redevelopment, especially the stations located in major cities, pilgrimage centers and important tourist destinations. Most of the stations are planned for redevelopment with participation of Private players in a phased manner. Presently work of redevelopment is in progress at Habibganj(Bhopal) and Gandhi Nagar(Gujarat) Railway station. Contracts for redevelopment have been awarded for Gomtinagar, Charbagh (Uttar Pradesh) and Puducherry(Union Territory of Puducherry) stations.

Manufacturing of bullet trains

880. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the target set for manufacturing of bullet trains in the country;
- (b) the estimated cost of the train and area proposed to be covered by these trains;
and
- (c) the details of financial planning and manufacturing of bullet train facility in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Twenty-Four Trainsets have been planned for procurement from Japanese Companies through tendering process for the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Project. As per the Memorandum of Understanding signed between National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited and Japanese side, in order to promote 'Make in India', 06 out of above 24 Trainsets are presently planned for assembling in India, for which location is planned to be decided by the Japanese supplier.

(b) and (c) The estimated Total cost of the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Project including the cost of rolling stock, is ₹1,08,000 crore, out of which 81% cost will be funded through the loan from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The project is targeted to be completed by the year 2023.

Budgetary allocation for Rewa-Sidhi-Singrauli railway line

†881. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary allocation made for the Rewa-Sidhi-Singrauli railway line in the financial year 2018-19;

(b) the details thereof, point-wise; and

(c) the status of physical progress made against this budgetary allocation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Rewa-Sidhi-Singrauli (165 km) section is a part of Lalitpur-Satna-Rewa-Singrauli (541 km) new line project. Budgetary allocation amounting to ₹315 crore was provided for this project for the year 2018-19 and ₹325 crore has been provided for the year 2019-20.

Till 2013-14, Lalitpur-Satna-Rewa-Singrauli (541 Km) new line project did not get the adequate fund allocation due to overall limited availability of funds, but since 2014-15, adequate funds have been allotted to the project and execution of the project has been speeded up ₹239 crore was provided for the project during 2010-11 to 2013-14. Now, ₹1121.08 crore has been provided for this project from 2014-15 to 2017-18).

Work in Rewa-Sidhi-Singrauli section has been taken up and the work of earthwork, bridges work, blanketing, ROB/RUB etc. are in different stages of execution.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Direct train connectivity from Ranchi to
Ahmedabad and Mumbai**

882. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of trains directly connecting Ranchi in Jharkhand to Ahmedabad/ Surat in Gujarat and Mumbai in Maharashtra;
- (b) whether the Ministry has received any proposal/representation to start direct trains between Ranchi and Ahmedabad/ Surat and Ranchi and Mumbai;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Railways have carried out any survey to ascertain the potential to start a new train between these stations; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) Representations/ proposals for introduction of train services including between Ranchi and Ahmedabad/ Surat/Mumbai are received from various quarters including State Governments, Ministries of Central Government, elected representatives, passenger organizations etc. at various levels of Railway Administration including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Divisions, etc. A centralized compendium of such requests is not maintained.

However, regular analysis of passenger traffic over different sectors is carried out by Indian Railways and the review of waiting list position, occupancy and quota utilization of trains is undertaken, which is an ongoing and continuous process.

As regards, train services for Surat/Mumbai/Ahmedabad from Ranchi, it is stated that while there is no direct connectivity between Ranchi and Ahmedabad, Ranchi is presently connected to Surat by one pair of train services viz. 13425/13426 Malda Town-Surat Express (Weekly) and to Mumbai by two pairs of train services viz. 12811/12812 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Hatia Express (Bi-weekly) and 18609/18610 Ranchi-Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express (Weekly). Further, passengers of Ranchi desirous of traveling to Ahmedabad may do so by change over at Tatanagar, Rourkela etc., which are well connected to Ahmedabad. Besides, introduction of trains is an ongoing process over Indian Railways and is done keeping in view traffic justification, operational feasible, resource availability, competing demands, etc.

Developmental activities at railway stations

883. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made in addressing the situation of crowding in Thiruvananthapuram railway station;
- (b) the status of developmental activities in Kochuveli station; and
- (c) the reasons for delay in completion of a satellite station and yard in Nemom station?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) At Thiruvananthapuram Central railway station, there is no permanent overcrowding except during peak hours/festival seasons such as Attukal Pongala etc. In order to handle such overcrowding and to avoid any untoward incident, elaborate security scheme has been made. It is implemented during festival season by Railway Protection Force in coordination with Government Railway Police/Local Police and other sister departments of the Railways. The following measures are in place to prevent overcrowding at Thiruvananthapuram Central Railway Station:-

1. Entries are regulated and multiple entry/exit is introduced during peak hours/festival seasons.
2. Foot Over Bridges (FOBs) are covered under CCTV surveillance and free flow of passengers in the FOB is ensured.
3. Additional manpower is mobilized during festival season for crowd control, bandobust duty etc. Frequent security announcement is also made through Public Address System.
4. Effective coordination is being maintained between different departments of the Railways and civil authorities.
5. E-ticket booking system, automatic ticket vending machines, mobile app etc. have been provided at important stations/cities for convenience of passengers and to reduce rush at passenger reservation systems and booking office at Thiruvananthapuram station.
6. In order to decongest the platforms, the rate of platform tickets has been increased from ₹05 to ₹10 from 01.04.2015. Further, the power has been delegated to Divisional Railway Managers to increase the rate of platform tickets beyond ₹10 to regulate rush at platforms during specific requirements like mela, rally etc.

(b) Second Terminal Work sanctioned under Phase-I and Phase-II at Kochuveli Station has been completed.

(c) Development of new Coaching Terminal at Nemom has been included under Umbrella Works for Traffic Facilities Plan Head for the year 2018-19 at cost of ₹77.30 crore. Detailed Project Report including estimate amounting to ₹118.53 crore for this work has been processed for requisite approvals.

Massage services in trains

884. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zonal railway authorities have proposed to provide massage services to passengers in reserved coaches on trains starting from Indore;

(b) whether Railways have the wherewithal to empanel trained masseurs with proven professional antecedents and to monitor their work; and

(c) whether such services are better rendered in privacy as it would cause discomfiture and inconvenience to fellow travellers including women passengers in reserved coaches?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) To enhance non-fare revenue, Ratlam Division of Western Railway had initiated a proposal to introduce “head and foot massage” on 39 Mail Express trains originating from Indore. However, the proposal has now been withdrawn.

Civic amenities in Kharagpur railway town

885. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Railways did not allow any development works including supply of drinking water, construction of road, drainage and latrine in rail colonies and rail basti in Kharagpur railway town in Kharagpur Division under South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether a MoU would be signed by Kharagpur Divisional authority with Kharagpur Municipality for taking up development works?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Railway Administration is providing the civic amenities in Railway Colonies such as supply of drinking water, construction of road, drainage and latrine systems for all railway employees residing in railway colonies. Railway has not received any proposal for any development works from any other agencies. Therefore, the question of not allowing any development works does not arise.

(c) Signing of MoU by Kharagpur Division of Railway and Kharagpur Municipality shall be considered as per rules as and when the proposal is received from Kharagpur Municipality.

High speed train between Mysore and Chennai

886. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has approved the proposal from Germany to run high-speed train between Mysore and Chennai with an estimated cost of ₹1 lakh crore;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal submitted to the Railway Board by the Government of Germany; and

(c) by when the project is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Passenger amenities at Villupuram railway station

887. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken activities to increase/augment passenger amenities at Villupuram railway station in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details of activities undertaken to augment passenger amenities at Villupuram railway station during last five years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Works to the tune of ₹3.67 crores (Three crores sixty seven lakhs) have been completed during the

past five years towards provision of passenger amenities at Villupuram Railway Station. The details of the works executed are furnished below:

Sl. No.	Description of work	Cost in lakhs (in rupees)
1.	Improvements to passenger amenities at Villupuram under touch and feel concept	48.78
2.	Villupuram improvements to TTE rest room with all facilities including furniture.	33.78
3.	Provision of low-level platform shelter - 4 Nos. at Villupuram	4.50
4.	Villupuram Repairs to CC apron at Platform No.6	80.00
5.	Replacement of corroded carriage watering hydrant pipe lines at Platform No.4,5 and 6 at Villupuram	39.32
6.	Provision 2 bays of Platform Shelter at Platform No.1	30.00
7.	Repainting of Station Building at Villupuram	30.00
8.	Villupuram repairs to CC Apron at Platform No.5	75.00
9.	Repainting of Platform Shelter, Foot Over Bridge and Station Name Boards.	10.29
10.	Provision of Benches and Water pedestals at Villupuram	15.00
TOTAL		366.67

Renovation of railway stations in Telangana

888. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to renovate the railway stations in the State of Telangana under its railway stations redevelopment programme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of stations being considered for renovation and redevelopment, particularly in the State of Telangana; and
- (d) the quantum of funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways through various agencies is undertaking techno-economic feasibility studies

of railway stations, including those stations located in the State of Telangana. The cost of station redevelopment project is to be met by leveraging commercial development of land and air space in and around the stations. Based on the outcome of these feasibility studies, stations are planned to be taken up for redevelopment, especially the stations located in major cities, pilgrimage centres and important tourist destinations. Presently, work of redevelopment is in progress at Gandhinagar (Gujarat) and Habibganj (Bhopal) stations. Contracts for redevelopment have been awarded for Gomtinagar, Charbagh (Lucknow) and Puducherry stations.

(d) Redevelopment of stations is planned through leveraging of commercial development of vacant land/air space in and around stations. Therefore, no funds have been earmarked for the purpose. Such projects shall generally be cost neutral to Railways.

Privatisation of trains

†889. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning for privatisation of trains like Rajdhani and Shatabdi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) in what manner Government would control the whimsicality of the private operators and travel fare after privatisation of Railways; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No plan has been made for privatization of Rajdhani/Shatabdi trains.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no plan for privatization of Railways.

(d) Does not arise.

Promotion process in Railways

†890. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the process of promotion of employees from Group-D to Group-C and Group-C to Group-B in the Railways; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the execution of this process is done with complete transparency by an independent agency?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Process of promotion of employees from Group-D (now Level-1) to Group-C is regulated in terms of provisions contained in Indian Railway Establishment Manual and instructions issued on the subject from time to time. It involves either a Written Test or a Trade Test depending upon the kind of post to be filled. Promotional channels to higher grade Group-C posts are also provided to those possessing the requisite educational qualification by way of Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (LDCE) and General Departmental Competitive Examination (GDCE).

Process of Promotion of employees from Group-C to Group-B is in terms of the Establishment Manual and also the relevant Recruitment Rules. It involves a written test, viva-voce and assessment of Service Record. All the vacancies arising in Group-B are filled up through promotion on the basis of selection of eligible Group-C employees and also on the basis of Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (LDCE) where applicable.

(b) Selection is done through departmental selection committees that include an officer of another Department as well as from Reserved Community. None of the members is subordinate to another. To ensure transparency in the entire process, details of the selection notification, eligibility list of those considered for the selection, and list of qualified candidates are notified/given adequate publicity.

Railways project in Chhattisgarh

†891. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have started the work to connect Ambikapur to Barwadih in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the work; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Railways to accelerate this project?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The work to connect Ambikapur to Barwadih in Chhattisgarh has been identified by Chhattisgarh Railway Corporation Ltd, Raipur (CRCL - A Joint Venture Company under the State Government). Detailed Project Report (DPR) work is under progress by the company. As soon as the DPR is submitted to Railway Board, it will be considered for sanction as per due process.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Tripartite agreement with French Railways

892. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Railways have entered into a tripartite agreement with French Railways (SNCF) and French Development Agency (AFD); and

(b) if so, the details of the grant-in aid financing of 7 lakh euros and the list of stations to be covered under the agreement, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. However, Indian Railway Station Development Corporation Ltd. (IRSDC) has entered into a Three-Party FEXTE (Fund for Technical Expertise and Experience Transfer) Partnership Agreement executed on 10th June 2019 with The Agence Francaise De Development (AFD) (the French Development Agency) and SNCF-Hubs and Connexions (Technical Partner).

(b) AFD have agreed to provide Seven Lacs Euro in kind through SNCT-Hubs and connexions as technical partner for training and capacity building etc. of IRSDC team. In addition, SNCF-Hubs and Connexions are to provide advisory services to IRSDC for design, developing, managing, structuring and implementing Railway station development projects in Pune (Maharashtra) and Bangalore (Karnataka). They have also agreed to provide global case studies for best practices and discuss success and failure studies on station development.

**Hawkers and unauthorised vendors
around stations**

893. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unscrupulous hawkers and unauthorised vendors booked under Section 144 of the Railways Act, 1989 in the last five years; and

(b) the preventive steps taken by the Ministry to dismantle all unauthorised kitchens in and around the station limits or along the tracks to stop the source supply of items for vending?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The number of unscrupulous hawkers and unauthorised vendors booked under Section 144 of the Railways Act, 1989 in the last five years over Indian Railways are as under:-

Year	Number of unscrupulous hawkers and unauthorised vendors booked under Section 144 of the Railways Act, 1989
2014	180535
2015	192762
2016	231393
2017	232526
2018	208815

(b) Railway is taking proactive steps in identifying and removing all the temporary as well as permanent encroachments, which may include unauthorized kitchens also, in and around Stations as well as on railway tracks. Soft encroachments which are of temporary nature in the shape of jhuggies, jhopries and squatters, are removed in consultation and with the assistance of Railway Protection Force, Police and local civil authorities. For hard encroachments, where party is not amenable to persuasion, action is taken under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971.

Upgradation of Gomti Nagar railway station

894. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether upgradation work of Gomti Nagar railway station in Lucknow is in progress;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the targeted timeline for completion of the work?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Contract for redevelopment of Gomti Nagar Railway Station has been awarded and targeted for completion by 2021.

Wi-fi facility in trains

895. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to provide wi-fi facilities in moving trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also proposes to install CCTV cameras in all coaches in long distance trains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Railways, as a pilot project, had provided Wi-Fi based internet facility in Howrah Rajdhani train through Satellite communication technology. This technology was capital intensive with recurring cost in the form of bandwidth charges and thus was not cost effective. Also, the internet bandwidth availability to passengers was inadequate. Hence, the project was dropped. Presently, Wi-Fi based internet facility for moving trains for providing reliable, cost effective and adequate internet bandwidth (~ 2Mbps per user) is presently not available.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways have taken steps to install CCTV cameras in all coaches of Premium, Mail, Express and Suburban trains. CCTV cameras in 7020 coaches of such trains have been planned during Phase-I.

Unmanned level crossings

896. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of several steps taken by Railways thousands of unmanned railway level crossings remained as it is;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is considering to take further steps to eliminate unmanned railway level crossings on a timebound basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (bg) have been eliminated on 31st Jan 2019. As per extant policy, the UMLCs on Meter Gauge (348 Nos.) and Narrow Gauge (700 Nos.) will be eliminated during Gauge conversion.

Addition of coaches in trains

897. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways propose to increase the capacity of all trains by providing

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

two additional coaches, particularly AC-III tier, on routes where demand for berths and seats is high, to enhance revenue;

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

(c) whether rehabilitated AC-III tier coaches are being used in long distance popular trains thereby compromising on safety and quality of passengers travel;

(d) if so, details thereof and the alternative measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard;

(e) whether representations have been received from public representatives for including AC First Class coach in Goa Express; and

(f) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The demand pattern on Indian Railways is not uniform and it varies during peak and lean season across different sectors and routes. As such, with a view to provide more accommodation to travelling passengers, Indian Railways, subject to operational feasibility, traffic pattern and availability of resources, augments the load of existing services with all type of coaches including AC III coaches, which is an on-going process. Accordingly, during the year, 175 AC-III coaches have been attached by different trains of Zonal Railways. Further, a new brand Humsafar Express comprising of only AC-III coaches has already been launched in the financial year 2016-17 and 34 pairs of Humsafar Express have been introduced by utilizing 28 rakes till date.

(c) and (d) Systems are in place to ensure that coaches are given stipulated maintenance schedules and unsafe coaches are not allowed in passenger train service.

(e) and (f) Representations for augmentation of trains including from Hon' ble Members of Parliament are received at various levels of Railway Administration viz. station, Division, Zonal and Railway Board' s level, a compendium of which is not maintained. As regards, attachment of First Class AC coach in 12779/12780 Goa Express, the same is not operationally feasible as the train is already running with maximum permissible load. However, on the Delhi-Madgaon/Vasco sector, First Class AC accommodation is available in 3 pairs of trains viz. 22413/22414 Nizamuddin-Madgaon Rajdhani Express, 12449/12450 Goa Sampark Kranti Express and 12283/12284 Nizamuddin - Ernakulam Duronto Express.

**Checking activities of brokers
in e-rail ticketing**

†898. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to check activities of brokers in Railway e-ticketing;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the number of brokers caught during the past one year along with the number of e-tickets seized from them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) During rush period like festivals, summer vacations, holidays etc. when demand exceeds availability, some instances of attempt to misuse reservation system do come to notice. However, in order to prevent the activities of unscrupulous elements including touts, several checks have been deployed by Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) including the following:

- (i) Creation of only one IRCTC User ID on a given mobile number and email ID.
- (ii) Setting a limit of booking 6 Railway tickets by an individual user in a month. This limit has been revised to 12 Railway tickets in a month for those individual users who have linked their IRCTC user ID with their respective Aadhaar number and ensured that at least one of the passengers in the passenger list is verifiable through Aadhaar.
- (iii) Checking of User IDs on daily basis and deactivation of those IDs found using malpractices like fast booking of tickets. Around 1.26 lakh user IDs have been deactivated from 1st April 2018 to 31st May 2019.
- (iv) Checking of Tatkal tickets booked in first minute for frivolous users on daily basis and cancellation/release of such tickets on suspicion.
- (v) Only one booking in one user login session except for return/ onward journey between 0800 and 1200 hours.
- (vi) Checks applied on minimum time required to enter the passenger details and displayed CAPTCHA at the time of e-ticket booking by users.
- (vii) Restriction on authorized agents of IRCTC for booking tickets during first fifteen minutes of opening of Advance Reservation Period (ARP) booking and Tatkal booking.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Regular checks are conducted in mass contact areas such as Passenger Reservation System (PRS) centres, booking offices, platforms, trains etc. to prevent unauthorized ticketing activities including the use of scripting software. Such checks are also intensified during peak period like festivals, holidays etc. The number of touts/brokers arrested by Railway Protection Force along with number of e-tickets seized from them is as under:-

Year	Number of touts/brokers arrested	Number of e-tickets seized
2018	2391	78001
2019 (upto May)	613	18784

Steps to prevent deaths due to trespassing

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways have been taking steps to prevent railway deaths by preventing trespassers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Railways have also been constructing boundary wall to prevent such deaths; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Press, Sir. Railways have constituted an interdepartmental 'Joint Committee' comprising officers of Safety, Security, Signal and Engineering departments across all Zonal Railways to study the causes and suggest specific measures to minimise deaths due to untoward incidents including trespassing. Accordingly, preventive and corrective measures are taken to improve and create infrastructure to minimise casualties.

Besides, the following corrective measures are also being taken by the Railways to prevent deaths in untoward incidents on Railway track:

- (i) Railways has been constructing FOBs at places where passengers are required to cross tracks.
- (ii) Regular announcements are made through Passenger Address System at Railway stations urging passengers to use foot over bridges (FOBs) and to avoid crossing of railway tracks.

- (iii) Various awareness campaigns are organized by Railways to sensitize passengers about the fatalities of crossing railway tracks, foot-board/ roof-top travelling, boarding/de-boarding running trains etc.
- (iv) Regular drives are conducted against trespassing, travelling on foot-board, steps, roof top of trains, boarding/de-boarding running trains and the persons apprehended are prosecuted under the relevant provisions of the Railways Act, 1989.
- (v) Railway Protection Force personnel are deployed on locations vulnerable for trespassing.
- (vi) Erection of boundary wall/fencing at identified locations, vulnerable to trespass.
- (vii) Warning sign boards are provided at conspicuous places for the awareness of passengers.
- (viii) Unauthorized trespassing on Railway premises including the Railway track is a punishable offence under section 147 of the Railways Act, 1989. During the current year upto May, 2019, Total 60740 persons have been prosecuted for trespassing.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways has planned to construct boundary wall/ fencing at vulnerable locations and approaches of major railway stations to guard tracks from cattle crossing and to prevent unauthorized trespassing. During the financial year 2018-19, Ministry of Railways has sanctioned works worth ₹3150 cr. for provision of boundary wall at identified vulnerable locations and their approaches to safeguard track, prevent encroachment and to improve safety of track over Indian Railways.

**AC problem in Visakhapatnam-Nizamuddin
AP express**

900. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware of the frequent AC problem being faced in Visakhapatnam-Nizamuddin AP AC Express thereby causing unnecessary difficulties to the passengers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of times such problems have been faced; and

(d) whether any remedial measures have been taken/being taken by the Ministry to alleviate the problems of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Details of AC failure on 14 occasions are as under:—

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|---|----|
| (i) | AC plant equipment failure | : | 07 |
| (ii) | Power Car Failure | : | 05 |
| (iii) | Power Supply feeder failure | : | 02 |

(d) Following remedial measures have been taken by the Ministry:

- (i) Coaches arrived with complaints have been withdrawn from service.
- (ii) 30 nos. of AC plant compressors have been changed to improve cooling.
- (iii) Out of turn preventive repair of all power cars has been done to ensure no further en-route failures.
- (iv) Air duct, Air diffuser, Fresh air/Return air filters and coils cleaned to improve cooling of all coaches.
- (v) Major components such as Air Filters and Condenser coils of Roof Mounted Package Unit (RMPU) units are being cleaned to improve AC performance.

Operating ratio of Railways

901. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the operating ratio of Railways is under stress, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of average operating ratio in the last three years and the profitability of Railways;
- (c) the details of passenger and freight revenue targets set by Government in the last three years and whether the said targets were met; and
- (d) whether Government has taken any initiatives or conducted any survey to ascertain the feasibility of privatization of Railways due to continuing high operating ratio and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) In recent years, Railways' Operating Ratio has been under stress due to sharp rise in staff cost and pension

outgo consequent upon implementation of the recommendations of 7th Central Pay Commission with effect from 2016-17 which has increased expenditure by approximately ₹22,000 crore per year. Railways' Operating Ratio and profitability in the last three years are as follows:

Items	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
Operating Ratio	96.5%	98.4%	97.3%
Surplus Generated in (₹ in cr.)	4,913	1,666	3,773

* The figures of 2018-19 are provisional.

The average operating ratio of Railways during 2016-17 to 2018-19 is 97.4%.

(c) The passenger and freight revenue targets and achievements for the last three years are as follows:

Year	Target in Revised Estimates	Actuals	Shortfall in Actuals over target
Passenger Earnings (₹ in crore)			
2016-17	48000.00	46280.46	1719.54
2017-18	50125.00	48643.14	1481.86
2018-19*	52000.00	51066.64	933.36
Freight Earnings (₹ in crore)			
2016-17	108900.00	104338.54	4561.46
2017-18	117500.00	117055.40	444.60
2018-19*	129750.00	127430.08	2319.92

* The Actuals of 2018-19 are provisional.

(d) No, Sir.

Ladies coaches in trains

†902. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of ladies coaches are very less in various trains running on important rail routes in the country, if so, the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of cases of rape, eve-teasing and assault on women registered by Railway Protection Force (RPF) and Government Railway Police (GRP) during last five years, zone-wise;

(c) whether Government is contemplating on increasing the number of ladies coaches in trains to ensure proper safety of female passengers, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other efforts being made by Government for safe and comfortable journey of female passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Section 58 of the Railways Act, 1989 provides for earmarking of accommodation for female passengers in trains. Accordingly, in trains carrying passengers, Indian Railways have earmarked following accommodation for female passengers:

- (i) A reservation quota of six berths in sleeper class in long distance Mail/Express trains and a reservation quota of six berths in 3 AC class of Garib Rath/Rajdhani/Duronto/fully air-conditioned Express trains for female passengers irrespective of their age travelling alone or in a group of female passengers.
- (ii) A combined reservation quota of six to seven lower berths per coach in Sleeper class, four to five lower berths per coach each in Air Conditioned 3 tier (3 AC) and three to four lower berths per coach in Air Conditioned 2 tier (2AC) classes (depending on the number of coaches of that class in the train) has been earmarked for senior citizens, female passengers 45 years of age and above and pregnant women.
- (iii) Second class accommodation for women in the second Class-cum-Luggage-cum-Guard's Coach (SLR) in most of the long distance Mail/Express trains.
- (iv) Exclusive unreserved coaches/compartments for female passengers in EMU (Electrical Multiple Unit)/DMU (Diesel Multiple Unit)/MMTS (Multi Modal Transport System) trains and local passenger trains depending upon demand pattern as well as availability of accommodation.
- (v) Running of ladies special EMU/MEMU/MMTS services on the suburban sections of Mumbai, Kolkata, Secunderabad and Chennai as well as on the Delhi-National Capital Region (NCR) sections.

(b) Policing of Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of Law and Order in Railway premises as well as on running trains 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) including crime against women passengers in Railways are registered and investigated by the concerned Government Railway Police. Railways does not maintain any data of Indian Penal Code crimes. Whenever any information about status of crime on Railways is sought, State GRP is requested to provide the information. Based on the information provided by the Government Railway Police, zone-wise details of cases of rape, eve-teasing and assault on women in trains registered during the years 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Earmarking of accommodation for female passengers in trains, its review based on demand pattern and provision of other facilities for their safe and comfortable journey is a continuous and ongoing exercise. However, in addition to the accommodation earmarked for female passengers as mentioned in reply to part(a), following other major steps are being taken by the Railways for safe journey of passengers including female passengers:

1. On vulnerable and identified routes/sections, 2500 trains (on an average) are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
2. Security Help Line number 182 is made operational over Indian Railways for security related assistance to passengers in distress.
3. Through various social media platforms *viz.* twitter, facebook etc., Railways are in regular touch with passengers including women to enhance security of passengers and to address their security concern.
4. Drives are conducted against entry of male passengers into compartments reserved for women passengers and persons apprehended are prosecuted as per law.
5. Ladies Special trains running in Metropolitan cities are being escorted by lady RPF personnel. In other trains, where escorts are provided, the train escorting parties have been briefed to keep extra vigil on the lady passengers travelling alone, ladies coaches en-route and at halting stations.

6. Surveillance is kept through CCTV cameras, provided at about 453 stations over Indian Railways, to ensure safety and security of passengers.
7. An Integrated Security System (ISS) consisting of surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, Access Control etc. has been sanctioned to improve surveillance mechanism over 202 railway stations.
8. All Railway Stations and passenger carrying trains are planned to be progressively provided with CCTV based surveillance system.
9. Frequent announcements are made through Public Address System to educate passengers to take precautions against theft, snatching, drugging etc.
10. Regular coordination is made with the State Police/GRP authorities at all levels for prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains.
11. In order to increase representation of women in RPF to the level of 10%, 4517 out of 9739 vacancies notified in the year 2018 were reserved for women.

Statement

Zone-wise number of cases of rape, eve-teasing and assault on women in trains registered during the years 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 over Indian Railways

Zonal Railway	Year	No. of cases of rape in trains registered	No. of cases of eve-teasing of women passengers in trains registered	No. of cases of assault on women passengers in trains registered
1	2	3	4	5
Central	2014	2	3	7
	2015	2	10	12
	2016	0	5	1
	2017	0	4	2
	2018	2	56	2

1	2	3	4	5
Eastern	2014	0	2	11
	2015	1	4	8
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	2
	2018	0	4	0
East Central	2014	0	0	0
	2015	1	0	0
	2016	1	1	1
	2017	1	0	0
	2018	0	9	0
East Coast	2014	0	1	1
	2015	0	2	0
	2016	0	2	0
	2017	0	3	0
	2018	0	3	0
Northern	2014	2	22	6
	2015	4	31	7
	2016	1	22	1
	2017	5	25	1
	2018	2	10	1
North Central	2014	0	12	0
	2015	1	12	0
	2016	0	11	0
	2017	0	19	0
	2018	0	29	0
North Eastern	2014	0	1	1
	2015	0	6	0
	2016	4	4	0

1	2	3	4	5
	2017	0	3	0
	2018	1	0	0
Northeast Frontier	2014	1	1	7
	2015	0	2	6
	2016	1	1	3
	2017	0	1	1
	2018	3	3	1
North Western	2014	2	4	0
	2015	0	2	1
	2016	0	4	2
	2017	1	5	0
	2018	0	6	0
Southern	2014	1	5	1
	2015	0	8	18
	2016	0	6	5
	2017	0	2	3
	2018	2	1	8
South Central	2014	0	2	2
	2015	1	5	1
	2016	0	3	0
	2017	0	3	0
	2018	0	4	0
South Eastern	2014	0	1	0
	2015	0	1	0
	2016	0	1	0
	2017	0	2	0
	2018	1	4	0

1	2	3	4	5
South East Central	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0
	2018	1	0	0
South Western	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	1	0
	2017	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0
Western	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	1	0
	2017	1	0	0
	2018	0	0	0
West Central	2014	0	5	0
	2015	2	32	3
	2016	0	23	0
	2017	1	19	0
	2018	3	3	0

Mumbai-Ahmedabad bullet train project

903. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land acquisition for the Mumbai-Ahmedabad bullet train project is facing opposition from villagers/farmers in Gujarat and Maharashtra as they are not allowing the joint measurement survey in many places;

(b) whether as per rules and procedures laid down under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement

Act, 2013, the mandatory social impact assessment and impact study on food production losses were not being followed;

- (c) if so, the details thereof and the time-frame given to complete the project; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) There has been some resistance limited to few locations in the Project alignment. So far, joint measurement survey has been completed in 251 out of Total 297 villages in the project alignment.

(b) to (d) The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has already been done for this Project and its details have been uploaded by National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRCL) on their website (www.nhsrcl.in). The Project being linear in nature, is exempted under Section 10 of the Chapter-III titled “SPECIAL PROVISIONS TO SAFEGUARD FOOD SECURITY” of the “Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013”. The project is targeted to be completed by December 2023.

