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सत्यमेव जयते

Friday,

6 December, 2019

15 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Friday, the 6th December, 2019/15 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Raj Kumar Singh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the Minister is not present! The Ministers are absent when their names are called!

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is what is happening about some Members and Ministers, I am taking note. Members also, who don't come to the House, don't take my permission. Ministers are duty-bound to come. If they take my permission, then I will allow the other Ministers to lay on their behalf.

### **Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of various companies and related Papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Sixty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the HIL (India) Limited (formerly known as M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Limited), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1007/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL), Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1006/17/19]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited, Guwahati, Assam, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1286/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1005/17/19]
- (v) (a) Sixty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), Pune, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1004/17/19]

#### **Notifications 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 निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs), Notification No. G.S.R. 823 (E), dated the 6th November, 2019, publishing the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) (Amendment) Rules, 2019, under sub-section (4) of Section 52 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1042/17/19]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution), Notification No. S.O. 4149 (E)/Ess.Com./Sugarcane, dated the 19th November,

2019, publishing the Sugarcane (Control) Amendment Order, 2019, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1295/17/19]

**I Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare**

**II Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of Coconut Development Board, Kochi; NCDC, New Delhi; NIPHM, Hyderabad; and MANAGE, Hyderabad and related papers**

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

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare), under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914:—

(1) S.O. 2525 (E), dated the 15th July, 2019, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Fifth Amendment) Order, 2019.

(2) S.O. 2603 (E), dated the 19th July, 2019, publishing Corrigendum to Notification S.O. No. 2525 (E), dated the 15th July, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 681/17/19]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare), Notification No. G.S.R. 517 (E), dated the 22nd July, 2019, publishing the Raisins Grading and Marking Rules, 2019, under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1303/17/19]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare) Notification No. G.S.R. 863 (E), dated the 20th November, 2019, publishing the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (Amendment) Rules, 2019, under Section 97 of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act, 2001.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1304/17/19]

- II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 15 and sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, Kerala, for the year 2018-19.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, Kerala, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1048/17/19]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 14 and sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962:—
- (a) Annual Report of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1300/17/19]
- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Plant Health Management, (NIPHM), Hyderabad, for the year 2018-19.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Plant Health Management, (NIPHM), Hyderabad, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1301/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad, for the year 2018-19.



- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1302/17/19]

#### **Notification of the Ministry of Rural Development**

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति): महोदय, मैं महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोज़गार गारंटी अधिनियम, 2005 की धारा 29 की उप धारा (2) के अधीन, इसमें कतिपय प्रविष्टियों का प्रतिस्थापन करने के लिए, उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची I का संशोधन करने वाली ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 4274 (अ) दिनांक 27 नवम्बर, 2019 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1305/17/19]

#### **I Notification of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

#### **II Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of DMICDC Ltd, New Delhi, India International Construction and Exhibition Centre, New Delhi and NCCBM, Ballabgarh, Haryana and related papers.**

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade) Notification No. G.S.R. 410 (E), dated the 6th June, 2019, appointing the 6th June, 2019 as the date on which Section 2 of the Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002 (38 of 2002), in so far as it amends Section 71 of the Patents Act, 1970 (39 of 1970), shall come into force, under sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1090/17/19]

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

- (i) (a) Eleventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited (DMICDC

Ltd.), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1089/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Second Annual Report and Accounts of the India International Convention and Exhibition Centre Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1087/17/19]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM), Ballabgarh, Haryana, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1088/17/19]

**Accounts (2016-17) of the Central Agricultural University, Imphal, Manipur and related papers**

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

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 30 of the Central Agricultural University Act, 1992:—

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Central Agricultural University, Imphal, Manipur, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

- (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. 1315/17/19]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Anurag Singh Thakur to lay on the Table, his papers.

SHRI SOM PRAKASH: Sir, he has given a letter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't lay it without my permission.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, Ministers are not taking permission!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramesh, I have not given you permission. You have brought it to my notice, I have taken note of the same. Without my consent, you can't read on behalf of anybody.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel:—

- (i) Third Report on "Demands for Grants (2019-20)" pertaining to the Ministry of Coal;
- (ii) Fourth Report on "Demands for Grants (2019-20)" pertaining to the Ministry of Mines; and
- (iii) Fifth Report on "Demands for Grants (2019-20)" pertaining to the Ministry of Steel.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy (2019-20):—

- (i) First Report on Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2019-20; and
- (ii) Second Report on Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Power for the year 2019-20.

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**REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2019-20):—

- (i) First Report on "Revision of ceilings for Exception Reporting in Appropriation Accounts";
- (ii) Second Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Ninety-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Health and Family Welfare"; and
- (iii) Third Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their One hundred and third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Assessment of Entities Engaged in Health & Allied Sector".

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#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Anil Baluni, Member, stating that due to ill-health, he is unable to attend the sittings of the current 250th Session. He has, therefore, requested for grant of leave of absence from 18th November, 2019 to 13th December, 2019 during the current 250th Session of Rajya Sabha. The hon. Member has also spoken to me.

Does he have the permission of the House to remain absent from all meetings of the House during the current Session?

*(No hon. Member dissented)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to also inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Motilal Vora, Member, stating that due to ill-health, he is unable to attend the sittings of the current 250th Session. He has, therefore, requested for grant of leave of absence from 21st November, 2019 to 13th December, 2019 during the current 250th Session of Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House to remain absent from all meetings of the House during the current Session?

*(No hon. Member dissented)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I lay statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Forty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on Trade with Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) pertaining to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

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**STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): With your kind permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business for the remaining part of the Winter Session, 2019 will consist of:

1. Consideration and passing of the Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019 as passed by Lok Sabha.
2. Consideration and passing of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019.
3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-
  - (i) The International Financial Services Centers Authority Bill, 2019.
  - (ii) The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2019
4. Consideration and passing of the following Bills after their introduction-

- (i) The Anti Maritime Piracy Bill, 2019.
  - (ii) The Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019
  - (iii) The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019
  - (iv) The Code on Social Security Bill, 2019.
  - (v) The Central Sanskrit University Bill, 2019.
  - (vi) The Maintenance & Welfare of parents & Senior Citizens (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
  - (vii) The Constitution (One Twenty Sixth Amendment) Bill, 2019.
5. Consideration and return of the Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2019 relating to the First Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants (including Railways) for the year 2019-20.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the Business for which time has been approved by BAC will be taken up first. The Business with respect to other Bills will be referred to BAC. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, two Ministers were not there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't harm the others. Yesterday also we lost Zero Hour. There are so many important Zero Hour submissions. I have gone through these, and I have admitted them also.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have an important observation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everything is an important observation. Please sit down.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; this will not go on record and you will not raise supplementary for one week. ...(*Interruptions*)... Your name will be marked absent for one week, for raising any supplementary.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, why should he be punished for this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree with you, Mr. Siva. I am also concerned because some Members met me privately also in the Chamber and told me, 'Sir, for the sake of somebody, why should we be penalised? We did not obstruct.' There is a point in that. There is a contradiction between the two. So, we have to resolve it at the earliest. I am applying my mind and I will be consulting LoP and other leaders also and then take a decision at the earliest.

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### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

#### **Need to provide social protection and security to workers engaged in hazardous jobs in unorganized sector**

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मजदूरों, श्रमिकों, वंचितों, महिलाओं, बच्चों के अधिकारों को सुरक्षा देने के लिए बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने संविधान में बहुत प्रावधान किए हैं। आज बाबा साहेब का परिनिर्वाण दिवस भी है, इसलिए मैं उनको श्रद्धांजलि भी देता हूँ। मेरा विषय है - मानवीय आधार पर मनुष्य को सुरक्षा देने का काम। सम्मान के साथ, प्रतिष्ठा के साथ, अवसर की समता का विषय मेरे सामने है। न्याय, स्वतंत्रता, समता और बंधुता, ये जो हमारे संविधान के संदेश हैं, उनको साकार करने के लिए, एक ही प्रकार के काम के लिए दूसरे क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले असंगठित क्षेत्र के मजदूरों को भी सुरक्षा मिलनी चाहिए। आज जो मजदूर असंगठित क्षेत्र में काम करता है, उसको सुरक्षा नहीं मिलती है। वह खतरों में काम करता है। वह कुओं के अंदर जाता है, गैस निकलने के कारण मर जाता है। चूंकि वह असंगठित क्षेत्र का है, इसलिए उसको किसी प्रकार का मुआवजा और किसी प्रकार के allowance मिलने की कोई पात्रता नहीं रहती है। इसी प्रकार से सीवर और गहरे नालों में काम करने वाले जो कामगार हैं, जो सफाई कर्मचारी हैं, जब वे उसके अंदर उतरते हैं, तो उन लोगों को जीवन का खतरा बना रहता है और बहुत सारे लोग जीवन खो भी देते हैं और उनके परिवारों को भी सहारा नहीं मिलता है। ऐसी विषम परिस्थिति में, जहां वंचितों की बात हो, जहां दलितों की बात हो, जहां कामगारों की बात हो, जहां मजदूरों की बात हो, उनके अधिकारों में निश्चित रूप से सुरक्षा का भाव रहना चाहिए। असंगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले सारे मजदूरों को आज कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है, इसलिए उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए विस्तार होना चाहिए। हमें पता है कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में, जो लोग संगठित क्षेत्रों में काम करते हैं और भी अन्य-अन्य क्षेत्रों में काम करते हैं, उनको जो सुविधाएं दी गई हैं, वैसी ही सुविधाएं उनको भी मिलनी चाहिए, क्योंकि वे लोग खतरा उठाकर काम करते हैं और वे असंगठित क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं, उनके बारे में विचार नहीं होता है और उनकी बातों

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

को प्रकट करने में भी विलम्ब होता है, तब तक उनका परिवार और बाकी के लोग कष्ट में रहते हैं।

मेरी केंद्र सरकार से मांग है कि ऐसे असंगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले, सीवर की सफाई करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं, कामगार हैं, कुओं में काम करने वाले कामगार हैं, ऊंचाई पर चढ़कर काम करने वाले लोग हैं, बिजली की लाइन को सुधारने वाले लोग हैं- ऐसे जितने खतरे के काम हैं, जो लोग खतरे के काम करते हैं, ऐसे असंगठित क्षेत्र के लोगों को पूर्ण सुरक्षा दी जाए, उनको मुआवजा दिया जाए और सम्मानजनक जीवन जीने के लिए उनको अवसर दिए जाएं। आज हम निश्चित रूप से प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की बात करेंगे, जो बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने दिया है.....

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue Re-raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

† محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): : مہودے، میں بھی مائنے ممبر کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈھ کرتی ہوں۔

श्री सभापति: श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम। आप संथाली भाषा में बोलना चाहती हैं। मैंने इसके लिए अनुमति दी है।

#### **Need to give Bharat Ratna to Pandit Raghunath Murmu of Santhali Samaj**

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा): धन्यवाद चेयरमैन साहब। आज मेरे लिए यह एक ऐतिहासिक दिन है, जो मैं संथाली भाषा में, पहली बार इस उच्च सदन में बोलने जा रही हूँ। ओडिशा स्टेट में 62 टाइप के ट्राइबल कम्युनिटीज़ रहती हैं, उनमें से एक संथाली कम्युनिटी है। मैं उस कम्युनिटी से आती हूँ। संथाली मेरी मातृभाषा है और ओल चिकी हमारी लिपि है। \* माननीय सभापति महोदय, मुझे संथाली भाषा में बोलने का अवसर दिये जाने के लिए मैं आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

\*Hindi translation of the original speech made in Santhali.



माननीय महोदय, संथाली भाषा की लिपि 'ओल चिकी' के अविष्कारक पंडित रघुनाथ मुर्मू को भारत रत्न की उपाधि से सम्मानित करने हेतु मैं सरकार से निवेदन करती हूँ। संथाल समाज के श्रेष्ठ नेता का जन्म 1905 ई. में वैशाख पूर्णिमा के दिन ओडिशा राज्य के मयूरभंज जिले में हुआ था। पंडित रघुनाथ मुर्मू को समाज में धार्मिक नेता का दर्जा प्राप्त है। संथाल घरों में उनकी तस्वीर रखकर उनकी पूजा की जाती है।

माननीय महोदय, 1925 ई. में पंडित रघुनाथ मुर्मू ने 'ओल चिकी' लिपि का अविष्कार किया था। 1941 ईस्वी के बाद से कई नाटकों एवं पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन हुआ। इसके बाद वे सांस्कृतिक नेता के रूप में स्थापित हुए। 'मयूरभंज आदिवासी महासभा' द्वारा उन्हें 'गुरु गोमके' यानि 'महान शिक्षक' की उपाधि दी गयी। उन्होंने कई पुस्तकों की रचना की जो प्रकाशित हुई हैं संथाल समाज को एक सूत्र में जोड़े रखने के लिए आदिवासी समाज, शिक्षा, साहित्य के विकास के लिए संगठन बनाया। भाषा और साहित्य के विकास में उनका योगदान महत्वपूर्ण है।

ओडिशा राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक ने उनके जन्मदिवस को स्वेच्छिक अवकाश घोषित किया है। मयूरगंज जिले के बारीपदा में 'पंडित रघुनाथ मुर्मू मेडिकल कॉलेज और हॉस्पिटल' उनके नाम पर है।

माननीय महोदय, इस सदन में आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि इसे स्वीकार किया जाए।"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time is over.

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम: सर, एक मिनट।

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

श्री सभापति: \* "माननीय सदस्य, अपनी मातृभाषा में बोलने के लिए आपका धन्यवाद"।

Hon. Members, I would like to inform you that Santhali has today been spoken for the first time on the floor of the Rajya Sabha, and that too, by a lady Member.

You would also be glad to know that the interpretation from Santhali to Hindi was done under the new scheme by an empanelled Consultant for Santhali, who is not a regular employee of the Secretariat, but a PhD student.

Now, we will further continue with Zero Hour. Shri P.L. Punia.

As decided earlier, now, Mr. Deputy Chairman will preside over and also during

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\*Hindi translation of Santhali portion.

[श्री सभापति]

Question Hour. Yesterday, we had a new experiment and Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray presided over Question Hour. He successfully conducted the proceedings. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): We will miss you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will never miss me. I am there in my Chamber. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

### **Need to formulate a comprehensive scheme to stop Child labour**

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अपने विचार रखने का अवसर दिया है। यह विषय चाइल्ड लेबर को रोकने और इससे जुड़ी समस्याओं से संबंधित है। हर वर्ष 12 जून को, "बाल श्रम विरोधी दिवस" के रूप में पूरी दुनिया में मनाया जाता है। हम लोग बाल श्रम को रोकने के लिए संकल्प भी लेते हैं। ILO की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पूरी दुनिया में 15 करोड़ 20 लाख चाइल्ड लेबर हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में करीब 7 से 8 करोड़ बच्चे निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा से वंचित रहते हैं। उनमें से लगभग 1 करोड़ बच्चे मजदूरी कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, इसके अतिरिक्त हर साल हजारों बच्चे ट्रैफिकिंग के जरिए नेपाल और बंगलादेश से भी भारत में लाए जा रहे हैं। इन बच्चों की कीमत तो जानवरों से भी कम होती है। घरेलू बाल श्रमिकों में बालिकाओं की संख्या सबसे ज्यादा है और कारखानों में बालकों की संख्या सबसे ज्यादा है। भारत में बाल श्रमिकों के उत्थान के लिए कई योजनाएं चल रही हैं और कई कानून भी बने हैं, लेकिन फिर भी इस पर पूरी तरह से प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लग पा रहा है। जिस उम्र में बच्चों के हाथों में कलम और किताब होनी चाहिए उस उम्र में ये बच्चे मजदूरी करके अपना पेट पालने को मजबूर हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बाल श्रमिकों के उत्थान के लिए व्यापक कार्य-योजना बनाई जाए। बाल मजदूरी से मुक्ति के बाद उनके पुनर्वास, शिक्षा और मुख्य-धारा में लाने के लिए बनी योजनाओं को सही तरीके से लागू किया जाए, धन्यवाद।

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) : مہودے، میں مائنے ممبر کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمیڈھ کرتی ہوں۔

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

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

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

**श्री राजमणि पटेल** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री मोतीलाल वोरा** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं डा.सस्मित पात्रा को बुलाऊँ, इससे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्व्रम जी ने आज संथाली में बोला। बड़ी तादाद में जो आदिवासी भाई इस भाषा को बोलते हैं, उनके लिए आज का दिन बहुत प्रसन्नता का दिन है, जैसी भावना माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने भी व्यक्त की। चूँकि मैं उस इलाके में लम्बे समय से रहा हूँ, इसलिए मेरे लिए भी यह बेहद प्रसन्नता की बात है।

डा. सस्मित पात्रा जी।

#### **Need for Special Focus Status to States facing natural disasters**

**DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I stand to demand Special Focus Status for the States facing natural calamities. And, I will make a case for it in my submission.

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, in its report Economic Losses and Poverty Disasters, 1998-2017, states that India suffered an economic loss of approximately 79.5 billion US dollars, which comes to around five lakh seventy thousand crores of rupees, due to climate-related disasters in the last twenty years.

Sir, with reference to this, I would like to give a simple fact about Odisha in terms of climate disasters as well. On August 6th, 2019, hon. Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik ji, released a Damage Assessment Report on the cyclone Fani, which devastated Odisha this year. The Report said that the total damage and loss was to the tune of rupees twenty-four thousand crores, and the recovery needed rupees thirty thousand

crores. This is the case of only one cyclone. This is the kind of impact that we have because of natural disasters. According to the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are the four States which face the maximum brunt of national disasters in the country over the past century. Therefore, a special focus is required for such States which actually face this kind of national calamity. In this regard, the hon. Chief Minister, Naveen Patnaikji, on 11th June, 2019, in a meeting with the hon. Prime Minister, and also on 15th June, 2019, in the Governing Council of the NITI Aayog, suggested that an interim measure for States that are hit by natural calamities should be undertaken and such States, for a specific period of time, should be mentioned as special-focussed States and be provided benefits which accrue to a special category State till such time that they are able to recover from the economic losses that they have faced. This would mean that the Central assistance or support that is provided would be in the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and the State for all programmes. Therefore, I urge, through you, to the hon. Government to kindly consider that the States which face national calamities may kindly be considered seriously and be declared as 'Special Focus States', as has been suggested by Naveen Patnaikji'. Thank you.

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

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

SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI : Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री उपसभापति: जो माननीय सदस्यगण एसोसिएट करना चाहते हैं, वे कृपया लिखकर भेज दें।

**Need to celebrate 'Mahila Suraksha Divas' to ensure protection of women**

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

महोदय, नारी को शास्त्रों में, हर जाति और हर धर्म में बहुत ऊँचा स्थान दिया गया है। शास्त्रों में कहा गया है :

**"यत्र नार्यस्तु पूजयन्ते, रमन्ते तत्र देवता"**

अर्थात्, जहाँ नारियों की पूजा होती है, वहीं देवता का वास होता है।

महोदय, औरतों के साथ जो घटनाएँ घट रही हैं, वे बहुत दुखद घटनाएँ हैं। जब कोई घटना घटती है, तब पूरा देश आक्रोशित हो उठता है और लोग सड़क पर उतर आते हैं, लेकिन मैं यह कहूँगी कि कहीं न कहीं हमारे समाज में कोई कमी रह गई है, जिसकी वजह से ऐसी घटनाएँ रुकने का नाम नहीं ले रही हैं।

महोदय, जब हम कोई दिवस मनाते हैं, 26 जनवरी या 15 अगस्त मनाते हैं, तब हमारे तीन साल के बच्चे, पाँच साल के बच्चे, जिनको यह भी पता नहीं होता है कि हम 26 जनवरी या 15 अगस्त क्यों मनाते हैं, वे हमारे तिरंगे को लेकर अपनी तोतली ज़बान से "जन-गण-मन" गाते हैं या "झंडा ऊँचा रहे हमारा" गाते हैं, उसे सुनकर हमें बहुत अच्छा लगता है और हम बार-बार कहते हैं कि इस गाने को दोहराओ। महोदय, जहाँ तक नारी की सुरक्षा की बात है, सरकार इस पर काम कर रही है। वह चाहे केंद्र की सरकार हो या राज्य की सरकार हो, वह अपना काम कर रही है, लेकिन ऐसी घटनाएँ रुकने का नाम नहीं ले रही हैं। जब हम किसी चीज़ के लिए एक मुहिम चलाते हैं, तभी हमें कामयाबी मिलती है। जैसे हमने स्वच्छता के लिए एक "स्वच्छता अभियान" चलाया, जिसके कारण हर आदमी के ज़ेहन में यह बात आती है कि हमें स्वच्छ रहना है, जिससे हमारी सेहत स्वस्थमंद रहे। नारी के साथ जो घटनाएँ घट रही हैं, उनके लिए मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हम जिस प्रकार से "टीचर्स डे" मनाते हैं, "डॉक्टर्स डे" मनाते हैं, "इंजीनियर्स डे" मनाते हैं, "फादर्स डे" मनाते हैं, "मदर्स डे" मनाते हैं, यहाँ तक कि हिंदुस्तान ने "योग दिवस" मना-मनाकर "अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस" मनाने का काम भी किया है, उसी प्रकार से मैं महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार से यह चाहती हूँ कि वह सप्ताह में एक दिन या एक सप्ताह "नारी सुरक्षा दिवस" के लिए तय करे, जिसमें मुख्यालय से लेकर पंचायत और गाँव तक तथा सारे मंत्रालयों के जो लोग हैं, वे एक होकर "नारी सुरक्षा दिवस" मनाएं या "नारी सुरक्षा सप्ताह" मनाएं, जिससे कि हमारे समाज के अंदर, ऐसे कुछ लोग, जो इस प्रकार का धिनौना काम करते हैं उनके मन में इसके प्रति डर पैदा हो और महात्मा गाँधी जी ने जो कहा है कि हम ऐसे समाज का निर्माण करें, जहाँ कानून का कम से कम इस्तेमाल हो, हम वैसा समाज बनाएं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से चाहती हूँ कि महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए "महिला सुरक्षा दिवस" या "महिला सुरक्षा सप्ताह" मनाया जाए।

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

† محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) : سبھا پتی جی، آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ کہ آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا ہے۔

مہودے، ناری کو شاستروں میں، ہرجاتی اور ہر دھرم میں بہت اونچا مقام دیا گیا ہے۔ شاستروں میں کہا گیا ہے :

"یتر نارنیستو پوجیتے، رمنتے تتر دیوتا"

یعنی، جہاں ناریوں کی پوجا ہوتی ہے، وہیں دیوتا کا واس ہوتا ہے۔

مہودے، عورتوں کے ساتھ جو گھٹنائیں گھٹ رہی ہیں، وہ بہت دکھد گھٹنائیں ہیں۔ جب کوئی گھٹنا گھٹتی ہے، تو پورا دیش آکروشت ہو اٹھتا ہے اور لوگ سڑک پر اتر آتے ہیں، لیکن میں یہ کہوں گی کہ کہیں نہ کہیں ہمارے سماج میں کوئی کمی رہ گئی ہے، جس کی وجہ سے ایسی گھٹنائیں رکنے کا نام نہیں لے رہی ہیں۔

مہودے، جب ہم کوئی دوس مناتے ہیں، 26 جنوری یا 15 اگست مناتے ہیں، تب ہمارے تین سال کے بچے، پانچ سال کے بچے، جن کو یہ بھی پتہ نہیں ہوتا ہے کہ ہم 26 جنوری یا 15 اگست کیوں مناتے ہیں وہ ہمارے ترنگے کو لے کر اپنی توتلی زبان سے "جن-گن-من" گاتے ہیں یا "جھنڈا اونچا رہے ہمارا" گاتے ہیں، اسے سن کر ہمیں بہت اچھا لگتا ہے اور ہم بار بار کہتے ہیں کہ اس گانے کو دوہراؤ۔

مہودے، جہاں تک ناری کی حفاظت کی بات ہے، سرکار اس پر کام کر رہی ہے۔ وہ چاہے مرکز کی سرکار ہو یا ریاستی سرکار ہو، وہ اپنا کام کر رہی ہے، لیکن ایسی گھٹنائیں رکنے کا نام نہیں لے رہی ہیں۔ جب ہم کسی چیز کے لیے ایک مہم چلاتے ہیں، تبھی ہمیں کامیابی ملتی ہے۔ جیسے ہم نے سوچھتا کے لیے ایک "سوچھتا ابھیان" چلایا، جس کی وجہ سے ہر آدمی کے ذہن میں یہ بات آتی ہے کہ ہمیں سوچھ رہا ہے، جس سے ہماری صحت سوسٹھمند رہے۔ ناری کے ساتھ جو گھٹنائیں گھٹ رہی ہیں، ان کے لیے میں آپ سے یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ ہم جس طرح سے ٹیچرس ڈے مناتے ہیں، ڈاکٹرس ڈے مناتے ہیں، انجینئر ڈے مناتے ہیں، فادرس ڈے مناتے ہیں، مدرس ڈے مناتے ہیں، یہاں تک کہ ہندستان نے یوگ دوس مناکر انترراشٹریہ یوگ دوس منانے کا کام بھی کیا ہے، اسی طرح سے میں مہیلاؤں کی سرکشا کے لیے سرکار سے یہ چاہتی ہوں کہ وہ ہفتہ میں ایک دن یا ایک ہفتہ "ناری سرکشا دوس" کے لیے طے کرے، جس میں مکھیالہ سے لیکر پنچایت اور گاؤں تک اورسارے منترالیوں کے جو لوگ ہیں، وہ ایک ہوکر "ناری سرشکا دوس" منائیں یا "ناری سرشکا ہفتہ" منائیں، جس سے کہ ہمارے سماج کے اندر، ایسے کچھ لوگ، جو اس طرح کا گھناؤنا کام کرتے ہیں ان کے من میں اس کے تئیں ڈر پیدا ہو اور مہاتما گاندھی جی نے جو کہا ہے کہ ہم ایسے سماج کا فرمان کریں، جہاں قانون کا کم سے کم استعمال ہو، ہم ویسا سماج بنائیں۔ اس لیے میں سرکار سے چاہتی ہوں کہ مہیلاؤں کی حفاظت کے لیے "مہیلا سرشکا دوس" یا "مہیلا سرشکا ہفتہ" منایا جائے۔

श्री उपसभापति: जो माननीय सदस्यगण एसोसिएट करना चाहते हैं, वे कृपया अपना नाम भेज दें।

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद बैश्य (असम): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA : Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SAKALDEEP RAJBHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): 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.

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

SHRI JUGALSINH MATHURJI LOKHANDWALA (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

#### **Non-release of MPLADS funds for 2019-20**

**श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री** (गुजरात): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का ध्यान हमारी जो MPLADS funds की सुविधा है, जो MPLADS fund मिलता है, उसकी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, वैसे भी MPLADS fund हमेशा देर से रिलीज किया जाता है और इस बार, खासकर मेरे राज्य गुजरात के लिए 2019-20 का जो MPLADS fund है, वह अभी तक रिलीज नहीं हुआ है। राज्य सभा के एमपी पूरे प्रदेश के अन्दर अपनी grant देते हैं। देखा गया है कि सिस्टम के अन्दर पैसा release होने के बाद जब तक नीचे से काम के पूरे होने की रिपोर्ट नहीं आती, तब तक आपके यहाँ या एमपीलैड का जो डिपार्टमेंट है, उसके यहाँ हमारे खाते के अन्दर पैसा जमा है या स्टेट के पास पैसा जमा है, उसका ऐसा निष्कर्ष निकाला जाता है। 2020 में अप्रैल महीने में हममें से बहुत सारे लोग रिटायर हो रहे हैं, यानी अब सिर्फ चार महीने बाकी हैं। हमारे पास हर बार एक ऐसा नोटिस आता है कि जिस पिछले एमपी ने पैसे खर्च नहीं किए हों, उसके बाकी पैसे सबके बीच बाँटे जाते हैं। एक ऐसी भी रिपोर्ट छपती है कि राज्य सभा के जो एमपी थे, वे अपने पूरे पैसे का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सके, इसलिए वे idle थे या उन्होंने इसको neglect किया, हमारे ऊपर प्रेस के अन्दर एक ऐसा धब्बा सा लगता है। उसमें हमारा कोई दोष नहीं होता है, क्योंकि सिस्टम में कलक्टर या और जो डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, वे डिपार्टमेंट्स जितनी जल्दी वहाँ से completion report मँगाएँ और यहाँ पर भेजें, उसके बाद ही पैसे release होते हैं।

इसलिए मेरी आपसे विनती है कि चूंकि हम चार महीने के बाद रिटायर हो रहे हैं, क्योंकि यहाँ one-third MPs retire होते हैं, तो उनके पैसे और खास कर मेरे पैसे, जिसके लिए मैंने



पहले भी आपसे व्यक्तिगत रूप से निवेदन किया था, डिपार्टमेंट से यह कहा जाए कि हमारे पूरे पैसे release हों। मैंने 5 करोड़ रुपए के काम already लिख दिए हैं, लेकिन अभी तक 2019-20 का एक भी पैसा हमारे यहाँ नहीं आया है। मेरी आपसे request है और demand है कि इस जनवरी महीने के अन्दर 5 करोड़ रुपए की पूरी installment release की जाए, जिससे हमने जो काम suggest किए हैं, वे पूरे हो सकें। इससे at least हमारे against न्यूजपेपर में छपने से जो negative छवि बनती है, हम उससे बच सकें। मेरी आपसे विनती है कि इसके लिए आपका डिपार्टमेंट गुजरात सरकार के अधिकारियों से काम ले। धन्यवाद।

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

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

**कुमारी शैलजा** (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

**श्री राजमणि पटेल:** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री प्रदीप टम्टा** (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज** (जम्मू-कश्मीर): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب محمد فیاض (جمووکشمیر): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو مانینی سڈسینے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع کے ساتھ سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

#### Need for double-lining and change in timings of the Lichchavi Express

**श्री सकलदीप राजभर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे अति लोक महत्व के

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

महोदय, बलिया, देवरिया, मऊ व गाजीपुर पिछड़े जनपद हैं। इन जनपदों में भटनी, सलेमपुर, लार रोड, बिल्थरा रोड, किडहरापुर, मऊ, जखनियां व औड़िहार रेलवे स्टेशंस पड़ते हैं। भटनी से वाराणसी के रूट पर चलने वाली कुछ गाड़ियों, जैसे दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस, शालीमार एक्सप्रेस, बापूधाम एक्सप्रेस व पुणे एक्सप्रेस जनपद बलिया के सबसे अधिक राजस्व देने वाले रेलवे स्टेशन, बिल्थरा रोड पर इन गाड़ियों का ठहराव नहीं है। इस विषय में मैंने इसके लिए पहले वाली सरकार में भी कई बार माननीय मंत्री जी से व्यक्तिगत रूप से मिल कर व पत्र द्वारा निवेदन किया था, लेकिन उन्होंने मेरे निवेदन को अस्वीकार कर दिया। मैं यहाँ बताना उचित समझता हूँ कि बिल्थरा रोड रेलवे स्टेशन से रेल की सुविधा हेतु जनपद बलिया के अन्तर्गत आने वाली तहसील सिकन्दरपुर, बाँसडीह और रसड़ा तथा मऊ जनपद के अन्तर्गत आने वाले तहसील मधुबन, घोसी तथा दोहरीघाट तक के यात्री आते हैं। इन्हीं कारणों के चलते बिल्थरा रोड रेलवे स्टेशन, जनपद बलिया का रेल राजस्व में पहला स्थान है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि बिल्थरा रोड रेलवे स्टेशन का भवन बहुत ही जर्जर अवस्था में पहुँच चुका है। बारिश के समय इसकी समस्त छतों से पानी टपकता है। इस स्थान पर हम सांसदों और जन प्रतिनिधियों के लिए प्रतीक्षालय उपलब्ध नहीं है।

इसी कड़ी में मैं एक बहुत पुरानी चली आ रही माँग, लिच्छवी एक्सप्रेस, जो सीतामढ़ी-मुजफ्फरपुर, बिहार से चल कर दिल्ली को जाती है, इसमें एक आधा कोच प्रथम ए.सी. व आधा कोच द्वितीय ए.सी. का लगाने के लिए आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। पूर्व में इस गाड़ी में ए.सी. प्रथम कोच लगा हुआ था, लेकिन बाद में इस कोच को हटा दिया गया। इस स्टेशन पर चलने वाले सांसदों में मैं स्वयं हूँ, साथ ही श्री रविन्द्र कुशवाहा, सलेमपुर लोक सभा, श्री अतुल कुमार सिंह, घोसी लोक सभा, श्रीमती संगीता आजाद, लालगंज लोक सभा, श्री अफजाल अंसारी, गाजीपुर लोक सभा, श्री राजाराम, राज्य सभा सांसद, श्री नीरज शेखर जी, राज्य सभा सांसद हैं और श्रीमान् आप स्वयं भी उसी ज़िले से हैं। इस स्टेशन से दिल्ली के लिए जाने वाली एक मात्र गाड़ी, लिच्छवी एक्सप्रेस है, लेकिन उसमें प्रथम एसी न होने से, सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से सभी सांसद 150 किलोमीटर की दूरी तय करके वाराणसी या उत्तरी ही दूरी तय करके गोरखपुर से ट्रेन की सेवा लेते हैं। इससे समय की बरबादी के साथ-साथ धन का भी व्यापक पैमाने पर नुकसान होता है। भटनी से औड़िहार तक सिंगल लाइन होने के कारण गाड़ियों की क्रॉसिंग में बहुत अधिक समय लगता है, जिससे गाड़ियां प्रायः लेट हो जाती हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** सकलदीप जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है, अब आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। इन्हें जो भी एसोसिएट कर रहे हैं, कृपया वे अपने नाम भेज दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब आपकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है, आपका समय खत्म हो गया है।

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Alleged derogatory reference to Mahatma Gandhi in class Tenth  
English text book in Madhya Pradesh**

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): मान्यवर, राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश में, एक किताब में अपमानजनक शब्दों का प्रयोग हुआ है, मैं आज उसी विषय को लेकर खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मान्यवर, तीन दिन पहले मुझे एक समाजवादी चिंतक, आदरणीय रघु ठाकुर जी का पत्र मिला। उन्होंने बताया कि मध्य प्रदेश के अंदर हाई स्कूल में अंग्रेजी की एक किताब में पूछा गया, सुबुद्धि और कुबुद्धि की विशेषताएं बताएं? सुबुद्धि की विशेषता में कुछ-कुछ लिखा गया है, लेकिन कुबुद्धि की विशेषताओं में जो लिखा गया है, उसमें कहा गया - 'एक ऐसा व्यक्ति, जो शराब पीने वाला है, एक ऐसा व्यक्ति, जो मंद बुद्धि का है, एक ऐसा व्यक्ति, जो दुष्ट प्रवृत्ति का है और इसमें उसकी तुलना राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी से की गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह किताब पूरे मध्य प्रदेश के अंदर बांटी गई है। बहुत अफसोस और पीड़ा के साथ मैं आपके सामने यह बात कह रहा हूँ। आज जब पूरी दुनिया राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी का लोहा मान रही है, जब हमारे देश की सरकार उनकी 150वीं जयन्ती पर, राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी के विचारों को लेकर पूरे वर्ष भर, देश भर में आयोजन कर रही है, ऐसे समय में कभी इज़राइल की एक कंपनी शराब की बोतल पर गांधी जी का फोटो छाप देती है, कभी राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के हत्यारों को महिमामंडित किया जाता है या फिर किताबों में, पाठ्यक्रमों में राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के बारे में भ्रामक प्रचार किया जाता है। यह हम सबके लिए बहुत शर्मनाक बात है और बहुत चिंता का विषय है। ऐसे मामलों में सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए। जो भी लोग इसके लिए दोषी हैं, उनकी जांच करके, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई हो।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय का पता लगाया जाए और पूरी जांच कराई जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दूसरा, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह अनुरोध भी करूंगा कि आज गांधी जी के विचारों को पूरे देशभर में फैलाने की जरूरत है। गांधी जी कहते थे, 'अगर एक आंख के बदले दूसरी आंख फोड़ने की होड़ में लग जाओगे, तो पूरी दुनिया अंधी हो जाएगी।' गांधी जी कहते थे, 'प्रकृति के पास सबको देने के लिए सबकुछ है, पर्याप्त है, लेकिन एक व्यक्ति के लालच को पूरा करने के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है।' गांधी जी के ऐसे विचारों को देश भर में फैलाने के लिए हमें अभियान चलाना चाहिए और उनके अपमान को रोकना चाहिए।

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

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

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

**श्री सकलदीप राजभर**: सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

**SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS**: Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**श्री संभाजी छत्रपती** (नाम निर्देशित): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**प्रो. जोगेन चौधरी** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा** : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اُتر پردیش) : سر، میں بھی مائنے ممبر کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

**DR. SONAL MANSINGH** (Nominated): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**SHRI JOSE K. MANI** : Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

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

**Lack of welfare benefits to people of Chit Mohal in West Bengal**

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to bring to your kind notice a very sensitive issue about some of the enclaves, known as in Chit Mohal in Bengal, in India and in Bangladesh. In accordance with steps agreed to between India and Bangladesh during Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi's visit to Bangladesh on 6th and 7th June, 2015, Bangladesh enclaves in India and Indian enclaves in Bangladesh shall stand physically transferred to the other country with effect from the midnight of 31st July, 2015. There are 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and 51 Bangladeshi enclaves in India, which are to be exchanged, pursuant to the 1974 Land Boundary Agreement and ratification of the 2011 Protocol Instrument, during Prime Minister, Shri Modi's visit. The Prime Minister of our country and the Prime Minister of Bangladesh entered into the Agreement that all the enclaves be transferred. But some problems still existed in this area, namely, Chitmahal area, which I would like to bring to your kind notice and to the notice of the Foreign Minister. Sir, still the border between India and Bangladesh — this is for your kind information — is highly critical of this bilateral relationship. It is difficult to manage it on account of its sheer length. This was the most important bilateral initiative between Bangladesh and India, which attempted to resolve the long-standing border dispute that arose at the time of partition in 1947, by means of 2015 Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) and exchange of enclaves. It shows the advance positions between the two countries. But what is happening is that, the enclaves have already been transferred but the boundary between India and Bangladesh has not yet been settled. As a result of this, some confusion is still existing and people from this side are going to that side without any hesitation. So, this is a big problem.

**Need to reserve 25 per cent seats in National Institutes for local State students**

SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I would like to bring to your kind notice our request to reserve 25 per cent of the seats in all national institutions for the respective State students. As you are aware, earlier education was State subject but later this was brought under the Concurrent List. Unfortunately, in the recent days, too much centralising the education system and trying to take away all the rights of the States is very dangerous.

[Shri G.C. Chandrashekhar]

Admissions to premier educational institutions such as IIT, IIM, AIIMS, NID, NIT, IIT, ICAR, etc., are conducted through centralised examinations like NEET, JEE, GMAT, CAT, GATE, CLAT, etc., but the students who hail from rural areas are finding it very difficult to compete with the students from urban areas. So, we can reserve 25 per cent of the seats in all the national institutions to those from the respective States where the national institute is set up. This would greatly help to improve the human resource from all sections of the country.

Sir, I would like to give an example of my own State, Karnataka, where National Law School of India University, Bengaluru, has 160 approved seats in both graduation and post-graduation, but only 8 local students have got admission. Similarly, in IIT Dharwad, Karnataka, out of 120 approved seats, only 6 local students got admission which clearly shows we need to reserve, at least, 25 per cent of seats to local students irrespective of any States.

The responsibility of the Government is just not to provide an opportunity to only well-aware students instead it is to provide an equal opportunity to all the citizens of the country. But due to highly competitive Central examinations, students from rural and semi-rural areas are finding it very difficult to crack these national level exams. So, experts are recommending to reserve 25 per cent of the seats for local students.

According to me, if these esteemed institutions are not useful to local students, that too, particularly, of rural and backward area students, it will not serve the real purpose of education. Hence, I request, through you, to reserve 25 per cent of seats, as early as possible, and help the needy students.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

**श्री राजमणि पटेल** : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

#### **Inadequacy of farmer loan waivers**

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं महाराष्ट्र के किसानों और मछुआरा समाज के संबंध में अपनी बात आपके सामने रखने वाला हूँ और सरकार को इसके ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए, ऐसा अनुरोध करने वाला हूँ।

महोदय, बैंकों को उनको जो लोन देना चाहिए, वे उनको नहीं देते हैं, क्योंकि उनको ऐसा लगता है कि यह हमारे ऊपर बहुत बड़ा, *burden* है। इसके कारण उनमें बड़े पैमाने पर असंतोष है। 2015 से 2018 तक महाराष्ट्र में 12,021 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। हर दिन आठ किसानों की आत्महत्या होती है। यह बहुत ही शर्मनाक बात है। इन किसानों को बचाने के लिए सरकार कुछ कर रही है, ऐसा दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। 2011 से 2014 तक 6,268 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की, लेकिन अब यह दुगुना बढ़ गई है, यह भी ध्यान में रखना बहुत जरूरी है। जनवरी से लेकर मार्च तक यानी इन तीन महीनों में 610 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। महाराष्ट्र में टैंकर फ्री करने की बात थी, लेकिन वह 2019 तक फ्री नहीं हुआ, बल्कि टैंकरों की मांग बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ गई है, क्योंकि वहाँ पर पानी का बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। महाराष्ट्र में एक बार अकाल आता है, फिर बड़े पैमाने पर बारिश होती है, बारिश का मौसम खत्म होने के बाद फिर बारिश होती है, इसके कारण फसल बरबाद हो जाती है, खासकरके धान की 90 प्रतिशत फसल खत्म हो गई है। इससे आम, काजू का उत्पादन प्रभावित हुआ है। यह एक महीने की देरी से आएगा, तो इससे बड़े पैमाने पर नुकसान हो जाएगा।

महाराष्ट्र में मछुआरा समाज एक महीने तक कुछ काम नहीं कर सका, इसलिए मछुआरों की हालत बहुत खराब हो गई है। इनको राहत देने के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी इनको मदद देनी चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ, चूँकि वहाँ पर अभी दूसरे दल की सरकार आई है, इसलिए उनको मदद न करने का जोखिम मत उठाइए, क्योंकि वे मछुआरा समाज और किसान इस देश के ही हैं। उन मछुआरा समाज और किसानों को जल्दी से जल्दी मदद मिलनी चाहिए और इस मद में महाराष्ट्र सरकार की जो मांग है, उसको केन्द्र सरकार को पूरा करना चाहिए, यह मेरी अहम माँग है, धन्यवाद।

**Need to remember the importance of Air India on International  
Aviation Day on 7th December**

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, 7th December is celebrated as the International Civil Aviation day. It has been so since 1994, when the International Civil Aviation Organisation decided to celebrate a day annually to recognize the importance of aviation, especially, international air travel, for the social and economic development of the world. Studies show that every 100 rupees spent on air transport contributes to 325 rupees worth of benefits, and every 100 direct jobs in air transport result in 610 jobs in the economy as a whole. In India, aviation is synonymous with our national carrier, Air India. Tracing its origins back to the early 1930s, Air India has and continues to connect India to the rest of the world. A pioneer in the field of aviation, Air India became the first Asian airlines to enter the Jet age in 1960. Today, the carrier travels to over 100 destinations across five continents. Air India is currently the only

[Shri Md. Nadimul Haque]

Indian carrier that flies long-haul to international destinations and also operates several direct flights. If it is privatized, Indians will also be forced to opt for foreign carriers to travel abroad since many non-profitable routes might be shut down. At the domestic level, Air India connects several remote locations that are not considered profitable by most airlines. Less profitable routes might be discontinued by profit-oriented private players. With the Government planning to privatise Air India, many people living in hard-to-reach locations might have to forego their dreams of taking to the skies. Our crown jewel is being sold off at the expense of millions of such people who wished to fly. Ironically, it was the present dispensation in 2013 which opposed the move to privatise Air India. Today, they are making the same mistake. We appeal to the Government to stop the process of privatization and restore the faith of our people in the Maharaja. Sir, I end with a couplet:

"अंजाम की फिक्र न कर, आगाज़ करके देख।

भीगे हुए पर से ही, परवाज़ करके देख।"

† "انجام کی فکر نہ کر، آغاز کر کے دیکھ

بیہگے ہوئے پر سے ہی، پرواز کر کے دیکھ"

Thank you, Sir.