Status of ongoing projects in Uttar Pradesh

904. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of sanctioned and ongoing railway projects in the State of Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the status/progress of each project;
- (c) whether Government has any plan for upgradation, doubling and electrification of Allahabad-Faizabad railway track;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Total 79 projects of 6604 Km. length, costing ₹88213 Cr. are in different stages of planning/approval/execution in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Out of these, 15 projects of 1629 Km. length, costing ₹27293 Cr. are of new line construction, 6 projects of 447 Km. length costing 2303 Cr. are of Gauge Conversion and 58 projects of 4528 Km. length costing ₹ 58617 Cr. are of construction of double/3rd/4th line. The details about the status/progress of each ongoing project falling fully/partly in the State of Uttar Pradesh are given in the Pink Book laid on the Parliament with the Budgets.

(c) to (e) Upgradation work of Allahabad-Faizabad route for increasing sectional speed from 50 KMPH to 75 KMPH has been taken up. Total 127.5 Km. rail renewal has been completed and balance works taken up.

The work for doubling and electrification of Allahabad-Phaphamau section has been sanctioned. The work has been taken up. Presently the section capacity of Phaphamau to Faizabad is sufficient to cater the traffic.

Status for electrification of Allahabad-Faizabad existing single line:

Sl. No.	Section	Status
1.	Allahabad-Phaphamau section (13 RKM)	Already electrified
2.	Phaphamau-Pratapgarh (49 RKM)	Electrification of this section has been sanctioned in September, 2018.
3.	Pratapgarh-Chilbila (4 RKM)	Already electrified
4.	Chilbila-Sultanpur-Faizabad (94 RKM)	Electrification of this section has been sanctioned in September, 2018.

**Upgraded tools for coolies to
carry heavy baggages**

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

(a) whether it is fact that the Ministry is not taking any initiative to stop unjustified human exploitation of coolies across the country for the reason that it has not received any proposal for upgradation of tools to carry heavy baggage of the passengers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason for non-availability of tools for carrying baggage?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Railways have always been sincere towards the welfare of Sahayaks (licensed porters). Recently, several policy initiatives have been taken by this Ministry for welfare of Sahayaks. These include- increase in passes, medical assistance, better rest room, more uniforms etc. Besides,

provision exists for free use of Railways' light trollies/hand barrows, wherever available, by Sahayaks (licensed porters) for carriage of passenger's luggage. Moreover, carrying luggage has been made easier at places due to provision of ramps and escalators. However, no proposal with regard to provision of upgraded tools for use of Sahayaks to carry heavy baggage of the passengers is under consideration in this Ministry, at present.

Redevelopment of Nellore station

906. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Nellore is one of the stations identified by Railways to be redeveloped in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the date of the proposal in this regard and the action taken by the Ministry so far; and
- (c) by when the redevelopment of Nellore station would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Tenders for redevelopment of Nellore Railway Station were invited and opened on 12th March 2019. However, no Bids were received. Redevelopment of stations are complex projects and are dependent on the response of developer's commercial aspects. No target date can be given at this stage.

Escalation of project cost due to delay

907. SHRIMATI AMBIKASONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMIREDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is increase in cost of Railway projects due to delay in their completion;
- (b) if so, the of number of projects delayed in the last two years and the cost escalation, project-wise; and
- (c) whether any monitoring committee has been constituted to take corrective measures and to expedite the completion of projects by removing hurdles, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) At present 491 Railway projects including 189 New Lines, 55 Gauge Conversion and 247 Doubling Projects are in different stages of execution/planning/sanction.

The Total length of these projects is 48860.64 km. costing ₹6.476 lakh crore on which Commissioning of 9113 km. length and expenditure of ₹1.43 lakh crore has been done up to March. 2019.

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 affects the completion cost of the project, which is finally worked out at the completion stage.

In the overall interest of Nation and to ensure that project are completed in time without cost overrun, lot of monitoring is done in Railways at various level (field level, divisional level, zonal level and Board level) and regular meetings are done 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 project, capacity enhancement projects, last mile connectivity etc. institutional financing has been done by arranging loan from M/s Life Insurance Corporation of India Limited for ₹1.5 lakh crore, which has increased Railways' capacity for committed fund provision for essential projects.

Running time of trains in Kerala

908. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to improve the running time of trains plying in Kerala under the Ministry' s ' Mission Raftaar' programme;

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Improvement in running time of trains is not undertaken by Indian Railways on State-wise basis since Railway network cuts across State boundaries.

Action Plan for improving mobility under “Mission Raftaar” programme includes removal of speed restrictions, construction of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and Road Under Bridges (RUBs), right powering of trains, introduction of twin-pipe in wagons and replacement of conventional trains by Main Line Electric Multiple Unit (MEMU) trains and Diesel Electric Multiple Unit (DEMU) trains.

Under this programme, 26 Express trains Originating from/Terminating at/Passing through the stations located in the State of Kerala have been speeded up from 5 to 30 minutes. Besides, 24 level crossings have been eliminated in Kerala during the last 2 years.

During 2017-18, three Nos. of Permanent Speed Restrictions have been relaxed/removed resulting in time saving of 5.30 minutes and during 2018-19, thirteen Nos. of Permanent Speed Restrictions have been relaxed/removed resulting in time saving of 15.20 minutes in Kerala State.

Improvement in rail services in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

909. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of expansion of new passenger train services, electrification work and improvement in passenger amenities in various railway stations falling under the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, in the last three years;
- (b) whether Government would introduce more passenger trains from Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam towards North India in view of persistent demand; and
- (c) if so, whether it would be included in the current financial year?

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, the details of Mail/Express trains (in pairs) introduced during the last three years serving the stations located in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (originating/terminating basis) is as under:

Year	Introduction	Extension	Increase in frequency
2016-17	7	6	Nil
2017-18	4	4	Nil
2018-19	5	9	3

Further, the details of rail routes commissioned on electric traction on the sections located in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during last 3 years are as under:

State	Year	Section	Route Kms
Andhra	2016-17	Devarapalle-Dharmavaram	140
Pradesh	2017-18	Dhone-Panyam	61
		Guntakal-Dhone and Gooty-Pendekallu	97
		Mantrayalam road-Guntakal	92
		Nallapadu-Cumbum-Diguvametta	209
		Nallapadu-Siripuram	18
		Panyam-Diguvametta	54
	2018-19	Bobbili-Salur	17
		Guntakal-Kalluru	38
		Guntakal-Virapur	24
		Obulavaripalli-Venkatachalam	88
		Siripuram-Tummalacheruvu-Pondugula	82
	TOTAL		920
Telangana	2017-18	Malakajgiri-Bolaram	13
		Mattampally-Janpahad	20
	2018-19	Medchal-Bolaram	12
		Pagidipalli-Nalgonda-Kukadam	102
		Peddapalli-Gangadhara	56
		Telapur-Ram Chandrapuram	5
		Pondugula-Vishnupuram-Janpahad	17
	TOTAL		225

Besides, various passenger amenities works have been under taken at 251 railway stations falling under the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in last three year These works include provision of additional water taps on platforms, additional benches on platforms, additional platform sheds, additional FOBs, improvements in circulating area, improvements in waiting halls, provision of Air-Conditioning of PRS, escalators, washable apron, lifts, IP based surveillance camera system, extension of IRS type shelter, shifting of station building, provision of approach road, coach watering facilities, provision of second entry, provision of coach Indication and train indication boards, expansion of PA system, provision of mobile charging points, water coolers facilities, improvement of lighting, furniture for booking office, provision of RO plant, etc.

(b) and (c) At present, train connectivity is available from Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam for Delhi which in turn, is well connected to other major stations of northern part of the country. Introduction of additional trains from Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam towards North India is however, not feasible at present, due to operational and resource constraints. Besides, introduction of trains is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to operational feasibility, traffic demand, availability of resources, etc.

Railway projects in Madhya Pradesh

†910. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the ongoing, pending and proposed railway projects in Madhya Pradesh since last five years till date; and

(b) the details of the action plan devised towards time-bound completion thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As on date, 08 new line, 05 gauge conversion and 27 doubling projects covering a length of 6756 Km. at a cost of ₹77302.54 crore falling fully/partly in the State of Madhya Pradesh are in different stages of planning/sanction/execution. Out of these projects, 24 projects (3 new line and 21 doubling projects) covering a length of 3399 Km. at a cost of ₹44883 crore have been included/sanctioned in the last 5 years (from 2014-15 to 2018-19 and 2019-20).

(b) The timely completion of Railway projects without cost overrun requires quick and timely acquisition of land through State Government, shifting of utilities, various statutory clearances etc. and to achieve the same, Railway is holding regular meetings with State Government and concerned Central/State Government officials on various issues for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

timely land acquisition, shifting of utilities, forestry clearances, so that projects can be completed in time.

For important projects, capacity enhancement projects, last mile connectivity etc, institutional financing has been done by arranging loan from M/s Life Insurance Corporation of India Limited for ₹1.5 lakh crore, which has increased Railways' capacity for committed fund provision for essential projects.

Upgradation of railway stations in Gujarat

†911. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has identified and declared some railway stations in districts of Gujarat as Adarsh Station for upgradation of facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the railway stations; and
- (c) the details of the facilities provided and upgraded at the Adarsh Stations in the said districts?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. At present, stations are undertaken for development under "Adarsh Station Scheme" and 1253 stations including 32 stations in Gujarat have been identified for development under this scheme. List of 32 stations in Gujarat identified for development under Adarsh Station Scheme is as under:—

Gujarat (32)	Ambli Road, Bechraji, Bhaktinagar, Bhanvad, Bhatariya, Dahod, Gandhigram, Himmatnagar, Jamnagar, Kadi, Khambliya, Kosamba, Lalpurjam, Maninagar, Navsari, New Bhuj, Okha, Palanpur, Sabarmati, Siddhpur, Udhna, Una, Unjha, Vadnagar, Vijapur, Visnagar, Vyara. Gandhidham and Gandhinagar Capital. Sabarmati BG, Patan and Kim.
--------------	--

Out of 32 Stations, 30 stations have been developed under this Scheme and remaining 02 stations *i.e.*, Gandhinagar and Sabarmati are being re-developed by Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Limited (IRSDC) under Station Redevelopment programme.

- (c) Various passenger amenities which *inter-alia* include improvement of facade of the station building, retiring room, waiting room (with bathing facilities), separate waiting room for ladies, landscaping of circulating area, earmarked parking, signages, Pay and Use

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

toilets, Foot Over Bridge, ramps at entry to station, separate parking for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan), Non-slippery walkway, 'May I help you' booth, trolley path etc. are to be provided at Railway stations which are identified for development under this scheme as per the respective category of the station.

**Implementation of Swachh Rail,
Swachh Bharat Programme**

912. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of "Swachh Rail, Swachh Bharat" programme since its inception and the achievements made under the programme;
- (b) whether Government proposes to undertake a massive awareness programme amongst the passengers about their role in the maintenance of cleanliness; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Swachh Rail, Swachh Bharat Programme was launched on Indian Railways on 2 October, 2014. Regular intensive campaigns/ drives have been organised since then over the Indian Railways with the sole objective to achieve significant and sustainable improvements in cleanliness standards. Last such drive was "Swachhta-Hi-Seva" campaign from 15.09.2018 to 02.10.2018 during which over 5000 stations and all mail/express trains were covered with involvement of over 10 lakh people.

Followings are the measures/ achievements under Swachh Rail, Swachh Bharat Programme:-

- Provision of mechanised cleaning contracts at 910 stations.
- Provision of washable concrete aprons at stations.
- More than 875 stations have Normal Pay and Use toilets and about 80 stations have Deluxe Pay and Use toilets.
- Rag picking contracts and/or Garbage disposal contracts are available at more than 1280 stations over Indian Railways.
- 166 plastic bottle crushing machines have been installed at 126 Stations.
- Enforcement of Indian Railways (Penalties for activities affecting cleanliness at

railway premises) Rules, 2012 has been intensified.

- Use of CCTV is made at 345 stations to monitor cleanliness.
- More than 2,00,000 bio-toilets have been installed in around 55,000 coaches covering about 90% fleet to prevent open discharge of human waste from coaches on tracks.

(b) and (c) Following efforts are made by the Railways to spread awareness about cleanliness among railway passengers:

- Publicity / awareness campaigns through display of posters, banners, distribution of leaflets, printing of slogans in tickets, reservation slips, tender notices etc.
- Announcements over the Public Announcement system.
- Improving awareness on proper use and Do's /Don'ts of bio-toilets through stickers/ posters, announcements, displaying of models etc.
- Involvement of scouts and guides, Social / Charitable organisations and other NGOs in cleanliness campaigns.
- Arranging ' Nukkad Nataks' (street plays) on cleanliness theme in station vicinity.
- "Swachhta-Hi-Sewa" campaign had a major component of involving passengers. These awareness programmes are of continuing nature, and are undertaken by Divisions/Zonal Railways from time-to-time.

Elimination of unmanned level crossings

913. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey, in the recent past, to identify the number of unmanned level crossings in various railway junctions in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of unmanned level crossings that have been closed or made inoperative or made manned level crossings to stop the increasing number of railway accidents?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) have been eliminated on 31st Jan 2019. The UMLCs on Meter Gauge (348 Nos.) and Narrow Gauge (700 Nos.) will be eliminated during Gauge conversion.

(c) Year-wise elimination of UMLCs (by closure, merger, subway and manning) during the last three years is as follows:

Year	No. of UMLCs eliminated
2016-17	1503
2017-18	1565
2018-19	3479
TOTAL	6547

Presently there are no unmanned level crossings on BG routes.

Execution of work of linking Northeast States under PPP mode

914. SHRIMATI JHARNADAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to connect all the capitals of Northeast States by rail;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this is proposed to be executed under PPP mode, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the time-frame within which it is proposed to be initiated and completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) As per Vision Document 2020, Government has planned to connect all State Capitals of North Eastern States by 2020 except Sikkim in which case, new line work has been sanctioned up to Rangpo in first phase. The capitals of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura States have been connected by Broad Gauge (BG) rail network.

Great emphasis has been given by Central Government during last 5 years towards quick execution of infrastructure and safety projects and funding to the infrastructure projects has increased considerably. The average annual expenditure in New Line / Gauge Conversion / Doubling infrastructure projects during 2014-19 was ₹25,894 crore per year as

against ₹11,527 crore per year during 2009-14 which is around 125% more than during 2009-14. The average allotment per year for North Eastern States was ₹2,121 crore per year from 2009-14. However, it increased 161% to ₹5,531 crore per year for this region during 2014-19.

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

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

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

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

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

The section from Jiribam to Vangaichungpao (12 km.) was commissioned in March, 2017 and works from Vangaichungpao-Tupul-Imphal (98.62 km.) have been taken up throughout the length. The work of land acquisition has been completed in 102.62 km. length of the project and work of acquisition of balance land of 8 km. length has been taken up. Target date for completion is 3 years after complete land is handed over to the Railways.

- (2) **Mizoram:** The project of BG line connectivity from Bhairabi to Sairang (51.38 km.) (suburban city of Aizawl, the Capital city of Mizoram) in Mizoram was sanctioned

in 2008-09. The latest anticipated cost of the project is ₹4,968 crore and the land could be made available in 2014-15 and work speeded up from 2015-16 and the expenditure of ₹1,958.09 crore has been incurred on the project upto 31.03.2019.

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

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

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

- (4) **Meghalaya:** Two projects of BG line have been taken up for Capital connectivity of Meghalaya.
- (i) New BG line from Tetelia - Byrnihat (21.50 km.) in Meghalaya was sanctioned in 2006-07. The latest anticipated cost of the project is ₹1,532 crore and the work speeded up from 2014-15, 10 km. length of the project falling in Assam State from Tetelia to Kamalajari got completed in October, 2018 and expenditure of ₹515.82 crore has been incurred upto 31.03.2019. Some organizations are stating that a railway connectivity may lead to influx of outsiders and this has led to some local resistance to this project. Now, the issue has been taken up for early resolution. Target date for completion not fixed, as the same would be decided, once the complete land is physically handed over to Railways.
- (ii) New BG line from Byrnihat to Shillong (108.40 km.) was sanctioned in 2010-11. The latest anticipated cost of the project is ₹6,000 crore and the expenditure of ₹252.68 crore has been incurred on the project upto 31.03.2019. Target date for completion not fixed, as the same would be decided, once the land is physically handed over to Railways.

- (5) **Sikkim:** The project of BG line connectivity from Sivok to Rangpo (44.39 km.) was sanctioned in 2008-09. The latest anticipated cost of the project is ₹4,085.69 crore and the expenditure of ₹554.46 crore has been incurred on the project upto 31.03.2019.

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

Skill development for rural youth

915. SHRIM.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of unskilled rural youth, both men and women in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the schemes available to impart skill development for rural youth;
- (c) the quantum of funds allocated during each of the last five years, State-wise; and
- (d) the number of rural youth who were skilled and given jobs during the said period, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) The data on the number of unskilled rural youth, both men and women in the country, State-wise is not available. However, Ministry of Rural Development has developed a portal namely 'Kaushal Panjee' for registration of rural candidates interested in getting skill training. The number of rural youth, both men and women registered under Kaushal Panjee, State/UTs-wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Ministry of Rural Development is implementing two important skill development schemes for rural youth, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Skill development in Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI), under National Rural Livelihoods Mission. Under DDU-GKY, candidates are skilled for wage employment and under RSETI, candidates are skilled mainly for self employment.

(c) Both DDU-GKY and RSETI are demand driven schemes. Funds released to States/UTs under DDU-GKY and RSETI during the last five years is given in Statement-II and III respectively(*See below*).

(d) The State/UTs-wise total number of candidates trained and placed in jobs/ settled under DDU-GKY and RSETI during the last five years is given in Statement-IV respectively.

Statement-I

Details of registered Men and Women under Kaushal Panjee:

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	12082	8102
2.	Himachal Pradesh	3655	4426
3.	Punjab	8264	8203
4.	Chandigarh	30	4
5.	Uttarakhand	20932	12774
6.	Haryana	9905	7143
7.	Delhi	2	0
8.	Rajasthan	10662	15043
9.	Uttar Pradesh	75505	49009
10.	Bihar	68754	38734
11.	Sikkim	166	436
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	979	1138
13.	Nagaland	912	445
14.	Manipur	1126	1464
15.	Mizoram	516	565
16.	Tripura	1509	841
17.	Meghalaya	746	1232
18.	Assam	9493	8260
19.	West Bengal	8900	6900
20.	Jharkhand	27782	25606
21.	Odisha	107132	106822
22.	Chhattisgarh	20592	20532

1	2	3	4
23.	Madhya Pradesh	70486	27407
24.	Gujarat	22689	53142
25.	Daman and Diu	1337	1510
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	71	186
27.	Maharashtra	28503	19902
28.	Andhra Pradesh	99322	89813
29.	Karnataka	12785	9613
30.	Goa	8	5
31.	Lakshadweep	1	0
32.	Kerala	16513	25327
33.	Tamil Nadu	187994	184108
34.	Puducherry	77	84
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	6
36.	Telangana	41741	24015
TOTAL		871191	752797

Statement-II*Funds released under DDU-GKY from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (₹ in lakh)*

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	8619.250	82.900	5874.000	7247.000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	222.075	-	61.000	1056.462	113.500
4.	Assam	5245.284	3337.446	10046.831	8669.000	5128.600
5.	Bihar	315.455	5637.000	3606.000	9660.000	18294.000
6.	Chandigarh	-	-			
7.	Chhattisgarh	2604.193	145.000	8947.200		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-			
9.	Delhi	-	-			
10.	Goa	-	-	60.000		
11.	Gujarat	703.230	225.537	154.293	1766.100	
12.	Haryana	860.890	598.601	58.038	3098.891	5662.000
13.	Himachal Pradesh	-	342.908	3670.435		183.600
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3773.401	2266.698	7360.088	5974.970	12933.600
15.	Jharkhand	50.736	153.000	6464.429	7186.398	1160.000
16.	Karnataka	2246.028	7485.552	256.738	8280.863	
17.	Kerala	5979.986	139.000	4711.713	3347.286	9842.500
18.	Madhya Pradesh	2800.517	188.000	7546.455		3799.752
19.	Maharashtra	-	9665.578	96.065		5327.000
20.	Manipur	-	-	461.000		2240.000
21.	Meghalaya			461.000	574.543	1884.000
22.	Mizoram	-	-	460.500		1431.588
23.	Nagaland	-	-	461.000		2238.000
24.	Odisha	8233.757	4214.820	2195.443	14028.000	13889.600
25.	Puducherry	-	-			
26.	Punjab	-	2862.500	11.300		1082.000
27.	Rajasthan	-	375.500	63.000	5785.000	3282.000
28.	Sikkim	662.020	-	460.500		60.500
29.	Tamil Nadu	-	4390.225	2590.999		5291.000
30.	Telangana	-	4422.000	2190.620	3875.580	
31.	Tripura	930.331	131.000	3838.949		3785.600
32.	Uttar Pradesh	17064.776	1048.129	549.559		7115.940
33.	Uttarakhand	-	65.091	1891.121		2621.000
34.	West Bengal	1047.851	146.000	8890.369		5869.000
35.	Multi-State	4122.440	1504.475	441.096	31.471	
	TOTAL	56862.970	57963.310	78088.641	79208.564	120481.780

Statement-III

*Funds released to State/UTs under RSETI from
2014-15 to 2018-19 (₹ in lakhs)*

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	65.03	125.78	165.00		447.95
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00		
4.	Assam		231.00	193.60	96.39	357.76
5.	Bihar	0.00	407.00	0.00	318.05	317.41
6.	Chhattisgarh	160.71	111.02	165.00	172.29	467.02
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00		
8.	Gujarat	116.07	0.00	231.00	255.42	498.16
9.	Haryana	0.00	89.25	0.00		288.75
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.82	103.41
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	89.00	194.46	0.00		
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	275.00	275.00		316.12
13.	Karnataka	142.86	0.00	160.04	508.77	433.66
14.	Kerala	62.50	0.00	0.00		152.57
15.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00		
16.	Madhya Pradesh		274.85	0.00		
17.	Maharashtra	0.00	274.19	219.41	378.97	313.88
18.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00		
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	11.00	0.00	61.34	26.66
20.	Mizoram	4.47	0.00	0.00	15.17	
21.	Nagaland	8.93	0.00	0.00		9.49
22.	Odisha	133.93	221.38	182.21		1081.18
23.	Pondicherry	4.45	0.00	0.00		
24.	Punjab	84.82	196.38	0.00	164.59	169.62
25.	Rajasthan	0.00	341.00	0.00	279.00	278.44
26.	Sikkim	0.00	1.88	0.00		7.14
27.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	317.13	0.00		309.31
28.	Telangana	46.47	0.00	220.00		134.74
29.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	84.33		7.55
30.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1000.00		
31.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	182.34		73.23
32.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	201.47	114.55
TOTAL		919.24	3071.32	3077.93	2558.28	5908.59

Statement-IV

State-wise and Year-wise DDUGKY Physical achievement

Sl. No.	State	F.Y. 14-15		F.Y. 15-16		F.Y. 16-17		F.Y. 17-18		F.Y. 18-19	
		Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2458	1823	4013	1989	12787	18966	17341	10954	26128	24841
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Assam	18	0	4258	3022	8202	1479	9936	3464	15568	7281
4.	Bihar	2333	851	7722	3685	8608	4216	6972	4859	10526	5841
5.	Chhattisgarh	1440	0	8434	4463	7355	1987	3111	539	6841	2583
6.	Gujarat	766	434	7892	5083	2254	2075	528	160	4985	1486
7.	Haryana	1031	930	13409	8807	10512	586	2281	5832	1734	4122
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	2550	582
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	15011	10677	18609	16524	7300	6453	1137	1424	4176	569
10.	Jharkhand	1266	1034	6939	1314	8360	2355	5526	2375	7929	3421
11.	Karnataka	283	0	10926	5443	10909	4432	8871	4752	7290	5411
12.	Kerala	76	0	4738	2446	11246	5598	10587	4175	13763	9656

Written Answers to

[28 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

357

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Madhya Pradesh	434	0	13089	3954	10974	3546	5353	1823	9139	2098
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	4140	3694	7082	7390	16061	4458
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	831	253
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	0
19.	Odisha	11329	5327	23070	18001	32108	45726	23520	14035	41172	31658
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	4987	563	2782	1443
21.	Rajasthan	3338	350	23143	12844	3837	3397	2599	693	9613	3381
22.	Sikkim	0	0	304	205	0	70	0	0	64	64
23.	Tamil Nadu	779	20	20449	9375	113	30780	519	765	2820	185
24.	Telangana	0	0	3554	1830	8969	9150	12470	9048	15569	15591
25.	Tripura	0	0	305	75	1197	342	1530	526	1816	2093
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2476	0	63209	8552	11203	2052	4795	892	17573	4839
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1144	253
28.	West Bengal	0	0	2408	1900	2512	979	2032	1518	8521	3700
TOTAL		43038	21446	236471	109512	162586	147883	131527	75787	228955	135809

358
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-IV

State/UTs -wise and Year-wise RSETI Physical achievement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	F.Y. 14-15		F.Y. 15-16		F.Y. 16-17		F.Y. 17-18		F.Y. 18-19	
		Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	385	150	299	545	365	310	497	439	494	270
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13508	8869	12769	8371	12640	9606	12465	10683	10645	8790
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	160	17	210	8	485	360	345	153	360	70
4.	Assam	12401	5017	14556	9610	15057	11278	14262	11305	13087	9678
5.	Bihar	24933	17827	27528	20811	30543	23682	28411	24863	26688	19255
6.	Chhattisgarh	10023	6481	11486	6781	13320	8702	12651	9707	12735	9981
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	452	290	731	318	763	581	606	406	775	553
8.	Gujarat	21147	12727	26728	18162	24211	27346	22359	22219	21470	16755
9.	Haryana	12976	6029	13984	9922	15126	12534	15496	11032	15267	8702
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5201	4502	5603	4860	5765	6258	5753	4727	5499	4085
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9106	6396	10185	7104	7462	5958	9504	7498	9308	6727
12.	Jharkhand	16118	9726	20169	14033	19607	14249	17660	14596	17969	12033
13.	Karnataka	31685	21592	36346	19839	34504	29135	27515	26914	26041	20434
14.	Kerala	12399	9005	13477	8758	14129	11449	11582	11282	10532	9422

Written Answers to

[28 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

359

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Lakshadweep	102	13	102	50	3	0	10	0	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	27724	19421	32337	23669	34769	26113	36179	24612	35194	22858
17.	Maharashtra	19314	11508	24946	17768	26582	24083	26143	23436	25671	19612
18.	Manipur	310	4	304	68	355	304	465	310	382	268
19.	Meghalaya	1396	898	1461	243	2244	1421	1851	1042	1470	1287
20.	Mizoram	278	30	508	380	408	439	453	523	502	365
21.	Nagaland	246	49	297	81	336	218	380	294	355	517
22.	Odisha	23287	17260	25807	20544	25456	19567	22173	18927	21803	17117
23.	Puducherry	615	462	764	516	788	566	782	859	850	626
24.	Punjab	10087	5499	11833	7249	11861	9227	11582	10706	10516	6797
25.	Rajasthan	29284	19390	30728	21652	33369	29486	30641	22322	28602	21553
26.	Sikkim	380	344	482	363	484	304	432	314	389	206
27.	Tamil Nadu	23144	14487	25158	18506	26287	20224	26805	22674	24226	19790
28.	Tripura	3507	2308	3752	1980	3508	2125	3132	1926	2788	2345
29.	Uttar Pradesh	52199	33426	53166	35658	54737	46250	54503	44515	52719	36600
30.	Uttarakhand	7112	4031	6909	6021	6922	6600	7156	5297	7322	5524
31.	West Bengal	15659	10303	16267	11151	15248	11003	14405	10574	13149	8418
32.	Telangana	7068	4440	7493	5503	7809	5158	7145	5942	6864	5669
TOTAL		392206	252501	436385	300524	445143	364536	423343	350097	403672	296307

360 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

Slow pace of work under PMGSY in Rajasthan

916. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the slow pace of work under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details of the projects under the said scheme which have not been completed within the stipulated time period during the year 2017-19; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government to speed up the work under PMGSY in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) and (b) As per the available information, some of the road projects under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the State of Rajasthan are running behind the schedule. The details of road works which have not been completed within the stipulated time period during the year 2017-19 are as under:

Time	No. of Pending works	Road length (in Km.)
Upto 31st March, 2017	1629	2910.45
Upto 31st March, 2018	572	2831.42
Upto 24th June, 2019	222	272.66

(c) The Ministry has advanced the completion of PMGSY-I programme from 2022 to 2019 and accordingly, the State has been advised to increase their execution and contracting capacity in order to complete the sanctioned works. Further, the progress is regularly reviewed on OMMAS in terms of length achievement and habitation connectivity. From time to time, State Governments are advised through various Regional Review Meetings and Empowered Committee meetings to take suitable necessary actions to expedite timely completion of road works under PMGSY. The following additional steps have been taken by the Ministry to ensure effective and timely implementation of PMGSY:

- (i) States have been advised to set up additional Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) for augmenting their execution capacity.
- (ii) Provisions in the Standard Bidding Document (SBD) have been rationalized.
- (iii) Training to field engineers, contractors and their staffs are being imparted regularly for capacity building.

- (iv) Regular outreach programmes for contractors are being organized at State level.

Construction of bridges under PMGSY

917. SHRIM.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received and sanctioned by Government regarding construction of bridges under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has received any request from the State Governments for relaxing the norms under PMGSY;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) The State/UT-wise details of proposals received and sanctioned by Government regarding construction of bridges under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) C during the last five years are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Proposals received and sanctioned under Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Areas (RCPLWEA) which a separate vertical under PMGSY is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The Ministry has already enhanced the span of Long Span Bridges (LSBs) from 50 meter to 75 meter in plain areas and from 75 meter to 100 meter in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts (as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs) and 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States in the year 2016. No proposal has been received to relax the norms further under Regular PMGSY.