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

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

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

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

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

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.



**Quality of education in the country**

SHRI K.J ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Sir, in 2019 CBSE Class-XII Examination, 94,299 children got above 90 per cent marks. Eighteen children got 497 marks out of 500 marks. Three children got 498 marks out of 500 marks. Two children got 499 marks out of 500 marks. The entire focus of education, right from the nursery class, is on studying by heart, learning by rote and getting percentages. These are the children who are supposed to be the future of the country. India is the youngest nation in the world. What good would it do if these children don't learn creativity, ask questions, as to why are they born, what is their responsibility towards the society and the country? Therefore, even though the CBSE has done a good job in terms of conducting the examinations, I think, this entire system of teaching, curricula, education is completely wrong. I can't blame only the school system, but, I think, the problem starts from home. Every parent wants the child to make money. Ultimately, the only religion and god we worship really is money, irrespective of whichever religion we belong to. All the parents want their children to be doctors, engineers or any professional that makes money. So, the problem starts at home and the child is sent to a coaching centre at the age of two-and-a-half or three years for getting admission to the nursery class. What do they learn? They learn, 'London Bridge is Falling Down', 'Baa, Baa, Black Sheep', etc. If thousand children apply for admission to the nursery class, only fifty get admission. The child who gets admission thinks, "Oh, I am very brilliant!", and other 950 children, who don't get admission, end up with the feeling that they are the losers at the age of three. And, what do they teach in the schools? They dictate notes. The children are supposed to take them down without missing a comma or a full-stop. At 4 o'clock in the morning, when you are supposed to see the most beautiful dreams, you are dragged to a tuition centre. At night, when children are supposed to sit and have dinner with their parents, they are at the tuition centre. Ultimately, the child, who produces whatever is dictated by the teacher in the class without missing a comma or a full stop, gets hundred per cent marks. Does India want these kinds of students? We need to have radical reforms in our education system where the child is allowed to dream for himself. Today, does any parent tell the child to dream for himself, or to do something for his country? Does any parent tell the child that it is he who has to make the difference? Does any school tell things like these to the children? There has to be a radical change of thinking from families, from educational system.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): مہودے، میں خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتی ہوں۔

SHRI JOSE K. MANI : Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.J. Alphons.

### **Need to enhance efficiency of Indian Railways**

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, the CAG Report, recently, had stated that the Indian Railways recorded an operating ratio of 98.44 per cent in financial year 2017-18. Now, Sir, what is the meaning of operating ratio? It means that to earn Rs.100, you are spending Rs.98.44. In this way, this has been the worst performance in the last ten years. The Report also stated that the Railways would have ended up with a negative balance of Rs.5,676.29 crores, instead of a surplus of Rs.1,665.61 crores, had it not been for the advances received from NTPC and IRCON. In that case, the operating ratio would also have risen up to 102.66 per cent. That means, to earn Rs.100, the Railways would have to spend Rs.102.66.

Interestingly, the operating ratio of the Railways was 90.2 per cent in 2012-13 and 91.3 per cent in 2014-15. This amply shows the picture that the current Government has systematically managed to ruin yet another PSU.

Since 2016-17, the Railways' revenue surplus has been falling steadily. From 2016-17 to 2017-18, the net revenue surplus decreased by 66.10 per cent. The share of internal resources in total capital expenditure fell massively, from 26.14 per cent in 2014-15 to 3.01 per cent in 2017-18. The Railways is borrowing heavily from the Government for capital expenditure, which will further complicate its financial situation. There are multiple reforms that the Railways need to undertake now. The earnings from freight needs to be increased for which the freight booking system has to be automated. Issues that the CAG report has flagged off needs to be tackled urgently, like irregular multiple bookings on the same privilege pass and the creation of new funds without justifiable reasons.

The Government needs to get its priorities right. While the much-advertised bullet train project has hit roadblocks, the fastest train, Vande Bharat Express had broke down

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

in its first trial run. Policy-making is also skewed. Forty per cent seats on the proposed route goes vacant now. The Railways has reported losses amounting to several crores.

Hon. Prime Minister had said, "The Indian Railways will become the growth engine of the nation's *Vikas Yatra*". It is imperative, therefore, that the Government directs its focus on the lifeline of the common Indian before all is lost.

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

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### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### Report of the CAG of India

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI SOM PARKASH: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, I a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2018 — Union Government (Defence Services) — Ordnance Factories (Report No. 15 of 2019). [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1156/17/19]

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### SPECIAL MENTIONS

#### Demand for installation of Platform Screen Doors in Delhi Metro to prevent suicide

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Rajasthan): Sir, the Delhi Metro has become a new hotspot for suicides. As many as 46 deaths were reported between 2015 and 2018, according to the information given by the Central Government in Parliament. A joint operation of the Centre and the Delhi Government, DMRC is by far the largest Metro network in India with eight colour-coded regular lines, running over 343 kilometres and serving 250 stations. Each day, DMRC caters to over 22 lakh passengers. This also causes a massive delay in metro services and leaves thousands of passengers stranded very frequently. Though, the Delhi Metro has installed barricades at a lot of metro stations, it has not been expanded yet. Data shows that most suicides were attempted on the

Blue Line (connecting Dwarka Sector 21 and Vaishali/Noida/Electronic City). But, PSDs, Platform Screen Doors, are installed only at Rajiv Chowk Station on this route. Installing these doors at operational stations is an extremely challenging task. Metro operations continue till about 1 a.m. and the first train moves out at about 5 a.m. There is a very little window for such work. The syncing of the gates with train movement also needs continuous trials. In order to prevent loss of life, and to ensure that 22 lakh passengers do not get stranded for hours, it is important to increase the frequency of installation of barricades across the metro. In addition, it is necessary that Delhi Metro starts an awareness campaign on the same.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The next Special Mention is of Shri P. Wilson, he is not present. Now, the next Special Mention is of Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda.

#### **Demand to restructure the PM-KISAN Yojana**

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, India is experiencing an economic slowdown across sectors. There is a slump in demand, income, investment and employment. The rural economy, which supports two-thirds of our population, is most severely affected. While the Government has initiated measures to revive the economy, rural India needs more attention. Statistically, in the last two years, agriculture's contribution to GDP growth has halved to 6.5 per cent, agrarian GDP is now growing at a meagre 2 per cent, private investment in agriculture is down by 2 per cent, real rural wage growth is less than 1 per cent and rural unemployment rates have doubled.

The Government's scheme to deal with rural distress, the PM-KISAN Yojana, needs to be made more effective. Currently, its impact is limited because only 50 per cent of the targeted population is registered under the scheme. The annual transfer of Rs. 6,000 per family is well below the poverty-line estimate of Rs. 58,320 for a typical rural family. Globally, cash transfer schemes have successfully lifted millions out of poverty when designed and implemented correctly. The PM-KISAN Yojana needs to be redesigned to enhance its impact in the following ways: (i) the limit of Rs. 6,000 must be revised upwards to accurately reflect poverty line estimates and the cash transfer amount should be adjusted for inflation annually, (ii) tenant farmers and sharecroppers should be included as beneficiaries under the PM-KISAN Yojana, and (iii) women agriculturists and their challenges must be given special attention.

Such measures would revive rural demand, boost consumption, prevent people from falling into poverty and help revive the economy in a humane, inclusive manner.

### Demand to include Indian Cultural Heritage in New Education Policy

**डा. सोनल मानसिंह** (नाम निर्देशित): उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा विषय है 'नई शिक्षा नीति में सांस्कृतिक धरोहर की झलक और उसका समावेश'

मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य होता है कि भारत वर्ष एक ऐसा देश है, जहां हजारों वर्षों की संस्कृतियां, तरह-तरह की संस्कृतियां आज भी गंगा के रूप में बह रही हैं। कहा जाता है कि 5 हजार वर्षों से पुरानी, जिसमें हर तरह की शिक्षाएं समावेश थीं, चाहे वे अस्त्र-शस्त्र हों, weaponry हों, horse riding हो, 64 कलाएं...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैडम, इसको पढ़ना है।

**डा. सोनल मानसिंह:** ठीक है, मैं पढ़ देती हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपको पढ़ते हुए बोलना है।

**डा. सोनल मानसिंह:** जी।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, भारतीय संस्कृति की महत्ता सदियों से पहचानी गई है। मुगल एवं अंग्रेजों ने अपनी-अपनी तरह से भारतीय संस्कृति को क्षीण करने के प्रयत्न लगातार किये हैं। समयांतर में शिक्षा के माध्यम से इस विषय में भारी उदासीनता या नकारात्मकता का दृष्टिकोण देखा गया है, जिसका सांस्कृतिक धरोहर व सामाजिक मूल्यों पर गहरा असर हुआ है।

वर्तमान सरकार ने भारत में लगभग 32 सालों के बाद (प्रथम 1968 - अंतिम 1986) नई शिक्षा नीति लागू करने पर विचार किया है। आश्चर्यजनक बात है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने नई शिक्षा नीति बनाने के लिए जिस समिति का गठन किया, जिसमें कला - संस्कृति क्षेत्र से किसी भी व्यक्ति का समावेश नहीं किया है, जबकि ऐसे विषयों का होना अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

अतः आपके माध्यम से शिक्षा मंत्रालय से मेरी खास विनती और सुझाव है कि नई शिक्षा नीति में भारत की सदियों पुरानी सांस्कृतिक विरासत का ज्ञान शिक्षा प्रणाली को मिले और आने वाली पीढ़ियों को इससे लाभ हो, धन्यवाद।

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### OBSERVATIONS BY THE CHAIR

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आपके सामने 1-2 ऑब्जर्वेशन रखना चाहूंगा। सुबह पेपर ले किया जाता है, माननीय मंत्रियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि कम से कम वे समय पर उपस्थित रहें। चेयरमैन साहब, इस बात को बराबर कहते रहे हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि आज भी जो एकाध अनुपस्थिति थी, वे या तो चेयरमैन साहब से पूर्व अनुमति लें या अग्रिम सूचना दे दें।

दूसरी बात जिसका मैं उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा, पुनः संथाली भाषा के बारे में है। संथाली जीवन संस्कृति, उसका महत्व और जिस तरह से आज पहली बार संथाली भाषा में यहां हमारी एक

**12.00 Noon**

माननीय सदस्या ने अपने विचार रखे, वे बहुत ही उल्लेखनीय और महत्वपूर्ण हैं। संथाली भाषा में अनेक तरह की समृद्ध रचनाएं हैं, जिनके बारे में बाहर लोग नहीं जानते और उनका अनुवाद भी बाहर की भाषाओं में बहुत कम हुआ है। उन्होंने जिस पंडित रघुनाथ मुर्मू का उल्लेख अपनी तक्रार में किया, वे बड़े साहित्यकार, बड़े मूर्धन्य और एक किस्म से उनके बीच बड़े पूज्य हैं। खास तौर से संथाली भाषा में उनकी संस्कृति, कविताएं, उनका रहन-सहन, उनके घरों के आर्ट आदि बड़ी समृद्ध परम्परा है। इसी तरह अन्य आदिवासी इलाकों में भी चाहे वे 'हो' हों, 'मुंडारी' हों, 'संथाली' हों, उनके यहां भी अलग-अलग बहुत ही समृद्ध संस्कृति है, भाषाएं हैं, बोलियां हैं, उनके काफी सारे युवा लड़के पूरे देश में बहुत अच्छी तरह काम कर रहे हैं और इस देश में आदिवासियों की बड़ी संख्या में तादाद है। निश्चित तौर पर इस तरह की चीजों से उन्हें बड़ा प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

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**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Question Hour, Question No. 196.

**Surge in prices of edible oil**

\*196. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge gap between demand and supply of edible oil in the country due to the failure of soyabean crop to a very large extent in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to arrest the surge in prices of edible oil in the open market due to this?

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.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) The domestic production of edible oils is not adequate to meet their demand in the country. The gap between demand and production of edible oils is met through imports.

The production of Soyabean in Maharashtra for 2019-20 is expected to be 42.08 Lakh MT as compared to 45.48 Lakh MT in 2018-19. However, the expected production of 42.08 LMT of Soyabean in 2019-20, in Maharashtra, is more than the last five year average production of 34.77 LMT. In case of any decline in the domestic production, the gap between demand and availability is met through import of edible oils.

The wholesale prices of major edible oils varied from (-) 0.68% to (+) 6.88% while the retail prices varied from 0.17% to 7.05% over the past one year. However, during the period, the wholesale and retail price of soyabean oil has increased only by 3.13% and 2.79% respectively.

**SHRI KUMAR KETKAR:** Sir, it is necessary to recognize that we are an edible oil guzzling country. We import something like Rs.77,000 crore worth of edible oil and the imported edible oil is often genetically modified (GM). Our country bans genetically modified products.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please put your question briefly.

**SHRI KUMAR KETKAR:** Why should not the import duty be extended so that the local producers and local refiners are benefited?

**श्री दानवे रावसाहेब दादाराव:** उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा है कि इस साल सोयाबीन की फसल में भारी मात्रा में कमी आई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से इस प्रश्न के जवाब में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस साल लेट बारिश और बेमौसम ज्यादा बारिश होने के कारण कमी आई है। माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा है कि आयात शुल्क क्यों नहीं बढ़ाते हैं? उपसभापति महोदय, हम 60% तेल बाहर से लाते हैं और 40% ही घरेलू उत्पाद होता है। सरकार घरेलू उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए हमेशा कोशिश करती रहती है। अगर आप पिछले पांच साल के आंकड़े देखेंगे, तो 34.77 लाख टन का उत्पादन हुआ था, इस साल वह 42.8 लाख टन हुआ है। अगर तीन वर्ष के आंकड़े देखें, तो 43.72 लाख टन का उत्पादन हुआ और इस साल 42.8 लाख टन का उत्पादन हुआ है। केवल 1.4 लाख टन का अंतर है। महोदय, हम 60% तेल बाहर से लाते हैं, लेकिन इसको बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार बार-बार कोशिश जारी रखती है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** केतकर जी, अपना दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी पूछिए।

**SHRI KUMAR KETKAR:** Sir, is it not possible to reduce import by increasing the import duty because edible oil producers and groundnut and other edible oil producers and farmers are suffering? I think the price of imported oil, if it is raised, will help the farmers as well as the refiners.

**श्री दानवे रावसाहेब दादाराव:** उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार बार-बार यह कोशिश करती है कि अपने देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा तिलहन के तेल का उत्पादन किया जाए। सरकार ने तिलहन के बढ़ते दाम को रोकने के लिए जो कुछ उपाय किए हैं, उसमें घरेलू उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन का कार्यान्वयन किया है। सर, जो रिज़-फरो क्लस्टर पद्धति है, जिसमें demonstration करके ज्यादा उत्पाद कैसे होगा, इसका भी इलाज सरकार करती है। अनाज में दलहन, तिलहन की फसल बीच में रिज़-फरो क्लस्टर में डालनी चाहिए, इसका भी सरकार बार-बार प्रयास करती है। सर, इसका मतलब यह है कि इस देश में जब तक तेल का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा, तब तक बाहर से लाना ही एक रास्ता है।

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया:** धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी। Edible Oil की कमी को दूर करने के लिए इंडोनेशिया और मलेशिया से crude palm oil इम्पोर्ट किया जाता है और वहां पर भी लगभग 26% crude oil prices में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। यहां हिंदुस्तान में सोयाबीन की फसल खराब हुई है और रबी की बुआई में भी सुस्ती चल रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि खाद्य तेलों की कमी को दूर करने और इसमें देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए क्या आपने कोई रोडमैप तैयार किया है?

**श्री दानवे रावसाहेब दादाराव:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने जवाब में बताया है कि सरकार खाद्य तेल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए लगातार प्रयास करती आ रही है। मैंने बोला है कि घरेलू उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए रिज़-फरो क्लस्टर का एक demonstration करके इसका उत्पादन कैसे बढ़े, सरकार इसकी बार-बार कोशिश करती है। अगर आप आंकड़े देखेंगे तो जो 3,399 रुपए उसका समर्थन मूल्य था, वह इस बार बढ़कर 3,710 रुपए हो गया है। उसके समर्थन मूल्य में 9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है और केवल तीन प्रतिशत की वृद्धि तेल की कीमतों में हुई है। तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि 0.68 से लेकर 6.88 तक का variation आया है और इसकी कीमतें ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ी हैं। जहां तक कीमतों का सवाल है, जब तक इसका घरेलू उत्पाद नहीं बढ़ेगा, तब तक वे ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ेंगी।

**SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI:** Sir, as we know, the prices of all essential food items are rising, be it onion, tomato or edible oil. Onion prices have tripled in the last two months at most of the places. I would like to ask of the hon. Minister: What is the Government doing to help the common women and men of this country in a situation where buying supplies for daily food is becoming a struggle?

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** This question relates to edible oil.

**श्री दानवे रावसाहेब दादाराव:** उपसभापति महोदय, प्याज की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है। प्याज की कीमतें बढ़ने का एक प्रमुख कारण यह है कि इस बार बरसात देर से हुई और ज्यादा दिन तक बारिश चलने के कारण प्याज क्षतिग्रस्त हुआ। प्याज ज्यादातर महाराष्ट्र में नासिक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में पैदा होता है। महोदय, गवर्नमेंट के पास buffer stock था, उसके ज़रिए भी प्याज दिया गया, लेकिन प्याज के क्षतिग्रस्त होने के कारण इसमें कमी आयी। सरकार ने



एमएमटीसी की तरफ से बाहर के देश से कांदा मंगवाया है और 20 जनवरी तक वह कांदा आ जाएगा।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** यह कोई जवाब नहीं है।

**SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO:** Sir, I would like to ask this from the hon. Minister. There are crops like palm oil which can actually give a substantially large yield compared to other crops. Does the Ministry propose to enhance or give incentives for increasing domestic production of palm oil so that we can reduce import of palm oil from Malaysia and elsewhere in the world, and give benefits to the farmers?

**श्री दानवे रावसाहेब दादाराव:** उपसभापति महोदय, जैसा मैंने पहले ही बताया कि सरकार का बार-बार प्रयास रहा है कि घरेलू उत्पादन कैसे बढ़े। इसके लिए सरकार ने "राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन" का कार्यान्वयन किया है, उसमें कई योजनाएं, जैसे sprinkler आदि कई चीजों का प्रावधान किया है, जिससे घरेलू उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। जब तक यह घरेलू उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा, तब तक आयात करना जरूरी है।

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Question No. 197.

#### किसानों का कर्ज माफ करना

\*197. **श्री प्रभात झा :** क्या कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और पंजाब राज्यों की वर्तमान सरकारों द्वारा किसानों के सम्पूर्ण कर्ज को माफ करने की घोषणा की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त तीनों राज्यों द्वारा की गई घोषणा के अनुरूप किसानों के सम्पूर्ण कर्ज को माफ कर दिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है?

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

#### विवरण

(क) जी नहीं

(ख) से (घ) मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और पंजाब की वर्तमान राज्य सरकारों द्वारा घोषित की गई कर्ज माफी योजनाओं का संक्षिप्त सार और कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है:

राज्य	कर्ज माफी योजना का नाम और वर्ष	योजना का संक्षिप्त विवरण	माफ की जाने वाली कुल राशि (रु. करोड़ में)	राहत के रूप में माफ की गई राशि (रु. करोड़ में)	लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या (लाख में)	38 Oral Answers  [RAJYASABHA]
मध्य प्रदेश	मुख्यमंत्री फसल ऋण माफी योजना- वर्ष 2018-19	ऐसे सभी किसान जिन्होंने किसी भी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों, प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण सोसायटी (पीएसीएस) सहित सहकारी बैंक और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (आरआरबी) से अल्पकालिक फसल ऋण लिया है और ऋण 31.03.2018 तक बकाया था, वे इस योजना के लिए पात्र हैं। माफ की जाने वाली अधिकतम राशि 2 लाख रुपए तक है।	36,500.00	7,154.00	20.23	
राजस्थान	(i) राजस्थान कृषक ऋण माफी योजना-2019 (अल्पवधि-फसल ऋण के लिए)	वे सभी किसान जिन्होंने सहकारी बैंकों (पीएसीएस सहित) और प्राथमिक भूमि विकास बैंकों से अल्पकालिक फसल ऋण लिया है और यह ऋण 30.11.2018 तक बकाया था, वे इस योजना के अंतर्गत आते हैं।	—	7361.76	19.895	
	(ii) राजस्थान कृषक ऋण माफी योजना -2019 (मध्यम और दीर्घावधि कृषि ऋण के लिए)	केवल सीमांत और छोटे किसान जिन्होंने सहकारी बैंकों (पीएसीएस सहित) से मध्यम और दीर्घकालिक कृषि ऋण लिया है और ऋण 30.11.2018 तक बकाया था, इस योजना के तहत आते हैं। पहले चरण में, 30.11.2018 तक 2,00,000 रु. से कम अतिदेय ऋण राशि वाले किसानों को कवर किया गया है।	18,000.00	229.74	0.198	
पंजाब	फसल ऋण माफी योजना वर्ष-2017-18	अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों, सहकारी ऋण संस्थानों (शहरी सहकारी बैंकों सहित) और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों से 2.00 लाख रुपए तक ऋण लेने वाले केवल सीमांत और छोटे किसान पात्र हैं और जिनका ऋण 31.03.2017 तक बकाया है, को इस योजना के तहत कवर किया गया है। 01.04.2017 से अधिसूचना की तारीख तक बकाया ब्याज वाले किसान भी योजना के तहत लाभ के लिए पात्र हैं।	10,000.00	4,501.04	5.55	to Questions

**Waiving off loan of farmers**

†\*197. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that waiving off the entire loan of the farmers was announced by the present Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the entire loan of farmers has been waived off as per the declaration by the said three States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

***Statement***

- (a) No sir.
- (b) to (d) The brief of loan waiver schemes announced by the present State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab and the status of the implementation are as under:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

States	Name & Year of debt waver scheme	Brief of the scheme	Total amount to be waived off. (Rs. in crore)	Amount waived off as a relief (Rs. in crore)	No. of farmers benefited (in lakh)
Madhya Pradesh	Mukhyamantri Fasal Rin Mafi Yojana Year- 2018-19	All the farmers who have taken short-term crop loan from any scheduled commercial banks, cooperative banks including Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and the loan was outstanding as on 31.03.2018 are eligible for the scheme. Maximum amount for waiver is upto Rs. 2.00 lakh.	36,500.00	7,154.00	20.23
Rajasthan	(i) Rajasthan Krashak Rin Mafi Yojana-2019 (For short-term crop loan)	All the farmers who have taken short-term crop loan from cooperative banks (including PACS) and Primary Land Development Banks and the loan was outstanding as on 30.11.2018, are covered under this scheme.	—	7361.76	19.895
	(ii) Rajasthan Krashak Rin Mafi Yojana-2019 (for medium and long term agri-loan)	Only the Marginal and Small farmers who have taken medium and long term agri-loan from cooperative banks (including PACS) and the loan was outstanding as on 30.11.2018, are covered under this scheme. In the first phase, farmers with overdue loan amount, less than Rs. 2,00,000/- as on 30.11.2018, have been covered.	18,000.00	229.74	0.198
Punjab	Crop Loan Waiver Scheme Year-2017-18	Only the Marginal and Small farmers are eligible for the scheme upto Rs. 2.00 lakh. Loans, taken from scheduled commercial banks, cooperative credit institutions (including urban cooperative banks) and regional rural banks, and outstanding as on 31.03.2017 is covered under the scheme. The interest outstanding from 01.04.2017 till date of notification is also eligible for benefit under the scheme.	10,000.00	4.501.04	5.55

40  
Oral Answers

[RAJYASABHA]

to Questions

**श्री प्रभात झा:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, जब चुनाव होते हैं तो घोषणापत्र में बहुत सारी बातें लिखी जाती हैं, लेकिन किसान इस देश की आत्मा है और उसके बारे में जो लिखा जाता है - तीन राज्य हैं, जिनका मुझे उत्तर दिया गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में 36,000 करोड़ रुपए का कर्ज माफ होना था, लेकिन वहां पर 7 करोड़, 15 लाख, 4000 का कर्ज माफ हुआ है। इसी तरह से राजस्थान में 8,000 करोड़ का कर्ज माफ होना था, वहां पर 2 करोड़, 29 लाख का कर्ज माफ हुआ है और पंजाब में 10,000 करोड़ का कर्ज माफ होना था, वहां पर सरकार को तीन साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन अभी तक केवल 4,000 करोड़ का कर्ज माफ किया गया है। यह अन्याय है। मेरा मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है और सुझाव भी है, ...(व्यवधान)... यह किसानों का प्रश्न है कि क्या किसानों के साथ इस तरह की धोखाधड़ी ..

**श्री उपसभापति:** सुझाव की जगह सवाल पूछें।

**श्री प्रभात झा:** यह सवाल ही है। अगर सरकारी स्तर पर यह होता है तो क्या इसका कोई उपाय है, क्या आप इसकी monitoring करेंगे, सरकार इस पर कोई कार्यवाही करेगी?

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** आपके तो सारे वायदे पूरे हो गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... अच्छे दिन आ गए हैं।

**श्री कैलाश चौधरी:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय महोदय का सवाल ऋण से जुड़ा हुआ है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल पूछा है - वास्तव में किसान के लिए अगर देखा जाए, तो जब चुनाव आता है, उस समय इस तरह की घोषणाएं होती हैं। जैसा हमने विभाग से पता किया है, जब कोई आपदा आती है, उस समय किसान को ऋण माफी की आवश्यकता होती है। उस समय लगभग यह देखा जाता है कि राज्य सरकार कहीं-कहीं ऐसा नहीं करती हैं, लेकिन 10 बार ऐसा हुआ है कि चुनाव से just पहले कुछ सरकारें ऋण माफी की घोषणाएं करती हैं, उसके बाद वे उसको implement करती हैं या नहीं करती हैं, वह राज्य सरकार का विषय है। मेरा कहना है कि जिस तरह ऋण माफी का संबंध है, जैसा अभी सरकार की तरफ से जवाब में भी दिया गया है और वास्तव में मैं इनको बताना चाहूंगा कि 80 हजार किसान मध्य प्रदेश में थे, वहां पर सिर्फ 20 हजार किसानों का ऋण माफ हुआ है। वहीं अगर पंजाब की बात करें, तो 34 लाख किसान थे, उनमें से 5 लाख किसानों का ऋण माफ हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसी तरह अगर राजस्थान की बात करें, तो वहां जो 79 लाख किसान थे, उनकी जगह पर 20 लाख किसानों का ऋण माफ हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया शांति रखें। सीट पर बैठकर न बोलें।

**श्री कैलाश चौधरी:** मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि किसानों के साथ चुनाव के समय में ऐसा करना, उनके साथ छलावा करने जैसा है। मेरा तो इतना ही कहना है कि किसानों के लिए ऋण माफी एक अंतिम हल नहीं होता है। हमारी सरकार जो चाहती है...

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद।

**श्री कैलाश चौधरी:** उपसभापति जी, हमारी सरकार चाहती है कि किसान को इतना समृद्ध करना है...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप जवाब briefly दें। दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी।

**श्री प्रभात झा:** मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और पंजाब में 'प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना' का उपयुक्त एवं अपेक्षित रूप से क्रियान्वयन हो रहा है? मेरी जानकारी में ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है।

**श्री कैलाश चौधरी:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। देश के लिए, किसानों के लिए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने पहली बार एक ऐसी योजना प्रारंभ की है, जिसमें किसान सम्मान निधि के तौर पर प्रत्येक किसान को 6,000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष देना तय किया गया है। उसके अंदर यह पैसा किसानों के खाते में सीधा जाता है। इसके अंदर माननीय सदस्य ने पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान की बात कही है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो किसानों की टोटल संख्या है, वह 1 करोड़ और 8 हजार है और उनमें से 45 लाख किसानों के खातों में पैसा गया है। अगर राजस्थान की बात करें, तो विभाग के पास वहां किसानों की संख्या 76 लाख और 5 हजार है और उनमें से 45 लाख किसानों के खातों में पैसा पहुंचा है। जब तक राज्य सरकार वहां से आंकड़े केंद्र सरकार को नहीं भेजती है, तब तक केंद्र सरकार उनके खातों में पैसा नहीं भेज सकती है। दूसरा, एक स्टेट और है, जो कि West Bengal है, जहां से एक भी आंकड़ा अभी हमारे पास नहीं पहुंचा है, जिससे कि सीधा किसानों के खाते में 6,000 रुपये पहुंच सकें। इस तरह से जब West Bengal और अन्य राज्यों सरकारों के आंकड़े आ जाएंगे, केंद्र सरकार उनको पैसा देने के लिए तैयार है, तब उनके किसानों को लाभ मिलेगा।

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने अपेक्षा की है कि कृपया आपके जवाब बहुत ब्रीफ हों।

**कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री; ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर):** माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य जो पीएम किसान के विषय में पूछ रहे थे, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना का क्रियान्वयन पश्चिमी बंगाल को छोड़कर पूरे देश में ठीक प्रकार से हो रहा है। जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और पंजाब हैं, इन तीनों राज्यों ने भी इसमें ज्वाइन कर लिया है और उनके किसानों के आंकड़े भी आने शुरू हो गए हैं। अभी साढ़े सात करोड़ किसानों को यह राशि भुगतान की जा चुकी है और पांच करोड़ किसान ऐसे हैं, जो लगभग आधार से लिंक हो गए हैं। हम इस महीने में उनकी राशि को disburse करेंगे।

प्रभात जी, जो ऋण माफी के बारे में पूछ रहे थे, मैं आपके माध्यम से उन्हें और सदन को आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि आम तौर पर ऐसा माना जाता है कि ऋण माफी से किसान खुश हो जाएंगे, लेकिन अभी तक जो इतिहास देखा गया है, उसके आधार पर ऋण माफी से किसान कभी भी खुशहाल नहीं हुआ है। माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, उनके समय में भी एक बड़ी कर्ज माफी की गई थी और उसके बाद भी लगातार कर्ज माफी की बात की जा रही है। यह किसी दल की सरकार का प्रश्न नहीं है। जिस राज्य में जिस दल की सरकार होती है और वह अगर कोई घोषणा करती है, तो उसका पालन करने के लिए वही जिम्मेवार है। इसमें केंद्र कुछ करने की स्थिति में नहीं है। मैं यह जरूर मानता हूँ कि किसान को सशक्त करना है, तो जो पीएम किसान जैसी योजनाएं हैं और एमएसपी को डेढ़ गुना बढ़ाया गया, जिससे उसका उत्पादन बढ़े, उसकी उत्पादकता बढ़े और विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से उसका मार्गदर्शन हो, यह सरकार को करना चाहिए और कर रही है।

**कुमारी शैलजा:** उपसभापति महोदय, देश के अधिकतर किसान कर्ज के बोझ से दबे हुए हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगी कि क्या भारत सरकार पूरे देश के गरीब किसानों को, जो वित्तीय संकट से पीड़ित हैं, उनके ऋण माफ करने की कोई योजना लायेगी ? जिस तरह से यूपीए सरकार के समय में किसानों का 72 हजार करोड़ रुपया कर्ज का माफ किया गया और किसान की आमदनी कब तक सरकार दोगुनी कर देगी, यह मैं जानना चाहती हूँ।

**श्री कैलाश चौधरी:** उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने किसानों की कर्जा माफी करने के विषय में प्रश्न पूछा है, तो इस संबंध में मेरे वरिष्ठ मंत्री जी ने भी बताया है कि कर्जा माफी अंतिम हल नहीं है। हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने जिस तरह से किसानों की आमदनी को डबल करने की योजना बनाई है, किसानों की आमदनी को डबल करने का जो लक्ष्य लिया है, वह 2022 का है। जिस तरीके से कृषि विभाग काम कर रहा है, तो निश्चित रूप से 2022 तक हम किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी करेंगे। हम तो आने वाले समय में यह चाहते हैं कि किसान को इतना मजबूत किया जाए कि किसान को ऋण लेने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं पड़े, बल्कि किसान स्वयं दूसरों को ऋण देने की स्थिति में आए। यह हमारी सरकार करेगी।

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, India is an agricultural country; the largest employment-provider and also contributes significantly to the GDP. But, owing to the monsoon failure and natural disasters, the farmers are undergoing a very big stress and considering that, some States like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab have waived their loans. Sir, other than the schemes which the Union....

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please ask the question.

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Yes, Sir, I am coming to the question. Sir, other than the schemes which the Union Government is extending to the farmers, there are thousands

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

of farmers who have committed suicides because of farm loans. So, waiving off farm loan would give relief to those poor farmers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, please put your question.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: So, I would request the Union Government whether it would consider on the same lines as that of the UPA Government that it would waive the farmers' loans across the country to relieve them of their woes and plight. Thank you very much.

**श्री कैलाश चौधरी:** उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जिस तरह से सहायता के रूप में 6,000 रुपये 'किसान सम्मान निधि' के तौर पर देने की पहली बार योजना प्रारम्भ की, इस योजना से किसान को सीधे लाभ मिलता है। इसी तरह से किसान के लिए आने वाले समय में हमने किसान को मजबूत करना है, किसान की इनकम बढ़ानी है। कोई भी सरकार आएगी, वह किसान का एक बार ऋण माफ करेगी। फिर दूसरी बार कोई सरकार आएगी, तो किसान वापस कर्जदार होगा और वह फिर किसान का ऋण माफ करेगी। फिर किसान कर्जदार होगा, क्या जीवन भर किसान ऋणदाता बना रहेगा? हम किसान को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं, इसीलिए सरकार उनके लिए काम कर रही है।

**सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके जरिए यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से किसान के लिए स्टैप्स तो बहुत लिए गए हैं और यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन किसान की प्रॉब्लम खत्म नहीं हुई है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो 'किसान सम्मान निधि' योजना किसान के लिए बनाई है, उसकी जो रिपोर्ट नीचे से आती है, वह कहां से तस्दीक कराया जाता है कि यह किसान इसका हकदार है और वह सहायता किसान को मिले? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि कई जाली फिगर्स आ रही हैं, इसको रोकने के लिए और सही रिपोर्ट जेनरेट हो, इसके लिए क्या सही मापदंड है, जहां से वह रिपोर्ट ली जाती है, ताकि सही किसान को सहायता मिल सके।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसान ऋण के चक्रव्यूह में न फंसे, इसके लिए ब्याज माफी के बजाय, क्या जीरो परसेंट पर किसान को ऋण दिया जायेगा?

**श्री कैलाश चौधरी:** उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने एक तो ब्याज की बात कही है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार किसान को सात प्रतिशत ब्याज पर ऋण दे रही है। अगर किसान समय पर पूरा ऋण वापस कर देता है, तो उसके बाद उसे तीन प्रतिशत ब्याज में और छूट मिलती है, उसके बाद उसे सिर्फ चार प्रतिशत ही ब्याज देना पड़ता है। इसके अलावा कभी प्राकृतिक आपदा आ जाती है, तो किसान के ऋण पर दो प्रतिशत ब्याज हम और कम करते हैं, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि किसान को ब्याज में छूट मिल जाती है। इसके अलावा कुछ स्टेट्स



तो किसानों से ऋण पर ब्याज लेते ही नहीं हैं। इस तरह से इस योजना में सरकार आने वाले समय में किसानों के लिए जो अच्छा होगा, वह कार्य करेगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHARMAN: Now, Question No. 198.

**Decline in net returns to farmers**

\*198. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the net returns to farmers for crops like paddy, sugarcane, maize and cotton have actually declined in the past three years; and
- (b) if so, the details of decline in respect of these crops in the last five years, year-wise and crop-wise?

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

**Statement**

(a) and (b) The Government announces Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops including paddy, maize, cotton and fair and remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices (CACP). The MSP provides adequate margin over all India weighted average cost of production. The Union Budget 2018-19 had announced a pre-determined principle to fix the MSP at 1.5 times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government had increased the MSP of all mandated crops of 2018-19 including paddy, maize and cotton with a return of at least 50 per cent over all India weighted average cost of production. Increase in MSP for kharif and rabi crops of 2019-20 is also in line with the principle of providing at least 50 per cent return over all India weighted average cost of production. FRP of sugarcane has been fixed by providing reasonable margins for the growers of sugarcane on account of risk and profits. The details regarding return over cost of production for last five years for above mentioned crops (as per marketing season) are given below:

(₹ per quintal)

Crop	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
	Cost*	MSP	%age return over cost	Cost*	MSP	%age return over cost	Cost*	MSP	%age return over cost	Cost*	MSP	%age return over cost	Cost*	MSP	%age return over cost
Paddy	1020	1410	38	1045	1470	41	1117	1550	39	1166	1750	50	1208	1815	50
Maize	941	1325	41	966	1365	41	1044	1425	36	1131	1700	50	1171	1760	50
Cotton#	2753	3800	38	2889	4160	44	3276	4020	23	3433	5150	50	3501	5255	50
Sugarcane@\$	132	230	74	134	230	72	145	255	76	155	275	77	156	275	76

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

#Cost, MSP and returns pertain to cotton (medium staple) for all years, except 2016-17, where it pertains to cotton (long staple)

\$Fair and Remunerative Price. Cost does not include transportation cost and insurance premium

@For year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 cost, FRP and Returns is for sugarcane with recovery rate of 9.5%. For year 2018-19 and 2019-20, Cost, FRP and returns are for sugarcane with recovery rate of 10%.

The return to farmers vary depending upon the yield, cost of production, input usages, rainfall, soil quality, seed quality, pests and disease etc.

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

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

The recently launched Umbrella Scheme Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanraksha Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) provides for a holistic arrangement for assurance of a remunerative price for farmers. This Umbrella Scheme comprises Price Support Scheme (PSS) for pulses, oilseeds and copra, Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Pilot of Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PPSS) for oilseeds to ensure MSP to the farmers.

MSP operations are given wide publicity through pamphlets, banners, sign boards, radio, TV and advertisements through print & electronic media. In addition to that farmers are made aware of the quality specifications and purchase system to facilitate the farmers to bring their produce conforming to the specifications.

Government's price policy is to ensure remunerative prices to farmers by offering to procure their produce at MSP. However, farmers are free to sell their produce to the Government procurement agencies at MSP or in the open market whichever is advantageous to them.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, they have promised to implement the Swaminathan Commission recommendations. The Swaminathan Commission had suggested the MSP formula as 50 per cent of the profit over and above the weighted cost of production, which includes farmer's and family's unpaid labour, which is popularly called as 'C2+50%'. But CACP...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just put your question straightaway.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Yes, Sir, I am coming to the question. CACP had calculated the cost of production as A2+FL where farmer's and family's unpaid labour is not calculated. Hence, MSP is not calculated accordingly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rageshji, put your question.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: My question is: Will the Government consider implementing the Swaminathan Commission recommendations so far as the MSP calculations are concerned?

**श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने MSP की गणना के बारे में बताया और CACP के फॉर्मूले का उल्लेख किया है कि उसमें farm labour को गिनती में नहीं लिया जाता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो CACP की गणना हो रही है, वह स्वामीनाथन कमेटी द्वारा बताए गए फॉर्मूले के आधार पर ही, farmer's labour की गणना करने के बाद ही की जाती है। उसका समावेश उसमें कर लिया गया है।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: We are witnessing the sky-rocketing prices of essential commodities. These commodities are being produced by our farmers. Onions are sold by the farmers at Rs. 8 per kg.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I am putting the question. When we go to the market, we have to pay Rs. 120 per kg. for it. But the farmers are selling it at Rs.8. My question is: Will the Government consider enacting a legislation that allows the farmers to decide the prices of their produce?

**श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो बेसिक सवाल पूछा था वह था कि धान, गन्ना, मक्का और कपास जैसी हमारी खेती की जो पैदावारें हैं, उनमें कमी आने की वजह से क्या उनके विस्तार में कमी आ रही है या उस प्रकार की खेती करने से किसान कतरा रहे हैं अथवा खेती कम कर रहे हैं। अब माननीय सदस्य ओनियन के बारे में सवाल पूछ रहे हैं और उसके माध्यम से वे यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या ऐसा कोई legislation हम करेंगे, जिससे कि किसान स्वयं अपनी खेती की पैदावार की कीमत निर्धारण करने का काम कर सकें?

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि कहने के लिए यह बहुत ही अच्छी चीज है और popularly बात करने के लिए भी बहुत अच्छी चीज है, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे किसान यदि गिनती भी सीख जाएं, तो वे खेती करना ही बन्द कर देंगे। चूंकि किसान

गिनती नहीं करता है, इसीलिए वह religiously खेती करता है। वह परिश्रम करना जानता है, उनका यह काम नहीं है।

महोदय, हमारा दायित्व काम करना है और उसे उचित मूल्य मिले, इसके लिए जो भी legislation हम करना चाहते हैं, वह करें और उसी के आधार पर हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। इसीलिए आजादी के बाद, पहली बार नीतिगत निर्णय लिया गया है कि MSP को 50 प्रतिशत मुनाफे के साथ ही घोषित किया जाएगा। ऐसा निर्णय करने के बावजूद भी यदि आपको ऐसा लगता है कि इसमें ऐसे सुधार की आवश्यकता है, तो यह बात हम व्यावहारिक तौर से कर सकते हैं और इस पर यह सदन चर्चा भी कर सकता है। मगर किसान अपनी पैदावार की कीमत स्वयं तय करेगा, मुझे लगता है कि इस पर फिर से सोचने की जरूरत है।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी हमारे पड़ोसी जिले के ही हैं। MSP निर्धारित करना आपके हाथ में है, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस MSP के आधार पर किसान को उसकी उपज का मूल्य मिल रहा है? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप इटावा चले जाइए, वहां देखिए वहां किसान 1,200 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल में अपनी धान को बेचने के लिए मजबूर है, जबकि धान की MSP के अनुसार उसका धान 1,800 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल बिकना चाहिए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब MSP के आधार पर किसान को उसकी उपज का दाम नहीं मिल पा रहा है, तो आप उसे पूरा मूल्य दिलाने का काम कैसे करेंगे? आपने बहुत अच्छा काम किया कि स्वामीनाथन कमेटी के फॉर्मूले के अनुसार MSP निर्धारित कर दी। यह बात अलग है कि मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि CACP ने जो MSP...

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्रो. राम गोपाल जी, कृपया सवाल पूछिए।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** आप इसके लिए क्या करेंगे और किसानों को कैसे पैसा दिलवाएंगे? मेरा निवेदन है कि आप यह कहकर मत बचिएगा कि यह राज्य का विषय है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी।

**श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं फिर से बड़ी विनम्रता से जो विषय प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी जैसे हमारे सीनियर साथी ने उठाया है, उन्हें खुले मन से यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप सभी जानते हैं कि यह विषय राज्य का ही है, यद्यपि आपने पहले से ही यह पाबंदी लगा दी है कि आप अपने जवाब में यह मत कहिएगा कि यह राज्य सरकार का विषय है। महोदय, कीमत तय करने पर खरीद की जो यंत्रणा करनी है, वह राज्य सरकार को ही करनी है। राज्य सरकार के साथ मिलकर केंद्रीय एजेंसियाँ खरीद का यह काम कर रही हैं। मैं आपको यह बता रहा हूँ कि खरीद करना, माल लेना, माल की तौल करना और बाद में किसान को पैसा देना, इससे आपके काम में जो व्यवधान आ रहा है, मैं उस पर आपसे सहमत हूँ। इंटीरियर एरिया में यह आज भी कहीं-कहीं हो रहा है, मैं इस बात को नकारता नहीं हूँ,

[श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला]

मगर डीबीटी के माध्यम से किसान के account में जो पैसा सीधा भेजना है, हमें उसमें भी बाधा आ रही है। यह राज्य सरकार के मशविरे पर ही होना है, क्योंकि किसान की जो भी सारी चीज़ें हैं, जो सारा रिकॉर्ड है, वह सारा राज्य के पास है और यह उसका हक है, अधिकार भी है, अतः इसी के चलते यह नहीं हो सकता है। मैं फिर भी आपके संज्ञान में लाने के लिए एक फिगर बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार क्या कोशिश कर रही है, हम उस दिशा में कैसे आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो नीयत है, हम उसका कैसे कार्यान्वयन कर रहे हैं, मैं आपको उनके बारे में बताना चाहूंगा।

महोदय, 2009 से 2014 तक खरीद-फरोख्त की यह जो कुल रकम थी, वह 3,104 करोड़ रुपये की रकम थी। यह पूरे पाँच साल की रकम थी। 2014-2019 के बीच भारत सरकार ने जो रुपये उसमें खर्च किये हैं, वे 53,000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए हैं। सरकार 3,104 करोड़ रुपये और 53,000 करोड़ रुपये देने की कोशिश कर रही है। अब राज्य सरकार और केंद्र सरकार को मिलकर यह काम करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। महोदय, सरकार किसी भी दल की हो, केंद्र और राज्य को मिलकर किसान के हित में उन्हें रकम देने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Sir, I have a straight question. This question is about the decline in net returns in agriculture. Now, the point is, according to The Economic Times, agricultural share in the national output has declined from 50 per cent in 1950 to 17 per cent in 2017-18. The hon. Minister referred to the DISHA. But, I want to say that according to a report in downtoearth.org, 10 per cent of the poor. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question, Mr. Tulsi.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Seventy six percent farmers want to give up farming. Is that not proof enough of decline in net returns?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि किसान खेती करने से दूर भाग रहा है। वे उसमें से फिगर भी बता रहे हैं कि 10 प्रतिशत किसानों ने खेती छोड़ दी है।

श्री के.टी.एस. तुलसी: 75 प्रतिशत और किसान खेती छोड़ना चाहते हैं।

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: छोड़ना चाहते हैं, वह आपका मत होगा, लेकिन वे नहीं छोड़ेंगे। मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि वे 0 प्रतिशत किसान, जिन्होंने खेती का काम छोड़ा है, वे भी फिर से खेती में लग जाएं, हम उस प्रकार की योजनाएं लेकर चल रहे हैं। तुलसी साहब, मैं आपके संज्ञान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि आपने अभी जो यह बताया है कि हमारा 17 प्रतिशत तक का हिस्सा रह गया है - शायद एक बार इस सदन में मैंने ही यह बताया था कि इसकी 50-51 प्रतिशत की फिगर है। उस समय खेती का प्रतिशत 50 प्रतिशत था और हमारी आबादी 50 करोड़

थी। खेती का हिस्सा 50 प्रतिशत था, फिर भी देश की जनता के खाने के लिए इस देश में पूर्णतः खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध नहीं था। आज हमारा यह प्रतिशत 70 प्रतिशत है, हमारी आबादी 130 करोड़ है, फिर भी यह देश खाद्यान्न में सरप्लस है, इसलिए इसका इस प्रकार से मूल्यांकन करना चाहिए। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम आगे के लिए किसानों के अपनी जमीन पर टिके रहने की योजना बना रहे हैं।

**SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Government of India is fixing the rate of sugar at ₹ 32 per k.g., but, the cost of production in Tamil Nadu varies from ₹ 34 to ₹ 38. Because of this reason, most of the mills have been closed down and the production of sugarcane has come down from 160 lakh tonns to 60 lakh tonns. I would like to know whether the Central Government is going to subsidise the difference or not. Are there any measures to improve that?

**श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला:** सर, माननीय सदस्य की यह चिंता सही है कि sugarcane के किसानों को अपने उत्पाद का सही दाम नहीं मिलने की वजह से वे परेशानी में हैं और उनके पैसे नहीं मिल रहे हैं। भारत सरकार की ओर से MSP या FRP निर्धारित करते समय भारत सरकार फायदेमंद कीमत का निर्धारण करती है और राज्य सरकारें भी उसमें अपनी SAP लगाती हैं। इसलिए सीधी तरह से उनकी मदद करने की कोई योजना नहीं है, मगर Food Department की ओर से चीनी मिलों को जरूरत पड़ने पर ब्याज सहायता द्वारा मदद करने की भी एक योजना है, buffer stock पर उसको सहायता देने की एक योजना है, buffer stock का उत्पादन करने के लिए भी इसमें एक योजना है। ऐसी तीन-चार योजनाओं के मद्देनजर भारत सरकार की चीनी मिलों के मालिकों के जरिए गन्ना किसानों की मदद करने की कोशिश रहती है। सर, मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी है कि इस साल किसानों का जो 92 percentage बकाया था, उसका भुगतान 2018-19 के साल में करवा दिया गया है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने बार-बार आप सबसे निवेदन किया है कि माननीय मंत्री भी जवाब संक्षेप में दें और माननीय सदस्य भी to the point question पूछें, तो हम अधिक से अधिक सवाल कर सकते हैं। अगला प्रश्न, प्रश्न संख्या 199.

### **Completion of pending railway projects**

\*199. **SHRI AHMED PATEL:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided not to take up new projects until the completion of existing ones;

(b) the details of the projects in progress and their estimated completion date;

- (c) the details of projects in each State;
- (d) the reasons behind delays in project completion; and
- (e) the measures being taken by Government to ensure that all ongoing projects are successfully completed?

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

***Statement***

(a) to (e) No, Sir. In addition to execution of already ongoing projects, during the last three-years *i.e.* 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and current financial year, 163 new projects related to new line/gauge conversion/doubling of 10,784 km length, costing ₹1,51,857 crore, have been included in the Budget subject to requisite Government approvals.

Presently, Indian Railways have taken up 498 Railway projects of 49,069 km length, costing ₹6.75 lakh crore, which are in different stages of planning/sanction/execution, out of which, commissioning of 8,979 km length has been achieved and expenditure of ₹1.53 lakh crore incurred upto March, 2019.

Above projects include:-

188 are new line projects of 21,295 km length, costing ₹3.87 lakh crore, out of which, commissioning of 2,622 km length has been achieved and expenditure of ₹85,536 crore incurred upto March, 2019.

55 are gauge conversion projects of 7,275 km length, costing ₹ 56,135 crore, out of which, commissioning of 3,573 km length has been achieved and expenditure of ₹ 19,640 crore incurred upto March, 2019.

255 are doubling projects of 20,500 km length, costing ₹2.32 lakh crore, out of which, commissioning of 2,784 km length has been achieved and expenditure of ₹48,342 crore incurred upto March, 2019.

Railway projects are not sanctioned State-wise, but may span across various States of the country. Hence, the details are maintained project-wise and not State-wise.



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 conditions, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. All these factors vary from project to project and site to site and affect the completion time and cost of the project, which is finally worked out at the completion stage.

Based on operational requirement, thorough review of throughput enhancement projects has been carried out and with focussed approach, the projects have been prioritized into Super Critical Projects (58 nos), Critical Projects (68 nos.) and other throughput enhancement projects (130 nos.).

Presently, the balance length of Super Critical Projects is 2347 Km, 5676 Km of Critical Projects and 9703 Km for other Doubling Projects. All out sincere and focussed approach is being adopted by Railway for quick execution and early return to Railways.

In the overall interest of the nation and to ensure that projects are completed in time without cost overrun, lot of monitoring is done in Railways at various levels (field level, divisional level, zonal level and Board level) and regular meetings are held with the officials of State Government and concerned authorities to resolve the pending issues that are 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 capacity enhancement projects, institutional financing has been done by arranging loan of ₹1.5 lakh crore, which has increased Railways' capacity for committed fund provision for essential projects.

The average annual expenditure in new line/gauge conversion/doubling projects in 2009-14 was ₹11527 crore, which has increased to ₹26,022 crore during 2014-19, which is 126% more of average of 2009-2014.

Further, allocation of Budget for 2019-2020 is ₹ 30,198 crore, which is, 162% more with respect to average annual budget outlay of 2009-14.

**श्री अहमद पटेल:** सर, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि करीब 498 रेल परियोजनाएँ शुरू की गई हैं और उनमें 49,069 किलोमीटर लंबाई की परियोजनाओं पर 6.75 लाख करोड़ रुपये की लागत आएगी या उन पर खर्च किया जाएगा। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि अभी 40 हजार किलोमीटर की परियोजनाएँ बाकी हैं, नई लाइन में कई किलोमीटर करना बाकी होगा और उन पर करीब 5 लाख 22 हजार करोड़ रुपये की लागत आएगी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि 40 हजार किलोमीटर की जो परियोजनाएँ हैं, प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, लाइंस हैं, उन पर जो लागत आने वाली है, करीब 5 लाख 22 हजार करोड़ रुपये, क्या उसका प्रावधान किया गया है? अगर उसका प्रावधान किया गया है, तो कितने समय में ये जो परियोजनाएँ हैं या प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, वे complete किए जाएँगे?

**SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA:** Sir, he is a senior Member having a great concern about the Railways. Hon. Prime Minister, many times, stated that the Government of India is going to invest 50 lakh crore rupees in the next ten years. We have made the plan. We have arranged for the institutional loans and timely completion. The zeal is required from the States. Whenever any project is to be completed, the land is the important component today. Wherever the land is available, the project is taken up fast. As far as arrangement of finance is concerned, institutional finance has already been arranged. As far as taking up works on various fronts is concerned, wherever the land is available, the work is going on in full swing.

**SHRI AHMED PATEL:** Sir, the actual capital expenditure is falling. इसके साथ-साथ extra budgetary resources like borrowing has increased from 48.55 per cent to 54.42 per cent. ऐसे हालात में जो Government's borrowings हैं या जो loans हैं और उन पर जो interest है, आप वे पैसे कैसे pay करेंगे? जब actual capital expenditure ही घट रहा है, it is falling down, और दूसरी तरफ ये borrowings increase हो रही हैं, तो ऐसे हालात में आप कैसे interest और borrowings pay कर पाएँगे?

**SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA:** Sir, it is a very good question. The average annual expenditure in the new lines, gauge conversion, doubling, etc., in 2009-14 was ₹ 11,527 crores, which increased to ₹ 26,022 crores during 2014-19. It is 226 per cent of the average annual Budget of 2009-14. Compared to the earlier Government, our spending is more now. So, automatically, the increasing capacity, definitely, will give more revenue. We can pay the interest.

SHRI AHMED PATEL: But the figures are falling down.

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Figures are more.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: In the reply, the Minister has stated, 'For capacity enhancement projects, institutional financing has been done by arranging loan of ₹ 1.5 lakh crores.' So, I would like to know, from which route they got ₹ 1.5 lakh crores. Which is that financial institution and what are their future plans? How much are they going to raise?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Whenever the projects come, there are many institutions at the Government level, banks are there, insurance companies are there.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Which banks are those?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: At that time the project should be made viable by both the State and the Centre. Once the land is available, in many projects, 50 per cent cost sharing will be there. Then the respective JV will be made and at that time they will apply to the concerned institution. Then the loans will be made available. There is no shortage of funds for the development of the Railways.

**श्री संजय सेठ:** महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बुलेट ट्रेन परियोजना के संबंध में कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति क्या है? Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation ने अब तक इस परियोजना के लिए कितना धन प्रदान किया है?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: This question is pertaining to all India level. The supplementary which he is putting is not pertaining to this question.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, I am happy to see that there are projects moving forward in the Railways, but one super mega critical project, the Bengaluru's suburban rail, continues to be floundering for more than a decade. The Government needs to tell us. I request the Minister to persuade the Railways not to put more and more road blocks and rail blocks in this process. The kind of impact this would have on the GDP! It would be fantastic if you make the right moves. When will we have the suburban rail of Bengaluru seeing the light of the day? When can we travel on that, Mr. Minister?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: I am happy that Prof. Rajeev Gowda

[Shri Angadi Suresh Channabasappa]

comes from my State only. His question relates to the previous Government. The earlier Government did not cooperate to give the land, and complete other formalities, whatever the Railways wanted. Now that project is going on and we are discussing with the State Government and the concerned JV company. The Karnataka cadre is there and the Central Government is there.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, it is wrong to say that the earlier Government did not cooperate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Allow him to speak.

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Let me answer the hon. Member. We are studying that and as soon as we get the details from the State Government about land and other facilities, like, investments, definitely, that will be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 200.

#### **Shrinking of agricultural land in the country**

\*200. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that agricultural lands are shrinking in the country in recent years;
- (b) if so, the measures taken to expand agricultural land/activities to meet the needs of the growing population in the country;
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to acquire agricultural land in other countries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

#### ***Statement***

- (a) As per report on Land Use Statistics for 2014-15 (latest available), agricultural land/ cultivable land in the country has declined only marginally from 182.01 million

hectares in 2010-11 to 181.89 million hectares in 2014-15 (Table below). The decline in agricultural land has been mainly due to diversion for non-agricultural purposes such as urbanization, roads, industries, housing etc.

(Million hectares)

Year	Agricultural Land/ Arable Land / Cultivable land
2010-11	182.01
2011-12	181.96
2012-13	182.09
2013-14	181.85
2014-15	181.89

(b) As per Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India, land comes under the purview of State Government. Therefore, the State Governments are to take suitable steps to check diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. However, under the National Policy for Farmers - 2007 (NPF-2007), State Governments have been advised to earmark lands with low biological potential such as uncultivable land, land affected by salinity, acidity, etc., for non agricultural developmental activities, including industrial and construction activities. National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy - 2007 (1MRRP-2007) has also recommended that as far as possible, projects may be set up on waste land, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of irrigated, multi-cropped agricultural land for non-agricultural uses may be kept to the minimum and avoided, to the extent possible.

Although there has been a marginal decreasing trend in the cultivable land during the last ten years, but due to technological advances and various initiatives of the Government, the production of foodgrains and horticulture crops has been showing an increasing trend. The production of foodgrains and horticultural crops from 2010-11 to 2018-19 is given in the Annexure (*See below*).

Further, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing an Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for development of rainfed/ degraded areas. From 2015-16, the IWMP has been converted as the Watershed Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). Government of India is also implementing

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) with a view to prevent soil erosion, land degradation and also to maintain balance in various types of land uses across the country. Under this Mission, all type of land including wastelands/barren land are developed with suitable need based soil and water conservation measures and partly such degraded lands developed are put to agricultural uses.

In order to bring waste/degraded land into cultivation, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed several location specific bio-engineering measures to check soil erosion due to run-off of rain water, sand dune stabilization and shelter belt technology to check wind erosion, reclamation technology for saline, sodic, waterlogged and acid soils in the country. Agro forestry intervention has also been suggested. The ICAR also imparts training, organises Frontline Demonstrations (FLDs) etc. to educate farmers on all these aspects.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

#### *Annexure*

#### *Production of Food grains and Horticulture crops from the year 2010-11 to 2018-19*

(Million Tonnes)		
Year	Food Grains	Horticulture Crops
2010-11	244.49	240.531
2011-12	259.29	257.277
2012-13	257.12	268.848
2013-14	265.05	277.352
2014-15	252.02	280.986
2015-16	251.54	286.188
2016-17	275.11	300.643
2017-18	285.01	311.714
2018-19	284.95*	313.85**

\* As per the Fourth Advance Estimates of production of Foodgrains

\*\* As per the Third Advance Estimate of production of Horticulture crops

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any plans to establish Indian Agriculture Regulatory Authority to regulate post-harvest management of agricultural produce and to facilitate farmers to get the MSP fixed for their agricultural produce.

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: सर, यह जो सवाल है, यह बंजर भूमि से जुड़ा हुआ सवाल है, इसलिए मैं बंजर भूमि से संबंधित आंकड़ों को लेकर इधर आया हूँ। लेकिन अब माननीय सदस्य agricultural commodities के लिए regulatory authority के संबंध में पूछना चाहते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: आप इसे छोड़ भी सकते हैं।

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: आपके प्रश्न का बिंदु इस प्रश्न के साथ नहीं मिलता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your supplementary which is related to this question.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: My question is: For increasing agricultural produce, is the Government planning to establish a regulatory authority? Everywhere, in India, so many....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is about shrinking of agricultural land. Please put your question relating to this.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Sir, my next question is: What are the steps taken by the Government to expand farming area to provide adequate support for farmers in the country, to increase food grain production, in developing organic farming in the country, especially, for the production of contamination-free fruits and vegetables.

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि उस जमीन की बढ़ोतरी कैसे की जाए। यह वैसे ही आपके इस सवाल का अर्थ भी था। जो बंजर जमीन है, उसके लिए हमारे ICR के संशोधनों के तहत कुछ टेक्नोलॉजी और उसकी गाइडेंस राज्यों को दी जाती है। राज्य सरकार इन योजनाओं को उपयोग में लेते हुए-- पिछले 10 साल की जो फिगर है, वह मैं आपको बता सकता हूँ। 14536 sq. km of waste land has been converted into non-waste land. तो ये सारी योजनाएँ चल रही हैं और हम इसमें आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

आपने जो दूसरा सवाल productivity बढ़ाने के बारे में पूछा है, तो इसके लिए भी हम उन्नत किस्म के बीज, उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी, खेती में नवाचार, इन सारी चीज़ों में राज्य सरकारों की मदद से वहाँ निर्देशन करके, किसानों का मार्गदर्शन कर रहे हैं।

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि जिस तरह से खेती की जमीन सिकुड़ रही है, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार के पास बंजर भूमि, जो sodic land है, पठारी जमीन है या नदियों के किनारे, जैसे चम्बल के ravines हैं, इनको reclaim करके खेती के योग्य बनाने के लिए कोई ऐसी योजना है, जिससे यह जो गैर-उपजाऊ जमीन है, इसको हम खेती के योग्य तैयार कर सकें?

**श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी 4 प्रकार की जमीनें हैं, जिनको reclaim करने के लिए अलग-अलग फार्मूला और अलग-अलग टेक्नोलॉजी ICR के द्वारा उपलब्ध हैं। वह राज्य सरकारों को बता भी दिया गया है और कई राज्य सरकारों ने इसका इस्तेमाल भी किया है। पिछले सवाल के जवाब में मैंने जो फिगर बताया था, वह राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा ही अपनी बंजर जमीनों को reclaim करके बताया हुआ है। तो आपने जिस एरिया का बताया है, वह भी राज्य सरकार की सहायता से हमारे मार्गदर्शन से वे कर सकते हैं।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** उपसभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि जिस तरह से आजकल industrial events हो रही हैं और इंडस्ट्रीज़ को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है और जो जमीन है, उसी के ऊपर इंडस्ट्रीज़ लगनी हैं, क्या ratio रखी जा रही है कि यह खेती के लिए है या इंडस्ट्री के लिए है? चूँकि खेती की जमीन कम हो रही है, जैसा सभी बता रहे हैं, तो यह एक बहुत जरूरी बात है कि हम उसमें कितनी ratio रखते हैं कि इतनी इंडस्ट्री को जायेगी और इतनी खेती के लिए reclaim की जायेगी?

**श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह सवाल ऐसे ही व्यापक तौर पर पूछा जाता है और राज्य सरकारों को इसमें अपना अधिकार है। किन जमीनों को रिजर्व रखना है, इसका वे अपना प्लान बनाते हैं। उसमें पहले से ही राज्य का भी प्लान बनता है। उसमें वे अपनी marking करते हैं कि यह agriculture है, non-agriculture है या industrial है। राज्य की जरूरत के हिसाब से और देश की जनता की जरूरत के हिसाब से सब चुनी हुई सरकारें इसकी प्लानिंग कर रही हैं।

**SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS:** Sir, the agriculture-related land reforms by the Mamata Banerjee Government in West Bengal have yielded magical results.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please put your question.

**SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS:** Yes, Sir. Now the question comes. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Centre has any plan to bring about land reforms on the lines of West Bengal model for saving agricultural land.

**श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला:** सर, वैसे हम कई समय से वैस्ट बंगाल सरकार से वहाँ से किसानों के नाम, सरनामा मँगा रहे हैं कि आपके यहाँ कितने किसान हैं, उनके नाम, सरनामा यदि उनके एड्रेस वगैरह की जानकारी हमें देंगे, तो हम बंगाल के किसानों को 6,000 रुपये पहुँचाने का



कार्यक्रम हाथ में ले सकते हैं। यदि इसी में भी राज्य की सरकार चाहती है, तो हमारे साथ बैठ कर इसका प्लान बना सकती है। आपकी योजना क्या है, उसी की तर्ज पर भारत सरकार को करना, क्या करना है, वह एक अलग चीज़ है। आप अपना मॉडल हमें बता दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next question.

**Protection of traditional knowledge under India's IPR Policy**

\*201. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies have been undertaken by Government in the last three years to determine the appropriateness and extent of applying the existing laws to protecting Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions, as per India's Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the initiatives undertaken by Government to nurture Human Capital in relation to intellectual property, as per India's IPR Policy, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) Although no specific study has been undertaken by the Government in the last three years to determine the appropriateness and extent of applying the existing laws to protecting Traditional Knowledge (TK) and Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCE) as per India's IPR policy. However, Forum on Indian Traditional Medicine (FITM) set up through the joint efforts of Ministry of AYUSH and Research and Information Systems for Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi has published following scoping papers:

- Protection of Traditional Knowledge in India
- Protection of Traditional Cultural Expressions in India

Scoping Paper on Protection of Traditional Knowledge in India and on Protection of Traditional Cultural Expressions in India has identified scope for the future study.

Further, the Indian Laws are very robust and provide adequate provisions for the

protection of Traditional knowledge and Biological resources. Protections are granted through Indian Patent Act 1970 as amended, Biodiversity Act 2002 as well as Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) set up by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in collaboration with the Ministry of AYUSH.

(c) The National IPR Policy, 2016 *vide* Objective 7 lays emphasis on human capital development for strengthening and expanding human resources, institutions, capacities for teaching, training, research and skill building in IPRs. Since 2016, several initiatives have been undertaken to nurture human capital in India in relation with IPR, which inter alia includes the following:

- Content on IPRs have been included in National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) curriculum for Business Studies in Commerce Stream.
- Content on IPRs has also been included in Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) curriculum for Legal Studies.
- IPR Awareness sessions have been organised for over 26,000 students from more than 650 schools across India.
- Over 1,00,000 students from colleges and universities across the nation have been reached out *via* more than 1,000 IP awareness programmes.
- 4 community radio programmes discussing specific IPRs were broadcast in collaboration with National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), to reach out to students outside the formal education system.
- 12 training programmes have been conducted, through which over 670 teachers of the country have been sensitised on the subject.
- More than 100 IPR cells have been established in higher education institutions to facilitate IP filings for students and faculties.
- Capacity building initiatives with regard to MSMEs include five 5-day workshops that have been held for officers of MSME Development Institutes (DIs). These workshops enable the DIs to provide IP consultancy services to MSMEs and create IP awareness among them. 140 MSME DI officers have been trained in the mentioned 5 workshops.
- 125 one-day IP workshops have been conducted in MSME clusters of India.

- The National IPR Enforcement Workshop was organised by DPIIT in August 2017 which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs. Subsequent to this workshop, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued an advisory instructing all State police training academies to include IPR in the regular training curriculum for police officers.
- To strengthen the enforcement and adjudicatory mechanisms for combating IPR infringements, 87 enforcement workshops have been organised for Police officials, 15 workshops for Customs and 14 for Judiciary.
- Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIPM), Nagpur has conducted 281 capacity building programs on IPRs.
- Department of Science & Technology (DST) Government of India has been implementing Patent Facilitation Programme (PFP) from the year of 1995. Under the Programme Department has established Patent Facilitation Cell (PFC) at Technology Information Forecasting Assessment Council (TIFAC) (an autonomous body of the Department) and subsequently 26 Patent Information Centres (PICs) in various states, for creating awareness and extend assistance on protecting Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) including patent, copyright, industrial design, geographical indication etc. at state level.
- Patent Facilitation Centers (PFC) under department of Science and Technology provides one year training in Intellectual Property Rights and Related Matters to women from science background and within the age bracket of 27-45 years. During the one year training the women are also paid a stipend between Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 35,000/- pm depending on their qualification. PFC have trained 417 Women Scientists during the last 6 years in 4 batches under the Women Scientist Scheme-WOS-C, KIRAN-IPR of DST. Out of these 417 women trained, 145 are registered Patent Agents.
- Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY), under the scheme to Support for International Patent Protection in Electronics and IT sector sensitizes about Intellectual Property Rights and their protection among various stake holders consisting of students of engineering colleges, academia, startup community and business fraternity. Under the scheme financial support to academic institutions, industry bodies and MeitY autonomous societies are provided for conducting IPR Awareness workshops/

seminars pan India. Under the Scheme, MeitY has supported 81 such IPR awareness workshops/seminars pan India.

- The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPV&FRA), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare has taken several initiatives to create awareness among farmers to protect their rights over traditional varieties. The PPV&FR Authority grants 35 awards amounting to Rs.85 Lakhs to farmer(s) and farming communities who have conserved and preserved land races and wild relatives of economic plants and their improvement through selection and preservation.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions cannot be confined to traditional medicines alone, as has been given in the reply. It has to include both traditional arts and crafts particularly when there have been reports of pilferage of traditional Indian designs by international designers. My question is: Will the Government consider a *sui generis* legislation in India for protecting Traditional Cultural Expressions or a national development policy for TCEs inclusive of knowledge of traditional arts and crafts by involving the Ministry of Culture and other such Ministries?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I think it is very, very satisfying hon. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, that our Member has expressed interest in a subject which usually most people in public life don't take much interest in. I can reassure the hon. Member through you, that this is not only about medicine. When we talk about Traditional Knowledge in India, medicine comes to mind right away because it is something which is very well known, the AYUSH, the Ayurveda, the Unani, etc. All these medicine forms are publicly known. That is why, we traditionally associate with that. But when we talk of

Traditional Cultural Expressions in India, the IPR Policy very clearly says that this is something which is very intrinsic to India. It is our culture, it is our heritage, it is our tradition and it is our national wealth. I am happy to share with the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that the 3.6 lakh formulations which were a part of our Traditional Knowledge have now been made available to 13 patent offices all over the world and due to which we were able to save about 236 cases, which would otherwise have got patented somewhere else. They were able to deny that patent in different geographies because of this effort, to make the world aware that India has a lot of traditional knowledge. Similarly, on Traditional Cultural Expressions, we have had a study conducted by RIS, let us say, knowledge vetting study, just to get a feel of what Traditional

Knowledge and what Traditional Cultural Expressions roadmap should be. Now, we are in the process of working out a much more detailed analysis and to prepare a roadmap going forward.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, my second supplementary is this. Even the RIS includes only AYUSH. So, I would only request that the Ministry of Culture could probably be included.

The Government has created the Atal Incubation Centres which focus on scalable and technical sectors but the National IPR Policy envisages reaching out to the less visible and the silent IP generators in the rural and remote areas. My question is: How is the Government making use of the TRIPS Agreement flexibility — there is a provision of TRIPS Agreement flexibility — in achieving this, and what measures have the Government taken in this regard?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I fully appreciate the hon. Member's suggestion and the Ministry of Culture will have to be included. I will have the matter examined to see what is the involvement of culture that we should engage. But in every area, there is always a Line Ministry which focuses on it. For this, at present, it is AYUSH Mantralaya, but we will involve the Ministry of Culture to work in association with the studies that are going to be conducted. As regards the TRIPS Agreement, while it is not exactly relevant right now to the question as to how we can engage and use the TRIPS Agreement to further the interests of traditional knowledge and traditional culture, I will get back to the hon. Member with more details. But, I can reassure him that this Government is very committed that rural India should also get engaged with the world when it comes to India's Traditional Knowledge and culture. For that, we have brought a lot of sanity in the working of the eight areas of IPR, whether it is copyright, trademark, patents, where all of these are now synergised into one office. We are in the process of computerising every process, so that people don't have to go to any IPR office, whatsoever. In fact, in the whole of the United States, there is only one IPR office and everybody works online through video conferencing. I am trying to develop that module. With smart phones proliferating all over India, we would like that the rural artisans and craftsmen also can engage directly online through video conferencing, get advice which we provide free of charge. We have incidentally reduced the charges very significantly for start-ups, artisans, handicrafts and women entrepreneurs. I can reassure the House, through you, Sir, that this is one area this Government is very committed to support.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No supplementaries.

Now Question No. 202. Shri S. Muthukaruppan. The questioner is absent.

मंत्री जी, जवाब ले कर दीजिए।

\*202. [The questioner was absent.]

**Launching of "Uber for tractors" app**

\*202. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to launch "Uber for tractors" app to aid farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this would help farmers to save precious groundwater and increase productivity by 10 to 15 percent:

(d) whether it is also a fact that hitech levellers cost at least Rs. 3 lakh, which is way beyond the reach of the average small farmers; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to help such segment of farmers?

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

***Statement***

(a) to (c) The Government has developed and launched Multi lingual Mobile App "CHC-Farm Machinery" which helps the farmers for getting rented farm machinery and implements including tractors through Custom Hiring Service Centres (CHC) in their area.

As on date, 41,992 CHCs with 1,33,723 Agricultural machinery for renting out are registered on this Mobile app. Total 1,12,505 farmers as users are registered on this Mobile App.

Through this Mobile App, various advance agricultural implements and machinery such as Laser land levelers, Zero till seed drill, Happy seeder, Mulchers, etc. will be available at the doorstep of farmers. Use of these machinery will save considerable

irrigation and help enhancement of production.

(d) and (e) To enhance the affordability of farmers for purchase of the various latest Agricultural implements and machinery including Laser leveler so as to boost the farm mechanization in the country, a special dedicated scheme Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) has been introduced by Government, under which subsidy is provided for purchase of various types of Agricultural implements and machinery used for tillage, sowing, planting, harvesting, reaping, threshing, plant protection, inter cultivation and residue management at the rate of 40% to general category farmers and 50% for SC/ST/women/small and marginal farmers. Besides this, to make available farm machinery at the door steps of the farmers on rent basis, Custom Hiring Centres are promoted by providing the assistance at the rate of 40% of the project cost to individual farmer upto a project cost of Rs.60 lakh and 80% to the group of farmers upto a project cost of Rs. 10 lakh. A special consideration for the farmers of North Eastern Region (NER) is available, 100% assistance limited to Rs. 1.25 lakh is provided to NER farmers for procurement of various agricultural machinery and equipments and 95% subsidy upto a project cost of Rs. 10 lakh is provided to group of NER farmers for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 203.

**Measures to upgrade agriculture technology**

\*203. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any major programme to upgrade agriculture technology, provide quality seeds and farm equipment involving some of the best available outside the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government intends to promote modified traditional agriculture technology which requires use of cattle, at least for farmers having small land holdings; and

(d) whether introduction of fuel-driven farm equipment and tractors, the menace of adverse effect of chemical fertilizers on soil, stray animals, shortage of organic manure, crop burning, unemployment in rural areas, etc., have caused greater damage than doing good, especially to the small farmers?

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

*Statement*

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government is consistently making efforts to overcome obsolete technology and introduce new technology in agriculture, such as, High Yield Variety (HYV) seeds, Agricultural Mechanization, Micro Irrigation, crop forecast using space and related technology, transparent price discovery for remunerative prices for the farmers for their produce through competitive on-line bidding system through e-NAM, speedy collection and dissemination of market information and data through AGMARK.NET, SMS advisories through mKisan portal on various crop related matters to farmers and through Soil Health Card, balanced and judicious use of fertilizer etc.

Under Sub Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP), Government is implementing seed village programme to upgrade the quality of farmers saved seeds. Training is also provided to farmers for production and technology aspects. New climate resilient, temperature tolerant and salt tolerant seed varieties are developed through germplasm resources.

Governments supports the new technology by providing subsidy to the farmer for purchase of Agriculture implements under Submission of Agriculture Mechanization and promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue management. Both the above schemes support the indigenous as well as imported technology of agricultural machinery.

(c) Yes Sir. To boost the farm mechanization in the country, a special dedicated scheme Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) has been introduced by Government, under which subsidy is provided for purchase of various types of improved Agricultural implements for various operations including animal drawn.

(d) Improved agricultural equipments and machinery as well as tractors as a prime mover are essential inputs for modern agriculture. It enhances productivity besides reducing human drudgery and cost of cultivation.

There is no harmful effect of chemical fertilizers with recommended doses and judicious use. However, imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter over years may cause micronutrient deficiencies in the soil as evident



in study on - 'Long Term Fertilizer Experiments' 'in different soil types under various cropping system.

To address the issue of stray animals, under the activities of Rashtriya Gokul Mission, there is a provision for assistance for establishment of Gokul Gram for maintaining productive and unproductive cattle. Additionally, Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) is also implementing schemes namely (i) Provision of Shelter House for looking after animals in distress and (ii) Animal Welfare Board of India Plan Scheme for maintaining the stray animals in distress, arrangement of feed & fodder, their treatment and human education programmes for welfare of animals.

To promote the production and use of organic fertilizers / natural manures. Government has introduced various programmes such as Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY). and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) since 2015 to encourage chemical free organic farming for the farmers through State Governments. Under these schemes, support has been provided for formation of farmers' clusters/ Farmer Producer Organization; incentives to farmers for input procurement, value addition including post harvest infrastructure creation, packaging, branding, publicity, transportation, organic fairs etc.

To address air pollution due to crop burning, a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 has been started to subsidize machinery required for in-situ management of crop residue. Due to this initiative overall, about 15% and 41% reduction in number of burning events were observed in current year (2018) as compared to that in 2017 and 2016, respectively in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

To create a pool of skilled manpower and promote wage/self-employment among rural youth and farmers skill training of short duration under Sub-Mission on Agricultural Bxtension(SMAH) is imparted to the rural youths & farmers in agriculture & allied sectors through Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) and State Agricultural Universities (SAU). Besides skill training of long duration are operationalised to impart skill-based training to rural youth & farmers on agri-based vocational areas in compliance with National Policy on Skill Development & Entrepreneurship-2015 in agriculture & allied sectors.

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Sir, I wish to emphasize that despite so many efforts taken by the Government, the implementation of programmes is not visible to

[Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati]

that extent. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to make special efforts to develop a parallel mechanism to monitor implementation of the programmes and schemes.

**श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य की मंशा है कि मॉनिटरिंग के लिए कोई parallel mechanism डेवलप किया जाए। मैं मानता हूँ कि ऐसी अभी तो कोई योजना नहीं है। अगर राज्य की सरकार इस प्रकार की कोई योजना बनाकर, अपनी कार्ययोजना के तहत भारत सरकार को रखेंगे, तो हम इसे जरूर देखेंगे।

**SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI:** Sir, I would like to know whether the Government has tied up with some of the countries which are known for advanced agriculture technology, especially, for small farmland holdings to lend their technology, and, if so, which are those countries and the current status of such tie-ups.

**श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला:** सर, भारत सरकार द्वारा कई प्रगतिशील देशों के साथ इस प्रकार के एमओयूज़ हुए हैं। खासकर हम इज़रायल के साथ भारत सरकार के समझौते के तहत centre of excellence particular चीज़ों के भी लगा रहे हैं। जैसे महाराष्ट्र में तीन centre of excellence आम के लिए लगाए हैं। ऐसे ही अन्य राज्यों में भी लगाए गए हैं। उसके साथ हमारा water management और drip irrigation, micro irrigation के लिए भी समझौता है और इस पर काम चल रहा है।

**SHRI K.J. ALPHONS:** Sir, since the Minister mentioned Israel, the productivity in all these countries is so high, would the Minister kindly inform what action is being taken to increase productivity? We have been continuously talking about adopted-technologies from these countries. The per hectare productivity in these countries is so huge, say, for example, when I saw ...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Question, please.

**SHRI K.J. ALPHONS:** Sir, I said, 'whether the Minister would tell me what action is being taken.' The per-plant productivity of pumpkin weighs 200 kilos. Here it weighs what? Five kilos! What are we doing to increase per hectare productivity, per plant productivity? What is the concrete action taken?

**श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री के.जे. एल्फोंस साहब की यह चिंता सही है कि उत्पादकता पर हेक्टेयर पर प्लांट में हम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों से पीछे चल रहे हैं। इसी समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए हमारे आईसीएओआर के माध्यम से बीजों की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के लिए उच्चतम क्वालिटी के बीज -- अभी किसान एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या global warming का सामना कर रहा है। इसके चलते किसानों को जो नुकसान हो रहा

है, वे उसका सामना कर सकें, इसके लिए हम ऐसे बीजों के संशोधन में लगे हुए हैं। बेसिकली, श्री संभाजी छत्रपती साहब का जो सवाल था, वह इन्होंने यंत्रीकरण के ऊपर ही रखा था। यंत्रीकरण भी yield डेवलपमेंट बढ़ाने के लिए सबसे बड़ा तरीका है। यंत्रीकरण के उपमिशन के द्वारा हमने 49,000 किसानों को ट्रेनिंग दी है और किसानों के लिए हमने एक नया concept custom hiring center लागू करवाया है। जहाँ किसान खुद नहीं खरीद सकता - जैसे ओला-ऊबर का प्रयोग हम ट्रेवलिंग के लिए कर सकते हैं, ऐसे ही ऐप के माध्यम से अब किसानों को अपने फार्म के लिए ट्रैक्टर भी मिलें, इस प्रकार की सुविधा का प्रयोग हम कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 204.

### **Implementation of NFSA**

\*204. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and procedures followed to identify the beneficiaries under National Food Security Act (NFSA);

(b) the action plan formulated by Government to ensure proper and impartial implementation of NFSA; and

(c) whether any improvement in the standard of nutrition of the poor people, particularly children and women, have been noticed after the implementation of the Act, if so, the details thereof?

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

### **Statement**

(a) NFSA legally entitles upto 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population to receive highly subsidized foodgrains under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The percentage coverage under the TPDS in rural and urban areas for each State was to be determined by the Central Government and the total number of persons to be covered in such rural and urban areas of the State was to be calculated on the basis of the population estimates as per the latest census of which the relevant figures had been published. Coverage under the Act is under two categories viz. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households and priority households (PHH). As per provisions of the Act, within the state/UT-wise coverage, State Governments/UT

Administrations are required to identify the households to be covered under the AAY in accordance with the guidelines applicable to the said scheme and the remaining households as priority households, in accordance with such guidelines as the State Governments may specify. Each of the States/UTs have evolved their own guidelines for this purpose based on different exclusion/inclusion criterion.

(b) The Action Plan to ensure proper and impartial implementation of the National Food Security Act aims to strengthen and streamline the operation of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Government in collaboration with States/UTs is implementing End-to-End Computerization of PDS Operations' which comprises digitization of ration cards/beneficiaries data and de-duplication, computerization of supply chain management of foodgrains, setting up of transparency portal and online grievance redressal mechanisms in all States/UTs. Till November 2019, 4.45 lakh FPSs out of total 5.35 lakh FPSs in the country had ePoS devices. About 85.8% of the total ration cards in the country have currently been seeded with Aadhar number to ensure transparency and rightful targeting of food subsidy. Delivery of foodgrains upto door-steps of fair price shops is also being ensured to prevent diversion and leakages of foodgrains under TPDS.

(c) No study has been conducted to directly assess the improvement in the standard of nutrition of women and children after the implementation of the National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013. However, findings of some Surveys made are as follows:

- (i) The only available National level dataset providing nutritional data for women and children is the National Family Health Survey (NFHS). Comparison of NFHS 3 (2004-05) with NFHS 4 (2015-16), shows about 55.1 percent of children less than six years received supplementary nutrition under NFHS 4 as compared to 29.9 percent children during NFHS 3.
- (ii) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India with support from UNICEF has conducted the first ever Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS), during 2016 to 2018 in 30 States. The CNNS results highlight improvements by reduction in stunting (height for age), wasting (weight for height) and underweight (weight for age) in children below five years of age from 38.4% to 34.7%, 21.0% to 17.3% and 35.7% to 33.4% respectively as compared to NFHS-4 (2015-16).

LT. GEN. (DR.) D. V. VATS (Retd.): Sir, the Government has taken a very ambitious plan to cover 75 per cent of rural population and 50 per cent of urban population under Public Distribution System. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, what is the extent of fake, duplicate ration cards issued to the people. There are reports that even illegal immigrants also got fake ration cards. What is the Government doing to eradicate this evil?

**श्री दानवे रावसाहेब दादाराव:** उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार की ओर से जाली राशन कार्ड को रोकने के लिए राशन की दुकानों में POS मशीनें लगाई गई हैं। उस मशीन के द्वारा राशन उसी व्यक्ति को जाता है, जिसके पास सही राशन कार्ड होता है। उसके अलावा जो राशन कार्ड थे, वे जाली राशन कार्ड्स सरकार द्वारा रद्द कर दिए गए। महोदय, उनकी पहचान केवल POS मशीनों के ज़रिए ही हो सकती है।

माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा है कि जो खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम लागू किया गया है, उसके मापदंड क्या हैं? महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि 5 जुलाई, 2013 को जो राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम लागू हुआ, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय था। इसमें जो मापदंड रखे गए, उनके अनुसार 75 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण एवं 50 प्रतिशत शहरी लोगों को इसमें कवर किया गया है। इस देश में 81.35 करोड़ आबादी इसमें लक्षित की गई, जिसमें से 79 करोड़ लोगों को आज हम इसके माध्यम से अनाज दे रहे हैं। इसके जो मापदंड हैं, उसके आधार पर ज्यादातर राज्य सरकार ही इसकी पहचान करती है। यह राज्य सरकार की तरफ से ही किया जाता है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** दूसरा सप्लिमेंटरी।

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): What is the status of the one nation-one-ration-card policy proposed to end leakages in the public distribution system?

**श्री दानवे रावसाहेब दादाराव:** उपसभापति महोदय, हमारा "वन नेशन, वन राशन कार्ड" अभी ट्रायल बेसिस पर चल रहा है और उसके लिए हमने क्लस्टर बनाए हैं। जैसे, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना आदि राज्यों में इसके क्लस्टर बनाए गए हैं। आज छः राज्यों में ये क्लस्टर बने हैं और आने वाले दिनों में इसके और छः क्लस्टर बनने के बाद 12 राज्यों का एक क्लस्टर पूरा हो जाएगा और इस तरह से यह प्रक्रिया जारी रहेगी।

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा:** उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं इस सवाल के लिए सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा:** सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि जो पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम है, उसमें

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

जिन लोगों के पास डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की जिम्मेदारी होती है, उसमें एक ही व्यक्ति कई बार रिपीट होता है। उसका सबसे बड़ा असर यह होता है कि समाज का जो *marginalized section* है, उसका जो *due* है, वह उसे नहीं मिल पाता है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा:** मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक ही व्यक्ति के पास इसके डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की जिम्मेदारी लगातार न रहे, इसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है? इस *cyclical* काम को करने के लिए क्या सरकार नियम में कोई परिवर्तन करेगी?

**श्री दानवे रावसाहेब दादाराव:** उपसभापति महोदय, इसकी जो व्यवस्था है, वह राज्य सरकार के पास है। इसका डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन राज्य सरकार करती है। इस देश में 85.81 परसेंट कार्ड्स "आधार" से जोड़े गए हैं। खाद्यान्नों की *leakage* रोकने के लिए भी हम उनके द्वार तक खाद्यान्न पहुँचाते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि यह व्यवस्था पूरी तरह से राज्य सरकारें देखती हैं।

**SHRI RIPUN BORA:** Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether under the Food Security Act there is a mechanism with the Government to periodically review the condition of the card holders, because after getting the cards they come above the poverty line and become rich during the pendency of the card. क्या आपने उन लोगों के कार्ड्स कैंसिल करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की है?