The Government of Telangana has, however requested for sanction of three (03) major bridges with more than 100 m length under RCPLWEA as a special case in relaxation of PMGSY norms for bridges. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Statement-I

Details of Bridge proposals received and cleared during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	96	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	-	36	15	90
3.	Assam	-	-	18	727	324
4.	Bihar	-	-	199	297	238
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	163	-	80
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	33	-	44
8.	Haryana	-	-	0	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	43	15	21		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	29	58	73
11.	Jharkhand	-	19	116	68	40
12.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	-	1	0	-	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	83	173	226	239
15.	Maharashtra	53	-	-	61	-
16.	Manipur	6	-	-	59	27
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	5	69
18.	Mizoram	-	-	0	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	48
20.	Odisha	-	-	153	52	86
21.	Punjab	0	7	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	0	32	-
23.	Sikkim	20	-	5	32	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	-	22	25	36
25.	Telangana	-	-	117	14	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	16	2	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	1	-	-
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	7	-	120
29.	West Bengal	0	-	0	-	37
30.	Andaman	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		117	110	1131	1784	1587

Statement-II

*Details of Bridge proposals received and cleared -
RCPLWE -2017-18 and 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	27
2.	Bihar	1	40
3.	Chhattisgarh	22	
4.	Jharkhand	96	2
5.	Madhya Pradesh	10	
6.	Maharashtra	33	
7.	Odisha		
8.	Telangana	18	
9.	Uttar Pradesh		
	TOTAL	181	69

**Allocation of funds under National
Rural Employment Programme**

918. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the Total amount allocated by the Central Government under the National Rural Employment Programme to the various States of the country, including Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries under NREGA in the State of Uttar Pradesh, district-wise; and
- (c) the funds likely to be advanced to the State Government during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment Scheme. Hence, no State/UT- wise allocation of fund is

made. States/UT-wise details of central fund released including to Uttar Pradesh under the MGNREGA during the current financial year 2019-20 (as on 24.06.2019) are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) Details of district-wise households provided employment and persondays generated under MGNREGA in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year 2019-20 (as on 24.06.2019) is given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) MGNREGS is a demand driven Scheme. The release of funds is a continuous process. The agreed to labour budget of Uttar Pradesh for FY 2019-20 is 25 crore persondays. The Ministry releases funds periodically in two tranches with each tranche consisting of one or more instalments 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.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise details of Central Fund released under the
MGNREGA during the current financial year*

Financial Year : 2019-20 (as on 24.06.2019)

(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central fund released
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.87
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3246.84
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	107.57
4.	Assam	684.31
5.	Bihar	1051.64
6.	Chhattisgarh	1234.08
7.	Goa	1.44
8.	Gujarat	348.25
9.	Haryana	64.47
10.	Himachal Pradesh	158.77
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	758.30
12.	Jharkhand	375.56
13.	Karnataka	1816.04

1	2	3
14.	Kerala	1539.41
15.	Lakshadweep	0.12
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1667.74
17.	Maharashtra	576.66
18.	Manipur	181.42
19.	Meghalaya	214.53
20.	Mizoram	215.80
21.	Nagaland	242.76
22.	Odisha	458.56
23.	Puducherry	0.91
24.	Punjab	278.98
25.	Rajasthan	2715.33
26.	Sikkim	14.73
27.	Tamil Nadu	2013.42
28.	Telangana	1112.86
29.	Tripura	135.93
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1365.21
31.	Uttarakhand	128.66
32.	West Bengal	3710.02
	TOTAL	26422.19

Statement-II

Details of district-wise households provided employment and persondays generated under MGREGA in Uttar Pradesh

Financial Year : 2019-20 (As on 24.06.2019)

(Fig. in numbers)

Sl. No.	Districts	Households provided employment	Persondays generated
1	2	3	4
1.	Agra	27039	436022

1	2	3	4
2.	Aligarh	24719	336432
3.	Ambedkar Nagar	21777	520873
4.	Amethi	20178	499562
5.	Amroha	29104	478990
6.	Auraiya	11879	238567
7.	Ayodhya	26063	598993
8.	Azamgarh	63970	1330934
9.	Baghpat	451	5830
10.	Bahraich	69436	1904994
11.	Ballia	26063	535401
12.	Balrampur	34483	733306
13.	Banda	19819	531362
14.	Barabanki	34787	852207
15.	Bareilly	21503	338773
16.	Basti	50930	1216212
17.	Bijnor	35064	372660
18.	Budaun	24203	472050
19.	Bulandshahr	5830	64604
20.	Chandauli	21291	476693
21.	Chitrakoot	17698	382491
22.	Deoria	18165	387754
23.	Etah	9333	187495
24.	Etawah	10401	190207
25.	Farrukhabad	20995	422903
26.	Fatehpur	27028	749849

1	2	3	4
27.	Firozabad	21041	359629
28.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	86	936
29.	Ghaziabad	0	0
30.	Ghazipur	12093	184763
31.	Gonda	58543	1712894
32.	Gorakhpur	40568	671876
33.	Hamirpur	20284	556340
34.	Hapur	1578	17692
35.	Hardoi	40156	766439
36.	Hathras	8505	121514
37.	Jalaun	35920	795297
38.	Jaunpur	55517	1446162
39.	Jhansi	26728	817211
40.	Kannauj	10586	198137
41.	Kanpur Dehat	12080	239663
42.	Kanpur Nagar	12648	242642
43.	Kashganj	21769	408659
44.	Kaushambi	11329	283032
45.	Kheri	44434	748063
46.	Kushi Nagar	59750	1428702
47.	Lalitpur	30474	854910
48.	Lucknow	7921	125682
49.	Maharajganj	46090	999587
50.	Mahoba	6877	166152
51.	Mainpuri	9645	190638

1	2	3	4
52.	Mathura	9810	135911
53.	Mau	30363	679183
54.	Meerut	3977	104710
55.	Mirzapur	22243	549175
56.	Moradabad	28422	511118
57.	Muzaffarnagar	6492	112905
58.	Pilibhit	26910	444264
59.	Pratapgarh	42466	1037756
60.	Prayagraj	36950	880684
61.	Rae Bareli	36495	792351
62.	Rampur	30026	506235
63.	Saharanpur	20862	275640
64.	Sambhal	26365	390170
65.	Sant Kabeer Nagar	36429	841749
66.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	8224	165129
67.	Shahjahanpur	20488	400951
68.	Shamli	3993	76660
69.	Shravasti	16588	351427
70.	Siddharth Nagar	93951	2455528
71.	Sitapur	51684	1072232
72.	Sonbhadra	36946	797323
73.	Sultanpur	34316	978503
74.	Unnao	34028	725408
75.	Varanasi	13719	248999
TOTAL		1938578	42135795

Speeding up work of rural development

919. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to convene a meeting of district collectors at State level to speed up the work of rural development and creating job opportunities among the youth of the rural areas;
- (b) if so, the agenda of the proposed meeting;
- (c) whether such meetings have been organised by the Ministry earlier also; and
- (d) if so, the outcome of these meetings?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):
(a) and (b) No, Government is not contemplating to convene a meeting of district collectors at State level to speed up the work of rural development and creating job opportunities among the youth of the rural areas. However, Government is taking all necessary steps to speed-up the work of rural development.

(c) and (d) No such meeting has been organized by the Ministry in the past.

Implementation of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

920. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of villages included under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) during last year along with their population and the number of Members of Parliament yet to identify any village under SAGY, phase-wise;
- (b) whether Government has reviewed the implementation of said Yojana and if so, the details and the outcome thereof, indicating the achievements made there under including the targets fixed and the number of villages developed with all facilities including banking and postal services; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to provide any Central assistance for successful implementation of the said Yojana and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):
(a) The Hon' ble Members of Parliament have identified 163 Gram Panchayats under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana during financial year 2018-19. As per clause No. 9 of Saansad Adarsh

Gram Yojana (SAGY) Guidelines, regarding the identification of Adarsh Grams, Gram Panchayats are the basic units and it is advocated that they may have a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly, tribal and difficult areas. In districts where this unit size is not available, Gram Panchayats approximating the desirable population size may be chosen. Further for districts having GPs where average unit size is smaller, two to three neighboring Gram Panchayats approximating the desirable population can be adopted as one unit. The details of Members of Parliament (MPs) who have identified Gram Panchayats under SAGY, phase-wise are available on saanjhi.gov.in and can be accessed using the respective logins of Hon' ble MPs.

(b) The Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is reviewed periodically by the Ministry of Rural Development. The Ministry has evolved a comprehensive multilevel and multi-tool system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of its programmes which include review by the Hon' ble Minister of Rural Development, Performance Review Committee, National Level Monitors, Concurrent Monitoring and Impact Assessment studies. Concurrent monitoring mechanisms include the progress updated by States/Districts through SAGY website regarding the identification of the Gram Panchayats, progress tracking of Village Development Plans (VDPs), the progress reported for Panchayat Darpan indicators and the field visits by MoRD officials. The post-project evaluation reports of SAGY Phase-I suggest that commendable progress has been made by SAGY Gram Panchayats benefitting from able leadership of MPs and active intervention by District Administration. After the adoption under SAGY, the Gram Panchayats have recorded remarkable progress with regard to a range of parameters such as immunisation of children, strengthening of PDS, enrollment in social security schemes, electrification and piped drinking water supply among other. So far 1,295 Gram Panchayats have uploaded their VDPs containing 68,289 projects, as per the data available on SAGY website (<http://saanjhi.gov.in>). Out of these, 37,954 (56%) projects have been completed as on 24 June 2019. The details of banking and postal service facilities in the SAGY Gram Panchayats are not maintained centrally by this Ministry.

(c) Under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana 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. Hence there is no proposal to provide any Central assistance for Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana as of now.

Continuation of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

921. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to continue the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana;
- (b) if so, whether Government would make some changes in the scheme; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):
(a) to (c) Yes, as per the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) Guidelines, the goal is to develop three Adarsh Grams, identified by each Hon' ble Member of Parliament, by March 2019. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) would be selected and developed by 2024. There is no proposal to make any changes in the Scheme as of now.

Road construction under PMGSY

922. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that rural road construction under PMGSY has been at its peak during the last four years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and roads constructed under it in the last four years;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that many State Governments have been demanding more money under PMGSY; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):
(a) and (b) Construction of rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been on increasing trends. The details of roads constructed under the scheme during the last four years are as follows:-

Year (s)	Length Constructed (km)
2015-16	36,449
2016-17	47,446
2017-18	48,715
2018-19	49,038

(c) and (d) The Central Share under PMGSY are released to the State Governments based upon their absorption capacity, balance works in hand, unspent balance available, and fulfilling of certain conditions laid down in the programme guidelines. The details of funds released by the Centre to the States during the last four years are given in Statement.

Statement

*Details of funds released by the Centre to the States under
PMGSY during the last four years*

(Release ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	379.20	197.59	40.00	200.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	375.00	205.92	700.00	1350.00
3.	Assam	347.82	475.76	575.58	2506.58
4.	Bihar	2781.00	2958.34	1349.31	60.57
5.	Chhattisgarh	498.00	449.81	338.96	664.39
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	474.10	31.04	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	304.69	44.01	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	268.40	396.61	360.17	677.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	488.00	755.61	1400.00	581.46
11.	Jharkhand	864.99	819.59	1087.89	757.32
12.	Karnataka	140.80	331.95	5.00	0.56
13.	Kerala	151.00	179.45	169.13	100.77
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1122.00	1979.48	1075.08	913.30
15.	Maharashtra	553.30	606.00	270.59	6.75
16.	Manipur	299.80	412.19	219.00	293.63
17.	Meghalaya	150.70	211.99	45.68	196.42
18.	Mizoram	50.90	93.36	200.00	51.32
19.	Nagaland	4.00	8.05	8.80	149.26

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Odisha	1382.70	1925.67	2038.19	2461.50
21.	Punjab	221.10	275.66	318.73	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	559.90	559.41	889.90	0.00
23.	Sikkim	68.60	138.16	337.00	199.40
24.	Tamil Nadu	205.00	309.58	591.07	589.00
25.	Tripura	274.83	392.3725	135.38	73.31
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1110.35	1234.87	866.81	253.54
27.	Uttarakhand	409.19	550.2	686.31	988.23
28.	West Bengal	1427.58	819.18	1000.00	1386.44
29.	Telangana	273.73	146.0255	99.22	99.64
TOTAL		15186.68	16507.85	14807.79	14560.64

Reduction in yearly man-days under MGNREGA

923. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reduced the yearly man-days for each person with regard to employment guarantee under MGNREGA;

(b) if so, the gap between man-days determined, at present and those determined earlier;

(c) the number of man-days fixed for each person annually, at present and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the man-days have been curtailed, in view of unsatisfactory performance under MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) to (c) No, Sir. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) provides for 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. MGNREGS is a demand driven wage employment programme. Under the scheme, there is no provision to determine the number of person-days for each member in rural households.

(d) The Labour Budget (persondays) under MGNREGS is on an increasing trend. The details of agreed to Labour Budget (persondays) during the last three financial years are given below:

Financial Year	Agreed to Labour Budget (persondays) (In crore)
2016-2017	220.93
2017-2018	231.31
2018-2019	256.56

Construction of roads under PMGSY in Uttarakhand

†924. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ringalpani-Gweel-Gatkot-Mandlu, almost 22 kilometer route, under Pauri Gharwal's development block Dwarikhal, Uttarakhand was sanctioned under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, if so, the date of sanction thereof;

(b) the target set to complete this road and by when it would be completed;

(c) whether the quality of this road has been checked by Government, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons for the under-construction road from the route stated in part 'A' to Gweel village being incomplete; and

(e) the date by when the work of ashphalting on the whole road would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) and (b) Stage-I of Ringalpani to Garkot road was sanctioned on 4.2.2014 under PMGSY (Batch-II, 2013-14) for a total length of 22.868 km. Stage-II of the road was sanctioned on 12.11.2018 under PMGSY (Batch-II of 2018-19) for a total length of 22.868 km. Stage-I of this road has been completed on 4.2.2018 and Stage-II work is at tendering stage.

(c) The quality of road work has been inspected by State Quality Monitors (SQMs) as per the details given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Date of inspection	Status of road	Grading
1.	24.7.2015	In progress	Satisfactory
2.	24.2.2016	In progress	Satisfactory
3.	25.9.2016	In progress	Satisfactory
4.	15.9.2017	In progress	Satisfactory

(d) and (e) State Government has reported that Stage-I work such as earth work, CD work and protection work has been completed on 4.2.2019 thereby connecting village Gweel. Stage-II work which also involve asphaltting has been sanctioned and is being taken up.

Establishment of National Council for Vocational Education and Training

925. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently proposed establishing a National Council for Vocational Education and Training that will offer professional degrees in skills, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the targets that Government hopes to achieve through this institute and the timeline by which the institute is to be established; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that the degrees awarded under the Skill India programme are accepted by private companies, both in the country and abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has notified a non-statutory regulatory body, the National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET), through a Government Notification dated 05.12.2018. The NCVET will merge the functions of National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) and National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) and will regulate the functioning of entities engaged in vocational education and training, both long-term and short-term, and establish minimum standards for the functioning of such entities.

The primary functions of NCVET will include - recognition and regulation of awarding bodies, assessment bodies and skill related information providers; approval of qualifications developed by awarding bodies and Sector Skill Councils (SSCs); indirect regulation of vocational training institutes through awarding bodies and assessment agencies; research and information dissemination; grievance redressal.

This institutional reform will lead to improvement in quality and market relevance of skill development programs lending credibility to vocational education and training encouraging greater private investment and employer participation in the skills space.

Being a regulator of India's skill ecosystem, NCVET will have a positive impact on each individual who is a part of vocational education and training in the country. The idea of skill-based education will be seen in a more inspirational manner which would further encourage students to apply for skill-based educational courses. This is also expected to facilitate the ease of doing business by providing a steady supply of skilled workforce to the industry and services.

Survey to identify the sectors likely to attract maximum skilled force

926. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey/study has been conducted by Government to work out the sectors likely to engage the maximum skilled workforce; and

(b) if so, the measures of workforce, in terms of percentage of total skilled persons, likely to be employed in the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) As per National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC's) Sector Specific reports on Human Resource and Skill Requirements in the 24 Sectors, India had an employment base of 510.8 million in 2017 which is expected to increase to 614.2 million by 2022. Thus, about 103.4 million people would be added to the workforce who need fresh skilling in these sectors. In addition, there is a need for constant upskilling and re-alignment of existing workforce. A list of 24 sectors covered is given in Statement.

Statement***Break up of Incremental Human Resource Requirement across 24 Sectors***

(Estimates in millions)

Sl. No.	Sector	Human Resource Requirement Estimates		Incremental Human Resource Requirement
		2017	2022	(2017-2022)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture	229	215.5	-13.5
2.	Building Construction & Real Estate	60.4	91	30.6
3.	Retail	45.3	56	10.7
4.	Logistics, Transportation & Warehousing	23	31.2	8.2
5.	Textile and Clothing	18.3	25	6.7
6.	Education and Skill Development	14.8	18.1	3.3
7.	Handloom and Handicraft	14.1	18.8	4.7
8.	Auto and Auto Components	12.8	15	2.2
9.	Construction Material and Building Hardware	9.7	12.4	2.7
10.	Private Security Services	8.9	12	3.1
11.	Food Processing	8.8	11.6	2.8
12.	Tourism, Hospitality and Travel	9.7	14.6	4.9
13.	Domestic Help	7.8	11.1	3.3
14.	Gems and Jewellery	6.1	9.4	3.3
15.	Electronics and IT Hardware	6.2	9.6	3.4
16.	Beauty and Wellness	7.4	15.6	8.2
17.	Furniture and Furnishing	6.5	12.2	5.7
18.	Healthcare	4.6	7.4	2.8
19.	Leather and Leather Goods	4.4	7.1	2.7
20.	IT & ITeS	3.8	5.3	1.5

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Banking, Financial Services & Insurance	3.2	4.4	1.2
22.	Telecommunication	2.9	5.7	2.8
23.	Pharmaceuticals	2.6	4	1.4
24.	Media and Entertainment	0.7	1.3	0.6
TOTAL		510.8	614.2	103.4

Target of skilling young people

†927. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of young people having been skilled through Skill Development Scheme during the last five years; and

(b) the details of the target planned to be achieved by Government in this regard by 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) 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), launched in 2015, to provide employable skills to the youth of the nation. 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) with an outlay of 12,000 crore. Under the Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) component of PMKVY 2.0, as on 12.06.2019, 49.10 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained in the country and the year-wise details of percentage of youth trained is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Recently, MSDE has revised the skilling targets of the PMKVY 2.0 which are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Long-term training is provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). The total no. of ITIs have increased from 11964 in the year 2014 to 14494 in the year 2019 and trainees enrolment increased from 16.9 lakh in 2014-15 to 23.08 lakh in 2018-19.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*Percentage of youth* trained under PMKVY 2.0 till 12.06.2019.*

Sl. No.	Year	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Placed
1.	2016 -17	73.20%	51.63%	44.09%	40.79%	99.29%
2.	2017 -18	79.85%	79.47%	78.97%	78.20%	92.15%
3.	2018 -19	67.12%	71.64%	74.71%	76.22%	92.61%
4.	2019 - 20	61.77%	67.58%	65.03%	63.04%	92.86%

* youth is defined as persons of age group 18-35 years.

Statement-II*Revised Targets of PMKVY 2.0*

Sl. No.	Module	Overall Scheme Target (FYs 2016-20)	Revised Scheme Target FY 2016-2020 (As per revised OM)
1.	Short-Term Training (CSCM)	39,50,000	28,91,320
2.	Recognition of Prior Learning (CSCM)	40,00,000	67,91,970
3.	STT - CSSM	20,50,000	20,18,076
	TOTAL	1,00,00,000	1,17,01,366

**Training and skill development for employment in
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

928. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youth given training for skill development for employment in the last two years in the country, especially in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) how many of them, among the trained youth, have been gainfully employed or self-employed in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the employment opportunities are very poor for them; and

(d) if so, the efforts made to ensure that all the persons trained under the scheme are gainfully employed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the Skill India Mission, there are about 20 Central Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) involved in the implementation of more than 40 schemes for various skill development programmes. Major scheme includes Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme, Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETI), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), etc.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship being implemented with an objective to provide skilling to one crore prospective youth under Short Term Training (STT) courses and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country including State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for four years *i.e.* 2016-2020 with an outlay of ₹ 12,000 crore. STT is being imparted to either school/college dropouts or unemployed youth at accredited and affiliated Training Centres (TCs). The duration of the training varies as per job role. Upon successful completion of their assessment, candidates are being offered/provided with placement assistance by Training Providers (TPs). Under RPL, individuals with prior learning experience or skills are being assessed and certified. It aims to align the competencies of the unregulated workforce of the country to the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF).

As on 12.06.2019, 52.12 lakh (appx.) (31.08 lakh STT + 21.04 lakh RPL) candidates have been trained under the scheme in the country. Out of which, 1,50,605 and 1,76,216 candidates are from State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, respectively.

Under STT, the placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidate. As per data reported on SDMS (Skill Development Management System), as on 12.06.2019, 24.56 lakh candidates are certified under STT of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under STT of PMKVY 90 days prior *i.e.* 12.03.2019 is 21.97 lakh. Out of these candidates, as on 12.06.2019, 12.6 lakh candidates have been reported to be placed in various sectors across the country including State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The State/UT-wise details of candidates under STT and RPL under PMKVY 2016-20 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II, respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Under PMKVY 2016-20, focus on employment has been significantly enhanced and candidates have been placed in various sectors and industries. Training

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

Due to the above mentioned initiatives, the reported placement under PMKVY 2016-20 is approximately 57%. Further, the third party impact evaluation of PMKVY 2016-20, conducted by independent body, has observed that 17% of the students enrolled under PMKVY 2016-20 prefer to go for higher studies than getting into employment.

Ministry has also undertaken various measures to encourage greater participation of industry in skilling ecosystem to improve employment outcomes. Employer led skill development is also being promoted to further improve placements rates under PMKVY 2016-20.

Statement-I

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

Sl. No.	State/UT	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Reported Placed*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	918	169	102	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	122643	113596	104778	94179	60045
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7676	5892	3604	3210	535
4.	Assam	85265	71558	59953	51918	21814
5.	Bihar	179544	149810	134102	116360	55490
6.	Chandigarh	8339	6210	5438	4748	2041

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Chhattisgarh	73131	64103	55742	46873	18102
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1588	1108	902	766	372
9.	Daman and Diu	2557	1754	1322	1110	377
10.	Delhi	140629	125875	110536	100037	51622
11.	Goa	1867	1230	805	753	630
12.	Gujarat	91387	70135	58428	50967	24136
13.	Haryana	273051	245866	222108	203181	113008
14.	Himachal Pradesh	47520	33610	29911	27012	11483
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	89357	77467	68033	59986	31953
16.	Jharkhand	50689	40149	35906	31026	15248
17.	Karnataka	91647	83490	75031	66459	32780
18.	Kerala	48766	39489	34207	30376	12798
19.	Madhya Pradesh	324756	287202	262552	230992	121298
20.	Maharashtra	136488	118621	96636	79874	33555
21.	Manipur	15721	9549	7328	6338	2136
22.	Meghalaya	9486	6675	5376	4255	2102
23.	Mizoram	9540	4962	2730	2404	820
24.	Nagaland	7085	4359	3323	2867	1305
25.	Odisha	106877	90904	78701	68532	35288
26.	Puducherry	10320	9389	8376	7832	2617
27.	Punjab	166998	146650	135230	124115	64905
28.	Rajasthan	287287	255046	232593	214255	107584
29.	Sikkim	4962	3096	2152	1890	79
30.	Tamil Nadu	200142	185729	163217	148124	90747
31.	Telangana	133283	121574	110773	99961	62494
32.	Tripura	19335	15092	13314	11451	4372
33.	Uttar Pradesh	581541	504363	451430	398131	192137

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Uttarakhand	74429	63495	56420	48589	23860
35.	West Bengal	166912	149754	134541	118153	62807
TOTAL		3571736	3107971	2765600	2456724	1260540

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

Statement-II

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

Sl. No.	State	Enrolled	Oriented	Assessed	Certified
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	46	46	21	21
2.	Andhra Pradesh	37034	37009	27462	25317
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3744	3744	3534	3513
4.	Assam	66511	64918	47880	45172
5.	Bihar	86000	84137	72324	63902
6.	Chandigarh	3738	3707	2750	2628
7.	Chhattisgarh	10408	10122	7323	6234
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1318	1318	1033	1007
9.	Daman and Diu	812	812	742	714
10.	Delhi	75757	73956	58530	54225
11.	Goa	2299	2265	1407	1372
12.	Gujarat	87839	86964	73298	69689
13.	Haryana	111554	111127	89722	83356
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22232	22156	19916	18235
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	34913	34080	32127	30831
16.	Jharkhand	54175	52461	44566	40535
17.	Karnataka	156877	152225	109844	98667

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Kerala	87471	86852	66978	62125
19.	Madhya Pradesh	103606	102031	85126	75639
20.	Maharashtra	301075	229210	178325	156503
21.	Manipur	11976	11976	11337	11337
22.	Meghalaya	8158	7650	7857	7084
23.	Mizoram	700	700	688	687
24.	Nagaland	236	236	123	123
25.	Odisha	100976	99953	77514	68953
26.	Puducherry	3217	3195	2143	1968
27.	Punjab	44235	43956	34187	31268
28.	Rajasthan	163805	163075	133566	123567
29.	Sikkim	979	954	871	831
30.	Tamil Nadu	166409	165822	142138	123260
31.	Telangana	55162	54642	42669	39397
32.	Tripura	9259	9259	8621	8090
33.	Uttar Pradesh	294635	289453	234289	214554
34.	Uttarakhand	26070	25712	21771	19356
35.	West Bengal	70414	68236	54982	50381
GRAND TOTAL		2203640	2103959	1695664	1540541

Achievements under Skill Development Programme

929. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made by Government in providing jobs to the youth of the country under skill development programme, till date along with the details thereof, scheme-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the recent steps Government has taken/proposed to be taken for removing unemployment throughout the country among educated/skilled and unskilled youth in various States, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the Skill India Mission, there are about 20 Central Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) involved in the implementation of more than 40 schemes for various skill development programmes to enhance the employment opportunities of the youth.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship being implemented with an objective to provide skilling to one crore prospective youth under Short Term Training (STT) courses and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country for four years *i.e.* 2016-2020 with an outlay of ₹ 12,000 crore. As on 12.06.2019, 52.12 lakh (appx.) (31.08 lakh STT + 21.04 lakh RPL) candidates have been trained under the scheme in the country.

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

Due to the above mentioned initiatives, the reported placement under PMKVY 2016-20 is approximately 57%. Further, the third party impact evaluation of PMKVY 2016-20, conducted by independent body, has observed that 17% of the students enrolled under PMKVY 2016-20 prefer to go for higher studies than getting into employment.

Ministry has also undertaken various measures to encourage greater participation of industry in skilling ecosystem to improve employment outcomes. Employer led skill development is also being promoted to further improve placements rates under PMKVY 2016-20.

Under STT, the placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained

candidate. As per data reported on SDMS (Skill Development Management System), as on 12.06.2019, 24.56 lakh candidates are certified under STT of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under STT of PMKVY 90 days prior *i.e.* 12.03.2019 is 21.97 lakh. Out of these candidates, as on 12.06.2019, 12.6 lakh candidates have been reported to be placed in various sectors across the country. The State/UT-wise details of candidates under STT and RPL under PMKVY 2016-20 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively. [Refer to the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively appended to answer to USQ No. 928 part (a) and (b)]

**Employment in other flagship schemes through
Skill India Mission**

930. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) as to how many people have been placed in Smart City Mission through the partnership between Skill India Mission and other national flagship schemes; and

(b) the manner in which Government has ensured and tracked the placement of skilled workforce under Skill India Mission into the partner programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has launched the project Smart City Mission to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizen, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' solutions. Application of smart solutions will enable cities to use technology, information and data to improve infrastructure and services. Comprehensive development in this way will improve quality of life, create employment and enhance income for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged. Under this Mission, placement is not maintained. However, MoHUA is implementing the "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households. As per Employment through skills Training and Placement (EST&P) component of the Mission, as on 18.06.2019, 5,37,087 candidates have been placed.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship under its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) provides training in various trades which are important for Smart Cities. As on 12.06.2019, approx 12.60 lakh have been placed in different trades. Further, DGT has introduced following new trades in the year 2018 to keep pace with Technological innovations: Geo-Informatics Assistant, Aeronautical Structure and

Equipment Fitter, Additive Manufacturing Technician (3D Printing), Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA)/Drone Pilot, Electrician Power Distribution, Technical Mechatronics, Solar Technician (Electrical), Internet of Things (Smart Agriculture), Internet of Things (Smart Healthcare), Internet of Things (Smart City), Smartphone Technician Cum App Tester, Soil Testing & Crop Management and Firemen.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, focus on employment has been significantly enhanced and candidates have been placed in various sectors and industries. Training Centers (TCs)/ Training Providers (TPs) are required to have dedicated mentorship-cum-placement cells for industry linkage and placement of candidates. TPs are mandated to organize Placement/ Rozgar Melas every six months with support from the Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) and to ensure the participation of local industry. The Scheme incentivizes TCs/TPs for facilitating placement of the trained candidates. The reimbursement of last 20% of training cost to TCs would be made only after wage employment or self employment to 70% of the trained candidates. Additionally, post placement support of ₹ 1500 and ₹ 3000 per month per trainee is applicable for special group (women candidates and persons with disability) and special areas (Left Wing Extremism, North East region and Jammu and Kashmir) for a period of 1 to 6 month post training depending on placement within or outside the district of the domicile of the candidate.

Women in new age jobs through Skill India Mission

931. PROF. M.V.RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women enrolled and placed in new age job sectors like Artificial Intelligence, 3D printing, Data Analytics, automobile mechanics under the 18 National Skill Training Institutes for Women (NSTIW), which organise NCVT-approved training for women;

(b) how many institutes, out of 18 NSTIW, are providing skill training in these new age sectors as mentioned above;

(c) the steps Ministry has taken to attract women's participation in these courses; and

(d) the average salary of women who have received training through these centres, sector-wise, under Skill India Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has introduced new age courses under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) like - Geo information Assistant, Aeronautical Structure and Equipment. Fitter, Additive Manufacturing technician (3D Printing), Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA/Drone Pilot), electrician Power Distribution, Technician Mechatronics, Solar Technician (Electrical), Internet of things (Smart agriculture), Internet of things (Smart Healthcare), Internet of things (Smart city) and Smartphone Technician Cum App Tester. NSTI(W) Hyderabad has already started the course on IOT (Smart Agriculture) and NSTI(W) Vadodara has started IOT (Smart City Technician) from March 2019, while other NSTI(W) will be commencing such courses from new Academic session starting 1st August 2019.

(c) Directorate General of Training (DGT), MSDE is imparting vocational training to women to enable them to get wage/self employment through the network of 18 National Skill Training Institutes for women NSTI (W). NSTI(W) are taking initiative to encourage women's participation for courses through wide publicity in local newspapers, local T.V Channels, brochures, printed notice about training canvassing in schools, colleges, polytechnics, public gatherings, entrepreneur magazines, etc.

(d) Placement records maintained by NSTIs show that average salary levels are around Rs 15000/-.

National Skill Training Institute in Trichy

932. SHRI TRIUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women enrolled in each course under the National Skill Training Institute in Trichy in the last three years;

(b) the details of the placements pertaining to each course in the Institute in the last three years; and

(c) whether Government proposes to improve the rate of enrollment for the courses and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The number of women enrolled and placed in each course for National Skill Training Institute for Women in Trichy in the last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes Sir, NSTI(W) Trichy is undertaking promotional activities to improve the rate of enrolment for courses through wide publicity in local newspapers, local T.V Channels, brochures, canvassing in schools, colleges, polytechnics, public gatherings, entrepreneur magazines etc. DGT, MSDE has also introduced various schemes such as Dual System of Training and various new age courses.

Statement

Number of women enrolled and placed in each course under the National Skill Training Institute for women in Trichy

Sl. No.	Academic Year	Name of the Trade	No. of Trainees Admitted	Placed	Self Employed	Went for Higher Studies (CITS/degree)
1.	2015-16	CTs - FashionDesign & Technology	11	-	4	4
2.	2016-17	CTs - FashionDesign & Technology	15	8	0	5
		CTs - FashionDesign & Technology	3	2	0	0
3.	2017-18	CTs-Electronics Mechanic *	15	Studying 2nd Year		
		CTs - Fashion Design & Technology	16	6	4	5
		CTs - Fashion Design & Technology	8	6	1	0
TOTAL			68	22	9	14

*CTS - Electronics Mechanic is 2 years Duration. Remaining Courses are having one year duration.

Digital Skill Development Training Centres

933. SHRIDHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRIT.G VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has committed to improve digitalization and improve skill development of the youth, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the Digital Skill Development Training Centres being established in each State and the details thereof; and
- (c) the incentives and sops being given to Digital Media organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Ministry has taken various measures and interventions to promote digitalization in the implementation of flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) for promoting skill development in the country. The scheme promotes digitalization on two fronts namely digitalization of the skill development training process and provision of digital training to candidates. Under Skill development training process, digitalization has been enhanced with the introduction of SMART (Skill Management and Accreditation of Training Centres) portal as one stop solution for all centre accreditation and affiliation process; SDMS (Skill Development Management System) for monitoring of fund disbursement; Assessment Apps for assessment of candidates; Digi-Locker for integration of candidates and their digital certificates; and Labour Market Information System (LMIS) for digital repository of all skilled candidates, etc.

In the domain of training to candidates, a 40 hours top up module for training on using digital facilities including cashless payment facilities is part of all training courses. Additionally, courses on digital skills ranging from Android developer to mobile software repairer are also being promoted. Further, E-skill India portal has been launched for online learning while blended learning with digital content has been introduced for Employability, English and Entrepreneurship training module on pilot basis.

- (b) All the accredited and affiliated TCs under PMKVY 2016-20 are compatible to facilitate various training programmes using digital platform.
 - (c) Under MSDE, no provision of separate incentives or sops is there for digital media organizations.
-

1.00 P.M.**STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION**

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति): महोदय, मैं घमनरेगा में बेरोज़गारी भत्ता के संबंध में 4 फरवरी, 2019 को राज्य सभा में दिए गए अतारांकित प्रश्न 106 के उत्तर का संशोधन करने वाला विवरण (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the House stands adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the dock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय मनोज कुमार झा Resolution move करेंगे। श्री मनोज कुमार झा, मेरा आपसे निवेदन होगा कि आप Resolution मूव करने के साथ ही अपनी स्पीच भी शुरू कर दें।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have one issue. I need a clarification on that. Sir, I got the chance to move a Resolution. I submitted a draft and I was informed that it is not admissible. Then, informally, I tried to find out the reason. I was made to understand that the matter is *sub judice*. In fact, my Resolution is about proposing a collegium for the appointment of Election commissioner. Sir, what is this that the matter is *sub judice*. Any matter may be pending before any court, but the Parliament is supreme. In many cases, we reverse the decisions of the hon. Supreme Court also. Sir, I was thinking that the Parliament is supreme and it can discuss any matter. Sir, I need clarity on this issue.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय राजा साहब, आप बड़े seasoned और बड़े जानकार parliamentarian हैं, आपको पता है कि जो आम तौर से परंपरा है, वह यह है कि हम लोग *sub judice* मामले को avoid करते हैं और उसी के तहत आपको यह सूचना मिली होगी। मनोज कुमार झा जी, आप अपनी स्पीच शुरू कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please. Let him speak. I have already given you a chance to speak.**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, for that matter, any issue can be treated as *sub judice*. What is this? Sir, any matter can be treated as *sub judice*. We cannot take up any issue in Parliament.**(Interruptions)**...

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

SHRI D. RAJA: I am asking this for everybody. I am asking this for other Members also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already replied to this. Let Prof. Jha speak now.(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: This is not *sub judice*.

श्री उपसभापति: एक reason *sub judice* रहा है, यदि और कोई reason होगा, तो उसके बारे में माननीय चेयरमैन साहब आपको बताएंगे। प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा, आप Resolution move कीजिए और उसके साथ ही अपनी स्पीच भी देनी शुरू कीजिए।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, your version will not go on record.(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): This matter is also *sub judice*.(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Many petitions have been filed in different courts about this matter.(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your respective seats मनोज कुमार झा जी, आ बोलिए, और कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। Mr. Viswam, please take your seat.

Prohibition of Manual Scavenging and Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Thank you hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I will just read the initial lines of my Resolution, with a rider that this is listed in my individual capacity. But, this is actually listed in the collective conscience of all of us. It is not my Resolution. It is a Resolution of the House, it is a Resolution of 130 crore Indians who cannot bear with these kinds of deaths or killings whatsoever name assigned to it. Sir, I move the following Resolution:

“This House expresses its deep concern over the unabated deaths of persons during cleaning of municipal sewers and private septic tanks despite promulgation of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (PEMSRA) and that the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis has been functioning as a non-statutory

*Not recorded.

body since 2004 when the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993 lapsed and therefore, recommends that-

- (i) the Government of India should take cognizance of the continued illegal employment of persons for manual scavenging;
- (ii) much more concerted effort be taken to root out the inhuman practice and to remedy its devastating effect on the families of those engaged in this work;
- (iii) the PEMSRA be amended to:
 - (a) increase compensation for persons employed in manual scavenging in violation of the law and who die in sewer drains and septic tanks; and
 - (b) provide substantial grants for rehabilitation of persons liberated from manual scavenging since 2013;
- (iv) a corpus fund be created by the Central Government as an emergency response to provision for payment of compensation to the families who lose their members while cleaning sewers and septic tanks;
- (v) incentives be given to sanitation workers for further studies and skill development;
- (vi) special scholarships be instituted for children of sanitation workers;
- (vii) the provisions of the PEMSRA be routed through and monitored by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes as the specific duties of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis can be better discharged by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes which has a broader mandate and more powers as a constitutional body;
- (viii) a national institution be constituted to modernise sanitation and sewer system and to mechanise all the sewer and septic cleaning work all over the country;
- (ix) responsibility be fixed up to the highest levels of decision making for the continued illegal deployment of workers in manual scavenging by public bodies and institutions under the PEMSRA and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989; and
- (x) a national level inquiry be held to inquire into the poor implementation of the PEMSRA with specific terms of reference of the enquiry including, 48 *inter alia*, a close scrutiny of caste profile of the sanitation workers engaged in / rehabilitated from practicing manual scavenging.”

I will come to it a little later. सर, जैसा मैंने शुरू में ही कहा कि यह संकल्प मेरे व्यक्तिगत नाम से listed है, लेकिन यह संकल्प इस पूरे सदन का है, इस पूरे मुल्क का है, क्योंकि संकल्प के पीछे कुछ भावनाएँ हैं। सबसे बड़ी भावना यह है कि सत्ता में कोई रहा हो, एक समाज के रूप में हम कठघरे में खड़े हैं, हम गुनहगार हैं। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज जब मैं यहाँ आपके सामने निवेदन कर रहा हूँ, संकल्प रख रहा हूँ, तो न अतिशयोक्ति में कह रहा हूँ, न आश्चर्य में। हो सकता है हिन्दुस्तान के किसी कोने में किसी सैप्टिक टैंक में, किसी नाले में, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं कह रहा हूँ अभी, मैं अभी की बात कर रहा हूँ, कहीं कोई मौत हो चुकी होगी या मौत के रास्ते में कोई जिन्दगी जा रही होगी। इस संकल्प का सीधा ताल्लुक हमारी मान्यताओं से है, संवेदनाओं से है। शायद सदन के इस संकल्प से कोई विकल्प उभरे, क्योंकि अगर विकल्प कोई विकल्प नहीं उभरेगा, तो बड़ी मुश्किल है। हम चन्द्रायन-I, चन्द्रायन-II करेंगे, लेकिन नाली, सैप्टिक टैंक, सीवर में उतर कर मौत का यह जो एक predictable pattern है, उसको हम खत्म नहीं कर पाएँगे। इसलिए गुनहगार समाज है।

हममें से अधिकांश लोग या तो सहूलियतों में पैदा हुए या सहूलियत पैदा होकर हमारे पास आ गई। कई दफा हम इसको 'white man's privilege' कहते हैं, अमेरिका के सन्दर्भ में, तो हमारे privilege की भी एक कहानी है। यह वर्ग और जाति से उत्पन्न होती है। अक्सर हम उस चश्मे से दुनिया को देखते हैं। जो दर्द, जो रंजो-गम इन परिवारों के बीच में है, जहाँ मौत होती है, अकाल मौत होती है, वह दर्द और रंजो-गम शायद हमें उतना झकझोर नहीं पाता है, राजनीतिक वर्ग को, ब्यूरोक्रेसी को, जितना झकझोरना चाहिए।

श्रीमान्, कई दफा शहरों में जब खास जाति समूहों से लोग आते हैं, तो उनके पास कोई कार्य नहीं होता है। कोई उनको कार्य देने को तैयार भी नहीं होता है। अक्सर उनके पास एकमात्र option बचता है कि वे उस कार्य में जाएँ, जहाँ सबसे कम competition है, बल्कि मैं कहूँ कि competition है ही नहीं। यह समुदाय विशेष के लिए लगभग चिन्हित है। एक अध्ययन के मुताबिक 94 प्रतिशत लोग, जो इस पेशे में हैं, हालाँकि पेशा कहते हुए मुझे शर्म आ रही है, इसे पेशा नहीं कहना चाहिए, यह पेशा नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: झा साहब, आप इधर देखें। ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग बीच में बैठ कर टिप्पणी न करें, उन्हें flow में बोलने दें।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि इस पेशे में या कार्य में सबसे कम competition है। जैसा मैंने कहा, इस पेशे में 94 प्रतिशत दलित समुदाय से आते हैं, 4 प्रतिशत कुछ अत्यंत पिछड़ी जातियों से और 2 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जनजातियों से आते हैं। यह हमारे समाज की हकीकत है। यह हकीकत न इन्होंने बनाई, न उन्होंने बनाई, यह हमारे समाज की बनाई हकीकत है। डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने कहा था, "A man in India is not a manual scavenger because he is manual scavenger. His birth has choosen that he will remain as a manual scavenger forever." हम सब उनकी मूर्ति पर माला चढ़ाते हैं, बाबा साहेब को बहुत याद करते हैं, लेकिन हम सबकी एक collective संचेतना होनी चाहिए कि हमें पद्धति में जिन चीजों में बदलाव करना था, हमने नहीं किया।

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

सर, भारत सरकार का रेल मंत्रालय, अगर आप बीते कई वर्षों का आँकड़ा देख लें, तो यह manual scavenging का सबसे बड़ा employer है। खास कर बाजारवादी व्यवस्था में हमने contract system विकसित कर दिया है। हमने यह काम contractor को दे दिया, subletting कर दी। सर, contractor को कुछ नहीं करना है। वह safety gadgets की परवाह नहीं करता है। एक इन्सान इतनी कम मज़दूरी पर काम करने को बैठा है, क्योंकि डिमांड और सप्लाई के curve में, manual scavenging में सप्लाई साइड ज्यादा है। सप्लाई साइड ज्यादा होने से क्या हो रहा है, उसे मैं बाद में लिस्ट कर दूंगा। चाहे railway tracks का मामला हो, सीवर का मामला हो, septic tank का मामला हो या आस-पास की गंदी नालियों का मामला हो, बिना safety gadgets के वह वहां employ करता है। सरकारें इस बात को जानती हैं और हम सब भी इस बात को जानते हैं। मैं कोई रॉकेट साइंस का ज्ञान लेकर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, वही तथ्य आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ, जिस तथ्य से हम सभी वाकिफ़ हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम सबको इसका संज्ञान लेने की जरूरत है। ऑफिशियल रिकॉर्ड्स के अनुसार मैं बताना चाहता हूँ, एक rough estimate है कि चार दिन में एक मौत होती है। कई चीज़ें तो कमाल की होती हैं। कमाल की क्यों कह रहा हूँ, इसे समझाने के लिए मैं एक बीरू भैया की कहानी सुनाता हूँ। वह नाला साफ करने के लिए उतरा। परिवार को कुछ पता नहीं था। वह मर गया। सर, जब उसका post-mortem हुआ, तो डॉक्टर ने बताया कि फेफड़े में पानी बहुत भर गया था। उसका फेफड़ा फूल गया था। सर, कम्पेंसेशन सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देश पर आधारित है, इसलिए जब इस तरह की under reporting या false reporting होती है, तो वह compensation भी नहीं मिलता है। 2013-14 में इसके लिए संभवतः 10 लाख रुपये तय किए गए थे।

सर, एक ज़िन्दगी के खात्मे का कम्पेंसेशन मात्र 40 लाख रुपये है। जब यह एमाउंट मुझे ही नहीं जंचता तो आपमें से किसी को भी नहीं जंचता होगा। हम यह ज़िन्दगी खत्म कर रहे हैं, हमारी व्यवस्थाएं खत्म कर रहे हैं। वह इस दुनिया में नाली साफ करने नहीं आया था। इस दुनिया में वह हमारी और आपकी तरह जीने आया था, लेकिन हमारी मान्यताओं और व्यवस्थाओं ने उसको सीवर टैंक में पहुंचा दिया। हमने उसकी ज़िन्दगी की कीमत 40 लाख रुपये तय कर दी और वह एमाउंट भी सबको नहीं मिलता है।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय यहां उपस्थित हैं, हम सबको मिल करके तय करना होगा कि इस कम्पेंसेशन को आप maximum से maximum permissible level पर लेकर जाइए। ऐसी कोई गणना कीजिए ताकि उन परिवारों को सही अर्थों में मदद मिल सके। सर, कम्पेंसेशन ज़िन्दगी नहीं लौटाता है। मैं कभी नहीं चाहता कि किसी के सामने कभी ऐसी स्थिति आए, ऐसी दुआ भी नहीं करनी चाहिए। आप जब किसी को 10 लाख, 8 लाख या 12 लाख का मुआवज़ा देते हैं, उससे उस व्यक्ति की ज़िन्दगी लौट कर नहीं आ जाती है। एक बच्चा अपना बाप खोता है। एक बेटी अपना पिता खोती है। कौन सा कम्पेंसेशन उसको उसका बाप वापस लाकर देगा? कौन सा कम्पेंसेशन रात में बैठकर उसे कहानी सुनाएगा, जो उसका बाप सुनाता था? इसलिए हम सबको कम्पेंसेशन के मसले पर सोचना पड़ेगा।

सर, मैं एक और चीज़ कहना चाहता हूँ। Sanitation को लेकर हमारा जो भी campaign चलता है, हमें उसमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना होगा कि no sanitation campaign can ever be successful in its truest sense if it does not believe in mechanizing these kinds of things. सर, यह संभव है। दुनिया के बहुत से देशों ने इसे किया है। हम इस काम को सिर्फ इसलिए नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, क्योंकि दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में जाति नहीं है और हमारे यहां यह जाति है और वह जाति नहीं है। हमारे यहां वे आसानी से available हैं, इसलिए हमको लगता है कि इस काम को करने की क्या जरूरत है? वे स्वयं available हैं, पूंजी को श्रम चाहिए, गला घोट कर भी मिले, तो भी लेने को तैयार हैं और बखूबी ले रहे हैं।

सर, मैं यहां एक और बात कहना चाहूंगा। सदन को एक बात का ध्यान रखना होगा कि इस प्रकार की मौत को सीधे-सीधे मौत नहीं माना जाए। जब हम यह कहते हैं कि फलाना मर गया, तो वह प्राकृतिक मृत्यु महसूस होती है, लेकिन यह प्राकृतिक मौत नहीं है। यह मानव निर्मित आपदा है। मानव में हम सब शामिल हैं। सर, हम सब शरीक़े गुनाह हैं। 250 रुपये प्रतिदिन की दर पर काम करवाते हैं। यह मैं उनकी बात कर रहा था, जिनकी मौत सीवर या septic tank में हो जाती है। आहए अब हम उनकी बात करते हैं, जिनकी मौत नहीं होती है। जिनकी मौत नहीं होती है, उनकी मौत उनके दरवाज़े पर दस्तक दे रही होती है। एक अध्ययन है, आम तौर पर sanitation worker की उम्र एवरेज उम्र से 10 वर्ष कम होती है। कम से कम 10 वर्ष कम होती है, यह मैं एक एवरेज ले रहा हूँ। सर, यह कौन सा हिसाब है, यह कौन सी मान्यता है कि हम बड़ी ही आसानी से इस तथ्य को स्वीकार कर लेते हैं कि उनकी उम्र 10 वर्ष कम हो गई, तो कोई बात नहीं, यह कोई मायने नहीं रखता। नहीं, सर। क्योंकि अगर वह सीवर में उतर कर नहीं मर रहा है, तो वह सांस की बीमारी से 5 साल बाद कर जाएगा। सर, मौत का कारण वही है- अंधा कुआँ। मौत का कारण है वे तमाम गैसों, जो हमने प्रोड्यूस की हैं। हम उसके victim नहीं हैं। वे गैसों हमारा कत्ल नहीं करती हैं, क्योंकि वे गैसों किसका कत्ल करेंगी, यह हमारे समाज ने तय कर दिया है। मैं बार-बार कह रहा हूँ, कि मीथेन, हाइड्रोजन सल्फाइड, अमोनिया, कार्बन डाइ-ऑक्साइड, सल्फर डाइ-ऑक्साइड, नाइट्रोजन ऑक्साइड, इन सारी चीज़ों के बारे में 10वीं और 12वीं तक हमने खूब पढ़ा है। तब नहीं पता चलता था कि ये गैसों, जिनका हम प्रयोगशालाओं में जिक्र करते हैं, ये गैसों किसी की जिन्दगी को हर लेने का सबब हो सकती हैं।

महोदय, कानून के तहत यह प्रावधान नहीं था कि सुरक्षा के लिए गैजेट्स क्या होंगे, but then subsequently, items were listed and I want the House to know about these items. Maybe, you know but I would just reiterate. These are safety goggles, gum boots, full body wader suit, gas monitor, airline breathing apparatus, search light, masks etc. जरा हम अपने आसपास देख लें। कहीं दूर न जाएँ। हम सब संसद के आसपास के इलाकों में रहते हैं। सीवर टैंक में उतरने वाले कितने सेनिटेशन वर्कर्स को हमने goggles, gum boots, wader suit, air apparatus के साथ देखा है? मैंने नहीं देखा है। मैं तो यही देखता हूँ कि वे हाथ में बाँस की एक फट्टी लेकर आते हैं या at most एक पम्प लेकर आते हैं और सफाई करते हैं। यह जो हमने contract system विकसित किया है, उसकी जड़ में कहीं यह भी है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार के मंत्री हमारे सामने बैठे हैं। एक

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

बार revisit कीजिए और ऐसा कांट्रेक्टर, जो ये गैजेट्स प्रोवाइड नहीं करता, उसको ब्लैकलिस्ट कीजिए। उसको मौत की सजा मिलनी चाहिए दफा 302 के तहत। उसका examination हो। आखिर मौत क्या होती है? पिस्टल निकाला, किसी को गोली मार दी। सर, यह पिस्टल निकाल कर गोली मारने जैसा है। बिना गैजेट्स के, बिना safety gears के आप उसको नीचे उतार रहे हैं। इसके लिए मौत की सजा का प्रावधान कीजिए, फिर देखिएगा कि कोई कांट्रेक्टर ऐसा नहीं करेगा। कमाल तो यह है कि सरकारी महकमों में ऐसा हो रहा है, राज्य सरकारों में, अलग-अलग जगहों पर। एक-दो राज्य को अगर मैं छोड़ दूँ, तो कोई राज्य ऐसा नहीं है, जहाँ इस प्रकार की मौत नहीं हुई हो।

सर, कमाल की बात है कि वे घरों की सफाई करने आते हैं, लोग कहते हैं- मैंने कई लोगों से बात की। जब से मैं इस सदन में आया हूँ, चौथी-पाँचवीं बार यह विषय कह रहा हूँ। मैंने अपनी आँखों के सामने दो मौतें देखी हैं, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के एक कैम्पस में देखी हैं। मेरी आँखों के सामने मौत हुई है। मैंने देखा कि क्लीनिंग हो रही है, अचानक वहाँ भीड़ लग गयी। सर, दो जिन्दा जानें अन्दर गयीं- सर, जानते हैं, 10-20 रुपये की पॉलिथीन में कोई शराब आती है। Safety gear के नाम पर कांट्रेक्टर वह चीज़ देते हैं। वे शराब पीते हुए उतर जाते हैं। वे नीचे उतर गये। शराब उनकी जान नहीं ले रही है। शराब वह इसलिए पी रहा है कि वह उस दुर्गंध से बचे। वह दुर्गंध हमने पैदा की है, हमने। वह हमारे-आपके द्वारा पैदा की गई दुर्गंध है। उस दुर्गंध के हाथों किसी की मौत हुई जा रही है।

Sir, I would just read a few things with respect to what I wanted to convey. Sir, I mentioned 'increased compensation'. I reiterate that this House must speak in a single voice and provide substantial grants for rehabilitation of persons liberated from manual scavenging. उनके बच्चों को scholarship highest level पर दीजिए, subsistence level पर नहीं। यह उनको highest level पर दीजिए, क्योंकि आप compensation नहीं दे रहे हैं, आप, जिसको हम कहते हैं, प्रायश्चित कर रहे हैं, तो हम प्रायश्चित कर रहे हैं। यह पाप हमारा है, तो प्रायश्चित ऊपर से आकर कोई नहीं करेगा। प्रायश्चित करने के लिए ये चीज़ें बहुत छोटी हैं।

सर, बाकी मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूँगा। मैं सदन के माध्यम से यह जरूर कहूँगा कि आज जो भी लोग देख रहे होंगे, सदन और सदन में उपस्थित लोगों को देख रहे होंगे। वे देख रहे होंगे कि सदन क्या करता है। हो सकता है कि कल हममें से बहुत से लोग इस सदन में न रहें, लेकिन इससे सदन की गरिमा बढ़ेगी, अगर इस संकल्प को सामूहिक संकल्प मान लिया जाए। बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर एक किताब लिखकर गए हैं — Annihilation of Caste. कई दफा उसकी चर्चा हुई है। हमें कहीं से तो इसकी शुरुआत करनी होगी - कास्ट को खत्म करने के लिए। यही सबसे बड़ी चीज़ है, यही से खत्म होगा, क्योंकि मैंने बहुत अध्ययन किया, मुझे कोई दूसरा हल मिला ही नहीं।

एक और चीज़ जो मैं कहूँगा वह है कि सरकारी महकमे और गैर-सरकारी महकमे - अभी पिछले दिनों वडोदरा में जो कुछ हुआ, परसों या कल रोहतक में हुआ, ये नाम महत्वपूर्ण नहीं हैं। कल पटना में हो सकता है और परसों दिल्ली में हो सकता है। इस साइकल को अगर ब्रेक करना है तो इस सदन

और सरकार को intervene करना पड़ेगा। समस्या की जड़ जाति में भी है और समस्या की जड़ बहुत ही callous, brazenly callous, insensitive व्यवस्था में भी है। इन दोनों चीजों को आप दूर कर सकते हैं, हम दूर कर सकते हैं। हमने बहुत सी लड़ाइयां लड़ीं और जीती हैं। इसे भी लड़कर जीत लेंगे।

अंत में, आपके माध्यम से, मैं अवतार सिंह पाश की कविता को याद करना चाहता हूँ, जो मुझे अब भी स्मरण है

‘सबसे खतरनाक होता है हमारे सपनों का मर जाना’

यह सपना ही है।

‘न होना तड़प का सब सहन कर जाना, घर से निकलना काम पर

और काम से लौट कर घर आना।’

हम ये भी कह सकते हैं -

‘घर से निकलना सदन के लिए और सदन से लौट कर घर आना।’

न होना तड़पकर सब सहन कर जाना।

‘सबसे बुरा होता है मुर्दा - शान्ति से मर जाना’

सबसे बुरी वह घड़ी होती है, जो हमारी कलाई पर चलती है लेकिन नज़र में रुकी होती है।

हमें इन व्यवस्थाओं को बदलना है। मैं सदन का और सदन में उपस्थित सदस्यों का बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ, आम तौर पर शुक्रवार को अगर इतनी उपस्थिति है, लेकिन आपके माध्यम से मैं पक्ष और विपक्ष सभी से यह दरखास्त करता हूँ कि इंसानी जिन्दगी और उसका अंजाम predictable नहीं होना चाहिए। जो जिस जाति में पैदा हुआ है, उस जाति ने ही उसकी नियति तय कर दी है, अगर ऐसा होता रहा तो हमसे, इस सदन से और सदन के सरोकारों से लोगों का भरोसा उठ जाएगा। बाबा भारती की कहानी हम सब पढ़ें और लागू करें। सब कुछ हो, भरोसा नहीं उठना चाहिए। भरोसे के लिए ज़रूरी है कि हम भरोसेमंद हों। जय हिन्द, शुक्रिया।

The question was proposed.