**श्री दानवे रावसाहेब दादाराव:** उपसभापति महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि इससे 79 परसेंट आबादी को कवर किया गया है और 81.35 परसेंट आबादी को इससे कवर करना है। यह जो *fluctuation* है, यह इसी में आ जाता है। जब कोई आदमी नहीं रहता है या किसी कारण से वह स्थानान्तरित हो जाता है, तो उसके लिए भी हमने अभी एक कार्ययोजना तैयार की है।

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन:** सर, हमारे पास जो लिखित जवाब आया है, उसमें TPDS, AAY, PHH आदि लिखा गया है। By the time you realize what it means, to understand it is a big problem. मेरी रिक्वेस्ट यह है कि आप अपने कर्मचारियों से कहिए कि वे इसको थोड़ा विस्तार करके लिखें।

**श्री उपसभापति:** मंत्री जी, यह सुझाव है, आप इस पर गौर कर लें।

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन:** महोदय, मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि from the point of purchase of foodgrains till its distribution, what kind of transparent mechanism have you planned?

**श्री दानवे रावसाहेब दादाराव:** उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, यह बात सही है कि इसमें फॉर्म दिया है। AAY का मतलब होता है, 'अंत्योदय अन्न योजना'।

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Research programme on farming**

\*205. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is conducting any programme to encourage farmers to engage themselves with scientific activities/ undertaking research work;
- (b) if so, the main characteristics of research programme on farming, together with the details of funds allocated for this purpose during each of the last three years and the current year and if not, the future plan of Government in this regard; and
- (c) whether Government is offering any special plan or scholarship under this programme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government is coordinating various programmes through the following organizations to encourage farmers to engage themselves with scientific activities:

- (i) **Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs):** The KVKs are engaging farmers in conduct of On-Farm Trials (OFTs) of newly developed technologies on their farms for their on field assessment in comparison to farmers' practices. These OFTs are jointly managed by farmers and Subject Matter Specialists of KVKs to scientifically assess the location specificity and suitability of such technologies. Some of the progressive farmers also come up with new ideas, innovations and practices while facing challenges during their work in fields for raising crops and rearing livestock. The KVKs also document such farmers' innovations by organizing Farm Innovators Workshops. Besides, as part of KVK Scheme, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has also launched a Farmer First Programme (FFP) aiming at enhancing farmers-scientists interface for technology assemblage and its application in farmers' fields.
- (ii) **Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPV&FRA):** The PPV&FRA encourages farmers to register their varieties as per PPV&FRA Act and also tests these varieties to determine the Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS) criteria for one year at two locations;

- (iii) **National Innovation Foundation-(NIF):** The NIF provides *in-situ* incubation support to grassroots innovators and innovative farmers for their technologies by providing financial and/or technical mentoring. It also helps to validate their claims on their technologies by facilitating scientific validation trials. Farmers or other grassroots innovators, who have developed innovative agricultural machineries, are encouraged to work together with NIF engineers in NIF's lab for product development and for adding value in the innovation/technology.

The main characteristics of farmer's engagement in scientific activities cover management, implementation and monitoring of on-farm trials; optimal use of production resources; direct observation of performance of technological options in their fields; learning by doing new and improved operations; farmer to farmer cross learnings and gain of experiences; mentoring for validation, refinement and value addition in the innovations; facilitation in protecting intellectual property rights of farmers innovations.

The details of funds allocated to KVKs for conducting OFTs and to FFP centres for application of technology modules in farmers' fields are given in Statement-I and II, respectively (*See* below). The year-wise details of funds allocated by NIF for innovation, validation and dissemination during last three years and the current year are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

**ICAR Award for Innovative Farmers:** The ICAR has instituted one National and 11 Zonal awards namely, Jagjivan Ram Innovative Farmer Award to recognize the outstanding contributions of innovative farmers for initiatives in development, adoption, modification and dissemination of innovations, improved technology and practices that increase income with sustainability:

- (i) **National:** One annual national award of ₹1.00 lakh in any of the areas of agriculture and allied sciences + equal amount of travel grants across the country to promote his/her achievement in addition to Certificate & Citation given to farmer(s) at national level;
- (ii) **Zonal:** Eleven annual awards of ₹0.50 lakh each + equal amount of travel grants to promote his/ her achievement and to motivate farmers in his/ her respective zone;



The year wise details of number of awards given and expenditure incurred on Jagjivan Ram Innovative Farmer Awards during the last three years and current year are given in Statement-IV (*See* below).

**PPV&FRA Awards for Farmers:** The PPV&FR Authority confers 35 Awards to farmer(s)/farming communities amounting to a total of ₹85 lakhs every year under the following categories:

- (i) **Plant Genome Saviour Community Award** is awarded to five farming communities and each Award is ₹ 10.00 lakhs along with citation and memento;
- (ii) **Plant Genome Saviour Farmer Reward** is awarded to ten farmers and each Reward is ₹ 1.50 lakhs along with citation and memento; and
- (iii) **Plant Genome Saviour Farmer Recognition** is awarded to twenty farming communities and each Recognition is ₹1.00 lakh along with citation and memento.

***Statement-I***

*Year wise details of On-Farm Trials conducted and fund allocated during last three years and the current year*

Year	No. of On-Farm Trials on farmers' fields	Fund allocated to KVKs for conducting On- Farm Trials (₹ in lakh)
2016-17	29805	1190.33
2017-18	35216	1122.58
2018-19	42361	950.37
2019-20	34432	1119.66
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>141814*</b>	<b>4382.94</b>

\* As many as 141814 farmers were involved in On Farm Trials (OFTs).

**Statement-II**

*Year wise details of funds allocated to FFP centres for application of technology modules in farmers' fields during last three years and current year*

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Fund allocated under FFP		Total
	Capital	General	
2016-17	480.32	1173.28	1653.60
2017-18	283.75	1704.76	1988.51
2018-19	400.00	1000.00	1400.00
2019-20	150.00	900.00	1050.00
TOTAL	1314.07	4778.04	6092.11

**Statement-III**

*Year-wise details of funds allocated by National Innovation Foundation for innovation validation and dissemination during last three years and the current year*

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Fund allocated			
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Validation and Value Addition	442.60	321.42	489.07	550.00
Dissemination	99.52	207.35	191.55	300.00
TOTAL	542.12	528.77	680.62	850.00

**Statement-IV**

*Year wise details of number of awards given and expenditure incurred on Jagjivan Ram Innovative Farmer Awards during the last three years and current year*

Year	No. of farmers awarded	Amount per awardee (₹)	Total expenditure (₹)
1	2	3	4
2016-17	National-1 award Zonal - 7 awards	National-1,00,000/- Zonal- 50,000/-	National-1,00,000/- Zonal- 3,50,000/-

1	2	3	4
2017-18	National- 1 award Zonal - 10 awards	National- 1,00,000/- Zonal- 50,000/-  (except Zone II & III prize money of ₹ 50,000/- shared between 2)	National- 1,00,000/- Zonal- 4,00,000/-
2018-19	National-2 award Zonal-10 awards	National-1,00,000/- (Shared between 2) Zonal- 50,000/-  (except Zone IV prize money of ₹ 50,000/- shared between 2)	National-1,00,000/- Zonal- 4,50,000/-
2019-20	National- 2 award Zonal-7 awards	National- 1,00,000/- (Shared between 2) Zonal- 50,000/-	National-1,00,000/- Zonal-3,50,000/-
TOTAL	National-6 award Zonal-34 awards		₹ 19,50,000/- (₹ 19.50 lakh)

#### **Status of companies manufacturing fertilizers**

†\*206. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government aided as well as private companies manufacturing fertilizers like Urea, Ammonium Sulphate, Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP), as on date, along with the State-wise and location wise details thereof;

(b) the number of companies in operation and those which have been shut down, as on date; and

(c) the number of companies under consideration of Government for revival, the State-wise and location-wise details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The State-wise/Sector -wise/Location-wise details of 45 major fertilizers manufacturing units are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Out of 45 units, 42 units are in operation and 3 units namely NFCL-Kakinada-I, ZACL-Goa & Matix-Panagarh have been shutdown as on date.

(c) In the year 2002, Government had decided to close the operations of all the five Units of Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCIL) namely Sindri (Jharkhand), Talcher (Odisha), Ramagundam (Telegana), Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh) & Korba (Chhattisgarh), and also all the three Units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) namely Barauni (Bihar), Haldia (West Bengal) and Durgapur (West Bengal). The Government of India is presently reviving four closed fertilizer plants of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) and one closed unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) by setting up new Ammonia Urea plants of 12.7 Lakh Metric Tonne per annum capacity each, details are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Fertilizer plant	Name of location & State where plant is located
1.	Ramagundam Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.(RFCL)	Ramagundam, Telangana
2.	Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Ltd. (HURL)	Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh
3.	Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Ltd. (HURL)	Sindri, Jharkhand
4.	Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Ltd. (HURL)	Barauni, Bihar
5.	Talcher Fertilizers Ltd. (TFL)	Talcher, Odisha

The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 21.05.2015 has decided to install a new urea plant of 8.646 LMT 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).

**Statement***Sector-wise/State-wise/Company-wise major fertilizer manufacturing units*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Company	Name of the fertilizer manufacturing units/Locations	Fertilizers Produced
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Sector</b>				
1.	Haryana	National Fertilizers Ltd.	National Fertilizers Ltd. Panipat	Urea
2.	Madhya Pradesh		National Fertilizers Ltd. Vijaipur-I	Urea
3.	Madhya Pradesh		National Fertilizers Ltd. Vijaipur-II	Urea
4.	Punjab		National Fertilizers Ltd. Nangal-II	Urea
5.	Punjab		National Fertilizers Ltd. Bhatinda	Urea
6.	Assam	Brahamaputra Valley Fertilizers Corp. Ltd.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd., Namrup-II	Urea
7.	Assam		Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd., Namrup-III	Urea
8.	Maharashtra	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.: Trombay	Urea/Complexes

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Maharashtra		Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Thal	Urea
10.	Kerala	Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd.	Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd.: Udyogamandal	A/S & Complexes
11.	Kerala		Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd.: Cochin	Complexes
12.	Tamil Nadu	Madras Fertilizer Ltd.	Madras Fertilizer Ltd.: Chennai	Urea & Complexes
<b>Cooperative Sector</b>				
13.	Gujarat	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd.	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd.: Kandla	DAP & Complexes
14.	Gujarat		Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd.: Kalol	Urea
15.	Odisha		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd.: Paradeep	DAP & Complexes
16.	Uttar Pradesh		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd.: Phulpur-I	Urea
17.	Uttar Pradesh		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd.: Phulpur-II	Urea

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Starred Questions

18.	Uttar Pradesh		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd.: Aonla-I	Urea
19.	Uttar Pradesh		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd.: Aonla-II	Urea
20.	Gujarat	Krishak Bharati Co-operative Ltd.	Krishak Bharati Co-operative Ltd.: Hazira	Urea
<b>Private sector</b>				
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Kakinada-I	Urea
22.	Andhra Pradesh		Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Kakinada-II	Urea
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Coromandel International Ltd.	Coromandel International Ltd.: Kakinada	DAP & Complexes
24.	Andhra Pradesh		Coromandel International Ltd.: Vizag	DAP & Complexes
25.	Goa	Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.	Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.: Goa	Urea, DAP & Complexes
26.	Gujarat	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd.: Bharuch	Urea & Complexes
27.	Gujarat	Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.: Vadodara	Urea, DAP, A/S & Complexes

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1	2	3	4	5
28.	Gujarat		Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.: Sikka	DAP & Complexes
29.	Gujarat	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	Hindalco Industries Ltd.: Dahej	DAP
30.	Karnataka	Manglore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	Manglore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.: Manglore	Urea, DAP & Complexes
31.	Maharashtra	SmartchemTechnologiesLimited	Smartchem/DFPCL: Taloja	Complexes
32.	Odisha	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.: Paradeep	DAP & Complexes
33.	Rajasthan	Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Gadepan-I	Urea
34.	Rajasthan		Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Gadepan-II	Urea
35.	Rajasthan		Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Gadepan-III	Urea
36.	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.: Kota	Urea
37.	Tamil Nadu	Coromandel International Ltd.	Coromandel International Ltd.: Ennore	Complexes
38.	Tamil Nadu	Southern Petrochemicals Inds. Corpn. Ltd.	Southern Petrochemical inds.Corpn.Ltd.: Tuticorin	Urea

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39.	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar Fertilizer Ltd.	Greenstar Fertilizer Ltd.: Tuticorin	DAP & Complexes
40.	Uttar Pradesh	GRASIM Industries Limited	GRASIM/IGF: Jagdishpur	Urea
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Yara Fertilizers India Pvt. Ltd.	Yara Fertilizers India Pvt. Ltd./TCL: Babrala	Urea
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Kribhco Fertilizers Ltd.	KFL/Kribhco Shyam Fertilizers Ltd.: Shahjahanpur	Urea
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Ltd.	KFCL: Kanpur	Urea
44.	West Bengal	IRC Agrochemi-cals Pvt. Ltd.	IRC/TCL: Haldia	DAP & Complexes
45.	West Bengal	Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.: Panagarh	Urea

*Written Answers to*

*[6 December, 2019]*

*Starred Questions*

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**Starvation death**

\*207. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country is still fighting starvation deaths;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that there is a recent incident of starvation death in a relief camp in Tripura; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) No State Government/Union Territory Administration has reported any incidence of starvation death during the last five years. Media reports alleging starvation deaths from time to time have not been substantiated.

There has been no starvation death in Tripura relief camps.

**Impact of skill development programmes**

\*208. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that around 25 crore youth are likely to enter the workforce over the next decade, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) what is the anticipated impact on the skill development programmes launched by Government;
- (c) the details of the result of the efforts so far to skill over 40 crore youth by 2022; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that in the context of the adoption of new technologies and digitization, job competencies required are changing and if so, the expected impact on the future job situation with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) As per the National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, 104.62 million fresh entrants to the workforce

are required to be skilled by 2022. Under Skill India Mission, the Government is implementing more than 40 skill development schemes/programmes across 20 Central Ministries/Departments, for providing skill development on pan India basis with a target to skill around one crore youth annually. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing a flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 with an objective to impart skill training to one crore prospective youth pan India for four years with a budgetary outlay of ₹ 12,000 crore. As on 11.11.2019, 69.03 lakhs candidates have been trained under the scheme.

The Evaluation Study of PMKVY 2.0 by NSDC indicates that individuals trained and certified under Short Term Training (STT) are 1.8 times more likely to get employed and there is increase in employment and average monthly income of skilled youth. Under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) certification, individuals have been benefitted in terms of increase in self-confidence, improvement in technical knowledge, soft-skills and average monthly income.

Further, in order to meet changing requirement of industry due to adoption of new technologies Qualification Packs - National Occupational Standards across 9 emerging technologies such as Cyber Security, Artificial Intelligence, Big Data Analytics, Cloud Computing, Block Chain, Robotic Process Automation, Internet of Things, Virtual Reality, and Social & Mobile Application in association with IT-ITeS Sector Skill Council have been developed. Besides, NASSCOM has also launched FutureSkills platform with an aim to re-skill two million professionals and potential employees and students in the industry over a period of 5 years. The Directorate General of Training under MSDE is implementing a scheme "Dual System of Training" (DST) to enable industry to partner with ITIs for conducting training programmes in high employability courses as per industry requirement.

### **Consumer spending in rural areas**

\*209. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the consumer spending in rural areas declined by 8.8 per cent in 2017-18, indicating a fall after four decades and consequent rise in poverty levels; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has carried out an all-India survey on Household Consumption Expenditure during National Sample Survey (NSS) 75th round (July 2017 - June 2018). The survey generates estimates of household Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) and the distribution of households and persons over the MPCE classes. It is designed to collect information regarding expenditure on consumption of goods and services (food and non-food) consumed by the households. The results, after release, are also used for rebasing of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) series and other macro-economic indicators.

The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation follows a rigorous procedure for vetting of data and reports which are produced through surveys. The results of this survey were examined and it was observed that there was a significant variation in the levels in the consumption pattern as well as in the direction of the change while comparing with other administrative data sources like the actual production of goods and services.

The matter was also referred to a Committee of Experts which has recommended refining the survey methodology and improving the data quality aspects on a concurrent basis. As per the Press Release dated 15.11.2019, the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has decided not to release the Consumer Expenditure Survey results of 2017-2018.

However, supplementary inputs from the results of the Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted during NSS 68th round (July 2011-June 2012), the average MPCE for each State/UT is given in Statement.

***Statement***

*Average MPCE MMRP (in Rs) for each State/UT during 2011-12*

State/UT	rural	urban
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1754	2685
Arunachal Pradesh	1782	2654
Assam	1219	2189

1	2	3
Bihar	1127	1507
Chhattisgarh	1027	1868
Delhi	2762	3298
Goa	2408	3051
Gujarat	1536	2581
Haryana	2176	3817
Himachal Pradesh	2034	3259
Jammu and Kashmir	1743	2485
Jharkhand	1006	2018
Karnataka	1561	3026
Kerala	2669	3408
Madhya Pradesh	1152	2058
Maharashtra	1619	3189
Manipur	1502	1483
Meghalaya	1475	2436
Mizoram	1644	2568
Nagaland	2059	2284
Odisha	1003	1941
Punjab	2345	2794
Rajasthan	1598	2442
Sikkim	1565	2608
Tamil Nadu	1693	2622
Tripura	1334	2144
Uttar Pradesh	1156	2051
Uttarakhand	1726	2339

1	2	3
West Bengal	1291	2591
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2712	4642
Chandigarh	2633	3357
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1123	2671
Daman and Diu	2436	2388
Lakshadweep	2924	3287
Puducherry	2173	3216
ALL INDIA	1430	2630

*Note:* Telangana was not a separate state during the survey period 2011-12

*Source:* NSS Report No. 555: Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2011-12

***Explanatory Note:***

1. **Household:** A group of person normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household.
2. **Household size:** The size of a household is the total number of persons in the household.
3. **Household monthly consumer expenditure:** The expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period of one month is the household's monthly consumer expenditure.
4. **Monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE):** In NSS MPCE is defined as the ratio of household monthly consumer expenditure and household size (MPCE=household monthly consumer expenditure/household size). Each individual's MPCE is defined as the MPCE of the household to which the person belongs.
5. **Modified Mixed Reference Period MPCE (MPCE MMRP):** This is the measure of MPCE obtained by the CES when household consumer expenditure on edible oil, egg, fish and meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages, refreshments, processed food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants is recorded for a reference period of "last 7 days", and items of clothing and bedding, footwear, education, institutional medical care, and durable goods is recorded for a reference period of "last 365 days", and expenditure on all other items is recorded with a reference period of "last 30 days".

**Construction of double track railway line in Assam**

\*210. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status regarding construction of double track railway line in Assam and conversion of NBQ (New Bongaigaon) workshop into a full-fledged Coach-cum-Wagon Factory; and

(b) the other steps taken by Government to complete the double track work in Assam in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) 6 Doubling projects, covering a length of 483 km at a cost of ₹15,388 crore have been taken up in Assam and North Eastern Region, out of which, commissioning of 20 km length has been achieved and an expenditure of ₹1298 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019. A budget outlay of ₹725 crore has been provided for 2019-20. Details along with present status of these projects are given in the Statement (*See* below).

There is no proposal under consideration at present for conversion of existing Carriage and Wagon Periodical Over Hauling (POH) Workshop at New Bongaigaon (NBQ) to a full fledged Coach-cum-Wagon factory.

(b) Till 2013-14. due to overall limited availability of rands, most of the projects were not progressing satisfactorily. Since 2014-15. based on physical progress of projects, last mile connectivity projects and projects for decongesting the existing routes have been given sufficient funds. For this purpose, funds for capacity enhancement projects have been arranged through institutional financing by tying up loan for ₹1.5 lakh crore for assured funding of viable projects. Thus, there is no constraint of funds for execution of doubling / 3rd line / 4th line projects.

Average Annual Budget allocation for Infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in Assam and North Eastern Region during 2014-19 has been enhanced to ₹5,531 crore per year from ₹2122 crore per year during 2009-14. Thus, the average annual budget allocation during 2014-19 is 261% of average annual budget allocation during 2009-14.

Total allocation of Budget for Infrastructure projects and Safety works, falling fully/ partly in State of Assam and North Eastern States, in 2019-20 is ₹4909 crore which is 231% of the average annual budget allocation of 2009-14 (₹2122 crore/year).

Thorough review of throughput enhancement projects has been carried out and with focused approach, the projects have been prioritized into Super Critical, Critical and other throughput enhancement projects. All out sincere and focused efforts are being made by Railway for quick execution of these projects so as to get early returns to Railway.

In the overall interest of the Nation and to ensure that projects are completed in time without cost overrun, lot of monitoring is done in Railways at various levels (field level, Divisional level, Zonal level and Board level) and regular meetings are held with

the officials of State Government and concerned authorities regarding quick land acquisition, forestry clearances, tackling law and order issues and to resolve the pending issues that are obstructing the progress of projects.

**Statement**

*Details alongwith present status of 6 doubling projects in Assam and North Eastern Region:*

Sl. No.	Name of project with length (km)	Length (km)	Latest Anticipated Cost (₹ in Cr.)
1.	<b>Lumding-Hojai</b>	45	651
	<b>Present Status:</b> Expenditure of ₹410 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019. Budget outlay of ₹200crore has been provided for 2019-20. Project completed and commissioned in July, 2019.		
2.	<b>New Bongaigaon - Agthori via Rangiya</b>	143	2043
	<b>Present Status:</b> Budget outlay of ₹50 crore has been provided for 2019-20. Project sanctioned in the month of July, 2019. Preliminary activities taken up.		
3.	<b>New Bongaigaon-Kamakhya via Goalpara</b>	176	2182
	<b>Present Status:</b> Expenditure of ₹495 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019. Budget outlay of ₹225 crore has been provided for 2019-20. Earthwork and works of major bridges and minor bridges have been taken up in available land.		
4.	<b>Digarh-Hojai</b>	102	2136
	<b>Present Status:</b> Expenditure of ₹393 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019. Budget outlay of ₹250 crore has been provided for 2019-20. Earthwork and works of major bridges and minor bridges have been taken up.		
5.	<b>Saraighat Bridge (doubling)</b>	7	2253
	<b>Present Status:</b> Project included in Budget subject to requisite Government approvals.		
6.	<b>Kamakhya-New Guwahati Quadrupling</b>	10	6124
	<b>Present Status:</b> Project included in Budget subject to requisite Government approvals.		



**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture**

†2081. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to formulate any laws aimed at making the use of organic fertilizers in agriculture compulsory on the lines of Sikkim Government in order to reduce dependence on chemical fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides is the main reason for a continuous decline in the fertility and deterioration of soil health; and

(d) if so, whether there is any action plan to sensitize the farmers about reducing the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Use of Organic fertilisers is promoted by the Government through the organic farming schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Mission Organic Value Chain Development in North East Region (MOVCDNER). An amount of Rs 31000/ ha/3 years is directly provided to farmers in PKVY towards inputs including organic fertilisers and ₹ 25000/ha is provided under MOVCDNER for organic inputs.

The quality parameters of organic fertilisers namely City Compost, Vermicompost, Phosphate Rich Organic Manure(PROM), Organic manure, Bio- enriched Organic Manure, Bone meal, raw, Bone meal etc. are included under Fertilizer (Control) Order, (FCO), 1985. Any deviation from the specifications while manufacturing or selling is punishable as per Essential Commodities Act.

Balanced and judicious use of fertilizers and chemicals is necessary for maintaining soil health. Government has been recommending soil test based balanced and Integrated Nutrient Management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources (manure, biofertilizers, green manuring, in-situ crop residue recycling etc.) of plant nutrient through four approaches *i.e.* right quantity, right time, right mode and right type of fertilizer for judicious and reduced use of chemical fertilizers. In addition, split

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

application, use of slow releasing fertilizers including neem coated urea and growing leguminous crops are also advocated.

Educating farmers through demonstrations, melas, and trainings is part of many schemes. Under SHC scheme, 1946 trainings, 474 melas, and 3.03 lakh demonstrations have been conducted by states in the last 4 years. National Centre for Organic Farming, subordinate office of the department has been involved in awareness generation about use of organic and biofertilisers. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) also imparts training, organises front line demonstrations to educate farmers.

#### **Bringing pre-sowing and post-harvest activities under MGNREGS**

2082. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to bring pre-sowing and post-harvest activities under MGNREGS; and

(b) if so, the details of concrete proposal made or funds earmarked for the same, if any?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) There are 260 works which are permissible under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), of which 164 works relate to agriculture and allied activities. Mahatma Gandhi NREGS already lays emphasis that atleast 60% of works at district level in terms of cost shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to Agriculture and Allied Activities which include works related to water security like construction of farm ponds, wells, earthen check dam, field channels and other water harvesting structures. The expenditure on Agriculture and Allied Activities is given as under:

Year	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
Percentage of expenditure	63.37	66.07	66

#### **Damage to crops in Maharashtra due to unseasonal rains**

2083. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that unseasonal rain has caused havoc to the onion and other crops in the State of Maharashtra resulting in steep rise in prices in particular that of onion and tomatoes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) State Government of Maharashtra has reported that total area of crop damage (more than 33%) due to unseasonal rainfall in the month of October-November, 2019, is 94.53 lakh hectares. Approximately, 103.52 lakh farmers have been affected.

(c) As per memorandum submitted by State Government of Maharashtra 29 districts of the State were affected by floods.

Primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Government. Central Government extends all possible logistics and financial support to the States to supplement their efforts to meet the situation effectively. The State Government undertakes assessment of damages and provide financial relief in the wake of natural disasters including floods, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. Additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT).

In the instant case, even before the receipt of memorandum from the State Government of Maharashtra, Ministry of Home Affairs constituted IMCT, which visited the affected areas of Maharashtra from 29th August to 1st September, 2019 and again from 14th to 16th October, 2019 for on-the-spot assessment of damages. State Government of Maharashtra has submitted memorandum seeking assistance of ₹2110.62 crore from NDRF. Based on the interim report of IMCT on Maharashtra, an interim amount of ₹600 crore 'on account basis' has been sanctioned to the State of Maharashtra. In addition, the Central share of SDRF amounting to ₹676.125 Crore has also been released to the State Government for management of relief necessitated by notified natural disaster during 2019.

#### **Investment in agriculture sector**

2084. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to incur/invest 25 lakh crore in farm sector in the next three years in order to boost agricultural productivity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount reserved for the farmers and farm sector separately for the State of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Government is fully committed to boost investment in the farm sector in the country including Maharashtra. In order to enhance agricultural productivity, strategy for an investment of ₹ 25 lakh crore is targeted in the coming years for investment both in the public and private sectors. The Government has been working proactively through various policy and programmatic interventions to create the environment to facilitate these investments. The details of various schemes drawn up by the Government to achieve this aim are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of Central Sector Schemes/Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme
1.	Interest Subsidy
2.	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana -NCIP
3.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
4.	Implementation of MIS/PSS
5.	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for <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) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Saman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
9.	PM- KISAN -Pension
10.	National BeeKeeping Honey Mission (NBHM)
11.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme
12.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
13.	National Project on promotion of Organic Farming
14.	National Project on Soil Health & Fertility
15.	Mission for Organic Value Chain for North East
16.	Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (RADP)
17.	Soil and Land Use Survey of India
18.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
19.	National Project on Agro-Forestry
20.	National Bamboo Mission
21.	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension
22.	Information Technology
23.	Sub-Mission Seeds & Planting Material
24.	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization
25.	Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine
26.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation
27.	Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing
28.	National Food Security Mission
29.	National Food Security Mission-Oilseeds & Oil Palm
30.	National Food Security Mission- Other Crops
31.	Integrated Schemes on Agriculture Census & Statistics
32.	National Rainfed Area Authority

#### **Consumption ratio of NPK in major agriculture regions**

2085. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the current consumption ratio of Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium (NPK) in the major agriculture regions, the details thereof;

(b) the crop where the usage pattern of fertilizers is highly uneven and the policy programming to counter this, the details thereof;

(c) whether imbalanced use of fertilizers is partly due to the skewed subsidy policy in favour of urea and the high price of other fertilizers, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any promotion policy on the anvil for use of organic and bio-fertilizer, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The All India NPK Ratio for the current year 2018-19 is 6.3:2.5:1. State wise NPK ratio for the year 2018-19 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The large quantum of fertiliser is mainly used in the food grain crops, cotton, sugarcane and oilseeds. The Government of India is promoting soil test based Integrated Nutrient Management for balanced and judicious use of fertilizer through Soil health Card Scheme since 2014-15. Soil Health Cards provide crop-wise recommendation on appropriate dosage of fertilizer to be applied.

(c) The Urea fertiliser is governed under the New Urea Policy, P&K fertilisers are under the Nutrient based subsidy scheme with prices being under the statutory price scheme determined by the market forces. The consumption of fertilizers also depends on several other factors such as type of crop, availability of irrigation, soil fertility status etc.

(d) Steps taken by government for promotion of organic / biofertilisers Government of India has been promoting the Production/procurement of various organic inputs (biofertilisers, biopesticides, vermincompost, botanical extracts etc.) under different schemes viz:

- (i) Paramparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana (PKVY) assistance of ₹ 50,000/- per hectare/ 3 years is given, out of which ₹ 31,000/- (62%) is provided to the farmers directly through DBT, for inputs (bio fertilisers, biopesticides, vermicompost, botanical extracts etc.) production/ procurement, post harvest infrastructure etc.
- (ii) Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER); farmers are given assistance of ₹ 25000/ha/3 years for both on-farm and off-farm organic inputs.

- (iii) Capital investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS) under Soil Health Management Scheme: 100% assistance is provided to State Government / Government agencies for setting up of liquid/ carrier based Bio-fertilizer/ Bio-pesticide units to up to a maximum limit of ₹ 160.00 lakh / unit for Government agencies and up to ₹40 lakh/unit (up to 25% project cost) for individuals/ private agencies through NABARD. For setting up of mechanized Fruit/ vegetable market waste/ Agro waste compost production unit 100% assistance to State Govt./ Govt. Agencies upto maximum limit of ₹ 190.00 Lakh /unit for setting up of large mechanized compost plants of 3000 Total Per Annum(TPA) capacity. Similarly, for individuals/ private agencies assistance upto 33% of cost limit to Rs 63 lakh/unit as capital investment is provided. As per data provided by NABARD, 21 fruit/vegetable waste compost production units were established under Capital Investment Subsidy scheme in different states.
- (iv) National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP): financial assistance<sup>R</sup> 50% subsidy to the tune of ₹ 300/- per. ha. is being provided for different components including bio-fertilizers, supply of Rhizobium culture/Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria (PSB)/ Zinc Solubilising Bacteria (ZSB)/ Azatobacter/ Mycorrhiza and vermi compost.
- (v) National Food Security Mission (NFSM): financial assistance is provided for promotion of Bio-Fertilizer (Rhizobium/PSB) @50% of the cost limited to ₹300 per ha.

**Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Research programmes:**

- **One acre Integrated Organic Farming System (IOFS) models:** IOFS models suitable for marginal farmers have been established in Kerala, Meghalaya and Tamil Nadu which provides scope to generate more than 80 % of inputs required for organic farming within the farm, thus reducing the cost of production.
- **All India Network Programme on Organic Farming (AI-NPOF):** Under this programme, management package involving reduced application of nutrients through manures with innovative practices are being evaluated at different locations which also includes use of bio fertilizers.

***Statement******Statewise NPK ratio for 2018-19***

Major States	2018-19
<b>South zone</b>	
Andhra Pradesh	4.6: 2.1:1
Telanagana	7.8:3.0: 1
Karnataka	3.0: 1.7: 1
Kerala	1.1: 0.6: 1
Tamil Nadu	1.9: 0.9:1
Puducherry	5.3: 1.1: 1
<b>West zone</b>	
Gujarat	9.6: 2.9:1
Madhya Pradesh	14.2: 7.3:1
Chattisgarh	4.9: 2.8: 1
Maharashtra	2.7: 1.6: 1
Rajasthan	27.3: 10.3: 1
Goa	1.9: 1.5: 1
<b>North zone</b>	
Haryana	22.6: 6.2: 1
Punjab	33.1: 7.9: 1
Uttar Pradesh	18.3: 5.5: 1
Uttaranchal	13.7: 2.8: 1
Himachal Pradesh	3.6: 1.1:1
Jammu and Kashmir	4.9: 1.9: 1
<b>East zone</b>	
Bihar	8.0: 2.7:1



Major States	2018-19
Jharkhand	20.8: 7.9: 1
Orissa	4.7: 2.0: 1
West Bengal	2.3: 1.3: 1
Assam	3.9: 0.9: 1
Tripura	2.9: 1.4: 1
Manipur	2.4: 1.1: 1
Meghalaya	
Nagaland	2.2: 1.5: 1
ALL INDIA	6.3: 2.5: 1

#### Measures to address farm distress

2086. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering major measures in the coming weeks to address farm distress across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has prepared a note on addressing income deficit syndrome of small and marginal farmers, proposing various steps, including a financial package and interest waiver for timely crop loan repayers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertake implementation of programmes/ schemes for the development of the sector. 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 farmers by increasing production and remunerative returns to farmers. A list of various interventions taken by the

Government is given in the Statement (*See* below). All these steps of the Government of India are for the welfare of the farmers of the country.

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 submitted its report and thereafter the Government constituted an Empowered Body on 23.01.2019 for monitoring the implementation of the recommendation of the DFI Strategy.

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing the Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) through Kisan Credit Card Scheme (KCC). Kisan Credit Card Scheme (KCC) was introduced to provide timely credit to farmers to meet short term/long term cultivation requirement, post harvest expenses, consumption requirement etc. KCC is implemented by Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Rural Regional Banks (RRBs). Presently, there are 7.03 crore (live & operative KCCs of Coop. & RRBs are 2.85 cr and 1.22 cr respectively) active KCCs against 14.5 crore operational landholdings. To bring the maximum number of farmers under KCC in order to provide loan to them at a cheaper rate under the ISS scheme, the Government has decided to launch a campaign for saturation of KCC to farmers. Directions have been issued to waive off processing fee, inspection, ledger folio charges and all other service charges for loans upto ₹3.00 lakh. Collateral free loan limit for short term agri-credit has been raised from ₹1.00 lakh to ₹1.60 lakh by RBI. State Governments have been advised to hold bank-wise and village wise camps to collect KCC application forms from eligible farmers and the applications collected therein to be submitted to the Bank's branch and KCC will be issued within 14 days from the receipt of completed application. The progress is to be monitored by State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC). The KCC is now being extended to Fisheries and Animal Husbandry Farmers from 2018-19.

The Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) is available to farmers availing short-term crop loans upto ₹3.00 lakh at an interest rate of 7% per annum. Additional 3% subvention is also given to the farmers for prompt and timely repayment of loans. Interest subvention of 2% and prompt repayment incentive of 3% on restructured crop loans is also given to farmers affected by severe natural calamities for a maximum period of 5 years on the basis of report of Inter- Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) for grant of NDRF assistance and Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) is also available.

**Statement***Various interventions taken by the Government for welfare of farmers*

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

- (i) Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be rationalize
- (ii) "Per drop more crop" initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged for optimal utilization of water, reducing cost of inputs and increasing productivity.
- (iii) "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)" for promoting organic farming.
- (iv) Launch of e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic transparent and competitive online trading platform.
- (v) With a view to provide better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation, a crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched from Kharif 2016 season. This scheme provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances, with low premium contribution by farmers.
- (vi) Under "Har Medh Par Ped", agro forestry is being promoted for additional income. 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 and emphasis on value addition, product development and markets.
- (vii) Giving a major boost for the farmer's income, the Government has approved the increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif & Rabi crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 percent of the cost of production.
- (viii) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan

Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)'. 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.

- (ix) Bee-keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.
- (x) Extending the reach of institutional credit to more and more farmers is priority area of the Government and to achieve this goal, the Government provides interest subvention of 2% on short-term crop loans up to ₹3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum, which gets reduced to 4% on prompt repayment.
- (xi) 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.
- (xii) Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2018-19, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. In order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against negotiable receipts, the benefit of interest subvention will be available to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of upto six months post harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan.
- (xiii) 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.
- (xiv) 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.

- (xv) Further with a view to provide social security net for Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF) as they have minimal or no savings to provide for old age and to support them in the event of consequent loss of livelihood, the Government has decided to implement another new Central Sector Scheme for providing old age pension to these farmers. Under this Scheme, a minimum fixed pension of ₹ 3000/- will be provided to the eligible small and marginal farmers, subject to certain exclusion clauses, on attaining the age of 60 years.

#### **Establishment of custom hiring centres**

2087. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has established custom hiring centres;
- (b) if so, the details of the custom hiring centres established, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the aims and objectives behind establishing custom hiring centres;
- (d) whether Government has achieved the objective for which these custom hiring centres have been established;
- (e) whether Government has launched a multilingual mobile app to avail the services of custom hiring centres; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to popularize this app among farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. To make available farm machinery at the door steps of the farmers on rent basis, Custom Hiring Centres (CHC) are promoted through a dedicated scheme Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM); under which subsidy is provided @ of 40% of the project cost to individual farmer upto a project cost of ₹60 lakh and 80% to the group of farmers upto a project

cost of ₹ 10 lakh. A special consideration for the farmers of North Eastern Region (NER) is available, 95% subsidy upto a project cost of ₹ 10 lakh is provided to group of NER farmers for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres. For establishment of Hi-tech and Hi-value agricultural machinery CHC, assistance @ of 40% of the project cost to individual farmer upto a project cost of ₹250 lakh is provided.

To address air pollution due to crop burning, a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 to 2019-20 has been launched. Under the scheme to establish Custom Hiring of in-situ crop residue management machinery a financial assistance @ 80% of the project cost is provided to the farmers.

Due to promotion of farm mechanization in the country, the farm power availability has been enhanced from 1.73 kW/ha (2013-14) to 2.02 kW/ha (2016-17).

The details of the custom hiring centres established, State/UT-wise, year-wise under SMAM is given in the enclosed Statement-I (*See below*).

The details of the Custom Hiring Centres (CHC) established, State-wise, year-wise 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' is given in the enclosed Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) and (f) Yes Sir. The Government has developed and launched Multi lingual Mobile App "CHC- Farm Machinery" which helps the farmers for getting rented farm machinery and implements through Custom Hiring Service Centers (CHC) in their area.

As on date, 41,992 CHCs with 1,33,723 Agricultural machinery for renting out are registered on this Mobile app. Total 1,12,505 farmers as users are registered on this Mobile App.

Brief steps taken to create awareness and to popularize this app is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Details of the Custom Hiring Centres established, State/UT-wise and year-wise under Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)*

State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
	Nos. of Custom Hiring Centres Established	Nos. of Hi-tech Hubs Established	Farm Machinery Banks Established at village level	Nos. of Custom Hiring Centres Established	Nos. of Hi-tech Hubs Established	Farm Machinery Banks Established at village level	Nos. of Custom Hiring Centres Established	Nos. of Hi-tech Hubs Established	Farm Machinery Banks Established at village level	Nos. of Custom Hiring Centres Established	Nos. of Hi-tech Hubs Established	Farm Machinery Banks Established at village level	Nos. of Custom Hiring Centres Established	Nos. of Hi-tech Hubs Established	Farm Machinery Banks Established at village level
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	0					20	0	0	100	275	0	600	750	0	
Arunachal	0						0	0		6	0		1	0	
Assam	8	0	78				0	0	12	0	0	50	0	0	
Bihar	126						40	2	229	0	0		0	0	
Chhattisgarh	25						71	0	16	137	0		490	0	33
Gujarat	10	2	5	4	1	3	0	0		0	0		0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	108
Haryana	14	1	15				0	0		0	0		625	2	125	Written Answers to  [RAJYA SABHA]
Himachal Pradesh	3			1			2	0		3	0		5	0		
Jammu and Kashmir	0						0	0		4	0		15	0	2	
Jharkhand	0		53			45	0	0	50	0	0	34	0	0	100	
Karnataka	2	0	0				0	6		0	35	0	0	100		
Kerala	15		14				3	0	4	22	0	50	29	0	100	
Madhya Pradesh	18			10	12		0	0		100	0		85	0	0	
Maharashtra	67			38			57	0		63	0		97	0		
Manipur	7		3				0	0		0	0	5	65	0	250	
Meghalaya	0						0	0		0	0		0	0		
Mizoram	0		4			10	0	0	10	0	0	30	0	0	27	
Nagaland	7		6	1		3	5	0	7	10	0	20	0	0	42	
Orissa	31			0			720	0		372	0	28	450	0		
Punjab	33	1					215	4	790	35	11	120	0	0		Unstarred Questions



Rajasthan	45	10	10				0	0		230	0	8	0	0	
Sikkim	0		1				0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	
Tamil Nadu	85			99			250	0		340	0	200	560	0	560
Telengana	9						10	0		30	0		0	0	
Tripura	0		4		4		0	0		0	0	83	0	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	135		225	50		125	75	0	631	80	0	281	307	0	130
Uttarakhand	13			5		8	10	0	16	39	0	330	60	0	
West Bengal	10		18	60			0	1	6	105	3	10	75	4	
TOTAL	663	14	436	268	13	218	1458	13	1877	1851	49	1852	3614	106	1469

*Written Answers to*

*[6 December, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions*

**Statement-II**

*Details of the Custom Hiring Centres (CHC) established. State-wise, year-wise 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'*

State	2018-19 CHC Established (nos.)	2019-20 CHC Established (nos.)
Punjab	4466	5505
Haryana	1194	1300
Uttar Pradesh	2300	1817
TOTAL	7960	8622

**Statement-III**

*Brief steps taken to create awareness and to popularize the multilingual mobile*

- (i) To Create awareness about Mobile App a "Hindi SMS Message" was sent on the mobile phone of 32,09,128 farmers in Western Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab, registered with this department.
- (ii) Promoted and motivated this mobile App among the farmers & CHC owners through the officers and staff working at ground level in State Agriculture departments, KVKs & ICAR institutes and also published the advertisements through local print and electronic media, banners, painting, pamphlets etc.
- (iii) Officers concerned of DAC&FW visited the CHCs in Western Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and Punjab to give the live demonstration of CHCs to Farmers about its use & registration of CHCs on this mobile app.
- (iv) An intensive awareness programmes on *In situ* management of Paddy Straw through Agricultural Mechanization and Mobile App CHCs -Farm Machinery was undertaken by this Department from 10.11.2019 to 16.11.2019. These programmes were organized in collaboration with Officers concerned of State Agricultural Departments, KVKs, Farmers, CHCs owners & Agricultural Machinery

Manufacturers at Districts/ Blocks & village Levels in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. For this awareness programmes total 36 teams of officers of the Department, were deputed in the districts of States of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh mentioned against each team. Total, 21 districts of Punjab, 22 districts of Haryana and 27 districts of western Uttar Pradesh were covered during this awareness programme.

### Infrastructure for organic produces

‡2088. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any policy or road map to double the export of organic agricultural produces, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken steps to develop separate infrastructure for production of organic produce as also to encourage investment in basic capital infrastructure, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) National Organic farming policy 2005 envisages improvement in farmers income through promotion of value chain marketing for organic produce. Consistent efforts have been made to increase export of organic produce through various interventions that has resulted in quantum jump in exports (more than doubled in terms of quantity and value) from 2016-17 to 2018-19.

*Export data 2016-17 to 2018-19(Source: APEDA)*

Year	Export (Quantity) (MT)	Export (Value) in crore ₹
2018-19	614090	5150.99
2017-18	458339	3453.48
2016-17	309767	2478.17

A dedicated scheme namely Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) has been implemented in NER mainly for exports of third party certified organic niche crops. The scheme supports Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) / entrepreneurs in a value chain mode from input production/procurement, to

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

infrastructure creation for post harvest management & marketing facilities. The pattern of assistance under MOVCDNER for infrastructure creation, packaging, branding, transportation is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) provides assistance under Export Infrastructure Development and Market Development scheme components for creation of capital assets, integrated pack house, purchase of insulated refrigerated transport vehicles/mobile pre-cooling unit, single or multiple products processing facilities, cold store/warehouses, carbon dioxide generators, fumigated stores and Silos etc. The products covered under TraceNet traceability system for organic products are eligible under the scheme. The assistance is limited to the 40% of the total cost subject to the ceiling of ₹ 100 lakhs.

APEDA has also extended the scope of product categories under NPOP to organic animal feed processing and handling, organic mushroom, sea weed and aquatic plants and green house production to boost export of certified organic products. In addition, new products such as tusser, silk worm rearing for cocoon production, wool, honey, lac, medicinal plants & herbs, roots and tubers have been included under existing standard for collection of non cultivated material of plant origin forest produces under NPOP.