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा जी, Private Resolution के माध्यम से एक अत्यन्त प्रासंगिक, मानवीय और संवेदनशील मुद्दा सदन में उठाने के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। ...(व्यवधान)... बिल्कुल सही, मार्मिक भी।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया जी, आपसे मैं निवेदन करूँ, उससे पहले स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि आपके दल से 5 वक्ता हैं। प्रत्येक के पास 7-7 मिनट का समय है। दो घंटे तक यह बहस चलेगी।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, सदन में हम जिस विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, उसके प्रति सबकी संवेदना है, किन्तु संवेदना के उपाय ढूँढ़ने की दृष्टि से भी हमें देखना है। दायित्व तो हमारे ऊपर है ही, उसे पूरा भी हमें ही करना है। आए दिन हम समाचार सुनते रहते हैं और

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

आजकल समाचारों में ऐसा हो गया है कि कोई खतरनाक समाचार भी हो, मन में बहुत गहरी संवेदना पैदा होगी - ऐसा होता नहीं है, क्योंकि मनुष्य अब मनुष्य ज्यादा रहा नहीं है। उसका सारे कामों में आर्थिक व्यवहार ही ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है। अभी मनोज कुमार जी बता रहे थे कि समाचार आता है कि कहीं चार लोग मर गए, गहरे नाले में सफाई कर रहे थे, चले गए। कभी दूसरी जगह से समाचार आता है। हमारे सामने प्रश्न यह है कि जो डूबने वाले लोग हैं, जो सफाई का काम कर रहे हैं, जो समाज को एक अच्छा और स्वच्छ वातावरण दे रहे हैं, जो हमारे hygiene की चिन्ता कर रहे हैं, हम उनकी कितनी चिन्ता करते हैं? यदि हम उनकी चिन्ता नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो फिर इस लोकतंत्र को जिस भावना के साथ स्वीकार किया गया है, उस स्वीकार्यता में निश्चित रूप से यह प्रश्नचिह्न तो लगता ही है। साहिल की तमाशाई, हर डूबने वाले को। किनारे पर खड़े होकर डूबने वाले के बारे में यह कहना कि अरे डूब रहा है, इस तरह चिल्लाने वाले लोगों की कमी नहीं है। हम अफसोस तो करते हैं, लेकिन इम्दाद नहीं करते। यह अफसोस करने की बात है। इससे ज्यादा यहां पर किया भी क्या जा सकता है? हमारा एक भाई कष्ट में हो, डूब रहा हो, मर रहा हो, उसके परिवार की स्थिति क्या बन रही है और जो व्यक्ति सफाई करने के लिए अंदर जा रहा है, उसका महत्व क्या है? उसके अंदर गैसों का अंबार लगा होता है, sulphur dioxide होता है, ammonia होता है, methane होता है, ऐसी स्थिति में थोड़े ही समय में आदमी बेसुध हो जाता है। जो व्यक्ति ऐसी परिस्थिति में काम कर रहा है, वह कैसे जिंदा रहेगा? ऐसी स्थितियों से बचने के लिए उसके पास कोई उपकरण तो है नहीं, ऑक्सीजन की कोई व्यवस्था भी नहीं होती है। ऐसा भी नहीं है कि वह ऑक्सीजन का सिलेण्डर लेकर अंदर घुसता है। क्या उसके बारे में चिन्ता करने के लिए या व्यवस्था करने के लिए हमारे पास कोई कमी है? कोई कमी नहीं है। व्यवस्थाओं की कोई कमी है? जब कोई कमी नहीं है, तो फिर उसके बारे में हमारी जो संवेदना है, उसके लिए उपाय करने के लिए, उपचार करने के लिए हमें जो संसाधन जुटाने चाहिए, वे क्यों नहीं जुटाए जाते? छोटी-छोटी जगहों पर तो यह सब चल ही रहा है। जब चल रहा है, तो यह बड़ी बात है। हम कह सकते हैं, घोषणा भी कर सकते हैं। यह अच्छी बात है और यह होना ही चाहिए। परंतु इन सारी बातों का एक ही लब्धो-लबाब है कि यह जो वर्ग है, वह अनुसूचित जाति का वर्ग है, इस अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के लोग, जो अस्वच्छ धंधे में लगे हुए हैं, उनके बारे में जो धारणाएं हैं, उनके विकास के लिए हमने सामाजिक-आर्थिक न्याय की बात कही है, हम राजनीतिक न्याय भी करते हैं। हम यह करते तो हैं, पर क्या यह होता है? हम चिन्ता करते हैं, परंतु उसका परिणाम नहीं आ पाता। अगर उसके परिणाम नहीं आते हैं, तो इसका मतलब... कोई भी अच्छा काम पूरे मन से नहीं किया जाता है, तो वह सफल नहीं होता है। हमने भारत के संविधान में प्रावधान किया है, “We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute...” हम भारत के लोग, हम सब भारत के लोग, क्या उसमें वह नहीं है? ‘भारत को संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व संपन्न’, भारत को संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व संपन्न बनाना है, तो इनको भी तो बनाना है। इनकी रक्षा भी तो करनी है। जब इनकी रक्षा करनी है, तो इनकी रक्षा कौन करेगा? उनकी रक्षा करने के लिए उनको साधन दिये जाएं, संसाधन दिये जाएं। उनका पुनर्वास करने का काम किया जाए। इनके साथ contract करने वाला जो आदमी है, वह तो पैसे वाला आदमी है। इनके साथ किस प्रकार का व्यवहार होता है, इसको हम देखते हैं। हमारे यहां भी इस सारी व्यवस्था में ऐसे लोग लगे हुए हैं। हर बड़े

3.00 P.M.

संस्थान में लगे रहते हैं। उनको कितना पैसा मिलता है, कितने समय काम करता है, काम के घंटे कितने हैं, काम की दशा क्या है? Is it a decent work? जब decent work नहीं है, तो हम सब इंटरनेशनल लेबर कॉन्फ्रेंस में जो बातें करते हैं, उन सारी बातों का जो निष्कर्ष निकालते हैं, उसको कौन लागू करेगा? यह इस बात का तकाज़ा है कि इन सारी बातों को करने के लिए निश्चित रूप से हमें प्रबंध करना चाहिए, प्रावधान करना चाहिए। यदि इस तरह का प्रावधान करने के बाद उसमें कोई व्यवधान करे, उसका समाधान न करे, तो उसके साथ कठोरता से, कड़ाई से व्यवहार करना चाहिए। इतने लोग मर गए, उसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? क्या इसके लिए कभी किसी को जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया? यह 302 नहीं हो सकता है, तो यह तो मानव हत्या के बराबर 307 भी होता है। उसके लिए प्रयास भी होते हैं। ये सारी बातें केवल बोलने से नहीं होंगी।

महोदय, हम उनको वाल्मीकि समाज कहते हैं। जब हम उनको वाल्मीकि समाज कहते हैं, तो यह बड़ी बात है। वाल्मीकि तो बड़ा नाम था, वे तो करुणानिधान थे। उन्होंने तो रामचरितमानस यानी वाल्मीकि रामायण लिखने का काम किया। वे तो करुणा....

मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शश्वतीः समाः ।

यत्क्रौंचमिथुनादेकमवधी काममोहितम् ।।

उनकी करुणा से ही सारी रामायण की रचना हो गई अनुष्टुप पद में। जब हम उनको इतना सम्मान करते हुए वाल्मीकि कहते हैं, हमारे राम, जो आराध्य हैं, उनकी आराधना में जो कुछ उन्होंने लिख दिया है, उसका वर्णन करते हैं, तो जिन लोगों को उनका पर्याय देकर रखा है, क्या उनका सम्मान नहीं करना चाहिए? आज प्रश्न यह है कि जो सारी बातें इसमें उठाई गई हैं, जिनकी मांग की गई है, उन सभी बातों में से एक है कि सीवर और सेप्टिक टैंकों की सफाई के दौरान अपने सगे-संबंधियों को खोने वाले परिवारों के लिए मुआवजे के भुगतान हेतु आपात स्थिति अनुक्रिया के तौर पर केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा 'कायिक निधि' की स्थापना की जाए। हमारा यह कहना है कि सेप्टिक टैंकों में, सीवर में उतरने से पहले यह तय किया जाए कि वह ठीक से उतर रहा है, या नहीं और यदि ऐसा नहीं है, तो उसे सफाई का काम छोड़ देना चाहिए। आखिर वहाँ मरने के लिए कौन जाएगा? वहाँ मरने के लिए कोई नहीं जाएगा। जब आप और हम नहीं जा सकते, तो हम उसको जाने के लिए क्यों बाध्य करते हैं? परंतु, उसके पास कोई रोजगार नहीं है, इसलिए उसे जाना ही है। कुछ लोग पार्ट टाइम काम करने के लिए लोगों को लगा देते हैं। जिसको पक्की नौकरी मिली हुई है, वह दूसरों को लगा देता है। वहाँ मरने के लिए जाता है। उसके मर जाने के बाद उसके घर की स्थिति क्या होगी, परिवार का पालन कैसे होगा? मुझे ऐसी बहुत सारी परिस्थितियों में जाने का मौका मिला है। मैं मिर्चपुर में भी गया था, जहाँ बहुत सारी घटनाएं हुई थीं। इन सारी बातों का एक ही अर्थ है कि हमारी जो संवेदनाएं हैं, हमारा जो संविधान है, उसमें हमने जो सामाजिक न्याय की बात कही है, वह सामाजिक न्याय, आर्थिक न्याय के माध्यम से होना चाहिए। हमें उनको राजनैतिक रूप से संरक्षण देने का काम करना चाहिए। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि जिस भावना से यह संकल्प लाया गया है, उस भावना को समझते हुए सरकार इस दिशा में पर्याप्त प्रयास करेगी,

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

ताकि वे सभी संस्थान, जो सफाई से संबंधित हैं, वे हाथ से मैला उठाने की बात छोड़कर, आधुनिक मशीनों द्वारा इस काम को करेंगे। अब हम मंगल ग्रह पर जाने की बात कर रहे हैं, चाँद पर जाने की बात कर रहे हैं। चाँद और मंगल ग्रह से लेकर सीवर तक की ऊँचाई के अंतर को कम करने का उपाय सरकार को ढूँढना है। मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि माननीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हम उन सभी लोगों को न्याय देने में समर्थ होंगे, जिनके लिए यह बात कही गई है। ऐसे सारे लोगों की चिंता करने का काम यह सदन भी करेगा और सरकार भी करेगी।

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman for giving me this opportunity. It is not the first time that we are talking about this subject, and when I heard Mr. Jha taking us right through several layers of this issue, but still, sticking to the centrality of the caste system, and how these particular bad incidents are taking place in the form of deaths by suffocation due to the emission of these poisonous gases, does bring to notice that several High Courts in this country and the hon. Apex Court are seized with the matter, and even today, a matter is going on in the Gujarat High Court where you mentioned an incident in Vadodara that manual scavengers, while performing the work, did lose their lives. Sir, one thing that comes to my mind when I hear these debates, whether in courts, or, on social platforms, or, in seminars, we concentrate totally on the system which has brought these scavengers, sewage cleaning system and the sanitation public system. I remember when we talk about domestic violence, it appears to me that it is a kind of private violence, but is still in a public sphere. It is similarly something like that. We are talking of private deaths in a public system. But, we should not forget that we everyday boast of being a member of the United Nations universal community. We sign conventions day in and day out. We forget that this is not only a system where the incidents are happening within a particular caste system or a graded system of our society, but, we are talking of a human rights issue here, Sir. The human rights issue came to the fore by the United Nations Charter, whereby, just by being a human being, you get these rights, which are known as human rights. They are violated day in and day out everywhere, globally, nationally, locally, in different forms. Maybe, they are in conflict areas, whether they are in homes, or, whether they are in public systems. This is a case of happening in public system, Sir, and that is why, we should not forget that we had legislation in place in 1993. We now have 2013 legislation, but, the data shows that everyday, there is an increase in the deaths of these people. Just getting some kind of directions from the court that they should be given gloves, they should be given coats to wear, they should be given some kind of precautions are not going to help. We are talking of undertaking Chandrayaan and Mangalayaan, we are talking

of technology, we talk to each other on WhatsApp. So, what is holding us back to bring in technology for these people? Automatically, this grading system will be diluted if you bring technology in place. If we can have 3D technology in election systems for campaigning, why not we bring in science and technology for this kind of cleaning systems? Yes, I am happy that there is success in building of toilets. These are dry toilets which are giving rise to more jobs for this kind of manual scavenger. But, where do we have a corresponding or parallel system by which we curb this system altogether because we don't have water issue solutions? That is aggravating the situation.

Sir, when we have National Human Rights Commission in our own country, we have the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, have this piece of legislation, have directives from the Supreme Court and various High Courts of our country, why are they not being implemented? You will agree with me that we should have a way forward and give several suggestions to the Ministry saying, 'Yes, this is the way we solve the issue.' I think, the solution given by several stakeholders in the society by way of affidavits in the courts should be implemented. Compensation and rehabilitation will come later on. Firstly, we need to save their lives. How do we save these lives? We save these lives by bringing technology; we save these lives by giving them job opportunities in some other way. We need to see that we do not create a system where we get dry toilets instead of wet toilets. He still talks about railway tracks to be cleaned. That way, yes, we create an alternative system. But, again it creates another system which has this kind of social evils.

Sir, the Resolution which is brought here is a litigation. I think, there should be immediate amendments. There should be solutions to this. Continuous debates are not solving the problem because the data is from 1993-onwards. We are in 2019. We should stop looking at the data. How does this data get created? Sir, during 2015 and 2017, 1,500 deaths have taken place. We need to address this issue. It is the most serious issue. Rather than talking about, there must be solution. We are a unique country with the caste system. But, continuously speaking, I think, is not going to solve the issue. The legislation is to remedy the situation, to give a solution rather than just speaking about it.

Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity.

श्री उपसभापति: विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी, कुल छः मिनट का समय है और आपकी पार्टी के दो लोग बोलने वाले हैं। मैं पहले यह सूचना दे रहा हूँ, ताकि आगे सुविधा रहे।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे माननीय सदस्य, प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा जी के द्वारा प्रस्तुत संकल्प को बल देने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आज हम लोग ऐसे

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

विषय पर चर्चा करने के लिए खड़े हैं, जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि 130 करोड़ की आबादी के लोगों में जो दलित समाज के लोग हैं, वे आज भी अपने हाथ से मैला साफ करते हैं। उसका मुख्य कारण गरीबी है। अगर देश में सभी वर्ग के लोगों के लिए, विशेषकर जो ज्यादा रिस्क वाले काम में लगे हैं, उनको अगर रोजगार के अवसर दे दिए जाते, तो हम समझते हैं कि हाथ से मैला उठाने वालों की संख्या समाप्त हो जाती। माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी इसके लिए चिन्तित है। इससे संबंधित तमाम तरह के मामले आए, फिर 'हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों के नियोजन का प्रतिषेध और उनका पुनर्वास अधिनियम' वर्ष 2013 में पास हुआ, उसके बाद भी सीवर में घुसने से 1,760 से ज्यादा लोगों की मौत हुई। इन मौतों का आँकड़ा रोज ऊपर जा रहा है, लेकिन उनका कोई संगठन नहीं है। महोदय, हम देखते हैं कि इनकी कोई यूनियन न होने के कारण सरकार और ठेकेदार बाज़ीगरी करते हैं। अधिकारी ठेकेदारों के ऊपर छोड़ देते हैं, यदि कोई मौत हो जाती है तो अधिकारी हाथ खड़े कर लेता है और कहता है कि हमें मालूम नहीं है, ठेकेदार कहता है कि यह आदमी आज मेरे यहां नहीं आया था, यह अपने आप कूद गया है, इसने आत्महत्या कर ली है, इस तरह के आंकड़े आते हैं। मान्यवर, हम कहना चाहते हैं कि वर्ल्ड व्यवस्था पर आधारित शूद्र समाज में जो वाल्मीकि समाज के लोग हैं, उनसे आज भी हमारे देश में हाथ से मैला साफ कराने की व्यवस्था विद्यमान है। इसको पूरी तरह से समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। स्वच्छ भारत अभियान पर अरबों रुपये खर्च किए गए, कुम्भ में अरबों रुपये खर्च किए गए। वहां वाल्मीकि समाज के लोगों को भेजे दिया गया कि हम आपके पैर धो सकते हैं, लेकिन आपको ढाई सौ रुपये में गटर में मरने के लिए झोंक देंगे। इस सरकार ने आज तक उनके लिए स्वच्छ भारत अभियान में एक रुपया भी जारी नहीं किया है, न उनके लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था की गई।

मान्यवर, वर्ष 2013-14 में 55 करोड़ रुपये में से अब तक केवल 24 करोड़ रुपये ही खर्च हुए हैं, यह कितनी बड़ी विडम्बना है। पूरे देश में एक सौ साठ हजार महिलाएं आज भी मैला ढोने का काम करती हैं। उनसे 12 घण्टे काम लिया जाता है। यहां दूसरे वक्ता भी मौजूद हैं। हम संक्षेप में यही कहना चाहते हैं और केन्द्र सरकार से यह निवेदन कर रहे हैं कि आप बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, स्वच्छ भारत अभियान योजना चला रहे हैं, इसको भी उसमें जोड़िए। राष्ट्रीय सफाई कर्मचारी आयोग को पावर दीजिए, अधिकार दीजिए, दण्ड करने का अधिकार दीजिए, चाहे ठेकेदार हो या सरकार हो, उसको judiciary, constitutional power दीजिए। जब तक उनके लोग नहीं होंगे तो जज साहब भी नहीं सुनेंगे। तमाम मामले लम्बित हैं, अगर हमारी अदालतें चाहें तो कोई न कोई नुक्ता लगाकर एक मिनट में यह प्रथा खत्म कर सकती हैं, लेकिन उनकी मंशा साफ नहीं है। हम खुले मन से कहना चाहते हैं। हम आपसे निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि यह जो संकल्प लाए हैं, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। देश के उन गरीब, आखिरी पायदान के लोगों के लिए है। लोग उनके लिए चुनाव में चिंता करते हैं, वोट लेने के लिए जाते हैं, लेकिन वोट लेने के बाद उनको गटर में डाल दिया जाता है, वे गैस से मरते हैं, उनको कोई पूछने वाला नहीं होता है। हमारे झा जी, इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए जो संकल्प लाए हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं और सरकार से अपील करता हूं कि इसमें कड़े कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए, इनके आयोग को पूरा अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिए, जिससे कि ये अपनी समस्या खुद हल कर सकें, धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, actually manual scavenging is a menace which has taken a lot of lives of people belonging to a very poor background. They have been working with very poor salaries. Sir, I was the Mayor of Tirunelveli city. I know that Tamil Nadu had done exemplary implementation of underground drainage systems. We have pucca drainage system. In all the local bodies, especially in all corporations, municipalities, we have underground drainage system which was very properly implemented by our hon. late Leader- Amma. She provided underground drainage system even to my city. Sir, she gave ₹ 496 crores for a very proper and a very elongated underground drainage system. So, we created block in the roads and then in the low lying areas we tried to put systems which could take all the waste water and all the sewage. Directly, we will have lifting stations wherever required and we will pump into the main pipeline which goes to the sewage treatment plant. So, it is very neatly done even though open defecation is there in the State So, long ago, when we were very young, we used to have dry latrines. People from local body used to come and take human excreta from home to a designated place. Now, it is not so. Now we have a complete underground sewage system being implemented in all local bodies. But, unfortunately, it is the people who are indulging in these activities are widely taken on contract basis. As Prof. Manoj Jha has rightly said, they are now paid only daily wages! They are outsourced even in Delhi. A person, Mrs. Madhu, who comes to my home, says that she is working on daily wages. She is cleaning roads and toilets of public conveniences. So, I would like to know from the Government what steps it is taking to pay them good salary. They should also be treated like other citizens. I am saying this because they are the people who are considered as God. I heard a slogan which says that manual scavengers engaged in cleaning jobs are no less than the God. As the saying goes, 'Cleanliness is next only to Godliness.' But, to their utter disappointment, they are not even entitled to lead a dignified life. They don't have proper salary. They work for a meagre amount of ₹ 360 per day! The District Magistrate fixes the daily wage. Secondly, they have a supervisor or manager who gives them salaries after deducting his commission. So, in turn, they take home only ₹ 250. In most places, only women are involved which is more horrible. The worker called 'scavenger' rarely has any personal protection equipment. But, in our corporations, we used to give shoes and other necessary equipment. Sir, the biggest violator now is the Indian Railways. As hon. Member said, Indian Railways is the biggest violator. She mentioned about removal of human excrement from public streets, railways, cleaning septic tanks, etc. They all deal with this. But, one freedom fighter, in late 1950s, Shri G.S. Laxman Iyar, banned manual scavenging when he was the Chairman of Gobichettipalayam Municipality in Tamil Nadu which became the first local body to ban it officially. Sir, he banned it officially.

[Shrimati Vijilasathyananth]

We all know that 'Sanitation' is a State Subject under Entry 6. In February, 2013, Delhi announced that it is banning manual scavenging. But, I heard that still safai karamcharis are working. Delhi is the first State to do so. So, District Magistrates are also responsible to ensure that no manual scavenging takes place in their districts. Sufficient sanitary latrines should be made available, especially in trains. Sir, our hon. Railway Minister has taken a new initiative that we have on-train bio-treating system of toilets. In March, 2014, the Supreme Court declared that there are 96 lakh dry latrines being manually emptied. So, even the Supreme Court has pointed it out. But, at the same time, exact number of manual scavengers is disputed. Official figure indicates that there are 7 lakh people involved in this. Even last week, in Cuddalore district, we had incidents and three people died. Our hon. Chief Minister announced ex-gratia. Why are we failing to completely eradicate this? Law should be stringent. We should have mechanised systems and there is improvement needed even on this front. As has rightly been said, we are sending Chandrayaan, but we are not able to provide technology for sewage cleaning. Of course, we do have machines. In my Corporation, we had bought septic tank cleaning machine. But that is not working properly. It has to be very carefully maintained. I just want to emphasise that manual scavenging should TOTALLY be stopped; it should all be mechanised. Sanitary workers should not be forced to enter into septic tanks or sewage manholes to clean them. And, most of the time, plastic is responsible for sewage line blockage.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.(*Interruptions*)... Please conclude.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: People throw plastic stuffs, polythene and other such things in the public toilets. These things get stuck in the line and the whole line is choked. Then, our sanitary workers have to put their hands inside and take that out. In any society, manual scavenging is one of the worst practices.(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Yes, Sir, I am concluding. This practice is very bad. It has to be stopped. Then, their employment should be organized. The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, should be made more concise and should be implemented in letter and spirit. The manual scavenging should TOTALLY be put to an end.(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: We should totally abolish this cruel menace from our country. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prasanna Acharyaji.

SHRI PRASANNAACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, at the outset, I would like to compliment Manoj Jhaji for bringing forward this Resolution. It is not only technical, but it has humanitarian angle also.

Manual scavenging is not a new problem in our country. Sir, please give me five minutes time because our society has been reeling under this problem for centuries. As you know, Gandhiji was not only a freedom fighter, but he was a social revolutionary also. One of the issues that Gandhiji had all the time been emphasising upon was ' manual scavenging' . Here, I would like to quote Gandhiji. He once wrote in the *Harizan Patrika*, "Sanitation is more important than political independence." Gandhiji would also put emphasis on social reforms and changing the habits of society. Once Gandhiji wrote in the *Harizan Patrika* it would be appropriate to quote that here—I quote, "Which is an ideal village or an ideal society? An ideal village will be so constructed as to land itself to perfect sanitation. A village worker must become a voluntary scavenger and he would collect his own night-soil and sweep village streets" . It means, Gandhiji never supported deploying scavengers to carry others' filth. This was the philosophy of Gandhiji. But, unfortunately, even today the practice of manual scavenging is a common phenomenon in Gandhiji's India. You will be surprised to know that as per 2011 Census, there were 7,40,000 households across India where human waste is physically removed from dry latrines. Just see the- numbers, Sir! Besides, there are sewers; there are septic tanks; railway platforms, as was mentioned here, from where manual scavengers clean human excreta.

Sir, the Socio-Economic Caste Census of 2011 stated that there are 1,82,000 families in rural India, where at least one member from each family is engaged in this dehumanising form of work. From this, Sir, one can imagine how acute this problem is even after more than 70 years of our independence. It is so acute now, Sir. We have enacted laws to ban this. But I fail to understand that when it is not permitted under law, which says no human being should be allowed to collect the faeces of other human beings and carry on his head, why this is being allowed. Unfortunately, Sir, most of the people who are engaged in this belong to the da/it class, the minorities. It is very unfortunate, Sir. What is surprising and which pains everybody —as many of the hon. Members have mentioned —is that the Government and the semi-Government agencies, —even Departments of the Government, as you have now rightly mentioned—through contractors, are doing this illegal work. How are the

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

Government Departments allowing this, I fail to understand? So, this is today's state of affairs in our country.

Now I come to Swachh Bharat Yojana. Sir, I am a critic of many of the programmes of this Government, but I wholeheartedly support Prime Minister's Swachh Bharat Yojana, because it is not important how many thousands or how many lakhs of latrines you constructed, that is not important to me. But, through this Programme, the hon. Prime Minister is trying to change the mindset of the people of India. That is more important. How many latrines you constructed, in thousands or lakhs, is not important. It will take time. Sir, unless we are able to change the mindset of the common masses, it is not going to help you. Sir, I will cite one example from my own experience. Long back, I was the Rural Development Minister in Odisha. So, I started a scheme long back during Biju babu's time. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, give me just two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your four minutes are over.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: I got some beautiful latrines constructed in a village. Nobody wanted to use them. They kept defecating outside because their minds were not prepared or their mindset was not changed. So, unless we are able to change the mindset of the people or prepare the minds of the people, your constructing of these latrines is not going to help. Therefore, I support this Programme of the Prime Minister. It will take some time. But, certainly, if we implement it correctly and create public consciousness, the mindset will be changed. Sir, I would like to say one more thing.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय प्रसन्न आचार्य जी, पांच मिनट हो चुके हैं।

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Give me half a minute, Sir. Sir, I have two, three suggestions to make. Though there is a provision in the law that enough compensation should be given, we are not giving enough compensation. Then, Sir, Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers was enforced in 2007. I do not know what happened to that law. Law bans it, law prohibits it, law provides for adequate compensation, but law is not being implemented properly. I will call upon the Government to kindly enforce the law strictly and sincerely. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Prasanna Acharyaji. माननीय संजय सिंह जी। इस श्रेणी में दो वक्ता हैं और 8 मिनट का समय है।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): उपसभापति महोदय, आपका धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण संकल्प पर अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया है। सबसे पहले मैं मनोज झा जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि वे समाज के एक ऐसे तबके के बारे में, जिनकी चिंता कोई नहीं करता है, समाज के ऐसे वर्ग के बारे में, जिनके बारे में सोचना कोई जरूरी नहीं समझता, उस वर्ग के बारे में अपनी चिंता को जताते हुए, एक संकल्प लेकर आए हैं।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष, (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए)

मान्यवर, मैं इस संकल्प के समर्थन में अपनी बात कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि जब भी किसी महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल आता है और शुक्रवार के दिन हमारा कोई प्राइवेट मेम्बर कोई संकल्प लेकर आता है, उस पर बहुत अच्छी चर्चा होती है, बहुत पीड़ा और दुख भी जताया जाता है। लेकिन अंत में उन संकल्पों का होता क्या है, उन बिलों, उन प्रस्तावों का होता क्या है? अंत में वह संकल्प इस सदन में गिरा दिया जाता है। मान्यवर, मैं आज के दिन कम से कम इस विषय पर अपनी ओर से सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि हमसे ज्यादा संख्या में आप लोग उपस्थित हैं। मैं इसके लिए हृदय से बधाई और धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। यह हमारी कमजोरी है कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर सदन में चर्चा हो रही है, लेकिन इधर के लोग गायब हैं और उधर के लोग ज्यादा बैठे हैं, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपसे अपेक्षा रखता हूँ कि इस संकल्प को कम से कम जब पास करने की स्थिति आए, तो एक सार्थक बहस के बाद, इसको पास करने का भी प्रयास कीजिएगा, ऐसा मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा।

मान्यवर, मैंने दो साल पहले एक मैगजीन के फ्रंट पेज पर एक फोटो देखी थी, जिसमें एक सफाईकर्मी महिला अपना सिर जमीन पर रखकर, अपना हाथ फैलाकर रोटी ले रही है, यह आजादी के 70 साल बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान में हो रहा है। मान्यवर, यह हमारे गांवों की सच्चाई है, इस देश की सच्चाई है, जिसको नकार नहीं सकते हैं, जो जन्मना भेद के कारण है, जो जाति विशेष में पैदा होने के कारण है। जो छुआछूत की बीमारी हमें सदियों से खाए जा रही है, उस बीमारी के कारण है और जिसके खिलाफ राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने, बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने, डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया जी ने, तमाम समाजवादी धारा के लोगों ने और तमाम चिंतकों ने, विचारकों ने, रचनात्मक कार्यों से जुड़े हुए लोगों ने समय-समय पर आवाज उठाई है।

मान्यवर, जब हम लोग अपनी पार्टी का निर्माण कर रहे थे, तब हमने तो सहर्ष ऐसा सिंबल लिया। राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी संसद मार्ग के जिस वाल्मीकि समाज की कालोनी में रुके हुए थे, उसी जगह से हमने अपनी पार्टी की शुरुआत की और उस कालोनी के अंदर झाड़ लगाकर और झाड़ू का चुनाव चिट्ठन लेकर, पूरे देश में झाड़ू से सफाई करने के लिए हम लोग निकले थे। राजनीति में कौन जीतेगा, कौन हारेगा, हम उस बहस में नहीं जाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हमने इस सिंबल को अपनाया। हमारे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने बताया है कि नगर पालिकाओं में, नगर निगमों में क्या होता है? सफाईकर्मियों के नाम पर लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये निकाल लिए जाते हैं, रजिस्टर में नाम दर्ज रहेगा 50 कर्मचारियों का, लेकिन काम करने वाले दो कर्मचारी होंगे और 48 कर्मचारियों का पैसा सरकार के लोग और जो अधिकारी हैं, वे मिलकर खा लेते हैं। मैं यह तमाम राज्यों की और सब जगह की हालत बता रहा हूँ, यह किसी एक

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

राज्य की हालत नहीं है, यह पूरे देश की हालत है। हमने देखा है कि किस प्रकार से 2013 में कानून बनने के बाद इस प्रथा को प्रतिबंधित किया गया कि हाथ से मल साफ नहीं किया जाएगा। यह 2013 के कानून के हिसाब से प्रतिबंधित है। इसके बावजूद भी इसमें बदलाव नहीं आया है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस तरह की मौत होने पर 10 लाख रुपये तक मुआवजा देने की बात कही थी, लेकिन किसी भी सफाईकर्मी को 10 लाख रुपये का मुआवजा नहीं मिलता है। जो सरकारी आंकड़े हैं, उनके अनुसार मात्र दो प्रतिशत लोगों को ही ऐसी घटनाओं में मौत होने पर, हाथ से मल साफ करने की स्थिति में मौत होने पर मुआवजा मिला है। यह सरकार की रिपोर्ट है। उस मुआवजे को पाने के लिए बहुत जद्दोजहद है, बहुत शर्तें हैं, जिनका जिक्र मनोज कुमार झा जी कर रहे थे कि डॉक्टर रिपोर्ट लगा देता है कि किसी और कारण से मौत हुई है। कर्मचारी की मौत होती है गैस के कारण और रिपोर्ट लग जाती है हॉट अटैक के कारण की, इसलिए उसको मुआवजा नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इस व्यवस्था को ठीक करने की कृपा करें। मैंने बहुत प्रयास किया, लेकिन मुझे पूरे आंकड़े नहीं मिल पाए, लेकिन 2016 में एक आंकड़ा आया था, जिसमें बताया गया था कि 10 से 15 साल के अंदर 1,870 सफाई कर्मचारियों की हाथ से मल साफ करने के कारण मौत हो चुकी है। सफाई कर्मियों को कोई 250 रुपये देकर, कोई 500 रुपये देकर टैंक में घुसा देता है, कोई होटल के सीवेज टैंक में घुसा देता है, कोई अपने घर में सफाई करने के लिए घुसा देता है, इस तरह की घटनाएं पूरे देश में होती हैं। अभी डा. अमी यज्ञिक ने बताया कि वडोदरा के एक होटल में सात सफाई कर्मचारी सफाई करते हुए मर गए। महोदय, कई जगहों पर ऐसी घटनाएं हुई हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी की 'स्वच्छ भारत अभियान' योजना के तहत, गांवों में शौचालय बनाने की बहुत अच्छी योजना है और स्वागत योग्य है। इसके तहत करोड़ों की संख्या में toilet बनाए गए और सरकार इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 6-7 करोड़ latrines बनाने का दावा करती है, इसके साथ-साथ 6-7 करोड़ गड्ढे भी होंगे और उनमें मल भी इकट्ठा होगा। मैं आपसे अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि उनकी सफाई की भी एक व्यापक व्यवस्था बनाइए। ऐसा न हो कि फिर उन गड्ढों की सफाई के लिए हाथ से मल उठाने की व्यवस्था को और आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया जाए। इसके लिए कोई मशीनी इक्विपमेंट या कोई इस प्रकार का मेकेनाइज्ड सिस्टम बनाया जाए, जिससे उनकी सफाई हो सके। जैसे आपने गांवों में लैट्रिन्स बनाने की इतनी बड़ी योजना बनाई है, उसी प्रकार से आप ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिए कि उन गड्ढों में भरे मल को मेकेनाइज्ड सिस्टम से साफ किया जाए।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अपील करता हूँ कि जो लोग इस काम में लगे हुए हैं, उन्हें आप एक दिन में बिलकुल नहीं हटा सकते। अगर उन्हें हटाएंगे, तो वे बेरोजगारी की कगार पर पहुंच जाएंगे। उनके पुनर्वास, उनके लिए किसी दूसरे रोजगार का इंतजाम, उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई का इंतजाम, उनके जीवन में बेहतरी आए, इस बात का इंतजाम, उनके आवास के इंतजाम के लिए सरकार एक व्यापक योजना लेकर आए, जिससे उनका उत्थान किया जा सके।

महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी की एक पुस्तक 'कर्म योगी' है। इसमें प्रधान मंत्री जी ने लिखा है कि हाथ से मल साफ करना एक आध्यात्मिक अनुभव है। उन्होंने इस बात को किसी दूसरे परिप्रेक्ष्य में लिखा

होगा, इसलिए मैं उस बहस में नहीं जाता, लेकिन हम सब लोग, जो इस सदन में बैठे हुए हैं, उन्हें किसी एक ऐसे व्यक्ति से मिलकर पूछना चाहिए और आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी किसी एक ऐसे व्यक्ति से मिलकर पूछना चाहिए कि क्या किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति का मल, अपने हाथ से साफ करने में आध्यात्मिक अनुभव होता है? क्या अपनी गरीबी और मुफलिसी के कारण जब वह अपने घर से किसी दूसरे की latrine साफ करने के लिए निकलता है, तो क्या उसे यह अनुभव होता है कि वह किसी तीर्थ यात्रा पर जा रहा है? इस बारे में भी हमें सोचना होगा।

महोदय, समाज में यह जो कुप्रथा और बुराई है, जिसके खिलाफ वर्षों से हमारे महापुरुष और राजनेता लड़ते आए हैं और संघर्ष करते आए हैं, फिर चाहे वे समाजवादी आन्दोलन के हों, गांधीवादी विचारधारा के हों और चाहे डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की विचारधारा के हों, उन सबके प्रति हमारी एक श्रद्धांजलि होगी, यदि हम इस कुप्रथा को दूर करने में एक सक्षम और जमीन पर सच साबित होने वाली योजना को लेकर आएँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, प्रो. मनोज झा जी ने बहुत संवेदना से जुड़ा हुआ संकल्प आज सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर गहन बहस, टाइम के निर्धारण के आधार पर नहीं, बल्कि पूरे तौर पर, इसे कैसे ठीक किया जाए, इस बात पर होनी चाहिए। मगर सदन का समय है, दलों की अपनी प्रतिबद्धता है, इस नाते हम कह तो सकते हैं, लेकिन इसे पूरी तौर पर पूरा नहीं कर पाएँगे।

श्रीमन् पूज्य महात्मा गांधी जी ने, अभी जो भाई संजय सिंह जी कह रहे थे, प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव जिसने अपने जीवन में किया, ऐसे पूज्य महात्मा गांधी जी ने, स्वच्छता की दृष्टि से, स्वयं अपने हाथ से मल को उठाने का काम किया था और इसे महसूस करने के बाद ही शायद उन्होंने कहा होगा कि मुझे स्वर्ग की अपेक्षा नहीं है, मैं स्वर्ग नहीं चाहता हूँ, मैं पुनर्जन्म भी नहीं चाहता हूँ, लेकिन अगर पुनर्जन्म हो, तो उन वंचितों के बीच में हो, उन अनुसूचित लोगों के बीच में हो, जो लोगों की सेवा करने का काम कर रहे हैं, ताकि मैं उनके ऋण को अदा कर सकूँ। जिन्होंने समाज के लिए काम किया है, उनका पूरे तौर से अदा कर सकूँ। आदरणीय दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी ने पूरे तौर पर इसी के अंतर्गत अंत्योदय की परिभाषा दी थी। यह विषय ऐसा है, जिसके लिए मैं निश्चित तौर पर यह कह सकता हूँ कि फिलहाल ऐसे विषय पर किसी भी प्रकार की राजनीति कतई नहीं होनी चाहिए।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, उसकी संवेदना को समझते हुए सभी लोग अपनी बात कह रहे हैं, और यह सही है कि किसी भी बड़े व्यक्ति या महात्मा गाँधी जी को आज इसलिए क्वोट किया जा रहा है कि उन्होंने काम ऐसा किया है कि बेशक वे आज इस दुनिया में नहीं हैं, उसके बावजूद भी उन्हें क्वोट किया जा रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी इसी कुंभ में गए थे, वे रोज यह नहीं कर सकेंगे, उनकी अपनी व्यस्तता है, लेकिन जब बड़ा व्यक्ति संदेश देता है, तो इस नाते देता है, ताकि पूरे समाज के लोग उस संदेश के आधार पर अपना मार्ग तय करें। उन्होंने सफाईकर्मियों के पैर धोए। उन्होंने पैर धोया, वह बात ठीक है, लेकिन एक और बड़ी बात है, जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है और वह यह है कि उन्होंने एक

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

तौलिए से जिस सफाईकर्मी का पैर पोंछा, उस तौलिए का उपयोग दूसरे सफाईकर्मी के पैर पोंछने के लिए नहीं किया। उन्होंने बहुत साफ शब्दों में इस बात का संदेश दिया कि हमें इनका कैसे आदर करना चाहिए और यह प्रयास कुंभ में सराहा भी गया। पूरे विश्व के लोगों ने वहाँ की स्वच्छता को देखकर सराहा और उन सफाईकर्मीयों की प्रशंसा भी की। उसके साथ सरकार भी पूरे तौर से जुड़ी रही। सफाईकर्मी को भी पहली बार यह मालूम हुआ कि अगर हम सफाई कर रहे हैं तो हमें हमारा उचित पारिश्रमिक, पारितोषिक भी मिल रहा है।

मान्यवर, यह सही है कि कोई मन से यह काम नहीं करना चाहता है, उसके बावजूद भी इस एक्ट की, अधिनियम की, जो 2013 में पास किया गया था, उसकी धारा 12 में स्पष्ट रूप से यह कहा गया है कि, “म्युनिसिपल कमिशनर की परमिशन के आधार पर कोई भी व्यक्ति इस काम को कर सकता है।” मुझे लगता है कि इसको निकाला जाना चाहिए। अगर हम यहाँ बैठकर संवेदना के साथ इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि कोई व्यक्ति काम कर सकता है, तो वह उस परिस्थिति में काम करना चाहेगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत): यह शर्तों के साथ है।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: जी, शर्तों के साथ है। मैं मानता हूँ कि शर्तों के साथ है, यह इस नाते है कि वह मजबूर होकर यह काम करता है। मैं इस नाते इस बात को जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि इस पर एक बार विचार करना चाहिए।

महोदय, माननीय संजय सिंह जी बैठे हैं, मैं तो उनकी सरकार को भी बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि जो नॉर्मर्स पहले से तय किए गए हैं, उन नॉर्मर्स के आधार पर इनकी सरकार ने भी 40 हजार रुपये की बात कर ली है। मैं आपको भी बधाई दूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप अभी तो कह रहे थे कि राजनीति मत करो।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: मैं राजनीति नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं उन्हें बधाई दे रहा हूँ। अगर यह भी राजनीति है कि सबको जोड़ा जाए, तो ऐसी राजनीति करनी चाहिए। मैं तो उनको जोड़ रहा हूँ। अगर किसी सफाईकर्मी की मृत्यु होती है, अगर किसी ने पहली बार 10 लाख रुपये का मुआवजा देने का काम किया है, तो वह कार्य श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार ने 2014 से शुरू किया है। यह काम नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया है और यह उससे पहले कभी भी नहीं हुआ था। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने इसको देने का काम किया है।

मान्यवर, एक नहीं, बल्कि हम यह कह सकते हैं कि अब तक कई सौ लोगों को इस प्रकार के मुआवजे मिले हैं। चूंकि यह विषय राज्य का हो जाता है, इस नाते ये विभिन्न राज्यों में दिए गए। ये किसी में एक दिया गया, किसी में तीन दिए गए, किसी में दस दिए गए। लेकिन वह प्रतिबद्धता थी और उस प्रतिबद्धता के आधार पर वे 40 लाख रुपए मिले। इस सरकार ने skill development के आधार पर, ताकि वे समाज में सुरक्षित रहें, यह कार्य उनसे छूट सके, वे पुनः जाकर गटर की सफाई न कर सकें,

मल की सफाई न कर सकें, इस नाते skill development में उन्होंने उसकी व्यवस्था भी की, लोन की भी व्यवस्था की, साढ़े तीन लाख रुपए तक के लोन की व्यवस्था की, उनको 30 हजार रुपए इस दृष्टि से देने का काम किया, जिससे वे skill development के द्वारा अपना प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर सकें। उन्होंने 5 लाख रुपए के लोन की बात कही, जो वे बैंकों से ले सकते हैं, जिसमें उन्होंने साढ़े तीन लाख की subsidy देने का काम भी किया है। यह पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था। केवल एक्ट पास करके लोगों ने इसकी इति समझ ली, लेकिन इस सरकार ने, एनडीए की सरकार ने, आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने उनकी पीड़ा को समझा, क्योंकि बापू ने भी कहा था, हमें इसे अपने जीवन में उतारने का काम करना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कह सकता हूँ, हमारे एकाध मित्र ने कहा कि ...(समय की घंटी)... प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी, इससे अच्छा तो कुम्भ में 250 रुपए दे दिए होते, लेकिन हम तो बढ़ा कर दे रहे हैं। आप यह तो समझिए कि इसी हाउस में आपके द्वारा जो कुछ भी कहा गया, उससे समाज में एक संदेश जाएगा। प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा पैर का पोंछना, इससे पूरे भारत में एक संदेश गया। प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा स्वयं फाँवड़ा लेकर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप बैठ जाइए। यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: प्रधान मंत्री जी का स्वयं फाँवड़ा लेकर कूड़ा उठाना यह संदेश देता है। आज हम सभी लोगों से, हम जिस स्तर पर हों, समाज के लोग हमसे इस बात की अपेक्षा करते हैं कि हम क्या करें कि हमारे किए गए कार्यों का संदेश समाज में जाए और उससे समाज उठे। ...(समय की घंटी)...

माननीय मनोज जी ने यह चर्चा यहाँ इस नाते रखी है, ताकि हम लोग कुछ ऐसा निर्णय लें कि उस निर्णय के आधार पर उसका संदेश समाज में जाए। इस नाते मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। निश्चित रूप से यह होना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है। आप अपना कथन पूरा करिए, आप तो अच्छा बोलते हैं।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: जी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप अच्छा बोले हैं, आपका समय भी पूरा हो गया है। अब मैं दूसरे वक्ता को बुलाता हूँ।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: मान्यवर, इस नाते इस पर एक अच्छी बहस चल रही है। आपने कहा है कि समय पूरा हो गया है, अच्छी बहस चल रही है, हमें इस बहस को अधिक प्रभावी बनाना चाहिए। पक्ष-विपक्ष, कुछ भी नहीं, इसमें सबको मिल कर प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। हमें इनके जीवन को उठाने के लिए प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। वर्तमान सरकार तो उनके जीवन को समुन्नत बनाने के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार की योजनाओं को ला ही रही है, हम लोगों को भी जहाँ-जहाँ भी हो, जिन-जिन राज्यों में हम हैं, प्रयत्न करके

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

अगर कोई भी अधिकारी उनके खिलाफ नाइंसाफी करता है, तो खड़े होकर पूरे तौर पर समाज में ऐसे अधिकारी को expose करना चाहिए। हमें इस बात को पूर्णतः करना चाहिए। मैं एक बार पुनः इतनी संवेदना से भरे हुए इस प्रस्ताव की, जो मनोज जी सदन में लाए हैं, सराहना करता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): रवि प्रकाश वर्मा जी। आपका समय तो बहुत सीमित है, आपके लिए केवल तीन मिनट हैं।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आप मुझे थोड़ा-सा समय और दे दीजिएगा, मैं बिन्दु में ही अपनी बात कह दूँगा, लंबी बात नहीं करूँगा।

भाई मनोज जी, एक सोए हुए नहीं, एक समाज, जो आँखें मीचे बैठा है, उसको झकझोरने के लिए आप यह प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, आप बधाई के पात्र हैं। आदरणीय शुक्ल जी अभी कह रहे थे कि इस मुद्दे पर किसी किसम की राजनीतिक बयानबाजी नहीं होनी चाहिए, तो मुझे लगता है कि आज सब लोग मिल कर इसका समर्थन कर दें।

सर, भाग्य और भगवान तथा पवित्रता और पुनर्जन्म के माध्यम से संचालित होने वाले एक समाज में एक खास समुदाय को लंबे समय तक लॉक करके रखा हुआ था कि आपको scavenging ही करनी है। और आज भी हम उसका प्रभाव देख रहे हैं। बहुत ज्यादा कहने की गुंजाइश नहीं है, लेकिन हमें उन लोगों को उस जाल से निकालना है। इसके लिए कानून भी है। सर, यह hazardous कारोबार है। अभी scavenging का जिक्र हो रहा था, साथ ही सीवर साफ करने का भी जिक्र हो रहा था, ये दोनों ही दो अलग-अलग काम हैं। ये hazardous काम हैं।

सर, पूरी दुनिया में यह technology-oriented job है और best paid jobs में मानी जाती है। वहां पर कोई मैला नहीं उठाता है। वहां सिस्टम ऐसा है, जो industrial sludge या दूसरी गंदगी की चीज़ें होती हैं, जो dirty jobs में गिनी जाती हैं, उनके लिए एक proper gear होता है। उनके लिए पहनने का, बचने का एक सिस्टम होता है और ट्रेनिंग होती उनकी बेहतरीन सैलेरीज़ होती हैं बाकायदा ट्रेनिंग होती है। उनकी बहुत बेहतरीन ट्रेनिंग होती है, जब वे लोग काम करते हैं। चूंकि हमारे यहां के लोग सामाजिक पायदान में locked हैं, इसलिए उन लोगों को मजबूर किया जाता है कि वे इस काम को करें। जैसा अभी जिक्र हो रहा था, खाली एक शराब की बोतल के सहारे, वे अपनी जिन्दगी का रिस्क लेकर सीवर में उतर जाते हैं। इसे देखने की जरूरत है। एक बात अभी यह भी कही गई कि 1993 से लेकर अब तक, 1,760 से ज्यादा लोग इस काम को करते हुए मर चुके हैं।

सर, अभी स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम पर 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए, जिससे पांच-सात करोड़ latrines बनाई गईं, लेकिन जो लोग इस स्वच्छता के काम को करते हुए मर गए, क्या हम उन लोगों को स्वच्छता सेनानी का दर्जा दे पाएंगे? उन्होंने कोई छोटा काम नहीं किया था, उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा काम किया था। अभी इस बात की चर्चा भी हो रही थी कि सफाई करने का कार्य एक महान कार्य है, देवतुल्य कार्य है, इसको ईश्वरीय कार्य माना जाना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा आपसे एक निवेदन जरूर है कि जो लोग इस

कार्य को करते हुए मर गए, कम से कम उन्हें स्वच्छता सेनानी का दर्जा अवश्य दीजिए, ताकि उनके बच्चों को, उनके परिवार को इस बात का फख हो कि हमारे बड़े-बूढ़े जो मर गए थे, वे किसी उद्देश्य के लिए मरे थे।

महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि सफाई की नहीं जाती है, सफाई रखी जाती है। इस देश में बड़ा अजीब चलन है कि सफाई हमने नहीं करनी है, किसी और को करनी है, लेकिन वही पूरी दुनिया में बचपन से ही यह बात सिखाई जाती है कि सफाई करी नहीं जाती है, सफाई रखी जाती है। जो लोग सफाई रखते हैं, उन्हें सफाई करने वाले किसी व्यक्ति की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है।

सर, यह बड़ा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण सच है कि हमारे यहां जाति को लेकर एक caste mindset बन गया है। मैंने आपसे अभी भाग्य और भगवान, पवित्रता और पुनर्जन्म की बात कही। अगर किसी का भाग्य है, तभी वह ऐसे समुदाय में पैदा हुआ है और उसकी मुक्ति, उसके मरने के बाद ही होगी, ताकि दोबारा उसको पुनर्जन्म मिल सके। जनसामान्य की यही सोच है। इससे निजात पाने के लिए आप क्या करेंगे, यह बताइए?

सर, मैंने आपसे अभी कहा कि ये जो सारी की सारी jobs हैं, जो dirty jobs कहलाती हैं, इनमें खाली सीवर साफ करने का काम ही नहीं आता है, इनमें industrial sludge या industrial sewage भी होता है। बहुत सारी ऐसी jobs हैं, जो hazardous jobs हैं। मुझे लगता है कि ऐसी jobs को hazardous jobs का दर्जा देकर, तत्काल इनमें technology orientation करने की जरूरत है। दुनिया के जो दूसरे देश हैं, हमें उनसे नसीहत लेनी चाहिए कि किस तरीके से उन्होंने इस प्रकार के काम को हैंडल किया है और इसके लिए किस तरीके की बेहतरीन technology लाए हैं।

सर, हमारे समाज में यह जो उपेक्षा और नफरत का दृष्टिकोण है, पवित्रता का जो कारोबार चलता है, उसे समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। कुछ लोग जन्मजात पवित्र होते हैं। पता नहीं क्यों? लेकिन कुछ लोग अपवित्र होते हैं, इसका कारण हमें जरूर मालूम है, क्योंकि वे गरीब हैं, लाचार हैं, मजबूर हैं, काली चमड़ी वाले हैं, इसलिए उन्हें मजबूरी में गंदे काम करने पड़ते हैं। वे अपवित्र होते हैं, इसलिए उपेक्षा के पात्र भी होते हैं। जब कभी भी उनके साथ कोई दुर्घटना होती है, तो हमारा सिस्टम बहुत ही सुविधा के साथ उदासीन हो जाता है। उनकी कोई बड़ी flash news नहीं बनती। चौराहों में या इंडिया गेट पर खड़े होकर उनके लिए कोई चिराग नहीं जलाया करता है। उनको लेकर कोई रोता नहीं है। बहुत चुपके से, बहुत शांति से, बहुत सहज रूप से वे मर जाते हैं, जिससे किसी को पता भी न चल पाए। मीडिया को मैं धन्य कहता हूँ, क्योंकि मुझे अभी-अभी एक बहुत मुख्य खबर मिली है। हमारे यहां एक महादलित परिसंघ चलता है। उसके पूरे हिन्दुस्तान स्तर के सचिव, श्री चन्दन वाल्मीकि जी ने मुझे फोन करके बताया कि अभी कल ही, उत्तर प्रदेश के पीलीभीत कस्बे के अंदर, बिशनपुर में तीन लोग सीवर में उतरे थे, जो मर गए। मुझे लगता है कि यह तो कमाल की चीज़ है कि उनके बारे में कहीं भी कोई न्यूज़ नहीं है, कोई खबर नहीं है। उनकी इतनी silent death हुई। यह हमारे समाज की मानसिकता को दर्शाता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, मैं खाली एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी प्रसन्न आचार्य जी एक बात कह रहे थे कि गांधी जी ने भी स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम को निजी कार्यक्रम बनाया था। गांधी जी का सम्मान भी इसीलिए होता

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

है। हमारे वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम को एक निजी कार्यक्रम बनाया है। उन्होंने latrines बनाने में पचासों हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर दिए। एक खास वर्ग को यह दर्जा मिलना कि वह खास समुदाय ही सफाई के काम के लिए नियत है, हजारों साल से नियत है, आगे भी नियत रहेगा, लोगों को इस संकीर्ण मानसिकता के दायरे से निकालने का महान कार्य भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को करना चाहिए।

सर, मैं याद दिला दूँ कि Assembly House में 8 अप्रैल, 1929 को सरदार भगत सिंह जी ने बम फेंका था। साथ में एक पर्चा भी फेंका था। उसमें लिखा था कि हमें आज़ादी चाहिए अंग्रेज़ों से भी, लेकिन लाचारी से, मजबूरी से, बीमारी से और उस जेहनी अंधेरे से भी, जिस जेहनी अंधेरे ने इंसान को इंसान का शोषण करके आगे बढ़ने का मौका दिया है, उससे भी मुक्ति चाहिए। हम आज याद दिला देना चाहते हैं कि यह जो शोषण से, इंसानी शोषण से इंसान की मुक्ति की बात है, मुझे लगता है कि यह सदन इस बात का संकल्प करेगा कि आने वाले समय में एक पूरा समुदाय, एक बहुत बड़ा समुदाय, जिसकी ऑफिशियल गिनती बहुत कम है, ऑफिशियल गिनती 13,657 है और जो अनऑफिशियल गिनती है, जो सर्वे हुआ था, उसके मुताबिक करीब 8 लाख लोग हैं। कम से कम यह अन्याय तो न रहे। इस मुक्ति का माध्यम यह सदन बनेगा। आप सब लोगों को मेरी तरफ से बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने इतना महान उद्देश्य लेकर संकल्प किया है। मैं अपने सभी साथियों से इस बात का आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इसका अनुमोदन जरूर करें, धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, at the outset, I congratulate our colleague Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha for moving this Resolution. Sir, manual scavenging continues today as a shameful practice in India. There is no point in referring to what Gandhi ji did or what Ambedkar ji did. Now, the question is, what we should do to put an end to this shameful practice of manual scavenging. Sir, some time back, I came across a book and the title of the book is 'Unseen: The Truth about India's Manual Scavengers'. It has been published by Penguin publishers. The author of the book is an Indian journalist Ms. Bhasha Singh. This book explains about the miserable life of manual scavengers in fifteen States of India and it explains about their tragic life also. There is one organization, Safai Karamchari Andolan and that organisation keeps documenting about the deaths of manual scavengers and their problems and it shares these findings with Government also. Sir, I happen to participate in many of their struggles and I did take a delegation to the Government to present the petitions collected by that organisation. Sir, having said that, I want to know why this continues to happen. First, this Parliament passed an Act 'Abolition of Manual Scavenging Act, 2013'. Now, let us recognize the fact that it is not being implemented sincerely. It is not at all implemented in many parts of the country. Sir, I agree that the Act 'Abolition of Manual Scavenging, 2013', was passed by the Parliament. The Parliament gave its opinion

and took this issue very seriously. We passed an Act, but it is not implemented. Why is it not being implemented? What are the difficulties? I would like to know from the Government whether they did any review of the implementation of this Act. Then, Sir, this Act talks about adequate funds for rehabilitation of the families of manual scavengers. But, where is the fund, where is the money? According to them, they do not get any money and Sir, whatever is written in the judiciary, even that is not being implemented. Third, Sir, what about the technology? I raised this issue even during the discussion on Motion of Thanks to the President's Address.

Yes, Sir, India is advancing. India is moving forward technologically. India is considered to be a nation of knowledge. But, Sir, we do not find proper technology to put an end to the manual scavenging. The Government should address this issue. Sir, we have one NITI Aayog. It is national institution for transforming India. What is the mandate you have given to the NITI Aayog? Why can't NITI Aayog give priority to this issue? Let NITI Aayog convene a meeting on how to put an end to the manual scavenging. They are calling meeting on every other issue. Why can't they call a meeting on manual scavenging? Is it not a serious issue that the country is confronting today? You ask the NITI Aayog. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, I am saying, 'one nation, no manual scavenging'. Ask the NITI Aayog to convene a meeting on 'one nation, no manual scavenging'. We are all together. Why should this shameful practice continue?

Sir, the larger issue is that we should be very realistic. We have a society where we have this caste system, horrific caste system. This system continues even today. As long as the caste exists, India cannot be termed as a nation in true psychological and sociological sense. This is what Dr. Ambedkar said. He said, 'castes are anti-national'. Now, I am asking you to take up this challenge. You are fighting against all anti-national forces. This caste system is an anti-national thing. You take up this challenge. All of us are with you. Fight against this caste system. My friend referred to annihilation of caste. What is this 'annihilation of caste'? Manual scavengers are our fellow citizens, they are human beings. What is the social awareness we have created? We claim that we are a big civilization, an ancient civilization and India is a nation which contributes to the world in terms of knowledge and so many other things. But why should this caste system continue? What is the social awareness we create?

In Tamil, the great poet, Thiruvalluvar said, *Pirapokkum ella uyirkkum*. Birth is the same to all creatures; how come somebody has become upper, somebody has become lower, and, somebody has become untouchable. What is this civilization we are talking

[Shri D. Raja]

about? This is where Dr. Ambedkar said, ‘Annihilation of caste must be the top priority for all of us.’

This Parliament should think of this. Why should we have this graded social structure? Why can't we put an end to manual scavenging? It is a profession. If you think, it is a profession, it is a profession. Why there should be dalits, why there should be maha-dalits, why there be lower caste people who have to do this job? Why is it that if father does the job, if mother does the job, the daughter and the son should continue to do this job? What is this India? You are talking about new India? I am asking you.

You take up the challenge that in new India, there will be nobody as a manual scavenger, and, manual scavenging will be put an end to. Take up this challenge.

I am giving you agenda for new India. You have your own agenda. I am giving you another agenda for new India. Yes, let us have a new India, where manual scavenging is not there; let us have a new India, where caste system is not there; let us have a new India where all are equal, all are human beings, all are social beings and we all share our joys and suffering together. Let us take a pledge for such a new India. You are not doing that. We are not doing that. That is why our colleague Professor Manoj Jha has moved this Resolution. We all should support this Resolution. This House should speak in one voice that we do not compromise with such a shameful practice to continue even today. Let us resolve to put an end to manual scavenging, and, let us hold our head high that India really can be a nation where everybody is equal, everybody is treated as a human being and social being. Thank you.