A dedicated web portal-[www.jaivikkheti.in](http://www.jaivikkheti.in) has also been created to connect farmers involved in organic farming with consumers directly for better prices.

#### ***Statement***

*Pattern of assistance under MOVCDNER for processing, value addition & marketing:*

Sl. No.	Components	Rate (₹)
<b>B.</b>	<b>Value Chain processing</b>	
B1.1	Value Chain Post harvest - Setting up of collection, aggregation, grading facilities	
B.1.1.1	Setting up of functional infrastructure for collection, aggregation and grading units @ ₹ 15 lakh (75% subsidy)	11.251akh (175 No. total)
B.1.2	Setting up of value addition and processing units including packaging, storage and transportation	

Sl. No.	Components	Rate (₹)
B.1.2.1	Financial assistance for setting up of integrated processing units With TFO of ₹ 800 lakh or more limited to 75% to FPCs and 50% to private as credit linked back ended subsidy	600.00 lakh/unit (10 No. total)
B.1.3	Value chain packaging, storage and transportation	
B.1.3.1	Integrated pack house 75% subsidy to FPCs on TFO of ₹ 50 lakh or more and 50% to private limited to ₹ 37.50 lakh	37.50 lakh/unit (20 No. total)
B.1.3.2	Transportation/ 4 wheeler up to TFO of ₹ 12 lakh (50%)	6.00 lakh/FPC. (25 No. total)
B.1.3.3.1	Refrigerated transport vehicle up to TFO of ₹ 25 lakh (75% subsidy to FPC and 50% to private)	18.75 lakh/unit (16 No. total)
B.1.3.3.2	Pre-cooling/ cold stores/ ripening chambers. FPOs	18.75 lakh/unit (16 No. total)
C.	<b>Value chain Marketing</b> - Branding, labeling, certification, quality control, retail outlets, awareness and publicity through lead agencies	
C.1	Branding, labeling, packaging, publicity and certification of processing units etc.	₹ 1100 lakh L.S. total
C.2	Seminars/conferences, workshops, Buyer-seller meets, Auction meetings, festivals.	₹ 400 lakh L.S. total
C.3	Consumer awareness Information dissemination through publicity, printed literature films and local advertisements	₹ 400 lakh L.S. total
C.4	Hiring of space in prime markets	₹ 600 lakh L.S. total

#### Use of dangerous chemical and pesticides in farming

2089. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government or any agency has conducted any survey on the death

of farmers due to ignorance about using dangerous chemicals and pesticides in farming causing ill effect on human health, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has considered imposing restriction or ban on such chemicals which can severely affect/harm the health of the farmers who use them, the farm products on which these are used and the health of the human beings who consume these farm products, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No survey has been conducted by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare. Indian Council of Agricultural Research and State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Kerala, Gujarat, Meghalaya, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana and Tamil Nadu have also reported that no such survey has been done. ICMR has reported that it has recently initiated a Multi-centric study to assess exposure and the health effects of Pesticides.

(b) Pesticides are toxic substances but they do not pose any adverse effect on human beings, animals and the environment if they are used as per the label and leaflet approved by the Registration Committee. Pesticides are registered for use in the country by the Registration Committee only after satisfying about their efficacy and safety to human health, animal and environment. The misuse or abuse of pesticide may result in adverse effect on human health.

However with regard to the safety and efficacy of registered Pesticide, technical reviews are undertaken through Committee of Experts from time to time and continued use of such registered pesticides is permitted only if found safe. Till now 44 pesticides have been banned for import, manufacture and sale; 02 pesticide formulations have been restricted to be manufactured for export only; 08 pesticides have been withdrawn and are no longer in use in agriculture; 18 pesticides have been refused registration; 09 pesticides have been restricted for use and 06 pesticides shall be phased out by 31st December 2020.

State Governments also impose restriction and ban on pesticides from time to time under the provisions of Insecticides Act, 1968.

**Performance of agricultural schemes**

2090. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether despite various ongoing schemes for promotion of agriculture in the country, more than 40 per cent of farmers are living below the poverty line;
- (b) if so, whether Government has made any study to assess the performance of each of these schemes during the last three years;
- (c) if so, the outcome of such study; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to reform such schemes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per the erstwhile Planning Commission's estimates based on the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in 2011-12, 25.7% of rural population is living below the poverty line (BPL) including farm and non-farm rural population. However, separate estimate on the number of farmers living below the poverty line is not available.

Keeping in view the challenges before the farming community, Government of India regularly monitors and evaluates Schemes from time to time through independent agencies/institutes and revamps them based on the feedback.

(c) and (d) The outcome of performance evaluation of some schemes are as follows and many of them have been revamped based on such studies:

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR): The concurrent evaluation of implementation of the RKVY was done during 2016-17 by Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) Delhi. Based partially on the recommendations, the scheme was revamped as RKVY-RAFTAAR which is currently in operation for 2017-18 to 2019-20 with major focus on pre & post-harvest infrastructure, besides promoting agri-entrepreneurship and innovations.

National Mission on Micro Irrigation: An Impact evaluation study was conducted in 2014 by Global Agri System and conclusions reached were that due the operation

of the scheme (i) Irrigation cost reduced by 20% to 50% with average of 32.3%. (ii) Electricity consumption reduced by about 31%. (iii) Average productivity of fruits and vegetables increased by about 42.3 % and 52.8%. (iv) Overall income enhancement of farmers was in the range of 20% to 68% with an average of 48.5%.

Soil Health Card Scheme: Two impact evaluation studies have been conducted for Soil Health Card Scheme. The first study was by the National Productivity Council (NPC) in February 2016 and the 2nd study was conducted by MANAGE, Hyderabad in 2017. Constant improvement is carried out in scheme design and implementation based on such studies.

### **Doubling farmers income**

2091. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is committed to doubling the farmers' income by 2022;
- (b) if so, whether the agriculture import-export Policy is in accordance with it; and
- (c) whether import would boost our farmers' income?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Government is striving to double the farmers' income by 2022. The Agriculture Export Policy, 2018 strives to increase India's Agriculture and allied exports which in turn would help in achieving the goal of doubling the farmers' income by 2022.

(c) Imports of Agriculture produce would not boost farmers' income. However imports of inputs and other material which aid in improving the productivity, introduction of new varieties etc. may boost the farmers' income.

### **Expenditure on PM-Kisan yojana**

†2092. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of farmers who have been benefited under 'Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Yojana' in the country so far; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) the financial expenditure incurred by Government under this scheme so far, and expenditure likely to be incurred by 2022?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As on 30-11-2019, around 7.6 crore farmers in the country have been granted benefit under the 'Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Yojana'.

(b) As on 30-11-2019 an amount of around ₹36,000 crores has been disbursed under the Scheme. Since the Scheme is ongoing and beneficiaries are added on a continuous basis, it is not possible to give estimation of expenditure till 2022.

**Impact of surplus food on doubling farmer's income**

2093. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that food surpluses have led to dip in farmer's income;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that this has badly affected Government's ambitious plan to double the farmer's income by 2022; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) There is no apparent co-relation between food surpluses and farmer's income as despite having surplus food grains procurement in central pool has been on increasing trend which indicates that out-reach of MSP is increasing.

Minimum Support Price (MSP) of food grains is announced by the Government of India at the beginning of the sowing season of crops on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) based on the input costs and margin to farmers.

Minimum Support Price of Paddy and Wheat is fixed by GOI every year to ensure remuneration of best possible price to the farmers. While there is increase in the MSP over the years, there has also been an increase in the procurement of rice and wheat

under MSP operations as well. This is indicative of expanding outreach of procurement operations of Govt. of India. Details of MSP and Procurement during the last four years is as under:

MSP (Rs per Qtl.)			Procurement (in LMT)				
Years	Paddy		Wheat	KMS*	Rice	RMS#	Wheat
	Grade 'A'	Common					
2016-17	1510	1470	1525	2015-16	342.18	2016-17	229.61
2017-18	1590	1550	1625	2016-17	381.06	2017-18	308.24
2018-19	1770	1750	1735	2017-18	381.84	2018-19	357.95
2019-20	1835	1815	1840	2018-19	443.96	2019-20	341.32

\* Kharif Marketing Season

# Rabi Marketing Season

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

#### **Increase in farmers income**

2094. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of increase in income of farmers during 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, year-wise;

(b) the details of schemes being run to double the income of farmers by 2022, scheme-wise; and

(c) the details of the fund allocated, released and utilized, during 2018-19 and 2019-20 till date along with the achievements made thereunder, State-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has not conducted any survey during the last three years for collecting data of the present income of country's farmers residing in various parts of the country. However, NSSO conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural households during its

70th round (January 2013- December 2013) in the rural areas of the country with reference to the agricultural year July 2012- June 2013. The survey collected the details of income generated by the agricultural households during the agricultural year July 2012-June 2013 from different economic activities. Average monthly income (₹) per agricultural household for different States/ group of UTs during July 2012 - June 2013 as per the results of the Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households, NSS 70th round (January 2013 -December 2013) is given in the Statement-I (See below).

Further, the Doubling of Farmers' Income (DFI) Committee, which has submitted its report on September, 2018, containing the strategy for doubling of farmers income by the year 2022, has extrapolated the results of the year 2012-13 survey to the year 2015-16 at 2015-16 prices and shown that average farmers income stands at ₹ 96,703/- per year.

(b) The Government constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee in April, 2016 to examine issues relating to "Doubling of Farmers Income" and recommend strategies to achieve the same. The Committee submitted its Report to the Government in September, 2018 and thereafter, an Empowered Body was set up on 23.01.2019 to monitor and review the progress against the recommendations. Due to the efforts made as part of schemes/ programmes of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare which also aligns with the strategy of doubling farmers' income, there has been an appreciable improvement in efficiency bringing about a positive impact in the agriculture sector. Various interventions and schemes that have already been rolled out as envisaged in the recommendations of DFI Committee to double the income of farmers by 2022 are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) The details of the fund allocated, released and utilized, during 2018-19 & 2019 -20 State-wise and scheme-wise is given in the Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*Average monthly income (₹) per agricultural household for different States/ group of UTs during July 2012-June 2013 as per the results of the Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households, NSS 70th round (January 2013 - December 2013)*

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 (₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	2482	2022	1075	400	5979
Arunachal Pradesh	2076	6647	1310	836	10869
Assam	1430	4211	799	255	6695
Bihar	1323	1715	279	240	3558
Chhattisgarh	1848	3347	-19	1	5177
Gujarat	2683	2933	1930	380	7926
Haryana	3491	7867	2645	431	14434
Himachal Pradesh	4030	2876	1047	824	8777
Jammu and Kashmir	7336	3063	801	1483	12683
Jharkhand	1839	1451	1193	238	4721
Karnataka	2677	4930	600	625	8832
Kerala	5254	3531	575	2529	11888
Madhya Pradesh	1332	4016	732	129	6210
Maharashtra	2156	3856	539	834	7386
Manipur	3815	2924	1563	540	8842
Meghalaya	3776	6472	657	887	11792
Mizoram	3655	4561	864	19	9099

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nagaland	5393	3212	1384	59	10048
Odisha	1716	1407	1314	539	4976
Punjab	4779	10862	1658	760	18059
Rajasthan	2534	3138	967	710	7350
Sikkim	3113	1696	980	1009	6798
Tamil Nadu	2902	1917	1100	1061	6980
Telangana	1450	4227	374	260	6311
Tripura	2185	2772	311	162	5429
Uttarakhand	1069	2531	848	253	4701
Uttar Pradesh	1150	2855	543	376	4923
West Bengal	2126	979	225	650	3980
Group of UTs	5179	1864	213	1312	8568
ALL INDIA	2071	3081	763	512	6426

# Figures for remaining States are not published due to inadequate sample size (i.e. number of sample households less than 300). Figures for UTs have been clubbed and given against 'Group of UTs' due to the same reason.

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

### ***Statement-II***

*Various interventions and schemes as envisaged in the recommendations of DFI Committee to double the income of the farmers by 2022*

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

- (i) Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be rationalized.
- (ii) "Per drop more crop" initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged for optimal utilization of water, reducing cost of inputs and increasing productivity.

- (iii) "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)" for promoting organic farming.
- (iv) Launch of e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic transparent and competitive online trading platform.
- (v) With a view to provide better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation, a crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched from Kharif 2016 season. This scheme provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances, with low premium contribution by farmers.
- (vi) Under "Har Medh Par Ped", agro forestry is being promoted for additional income. 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 and emphasis on value addition, product development and markets.
- (vii) Giving a major boost for the farmer's income, the Government has approved the increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif & Rabi crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 percent of the cost of production.
- (viii) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)'. 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.
- (ix) Bee keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.
- (x) Extending the reach of institutional credit to more and more farmers is priority area of the Government and to achieve this goal, the Government provides interest subvention of 2% on short-term crop loans up to ₹3.00

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

- (xi) 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.
- (xii) Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2018-19, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. In order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against negotiable receipts, the benefit of interest subvention will be available to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of upto six months post harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan.
- (xiii) 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.
- (xiv) 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.
- (xv) Further with a view to provide social security net for Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF) as they have minimal or no savings to provide for old age and to support them in the event of consequent loss of livelihood, the Government has decided to implement another new Central Sector Scheme for providing old age pension to these farmers. Under this Scheme, a minimum fixed pension of ₹ 3000/- will be provided to the eligible small and marginal farmers, subject to certain exclusion clauses, on attaining the age of 60 years.

**Statement-III**

*A. Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure under schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2018-19 (₹ in Crore)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)			National Food Security Mission-Oil Seeds and Oil Palm(NFSM-OS&OP) Erstwhile NMOOP			Rainfed Area Development Rainfed (Erstwhile) Area Development & Climate Change			Soil Health Management (SHM)			Soil Health Card (SHC)		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74.06	62.54	62.78	52.50	41.65	32.01	17.50	17.50	13.13	6.11	18.45	18.45	13.46	13.46	13.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.60	7.20	0.00	9.70	6.52	2.36	2.00	1.20	1.20	0.17	0.57	0.00	0.66	0.49	0.49
3.	Assam	162.21	105.58	98.16	33.80	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.62	1.18	0.00	7.49	5.62	5.62
4.	Bihar	83.63	46.63	38.37	11.74	0.00	0.79	2.00	0.97	0.00	4.74	0.63	0.00	12.90	9.68	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	111.82	78.58	69.72	21.87	6.42	5.78	6.50	6.50	2.41	4.28	1.97	0.00	7.00	9.44	3.50
6.	Goa	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00				0.08	0.71	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	26.86	17.21	14.25	25.06	22.37	21.77	11.60	11.60	3.48	8.70	0.16	0.00	18.33	11.35	5.91



8.	Haryana	20.47	11.42	5.92	4.01	0.00	0.77	1.00	0.00	0.00	3.24	2.36	0.00	16.00	11.55	0.00	Written Answers to [6 December, 2019]  Unstarred Questions
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12.92	12.11	11.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.49	2.25	2.23	1.51	1.13	1.06	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.76	6.21	3.65	0.89	0.55	0.29	2.00	1.00	0.95	0.70	1.19	0.00	2.47	2.47	2.00	
11.	Jharkhand	58.70	44.90	15.76	7.00	0.98	0.00	7.50	6.71	3.19	0.97	0.39	0.00	1.49	1.12	0.00	
12.	Karnataka	138.94	131.91	98.53	13.92	9.61	8.16	10.00	5.54	4.79	9.98	7.12	5.45	16.71	20.49	16.25	
13.	Kerala	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.01	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.16	0.00	0.00	2.06	1.55	1.31	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	309.03	104.40	166.17	30.50	5.00	3.78	2.00	0.00	0.00	13.68	0.68	0.00	23.72	20.98	12.91	
15.	Maharashtra	155.90	112.56	101.73	48.56	39.58	34.41	25.00	25.00	18.81	15.68	1.16	0.00	31.20	46.64	15.60	
16.	Manipur	13.71	7.44	13.70	1.79	0.94	0.94	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	
17.	Meghalaya	5.95	4.94	3.22	1.67	0.00	0.00	4.00	3.99	3.99	0.23	2.60	0.00	0.61	0.61	0.30	
18.	Mizoram	3.04	2.28	2.29	11.64	11.64	9.59	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.09	0.34	0.34	0.23	0.27	0.27	
19.	Nagaland	18.87	18.73	18.34	6.79	3.40	3.40	9.00	9.00	9.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.40	0.40	
20.	Odisha	84.98	84.91	84.19	19.94	10.80	4.00	17.00	20.93	15.81	4.18	1.15	1.15	684	3.42	3.42	
21.	Punjab	16.30	0.15	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.57	0.99	0.00	8.12	4.06	1.09	
22.	Rajasthan	188.82	116.27	95.39	56.00	28.00	25.06	2.00	0.00	0.00	16.43	4.65	0.00	42.19	21.10	17.96	
23.	Sikkim	11.29	9.39	9.40	0.50	0.05	0.12	2.40	2.40	2.06	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.92	0.92	
24.	Tamil Nadu	58.16	55.20	52.06	24.38	11.84	11.29	32.00	35.50	35.50	4.59	3.32	2.57	12.86	12.86	9.05	
25.	Telangana	34.27	9.61	16.35	10.00	2.50	0.11	10.50	4.20	4.20	4.61	16.00	0.00	9.98	4.99	4.99	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
26.	Tripura	22.46	17.84	16.19	1.72	0.71	0.30	6.00	6.00	3.28	0.23	0.52	0.00	0.53	0.64	0.64
27.	Uttar Pradesh	192.37	131.24	101.28	19.49	9.74	8.18	20.00	25.08	19.74	14.89	9.06	1.75	46.22	23.19	20.64
28.	Uttarakhand	20.49	17.83	11.98	0.84	0.43	0.26	8.00	8.00	7.99	0.63	0.50	0.19	2.18	2.36	2.24
29.	West Bengal	109.22	92.51	96.24	52.23	29.81	16.52	8.00	8.00	5.86	4.60	0.00	0.00	12.74	6.37	4.06
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island				0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.38	0.00	0.20	0.15	0.04
31.	Chandigarh				0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Havali				0.00	0.00	0.00							0.08	0.06	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu				0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi				0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshdweep				0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Pondicherry				0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		1958.03	1309.59	1207.24	467.18	242.54	189.89	226.00	214.12	170.38	127.21	78.32	32.13	299.88	237.40	144.14

NFSM: Expenditure is yet to be reported by the States & UTs are not covered under NFSM.

126 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

*(B) Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure under schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2018-19*

(₹ in Crore)																
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)			Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (Erstwhile Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms - SMAE)			National E-Governance Plan (NEGP-A) Phase-II			Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation (SMAM)			Sub Mission on Seeds & Planting Material (SMSP)		
	Name of the State	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80.78	68.00	54.19	18.86	18.86	16.94	1.09	1.09	1.09	150.00	150.00	150.00	10.17	18.90	14.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.15	11.15	12.55	1.30	1.06	0.00	10.00	3.55	3.55	2.00		
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.11	6.11	8.41				30.00			14.50	30.81	12.77
4.	Bihar	2.06	0.00	0.00	27.91	27.91	40.71	3.02	3.02	2.32	50.00	25.00		4.80	19.76	0.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.20	10.10	0.00	12.26	12.26	12.77	1.12	0.58	0.00	50.00	20.00	10.74	5.80	6.17	
6.	Goa	10.10	4.98	0.00	1.44	1.44	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00				1.00		
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.98	34.98	32.97	1.70	0.00	0.00	15.00	8.69		8.80	1.06	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	128
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.27	10.27	8.14	0.94	1.92	1.74	60.00	45.00	29.49	2.35	0.91	0.01	Written Answers to  [RAJYA SABHA]
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.27	0.00	0.00	12.49	12.49	12.49				15.00	14.53	14.53	7.51	8.47	5.46	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.76	0.00	0.00	8.39	8.39	8.37	1.02	0.49	0.00	13.62	10.22	9.49	9.50	5.92	4.98	
11.	Jharkhand	15.15	0.00	0.00	18.49	18.49	17.95				3.00	3.00		4.55	0.00	0.00	
12.	Karnataka	10.10	4.08	0.00	25.84	25.84	23.30				104.98	104.98	104.46	7.23	16.79	2.00	
13.	Kerala	2.22	0.00	0.00	11.19	11.19	7.99				15.00	10.37		1.00	0.08	0.00	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	49.44	24.72	0.22	27.85	27.85	31.04				100.00	50.39	22.00	32.62	28.37	6.67	
15.	Maharashtra	7.07	0.00	0.00	31.03	31.03	41.17				151.71	145.50	14.32	22.05	35.73	23.18	
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.48	5.16	10.23	0.50	0.00	0.00	10.00	28.61		2.00	0.10	0.09	
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.33	7.33	8.32	0.70	0.64	0.32	4.00	1.11	1.11	2.00	1.15	0.00	
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.22	0.00	7.45	6.75	7.31	0.70	0.67	0.67	8.00	3.75		2.00	0.00	0.00	Unstarred Questions
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.43	0.00	19.49	19.49	16.03	1.20	1.08	0.54	41.96	41.96	41.96	3.00	1.81	1.81	
20.	Odisha	14.54	13.38	13.11	35.56	35.56	30.86	1.91	1.91	0.00	72.96	72.96	72.96	6.70	2.04	0.00	
21.	Punjab	2.02	0.00	0.00	9.46	9.46	15.29	1.04	0.00	0.00	30.00			1.00	0.10	0.00	
22.	Rajasthan	100.98	50.49	16.71	23.23	23.23	21.85	1.71	0.73	0.00	30.00	10.00		16.80	1.14	0.00	
23.	Sikkim	0.00	6.57	6.03	3.13	2.79	3.02	0.50	0.50	0.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.47	0.00	

24.	Tamil Nadu	4.04	5.64	5.36	45.41	45.41	36.43	2.40	2.36	0.97	153.21	153.21	73.54	16.72	33.91	9.00
25.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.70	2.70	8.47	0.69	0.25	0.00	20.00	6.00		7.40	8.22	0.00
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.72	0.00	4.73	4.73	4.86	1.00	1.37	1.37	50.00	31.28	28.09	1.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10.10	12.80	4.48	103.83	98.37	81.93	4.78	2.39	2.60	75.00	36.58	0.22	46.55	43.40	4.93
28.	Uttarakhand	118.15	107.81	87.85	7.81	7.81	8.34	0.72	0.72	0.00	50.00	37.50	37.50	11.13	10.88	4.48
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.42	39.42	44.90	1.96	1.96	0.00	15.00	11.25	9.24	3.57	0.97	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.49	0.21	0.00	0.15						
31.	Chandigarh	2.19	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00							1.73
32.	Dadra and Nagar Havali	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00							
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00							
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00					1.00	0.40	
35.	Lakshdweep	4.54	2.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00							
36.	Pondicherry	0.67	0.00	0.00	1.78	1.78	1.04	0.24	0.07			1.27		1.00	0.27	
TOTAL		457.37	312.98	187.95	580.55	569.73	576.60	31.00	22.78	11.76	1333.44	1028.71	625.20	256.75	277.83	91.39

Written Answers to

[6 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

(C) Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure under schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2018-19

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)			National Bamboo Mission NBM (Erstwhile) National Agroforestry & Bamboo Mission (NABM)			Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)			Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY			Sub-Mission on Agro forestry (SMAF)		
	Name of the State	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	114.00	102.93	110.25	11.84	7.10	0.00	204.71	253.48	199.30	520.00	520.00	499.58	2.50	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.00	20.00	22.68	22.55	11.27	8.15	18.58	9.26	5.29	25.00	12.50	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	84.00	56.00	43.59	23.15	5.00	0.00	202.29	201.62	64.09	90.00	30.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	22.50	19.00	18.83	9.85	4.92	0.00	168.39	83.97	16.23	55.00	27.91	13.84	3.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	123.00	102.25	58.58	4.56	2.28	0.00	116.43	113.94	50.20	91.00	43.39	10.34	3.00	1.50	0.94
6.	Goa	4.50	2.87	3.92				15.00	7.45	0.00	3.00	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	127.00	95.25	79.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	114.58	109.24	39.54	345.00	272.50	243.82	5.00	4.00	4.00
8.	Haryana	110.00	71.60	83.89				66.07	80.55	18.48	43.00	27.41	21.96	2.00	0.00	0.00

130 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

9.	Himachal Pradesh	27.50	23.75	47.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.84	23.52	20.19	30.00	26.00	14.76	2.00	1.00	0.97	Written Answers to  [6 December, 2019]
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	47.50	110.00	88.33				19.83	9.59	8.85	13.00	7.80	0.00	3.00	3.00	1.50	
11.	Jharkhand	34.00	9.50	24.20	6.42	3.21	0.65	101.51	32.49	19.85	75.00	10.00	0.00	4.00	1.00	0.14	
12.	Karnataka	130.00	115.58	105.55	16.73	10.00	7.72	115.38	127.36	124.47	405.00	372.03	313.91	5.56	5.56	5.56	
13.	Kerala	39.50	68.53	17.29	8.28	5.80	0.00	68.29	82.94	18.65	22.00	4.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38.50	31.76	30.02	21.08	21.08	21.08	174.38	219.17	45.67	275.00	132.56	57.98	3.50	0.00	0.00	
15.	Maharashtra	158.00	107.00	98.87	19.88	11.93	9.65	247.78	245.11	121.40	480.00	360.00	278.95	4.00	2.00	1.74	
16.	Manipur	37.00	25.50	35.78	8.99	4.50	4.50	16.53	14.69	14.56	40.00	40.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
17.	Meghalaya	42.00	21.00	6.62	5.82	2.90	0.00	20.58	16.93	9.53	40.00	12.00	5.48	1.50	0.00	0.00	
18.	Mizoram	30.00	25.00	14.78	18.94	18.95	17.07	11.80	11.06	5.63	75.00	27.80	18.60	1.50	1.50	1.50	
19.	Nagaland	32.00	27.00	36.69	12.48	6.24	6.24	40.30	48.69	47.11	35.00	35.00	36.80	1.50	1.50	1.50	Unstarred Questions
20.	Odisha	89.00	21.00	40.69	7.54	3.77	0.00	198.80	242.02	178.37	70.00	58.00	34.26	4.00	2.00	1.11	
21.	Punjab	71.00	35.50	30.63				90.60	44.59	0.00	15.00	9.00	0.80	4.92	4.48	1.07	
22.	Rajasthan	90.50	52.00	35.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	160.00	196.99	112.71	240.00	168.48	31.51	4.00	0.00	0.00	
23.	Sikkim	25.00	22.00	37.3	6.89	3.44	0.00	14.06	17.36	12.19	70.00	55.19	8.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	
24.	Tamil Nadu	98.00	129.00	72.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	175.36	216.59	126.84	355.00	355.00	348.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	
25.	Telangana	28.00	5.00	14.90	6.69	3.35	0.00	258.58	128.69	0.00	348.00	122.00	84.20	3.00	0.80	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
26.	Tripura	44.00	12.00	34.55	24.59	12.30	10.37	53.45	66.67	17.20	25.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	67.00	62.57	57.28	14.39	6.91	5.57	333.55	389.58	247.39	115.00	87.88	42.32	4.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	55.00	40.00	41.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.78	28.86	22.16	43.00	43.00	42.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	44.00	15.00	11.23				194.21	243.49	61.90	40.00	40.00	4.06			
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2.00	0.00	0.53				2.50	1.35	0.00	-	-	-			
31.	Chandigarh	3.00	1.50	0.56				0.26								
32.	Dadra and Nagar Havali	0.00	0.00	0.00				3.10								
33.	Daman and Diu	0.50	0.00	0.00				0.57								
34.	Delhi	1.50	0.00	0.00				3.45								
35.	Lakshdweep	0.50	0.00	0.00				0.41								
36.	Pondicherry	0.80	0.00	0.00				2.82			-	-	-			
TOTAL		1846.80	1430.09	1304.26	250.67	144.95	91.00	3260.75	3267.20	1607.80	3983.00	2915.65	2138.81	67.48	28.35	20.03

MIDH:- expenditure reported include unspent balance of previous financial year and provisional.During 2018-19, an additional amount of ₹56.03 crore has been released to mitigate the floods in Kerala.During 2018-19, an additional amount of ₹ 50.00 crore has been released to mitigate Gaja Cyclone in Tamil Nadu.  
PMKSY:- The allocation is as per initial allocation at BE stage conveyed to the States. However, releases have been made according to the revised allocation, performance of states and demand of states during implementation.



(D) Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure under schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2019-20

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)			National Food Security Mission-Oil Seeds and Oil Palm(NFSM-OS&OP)			Rainfed Area Development (RAD)			Soil Health Management (SHM)			Soil Health Card (SHC)		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55.68	30.49	13.96	30.67	0.00	0.00	18.00	10.80	0.00	1.61	1.61	0.00	11.97	8.98	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.35	5.81	0.00	9.76	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59	1.19	0.00
3.	Assam	227.64	39.68	0.00	11.19	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.11	6.45	0.00
4.	Bihar	86.49	19.70	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	1.43	0.00	0.00	15.35	11.51	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	131.99	10.17	0.00	10.39	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.94	2.20	0.00
6.	Goa	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	34.55	10.71	6.35	18.85	12.41	0.00	13.00	6.66	0.00	0.00	2.28	0.00	4.33	3.25	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8.	Haryana	23.72	3.48	0.00	2.28	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	17.80	0.00	0.00	2.28	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12.17	8.42	3.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.65	5.19	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	1.73	1.67	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.44	7.07	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	14.08	0.00	0.00	6.70	3.35	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	63.41	3.26	3.60	4.95	3.74	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.54	0.00	4.20	2.10	0.00
12.	Karnataka	150.36	52.15	47.59	9.20	6.05	0.00	10.00	6.00	0.00	3.06	0.00	0.00	3.43	2.57	0.00
13.	Kerala	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.00	5.15	3.87	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	403.49	131.22	0.00	31.25	12.20	0.00	4.50	2.70	0.00	69.15	0.00	0.00	6.69	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	142.04	70.42	40.64	31.67	16.46	0.00	26.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.55	6.41	0.00
16.	Manipur	14.60	10.95	0.00	2.25	1.69	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.76	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	6.11	2.57	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	3.00	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.30	0.00
18.	Mizoram	3.19	2.39	0.00	7.63	4.20	0.00	5.00	3.00	0.00	0.37	0.48	0.00	0.39	0.29	0.00
19.	Nagaland	21.58	13.84	0.00	6.03	4.53	0.00	7.00	4.20	0.00	12.26	0.00	0.00	2.13	1.60	0.00
20.	Odisha	88.12	38.18	0.00	14.53	0.00	0.00	17.00	10.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.38	2.33	0.00
21.	Punjab	15.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.34	0.00	0.00	2.01	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	245.57	109.20	57.43	45.55	24.79	0.00	6.00	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.78	4.33	0.00

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

23.	Sikkim	8.07	5.96	2.97	0.69	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	4.09	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.58	0.00	Written Answers to [6 December, 2019]
24.	Tamil Nadu	56.29	26.01	5.79	14.93	9.44	0.00	33.00	19.80	0.00	5.66	0.46	0.00	5.56	4.17	0.00	
25.	Telangana	32.65	12.58	0.00	11.49	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.56	0.00	0.00	8.68	10.05	0.00	
26.	Tripura	14.90	4.00	3.03	1.17	0.88	0.00	4.00	2.40	0.00	0.40	0.93	0.00	1.64	1.23	0.00	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	161.07	67.00	15.32	9.61	2.37	0.00	34.00	20.40	0.00	3.64	0.00	0.00	13.20	0.00	0.00	
28.	Uttarakhand	18.38	7.45	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	9.00	5.40	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.00	1.61	1.21	0.00	
29.	West Bengal	77.91	18.52	0.00	24.31	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.56	3.28	0.00	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island				0.00	0.00	0.00				0.20	0.20	0.00	0.18	0.13	0.00	
31.	Chandigarh				0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
32.	Dadra aand Nagar Havali				0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00	0.00	0.00	
33.	Daman and Diu				0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00	0.00	0.00	Unstarred Questions
34.	Delhi				0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00	0.00	0.00	
35.	Lakshdweep				0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00	0.00	0.00	
36.	Pondicherry				0.00	0.00	0.00				0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	
TOTAL		2127.56	711.22	200.00	303.73	98.75	0.00	247.25	102.38	0.00	156.46	10.20	0.00	137.42	83.95	0.00	

NFSM:- UTs are not covered under NFSM and Expenditure of 2019-20 is yet to be reported by the States.

(E) Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure under schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2019-20

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)			Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (Erstwhile Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms-SMAE)			National E- Governance Plan (NEGP-A) Phase-II			Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechansation (SMAM)			Sub Mission on Seeds & Planting Material (SMSP)		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83.23	0.00	0.00	14.73	7.36	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.19	75.00		16.50	8.05	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.66	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.08	3.50		1.60		
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.14	0.00	5.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.41			17.60	0.27	
4.	Bihar	2.12	0.00	0.00	50.11	25.06	19.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.65			14.50		
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.81	0.00	0.00	15.18	7.59	8.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.58	20.00		10.30	7.84	

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00					
7.	Gujarat	0.00	6.67	0.00	27.85	13.93	14.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.84	9.86		12.00	2.44
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.81	5.40	5.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.04	25.00		3.50	3.01
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.34	3.64	0.00	13.00	13.00	5.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.70	68.85	11.25	4.50	5.41
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.78	0.00	0.00	14.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.03	12.85		11.70	10.34
11.	Jharkhand	15.61	0.00	0.00	24.66	12.33	10.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.55			4.90	
12.	Karnataka	10.40	0.80	0.00	21.52	10.76	10.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.54	75.00		11.80	0.77
13.	Kerala	2.29	0.00	0.00	11.39	5.69	3.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.67	12.00		3.60	0.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50.94	25.82	0.00	36.58	18.29	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.75	70.00		38.90	12.48
15.	Maharashtra	7.28	16.83	0.00	35.79	35.79	16.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.92	75.00		32.30	27.61
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.84	3.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.36			1.10	
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.26	4.13	5.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.87	1.50		1.65	
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.66	1.83	2.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	7.26		0.75	0.25
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.17	6.09	9.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.41	15.00		2.55	
20.	Odisha	14.98	0.00	0.00	33.32	16.66	20.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.45	50.00		8.90	0.25

Written Answers to

[6 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
21.	Punjab	2.08	2.92	0.00	18.25	0.00	7.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.96			3.80	0.19	
22.	Rajasthan	104.04	0.00	0.00	20.75	10.38	8.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.64			14.00	0.18	
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.74	1.37	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.58	2.40		0.50		
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.16	4.69	0.00	39.52	19.76	20.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.08	70.00		13.00	13.88	
25.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.99	4.49	5.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.58			9.50	1.72	
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.18	2.09	2.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.29	30.65		1.85	2.40	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10.40	3.22	0.00	100.63	50.32	36.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.18			29.50	2.37	
28.	Uttarakhand	121.73	10.34	0.00	12.00	6.00	4.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.46	42.00		9.10	0.66	
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.61	27.45	17.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.30	10.00		2.40		
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.60	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
31.	Chandigarh	2.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
32.	Dadra and Nagar Havali	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				2.50	0.04	
35.	Lakshdweep	4.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
36.	Pondicherry	0.69	0.00	0.00	1.40	0.00	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.50	0.19	
TOTAL		460.83	74.94	0.00	612.83	318.99	261.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	927.11	675.87	11.25	285.30	100.43	0.00

SMAE:- Exp report up to Sept 2019 is awaited from Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Ngaland and Sikkim.

NEGP-IT:- Allocation to states for 2019-20 is under process.

*Written Answers to*

*[6 December, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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*(F) Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure under schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2019-20*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme  Name of the State	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)			National Bamboo Mission (NBM)			Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)			Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY			Sub-Mission on Agro forestry (SMAF)		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	114.00	49.38	50.47	4.73	0.00	0.00	210.34	103.40		520.00	252.00		1.50	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.00	12.50	N.R	9.00	0.00	0.00	19.46	8.73		30.00	18.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	84.00	37.84	32.06	9.00	0.00	0.00	219.93	107.65		70.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	22.50	11.00	N.R	1.50	0.00	0.00	184.53	0.00		53.00	0.00		2.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	123.00	14.00	41.99	4.76	0.00	0.00	132.66	64.51		77.65	0.00		2.00	1.00	0.00
6.	Goa	3.00	1.50	0.19				16.28	3.31		3.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	127.00	63.50	12.02	10.28	0.00	0.00	118.07	57.16		355.00	180.00		5.00	4.00	0.00

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions



8.	Haryana	110.00	48.90	31.20				68.97	31.69		28.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	Written Answers to
9.	Himachal Pradesh	55.00	16.43	19.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.90	12.05		30.00	18.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.00	60.00	N.R				21.17	10.19		15.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	
11.	Jharkhand	34.00	0.00	N.R	5.81	1.11	0.00	109.50	0.00		45.00	0.00	2.50	2.00	0.00	[6 December, 2019]
12.	Karnataka	130.00	50.00	19.14	7.75	2.94	0.00	191.20	53.70	30.62	410.00	192.00	6.00	4.50	0.00	
13.	Kerala	39.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	66.95	30.00		15.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38.50	14.00	7.46	14.00	5.93	0.00	182.53	89.87		170.00	102.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	
15.	Maharashtra	158.00	52.35	46.86	10.84	5.42	0.00	261.76	128.04		325.00	174.00	1.50	0.75	0.00	
16.	Manipur	37.00	13.50	10.16	9.75	4.87	0.00	16.33	0.99		44.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
17.	Meghalaya	42.00	0.00	16.91	5.00	0.00	0.00	20.06	9.39		25.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	
18.	Mizoram	30.00	14.58	15.91	10.00	0.00	0.00	11.74	5.10		45.00	27.00	3.50	1.75	0.00	
19.	Nagaland	32.00	7.50	14.71	10.00	7.96	3.98	38.83	18.94	18.94	53.00	30.00	3.50	0.00	0.00	
20.	Odisha	89.00	20.00	11.39	1.00	0.00	0.00	207.84	98.71		50.00	30.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	
21.	Punjab	71.00	10.00	1.43				90.95	0.00		15.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	Unstarred Questions
22.	Rajasthan	90.50	25.00	15.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	165.71	80.36		125.00	75.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	
23.	Sikkim	25.00	12.21	28.35	7.80	0.00	0.00	15.59	7.65		53.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
24.	Tamil Nadu	98.00	49.00	26.62	1.81	0.91	0.00	176.63	87.68		523.00	204.00		1.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Telangana	28.00	0.00	6.16	1.00	0.00	0.00	261.18	129.94		200.00	0.00		3.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	44.00	0.00	9.91	12.20	0.00	0.00	56.61	27.35		30.00	18.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	67.00	49.64	29.13	2.93	1.46	0.00	348.06	11.28		100.00	48.58		4.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	55.00	17.32	17.68	5.45	2.72	0.00	23.37	173.50		32.00	19.20		0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	44.00	0.00	5.46				223.27	109.14		45.00	0.00				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2.00	0.00	0.00				2.30	1.15		1.50	0.00				
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.20								
32.	Dadra and Nagar Havali	0.50	0.00	N.R				2.90								
33.	Daman and Diu	1.50	0.00	N.R				0.50								
34.	Delhi	0.50	0.25	N.R				3.30								
35.	Lakshdweep	0.80	0.00	N.R				0.30								
36.	Puducherry	3.00	1.50	0.88				2.70			1.50	0.00				
TOTAL		1880.30	651.90	471.53	145.61	33.32	3.98	3496.61	1461.48	49.56	3489.65	1405.78	0.00	53.00	14.00	0.00

142 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Suicide by farm labourers**

2095. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware that as per National Crime Records Bureau's (NCRB) Accidental Death and Suicide report for 2016, 948 farmers committed suicide every month which is nearly 31 suicides every day;

(b) whether Ministry is also aware that data suggests that suicides among farm labourers rose by 10 per cent;

(c) if so, whether any policy measures have been undertaken to specifically bring relief for farm labourers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (e) 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 upto 2016 are available on its website. The Reports for the year 2017 onwards have not been published. During the year 2016 a total of 11,379 persons involved in farming sector (consisting of 6,270 farmers/cultivators and 5,109 agricultural labourers) committed suicides.

Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertake implementation of programmes/ schemes for the development of the sector. 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 farmers by increasing production and remunerative returns to farmers. A list of various interventions taken by the Government is given in the Statement [*Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 2086, part (a) and (b)*]. All these steps of the Government of India are for the welfare of the farmers of the country.

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 submitted its report and thereafter the Government constituted an Empowered

Body on 23.01.2019 for monitoring the implementation of the recommendation of the DFI Strategy.

### **Reforming APMC Act, 2003**

2096. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has promised for 50 per cent profits over the cost of production for the farmers, reforming Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC) Act, 2003, implementing farm insurance and adopting a "National Land Use Policy"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reason for failures?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) In Union Budget 2018-19, the Government had announced the pre-determined principle to keep Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) at a level of at least one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government had increased MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of 1.5 times over all India weighted average cost of production for the season 2018-19. The Government has recently increased the MSPs for all mandated kharif and rabi crops for 2019-20 season in line with the principle of providing 1.5 times return over all India weighted average cost of production.

The Government is pursuing with the States/Union Territories (UTs) to reform their Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) Acts. In order to make model Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) Act, 2003 more farmers friendly, the Government has circulated model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017 for its suitable adoption by States/Union Territories (UTs). The essence of the model APLM Act, 2017 is to provide complete freedom to the farmers to sell their produce, through the alternative competitive marketing channels of their choice for better price realisation.

The Government has implemented yield based Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) from Kharif 2016 to provide financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of natural calamities, adverse weather incidence and to stabilize the income of farmers etc. Both the schemes are mainly implemented on 'Area Approach' basis.

As per Entry 18 and Entry 45 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the subject 'Land' and its management falls in the jurisdiction of the States. Each State has its own State-specific Revenue Laws to deal with 'Land' and matter related thereto.

**Suicide by farmers in Maharashtra**

2097. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

SHRI RIPUN BORA:

SHRI SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite the best efforts of Central and State Government to provide relief, farmers are still committing suicide in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last two years, year-wise till date; and
- (c) the effective measures Government proposes to take to prevent suicide by farmers in the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) 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 upto 2016 are available on its website. The Reports for the year 2017 onwards have not been published.

Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertake implementation of programmes/ schemes for the development of the sector. 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 farmers by increasing production and remunerative returns to farmers. A list of various interventions taken by the Government is given in the Statement [*Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 2086, part (a) and (b)*] All these steps of the Government of India are for the welfare of the farmers of the country.

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 submitted its report and thereafter the Government constituted an Empowered Body on 23.01.2019 for monitoring the implementation of the recommendation of the DFI Strategy.

**Reasons for suicide by farmers**

2098. DR. SASMIT PATRA:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers who committed suicide in the country over the past five years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether Government has investigated the reasons for these suicides, if so, the outcome thereof, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether losses in agriculture sector and debt burden are the major causes of farmers' suicide; and

(d) the measure being taken by Government to ensure that such suicides do not take place in future?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2016 are available on its website. The State-wise data on suicide committed by farmers in 2014, 2015 and 2016, is given in the Statement (*See below*). The Reports for the year 2017 onwards have not been published.

(b) and (c) Taking cognizance of the problem of Agrarian distress and consequent farmers suicide in the country, Government had undertaken a study "Farmers Suicide in India: Causes and Policy Prescription" as an all India coordinated study in the work plan 2016-17 through the Institute of Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru. The study covered 13 states of the country which included Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

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

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

(d) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertake implementation of programmes/ schemes for the development of the sector. 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 farmers by increasing production and remunerative returns to farmers. A list of various interventions taken by the Government is given in the Statement-II (See below). All these steps of the Government of India are for the welfare of the farmers of the country.