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा जी ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन में रखा है, सिद्धांततः मुझे नहीं लगता कि सदन में बैठा कोई माननीय सदस्य उसकी भावना से असहमत होगा। जैसा अभी उल्लेख किया गया और राजा साहब ने कहा कि यह एक अदृश्य समस्या है। जब इसके अध्ययन के बारे में सोचा जाता है, तब ध्यान में आता है कि जो लोग manual scavenging में हैं, हाथ से मैला उठाने का काम करते हैं, कई बार ऐसा होता है कि वे लज्जावश खुद को identify नहीं करते जबकि कई लोग ऐसे हैं कि जो यह काम करते नहीं, मगर अपना नाम दर्ज कराते हैं। ऐसे कई मामले नगर निगमों में हमारे ध्यान में आए हैं। ऐसी भी केसेज़ कई नगर निगमों में ध्यान में आए हैं, जिनके चलते वाकई में जो इस त्रासदी का शिकार हुआ है, उस तक बहुत सारे पुनर्वास के जो भी प्रयास होते हैं, शायद कभी पहुंचते नहीं। वर्षों से हम इसकी चर्चा करते आए हैं, मगर दुर्भाग्यवश यह समस्या हमें सुलझने की तरफ बढ़ती हुई नहीं दिखाई देती। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि इस समस्या पर चारों तरफ से एक विचार होना चाहिए, सभी दिशाओं से इसके बारे में एक सोच बननी

चाहिए। यहां पर जो बहस हुई, उसको मैंने सुना। यह दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर हुई और ऐसी ही होनी चाहिए, मगर आखिरकार हम यहाँ अपने-अपने दलों को represent तो करते ही हैं और यहां पर बैठे हुए दलों में से एक भी दल ऐसा नहीं होगा कि जो कभी सत्ता में नहीं था। इसलिए जब हम सत्ता में होते हैं, तब हमारी ओर से इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए हम क्या करते हैं, यह तो दुनिया पूछने ही वाली है। अगर ऐसा मान लीजिए कि हमारे ही कार्यकर्ताओं को कोई पूछता है, तो क्या हमारे पास कोई जवाब है? मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस भारतीय जनता पार्टी का मैं कार्यकर्ता हूँ, हमारे यहां हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष जी ने तीन सामाजिक काम कार्यकर्ताओं को दिए हैं। उनमें से एक काम यह दिया गया है कि आप यह सुनिश्चित कीजिए कि कम से कम एक गांव में, एक परिसर में माथे पर मैला ढोने की जो प्रथा है, उससे लोग मुक्ति पाएँ। हम ऐसे लोगों को पुनर्वास की तरफ ले जाएँ। हम सबको यह काम दिया गया है। इसमें कितना होता है, क्या होता है, यह बात अलग है, मगर एक काम है, इसके प्रति हम प्रतिबद्ध हैं, इसके प्रति हम सजग हैं, संवेदनशील हैं।

टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से भी इस समस्या का समाधान ढूंढा जा सकता है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि नागपुर की नगर निगम में हमारी सत्ता है और कई वर्षों से हम काम कर रहे हैं। नागपुर म्युनिसिपल कॉरपोरेशन ने यह जो सारा मैला का पानी है, उसका उपयोग करते हुए बिजली के संयंत्र बनाए हैं, खाद के कारखाने बनाए हैं, जिसके चलते आज वहां पर हाथ से मैला उठाने या माथे पर मैला ढोने नाम की समस्या लगभग नहीं के बराबर हो गई है। मैं पुणे की भी बात करता हूँ। पुणे के म्युनिसिपल कॉरपोरेशन में हम सत्ता में हैं और यह जो human excreta का जो sludge है, उसमें कोई केमिकल रिएक्शन करके उसका उपयोग सफेद और अच्छे पानी में कैसे किया जा सकता है, जो बगीचों के लिए उपयोग में लाया जा सकता है, इस तरह की एक टेक्नोलॉजी को विकसित करते हुए हम काम कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, हमें पता है कि दुर्भाग्यवश समाज का एक वर्ग इन सारे व्यवसायों में ज्यादातर निमग्न है और वाल्मीकि समाज के हमारे बंधुओं पर यह नौबत आती है। मुझे यह बताते हुए अच्छा लग रहा है कि भारत में जो सफाई कर्मचारी आयोग, आज श्रीमान् झाला जी के नेतृत्व में काम कर रहा है, वह भी इस समस्या के प्रति काफी सजग है और काफी कुछ कर भी रहा है। इसी आयोग के एक सदस्य श्री हंसराज हंस अभी लोक सभा में वाल्मीकि समाज का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हुए भारतीय जनता पार्टी द्वारा चुन लिए गए हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि ऐसे कामों में लिप्त समाज को जो प्रतिष्ठा भी आवश्यक है, यह उसका एक परिचायक है। मगर मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण बात की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट कर रहा हूँ। आखिरकार यह समस्या क्यों आती है? यह जो सीवर डेथ नाम की चीज है, इसमें सीवर के पाइप के अंदर लोगों को जाना पड़ता है, जिसके कारण मृत्यु हो जाती है और यह इतनी शर्मनाक बात है कि यह हमारी मानवता के लिए, सभ्यता के लिए, मैं मानता हूँ कि इससे अधिक शर्मनाक चीज नहीं हो सकती। इस विषय में भी काफी कुछ प्रयास हुए हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। हैदराबाद में तेलंगाना राष्ट्र समिति का काम चलता है और वहां के मेयर हैं, उन्होंने हमारी दलित इंडस्ट्रियल चैम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इंडस्ट्री (DICCI) नाम की एक संस्था है, जिसमें श्री मिलिंद कांबले, हमारे एक बहुत अभिन्न मित्र, जो पहले अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद् के एक अच्छे कार्यकर्ता थे, वे इस संस्था को चलाते हैं।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए।)

तो उन्होंने क्या किया? उन्होंने एक छोटी-सी बात की कि बड़ी-बड़ी गलियों में जो बड़े टैंकर्स जाते हैं, जिसमें वह पाइप लगाया होता है, जो इन नालियों को साफ करते हैं, जिसको एंटी चोकिंग मशीन्स कहते हैं, मगर जो छोटी गलियाँ होती हैं, दो बिल्डिंग के बीच का जो रास्ता होता है, जहाँ पर ये मशीन्स जा नहीं पाती, ऐसी जगहों के लिए इस संस्था ने छोटी मशीन्स बनाई हैं। वहाँ पर ऐसी गलियों में जहाँ बड़ी मशीन्स नहीं जा पाती हैं, ये छोटी डी-चोकिंग मशीन्स जाती हैं और नालियों के अंदर किसी व्यक्ति को जाने की नौबत नहीं आती। वहाँ पर ऐसी लगभग 70 डी-चोकिंग मशीन्स हैं और यह काम भी उन्हीं लोगों को दिया गया, जो पहले सफाई कर्मचारी थे। अब उनको सफाई कर्मचारी के नाते उस सीवर के अंदर नहीं जाना पड़ता है। वे डी-चोकिंग मशीन के मालिक बन गए हैं। आज लोग पूछते हैं न कि 'स्टार्ट-अप, स्टैण्ड-अप' में क्या हुआ? मैं सीना तान कर कह रहा हूँ कि स्टैण्ड-अप योजना के अंदर इन 70 सफाई कर्मचारियों को डी-चोकिंग मशीन के लिए लोन दिया गया। संजय जी यहां पर हैं, मैंने उनका भाषण सुना। दिल्ली सरकार ने, दिल्ली जल बोर्ड ने भी ऐसी 200 मशीन्स खरीदी हैं और उन्होंने हमारे 200 सफाई कर्मचारियों को नौकरी दी है, व्यवसाय दिया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि एक समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए एक नई सोच और नई टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग करते हुए हम क्या कर सकते हैं, इसके बहुत अच्छे उदाहरण हैदराबाद म्यूनिसिपल कॉरपोरेशन और दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के द्वारा दिखाए गए हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि हर नगर निगम इस पद्धति का अनुकरण करे। वैसे देखा जाए तो जो सीवर डेथ होती है, उनका कारण reflective jackets का न होना, hand gloves का न होना, face mask पहनने में लापरवाही का होना, safety helmet, goggles, gumboots, etc. का अभाव होना होता है। अगर हम मानवता से प्रेरित होकर इतना भी करते हैं, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि इस समस्या का समाधान ढूँढ़ने की दिशा में हम कदम, दो कदम निश्चित रूप से आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि ये जो vulnerable sections हैं, इस तरीके के काम में जिनकी मृत्यु होती है, परिश्रम के काम के कारण जिनकी मृत्यु होती है, ऐसे सेक्शंस समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों में हैं। जैसे ये सफाई कर्मचारियों में हैं, वैसे ही ये construction labourers में भी हैं और अन्य वर्गों में भी हैं। इनके प्रति संवेदना सरकार का संचालन करने वाले सारे वर्गों में, सरकारी कर्मचारियों में, नगर-निगमों में, पार्श्वों में, एमएलएज में होना सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

महात्मा गांधी जी ने श्रम प्रतिष्ठा की बात कही थी। मेरे मन में आता है कि हम यहाँ पर सदन में बैठे हैं, चाहे हमारी संख्या कितनी भी हो, लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि हर किसी का मन इस प्रश्न के साथ जुड़ा है, उद्देहित है। अगर हम भी तय कर लें और एक 'श्रम प्रतिष्ठा निधि' बनाएं, Dignity of Labour Fund बनाएँ या हम अपने एमपी फंड का उपयोग करते हुए भी कोई निधि बनाएं, जिसका उपयोग हमारे सफाई कर्मचारियों के पुनर्वास के लिए हो, तो हम सभी के माध्यम से मानवता की एक बहुत बड़ी सेवा हो जाएगी। यह कोई दलगत राजनीति का विषय नहीं है, यह मानवता का विषय है। अगर हम इसे technology के माध्यम से, political will के माध्यम से और नए-नए innovative measures के माध्यम से सुलझाने की कोशिश करते हैं, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि आज नहीं तो पाँच सालों के बाद इस समस्या का नामोनिशान नहीं रहेगा। इस दिशा में हम जरूर क्रमबद्ध प्रयास करते हुए आगे बढ़ सकते हैं, मुझे केवल इतना ही कहना है।

श्री उपसभापति: डा. सहस्रबुद्धे जी, अत्यंत सकारात्मक सुझाव और हल बताने के लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। श्री हुसैन दलवाई जी।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, हमारे साथी, प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा ने यहाँ एक बहुत अच्छा सवाल उठाया है। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि गाँधी जी के 150वें स्मृति वर्ष के अवसर पर इस सवाल पर बहस हो रही है। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि इसे एक साल में करिए, लेकिन आने वाले पाँच सालों में यह करना बहुत ही जरूरी है, इसे बहुत साल हो गए हैं। मैं जिस इलाके से आता हूँ, वहाँ अप्पासाहेब पटवर्धन नाम के एक नेता थे और अप्पा साहेब पटवर्धन ने इस बात पर बड़ी रिसर्च की थी कि शौचालय का मानदंड कैसा होना चाहिए। वे खुद अपने माथे के ऊपर मैला लेकर जाते थे। मैला लेकर जाना और साफ-सफाई करना, यह अपने देश में एक जात की ही बात है, जो कि बिल्कुल गलत बात है। इसे ब्राह्मण लेकर क्यों नहीं जाते, मराठा लेकर क्यों नहीं जाते, क्योंकि एक ही जात के लोगों को यह काम करना चाहिए, यह हमारी संस्कृति है। इसे बदलना बहुत ही जरूरी है। आज भी कहीं-कहीं लोग माथे पर मैला लेकर जाते हैं। सबसे बड़ी बात है, जो इसमें नहीं आई है, वह है जानवरों की खाल निकालना। यह काम भी एक विशिष्ट जाति के लोग करते हैं। अप्पासाहेब ने भी यह काम किया है। वे खाल निकालने का काम खुद करते थे। उन्होंने कार्यकर्ताओं को तैयार किया था। आज भी उनके कुछ कार्यकर्ता यह काम करते हैं। मुझे एक बात की तरफ सदन का ध्यान दिलाना है कि इसके लिए मैं और मेरे साथियों ने बहुत सालों तक लड़ाई की है। हमारे अठावले साहब यहाँ हैं, उनको यह मालूम है। मुम्बई में जो सफाई कामगार होता है, उसका जो घर होता है, उसे वह घर रिटायर होने के बाद छोड़ना पड़ता है। आखिर वह घर छोड़कर कहाँ जाएगा? उसके पास कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं रहता, इसलिए उसे अपने बच्चों को भी उसी काम में लगाना पड़ता है। मेरा एक दोस्त, रमेश हरलकर ग्रेजुएट है, लेकिन उसको यह काम पूरी जिन्दगी करना पड़ा। वह अभी रिटायर हो गया, उसके बच्चे पढ़े, उसने अभी घर लिया, लेकिन उसको गटर में घुसकर वही काम करना पड़ा। उसके लिए उसने बहुत लड़ाई की। म्युनिसिपल कामगारों की जो यूनियन है, उसे जॉर्ज फर्नांडिस चलाते थे, हमने उनके खिलाफ भी लड़ाई की और कहा कि यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि वह क्वार्टर है, वह उनका घर नहीं है। मेरा कहना है कि उनके लिए दूसरे घर बनवा दो, क्या जगह नहीं है? लेकिन, यह कितनी गलत बात है कि चूँकि उनके रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है, इसलिए उसके बेटे, पोते और उसकी सभी पीढ़ियों को वही काम करना चाहिए। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है, ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ।

यह बात सही है कि केवल ये बातें बोलने से काम नहीं चलेगा। केवल पाँव धोकर मामला नहीं मिटेगा, मन धोना बहुत जरूरी है। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की लड़ाई ही यही थी कि हम नीचे के लोग नीचे रहेंगे ही नहीं। साहब, आप अपना मैला खुद साफ कीजिए, अपनी सफाई आप खुद कीजिए। किसी भी देश में ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं कहता हूँ कि वाल्मीकि समाज के लोग भी एक जमाने में ऊपर की जात के थे। राजा-रजवाड़ों ने उनकी शिक्षा को देखकर उन्हें अन्य जातियों का काम दे दिया और फिर उनकी जाति बदल गई। इसमें बदलाव होना चाहिए।

सर, मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि मुम्बई में जो सफाई मजदूर हैं, उनको गम बूट्स नहीं दिए जाते, उनको जैकेट नहीं दी जाती, उनको ग्लव्स नहीं दिए जाते और उनको मास्क भी नहीं दिया

[श्री हुसैन दलवाई]

जाता। उनको गटर में ऐसे ही उतरना पड़ता है और इसलिए कभी-कभी वे मरते हैं। एक सर्वे के अनुसार, ऐसे 600 लोग मर गए। यह आंकड़ा बहुत ही बड़ा है। गवर्नमेंट का जो आँकड़ा है, उसमें बताया गया है कि 150 लोग मर गए, लेकिन इस संबंध में जो प्राइवेट संगठन काम करते हैं, उनका कहना है कि वर्ष 2017 से लेकर 2018 तक, एक साल में 600 लोग मर गए। उनके मर जाने के बाद कम्पेनसेशन नहीं मिलता है। मेरा एक सुझाव है कि हमारे यहाँ जो वेतन दिया जाता है, उसका स्ट्रक्चर बदलना चाहिए। जो नीचे के स्तर का काम करता है, जिसके लिए सब लोग तैयार नहीं हैं, उसके लिए आप ज्यादा तनखाह दीजिए, उसको ऊपर की जाति के लोग भी करेंगे। जो टेबल पर बैठता है, एसी में रहता है, गाड़ी में बैठकर घर जाता है, जिसकी बीवी उसकी गाड़ी लेकर सब्जी खरीदने के लिए जाती है, उनकी पगार ज्यादा है, उनकी तनखाह ज्यादा है और जो हमारी सेहत सम्भालने का काम करता है, उसके साथ आप ऐसा करते हैं, तो यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

इस सुझाव में उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि उनके बच्चों को स्कॉलरशिप दीजिए। आप दीजिए न! ऐसी बहुत सारी स्कॉलरशिप्स दी जाती हैं, आप उनको जरा बढ़ाकर दीजिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय को कहूँगा, तो वे कहेंगे कि इतनी दी जाती है, उतनी दी जाती है। आप सफाई के काम करने वालों के बच्चों को सबसे ज्यादा स्कॉलरशिप देने का काम कीजिए। इससे उनके बच्चे भी बाहर की यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में जाएँगे, परदेस में जाएँगे और वहाँ वे सीखेंगे, पढ़ेंगे। आप ऐसा सोचिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सिर पर मैला ढोने की प्रथा अभी तक बन्द नहीं हुई है। अगर यह कहा जाता है कि यह प्रथा पूरी तरह से बन्द हो गई है, तो यह सही बात नहीं है। यह प्रथा कहीं-कहीं पर अभी भी चालू है। यह बिल्कुल बन्द हो जाए, इसके बारे में भी आप सोचिए। मैं आपसे यह कहूँगा कि नेशनल सफाई कर्मचारी फाइनैस डेवलपमेंट कॉरपोरेशन और दूसरे ऑर्गेनाइजेशन के बीच मेल-मिलाप नहीं है। महोदय, दोनों मिलकर काम नहीं करते हैं, अलग-अलग काम चलता है और सफाई कर्मचारी आयोग के अधिकारी बढ़ाना बहुत ज़रूरी है, उसे statutory body बनाइए, जिससे उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा अधिकार मिलेंगे। मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि आज मंत्री जी को यह निर्णय लेना चाहिए कि जो सफाई मज़दूर, जिस घर में रहता है, भले ही वह रिटायर हो जाए, उसको वह घर मिलना चाहिए। दूसरे सफाई मज़दूर को दूसरा घर बनाकर दीजिए। सरकार के पास पैसा है, क्या सिर्फ इसके लिए ही पैसा नहीं है? अभी हमारे महाराष्ट्र में retired MLAs की पेंशन बढ़ाकर चालीस हजार रुपये कर दी गई है, उसके लिए पैसा है तो इसके लिए पैसा क्यों नहीं है? हायरार्की में जो पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं, उनको दूसरा काम दीजिए, उनको उसी काम में लगाना गलत बात है। यह गांधीजी का 50वां जन्म वर्ष है, इसमें यह काम करना सबसे ज़रूरी है, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Sampatiya Uikey; not present. Now, Dr. Vikas Mahatme.

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, आज मनोज झा जी ने जो resolution रखा है, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण, गंभीर और संवेदनशील है। मैंने इसी विषय पर दो-तीन दिन पहले ज़ीरो ऑवर

में भी यही सवाल उठाया था। मुझे लगता है कि सभी ने बताया है कि उनकी संवेदनाएं उनके साथ हैं। सभी ने प्रश्न भी अच्छी तरह से put up किए हैं, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि सबसे महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि इसके पीछे उनकी जो इच्छा है, सबसे अहम सवाल यह है कि manual scavenging, यानी हाथ से मैला उठाने की प्रथा या कुप्रथा कैसे खत्म होगी? जो यह काम कर रहे हैं, हम उनके साथ भेद-भाव करते हैं, एक social stigma है, हम उन्हें निचली जाति का समझते हैं, और यह समझते हैं कि वे हमारे बराबर के नहीं हैं। यह छूट जाए, यह समाप्त हो जाए, मेरे ख्याल से इन दो मंशाओं को लेकर यह resolution लाया गया है। Manual scavenging, सिर्फ हाथ से मैला उठाने को ही नहीं कहा जाता है, जो untreated fecal excreta है, human excreta है, untreated है, यदि उसे बाद में भी उठाया जाता है, जैसे septic tanks हैं, sewer lines हैं तो भी वह manual scavenging में ही आता है। ऐसा जरूरी नहीं है कि वह सर पर ही उठाया जाए। यह खत्म कैसे हो? इसके लिए चर्चा होनी जरूरी है और इसके ऊपर सभी ने अपने-अपने अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं। मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि इसका प्रश्न, हम जो चर्चा में लाए हैं, उससे थोड़ा और बड़ा है। अभी सब ने ट्रेन्स के toilets के बारे में कहा, लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि मोदी सरकार में पहली बार ट्रेन्स में Bio-toilets लगाए गए हैं, जिसकी वजह से हम यह कह सकते हैं कि धीरे-धीरे इसे भी आगे बढ़ाएं तो यह प्रश्न हमेशा के लिए हल हो सकता है। हमें पता है कि धार्मिक मेले, religious-social gatherings आदि में भी ultimately manual scavenging से ही साफ-सफाई होती है और यह हर जगह, हर गाँव में होता है। इस प्रथा को खत्म करने के लिए हमें कदम उठाने चाहिए। अभी कहा गया कि पैर धोने से कुछ नहीं होगा, हमको तो मन धोना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं हुसैन दलवाई जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि यह प्रतीक है, मोदी जी ने अपनी करनी से हम सबको बताया है कि जो लोग साफ-सफाई का काम कर रहे हैं और हम दोनों में जो श्रम करता है, वह बड़ा होता है इसलिए उनकी पूजा की गई है, इसलिए उनके पैर धोए गए हैं और मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इसके साथ ही उन्होंने पूरे भारतवासियों के मन भी धोए हैं। उसी प्रकार सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है कि जो बड़ी सिटीज़ हैं, बड़े शहरों में एक तृतीयांश घर हैं, उनमें एक ही सेप्टिक टैंक होता है, जबकि सभी के लिए दो सेप्टिक टैंक रहना बहुत जरूरी है। जैसे ही एक सेप्टिक टैंक भर जाता है, तो वे दूसरा सेप्टिक टैंक खोलते हैं और जब एक साल के बाद, जो पहला सेप्टिक टैंक है, उसका खाद निर्माण होता है, फिर वह खाद निकाली जाती है यानी कि उसकी पूरी ट्रीटमेंट हो जाती है और वह खाद में रूपांतरित होता है। आप दिल्ली शहर में ही नहीं, बल्कि बड़े शहरों में सब जगह देखेंगे, तो एक तृतीयांश घर ऐसे हैं, जिनमें एक ही सेप्टिक टैंक है। इसलिए जब भी यह सेप्टिक टैंक भर जाता है और ज्यादातर वह 6 महीने या साल भर में ही भर जाता है, क्योंकि जो उपयोग करने वाले व्यक्ति ज्यादा होते हैं, तो इसे ट्रकों द्वारा suction machine लगाकर और उसे आदमी ही लगाते हैं और उसमें manual scavengers का उपयोग हो रहा है। यानी, हम जो आंकड़े सेंसस में देख रहे हैं, जो कि वर्ष 2014 के सेंसस में 7.94 लाख, यानी 8 लाख के करीबन भारत में manual scavengers की families हैं, तो इससे भी बड़ा है, क्योंकि यह जो शहर में manual scavengers हैं, वे खुद का नाम वहां बताना नहीं चाहते और वह सही भी है, क्योंकि उनके साथ लोग जुड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं, इसलिए वे बताना नहीं चाहते हैं। यह बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है, जिसके ऊपर हम सब को काम करना चाहिए। आखिर जो सेप्टिक टैंक है, उसको खाली किया जाता है और ट्रक के टैंक में भरा जाता है, फिर उसे नदी में, नाले में या किसी और जगह खाली किया जाता है, उसमें

[डा. विकास महात्मे]

pollution बहुत important factor है। इसके लिए हम क्या-क्या कर सकते हैं? यह भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है। इसमें टेक्नोलॉजी का साल्यूशन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। बाकी सब देशों में ऐसी टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग हो रहा है। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है कि सैप्टिक टैंक कहीं पर, कभी भी clog नहीं होंगे या वह sewer line कभी बंद नहीं होगी। ऐसा नहीं होता है, ऐसा सभी देशों में होता है, लेकिन उसके लिए जिस टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग हो रहा है, वैसे ही हमारे यहां भी होना बहुत ज़रूरी है। जैसे उसमें robotic arm with camera आता है, उसकी बहुत ज्यादा कीमत नहीं है। यह इंडिया में ही बनता है और अपने तमिलनाडु में बनाया जाता है। हम यदि यह सभी कॉरपोरेशन और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दें, तो हमेशा के लिए परेशानी दूर हो सकती है, क्योंकि यह robotic arm with camera यूज करने का काम बहुत आसान है, जो हम इनको सिखा सकते हैं, जो आज manual scavenging कर रहे हैं। वे यदि चाहते हैं, तो हम उनको यह स्किल दे सकते हैं और यदि वे उपयोग में लाएंगे, तो यह काम आसानी से हो सकता है। यह हमें समझना चाहिए कि cleanliness साफ-सफाई के बारे में है, वह दायरा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और कॉरपोरेशन का होता है। यदि हम यहां हल निकालें, तो वे पूरी तरह से इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं हो सकते हैं, तो इसलिए हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दिशा दे सकते हैं, कॉरपोरेशन्स को दिशा दे सकेंगे कि वे यह करें और यहां से फंड भी दे पाएंगे। मुझे लगता है कि robotic arm जो है, जिसको bandy kit बोलते हैं, वे यूज कर सकते हैं और उसके उपयोग से यह प्रथा हमेशा के लिए बंद हो सकती है। वैसे ही mini jet system, जिसका उल्लेख अभी डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे जी ने किया था, जो हैदराबाद में mini jet system है, ज़ोरों से पानी का प्रभाव तेज धारा में आता है और जो भी block है, उसे निकाला जाता है। वैसे ही मैंने अभी बायो-टॉयलेट सब जगह हों, जहां पर बाकी facilities नहीं हैं, पानी ज्यादा नहीं है, वैसे ही हम सब ने बताया कि gum boots चाहिए, gloves चाहिए। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि वे बगैर gloves के ही काम करते हैं और जो सैप्टिक टैंक में उतरते हैं, वे तो पूरे कपड़े भी उतार देते हैं। यानी, पूरा एक्सपोज़र शरीर का मैले के साथ होता है। ये जो परेशानियां हैं, इसलिए जितनी भी फेमिलीज़ हमने सेंसस में identify की हैं, जितने भी ये लोग काम कर रहे हैं, उनको ये किट दे दें, जिसमें ये सभी चीजें रहें। हमने यह construction में safety के लिए किया हुआ है। वैसे ही यह किट हम सबको दे दें, तो मुझे लगता है कि देने के बाद में वह उसे उपयोग में लाएगा, ताकि इससे हमेशा के लिए यह परेशानी दूर हो सके। यह किट बहुत महंगी भी नहीं होगी और सब को मिलने पर वे इस किट का उपयोग करेंगे। उनका contractor कोई भी हो, उसे कोई भी लगाए लेकिन यह किट उनके पास रहेगी, ताकि वे स्वयं उसका उपयोग करें और अपना संरक्षण कर पाएं। इसके अतिरिक्त special purpose vehicles हैं, जिनमें dedicated camera लगा रहता है, जिसकी वजह से पता लगता रहे और जो भी काम कर रहा हो, हमेशा उसकी photography होती रहे, ताकि आगे चलकर हम उसमें और क्या सुधार कर सकते हैं, यह पता चल सके। जो special purpose vehicles हैं, इनमें भी बहुत ज्यादा investment की जरूरत नहीं है और इनसे हम solutions devise कर पाएंगे। मुझे लगता है कि अगर एक शहर में एक special purpose vehicle भी होगा, तो काफी होगा और इससे जो भी कठिनाइयां होंगी, उन्हें हम दूर कर सकते हैं। महोदय, अभी तक इस पर बहुत काम हुआ है लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि इस पर अब और काम नहीं करना है - काम करना बहुत ज़रूरी है, लेकिन इसमें समय लगता है।

सर, manual scavengers का राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण भी हुआ था। उसमें कौन-कौन manual scavengers हैं, उन्हें कुछ हद तक identify भी किया गया था। उनके लिए हम किट दे सकते हैं। उनका पुनर्वास भी किया गया है और उन्हें एकमुश्त 40,000 रुपए दिए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त उन्हें skill transfer के लिए 3,000 रुपए प्रति माह दिए जाते हैं। सरकार की तरफ से इसके लिए काफी पैसा आवंटित हुआ है और खर्च भी हुआ है। इस प्रकार यह एक continuous process है जो रहना चाहिए। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि ऐसा पहली बार हो रहा है और अधिकतर हो रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त manual scavenging से मुक्त कर्मियों के पुनर्वास के लिए और उनके घर के लिए कुछ लोन या रूम दे रहे हैं, वह भी बहुत अच्छी बात है। इसके अलावा उनके लिए जीवन बीमा की भी सुविधा है - ये सब सुविधाएं बहुत जरूरी हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मोदी सरकार उस दिशा में काम कर रही है और मुझे लगता है कि यह सरकार इसके लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। मैंने जब manual scavengers के बारे में zero hour में प्रश्न उठाया था तो हमारे मंत्री, माननीय थावरचन्द गहलोत, जो हमारे Leader of the House भी हैं, स्वयं मुझसे मिलने आए और उन्होंने इसके ऊपर चर्चा की। इस प्रकार सरकार सकारात्मक है। मुझे लगता है कि इसका हल जल्दी ही निकल आएगा और हम सब मिलकर इसके ऊपर काम करके इसे हमेशा के लिए बंद कर सकेंगे, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, आपका जवाब होगा, उसके बाद mover अपनी बात रखेंगे और फिर इसके बारे में हम लोग तय करेंगे। हमारे पास लगभग 33-34 मिनट का समय है तो उसके अनुसार आप अपना उत्तर दें।

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा ने एक मानवीय और गंभीर विषय के संबंध में प्रस्ताव रखकर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। जिन बिन्दुओं पर उन्होंने चर्चा करने का आग्रह किया, उन सब बिन्दुओं के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यूपीए सरकार ने हाथ से मैला ढोने वाली प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए जो कानून बनाया है, अधिनियम बनाया है, उसमें उन सबका उल्लेख है। माननीय झा साहब ने दस बिन्दुओं पर यह चर्चा उठायी है और उन सभी बिन्दुओं पर या तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के कारण या उस अधिनियम में भिन्न-भिन्न धाराओं में जो प्रावधान हमने किए हैं, उनके अंतर्गत कार्यवाही होती है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने मुझे सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय दिया और उसमें यह विषय भी आता है। हमारी सरकार मानती है कि देश का प्रत्येक नागरिक मानव संसाधन का अभिन्न अंग है और उसे वे सारे संवैधानिक अधिकार प्राप्त हैं, जो दूसरों को प्राप्त हैं। उन्हें वे अधिकार दिलाने का दायित्व हम सबका है। सरकार के मंत्री के रूप में मैंने और मेरे विभाग के अधिकारियों ने इन पांच वर्षों में इस विभाग को जीवंत बनाने का प्रयास किया है और उसमें सफलता पायी है, उसे सक्रिय बनाया है - कर्तव्यनिष्ठा और ईमानदारी से जो-जो दायित्व इस कानून के अंतर्गत हमें निभाने चाहिए, उन सबको निभाने का काम किया है। हमारी यह भी मान्यता है कि एक व्यक्ति शौच करे और दूसरा उसे अपने हाथ से उठाए और सिर पर रखकर कहीं दूर तक ले जाकर फेंके, यह एक अभिशाप है। इस अभिशाप को समाप्त करना प्रत्येक मानव का कर्तव्य है और इस मानवीय कर्तव्य को हमने कर्तव्यनिष्ठा और ईमानदारी से पूरा करने का प्रयास किया है। अभी तक माननीय 13 सांसदों ने इस पर चर्चा की है। चर्चा बहुत अच्छी और सार्थक रही है। चर्चा में बहुत सारे उदाहरण भी आए हैं और बहुत सारी समस्याओं का उल्लेख भी किया है।

[श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत]