The Government had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee in 2016 to recommend a strategy for Doubling of Farmers' Income (DFI) by the year 2022 for the farmers in the country. The DFI Committee submitted its report and thereafter the Government constituted an Empowered Body on 23.01.2019 for monitoring the implementation of the recommendation of the DFI Strategy.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise and year-wise details of Farmers suicide, for the year 2014-2016*

	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160	516	239
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	7	6
3.	Assam	21	84	6

	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	443	854	585
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	45	57	30
8.	Haryana	14	28	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	3
12.	Karnataka	321	1197	1212
13.	Kerala	107	3	23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	826	581	599
15.	Maharashtra	2568	3030	2550
16.	Manipur	0	1	1
17.	Meghalaya	0	2	2
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	5	23	20
21.	Punjab	24	100	232
22.	Rajasthan	0	3	4
23.	Sikkim	35	15	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	68	2	36
25.	Telangana	898	1358	632
26.	Tripura	0	1	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	63	145	69
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0



	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	0	3
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	2
	<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>	<b>5650</b>	<b>8007</b>	<b>6270</b>

*Source:* Report on 'Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India' for relevant years, National Crime Records Bureau.

### ***Statement-II***

#### *Various interventions taken by the Government for welfare of farmers*

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

- (i) Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be rationalized.
- (ii) "Per drop more crop" initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged for optimal utilization of water, reducing cost of inputs and increasing productivity.
- (iii) "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)" for promoting organic farming.
- (iv) Launch of e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic transparent and competitive online trading platform.

- (v) With a view to provide better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation, a crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched from Kharif 2016 season. This scheme provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances, with low premium contribution by farmers.
- (vi) Under "Har Medh Par Ped", agro forestry is being promoted for additional income. 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 and emphasis on value addition, product development and markets.
- (vii) Giving a major boost for the farmer's income, the Government has approved the increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif & Rabi crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 percent of the cost of production.
- (viii) Under Price Support Scheme (PSS) Pulses & Oilseeds are procured at MSP announced by Government of India as & when the market prices of these commodities are running below the MSP.
- (ix) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)'. The Scheme is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce as announced in the Union Budget for 2018. This is an unprecedented step taken by Govt. of India to protect the farmers' income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.
- (x) Bee keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.
- (xi) Extending the reach of institutional credit to more and more farmers is priority area of the Government and to achieve this goal, the Government

provides interest subvention of 2% on short-term crop loans up to ₹3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum, which gets reduced to 4% on prompt repayment.

- (xii) 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.
- (xiii) Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2018-19, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. In order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against negotiable receipts, the benefit of interest subvention will be available to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of upto six months post harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan.
- (xiv) The Government has approved for giving the facility of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to the farmers practicing animal husbandry and fisheries related activities and has also decided to extend the Interest Subvention Facilities to such categories of farmers.
- (xv) 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.
- (xvi) Further with a view to provide social security net for Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF) as they have minimal or no savings to provide for old age and to support them in the event of consequent loss of livelihood, the Government has decided to implement another new Central Sector Scheme for providing old age pension to these farmers. Under this Scheme, a minimum fixed pension of ₹ 3000/- will be provided to the eligible small and marginal farmers, subject to certain exclusion clauses, on attaining the age of 60 years.

**Organic farming in the country**

2099. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to encourage organic farming in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether subsidy is being provided by Government to the farmers for developing their own organic manure;

(c) if so, the reasons for non-availability of the organic manure in most of the development blocks in the country, including Uttar Pradesh;

(d) whether Government is likely to take any steps to meet this shortfall; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Govt. of India is promoting and encouraging organic farming through the dedicated schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). It is also supported by other schemes viz Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) and Network Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) under (ICAR). Third party certification of organic farming is promoted by Agriculture Processed Food and Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce due to which exports of organic agri produce has increased considerably.

The details of the subsidy provided to the farmers for developing organic manure is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) No report has been received from States including Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding shortfall of organic manure.

**Statement***Details of subsidy provided to the farmers for developing organic manure*

Government of India has been promoting the Production/procurement of various organic inputs (biofertilisers, biopesticides, vermincompost, botanical extracts etc.) under different schemes viz:

- Paramparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana (PKVY): assistance of ₹ 50,000 per hectare/ 3 years is given, out of which ₹ 31,000 (62%) is provided to the farmers directly through DBT, for inputs (bio fertilisers, biopesticides, vermicompost, botanical extracts etc.) production/ procurement, post harvest infrastructure etc.
- Under Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) farmers are given assistance of Rs 25000/ha/3 years for both on-farm and off-farm organic inputs, and seeds/ plant material.
- Capital investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS) under Soil Health Management Scheme: 100% assistance is provided to State Government / Government agencies for setting up of liquid/ carrier based Bio-fertilizer/ Bio-pesticide units to up to a maximum limit of ₹ 160.00 lakh / unit for Government agencies and up to ₹40 lakh/unit (up to 25% project cost) for individuals/ private agencies through NABARD. For setting up of mechanized Fruit/ vegetable market waste/ Agro waste compost production unit 100% assistance to State Govt./ Govt. Agencies upto maximum limit of ₹ 190.00 Lakh /unit for setting up of large mechanized compost plants of 3000 Total Per Annum(TPA) capacity. Similarly, for individuals/ private agencies assistance upto 33% of cost limit to Rs 63 lakh/unit as capital investment is provided. As per data provided by NABARD, 21 fruit/vegetable waste compost production units were established under Capital Investment Subsidy scheme in different states.
- National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP): financial assistance@ 50% subsidy to the tune of ₹ 300/- per ha is being provided for different components including bio-fertilizers, supply of Rhizobium culture/Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria (PSB)/ Zinc Solubilising Bacteria (ZSB)/ Azatobacter/ Mycorrhiza and vermi compost.

- National Food Security Mission (NFSM): Under NFSM, financial assistance is provided for promotion of Bio-Fertilizer (Rhizobium/PSB) @50% of the cost limited to ₹300 per ha.

**ICAR Research programmes:**

- **One acre Integrated Organic Farming System (IOFS) models:** IOFS models suitable for marginal farmers have been established in Kerala, Meghalaya and Tamil Nadu which provides scope to generate more than 80 % of inputs required for organic farming within the farm, thus reducing the cost of production
- **All India Network Programme on Organic Farming (AI-NPOF):** Under this programme, management package involving reduced application of nutrients through manures with innovative practices are being evaluated at different locations which also includes use of bio fertilizers.

**Usage of fertilizers and pesticides for cotton**

2100. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR:

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether usage of fertilizers and pesticides per hectare for cotton has increased since Bt. cotton was approved in India;
- (b) if so, what is being planned to be done to reverse it;
- (c) whether cotton growing farmers on an average made a loss in 2014-15 and the following years;
- (d) if so, what is being planned to be done to reverse it; and
- (e) whether yield growth of cotton took place in early years of Bt. cotton when its cultivation percentage was miniscule and that cotton yield has stagnated since when Bt. cotton cultivation became mainstream in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) There has been an overall increase

of fertilizer use after the introduction of Bt cotton in India. However in the last few years a declining trend has also been observed. The year to year variation in the consumption of fertiliser in the states is due to variation in the climatic conditions that affects crop condition and fertilizer application. The per hectare fertiliser consumption of major cotton producing states from 2004-05 to 2016-17 is given in the Statement-I (See below).

Introduction of Bt cotton in India in 2002 led to a significant decline in insecticide usage on cotton from 1.0 to 1.2 kg/ha (prior to 2002) to 0.5kg/ha by 2006. But increased infestation of whiteflies in North India and Whiteflies, thrips and leaf hoppers across the country necessitated intensive application of insecticides in the subsequent years, especially during 2013 and 2014.

The ICAR-Central Institute of Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur and the cotton centres under All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on cotton has developed and validated technologies for Integrated Nutrient Management aimed at integrating all available organic sources of plant nutrients, thereby decreasing the quantity of fertilizer applied. The Institutes & SAUs are also advocating and sensitising farmers on balanced and rational use of fertilizers based on soil test values. These techniques are being demonstrated through frontline demonstration on crop management and mass media. This effort has resulted in effective control of pest and reduced pesticides consumptions among the participating farmers.

Government of India is implementing 'Sub -Mission on Plant Protection and plant Quarantine' Scheme, under which Integrated Pest Management approach is being promoted to educate the farmers about judicious use of chemical pesticides and to recommend use as per the direction prescribed on the label and leaflets.

(c) to (e) The yield of cotton has increased from 191 kg lint/ha in 2002-03 to 436 kg lint/ha in 2019-20 (first advance estimates). However, production declined during 2015-16 due to incidence of sucking pests in northern India and during 2018-19 due to drought like condition in the country especially in Gujarat State.

DAC&FW is implementing cotton development programme under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in 15 major cotton growing states viz., Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal from 2014-15 with an aim for enhancing production & productivity.

Area, Production and Yield of Cotton from 2013-14 to 2019-20 is given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of per hectare consumption of fertilizers of major cotton producing States*

Years	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	All India	Average consumption
2004-05	224.08	102.86	76.12	74.21	70.11	93.46		129.33	79.95	197.34	1047.46	116
2005-06	143.50	142.46	101.20	82.90	143.11	89.70		159.74	73.00	194.81	1130.42	126
2006-07	226.35	124.93	106.86	92.09	173.08	106.03		145.70	78.69	209.83	1263.56	140
2007-08	191.06	149.48	108.23	97.93	157.48	123.43		152.66	91.06	154.30	1225.63	136
2008-09	240.28	177.44	127.47	130.94	102.09	135.19	193.96	185.07	141.76	308.46	1742.66	174
2009-10	245.03	187.58	155.58	92.27	73.40	155.32	178.65	191.90	118.13	331.36	1729.22	173
2010-11	261.98	203.50	152.80	151.98	80.36	218.17	183.47	211.60	132.78	361.11	1957.75	196
2011-12	237.17	215.07	134.35	164.23	92.22	273.15	197.85	230.98	119.19	276.42	1940.63	194
2012-13	255.44	158.10	127.56	121.28	87.81	237.26	179.71	203.15	120.92	192.51	1683.74	168
2013-14	268.79	217.99	135.58	170.25	84.08	257.40	173.17	191.75	129.26	172.73	1801	180
2014-15	229.43	215.67	127.18	145.91	165.96	215.99	177.37	161.48	94.24	257.39	1790.62	179
2015-16	223.02	197.38	130.19	139.71	144.54	206.14	168.98	183.99	98.42	265.75	1758.12	176
2016-17	244.89	189.01	126.19	139.06	127.5	190.71	167.24	181.28	101.88	240.92	1708.68	171



**Statement-II***Details of Area, production and yield of major cotton growing states during 2013-14 to 2019-20*

(A= Area in lakh ha, P= Production in lakh bales of 170 kgs. each and Y= Yield in kg per ha)

State		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2019-20**
Andhra Pradesh	A	23.89	8.21	6.66	4.72	6.46	6.21	5.86
	P	69.56	28.41	18.88	15.64	20.87	14.94	17.37
	Y	495	588	482	563	549	409	504
Telangana	A	0	17.13	17.73	14.09	18.97	18.27	17.61
	P	0	38.00	36.61	34.44	51.95	40.95	36.37
	Y	0	377	351	416	466	381	351
Gujarat	A	25.19	27.73	27.22	23.82	26.24	26.60	26.29
	P	101.50	105.00	94.00	85.75	101.87	60.92	90.76
	Y	685	644	587	612	660	389	587
Haryana	A	5.36	6.48	6.15	5.70	6.65	7.08	7.01
	P	23.02	23.00	9.93	20.41	16.27	20.13	21.40
	Y	730	603	274	609	416	483	519

State		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2019-20**	158
Karnataka	A	6.62	8.75	6.42	5.10	5.47	7.36	5.50	Written Answers to  [RAJYA SABHA]
	P	18.75	23.11	20.00	10.10	18.44	14.30	12.94	
	Y	481	449	530	337	573	330	400	
Madhya Pradesh	A	5.14	5.47	5.63	5.99	6.03	6.14	6.10	
	P	17.30	17.50	18.00	20.51	16.20	23.29	19.30	
	Y	572	544	544	582	457	645	538	
Maharashtra	A	41.92	41.90	42.07	38.00	43.51	42.54	43.69	
	P	88.34	70.00	75.00	106.19	60.94	71.28	77.87	
	Y	358	284	303	475	238	285	303	
Orissa	A	1.24	1.27	1.25	1.36	1.45	1.58	1.70	Unstarred Questions
	P	2.99	4.00	3.00	3.82	4.08	4.90	4.08	
	Y	410	535	408	478	478	527	408	
Punjab	A	4.46	4.20	3.39	2.85	2.91	2.68	3.92	
	P	19.68	16.00	7.50	10.31	12.83	12.23	18.17	
	Y	750	648	376	615	750	776	788	

Rajasthan	A	3.93	4.87	4.48	4.71	5.84	6.29	6.45
	P	12.87	15.27	12.14	14.02	18.93	20.27	20.49
	Y	557	533	461	506	551	548	540
Tamil Nadu	A	1.52	1.87	1.42	1.42	1.83	1.33	1.28
	P	4.08	6.86	3.69	3.59	4.45	2.69	3.06
	Y	456	624	442	430	413	344	406
Others	A	0.33	0.31	0.5	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.43
	P	0.93	0.90	1.30	1.00	1.22	1.18	0.86
	Y	479	494	442	340	415	401	340
All-India	A	119.60	128.19	122.92	108.28	125.86	126.58	125.84
	P	359.02	348.05	300.05	325.77	328.05	287.08	322.67
	Y	510	462	415	511	443	386	436

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\* 4th Advance Estimates, \*\* 1st Advance Estimates

*Written Answers to*

*[6 December, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions*

*159*

**Decline in production of pulses**

2101. DR. BANDA PRAKASH:

SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the production of pulses in the country has been witnessing a decline in the country during the last two years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any measures to improve the production and productivity of pulses during the last three years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The sowing and production of various crops including pulses depends on weather conditions, rainfall situation, irrigation facilities, inter-crop profitability, soil conditions, expectation of better remuneration from other competing crops etc. The pulses production in the country reached highest record of 25.42 million tonnes during 2017-18. During 2018-19 as per Fourth Advance Estimates, total pulses production in the country is estimated at 23.40 million tonnes which is higher by 3.14 million tonnes than the previous five years' (2013-14 to 2017-18) average production of pulses. The final Estimate for an agriculture year is released in the month of February of following year.

(c) and (d) For increasing the production and productivity of pulses in the country, Government is implementing National Food Security Mission (NFSM) - Pulses in 638 districts of 28 States and 2 Union Territories (Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh) of the country. Under this Mission, assistance is being provided to the farmers on cluster demonstrations, cropping system based demonstrations, seed distribution, seed production, micro-nutrients, soil ameliorants, resource conservation techniques/ tools, water application tools, cropping system based trainings, etc.

Besides, in order to further boost the production and productivity of pulses, Government is also implementing special action plan for increasing pulses production in low productivity districts, intercropping of pulses with sugarcane and programme for

Targeting Rice Fallow Area under NFSM-Pulses. In addition to this, pulses seed minikits are distributed free of cost to the farmers to enhance production and productivity of pulses in the country.

The Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for pulses have also been increased over the years to encourage the farmers to grow more pulses by ensuring remunerative prices.

#### **Fair value for farmers produces**

2102. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to dismantle Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) systems and switch to National Agriculture Market or e-NAM, an electronically-operated trading platform, to enable farmers to sell their produce and get fair value in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure farmers get fair value of their produce?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) are regulated under respective State Agricultural Produce Market Committee Act of the State. Government of India plays a supportive role through various schemes, programmes and policy support. National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) scheme is implemented in the APMCs to provide for efficient online trading of agriculture and horticulture commodities for transparent price discovery for the produce of farmers through competitive online bidding system. APMCs in the States/Union Territories (UTs) are integrated with e-NAM platform as per the priority of the respective States/UTs. As per the information received from States/UTs, at present, no proposal is under consideration to dismantle Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) system in States/UTs.

- (c) In order to ensure farmers get fair value of their produce, the Government has already taken several steps.

The Government had increased Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of 1.5 times over all India

weighted average cost of production for the season 2018-19. The Government has recently increased the MSPs for all mandated kharif and rabi crops for 2019-20 season in line with the principle of providing 1.5 times return over all India weighted average cost of production.

With a view to ensure deliver of MSP to the farmers, the Government is implementing an umbrella scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA).

Government of India has circulated a new model "The Agriculture Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017" to States/Union Territories (UTs) for its adoption, which provides alternate marketing channels to facilitate farmers in marketing their produce at competitive and remunerative prices.

Besides, Government is implementing National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) scheme wherein online trading of agriculture and horticulture commodities is carried out through transparent price discovery process helping the farmers get remunerative prices for their produce.

Further, Government of India has been promoting various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR), Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) scheme, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) and Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters), which aim at promoting modern infrastructure including that of post-harvest and marketing and cold chain infrastructure for agriculture marketing in the country to facilitate farmers in getting fair value for their produce.

The Government has been forming and promoting clusters in the form of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) to enhance their economy of scale and better market linkages for member farmers for better price realization for their produce.

**Including potato, onion and tomato under Market Intervention scheme**

2103. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to include potato, onion and tomato under Market Intervention Scheme in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, being the major producer of these vegetables;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) All the horticultural/agricultural commodities which are perishable in nature and for which Minimum Support Price is not being announced including potato, onion and tomato are covered under existing Market Intervention Scheme. This Scheme is implemented based on the proposal of State/UT Governments as per extant guidelines.

**Assistance to farmers for agricultural and horticulture crops**

†2104. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Governments have formulated various schemes to protect the farmers from unstable prices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Central Government proposes to provide aid to the farmers for profitable prices for agriculture and horticulture produces under the existing schemes;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether there is a possibility to include the produces under Price Support Scheme (PSS) which are not included in Minimum Support Price (MSP) regime; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the financial assistance provided to States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Agriculture is a State Subject. The State Governments are free to opt and formulate policies as per their requirement to protect the interest of farmers including to ensure stable prices *e.g.* Bhavantar Bharpayee Yojana operated for certain vegetables in Haryana so that farmers receive fair prices for their produce.

(c) to (f) Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of 22 notified crops which are widely grown and have large area under cultivation. These are items of mass consumption with long shelf life and are necessary to maintain food security.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

An umbrella scheme "Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan" (PM-AASFIA), by incorporating the erstwhile Price Support Scheme (PSS) with certain modifications and rolling out of new schemes of Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS), has been launched in the year 2018. Under PM-AASHA, States / UTs can choose either PSS or PDPS in a given procurement season with respect to particular oilseeds crop for the entire State. Pulses and copra are procured under PSS. Only one scheme *i.e.* PSS or PDPS will be made operational in one State with respect to one commodity. Further, States have the option to roll out Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) on pilot basis in district / selected APMC(s) of districts involving the participation of private stockists for oilseeds. The brief of PSS, PDPS and PPSS are as under:-

**PSS:-** Procurement of these commodities are undertaken by Central Nodal agencies at Minimum Support Price (MSP) announced by the Govt. as and when prices fall below the MSP as well as compliance of State Govt. to PSS guidelines. As per the guidelines of Price Support Scheme for procurement of pulses, the overall quantity of procurement by Central Government will be restricted to 25% of the actual production of the commodity for that particular season.

**PDPS:-** This scheme envisages direct payment of the difference between the MSP and the selling / modal price to pre- registered farmers selling his produce in the notified market yard through a transparent auction process. All the payments will be done directly into the bank account of farmers. This scheme does not involve any physical procurement of crops as the farmers are paid the difference between the MSP and Sale / Modal price on sale in notified market.

**PPSS:-** In addition to PDPS, oilseeds producing states will have the option to roll out Private Procurement Stockist Scheme (PPSS) on pilot basis in district/ selected APMC(s) of district involving the participation of private stockist. The pilot district/ selected APMC(s) of district will cover one or more crop of oilseeds for which MSP is notified.

In addition to the above, Government of India is also implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities which are perishable in nature and are not covered under the Price Support Scheme (PSS).

The details of procurement of pulses, oilseeds & copra at MSP under PSS (PM-AASHA) and sanction accorded under MIS since 2016 are given in the Statement-I and II.



**Statement-I***Details of Pulses and Oilseeds Procured at MSP under PSS (as on 30.11.2019)*

Year	Oil seed and Copra		Pulses		Total	
	Quantity Procured (In MTs)	MSP Value (₹ In Lakh)	Quantity Procured (In MTs)	MSP Value (₹ In Lakh)	Quantity Procured (In MTs)	MSP Value (₹ In Lakh)
2016-17	222,168.46	94,671.40	205,490.39	103,938.84	427,658.85	198,610.23
2017-18	1,169,265.86	507,272.64	1,573,481.70	856,612.71	2,742,747.56	1,363,885.34
2018-19	1,615,735.29	709,110.87	4,175,316.02	2,014,559.84	5,791,051.31	2,723,670.72
2019-20*	1,189,810.35	507,483.82	941,850.46	458,015.47	2,131,660.81	965,499.29
TOTAL	4,196,979.96	1,818,538.73	6,896,138.57	3,433,126.86	11,093,118.53	5,251,665.58

\* procurement ongoing

**Statement-II**

*Details of Sanction accorded under MIS from 2016-17 to 2019-20 (as on 30.11.2019)*

Sl. No.	Year	Period	Commodity	State	Market Intervention Price (MIP) (₹ Per MTs.)	Sanctioned Qty (in MTs.)	MIP Value (₹ in Lakhs)
1.	2016-17	01.09.2016 to 30.09.2016	Grapes	Mizoram	42,000	3,800	1596.00
2.	2016-17	01.11.2016 to 30.11.2016	Onion	Karnataka	6240	100,000	6240.00
3.	2016-17	01.12.2016 to 30.12.2016	Onion	Telangana	7070	5,000	353.50
4.	2016-17	07.12.2016 to 14.02.2017	Arecanut-Chali	Karnataka	251,000	28,000	70280.00
5.	2016-17	07.12.2016 to 14.02.2017	Arecanut-Red	Karnataka	270,000	12,000	32400.00
6.	2016-17	14.12.2016 to 12.01.2017	Oil PalmFFB	Tamil Nadu	7650	1,000	76.50
7.	2016-17	17.02.2017 to 18.03.2017	Ginger	Arunachal Pradesh	8570	12,675	1086.25
8.	2017-18	08.04.2017 to 07.05.2017	Potato	Uttar Pradesh	4,870	100,000	4870.00
9.	2017-18	02.05.2017 to 31.05.2017	Red Chilli	Telangana	50,000	33,700	16850.00
10.	2017-18	02.05.2017 to 31.05.2017	Red Chilli	Andhra Pradesh	50,000	88,300	44150.00

11.	2017-18	04.06.2017 to 03.07.2017	Potato	Nagaland	6,000	6,600	396.00
12.	2017-18	17.06.2017 to 16.07.2017	Turmeric	Andhra Pradesh	55,720	12,100	6742.12
13.	2017-18	13.06.2017 to 12.07.2017	Garlic	Rajasthan	28,600	10,000	2860.00
14.	2017-18	09.06.2017 to 08.07.2017	Onion	Madhya Pradesh	5,867	651,000	38194.17
15.	2017-18	27.06.2017 to 26.07.2017	Onion	Rajasthan	3,650	20,000	730.00
16.	2017-18	02.03.2018 to 31.03.2018	Potato	Uttar Pradesh	5,490	200,000	10980.00
17.	2018-19	13.04.2018 to 20.06.2018	Garlic	Rajasthan	32,570	154,000	50157.80
18.	2018-19	13.04.2018 to 12.05.2018	Onion	Rajasthan	6,180	260,000	16068.00
19.	2019-20	09.09.2019 to 15.12.2019	Apple	Jammu and Kashmir	MIP will be fixed by the Designated Price Committee		

Written Answers to  
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**Conflict of interest of APMCs under APLMA**

2105. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a conflict of interest of the Agriculture Produce Market Committees (APMCs) under the Agriculture Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017 (APLMA, 2017);

(b) the total loss incurred by farmers across the country in light of contract farming being left out of the APLMA;

(c) the measures undertaken by Government in the past five years for States which have not yet accepted the APMC model to accept the same; and

(d) the total loss incurred by APMC farmers owing to the inclusion of private farmers under the APLMA?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) are regulated under respective State Agricultural Produce Market Committee Act of the State. Government of India has provided model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017 for suitable adoption by States/Union Territories (UTs) to promote agricultural marketing reforms in their States/UTs. Hence, there is no conflict of interest of the APMCs and APLM Act, 2017.

(b) A Separate Model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Contract Farming & Services (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2018 is intended to provide benefits and remunerative prices to farmers by providing facilitative eco-system for contract produce output but also for services all along the agricultural food value chain starting from pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest including marketing. Hence, the question of loss incurred by farmers across the country in light of contract farming being left out of the APLM Act does not arise.

(c) The Government has taken a number of measures in the past five years for States which have not yet accepted the APMC model to adopt the same, namely-

(i) States are advised and persuaded through various meetings and conferences to adopt the model APLM Act, 2017.

- (ii) States have been requested through written communications to adopt the reforms by amending their respective State APMC Act.
- (iii) Assistance under Agriculture Marketing Infrastructure (AMI), a sub-scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM), to State agency projects has been linked to marketing reforms.
- (d) The market reforms intended through model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017, is to improve the income of all farmers including that of APMC farmers by bringing efficiency in marketing system as well as in APMC markets. Hence, the question of loss by APMC farmers due to model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017 does not arise.

#### **Annual growth in the MSP**

2106. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the year-wise details of annual growth in the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for various crops of the last five years is available; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The details of MSP fixed by Government and year-wise increase in MSP for all mandated crops for last five years are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

**Statement-I***MSP for all mandated crops (according to crop year)*

			(₹ per quintal)					
Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
<b>Kharif crops</b>								
1.	Paddy	Common	1360	1410	1470	1550	1750	1815
		Grade 'A'	1400	1450	1510	1590	1770	1835
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	1530	1570	1625	1700	2430	2550
		Maldandi	1550	1590	1650	1725	2450	2570
3.	Bajra		1250	1275	1330	1425	1950	2000
4.	Maize		1310	1325	1365	1425	1700	1760
5.	Ragi		1550	1650	1725	1900	2897	3150
6.	Arhar(Tur)		4350	4625^	5050^^	5450^	5675	5800
7.	Moong		4600	4850^	5225^^	5575^	6975	7050
8.	Urad		4350	4625^	5000^^	5400^	5600	5700
9.	Cotton	Medium Staple	3750	3800	3860	4020	5150	5255

		Long Staple	4050	4100	4160	4320	5450	5550	Written Answers to [6 December, 2019]
10.	Groundnut		4000	4030	4220*	4450^	4890	5090	
11.	Sunflower Seed		3750	3800	3950*	4100*	5388	5650	
12.	Soyabean	Yellow	2560	2600	2775*	3050^	3399	3710	
13.	Sesamum		4600	4700	5000^	5300*	6249	6485	
14.	Nigerseed		3600	3650	3825*	4050*	5877	5940	Unstarred Questions 171
<b>Rabi Crops</b>									
15.	Wheat		1450	1525	1625	1735	1840	1925	
16.	Barley		1150	1225	1325	1410	1440	1525	
17.	Gram		3175	3500**	4000^	4400@	4620	4875	
18.	Masur (Lentil)		3075	3400**	3950@	4250*	4475	4800	
19.	Rapeseed&Mustard		3100	3350	3700*	4000*	4200	4425	
20.	Safflower		3050	3300	3700*	4100*	4945	5215	
21.	Toria		3020	3290	3560	3900*	4190		
<b>Other Crops</b>									

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
22.	Copra	Milling	5250	5550	5950	6500	7511	9521
	(Calender Year)	Ball	5500	5830	6240	6785	7750	9920
23.	De-Husked Coconut		1425	1500	1600	1760	2030	2571
	(Calender Year)							
24.	Jute		2400	2700	3200	3500	3700	3950
25.	Sugarcane*		220	230	230	255	275	275

# Fair and remunerative price.

\* Including Bonus of ₹ 100 per quintal

\*\* Including Bonus of ₹ 75 per quintal

^ Including Bonus of ₹ 200 per quintal

^^ Including Bonus of ₹ 425 per quintal

@ Including bonus of ₹ 150 per quintal

### Statement-II

*Increase in Minimum Support Prices (according to crop year)*

		(in %age)					
Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18	2018-19	2019-20
<b>Kharif Crops</b>							
1.	Paddy	Common	3.7	4.3	5.4	12.9	3.7
		Grade A'	3.6	4.1	5.3	11.3	3.7

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2.	Jowar	Hybrid	2.6	3.5	4.6	42.9	4.9
		Maldandi	2.6	3.8	4.5	42.0	4.9
3.	Bajra		2.0	4.3	7.1	36.8	2.6
4.	Maize		1.1	3.0	4.4	19.3	3.5
5.	Ragi		6.5	4.5	10.1	52.5	8.7
6.	Arhar(Tur)		6.3	9.2	7.9	4.1	2.2
7.	Moong		5.4	7.7	6.7	25.1	1.1
8.	Urad		6.3	8.1	8.0	3.7	1.8
9.	Cotton	Medium Staple	1.3	1.6	4.1	28.1	2.0
		Long Staple	1.2	1.5	3.8	26.2	1.8
10.	Groundnut		0.8	4.7	5.5	9.9	4.1
11.	Sunflower Seed		1.3	3.9	3.8	31.4	4.9
12.	Soyabean	Yellow	1.6	6.7	9.9	11.4	9.1
13.	Sesamum		2.2	6.4	6.0	17.9	3.8
14.	Nigerseed		1.4	4.8	5.9	45.1	1.1

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Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18	2018-19	2019-20
Rabi Crops							
15.	Wheat		5.2	6.6	6.8	6.1	4.6
16.	Barley		6.5	8.2	6.4	2.1	5.9
17.	Gram		10.2	14.3	10.0	5.0	5.5
18.	Masur (Lentil)		10.6	16.2	7.6	5.3	7.3
19.	Rapeseed & Mustard		8.1	10.4	8.1	5.0	5.4
20.	Safflower		8.2	12.1	10.8	20.6	5.5
21.	Toria		8.9	8.2	9.6	7.4	
Other Crops							
22.	Copra. (Calender Year)	Milling	5.7	7.2	9.2	15.6	26.8
		Ball	6.0	7.0	8.7	14.2	28.0
23.	De-Husked Coconut (Calender Year)		5.3	6.7	10.0	15.3	26.7
24.	Jute		12.5	18.5	9.4	5.7	6.7
25.	Sugarcane		4.5	0.0	10.9	7.8	0.0

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Unstarred Questions

**Production and demand of fruits and vegetables**

2107. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India ranks second in the world in the production of fruits and vegetables;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the production of fruits and vegetables is adequate to meet the domestic demands, if so, the details of demand and production of fruits and vegetables during the last three years in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per the country-wise production data for the year 2016, available on the website of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), India is second in the production of Fruits and Vegetables. Details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) As reported by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, production of fruits and vegetables is adequate to meet the domestic demands of Andhra Pradesh. Details thereof are given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I******(A) Details of Major Fruit (excl. Melon) Producing Countries in the World***

Sl. No.	Country	2016 Production (Million Tonnes)
1	2	3
1.	China	272.08
2.	India	90.89
3.	Brazil	39.69
4.	USA	27.11
5.	Mexico	21.43

1	2	3
6.	Spain	19.05
7.	Indonesia	18.52
8.	Philippines	16.32
9.	Italy	18.00
10.	Turkey	21.74
11.	Others	320.62
WORLD TOTAL		865.88

*Source:* FAO Website (<http://faostat3.fao.org/home/E>)

*(B) Details of Major Vegetables & Melons Producing Countries in the World*

Sl. No.	Countries	2016 Prod. (Million Tonnes)
1.	China	543.16
2.	India	119.91
3.	USA	33.12
4.	Turkey	24.40
5.	Iran	14.29
6.	Egypt	16.80
7.	Russian Federation	16.29
8.	Mexico	14.33
9.	Spain	13.60
10.	Italy	12.32
11.	Others	249.65
World		1075.20

*Source:* FAO Website (<http://faostat3.fao.org/home/E>)

**Statement-II***Details of Production and Demand of Fruits and Vegetables in Andhra Pradesh*

(In '000 Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Year	Production	Demand
1.	2016-17	21639.28	5407.84
2.	2017-18	22124.13	5407.84
3.	2018-19 (3rd Adv. Est.)	24706.04	5407.84

**Production of onion**

2108. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note that the production of onion has been increasing in recent months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is taking any steps to lift the ban on export of onions to safeguard the interests of the onion growers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Monthly production data is not captured. However, the All India Mandi Arrival data for recent months given below indicates decreasing arrivals in recent months.

*Monthly all India Mandi arrival of Onion (in Lakh MT)*

Year	September	October	November
2019	7.38	7.44	6.04

These arrivals are also lesser with respect to arrivals in the corresponding months of 2018. The estimated production of Kharif and Late Kharif of 2019 is lesser with respect to Kharif and Late Kharif production of 2018.

(c) and (d) As intimated by Director General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, there is no such proposal under consideration.

**Issues with Bt. Cotton**

2109. DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of difference in yield of Bt. cotton compared to conventional cotton during past five years;
- (b) whether there is stagnation in yield of Bt. cotton in past five years, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether per hectare usage of fertilizers and pesticides has increased for production of Bt. cotton, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any steps are being taken to decrease excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides;
- (e) whether alternatives to Bt. cotton are being developed locally; and
- (f) the details of average revenue and losses made by cultivators of Bt. cotton in the past five years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Majority of cotton crop area in the country is covered under Bt. Cotton. Yield data is not maintained independently for Bt. and conventional cotton. However there is no stagnation in yield of Bt. Cotton. The yield of cotton in past five years is as under:

Years	Production (in lakh bales)
2014-15	348.05
2015-16	300.05
2016-17	325.77
2017-18	328.05
2018-19 (4th advance estimate)	287.08

(c) and (d) Various awareness programmes on Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management have been organized to sensitize farmers for judicious use of fertilizers and pesticides.

(e) Both ICAR and State Agricultural Universities have developed and released several non-Bt. varieties of cotton. Besides, ICAR have also developed low cost production and protection technologies to cultivate these varieties of cotton.

(f) No any States has reported such losses.

#### **Review of soil health card scheme**

2110. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have not taken the scheme for distribution of Soil Health Card seriously with the result that majority of farmers are yet to derive desired benefits and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government intends to review the scheme afresh and re-lay emphasis on soil testing to apprise the farmers the nature of fertilizer or mineral needed for better productivity?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) No Sir. The successful implementation of Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme through State Governments in the last 4 years has resulted in 10.33 crore farmers receiving SHCs in cycle 1 (2015-17) and 11.51 crore farmers in second cycle (2017-19) across the country.

Based on the suggestions/ recommendations from States and other stakeholders, Model Village programme has been initiated in the current year. Under the pilot project, one village per block is adopted for farm holding based soil testing and to take up large number of demonstrations up to a maximum number of 50 demonstration (1 ha each) in each adopted village for balanced and judicious use of fertilisers. So far 6954 villages have been identified by the States and 11.50 lakh farmholding based Soil Health Cards distributed to farmers. In addition, 246968 demonstration and 6951 Farmer Melas are approved to the States.

#### **Distribution of soil health cards in Uttar Pradesh**

2111. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has the information about the number of Soil Health Cards distributed, district-wise in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government also has information about the amount of fertilizers saved by the farmers by judicious use of fertilizer with the help of soil card?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The number of Soil Health Cards distributed in Uttar Pradesh during Cycle I (2015-17) and Cycle II (2017-19) are 1.70 crore and 1.98 crore respectively. During current year (2019-20) under Model Village Programme, 186 lakh cards are distributed so far. The district-wise information is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Nation Productivity Council (NPC) in its study report submitted in February, 2017, informed that there is a saving of 8-10% in chemical fertilizer use in case of farmers applying fertilizers and micro-nutrients as per recommendations of Soil Health Cards.

National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management MANAGE, Hyderabad in their 'Impact study of Soil Health Card Scheme' submitted in November 2017 also reported reduction in fertilizer use, especially nitrogen as a result of use of fertilizers according to recommendation of the Soil Health Card.

***Statement***

*Details of Soil Health Card Distribution Report in Uttar Pradesh*

Sl. No.	District Name	Cycle-I (2015-17)	Cycle-II (2017-19)	Model Village (2019-20)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agra	277170	225633	7321
2.	Aligarh	217506	269908	3757
3.	Allahabad	351618	356462	3100
4.	Ambedkar Nagar	188335	197755	1838
5.	Amethi	148375	150770	1780
6.	Amroha	190312	188607	1947
7.	Auraiya	166674	226407	2396
8.	Azamgarh	365140	476258	3591



1	2	3	4	5
9.	Baghpat	176179	168988	2395
10.	Bahraich	188517	353242	2572
11.	Ballia	229919	164502	5125
12.	Balrampur	167240	191908	1625
13.	Banda	177919	238035	3366
14.	Barabanki	398194	401363	3073
15.	Bareilly	271541	337972	1582
16.	Basti	205258	254527	2430
17.	Bijnor	353098	591547	1541
18.	Budaun	304926	349978	1323
19.	Bulandshahr	332755	251021	651
20.	Chandauli	136533	205080	1595
21.	Chitrakoot	85730	108596	1218
22.	Deoria	320930	284085	4836
23.	Etah	176547	254264	2304
24.	Etawah	193285	332080	2582
25.	Faizabad	171080	228809	1644
26.	Farrukhabad	198752	220630	3891
27.	Fatehpur	351209	279001	3679
28.	Firozabad	272984	188387	1428
29.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	84746	92637	102
30.	Ghaziabad	67682	80943	855
31.	Ghazipur	429961	509955	1655
32.	Gonda	256275	354449	833
33.	Gorakhpur	322991	451324	3831

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Hamirpur	146644	243423	3443
35.	Hapur	104816	108766	640
36.	Hardoi	465833	632212	12866
37.	Hathras	153848	287421	1971
38.	Jalaun	288942	280019	1701
39.	Jaunpur	326796	624668	3726
40.	Jhansi	252267	131788	1851
41.	Kannauj	198352	225371	3005
42.	Kanpur Dehat	236850	290566	2312
43.	Kanpur Nagar	194505	268483	3218
44.	Kasganj	91735	167536	2764
45.	Kaushambi	175133	172413	2510
46.	Kheri	531970	643264	2803
47.	Kushi Nagar	198809	345326	3861
48.	Lalitpur	209270	87115	1383
49.	Lucknow	169424	222520	1398
50.	Maharajganj	284828	235305	7190
51.	Mahoba	140035	160207	2855
52.	Mainpuri	209101	178723	568
53.	Mathura	176950	140680	3761
54.	Mau	294800	125401	1694
55.	Meerut	208183	291573	488
56.	Mirzapur	228434	235573	2305
57.	Moradabad	182450	144451	3390
58.	Muzaffarnagar	165215	197440	1053

1	2	3	4	5
59.	Pilibhit	209913	302119	1197
60.	Pratapgarh	223085	309888	3040
61.	Rae Bareli	263183	228400	2070
62.	Rampur	209159	188804	1627
63.	Saharanpur	207408	229634	1571
64.	Sambhal	227175	180288	2103
65.	Sant Kabeer Nagar	172383	185830	727
66.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	45340	131466	764
67.	Shahjahanpur	288821	387085	1566
68.	Shamli	84480	108101	532
69.	Shravasti	94023	157830	152
70.	Siddharth Nagar	220003	420464	2444
71.	Sitapur	546472	605370	3225
72.	Sonbhadra	70575	125488	1821
73.	Sultanpur	117869	129449	1574
74.	Unnao	506144	460952	5972
75.	Varanasi	113969	235427	1426
TOTAL		17014573	19811962	186433

### Compensation to farmers for crop loss

†2112. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount paid as compensation for loss of crops to farmers owing to unseasonal rain and drought during the last five years, State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the rate of compensation per acre and the timeline of amendments made therein; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The financial assistance under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the wake of notified natural disasters is given by way of relief and not as compensation of loss as suffered/claimed. Unseasonal rain has not been notified as a natural calamity by the Government of India. State Governments may, however, use up to 10 per cent of the funds available under the SDRF for providing immediate relief to the victims of natural disasters that they consider to be 'disasters' within the local context in the State and which are not included in the notified list of disasters of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and incur expenditure as per the SDRF/NDRF guidelines, issued by Government of India (Ministry of Home Affairs) on 08.04.2015. A statement containing details of financial assistance approved from the NDRF to States in the wake of drought during last five years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Based on the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission on financing of expenditure on immediate relief during natural calamities for the period 2015-20 and the report of the Expert Group, the Ministry of Home Affairs revised the items and norms of assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for the period 2015-20 on 08.04.2015. As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs which is applicable from 2015-16 to 2019-20, assistance is provided from SDRF/NDRF towards input subsidy for the crop loss of 33% and above. The rate of input subsidy for crop loss is ₹ 6800/- per hectare for rainfed areas, ₹ 13500/- per hectare for assured irrigated areas and ₹ 18000/- per hectare for all type of perennial crops.

Besides, under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), claims are provided to insured farmers for notified crops against the shortfall in yield due to adverse climatic conditions as per the formula envisaged in operational guidelines of the scheme.

*Statement*

*Details of financial assistance from NDRF to States in the wake of drought during the last three years*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Calamity	Central assistance approved by High Level Committee
1	2	3	4
<b>During 2014-15</b>			
1.	Haryana	Drought	168.87
2.	Karnataka	Drought	200.85
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought	777.34
4.	Maharashtra	Drought	1962.99
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought	237.51
TOTAL:			3347.56
<b>During - 2015-2016</b>			
1.	Karnataka	Drought	1540.20
		Drought-R	723.23
2.	Chhattisgarh	Drought	1276.25
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought	2032.68
4.	Maharashtra	Drought-K	3638.83
		Drought-R	679.54
5.	Odisha	Drought	815.00
6.	Telangana	Drought	791.21
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought	1304.52
		Drought-R	622.76
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought	433.77
9.	Jharkhand	Drought	336.94

1	2	3	4
10.	Rajasthan	Drought	1193.41
11.	Uttarakhand	Drought-R	70.22
TOTAL:			15458.56

**During - 2016-2017**

1.	Karnataka	Drought (K)	1782.44
		Drought (R)	795.544
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought (K)	518.93
3.	Kerala	Drought (K)	112.05
4.	Tamil Nadu	Drought (K)	1748.28
5.	Rajasthan	Drought (K)	588.34
6.	Puducherry	Drought (R)	17.70
TOTAL			5563.28

**During - 2017-18**

1.	Chhattisgarh	Drought (K)	395.91
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought (K)	836.09
3.	Rajasthan	Drought (K)	526.14
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought (R)	113.14
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought (R)	157.23
TOTAL			2028.51

**During - 2018-19**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought (K)	900.40
2.	Karnataka	Drought (K)	949.49
		Drought (R)	1029.39
3.	Maharashtra	Drought (K)	4714.28

1	2	3	4
4.	Rajasthan	Drought (K)	1206.62
5.	Gujarat	Drought (K)	127.60
6.	Jharkhand	Drought (K)	272.42
TOTAL			9200.20

R: Rabi

K: Kharif

#### Debit of money deposited under PM-Kisan Yojana

2113. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the farmers brought into notice that money deposited under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-KISAN) is being debited from their accounts;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and number of such farmers, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No Sir, the reversal occurred in the accounts of only 1,19,743 beneficiaries at the initial stage. The total number of beneficiaries are more than 7.6 cr. farmer families.

(b) The reversal occurred due to mismatch of beneficiaries names and the names as available in the details of their given bank accounts. Total number of such farmers is 1,19,743. The State-wise details of such farmers have been given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The procedure for transactions has now been modified and stringent pre-verification procedures have been incorporated so that such incident does not reoccur.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of such farmers in whose accounts reversal took place due to mismatch of the names of beneficiaries and the names in the details of bank accounts*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Cases of Reversal of transactions
1.	Assam	2
2.	Haryana	55
3.	Himachal Pradesh	346
4.	Jammu And Kashmir	29
5.	Jharkhand	22
6.	Maharashtra	32,897
7.	Uttar Pradesh	86,314
8.	Uttarakhand	78
	TOTAL	1,19,743

**Watershed projects under PMKSY in Maharashtra**

2114. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes that are available to provide irrigation water to farmers in rainfed agricultural areas;

(b) the number of watershed projects that have been sanctioned and completed under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY-Watershed Component), State-wise, including Maharashtra;

(c) the amount of funds released for watershed projects under PMKSY, Statewise, including Maharashtra;

(d) whether Government intends to sanction new watershed projects under PMKSY for rainfed agricultural areas in Maharashtra; and



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

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

- i. **Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP):** Faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation projects including National Projects. This component is implemented by the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation.
- ii. **PMKSY-Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP):** Source augmentation, distribution, ground water development, lift irrigation, repair, restoration, renovation of traditional water bodies. This component is implemented by the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation.
- iii. **PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop (PDMC):** Enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation technologies viz. Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation. This component is implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare.
- iv. **PMKSY-Watershed Development (WDC):** Department of Land Resources had been implementing Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) since 2009-10 for development of rainfed and degraded areas. In 2015-16, IWMP was amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY). The activities undertaken inter alia include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rainwater harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for assetless persons, etc.

(b) and (c) Under the erstwhile IWMP, 8214 watershed development projects were sanctioned in erstwhile 28 States (except Goa) including Maharashtra [now 27 States and UT of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh], during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15. The State-wise details of projects sanctioned, projects completed and funds released as on 30.11.2019 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Government is focusing on completion of all ongoing projects and therefore no new projects under the WDC-PMKSY are being sanctioned.

***Statement***

*State wise details of watershed projects sanctioned, area covered by the projects, completed and funds released as Central share to States under WDC-PMKSY*

(Area in million ha, Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned (from 2009-10 to 2014-15)@		No of projects completed	Central share released (from 2009-10 to 2019-20*)
		Total no. of Projects	Area of the projects		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	432	1.810	158	1060.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0.467	13	244.33
3.	Assam	372	1.577	143	492.75
4.	Bihar	123	0.612	0	151.31
5.	Chhattisgarh	263	1.195	112	330.35
6.	Gujarat	610	3.103	292	1288.64
7.	Haryana	88	0.362	0	101.94
8.	Himachal Pradesh	163	0.840	0	283.58
9.	Jammu and Kashmir^^	159	0.652	0	230.82
10.	Jharkhand	171	0.911	30	191.52
11.	Karnataka	571	2.569	304	1894.70
12.	Kerala	83	0.423	26	128.69
13.	Madhya Pradesh	517	2.937	204	1497.49
14.	Maharashtra	1186	5.128	598	2413.95
15.	Manipur	102	0.491	5	149.10
16.	Meghalaya	96	0.236	47	173.03
17.	Mizoram	89	0.373	32	259.89

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Nagaland	111	0.476	61	539.15
19.	Odisha	310	1.700	127	1004.31
20.	Punjab	67	0.314	0	60.42
21.	Rajasthan	1025	5.764	377	2534.70
22.	Sikkim	15	0.066	0	22.08
23.	Tamil Nadu	270	1.368	112	924.94
24.	Telangana*	330	1.399	121	590.30
25.	Tripura	65	0.213	20	210.96
26.	Uttarakhand	65	0.346	5	131.08
27.	Uttar Pradesh	612	3.045	225	808.49
28.	West Bengal	163	0.693	0	197.08
TOTAL		8214	39.07	3012	17916.28

@ Sanctioned under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) with effect from 2015-16.

\* As per final audited details received from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana after bifurcation of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh

^ erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir

\*\* As on 30.11.2019 reported by States

# As on 30.11.2019 including releases under the erstwhile IWMP.

Note: There is no sanctioned project in Goa.

### **Doubling/electrification/new rail line projects in Tamil Nadu**

2115. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken up a number of projects for doubling/ electrification/ new railway lines in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether the allocation made for railway projects are not matching with the required funds and thereby causing huge delay in completion of railway projects in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the target fixed for major projects in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Presently, 09 New Line Projects covering a length of 871 Km at a cost of ₹11,612 crore, 08 Doubling Projects covering a length of 592 Km at a cost of ₹5,673 crore and 10 Railway Electrification projects covering route Km of 1633 route Km at a cost of ₹1570 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are under different stages of planning/sanction/execution. The aggregate cost of these 27 projects is ₹18,855 crore.

The project-wise details of projects including expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railways website *i.e.* [www.indianrailways.gov.in](http://www.indianrailways.gov.in) >Ministry of Railways >Railway Board >About Indian Railways >Railway Board Directorates >Finance (Budget).

(b) and (c) Average Budget Allocation for Infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in State of Tamil Nadu, for 2014-19 is ₹1,979 crore, which is 225% of the average annual Budget outlay of 2009-14 (₹879 crore).

Allocation of Budget for infrastructure projects and safety works falling fully/partly in State of Tamil Nadu, for 2019-2020 is ₹2,410 crore, which is 274% of the average annual Budget outlay of 2009-14 (₹879 crore).

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 conditions, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. All these factors vary from project to project and site to site and affect the completion time and cost of the project, which is finally worked out at the completion stage. Therefore, confirmed timeline for completion of projects cannot be given.

#### **Setting up of special courts for resolving farmers' problem**

2116. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not setting up of special courts for farmers to resolve their payment-related problems;

- (b) whether there is a plan to incentivize the farmers instead of giving subsidy;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) There is no proposal for setting up special courts for farmers. However, different schemes run by the Government for disbursement of benefits to the farmers already have in-built multi-tier mechanism of grievance redressal at Center, State and District level.

(b) to (d) Government has already started a new Central Sector Scheme, namely, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) with a view to augment the income of the farmers by providing income support to all landholding farmers' families in the country, to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs. Under the Scheme an amount of ₹6000/- per year is transferred in three 4-monthly installments of ₹2000/- directly into the bank accounts of the farmers. Farmers falling within the following exclusion criteria relating to higher income status are not eligible for the benefit under the Scheme:

- (A) All Institutional Land holders; and
- (B) Farmer families in which one or more of its members belong to following categories:
  - (i) Former and present holders of constitutional posts
  - (ii) Former and present Ministers/ State Ministers and former/present Members of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha/ State Legislative Assemblies/ State Legislative Councils, former and present Mayors of Municipal Corporations, former and present Chairpersons of District Panchayats.
  - (iii) All serving or retired officers and employees of Central/ State Government Ministries /Offices/Departments and its field units Central or State PSEs and Attached offices /Autonomous Institutions under Government as well as regular employees of the Local Bodies (Excluding Multi Tasking Staff / Class IV/Group D employees)
  - (iv) All superannuated/retired pensioners whose monthly pension is ₹10,000/-or more (Excluding Multi Tasking Staff/ Class IV/Group D employees)

- (v) All Persons who paid Income Tax in last assessment year.
- (vi) Professionals like Doctors, Engineers, Lawyers, Chartered Accountants, and Architects registered with Professional bodies and carrying out profession by undertaking practices.

The scheme is effective from 1.12.2018. The entire responsibility of identification of beneficiaries rests with the State/UT Governments. An exclusive web-portal [www.pmkisan.gov.in](http://www.pmkisan.gov.in) has been launched for the Scheme. The financial benefits are released to the beneficiaries on the basis of the data of farmers prepared and uploaded by the State / UT Governments on the PM-Kisan web-portal. For enrollment, the farmer is required to approach the local patwari / revenue officer / Nodal Officer (PM-Kisan) nominated by the State Government. The Common Service Centres (CSCs) have also been authorized to do registration of the farmers for the Scheme upon payment of fees. Farmers can also do their self-registration through the Farmers Corner in the portal. Farmers can also edit their names in PM-Kisan database as per their Aadhaar card through the Farmers Corner. Farmers can also know the status of their payment through the Farmers Corner. The village-wise names of the beneficiaries are also available in the Farmers Corner.

#### **Sharing of information regarding fertilizers through Soil Health Cards**

†2117. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Soil Health Card is merely a paper indicating the physical condition of soil due to recording of only general information on it;
- (b) if so, whether Government is aware of the suggestion of experts where it has been stated that details of fertilizers should be given on Soil Health Card as per the next crop after asking farmers, which would be useful for farmers and at the same time modern labs should be set up for soil testing;
- (c) if so, steps being taken by Government in this direction; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Soil Health Card provides information

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to farmers on nutrient status of their soil in respect of 12 parameters namely macro - nutrients (Nitrogen, Phosphorous & Potassium), secondary nutrient (Sulphur), micro-nutrients (Zinc, Iron, Copper, Boron & Manganese) and others (Electrical Conductivity, pH & Organic Carbon).

The Soil Health Card also provides 2 sets of fertilizer recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients along with organic manure to be applied for improving soil health and fertility for 6 crops. Provision for providing fertilizer recommendation for additional crop based on farmer's requirement is also available on the SHC portal.

Under Soil Health Management (SHM) scheme, funds have been provided to states based on their requirement for setting up of static, mobile, mini and village level soil testing labs. As on date there are 1293 static, 165 mobile, 6337 mini and 154 village level soil testing labs in the country. Modern equipment like Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer, Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrophotometer, etc. can be procured by States.

#### **Monitoring prices of medicines**

2118. DR. VIKAS MAHATME:

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Department of Pharmaceuticals has any scheme to monitor the prices of medicines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for creating consumer awareness on exorbitant prices of the medicines in India along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), an independent body of experts under Department of Pharmaceuticals (DoP), monitors the prices of Scheduled and Non scheduled drugs in India as per provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). As per provisions of Para 16 of the DPCO, 2013, Pharmaceutical Companies may increase/decrease the prices of scheduled drugs on the basis of annual wholesale price index (WPI) for preceding calendar year on 1st April every year and as per provisions of Para 20 of the DPCO, 2013 manufacturers

of Non-scheduled formulations may increase the MRP of their formulations maximum up to 10% of the maximum retail price during preceding twelve months. If a company violates the provisions of DPCO, 2013, action for overcharging is taken against the company.

(c) NPPA has launched a mobile app "Pharma Sahi Dam" and a consumer complaint platform "Pharma Jan Samadhan" to disseminate information on drug pricing and for consumer grievances. Consumer complaints are addressed through the Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal, in a time bound manner. To create consumer awareness, there also exists a Central Sector Scheme named Consumer Awareness, Publicity and Price Monitoring (CAPPM). The Scheme is implemented at the Central level by NPPA and at the State level through Price Monitoring and Resource Units (PMRUs). The guidelines of the Scheme are available on the website of Department of Pharmaceuticals i.e. <https://pharmaceuticals.gov.in/schemes>. CAPPM also creates Consumer awareness through print and electronic media, organizing seminars etc.

#### **Number of Jan Aushadhi Kendras in the country**

2119. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the locations in the country, where Jan Aushadhi Kendras have been set up;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps for setting up Jan Aushadhi Kendras especially in backward areas of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) As on 30.11.2019, 5825 Janaushadhi Kendras are functional in different parts of the country. State wise list of Kendras, functional across the country is enclosed as Annexure. Location wise complete details of these Kendras are also available on website [www.janaushadhi.gov.in](http://www.janaushadhi.gov.in).



(b) to (d) As on 30.11.2019, 570 Janaushadhi Kendras are functional in 124 aspirational districts which are considered relatively backward. A list of Janaushadhi Kendras functional in aspirational districts is enclosed in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise list of Janaushadhi Kendras functional across the country and in the aspirational districts, as on 30.11.2019*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Janaushadhi Kendras functional in the State/UT	Number of Janaushadhi Kendras functional in aspirational districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	185	27
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	1
4.	Assam	81	31
5.	Bihar	153	42
6.	Chandigarh	6	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	209	53
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	14	0
9.	Daman and Diu	4	0
10.	Delhi	124	0
11.	Goa	8	0
12.	Gujarat	511	21
13.	Haryana	171	2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	59	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	79	2
16.	Jharkhand	55	47

1	2	3	4
17.	Karnataka	580	51
18.	Kerala	497	7
19.	Ladakh	2	0
20.	Lakshadweep*	0	0
21.	Madhya Pradesh	154	20
22.	Maharashtra	401	42
23.	Manipur	35	2
24.	Meghalaya	1	0
25.	Mizoram	21	1
26.	Nagaland	16	1
27.	Odisha	188	22
28.	Puducherry	15	0
29.	Punjab	190	8
30.	Rajasthan	134	10
31.	Sikkim	2	2
32.	Tamil Nadu	577	20
33.	Telangana	118	15
34.	Tripura	24	2
35.	Uttar Pradesh	886	53
36.	Uttarakhand	182	73
37.	West Bengal	117	10
TOTAL		5825	570

\* Medicines are directly supplied to the administration of Union Territory of Lakshadweep

**Prices of anti-cancer medicines**

2120. DR. VIKAS MAHATME:

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the prices of anti-cancer medicines are high in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that cancer patients incur a large portion of their treatment money on anti-cancer medicines only;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has taken any steps to control the prices of anti-cancer medicines; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The cost of both patented and generic chemotherapeutics is significantly less in India than in most other countries, yet, these medicines are not easily affordable to a large section of society due to low population coverage with insurance programs and low average household income levels.

(c) and (d) The treatment of cancer is multimodal, incorporating mainly radiotherapy, chemotherapy and surgery depending on the site and stage of disease. The intent to treat is curative where it is reasonable to expect complete response and sustained remission. The rest of cases receive treatment directed towards palliation of symptoms or supportive care. 70% of all cases who are treated with curative intent receive chemotherapy either primarily, or prior to or adjunct to radiation or surgery. Similarly 40% of palliative treatment comprise of chemotherapy. Chemotherapy forms a part of treatment for nearly 60% of cancer patients, often being administered as an adjunct to definitive surgery or radiotherapy.

(e) and (f) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has fixed the ceiling prices of 81 anti-cancer scheduled formulations under the National List of Essential Medicines, 2015 (NLEM, 2015).

Further, the NPPA, *vide* order S.O. 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 approx annual savings of around ₹ 984 crore to the patients. The details of prices fixed by the NPPA is available on the website of the NPPA i.e. [nppaindia.nic.in](http://nppaindia.nic.in).

**Authorizing private entities to import fertilizers**

2121. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has authorized any private entities to import fertilizers from foreign countries;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has put in any mechanism to monitor the activities of the private fertilizer importers to ensure the timely supply of fertilizers to farmers;
- (d) if so, details thereof; and
- (e) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) No Sir, the Government has not authorized any private entity to import fertilizers from foreign countries.

Import of fertilizers (other than Urea) is free and on private account under OGL, commonly known as Open General Licence (OGL). Various companies import these fertilizers as per their commercial judgment, and not by any authorisation by the Government.

Urea is under statutory price control and presently for its direct agriculture use, the import on Government account is permitted through State Trading Enterprises (STEs) namely MMTC Limited (MMTC), State Trading Corporation Limited (STC) and

Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers (RCF) under the Foreign Trade Policy of the Government. Of the above mentioned STEs, MMTC and STC are PSUs of Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and RCF is a PSU of Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

Government is also importing urea from Oman India Fertiliser Company (OMIFCO) under a Long-Term Urea Off Take Agreement (UOTA) between GOI & OMIFCO. The project is promoted by Indian Farmers and Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO) and Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO) from India side and Oman Oil Company from the Omani side. IFFCO and KRIBHCO are distributing the OMIFCO urea to the States as per supply plan of Government of India.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, Government does monitor the activities of the private fertilizer importers to ensure the timely supply of fertilizers to farmers.

The following steps have been taken by Government to ensure timely supply of fertilizers to farmers of the country:-

- (I) Before the commencement of each cropping season, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), in consultation with all the State Governments, assesses the requirement of fertilizers. After assessment of requirement, DAC&FW projects month-wise requirement of fertilizers.
- (II) On the basis of month-wise & State-wise projection given by DAC&FW, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/ adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability through following system:
  - i. The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web-based monitoring system called integrated Fertilizer Monitoring System (iFMS);
  - ii. The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their state institutional agencies like Markfed etc.
  - iii. Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW),

Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.

- iv. The gap between demand (requirement) and production is met through imports. The import for the season is also finalized well in advance to ensure timely availability.
- (e) In view of the points (c) and (d) above, the question (e) does not arise.

**Phasing out of support to pharma industry**

2122. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to phase out support to pharma industry by 2020;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any resistance has been coming from pharma industry in this regard;
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to increase the support to pharma industry towards research and development?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) and (c) In view of the reply to (a) above, does not arise.

(d) The Department of Science and Technology has been implementing the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Research Programme (DPRP) since 1994-95 having activities of collaborative projects (Industry-academia Partnership) and National facility projects (state-of-the-art infrastructure projects). During 2004-05, the programme started extending soft loans to Indian Pharma Industries. Further, this programme supported Grants-in-aid to Indian Pharma Industries for Clinical Trials in neglected diseases such as malaria, kala-azar, Tuberculosis, Filariasis, etc. from 2008-09 onwards

The loan component of DPRP was discontinued from 2018-19 onwards, as similar type of programmes are being implemented in Technology Development Board (TDB)

and Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) of Department of Biotechnology. The other components of DPRP such as collaborative projects, facility projects and Grants-in-aid to Indian Pharma Industries for clinical trials are being continued.

The Department of Biotechnology (DBT), towards strengthening the product development for Biopharmaceuticals, has initiated a Mission entitled: Industry-Academia Collaborative Mission for Accelerating Discovery Research to Early Development for Biopharmaceuticals - "Innovate in India (/3) Empowering biotech entrepreneurs & accelerating inclusive innovation". The National Biopharma Mission approved by the Cabinet at a total cost of US\$ 250 million for five years with 50% funding through World Bank loan is being implemented by Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) - a Public Sector Undertaking of Department of Biotechnology (DBT). The Mission is focusing on development of (i) Vaccines for Pneumococcus, Dengue, HPV and candidates for other diseases of high burden in India (ii) Biosimilars for cancer, diabetics and rheumatoid arthritis and (iii) Medical devices and diagnostics (iv) Process Development Laboratory; Chemistry, Manufacturing, Control Units and cGLP validation facility for Bio therapeutics. DBT has supported R&D projects in disease areas covering Japanese Encephalitis, Chikangunya, Dengue, Malaria, Visceral Leishmaniasis and Anti-Microbial Resistance.

Further, the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013, Para-32(iii) provides exemptions from price control to a manufacturer producing a new drug involving a new delivery system developed through indigenous Research and Development for a period of five years from the date of its market approval in India.

### **Import of fertilizers**

2123. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is importing a major portion of fertilizers being utilized by farmers in India;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) the details regarding reasons for low fertilizer production domestically;
- (d) whether Government has taken any steps to increase the production of fertilizers in india; and

(e) if so, details thereof, if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The gap between demand (requirement) and indigenous production of fertilizers is met through imports. The import for the season is also finalized well in advance to ensure timely availability.

The import during the last three years is as under:

*Import of Fertilizers*

				Qty. in LMT
Year	Urea	DAP*	MOP*	NPK*
2016-17	54.81	43.85	37.36	5.21
2017-18	59.75	42.17	47.36	4.99
2018-19	74.81	66.02	42.14	5.46

\*Based on the information received from various companies

(c) The production of all fertilizers during 2014-15 to 2018-19 are given below:-

(Figure in LMT)

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Fertilizers Production	385.39	413.14	414.41	413.61	414.85

The above data shows that the production has increased during last five years, except during 2017-18, which is insignificant. Therefore, reasons for low fertilizer production does not arise.

(d) and (e) The Government had announced New Investment Policy - 2012 on 2nd January, 2013 and its amendment on 7th October 2014 to facilitate fresh investment in urea sector and to make India self-sufficient in the urea sector.

Under NIP- 2012 read with its amendment, Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (Matix) has set up a Coal Bed Methane (CBM) based Greenfield Ammonia-Urea complex at Panagarh, West Bengal. The commercial production of Matix started on 1st October, 2017. Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited has also set up a Brownfield project at Gadepan, Rajasthan. The commercial production of CFCL-III started on 1st January, 2019.



These plants are likely to add the capacity of around 12.7 LMT each to the indigenous urea production of the country.

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. These projects upon implementation/ operationalization will bridge the gap between demand and supply of urea in the country, and will rejuvenate the fertilizer sector. Subsequent to commissioning/ start of the above plants, the indigenous urea production will be enhanced by 63.5 Lakh Metric Tonne per year leading to corresponding reduction in import of urea. The details of the location of these plants is as given under:

Sl. No.	Name of Fertilizer plant	Name of location & State where plant is located
1.	Ramagundam Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.(RFCL)	Ramagundam, Telangana
2.	Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Ltd. (HURL)	Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh
3.	Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Ltd. (HURL)	Sindri, Jharkhand
4.	Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Ltd. (HURL)	Barauni, Bihar
5.	Talcher Fertilizers Ltd. (TFL)	Talcher, Odisha

The Cabinet in its meeting held on 21.05.2015 has also decided to install a new urea plant of 8.646 Lakh Metric Tonne Per Annum (LMTPA) in the existing premises of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Limited (BVFCL), which will subsequently replace the existing urea plants Namrup-II (capacity 2.20 LMTPA) and Namrup-III (capacity 2.70 LMTPA).

#### **Additional funds to meet subsidy requirement**

2124. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANATH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Ministry has sought additional ₹23,000 Crore to meet the subsidy requirement for the January-March quarter;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the backlog of pendency will be cleared from the balance funds available during the current fiscal and the remaining dues will be paid on receipt of additional budget; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Department of Fertilizers has sought ₹ 48051 Crore in the 1st batch of supplementary Demand for Grants during 2019-20 to wipe out the carry over liabilities of ₹ 32488.54 Crore of fertilizer subsidies as on 31.03.2019 and balance ₹ 15562.46 Crore to meet the additional requirement of funds in 2019-20 on account of lesser budget allocation in respect of Indigenous Urea and additional import of urea due to gap in assessed requirement of urea and Indigenous production.

(c) and (d) The subsidy claims, preferred by companies, are scrutinized as per the policy guidelines and payment procedure notified from time to time. The claims are processed on FIFO basis subject to availability of funds. Out of the allocated budget of ₹83466.00 crores for the year 2019-20, ₹28492.68 crores have been paid in the current financial year *i.e.* 2019-20 towards carryover liabilities for the year 2018-19. Clearance of remaining backlog dues depends on availability of funds.

#### **Proposed e-waste recycling plant at CIPET, Bengaluru**

2125. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of first-ever Government-run electronic waste (e-waste) recycling plant that was announced to be set up in Bengaluru in July, 2018, which would be maintained by the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET);

(b) whether Government intends to set up such a facility in Bengaluru, which is known as the IT Capital of India; and

(c) if so, by when it will be operational?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET), an autonomous body under the administrative control of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Government of India, has been entrusted with the job of establishment of an electronic waste (e-waste) recycling plant

at Bengaluru in PPP mode. The Government of Karnataka has been requested for allotment of requisite land along with civil infrastructure which is awaited.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. The e-waste recycling plant will become operational in about 03 months after the land and requisite civil infrastructure is provided by the Government of Karnataka.

### **Market-linking of fertilizer prices**

2126. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a policy for market- linking of fertilizer prices or whether any reforms in this sector are being considered, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether promoting private capex and encouraging proven private sector players is being thought of, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the role and extent of the private sector in fertilizer production and whether there is any proposal to revamp any existing fertilizer PSU in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Sir, as far as market-linking of urea prices is concerned, the MRP of urea is statutorily fixed by the Government. The MRP of 45 kg bag of urea is ₹242 per bag (exclusive of charges towards neem coating and taxes as applicable) and the MRP of 50 kg bag of urea is ₹268 per bag (exclusive of charges towards neem coating and taxes as applicable).

As far as market-linking of P&K fertilizers is concerned, the Government has implemented Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010 for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) Fertilizers. Under the NBS Policy, the Government announces a fixed rate of subsidy (in ₹ per Kg basis), on each nutrient of subsidized P&K fertilizers, namely Nitrogen (N), Phosphate (P), Potash (K) and Sulphur (S), on annual basis taking into account all relevant factors including international prices, exchange rate, inventory level and prevailing Maximum Retail Prices of P&K fertilizers. The per Kg subsidy rates on the nutrients N, P, K, S is converted into per Tonne subsidy on the various subsidized P&K fertilizers covered under NBS Policy. Under the Policy, MRP of P&K fertilizers has been left open and fertilizer manufacturers/marketers are allowed to fix the MRP at reasonable rates as per market dynamics. At present 21 grades of P&K fertilizers namely DAP, MAP, TSP, MOP, Ammonium Sulphate (produced by M/s FACT

and M/s GSFC), SSP and 15 grades of NPKS complex fertilizers are covered under the NBS Policy.

So far as reforms in fertilizer sector are concerned, the following reforms have been undertaken by the Department of Fertilizers in last 5 years:

- (i) Based on CCEA decision, vide notification dated 25th May, 2015 Department of Fertilizers had made it mandatory for all the domestic producers of urea to produce 100% as Neem Coated Urea, with the objective of promoting the balanced use of fertilizers. Entire quantity of indigenously produced urea and imported urea is being neem coated *w.e.f.* 1st Sept., 2015 and *w.e.f.* 1st Dec, 2015 respectively.
- (ii) Based on CCEA decision, *vide* notification dated 4th Sept., 2017, the Government of India has introduced 45 kg bag of urea in place of 50 kg bag of urea in order to reduce the consumption of urea.
- (iii) The Department of Fertilizers has also implemented Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) System across all States/UTs *w.e.f.* March, 2018. Under DBT system, 100% subsidy on various fertilizer grades is released to the fertilizer companies, on the basis of actual sales made by the retailers to the beneficiaries through Point of Sale (PoS) devices installed at each retailer shop and the beneficiaries are identified through Aadhaar Card, Kisan Credit Card, Voter Identity Card etc.

(c) Sir, As far as the role and extent of the Private Sector in Fertilizer production is concerned, Private Sector is producing 44.46% of total Urea Production; 56.58% of Di Ammonium Phosphate(DAP) of the total DAP production; and 57.49% of Complex Fertilizers of the total Complex Fertilizers produced in 2019-20 (upto Oct., 2019). The details of the same as well as the production of Private Sector 2015-16 onward upto Oct. 2019 is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

As far proposal to revamp any fertilizer PSU in West Bengal is concerned, at present, there is no proposal under consideration of Government of India to revamp any existing fertilizer PSU in West Bengal. However, CCEA in its meeting held on 04.08.2011 approved revival of closed units of FCIL and HFCL. Presently Barauni unit of HFCL and Sindri, Gorakhpur, Ramagundam and Talcher units of FCIL are being revived. Decision on revival of Haldia and Durgapur units of HFCL would be taken after viewing the progress of revival of above mentioned units of FCIL/HFCL, based on the assessment of demand-supply gap of urea in the country.

**Statement***Details of extent of the private sector in fertilizer production*

Year	(Production in 'LMT')								
	Urea			DAP			Complex Fertilizers		
	Total	Private	%age of	Total	Private	%age of	Total	Private	%age of
	Production	Sector	Private	Production	Sector	Private	Production	Sector	Private
		Production	Sector		Production	Sector		Production	Sector
2015-16	244.75	104.60	42.74	37.87	21.14	55.82	83.01	48.07	57.91
2016-17	242.01	103.79	42.89	43.65	25.78	59.06	79.66	44.44	55.79
2017-18	240.23	106.72	44.42	46.50	27.03	58.13	82.57	52.42	63.49
2018-19	240.00	100.80	42.00	38.99	24.80	63.61	89.98	56.18	62.44
2019-20 (Upto Oct. 19)	138.28	61.48	44.46	25.52	14.44	56.58	51.42	29.56	57.49

**Demand - production details of fertilizers**

‡2127. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the demand of fertilizers per year in comparison to the production per year in the country at present; and

(b) whether the said demand is likely to increase in future, if so, the estimated quantum of the demand in million tonne per year by 2022 and the steps taken by Government so far to increase the production in proportion to this projected demand?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Sir, the details of the demand (requirement) and production of major fertilizers (Urea, DAP, MOP, Complex and SSP) during last three years in the country and at present are given below:

(figures in LMT)

Year	Requirement (Demand)	Actual Production
2016-17	614.33	414.41
2017-18	598.95	413.61
2018-19	603.00	414.85
2019-20	640.48	(up to October) 245.01

(b) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) assess the requirement of fertilizers on the season to season basis. Before each season i.e Rabi and Kharif, DAC&FW organizes Zonal Conferences with States to assess the requirement of fertilizer while taking into account cropping pattern, cropped area, crop wise recommended dose of fertilizers, requirement of nutrients in soil as per soil health status & recommended doses, irrigated area, consumption pattern etc. As such, it is not possible to forecast the quantum of fertilizer required for the future years.

The Government had announced New Investment Policy (NIP) - 2012 on 2nd January, 2013 and its amendment on 7th October, 2014 to facilitate fresh investment in

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the urea sector and to make India self-sufficient in the urea sector. Under NIP -2012 read with its amendment, Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (Matix) has set up a Coal Bed Methane (CBM) based Greenfield Ammonia -Urea complex at Panagarh, West Bengal. The commercial production of Matix started on 1st October 2017. Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (CFCL) has also set up a Brownfield project at Gadepan, Rajasthan. The commercial production of CFCL-III started on 1st January, 2019.

The 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. These projects upon implementation/ operationalization will bridge the gap between demand and supply of urea in the country, and will rejuvenate the fertilizer sector. Subsequent to commissioning/ start of the above plants, the indigenous urea production will be enhanced by 63.5 Lakh Metric Tonne per year leading to corresponding reduction in import of urea.

Government of India has also proposed to set up a new Ammonia-Urea Plant at Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Limited (BVFCL), Namrup-IV having capacity of 12.70 LMT or Urea through nomination (PSU) route.

The Government of India has also notified the New Urea Policy (NUP) - 2015 on 25th May, 2015 for existing 25 gas based urea units with the objective of maximizing indigenous urea production; promoting energy efficiency in urea production; and rationalizing subsidy burden on the Government. NUP-2015 has led to additional production of approximately 20 LMT as compared to 2014-15, from the existing gas based urea plants and the total production of urea during the year 2015-16 was 244.75 LMT, i.e. the highest ever urea production in the country. The indigenous urea production for the years 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19 was 242.01 LMT, 240.23 LMT & 240 LMT respectively.

#### **Standardization and quality improvement**

2128. SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the steps taken by Department of Pharmaceuticals for Standardization and quality improvement along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): The subject of standardization and quality improvement of pharmaceuticals

comes under the Ministry of Health & Family welfare. However, with the objective to ensure drug security in the country by increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of domestic pharmaceutical industry the Department of Pharmaceuticals has prepared an umbrella scheme for Development of Pharmaceuticals Industry with the following sub-schemes: (a) Assistance to Bulk Drug Industry for Common Facility Centre; (b) Assistance to Medical Device Industry for Common Facility Centre; (c) Pharmaceuticals Technology Upgradation Assistance Scheme (PTUAS); (d) Assistance to Pharmaceutical Industry for Common Facilities; and (e) Pharmaceutical Promotion Development Scheme (PPDS). The said scheme is a Central Sector Scheme with a total financial outlay of ₹ 480 Crore.

Under the sub-scheme PTUAS, Small and Medium Pharma Enterprises (SMEs) are facilitated to upgrade their plant and machinery to World Health Organization (WHO)/ Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) standards so as to enable them to participate and compete in global markets. Assistance in the form of interest subvention against sanctioned loan by any scheduled commercial bank/financial institution, both in Public and Private sector is provided. The upper limit of interest subvention on loans for technology/infrastructure upgradation shall be restricted to 6% per annum for a period of three years on reducing balance basis. The maximum loan eligible for this purpose will be ₹ 4 Crore, availed by the concerned SME.

Under the sub-scheme PPDS financial assistance is provided for conducting seminars/knowledge improvement programs etc. for various subjects relevant to growth of pharmaceutical industry which include Quality Management System/Quality Improvement Programme.

#### **Revival of textile sector**

†2129. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has recommended for revival of the textile sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government, for revival of textile sector, intends to review the Free Trade Agreements with the countries like Bangladesh from whom no duty is charged for access to the Indian markets?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Government is continuously working to promote the textile sector. Government has launched Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) for upgradation of technology in textiles sector. In order to bring about integration of value chain in the sector, the Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) has been launched. Further, for handloom, National Handloom Development Programme, Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme, Handloom Weaver Comprehensive Welfare Scheme and Yarn Supply Schemes have been launched. For powerloom sector, a comprehensive scheme namely PowerTex India and for the development of silk industry an integrated Scheme "Silk Samagra" has also been launched. For promoting textiles industry in the North East Region, a scheme North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) is being implemented.

(c) The trade relations between India and neighboring countries are governed by bilateral and multilateral trade agreements. India-Bangladesh Trade Agreement does not prescribe any tariff concessions for the bilateral trade between the two countries and it is only a facilitative mechanism for the enhancement of trade. The Agreement was last renewed in June 2015 for a period of 5 years with automatic renewal clause. The renewal is effective from 01 April 2015. At present, no formal review of the regional agreements viz, The Agreement on SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA) and South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) has been carried out and is proposed.

#### **Impact of RCEP agreement**

2130. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE and INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) pact during the Prime Minister's recent visit to Bangkok;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that the impact of the agreement will be worst; and

(d) the details of remedial measures being taken by Government to ward off the negative impact of the RCEP agreement?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) During the 3rd Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Leaders

Summit which was held on 4 November, 2019 in Bangkok, India stated that the current structure of RCEP did not fully reflect the RCEP Guiding Principles or address the outstanding issues and concerns of India, in the light of which India did not join consensus. The Government also held regular stakeholder consultations and had taken the inputs received during these consultations into consideration while formulating its position in the RCEP negotiations. Moreover, RCEP had provisions on trade remedies while India sought an automatic trigger safeguard mechanism (ATSM) for tackling import surges.

**Opening of domestic trade market for foreign players**

2131. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has opened the domestic trade market of goods, services and investments to foreign players during the period from 2014 to 2019;
- (b) if so, the new openings made during this period therefor; and
- (c) the detail of concessions and other benefits given to the MNCs and present status of projects and investments thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Government has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), wherein most of the sectors are open to FDI under the automatic route. The Government reviews the FDI policy on an ongoing basis and makes changes from time to time, to ensure that India remains an attractive & investor friendly destination. It has been the continuous endeavour of the Government of India to put in place an enabling and investor friendly FDI policy. The intent is to make the FDI policy more investor friendly and remove the policy bottlenecks that have been hindering investment inflows into the country. The Government has undertaken a number of FDI policy reforms in different areas of economy since 2014. Reforms have been carried out across sectors such as Defence, Insurance, Pension, Other Financial Services, Asset reconstruction Companies, Broadcasting, Pharmaceuticals, Single Brand Retail Trading, Construction & Development, Civil Aviation, Power Exchanges, e-commerce activities, Coal Mining, Contract Manufacturing, Digital Media and others.

- (c) Details of concessions and other benefits given to the MNCs and present status of projects and investments are not centrally compiled.

**Conditions diluting indian interests under RCEP**

2132. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of conditions diluting the Indian interests under Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement; and

(b) whether Government has protected the interests of farmers, micro, small and medium enterprises, textiles industry, dairy, drugs and chemical industries by rejecting the said agreement, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) During the 3rd RCEP Leaders Summit which was held on 4 November, 2019 in Bangkok, India stated that the current structure of RCEP did not reflect the RCEP Guiding Principles or address the outstanding issues and concerns of India, in the light of which India did not join consensus. The Government has held regular stakeholders' consultations with and received inputs from the domestic industry, exporters, trade experts, concerned Ministries/Departments and State Governments. These inputs were taken into consideration while formulating India's position in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) negotiations, with a view to achieving balanced outcomes, balancing ambitions with addressing domestic sensitivities including that of farmers, micro, small and medium enterprises, textiles industry, dairy, drugs and chemical industries.

**National e-Commerce Policy**

2133. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to incorporate any changes to the draft National e-Commerce Policy, including, but not limited to, those proposed by various stakeholders in consultative discussions or otherwise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning to release the updated final National e-Commerce Policy by the year end; and

- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) A draft National e-Commerce Policy covering various areas of e-Commerce has been prepared and placed for comments in public domain. Comments from various stakeholders have been received. Meetings have been held under the chairmanship of Minister for Commerce and Industry and by officials with industry stakeholders, e-Commerce companies, associations of kirana stores, traders and retailers to discuss matters relating to e-commerce. They had been asked for their inputs/suggestions on the draft e-Commerce Policy. Views/suggestions received are under consideration.

(c) and (d) The formulation of National e-Commerce Policy is under consideration of the Government, for which no timeline has been fixed.

#### **Impact of RCEP**

2134. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made an assessment of the impact of proposed Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken a decision not to sign the said agreement;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government's decision would protect the interests of small entrepreneurs in India; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (f) With a view to assessing the impact of the proposed Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement, the Government also held regular stakeholders' consultations and received inputs from the domestic industry, exporters, trade experts and concerned Ministries/Departments. These inputs were taken into consideration while formulating India's position in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

(RCEP) negotiations. During the 3rd RCEP Leaders Summit which was held on 4 November, 2019 in Bangkok, India stated that the current structure of RCEP did not fully reflect the RCEP Guiding Principles or address the outstanding issues and concerns of India, in the light of which India did not join consensus. India's position in RCEP was also aimed at protecting the interests and domestic sensitivities of its stakeholders including small entrepreneurs.

**Students passing out of IIFT**

2135. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of students who have passed out of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) in the past five years;
- (b) the number of students who have passed out of IIFT in the past five years belong to SC, ST and OBC category; and
- (c) the strength of the teaching staff at IIFT and how many of them belong to SC, ST and OBC category?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b) The details of students who have passed out of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) in the past five years including those belonging to SC, ST and OBC category is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of strength of teaching staff at IIFT including those belonging to SC, ST and OBC category is given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I****MBA (IB) (Full Time)**

Years	Delhi						Kolkata						Delhi & Kolkata
	Gen	OBC	SC	ST	PH	Total	Gen	OBC	SC	ST	PH	Total	Total
2013-15	148	09	06	00	00	174	56	03	01	00	00	60	234
2014-16	143	13	08	00	00	164	78	10	03	00	00	91	255
2015-17	140	13	06	01	01	161	89	10	04	00	00	103	264
2016-18	158	06	04	00	00	168	112	05	01	00	00	118	286
2017-19	117	35	12	03	00	167	90	15	07	00	00	112	279

\*SC/ST/OBC students, who qualify for IIFT, also subsequently qualify for IIMs and join them. Thus, reserve category students remains limited in IIFT.

**MBA (IB) Part Time**

Years	Delhi						Kolkata						Delhi & Kolkata
	Gen	OBC	SC	ST	PH	Total	Gen	OBC	SC	ST	PH	Total	
2012-15	91	0	3	0	0	94	18	0	0	0	0	18	112
2013-16	19	0	5	0	0	24	Prog. Did not commence						24
2014-17	32	0	3	1	0	36	Prog. Did not commence						36
2015-18	32	1	4	0	0	37	11	0	3	0	0	14	51
2016-19	35	3	2	0	0	40	15	0	3	0	0	18	58

*List of Ph.D. degrees*

Years	Gen	SC/ST/PH	Total
2014-15	4	0	4
2015-16	9	0	9
2016-17	8	1	9
2017-18	4	0	4
2018-19	11	0	11

*Executive Program Diplomas*

## EPGDIB (VSAT)

Year	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PH	Total
2014-15	54	4	1	2	0	61
2015-16	54	4	0	2	0	60
2016-17	Not Held					
2017-18	50	4	0	2	0	56
2018-19	59	1	1	0	1	62

## EPGDIBS

Year	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PH	Total
2014-15	44	5	0	0	0	49
2015-16	47	3	0	0	0	50
2016-17	40	8	0	0	0	48
2017-18	Not Commenced					
2018-19	Not Commenced					

Year	EPGDIB (On Campus) Delhi						EPGDIB (On Campus) Kolkata					Total
	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PH	Total	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	Total	Delhi & Kolkata
2013-15	107	2	0	8	0	117	19	0	0	0	19	136
2014-16	85	3	1	2	1	92	Prog. Did not commenced					92
2015-17	78	5	0	6	1	90	Prog. Did not commenced					90
2016-18	69	2	1	2	1	75	Prog. Did not commenced					75
2017-19	64	6	1	5	0	76	16	0	0	0	16	92

*EPGDIM (On Campus) Delhi*

Year	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PH	Total
2013-15	33	0	0	3	0	36
2014-16	31	2	0	0	0	33
2015-17	25	3	0	0	0	28
2016-18	21	0	0	0	0	21
2017-19	29	0	0	1	0	30



*EPGDIF (On Campus) Delhi*

Year	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PH	Total
2013-15	21	0	0	0	0	21
2014-16	15	1	0	0	0	16
2015-17	9	0	0	0	0	9
2016-18	17	1	0	0	0	18
2017-19	15	2	0	0	0	17

**Statement-II**

*The Strength of the teaching staff at IIFT including those belonging to SC, ST and OBC Category*

Campus	Total	SC	ST	OBC
Delhi	37	1	Nil	5
Kolkata	18	1	Nil	1
GRAND TOTAL	55			

**Development of Special Economic Zones**

2136. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to extend the time for developers for development of Special Economic Zone (SEZ) projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the SEZs which have got extension in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) whether any tax exemptions and other incentives have been offered, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) In terms of Rule 6(2)(a) of the Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006, the letter of approval granted to a SEZ developer is valid for a period of three years within which

time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved proposal. The Board of Approval (BoA) under Department of Commerce may, on an application by the developer and on recommendation of Jurisdictional Development Commissioner, extend the validity period of the letter of approval. BoA has granted extension of validity period to 153 developers of SEZ across the country including 7 developers in Andhra Pradesh to complete their projects till now. Developers have sought extension of validity period of the letter of approval granted to them for the execution of their projects for various reasons including adverse business climate due to global recession, delay in approvals from statutory bodies, delay in environmental clearance, etc.

(c) The details of the SEZs which have got extension in the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The tax exemptions and other incentives allowed to SEZs are in-built into the SEZs Act, 2005. Main fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZ developers and units are as follows:

- i. Exemption from Central Sales Tax, Exemption from Service Tax and Exemption from State sales tax. These have now subsumed into GST and supplies to SEZs are zero rated under IGST Act, 2017.
- ii. Exemption from Income Tax for 15 years as per Income Tax Act
- iii. Duty free import/domestic procurement of goods
- iv. Exemption from State sales tax and other levies as extended by the respective State Governments.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Details of SEZ which have got extension in Andhra Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of the Developer	Location	Type of SEZ
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. MAS Fabric Park (India) Private Limited	Chintavaram village, Chillakru Mandal, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh	Textile and Apparel

1	2	3	4
2.	M/s. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd.	Gambheeram Village, Anandapuram Mandal, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES
3.	M/s. Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd.	Devunipalavalasa Village, Ranasthalam Mandal, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh	Pharmaceuticals
4.	M/s. Beneficent Knowledge Parks & Properties Limited	Parigi and Serikokum Villages, Parigi Mandal, C. Kodigepalli village, Madakasara Mandal, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh	Multi Services
5.	M/s. Kakinada SEZ Private Limited	Kakinada, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh.	Multi Product
6.	M/s. Indus Gene Expression Ltd.	Kodur and Settipalli villages, Chilamathur Mandal, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh	Biotech and related activities
7.	M/s. Wipro Ltd.	Resapuvanipalem Village, Old TB Hospital Area, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES

#### **Economic impact of Free Trade Agreements**

2137. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an economic impact assessment has been conducted for the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Free Trade Agreement with the ASEAN countries and five other nations;

(b) whether an economic impact assessment has been conducted for the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) Free Trade Agreement; 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) With a view to assessing the impact of the proposed Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement and Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) Free Trade Agreement, the Government held regular stakeholders' consultations and received inputs from the Apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Industry Associations, exporters, trade experts and concerned Ministries/Departments.

**Acquisition of land of tenant farmers**

†2138. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision to give employment in the company (institution) to the family of the tenant farmers whose land is acquired for establishing any industry;

(b) if so, the details of such tenant farmers whose land was acquired for setting up of Ultratech Cement Factory, Satna, Maihar Cement Factory, Satna and J.P. Cement Factory, Rewa in Madhya Pradesh along with details of the unemployed people who were given jobs in these companies; and

(c) the details of each one of them with their names and addresses?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As per the information received from M.P. Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, under the prevailing rules for allotment of land for establishment of Industrial units, namely, "M.P. Rajya Audyogik Bhoomi Evm Bhawan Prabhandhan Niyam, 2015" (M.P. State Industrial Land and Building Management Rules, 2015), there is no provision to give employment in the company (institution) to the family of the tenant farmers whose land is acquired for establishing any industry.