उनमें मनोज झा साहब के अलावा माननीय सत्यनारायण जटिया, अमी यज्ञिक जी, विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी, विजिला सत्यानंत जी, प्रसन्न आचार्य जी, संजय सिंह जी, शिव प्रताप शुक्ल जी, रवि प्रकाश वर्मा जी, डी. राजा साहब, विनय सहस्रबुद्धे जी, हुसैन दलवाई साहब और विकास महात्मे जी ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए। हमने इन पांच सालों में जो-जो कार्य किए हैं, उनमें बहुत सारे उदाहरण ऐसे हैं, जो मैं दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन वे आधे घंटे में पूरे नहीं होंगे, फिर भी मैं संक्षिप्त रूप से बताऊंगा। यह कानून बना है और इसमें मॉनिटरिंग का काम भारत सरकार के मेरे मंत्रालय का है। हमने इन पांच सालों में कम से कम आठ-दस बार राज्यों के सचिवों के साथ बैठक की है और हर साल राज्यों के मंत्रिगणों के साथ भी हम बैठक करते हैं। उनको दिल्ली बुलाकर भी हम बैठक करते हैं और संभागीय लेवल पर जाकर, ज़ोन बनाकर अलग-अलग जगह पर भी हमने यह कार्य किया है। हम मॉनिटरिंग का प्रयास करते हैं और हमने उसे किया भी है। अमल करने की मुख्य जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है और राज्य सरकारों का कर्तव्य है कि जो इस अधिनियम में प्रावधान किए गए हैं, इन प्रावधानों का वे अक्षरशः पालन करवाने का प्रयास करें। यह कानून दिसम्बर, 2013 में बना है, इसको implement करने के लिए एक साल की अवधि दी गई थी कि 2014 के दिसम्बर तक इस पर implement शुरू कर दिया जाए और इसको implement किया जाए। उसके बाद अगर इस पर कोई अमल नहीं करेगा और उनके यहां हाथ से मैला ढोने की प्रथा के अंतर्गत लोग पाए जाएंगे, तो उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाएगी। इस प्रावधान के कारण सबसे बड़ी बाधा यह आई कि राज्यों ने सही जानकारी देना संकटकारी समझा और यह समझा कि अगर हम जानकारी देंगे, तो हमारे खिलाफ कार्रवाई होगी और इसके अर्थ का अनर्थ लगाकर ऐसी जानकारी नहीं दी। फिर भी हमने सर्वे कराया था और सर्वे के जो आंकड़े हैं, वे मेरे पास हैं। 17 राज्यों ने हमारे आग्रह पर *suo motu* जानकारी दी, लेकिन हमको लगा कि यह जानकारी सही नहीं है। बहुत सारे राज्य ऐसे हैं, जहां यह प्रथा चालू है। उसके बाद हमने 8 राज्यों के 470 जिलों में *detailed survey* कराने का भी काम किया और इस सर्वे की रिपोर्ट अभी आ रही है। पहले 13 राज्यों में, जिन राज्य सरकारों ने हमारे आग्रह पर जानकारी दी थी, उन 13 राज्यों में केवल 14,505 की पहचान हुई है। उसके बाद हमने 18 राज्यों के 170 जिलों में सर्वे कराया, तो 39,093 लोगों की पहचान हुई है। अब ये कुल 53,598 हो गए हैं। हमने कानून में प्रावधान किया है कि जैसे ही यह पता लगेगा कि ये हाथ से मैला ढोने की प्रथा के अंदर काम कर रहे हैं, तो उनको उससे मुक्त कराएंगे। उनको मुक्त करने के लिए उसकी क्षतिपूर्ति लगभग चार-छह माह के वेतन के रूप में, हम उनको 40,000 रुपये एकमुश्त देने का प्रयास करते हैं और किया भी है। अभी तक 30,462 लोगों को एकमुश्त 40,000 रुपये की राशि प्रदान कर दी गई है। इनको स्वावलम्बी बनाने के लिए यह राशि दी जाती है। जब इनसे यह धंधा छुड़वाते हैं, तो वे क्या करेंगे? वे बेरोजगार हो जाएंगे, इसलिए इनको स्वावलम्बी बनाने के लिए, नौकरी दिलाने के लिए हम कौशल प्रशिक्षण भी देते हैं। हमारा जो सफाई कर्मचारी वित्त विकास निगम है, उसके माध्यम से हम इनको कौशल प्रशिक्षण देते हैं और अभी तक हमने 13,587 लोगों को कौशल प्रशिक्षण दिया है। यह कौशल प्रशिक्षण एक माह से लेकर पांच-सात महीने तक का होता है। अभी तक हमने 13,587 लोगों को कौशल प्रशिक्षण दिया है और 3,000 रुपये महीने मानदेय भी दिया है। हमने कौशल प्रशिक्षण भी दिया है और मानदेय भी दिया है, ताकि उनका घर-परिवार भी चल सके। इसके साथ ही साथ, हम इनको 15 लाख

रुपये तक का लोन भी देते हैं और लोन की जो ब्याज दर है, वह पुरुषों के लिए पांच परसेंट है और महिलाओं के लिए चार परसेंट है और 15 लाख के लोन पर 3 लाख 25 हजार रुपये की सब्सिडी दी जाती है। उनको सस्ते ब्याज पर ऋण देते हैं और फिर उन्हें सब्सिडी भी देते हैं। अभी तक हमने 1,007 लोगों को यह 15 लाख रुपये लोन की सुविधा दी है तथा जिसने जितना लोन मांगा है, उसको उतना लोन दिया है। इस प्रकार से हमने उनको स्वावलम्बी बनाने का प्रयास किया है।

उपसभापति महोदय, हमने एक विशेष अभियान चलाकर एक अच्छी सफलता प्राप्त की है। हमने सफाई कर्मचारी परिवार से संबंधित 500 बहनों को कमर्शियल ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस फोर व्हीलर की और मोटर व्हीकल की ट्रेनिंग भी दी। इसके साथ ही साथ, उनको आत्म-रक्षार्थ जूडो-कराटे का भी प्रशिक्षण दिया। यह प्रशिक्षण सात-सात महीने तक चला। इन सात महीनों में उनको प्रति माह 3,000 रुपये का मानदेय भी दिया है। मुझे यह बताते हुए बहुत खुशी हो रही है कि दोनों बच्चों में मैं गया था, मैंने अपने हाथ से उनको ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस दिए और जिस गाड़ी को चलाकर वे अपने-अपने घरों में गई थीं, उस गाड़ी की चाबी भी मैंने अपने हाथ से दी थी। हमने प्रयास किया कि उसमें से 70 परसेंट लोगों को, जो प्राइवेट टैक्सी चलाने वाली संस्थाएं हैं, मोटर व्हीकल चलाने वाली संस्थाएं हैं, उनमें नौकरी मिल जाए या सरकारी नौकरी मिल जाए, उसमें सफलता भी मिली और बहुत सारे लोगों ने उनको नौकरी पर भी रखा और वे बहनें आज खुशहाल हैं। वे पहले माँ-बाप पर निर्भर होती थीं, अब वे माँ-बाप की सेवा करने का भी काम कर रही हैं।

बहुत सारे माननीय सांसदों ने बहुत आंकड़े दिए हैं। पहले भी ऐसा विषय दो-तीन बार राज्य सभा में आया। मैंने उनसे हाथ जोड़कर प्रार्थना की थी और आज भी जिन लोगों ने कहा है कि 1,700 हो गए, 1,500 हो गए, 10,000 हो गए, ऐसे कुछ आंकड़े दिए हैं, मैं उनसे भी प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि जितने नाम उनको मिल जाएं, उतने नाम अगर वे भेजेंगे, तो हम उनका वेरिफिकेशन करके, उनको यह मान लेंगे कि वे हाथ से मैला ढोने वाली प्रथा के अंतर्गत काम करने वाले लोग हैं और उनको 40,000 रुपये एक मुश्त देंगे और स्वावलम्बी बनाने के लिए प्रयास भी करेंगे।

मेरे विभाग की बहुत सारी योजनाएं हैं - वेंचर कैपिटल फंड इत्यादि के माध्यम से भी हम उनको फंड उपलब्ध करवाते हैं। बहुत से सदस्यों ने कहा है कि ये सब एक ही समुदाय से हैं। सफाई कर्मचारियों में मेरे ख्याल से 82-83 परसेंट सामान्यतः अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के हैं और उसमें अधिकांश वाल्मीकि समाज के हैं, परन्तु अन्य वर्गों के लोग भी हैं। इसमें अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के लोग भी हैं, इसमें पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग भी हैं, जो सफाई करने का काम करते हैं। अब यह बात भी सही है कि मैं परमानेंट हूँ, मुझे 15,000 रुपये वेतन मिलता है और मुझे काम करना चाहिए, मैं स्किल्ड वर्कर हूँ, परन्तु मैं काम करने के बजाय, मैं दूसरे दो लोगों को पांच-पांच हजार रुपये में काम दे देता हूँ या दो-दो, तीन-तीन हजार रुपये में काम दे देता हूँ और उनसे सफाई का काम कराता हूँ, तो इस कारण से भी बहुत सारी गड़बड़ियां होती हैं। अभी तक माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के बाद, यह फैसला 2014 में आया था, उसमें यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि 1993 से सेप्टिक टैंक और सीवरेज साफ करने में यदि किसी सफाई कर्मचारी की मृत्यु हुई है, तो उनको 10 लाख रुपये तक सहायता दिलवाने की व्यवस्था की जाए। मान्यवर, मैं यह जानकारी भी देना चाहता हूँ कि हमने इस बारे में सारे देश में पता लगाने का प्रयास

[श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत]

किया है कि ऐसे कितने प्रकरण हैं, तो अभी तक हमें अपने सोर्स से पता लगा है कि 613 लोगों की सेप्टिक टैंक में सफाई करते हुए मृत्यु हुई है। इनमें से हमने 438 लोगों को आर्थिक सहायता दिलवाई है और 58 लोगों को आंशिक सहायता राशि दी गई है। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि जो ठेकेदार काम कराता है, वह उनसे मिलकर दो, तीन या चार लाख रुपए देकर समझौता कर लेता है। जहां हमें इस प्रकार की जानकारी मिली है, वहां संबंधित राज्य सरकार को हमने पत्र लिखकर कहा कि ऐसे काम नहीं चलेगा और उन्हें 10 लाख रुपए ही देने पड़ेंगे, फिर भले ही आप दें या ठेकेदार से दिलवाएं, लेकिन उसे 10 लाख रुपए पहुंचाने की आवश्यकता है। अतः राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से भी हम यह कार्रवाई करा रहे हैं। बाकी जो 3-4 लोग और बचे हैं, उनके मामले विचाराधीन हैं।

महोदय, इसके साथ ही साथ हमने इन वर्गों में जागरूकता लाने के लिए कहा है कि उन्हें आधुनिक उपकरण उपलब्ध कराने चाहिए, जैसे गैस मास्क लगाना चाहिए, गमबूट्स पहनने चाहिए, ऑक्सीजन का सिलेंडर या तो पीठ पर लेकर जाएं या ऑक्सीजन का गैस मास्क लगाया जाए और पाइप लाइन से बाहर से गैस प्राप्त करें तथा बाकी जितने भी उपकरण देने चाहिए जैसे चश्मा आदि उन्हें दिए जाएं और इन बातों की समझ उनमें आ जाए। इस बारे में जागरूकता लाने के लिए अक्टूबर, 2018 से अभी तक 283 जागरूकता कैंम्प आयोजित किए गए हैं और कोशिश की गई है कि इन सब लोगों को, जो-जो इनके अधिकार हैं या कर्तव्य हैं, उनका पालन करना चाहिए, यह समझ में आ जाए।

महोदय, हमने नगर निगम और नगर पालिकाओं में कार्यरत सफाई कर्मचारियों हेतु प्रशिक्षण शिविर भी आयोजित किए हैं। वर्ष 2018-19 में ऐसे सफाई कर्मचारियों की संख्या 6,738 है, जिन्हें हमने प्रशिक्षण दिया है। हम इस प्रकार का काम करने वाले लोगों के परिवारों के छात्र-छात्राओं को मैट्रिक पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना भी संचालित करते हैं। इसके साथ-साथ हमने अभी तक, विगत तीन वर्षों में 97 हजार लाभार्थियों को 5.33 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई है। नगर निगमों और नगर पालिकाओं को मशीनीकृत सफाई करने के उपकरण और सफाई हेतु हम आधुनिक उपकरण उपलब्ध कराते हैं और जैसा मैंने कहा कि उन्हें अंदर घुसने की जरूरत नहीं है, बल्कि मशीन से सफाई हो जाती है। मैं दिल्ली के नगर निगम में गया था। उन्होंने भी ऐसी मशीन खरीदी है। देश के कई नगर निगमों ने ये आधुनिक उपकरण खरीदे हैं। हमारा जो सफाई कर्मचारी वित्त विकास निगम है, उसके माध्यम से हम उन्हें 50 लाख रुपए तक की ऋण सुविधा भी उपलब्ध कराते हैं। हम स्वयं, आगे होकर, उनसे संपर्क करते हैं, कोऑर्डिनेट करते हैं और उन्हें उपकरण खरीदने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं। इस प्रकार से हमने यह सब करने की कोशिश की है।

महोदय, मैट्रिक पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत 92.61 लाख बच्चों को 1,608 करोड़ रुपए की छात्रवृत्ति उपलब्ध कराई है। पोस्ट मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति 2.28 करोड़ बच्चों को 10,390 करोड़ रुपए की दी गई है। इसके साथ ही साथ, यह जो NOS योजना है, उसके अन्तर्गत पिछले पांच वर्षों में 452 छात्रों को लाभान्वित किया गया है। हम छः प्रकार की स्कॉलरशिप्स देते हैं। प्रीमेट्रिक, पोस्टमेट्रिक, ओवरसीज स्कॉलरशिप, फ़ेलोशिप स्कॉलरशिप और फ्री कोचिंग आदि की सुविधा भी देते हैं। इन सब बच्चों को ये सारी सुविधाएं देते हैं।

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि शहरी विकास मंत्रालय ने एक procedure बनाया है कि सीवेज टैंक और नालियों की सफाई कैसे की जाएगी। उसे follow करने के लिए जो नियम बने हैं, उनमें यह है कि कोई भी नगर निगम, नगर पालिका या स्थानीय निकाय यदि इस प्रकार का कोई टैंक आदि साफ कराएगा, तो उसका एक अधिकारी साथ में जाएगा, यानी authentic officer मौके पर जाएगा और वह जिस व्यक्ति को टैंक की सफाई करने के लिए उतारने वाला है, उसे सारे उपकरण, जैसे गम्बूट्स, गॉगल्स, गैस मास्क और यूनिफॉर्म देगा। ये सारी सुविधाएं देने के बाद वह certify करेगा कि हाँ, मैंने ये सारी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करा दी हैं। उसके बाद ही उस व्यक्ति को उस टैंक में उतारने का नियम है, परंतु मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इस नियम का पालन नहीं होता है। इसका बहुत-सी जगहों पर पालन होता है, परंतु अधिकांश स्थानों पर पालन नहीं होता है। साफ-सफाई करने वाला व्यक्ति भी अकसर यह सोचता है कि क्या है, मैं अभी अंदर जाऊंगा और साफ करके आ जाऊंगा। उसे यह नहीं मालूम होता कि अंदर जाएगा, तो जो गैस है, वह शरीर से लगेगी और जिंदगी खत्म हो जाएगी। वह यह सोचता है कि मैं तो अभी अंदर जाऊंगा और अभी बाहर आ जाऊंगा, इसलिए वह उस अधिकारी का कहना भी नहीं मानता है। सर, हमने ये सभी नियम बना रखे हैं। मेरा ऐसा मानना है कि जो व्यक्ति इन आधुनिक उपकरणों का उपयोग कर लेता है, उसकी जिंदगी सुरक्षित रहती है।

महोदय, जैसा मैंने कहा कि इसे राज्य सरकारों को implement करना है। यह जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला आया है कि 10 लाख रुपये तक की मुआवजा राशि उन्हें प्रदान की जाए, इसके साथ ही यह भी एक प्रावधान है कि जो व्यक्ति उन्हें इस प्रकार के काम में लगाएंगे, वह चाहे ठेकेदार लगाए, या नगरी निकाय लगाए, या ग्राम पंचायत लगाए, वे लोग उनका बीमा भी कराएंगे। अगर इस प्रकार की कोई घटना हो जाती है, तो उन्हें 10 लाख राशि के अतिरिक्त वह बीमा राशि भी मिलती है और बहुत सारे लोगों ने इस योजना का लाभ लिया है।

महोदय, जो बीमा राशि देने का प्रावधान है, वह यह है कि आज मृतक की उम्र कितनी है। मान लीजिए कि वह व्यक्ति 25 साल है और 6000 रुपये महीना की आमदनी कमा रहा है, तो उसकी एवरेज उम्र का 60 वर्ष या 65 वर्ष का जो भी मापदंड है, उसको मानकर, जितना उसका जीवित रहने का गैप है, वह प्रति 6000 रुपये के मान से जोड़कर देने का प्रावधान है। इस व्यवस्था से कई लोगों को 50 लाख या इससे अधिक की धनराशि भी मिलती है और उन्हें मिली भी है।

महोदय, मैं आज माननीय सांसदों के समक्ष यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वह इस बात का प्रचार-प्रसार भी करें कि जो हाथ से मैला ढोने की प्रथा के अंतर्गत काम करते हैं या सफाई कर्मचारी के रूप में काम करते हैं, इस काम को करने के साथ ही वे बीमा भी कराएं। कई नगरीय निकाय, नगर पालिकाएं, उनका बीमा खुद कराती हैं और हम जो ठेकेदार तय करते हैं, उस ठेकेदार को भी मान्यता देने के लिए जो सारी शर्तें हैं, उन शर्तों का पालन करने के बाद ही उसका रजिस्ट्रेशन होता है, उसको यह काम करने का लाइसेंस मिलता है। ठेकेदार कई बार मापदंड में आता है, परंतु वह भी लापरवाही करता है, जैसे कई बार मौके पर उसका आदमी नहीं जाता, वह नहीं जाता, वह चार लोगों को भेज देता है कि जाओ, तुम यह साफ करके आ जाओ। वे जाते हैं और इन सब साधनों का उपयोग किए बगैर ही टैंक में घुस जाते हैं, जिसके कारण उनकी मौत होती है। हम इसको सॉल्व करने के लिए अपना पूरी तरह से प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

[श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत]

महोदय, इसके साथ ही साथ भारत सरकार और संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के अधिनियम के अंतर्गत जो न्यूनतम वेतन तय होता है, हम उससे कम किसी को नहीं देने देते हैं। हम उन्हें उतना ही वेतन दिलवाते हैं। हम कहते हैं कि कम से कम इतना दीजिए। यदि इससे जितना ज्यादा दे सकते हैं, दीजिए। परंतु जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, मान लीजिए कि मैं एक परमानेंट आदमी हूँ और मुझे कुछ रकम मिलती है, तो मैं दूसरे व्यक्ति को कम रकम देकर भेज देता हूँ। यद्यपि उसका कुछ होता नहीं है, लेकिन उसकी जान खतरे में पड़ जाती है। हम इस प्रकार की सावधानियाँ बरतने का निरंतर प्रयास करते हैं। इन प्रयासों के माध्यम से ही, यह जो एक्ट बना है, इस एक्ट का पालन करने का प्रयास करते हैं।

महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, आदरणीय प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा साहब, आपने जिन दस बिंदुओं पर चर्चा की है, उन दसों बिंदुओं पर एक्ट में प्रावधान है।

महोदय, यहाँ पर बड़ोदरा का भी एक विषय आया था, गुजरात की माननीय सांसद ने इसको बताया था। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात के बड़ोदरा में जो सात लोग मरे थे, उन सात लोगों के लिए भी हमने लिखा-पट्टी करके, वहाँ से बातचीत करके इसको सुलझाया है। यह घटना 15 जून को हुई थी। एक होटल मालिक के यहाँ पर यह घटना हुई थी। उसकी एफआईआर दर्ज की गई। मरने वाले सात लोगों में छह एस.सी./एस.टी. वर्ग के थे और एक व्यक्ति ओबीसी वर्ग का था। एफआईआर दर्ज करने के साथ ही, 18 जून को होटल के मालिक और उसके भाई को गिरफ्तार किया जा चुका है। उन्हें मुख्य मंत्री राहत कोष से 19 जून को 4-4 लाख रुपये दिए गए हैं। सर, 9 जून का ही SC/ST Atrocities Act के प्रावधान के अनुसार, एफआईआर होते ही हमने 8 लाख, 25 हजार रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति को देने की व्यवस्था की है, जिसमें से 50 परसेंट पैसा दे दिया गया है। बाकी दूसरी किश्त 8 के बाद जब चालान पेश होगा, तब दी जाएगी। इसी प्रकार गुजरात सफाई कर्मचारी विकास निगम ने प्रत्येक को दो लाख और सफाई कर्मचारी विकास निगम इंश्योरेंस की तरफ से सभी पीड़ित परिवार को ...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, चूँकि सदन की बैठक 2 बज कर 32 मिनट पर शुरू हुई थी, 2.30 बजे बैठक दो मिनट विलंब से शुरू हुई थी, तो हमें 5.02 तक बैठना है। आपका उत्तर कितने समय में पूरा होगा, क्योंकि इस पर mover of the Resolution को भी बोलना है, फिर इसके बारे में हम disposal की स्थिति में पहुँच पाएँगे।

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत: आप कहेंगे, तो मैं खत्म कर दूँगा, नहीं तो मेरे पास तो बहुत सारे विषय हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: आपका उत्तर भी ...

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत: अभी 7 मिनट में जितना हो जाए, उतना तो कर लेने दीजिए।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मेरी एक जिज्ञासा है।

श्री उपसभापति: एक मिनट। माननीय मंत्री जी, मेरा निवेदन है कि यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। आप इस पर बोल लें, mover of the Resolution भी अपनी बात रख लें और अगर आप सब लोग

सहमत हों, तो हाउस इसको dispose of करे। अगर पूरा हाउस सहमत हो, तो 5-10 मिनट बैठ कर हम इसको dispose of कर सकते हैं।

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत: सर, अभी तक 37 FIRs दर्ज भी हो चुकी हैं, कर्णाटक में 28, राजस्थान में एक, दिल्ली में 7 और गुजरात में एक। इसके साथ ही साथ, एक्ट में जो प्रावधान है, वह यह है कि सामान्य नाली सफाई के लिए भी इस प्रकार का काम कराने का प्रावधान नहीं है और सीवर टैंक में भी बिना सुविधा के, बिना आधुनिक उपकरण के काम कराने का अधिकार नहीं है। अगर कोई ऐसा करेगा, तो उसको दो वर्ष की सजा और एक लाख रुपए तक के जुर्माने का और धारा 7 में 5 लाख रुपए तक के जुर्माने और 5 वर्ष तक की सजा का प्रावधान है। हम इन प्रावधानों को लागू करवाने का प्रयास करते हैं, परन्तु राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से ही हमें यह सारी कार्रवाई करनी होती है। इसलिए हम निरंतर राज्यों के संपर्क में रहते हैं और राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से ही ऐसा प्रावधान करने की जो व्यवस्था है, उसे implement करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

सर, मेरे पास बहुत सारी जानकारी है, परन्तु आपने मुझे निर्देश दिया है कि मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूँ, तो अंत में मैं झा साहब और सभी माननीय सांसदों से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस उद्देश्य से आपने यह प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है, हम उसके पक्षधर हैं और हम उस पर अमल करने का काम कर रहे हैं। हम आपको आश्वासन करते हैं कि जिस भावना से आपने यह प्रस्ताव रखा है, आगे भी हम उस भावना के अनुरूप काम करने का प्रयास करेंगे। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप इसको वापस ले लें, कृपा होगी। धन्यवाद।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मेरी एक जिज्ञासा है।

श्री उपसभापति: रवि प्रकाश जी, पहले mover of the Resolution बोलेंगे, उसके बाद।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मान्यवर मंत्री जी से पिछले टर्म में भी इन मसलों पर कई दफा मेरी बातचीत हुई थी। मंत्री जी, असल में दिक्कत यह है कि आखिरी में आपने जो कहा, मैं उस पर भरोसा करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि अगर हम आँकड़ों में देखेंगे, तो कई सारी चीजें कि यह कानून है, ऐसा हुआ है, आँकड़ों में कम दिखेंगी। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारी गणना में चूक है। अभी भी सिर पर मैला ढोने की बात हो रही थी। अपने वक्तव्य के बहुत बाद के हिस्से में मंत्री जी सीवर और सैप्टिक टैंक की डेथ पर ये आए हैं। हमारा पूरा फोकस उस पर था। अगर आपको गणना में दिक्कत है, तो आप snowball sampling करवाइए। अक्सर हम उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं। Under-reporting क्यों होती है, मैं उसके लिए एक आग्रह करूँगा। जिस भी कंपनी में violation होता है या सरकार के किसी महकमे में violation होता है, तो अगर वह गवर्नमेंट की entity है, तो आप उसको strict warning दीजिए और उन companies को blacklist कर लीजिए। ये आसान चीजें हैं। सर, आम तौर पर मीडिया इस तरह की खबरों को दो इंच तीन सेंटीमीटर जगह देती है। मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि उसमें सदन की भूमिका बड़ी हो जाती है। आज इस अवसर पर मैं अपने तमाम साथियों को अपनी ओर से और 130 करोड़ हिन्दुस्तानियों की ओर से धन्यवाद देता हूँ, क्योंकि इस मुद्दे को लेना बहुत जरूरी था। आँकड़े महत्वपूर्ण नहीं हैं कि उस सरकार में यह

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

5.00 P.M.

हुआ, इतनी FIRs हुई। FIRs किस धारा में हुई? सर, मैं एक आखिरी टिप्पणी करता हूँ, मैं एक मिनट लूँगा।

सर, कई दफा डेथ का कारण दबाया जाता है। मैंने आपको एक उदाहरण दिया था, जिसमें कहा गया था कि उसके फेफड़े में पानी भर गया था। अरे, फेफड़े में पानी इसीलिए भरा था न, क्योंकि वह बीते 20 वर्षों से शराब पी करके सीवर में उतरता रहा है। हमें ये चीज़ें देखनी होंगी। Medical diagnosis में कुछ भी कहलवा दिया जाता है और उसके आधार पर compensation से भी किनारा कर लिया जाता है। सर, बीमा राशि की calculations को भी हम लोगों को और liberally देखना होगा। मेरे एक साथी ने सही कहा कि हमारे यहां एक दिक्कत यह है कि सबसे मुश्किल काम में जो लोग हैं, उनकी सैलेरी सबसे कम है। आप उसे बढ़ा दीजिए। आप कहिए कि एक लाख रुपये सैलेरी देंगे, लेकिन फिर भी यह काम जाति-केन्द्रित ही रह जाएगा। मैं इसीलिए यह कह रहा हूँ कि बीमा राशि के भुगतान के काम में हम कोई नया फॉर्मूला विकसित करें।

आखिर मैं एक छोटी टिप्पणी देकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। फ्रांस की क्रांति के बाद liberty, equality, fraternity की बात हुई थी। कई आलोचकों ने बाद में कहा कि वह तो liberty of bourgeoisie, fraternity of bourgeoisie, equality of bourgeoisie था। ऐसी व्यवस्थाएं न हों। बहरहाल मैं अपने तमाम साथी सांसदों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। हमने बहुत खूबसूरत बहस की, अपनी बात बहुत खूबसूरती से रखी, यह इतिहास में दर्ज होगा, संसदीय प्रोसीडिंग्स में यह दर्ज है। आज एक बात साबित हो गई है -

रगों में दौड़ने फिरने के हम नहीं कायल।

जब आंख ही से न टपका तो फिर लहू क्या है?

श्री उपसभापति: मैं माननीय सदन की एक राय चाहूंगा। समय पांच बजकर एक मिनट हो चुके हैं और पांच बजकर दो मिनट तक यह सदन चलना है। यह बहस दो बजकर बत्तीस मिनट पर शुरू हुई थी। अगर अब हम दो-चार मिनट अधिक बैठ करके इसको डिस्पोज ऑफ कर दें, तो मुझे लगता है कि आपमें से किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी। श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा जी, अब आप बोलें।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: यह बहुत ही सार्थक बहस हुई है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं। इसके लिए हम मनोज जी के और आदरणीय मंत्री जी के भी आभारी हैं।

सर, मैं केवल एक बात रखना चाहता हूँ। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम को बहुत महत्व दिया है। कुम्भ के मेले में प्रतीकात्मक तौर पर उन्होंने हमारे स्वच्छताकर्मी भाइयों का सम्मान भी किया था। मैं उसी चीज़ का वास्ता देकर आपको केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, घटनाएं तो घट रही हैं और लोग मर भी रहे हैं। मैंने अभी जिक्र किया था कि चूंकि स्वच्छता का कार्यक्रम बहुत बड़ा है, एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने इसमें अपनी जान दी है, कम से कम

उनको आप स्वच्छता सेनानी का दर्जा जरूर दीजिएगा। मुझे लगता है कि यदि आप इस पर विषय पर विचार करेंगे, तो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी भी जरूर इस पर विचार करेंगे। धन्यवाद

श्री संजय सिंह: माननीय मंत्री जी, आपने 4 लाख की बात कही थी, इसकी जगह 10 लाख क्यों नहीं?

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत: मैंने उसके आगे यह भी कहा है कि उसमें Atrocities Act की धारा लगी है। 8.25 लाख उसमें से देंगे। 4 लाख रुपये की पहली किश्त दे दी गई है, बाकी बाद में चालान पेश होने पर देंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार ने भी राशि दी है, साथ ही और भी है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी भी देश को स्वच्छ और स्वस्थ बनाने के अभियान में लगे हैं। और ये जो स्वेच्छाधारी लोग हैं, जिनको हम सफाई कर्मचारी भी बोलते हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी बड़ी गंभीरता से इनके हित की बात सोचते हैं और करते हैं। मैं एक बार फिर आश्वस्त करता हूँ कि जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने अच्छे-अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं, उन सुझावों पर अमल करने का हम प्रयास करेंगे। मैं एक बार फिर आपसे यह आग्रह करता हूँ कि यदि आप इसको वापस ले लें, तो उचित होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, are you withdrawing the Resolution?

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, पूरे सदन के सामने माननीय मंत्री जी ने आश्वस्त किया है। उनकी यह आश्वस्ती सिर्फ सदन को नहीं है, सड़क को है, इस मुल्क को है। इस आश्वस्ती के मद्देनज़र मैं अपना रेज़ोल्यूशन विद्वा करता हूँ।

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Message from the Lok Sabha.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA — Contd.

The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (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 Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th June, 2019.”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy; not present. Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia; not present.

The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Monday, the 1st July, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at five minutes past five
of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Monday, the 1st July, 2019.*