However, before aforesaid rules came into force, "M.P. Industries (Allotment of Sheds, Plots and Land) Rules, 1974" (as amended from time to time) were in force. As per these rules, there was a provision in this regard in the lease document executed between Government and allottee units. The said provision was as under:-

"The lessee shall provide regular employment to at least one person of family of each Bomiswami, whose land has been acquired for the company. Where there

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

is an educated person available in the family, the company shall arrange to impart appropriate training for him/her and absorb him/her in a post commensurate with his/her qualification. Where there is no such person in the family, employment as unskilled labour shall be given to one person of the family on a regular basis."

Such details are not maintained by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade.

### Private investment in the country

2139. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) total private investment in India, in amount and percentage, from 2009 onwards, calculated for every five years; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The data on total private investment in India is not maintained in this department.

However, the investment reported through FDI in the country increased from US\$ 189.51 billion (2009-10 to 2013-14) to US\$ 283.90 billion (2014-15 to 2018-19) and registered a growth of 50%. The financial year-wise amount and percentage of growth in FDI inflow can be seen in the following table:—

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount of FDI Inflow (in US \$ billion)	Growth
1	2	3	4
1.	2009-10	37.75	(-) 10%^
2.	2010-11	34.85	(-)8%
3.	2011-12	46.56	(+) 34 %
4.	2012-13	34.30	(-) 26%
5.	2013-14	36.05	(+) 5%
6.	2014-15	45.15	(+) 25%
7.	2015-16	55.56	(+) 23%

1	2	3	4
8.	2016-17	60.22	(+) 8%
9.	2017-18(P)	60.97	(+) 1%
10.	2018-19 (P)	62.00	(+) 2%

^Compared with figures of previous financial year 2008-09 *i.e.* US\$ 41.87 billion.

Source: Reserve Bank of India. (P) - Figures are provisional.

### **China's FTA with other countries**

†2140. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) India's view on China's proposed Free Trade Agreement (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership) among sixteen countries;

(b) whether it is a fact that according to experts, the said agreements are expected to adversely affect the agriculture and commerce sector of India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) India was negotiating a Free Trade Agreement known as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) which included China and 14 other countries namely Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand and Vietnam. During the 3rd RCEP Summit, which was held on 4th November, 2019 in Bangkok, India highlighted the fact that the current structure of RCEP did not reflect the RCEP Guiding Principles or address the outstanding issues and concerns of India, in light of which it did not join consensus. India's position in the RCEP negotiation was formulated to achieve balanced outcomes, balancing ambitions with addressing domestic sensitivities, including of the agriculture and other sectors.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Establishment of technology and innovation support centres**

2141. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has entered into an agreement with World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) for establishment of Technology and Innovation Support Centres (TISC);

(b) the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of TISCs established or planned to be established by Government so far; and

(d) the budgetary allocations towards the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Service Level Agreement (SLA) has been signed between erstwhile Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion now Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India and World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Geneva for establishing Technology and Innovation Support Centre (TISC) network in India on 3rd May, 2017. The creation and expansion of TISC network is aligned to the vision statement of National IPR Policy, 2016. The mandate of a TISC *inter-alia* includes:

i. Creating awareness & capacity building on IPRs

ii. Providing search facility to inventors

iii. Providing practical training and tools for the staff

iv. Conducting IP training programs

v. IP asset management, assistance in commercialization and strengthening Technology Transfer Offices.

(c) Six TISCs have been established and nine more TISCs have been approved.

(d) There is no specific budgetary allocation toward the same.

**Low factory output recorded as per IIP**

2142. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the manner in which Government is considering the eight year low factory output, as per Index of Industrial Production (IIP) during September, 2019;
- (b) whether Government analysed the reasons and outcome of such low industrial production; and
- (c) whether Government has taken any remedial measures to boost industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Global growth is forecast at 3.0% for 2019, its lowest level since 2008-09 as per the World Economic Outlook of the IMF, October 2019. India continues to be one of the fastest growing economies of the world.

The production of industries depends on several factors, such as, domestic demand, demand for exports, level of investment and prevailing prices. The Government has been continuously taking measures to boost investment, production and demand through its initiatives such as Make in India, Startup India, Ease of Doing Business, Business Reform Action Plan, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy and sectoral schemes/programmes. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalised progressively. Recently, several short-term and long-term measures have been announced to boost investment, production and demand. Corporate tax rate has been slashed to 22% for domestic companies and 15% for new domestic manufacturing companies; drive initiated for GST refund to MSME within 30 days; ban lifted for purchase of new vehicles in Ministries/ Departments, and tax benefits provided to boost demand of vehicles. The Government has made upfront capital release of ₹ 70,000 crore to Public Sector Banks and has made additional provision for lending and liquidity of ₹ 5 lakh crore to increase credit flow to industries. To bolster consumption/ demand, the banks have cut interest rates, a move that would lead to lower EMI for home, auto and other loans. To strengthen real estate sector, Alternate Investment Fund has been established to provide last mile funding for completion of stalled projects under affordable and middle-income housing category. Reform momentum towards self-certification, labour laws, environment clearance will boost investment and production.



**IPAB'S non provision to appeal to Supreme Court**

2143. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB), which currently exercises jurisdiction over Trademarks, Patents, Geographical Indications and Copyright cases, does not provide any provision for appeal to the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, whether this makes protection of Trade name/Trademark in India vulnerable, especially since our Hon'ble Prime Minister is making huge efforts to bring in foreign companies to India to set up shop; and

(c) whether the Ministry of Law and Justice has any recommendation to amend this Act to include appeal to Supreme Court from IPAB?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The applicants of all Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) can directly file Special Leave Petition (SLP) before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against any order of IPAB. They can also prefer writ petition before the High Court against orders of IPAB and IP offices by invoking Article 226 of the Constitution of India and then file SLP before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(c) Ministry of Law & Justice only vets the amendments proposed by concerned Ministry or Department. As provisions for filing SLP directly against orders of IPAB and also against writ petitions disposed by High Court with respect to orders of IPAB and IP offices are already in place, there is currently no proposal under consideration for such amendment by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).

**e-Commerce Policy**

2144. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Special Task Force to draft National e-Commerce Policy;

(b) the details of discussions on data localisation and data protection; and

(c) the details of the public consultations carried out on the policy, if any?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) to (c) The Department of Commerce initiated an exercise and established a Think Tank on 'Framework for National Policy on E-commerce' and a Task Force under it to deliberate on the challenges confronting India in the arena of the digital economy and electronic commerce (e-Commerce). Some of the issues that were discussed by the think tank included aspects of e-Commerce and the digital economy such as physical and digital infrastructure, the regulatory regime, taxation policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), technology flows, skill development and trade-related aspects. The first meeting of the Think Tank was held on 24th April, 2018 while the second meeting of the Think Tank was held on 30th July, 2018. The meetings saw participation by senior officers of various Ministries/ departments of the Government involved in different aspects of e-Commerce, high level representatives from the industry bodies, e-commerce companies, telecommunication companies and IT companies, NGOs and independent experts.

The Think Tank was further divided into various sub-groups, comprising representation at the technical level from the Government, industry and experts with domain knowledge. In addition to the discussions in these meetings, several written inputs/ suggestions were received from stakeholders. The sub-group reports and these submissions further fed into the draft recommendations. These were then presented before the Think Tank in its meeting held on 30th July, 2018.

Gazette Notification dated 20th September, 2018 amended the Government of India Allocation of Business Rules, 1961 notifying that "Matters related to E-Commerce" are allocated to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (now Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT)).

Subsequently, the draft National e-Commerce Policy was prepared, and placed in public domain for seeking suggestions/ views. Comments from various stakeholders have been received. Meetings have been held under the chairmanship of Minister for Commerce & Industry and officials with industry stakeholders, e-Commerce companies, associations of kirana stores, traders and retailers to discuss matters relating to e-Commerce.

The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) on 31st July 2017, *vide* OM No.3(6)/2017-CLES, constituted a Committee of Experts under the Chairmanship of Justice B N Srikrishna, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India, to look

into all aspects relating to personal data protection. The Committee gave its report on 27th July, 2018. The Committee also submitted a draft Personal Data Protection Bill. Wide consultations were held on the draft bill and open feedback was invited on the contents of the bill. These are currently being processed and it is proposed to table the bill in Parliament.

### **Draft National Logistic Policy**

2145. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has prepared draft National Logistic Policy for commerce and trade;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is aimed at reducing the high transaction cost of traders;
- (d) if so, to what extent;
- (e) how does it compare with that of other developed countries; and
- (f) steps aimed at simplification of documentation for exports and import and digitization of processes in customs and other statutory procedures?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) to (c) Yes Sir. The vision of the proposed policy is to drive economic growth and business competitiveness of the country through an integrated, seamless, efficient, reliable, green, sustainable and cost effective logistics network leveraging best in class technology, processes and skilled manpower.

(d) and (e) While, there is no official estimation of logistics cost for India, some private institutions have estimated the logistics cost to be 13 to 14 percent of the GDP. The proposed policy aims to reduce this to 9 -10 percent of the GDP.

(f) In order to simplify documentation for exports and imports through digitization, Department of Revenue, CBIC have taken several initiatives like (i) SWIFT (Single Window Interface For Trade) (ii) Adoption of Digital Signature (iii) 24x7 Customs Clearance - for 'facilitated' Bills of Entry and factory stuffed containers and goods exported under free Shipping Bills at select ports (iv) Import Data Processing and Management System (IDPMS) - jointly launched with RBI to facilitate efficient data

processing for payment of imports and effective monitoring (v) E-Sanchit (vi) Two new IT Modules ICEDASH *i.e* (Ease of doing business monitoring dashboard) and ATITHI app for electronic filing by passengers for baggage (vii) PCS IX which is a platform for port related processes developed by Indian Ports Association.

### **Trade agreements signed between India and China**

†2146 SHRI MOTILALVORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of agreements signed between India and China during the recent visit of the President of China to India;
- (b) the value of import and export that would be done through these agreements;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to maintain the balance of export-import between the two countries; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b) No agreements were signed between India and China during the recent visit of the President of People's Republic of China to India for the 2nd Informal Summit.

(c) and (d) Government of India has been taking continuous and sustained steps to bridge the trade deficit by lowering trade barriers for Indian exports to China. In this regard, various meetings have been held at the official level with Chinese counterparts as a part of our ongoing efforts to obtain market access for various Indian agricultural, dairy and pharmaceutical products etc. in the light of potential of these products in the Chinese market. Various protocols have been signed to facilitate export of Indian rice, rapeseed meal, tobacco and fishmeal / fish oil, chilli meal, from India to China. A workshop was jointly conducted by National Medical Products Administration China, and Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation India, with the objective to train Indian Pharma exporters on the updated regulatory practices of China on 21st June, 2019 at Shanghai, China.

The Government of India has also taken various measures to extend support to exporters by facilitating Buyers Sellers meets between potential Chinese importers and Indian exporters to increase exports of sugar, oil meals, Indian rice, grapes, marine

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

products etc. In addition, Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China to showcase Indian products.

### **Implementation of "One Nation One Card" scheme**

2147. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of States that have initiated the scheme 'One Nation One Card' for consumers, covered under Public Distribution System (PDS);
- (b) the number of people who have availed the benefits of this card and the number out of them who belong to SC, ST and OBC category; and
- (c) by when does the Ministry plan to launch this card nationwide for benefiting people from all States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) The Department of Food & Public Distribution in collaboration with all States/UTs is implementing a Scheme namely "Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)" during 2018-19 and 2019-20. The main objective of the scheme is to introduce nation-wide portability of ration card holders under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) through 'One Nation One Ration Card' System, to lift their entitled foodgrains from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) in the country without the need to obtain a new ration card.

Under this system any migratory beneficiary covered under NFSA are eligible to lift their highly subsidised quota of foodgrains in the States having enabled the facility.

At present the facility of inter-State portability is enabled in 8 States *i.e.* in four clusters of 2-adjointing States of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana, Gujarat & Maharashtra, Haryana & Rajasthan, and Karnataka & Kerala.

It is further envisaged that all four clusters, as above, and a few other States having already implemented intra-State portability shall be integrated together into single national-platform *w.e.f.* January 2020. Thereafter, rollout of National Portability in other States/UTs shall be done as and when the national de-duplication of all ration cards/beneficiaries under NFSA is completed and biometric/Aadhaar authentication based distribution is enabled in the State/UT.

**Reduction in supply of food items to BPL families**

†2148. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that supply of some of the food items have been stopped by reducing the ration being provided to families living Below Poverty Line (BPL);
- (b) the details of food items that have been stopped during the last three years;
- (c) the reason for reduction in the food items being issued to poor people; and
- (d) the details of food items proposed to be stopped by the Ministry in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) has been adopted by all the States/UTs, which provides benefits of food subsidy under two categories- (i) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and (ii) Priority households (PHH). There is no BPL category under NFS A. AAY Households are entitled to receive 35kg of foodgrains per household per month at the rate of ₹ 3/2/1 per kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively and Priority Households are entitled to receive 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month at the same rate as above. Coverage under NFSA for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains has been delinked from poverty estimates. Hence, there is no separate BPL category under NFSA.

(b) to (d) There was no reduction in the entitlement of foodgrains to beneficiaries under AAY and PHEI category under NFSA during the last three years. There is no proposal under consideration to stop foodgrain items being currently provided under the provisions of National Food Security Act.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Export of sugar**

2149. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is expected that sugar mills could be exporting about 30-35 lakh tonne of sugar in 2018-19 as against the allocated minimum indicative export quota of 50 lakh tonne, unless the export quota is backed by Government with some force or penalty on mills which are not exporting against their quotas;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to enhance the export of sugar after meeting the domestic needs?

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 evacuate surplus sugar from the country, mill-wise Minimum Indicative Export Quotas (MIEQ) of 50 LMT of sugar for export in the 2018-19 sugar season (October, 2018 to September, 2019) was fixed and sugar mills were advised to export sugar as per their MIEQ allocation. Against allocation of 50 LMT of sugar for export, about 37 LMT of sugar has been exported in sugar season 2018-19. No compulsion was made on sugar mills by the Government to export sugar from the country and sugar mills were free to export sugar as per their commercial decision.

(c) In view of huge carryover stock of sugar and estimates of surplus production of sugar than the estimated consumption in the current sugar season 2019-20, the Government has allocated mill-wise Maximum Admissible Export Quantity (MAEQ) of 60 LMT of sugar amongst sugar mills for export in the sugar season 2019-20.

**PDS crisis in Manipur**

2150. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any PDS allocation crisis in Manipur, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the amount of PDS items that have been distributed in Manipur during the year 2019, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action is taken by Government to stop the leakages in the process of allocation and distribution through PDS to ensure foodgrains reach the hands of deserving people of Manipur; and

(d) whether it is a fact that rice allocation of six months has not reached the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) The items allocated by Government of India through Public Distribution System are foodgrains that include rice, wheat & nutri-cereals in addition to sugar and kerosene oil.

Department of Food & Public Distribution makes allocation of foodgrains to the States/UTs under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in terms of National Food Security Act(NFSA), 2013. Government of Manipur has implemented NFSA, 2013 *w.e.f* April, 2016 onwards and as per the demand of the State Govt., 100% rice is being allocated under Antyodaya Anna Yojana(AAY) and Priority Households(PHH) category. Details of foodgrain distributed under PDS in respect of Manipur during the year 2019 is as under:

(Figures in MT)

Commodity	Year	Distributed
Rice	2019-20*	105473.305

\* - *w.e.f* April, 2019 to November, 2019

The Central Government is reimbursing a fixed subsidy of ₹ 18.50 per kg @ 01 kg per month per AAY family on sugar to participating States/UTs. However, the State of Manipur is not participating in the current sugar subsidy scheme effective from 01.06.2017.

Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas makes allocation of PDS Kerosene to States/UTs on quarterly basis. Scale and criteria of distribution are decided by the respective State/UT. During the period April-September, 2019 out of 7.4 TKL allocated to the State of Manipur, 7.0 TKL was uplifted.



Responsibility for distribution of foodgrains, sugar and kerosene within the State/UT rests with the concerned State/UT Govt. wherein the responsibilities of identification of beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to them and proper distribution of foodgrains to the eligible beneficiaries through fair price shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Government.

Streamlining and upgradation of TPE'S is a continuous process. Department of Food & Public Distribution is implementing a scheme on 'End-to-End Computerisation of TPDS Operations' on cost sharing basis with the States/UTs. The scheme consists of activities namely, digitization of ration cards/beneficiary and other databases, computerization of supply-chain management, setting up of transparency portals and grievance redressal mechanisms and installations of ePoS devices; at Fair Price Shops.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Buffer stock of onions**

2151. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total buffer stock capacity of onions in Government's warehouses;
- (b) the amount of onions disposed of in the year 2018-19; and
- (c) the reasons for their disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) As of now, Government doesn't own any warehouse specifically designed for onions.

(b) and (c) About 13,510 metric tonnes of Rabi onion was procured during peak season and disposed off during lean season under the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) by the Government through NAFED during the year 2018-19 for making appropriate price stabilizing market interventions.

#### **Foodgrains stock with FCI**

2152. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether grain stocks in Central Pool at around 73.6 million tonnes in

September this year were 2.4 times more than buffer norm for October and 80 per cent higher than buffer norms for July this year;

(b) whether burgeoning stocks with FCI jack up cost of stored grain and in turn raised food subsidy bill to unsustainable levels; and

(c) whether study by NABARD and ICRIER has suggested that shifting a part of rice production to Central and Eastern States and promoting wheat cultivation in the rice-growing regions of Punjab and Haryana could help India prevent an impending water shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) The stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool as on 1st September, 2019 was 73.64 million tonnes consisting of 32.12 million tonnes of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) and 41.49 million tonnes of wheat.

Total Stock of foodgrains and Foodgrain stocking Norms in central pool as on 1st July, 2019 and 1st October, 2019 are given below:

(Fig. in million tonnes)

As on	Stock Position (including paddy in terms of rice)	Foodgrain Stocking Norms
1st July, 2019	84.76	41.12
1st October, 2019	68.29	30.77

(b) The primary factor for increase of the food subsidy is increase of MSP year after year without increase in issue price. It is also a fact that burgeoning stocks with FCI increases the cost of the stored grain and food subsidy. Subsidy incurred by FCI in test 3 years are as follows:

(₹ Crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Subsidy Incurred
1.	2016-17	1,09,135.93
2.	2017-18	1,16,281.69
3.	2018-19 (RE)	1,31,787.00

(c) NABARD sponsored a study on 'Water Productivity Mapping of Major Indian Crops' conducted by ICRIER in 2018. Details of the report is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of NABARD sponsored study on water productivity mapping of major crops conducted by ICRIER in 2018*

**Rice Production in India**

NABARD sponsored a study on 'Water Productivity Mapping of Major Indian Crops' conducted by ICRIER in 2018. The study maps the water productivity of ten major Indian crops across cultivating districts and states seeks to inform targeted policies and investment interventions for meeting the twin objectives of 'har khet ko pani' (water to every field) and 'more crop per drop'. Rice is unique among the major food crops in its ability to grow in a wide range of hydrological situations, soil types and climates (*McLean et al.*, 2002). Important agro-ecologies of rice include upland rice, rain fed lowland rice, irrigated lowland rice and flood-prone rice. It is also one of the largest water consumers in the world. However, ironically the major rice-producing countries of the world, China and India, are also the leading countries facing current and future water risks globally (OECD, 2017).

There are no national estimates available to show the status of water productivity in agriculture and other sectors in India- though numerous studies at smaller scales of farms or commands or the specific areas of interest and for some crops have been conducted. Key indicators for Asia and the Pacific (ADB, 2017) show that though total Internal Renewable Freshwater Resources for India remain stable at 1446 BCM, other indicators have undergone a large change during 2002-2014 due to growth in agriculture and allied activities.

India has one of the lowest values of water productivity and further economic value of water in agriculture is much lower than in other sectors. Growing physical shortage of water and scarcity of economically accessible water owing to increasing cost of production and supply of the resource has always challenged the researchers and planners with increasing productivity of water use in agriculture in order to get maximum production or value from each unit of water used or applied (*Kijne et al.*, 2003, Kumar and Amarasinghe, 2009). Improving water productivity in agriculture is the cornerstone of any water demand management in India.

**Water use in rice**

Sixty percent of rice in India is produced with irrigation and the remaining primarily depends on natural rainfall. Water intensive irrigation practices for rice result in the consumption of about one-third of total water required for agriculture in India. This study estimated the Total Consumptive Water Use (TCWU) of 221.2 km<sup>3</sup> (221 BCM) per year for rice production in India. More than 93 percent of this water is consumed in the dominant rice districts identified in this study. States like Punjab, and Haryana, despite having higher land productivity and nearly 100 per cent irrigation cover under rice reported a low irrigation water productivity indicating the need for a shift in their rice based cropping pattern as well as improvement in the efficiency of irrigation water use. On the other hand the states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar and Assam must be encouraged for rice production owing to their suitability in terms of land as well as water productivity.

**Suggestion towards promoting rice cultivation in suitable regions in terms of land and water productivity: (based on NABARD & ICRIER Study)**

- I. The existing regions of high yields and physical water productivity located in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu consume excessively large quantities of irrigation water causing water stress and economic distress. Farmers and the governments in these states need to: (a) reallocate a part of the rice area (~ 10-15 per cent) to other less water consuming high value crops, dairy and fodder production, and horticultural orchards (b) invest in improved irrigation water management practices like precision irrigation.
- II. Each unit of applied irrigation water for rice has the highest productivity in the states like Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Assam and Odisha where rice crop is either under-irrigated or faces water stress during critical periods due to monsoon breaks, dry spells, deficient rains and farmers have little or no resilience. Irrigation needs are small but critical. Policies must be focused towards: (a) improving/ ensuring the procurement policy of the crop (b) ensuring better market price reforms and assured realisation of minimum support price (MSP) (c) investing in improving and expanding the public irrigation systems, (d) significantly improving the rural electrification and farmers access to affordable power- comparable to support at the national

level (e) deeper penetration of the solar-powered pumps with assured grid connection in regions with low penetration of electricity supply, and (f) better spread of extension and input services including improved seeds for pushing up the production frontiers.

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Source: Water Productivity Mapping of Major Indian Crops, 2018 by NABARD AND ICRIER.

### **Hallmarking of Jewellery**

2153. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, in pursuance of India notifying the proposed quality control order to the WTO, steps are afoot to make hallmarking of jewellery mandatory from December 15 of this year;
- (b) whether there are more than 800 hallmarking centres in the country, mainly in urban areas, which are equipped to hallmark jewellery in three categories-14, 18 and 22 carat;
- (c) whether, to enable the consumers in rural areas to avail of the facility, Government is planning to set up another 400 hallmarking units at district levels; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) It has been decided that notification in respect of Hallmarking of Gold Jewellery and Artefacts would be issued on 15th January, 2020 and it would become mandatory in the country *w.e.f.* 15th January, 2021.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. As on 31 Oct 2019, 877 Assaying and Hallmarking centres have been recognized by BIS which are equipped to hallmark jewellery in three categories 14, 18 and 22 carats as per IS 1417:2016. The State wise list of Assaying and Hallmarking Centre is given in the enclosed Statement. The Assaying and Hallmarking centres are setup by private entrepreneurs and is a market driven activity where decision to open a Centre is taken by the entrepreneur based on / commercial viability as assessed by the entrepreneur at that location.

***Statement****State-wise - No. of A & H Centres*

Sl. No.	State/UT	A & H Centres
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	5
4.	Bihar	25
5.	Chhattisgarh	6
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	74
8.	Haryana	18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
11.	Jharkhand	9
12.	Karnataka	50
13.	Kerala	69
14.	Ladakh	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	16
16.	Maharashtra	123
17.	Manipur	0
18.	Meghalaya	0
19.	Mizoram	0
20.	Nagaland	0
21.	Odisha	19
22.	Punjab	23
23.	Rajasthan	42

Sl. No.	State/UT	A & H Centres
24.	Sikkim	0
25.	Tamilnadu	100
26.	Telangana	29
27.	Tripura	2
28.	Uttar Pradesh	65
29.	Uttarakhand	3
30.	West Bengal	102
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
32.	Chandigarh	4
33.	Delhi	41
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
35.	Daman and Diu	0
36.	Puducherry	2
37.	Lakshadweep	0
TOTAL		877

#### **Suggestions on rules under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019**

2154. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has invited suggestions from the public to be incorporated in the Rules under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019;

(b) if so, the broad details of the suggestions received from the public;

(c) whether Government has received suggestions to be incorporated in the Rules for some special provision for expeditious and speedy disposal of cases of senior citizens above 70 years of age in District Consumer Courts; and

(d) if so, the steps Government has taken for preferential hearing of the cases of senior citizens in consumer courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) Yes Sir, the draft rules have been uploaded in the Department's website inviting comments/ views from the stakeholders.

(b) The suggestions broadly relate to draft rules on e-Commerce, Mediation, Direct Selling, Qualification for appointment, method of recruitment, procedure of appointment, term of office, resignation and removal of the President and members of the State Commission and District Commission etc.

(c) and (d) There is provision in the Consumer Protection Regulations 2005 for listing & disposal of cases filed by or against senior citizens, physically challenged, widows & persons suffering from serious ailments on priority basis.

#### **Review of Food Policy**

2155. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to review the country's food policy, especially the distribution system to achieve "Zero Hunger" across the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether people living in rural areas have to depend on the Public Distribution System (PDS) due to the drought/flood situation prevailing in some parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to review the country's food policy. Government of India enacted National Food Security Act (NFSA) which came into force *w.e.f.* July, 2013. NFSA provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), thus covering about two-thirds of the population of the country for receiving foodgrains @ Rs 1/2/3 per kg for nutri-cereals/wheat/rice respectively. Identification of beneficiaries under the Act is under two categories- households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Households (PHH), within the coverage determined for the State/UT. While Priority Households are entitled to receive 5 kg per person per month, AAY households, which constitute the poorest of the poor, continue to receive 35 Kg.



of foodgrains per household per month. At present, the Act is being implemented in all the States/UTs covering about 80 crore persons to get highly subsidized foodgrains. The coverage under the Act is substantially high to ensure that all the vulnerable and needy sections of the society get its benefit.

The Government of India makes additional allocation of foodgrains for natural calamities based on the request of State/UT Govt. As per the extant norms, in case of natural calamities, the allocation of foodgrains for 3 months of demand can be made to the States/UTs on the basis of the request received so that the relief measures are not affected.

The implementation of NFSA through the Public Distribution System (PDS) is a joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments/UT Administrations, and the State Governments/UT Administrations are responsible for the identification of beneficiaries under the NFSA. The scheme of End-to-End Computerization of the PDS has ensured rightful targeting of the beneficiaries all over the country. Further, Government of India has issued advisories to all States/UTs to identify and cover the weakest sections of the society under PDS and launch special drives to issue ration cards to them. Advisories have been issued to all State/UTs that no beneficiary/household shall be deleted from the list of eligible beneficiaries/households only on the grounds of not possessing Aadhaar and shall also not be denied subsidized foodgrains or cash transfer of food subsidy under NFSA due to non-availability of Aadhaar or failure of biometric authentication.

#### **Aadhaar-based technical improvements in PDS**

†2156. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the States that have adopted Aadhaar-based technical improvements in PDS model in the country, the State-wise details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that many States are facing pressure even after adopting the said technical improvements, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to do away with the Aadhaar based technical improvements in PDS mode, if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) The Department in association with all States/UTs is implementing a scheme on 'End-to-End Computerization of PDS Operations'. The scheme includes digitization of ration cards/beneficiaries data including seeding of Aadhaar numbers and installation of ePoS (electronic Point of Sale) devices at all FPSs for bringing transparency in the distribution and ensured delivery of highly subsidised foodgrains under NFSA. State/UT wise statement showing progress of Aadhaar seeding and ePoS installation is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Further, Department has issued a notification under the Section-7 of the Aadhaar Act 2016 on 08/02/2017 (as amended from time to time) for the use of Aadhaar in PDS for the distribution of subsidized foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA). The said notification issued on 08/02/2017 requires that beneficiaries under NFSA who do not possess an Aadhaar number or are not yet enrolled for Aadhaar, but are desirous of availing subsidies under NFSA, should make an application for Aadhaar enrolment by 30/06/2017; presently extended up to 31/12/2019.

Also, in case of any areas/FPS locations with poor internet connectivity/temporary unavailability of network, which may result in failure of biometric authentication of beneficiaries, the Department has issued clear instructions to all State/UT Governments that no genuine beneficiary shall be denied for aforesaid reasons including technical failure/poor biometric of the beneficiary.

***Statement***

*Details of Digitization, Aadhaar seeding & FPD automation*

Sl. No.	State	Digitization (%)	% Aadhaar Seeding in Ration Cards	FPS Automation (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	100%	97%	96%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	100%	100%	100%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	100%	57%	1%
4.	Assam	100%	0%	0%

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bihar	100%	77%	32%
6.	Chandigarh (DBT)	100%	100%	NA
7.	Chhattisgarh	100%	98%	97%
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100%	100%	100%
9.	Daman and Diu	100%	100%	100%
10.	Delhi	100%	100%	0%
11.	Goa	100%	98%	100%
12.	Gujarat	100%	99%	100%
13.	Haryana	100%	100%	100%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	100%	100%	100%
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	100%	83%	100%
16.	Jharkhand	100%	95%	100%
17.	Karnataka	100%	100%	99%
18.	Kerala	100%	99%	100%
19.	Lakshadweep	100%	100%	100%
20.	Madhya Pradesh	100%	90%	100%
21.	Maharashtra	100%	98%	100%
22.	Manipur	100%	81%	0%
23.	Meghalaya	100%	0%	0%
24.	Mizoram	100%	93%	0%
25.	Nagaland	100%	69%	0%
26.	Odisha	100%	99%	100%
27.	Puducherry (DBT)	100%	100%	NA
28.	Punjab	100%	99%	100%
29.	Rajasthan	100%	97%	97%

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Sikkim	100%	91%.	99%
31.	Tamil Nadu	100%	100%	100%
32.	Telangana	100%	99%	100%
33.	Tripura	100%	100%	100%
34.	Uttar Pradesh	100%	100%	100%
35.	Uttarakhand	100%	94%	60%
36.	West Bengal	100%	64%	82%
Summary		100%	85.8%	83.2%

**Procurement of foodgrains under MSP regime**

2157. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foodgrains produced by the farmers as Rabi and Kharif crops have been procured by Government at the prescribed Minimum Support Price (MSP) in the country during last two years;

(b) Procurement of foodgrains under MSP regime whether the prices of agricultural products are decreasing steadily, resulting in major differences in rates of agricultural produces; and

(c) if so, whether Government is considering to formulate any fixed rule or issue directions for procurement of foodgrains at the MSP regularly at prescribed times from each of the foodgrain mandis in order to resolve the said problem, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops including foodgrains and Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The procurement of foodgrains of Fair and Average Quality (FAQ) as determined by Government of India by Central Government and State Government agencies including

Food Corporation of India (FCI) is never done below the Minimum Support Price (MSP). However, producers/farmers are free to sell their produce in open market.

Generally, there has not been any decrease in the retail/whole sale price of foodgrains.

#### **Benefits of "One Nation One Card" scheme**

2158. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to introduce "One Nation One Card" in all the States;
- (b) if so, the exact planning to introduce such ration card;
- (c) the manner in which problems of different States would be addressed in this scheme; and
- (d) the manner in which the people would be benefited with the newly proposed ration card scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (d) The Department of Food & Public Distribution in collaboration with all States/UTs is implementing a Scheme namely "Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)" during 2018-19 and 2019-20. The main objective of the scheme is to introduce nation-wide portability of ration card holders under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) through 'One Nation One Ration Card' System, to lift their entitled foodgrains from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) in the country without the need to obtain a new ration card. This system would largely benefit numerous migratory beneficiaries who frequently change their place of dwelling in search of work/employment or for other reasons across the country and eventually get deprived of their quota of subsidised foodgrains under NFSA due to migration from their native place.

Through this system migratory beneficiaries shall be able to access their food security entitlements from any FPS of their choice/convenience by using their same/ existing ration card after biometric/Aadhaar authentication on electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) device at the FPS in another State/UT.

At present the facility of inter- State portability is enabled in 8 States *i.e.* in four clusters of 2-adjointing States of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana, Gujarat & Maharashtra, Haryana & Rajasthan, and Karnataka & Kerala.

It is further envisaged that all four clusters, as above, and a few other States having already implemented intra-State portability shall be integrated together into single national platform *w.e.f.* January 2020. Thereafter, rollout of National Portability in other States/UTs shall be done as and when the national de-duplication of all ration cards/beneficiaries under NFSA is completed and biometric/Aadhaar authentication based distribution is enabled in the State/UT.

#### **Pensionary documents of retired personnel of FCI**

†2159. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the pensionary documents of personnel who retired under compulsory retirement scheme are not available in the Kolkata office of Food Corporation of India (FCI);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of action taken against the negligent officers who are responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) No Sir.

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

#### **Rise in prices of onions**

†2160. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that onion prices have risen unexpectedly during the last three months, *i.e.* September, October and November;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the year-wise and month-wise details of price rise taking place in wholesale and retail market of onions during the last three years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government machinery has failed to control the price rise of onions;

(d) whether farmers have benefited from this price rise or whether traders/middlemen have benefited more from price rise of onions; and

(e) the details of obstacles being faced while controlling the price rise of essential food commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (e) The year-wise and month-wise average prices of onion, including during the last three months, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Prices of food items are *inter-alia* affected by mis-match in demand and supply, shortfall in production owing to adverse weather conditions and seasonality, increased transportation cost, supply chain constraints like lack of storage facilities, artificial shortage created by hoarding and black marketing, etc. Untimely and prolonged rains during month of September and October, 2019 caused damage to Kharif onion crop leading to short supply and increase in its prices.

Several steps such as creation of onion buffer of about 57,373 MT during Rabi 2019, withdrawal of incentive on export of onions under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) *w.e.f.* 11.06.2019, imposition of Minimum Export Price (MEP) of S850/MT on 13.9.19 and subsequent ban on exports of onions since 29.09.19, facilitation of import by private traders, imposition of stock limit on onion traders, approval for import/procurement of 1.2 lakh MT of onion etc., have been taken by Government to curb price rise.

#### **Statement**

*All-India monthly average retail and wholesale prices of  
onion during last three years*

Retail Prices (₹ per kg)			
Months	2017	2018	2019
January	14.84	42.69	18.03
February	14.61	35.12	16.48

Months	2017	2018	2019
March	14.52	26.18	15.87
April	14.36	19.28	16.25
May	14.07	16.72	16.96
June	14.56	17.78	19.04
July	15.04	21.02	21.11
August	26.02	21.60	24.82
September	26.58	20.60	38.30
October	30.11	21.41	47.02
November	39.07	22.02	61.08
December	43.44	19.36	82.17*
Annual Average	22.27	23.65	31.43
Wholesale Prices (₹ per qtl.)			
Months	2017	2018	2019
January	3105.87	3517.81	1340.56
February	1075.55	2862.89	1211.99
March	1070.99	2047.78	1142.17
April	1050.96	1466.91	1202.01
May	1014.80	1250.93	1271.48
June	1049.06	1340.90	1458.92
July	1079.22	1618.80	1633.96
August	2023.40	1666.86	1991.04
September	2061.55	1573.00	3200.87
October	2392.32	1646.47	3980.88
November	3197.39	1710.03	5243.53
December	3549.30	1455.93	7186.55*
Annual Average	1722.53	1846.53	2572.00

Source: State/UTs Civil Supplies Departments; \* - up to 4th Dec, 2019



**Import of onions**

2161. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to import one lakh tonnes of onion to check the ongoing rise in prices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, along with the price per tonne for the same; and
- (c) the details of onion as procured/ imported by Government in the last five years and the details of the amount of such stocks that were wasted/became rotten?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Government has approved import/ procurement of upto 1.2 lakh tonnes of onions to check the ongoing price rise. MMTC has been directed to import upto 1 lakh tonne onions through global/ country-specific import tenders.

(c) Details of onion as procured/ imported by Government in the last five years is given as follows:-

Year	Procurement (in 000 MT)	Import (in 000 MT)
2014-15	Nil	Nil
2015-16	8.52	1.987
2016-17	18.37	Nil
2017-18	5.03	Nil
2018-19	13.50	Nil

Onion are highly perishable commodity that is prone to weight and moisture loss, quality deterioration, sprouting, losses in grading and separation etc.

**Setting up of district consumer courts**

2162. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether district consumer courts are yet to be set up in a number of districts despite the assistance provided by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in this regard along with the criterion fixed for setting up of such courts, State-wise; and

(c) the number of cases registered, disposed and pending in these courts along with the steps taken to clear these cases in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) As per the information available, a statement showing the District Consumer Fora set up in the States is given in the Statement (*See* below). As per the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the State Governments are to establish District Consumer Forum in each district of the State. The State Government may, if it deems fit, establish more than one District Forum in a district.

(c) As per available information, since inception 43,01,258 cases have been filed, 39,59,149 disposed and 3,42,109 cases are pending in the District Consumer Fora across the country.

For strengthening the infrastructure and for smooth functioning of the Consumer Fora, the Central Government provides financial assistance to the States for construction of buildings of Consumer Fora and also for acquiring non-building assets such as furniture, equipment etc. The Central Government also provides computer hardware, software and technical manpower for computerization of the working of the Consumer Fora.

The Central Government holds annual conference of the Presidents of the State Commissions and Secretaries In-charge of Consumer Affairs of the State /UT Governments to evaluate the functioning of the Consumer Fora in the country. In a conference held on 27/10/2018, the Presidents of State Commissions and the State Governments were impressed upon to take necessary steps for reducing the pendency in the Consumer Fora.

For supervision and monitoring the functioning of Consumer Fora, the NCDRC issued regulations in March 2018, which requires the State Commission to inspect each District Forum once in a calendar year and based on the inspection report, the President of the State Commission can issue administrative direction to the District Forum to improve the functioning of the District Forum.

**Statement***Details of the District Consumer Fora*

Sl. No.	States	No. of District Fora
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18
4.	Assam	23
5.	Bihar	38
6.	Chandigarh	2
7.	Chattisgarh	27
8.	Daman and Diu	2
9.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1
10.	Delhi	11
11.	Goa	
12.	Gujarat	38
13.	Haryana	22
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
16.	Jharkhand	24
17.	Karnataka	31
18.	Kerala	14
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	51
21.	Maharashtra	40

Sl. No.	States	No. of District Fora
22.	Manipur	9
23.	Meghalaya	11
24.	Mizoram	8
25.	Nagaland	11
26.	Orissa	31
27.	Puducherry	1
28.	Punjab	20
29.	Rajasthan	37
30.	Sikkim	4
31.	Tamil Nadu	32
32.	Telangana	12
33.	Tripura	4
34.	Uttar Pradesh	79
35.	Uttarakhand	13
36.	West Bengal	25
TOTAL		674

#### **Storage of foodgrains**

2163. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains which are not stored under covered godowns; and

(b) the quantity of foodgrains turned into non-edible quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) Stocks stored outside the Covered godowns *i.e* CAP (Cover and Plinth) which is a scientific storage structure, due to logistic constraints during peak procurement season. As on

01-11-2019, 97,53,604 tonnes of Central Pool wheat stocks is stored in CAP(Cover and Plinth), out of which 3,83,447 tonnes of wheat stocks is stored by Food Corporation of India (FCI) and rest 93,70,157 tonnes wheat stocks is stored by State Agencies.

(b) As on 01/11/2019, 2197 tonnes of damaged wheat stock of State Agencies is lying in CAP. No wheat stock got damaged in FCI CAP (Cover and Plinth) during 2019-20.

### **Production of fish, eggs and milk in the country**

2164. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of fish, eggs and milk (cow and buffalo) in the country over the past five years;

(b) the reasons for the increase or decrease in their production; and

(c) whether the country is self-sufficient in the production of fish, eggs and milk to fulfil the demand of it's people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) The year-wise details of the fish, eggs and milk (cow and buffalo) production in the country during the last five years (*i.e.* 2014-15 to 2018-19) are as under:

Name of the item (units)	Financial Year				
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Fish production (In 000 tonne)	10260.28	10761.76	11430.84	12590.29	13340.85(p)
Egg Production (Lakh No.)	784838.68	829284.36	881369.56	952169.98	1033176.31
Cow Milk Production (,000 Tonnes)	66423.45	73645.39	78098.88	83633.57	89833.59
Buffalo Milk Productio (,000 Tonnes)	74709.90	76459.00	81266.30	86261.68	91817.14

(p) provisional.

(b) The fish and milk production have been increasing with an average annual growth rate of 6.86% and 6.41% respectively, during the last five years. These increases are primarily due to several initiatives/policies taken up by the Government of India *Viz.* implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)/ Central Sector Scheme (CS).

Furthermore, the Union Government has also created a separate Ministry for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying with two separate Departments namely (i) Department of Fisheries and (ii) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, which provides focused attention for the overall development of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying sectors, including enhancement of production and productivity, improving the livelihood of the marginal farmers who are associated in these sectors of the country.

(c) Yes Sir. India is self-sufficient in the production of fish and milk to fulfil the demand, as India is the second largest fish producing country in the world, as well as first position in world with regards to milk production. However, fish and milk production in India have been increasing steadily. Besides, the country's per capita availability of egg is estimated at 74 per person per year as per the Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics. However, as per recommendation of National Institute of Nutrition, the requirement of eggs per capita per year will be 183 eggs.

**Implementation of scheme for improvement of breeds of native cows**

†2165. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cows and milch cattle in India outnumber the global number of milch cattle;

(b) if so, the average annual milk production in India in comparison to the global production along with, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is running any scheme to improve the breeds of native cows;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the details of the schemes being run by Government for the benefit of cattlekeepers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) As per 20th Livestock Census (provisional) country has 192.52 million cattle population and 109.85 million buffalo population. Country has highest bovine population in the world with 302.37 million which is 17.86% of the world cattle and buffalo population of 1692.65 million (as per Food and Agriculture Organization Statistics). In the cattle population Brazil is leading in the world with 214.9 million cattle.

(b) As per Integrated Sample Survey (provisional estimates for 2018-19) 187.75 million metric tonnes of milk is produced during 2018-19. India is the highest producer of milk in the world. As per FAO Statistics during 2017, 176.3 million metric tonnes of milk was produced in the country which is 21.64% of the total milk produced in the world (814.63 million metric tonnes during 2017). The average productivity of cattle and buffaloes vis a vis to average productivity of cattle and buffaloes in the world is given in the following table:

Sl. No.	Category	Average Productivity in kg per year/ animal	
		India	World
1	Cattle	1642	2430
2	Buffalo	1997	1809

Source: FAO Stat

(c) and (d) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States and Union Territories to improve breeds of native cows Government of India is implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission for development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancing milk production and productivity of bovines thereby making milk production more remunerative to the farmers.

(e) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States and Union Territories for benefit dairy farmers including cattle keepers Government of India is implementing following schemes:

- (I) Rashtriya Gokul Mission: The major activity covered under the scheme for the benefit of dairy farmers and cattle keepers are as under:

The works done to achieve the objectives of the mission are as under:

- (i) Gokul Gram: 21 Integrated indigenous cattle development Centres - "Gokul Grams"- are being established under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission with the aim of conservation and development of indigenous bovine breeds in a scientific and holistic manner.
- (ii) National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre: Two National Kamdhenu Breeding Centres (NKBC) as repository of indigenous germplasm of all indigenous breeds and supply of certified germplasm to the farmers undertaking rearing of indigenous breeds and increasing their stock are under establishment. Establishment of NKBC in Andhra Pradesh at Chintaladevi located in Nellore District has been completed and work is under progress for Northern Region NKBC in Madhya Pradesh.
- (iii) Pashu Sanjivni: Animals are being identified under the Pashu Sanjivni using poly urethane tags with 12 digit unique identification number and their data is being uploaded on INAPH database. As on date 2.49 crore animals have been tagged and their data have been uploaded on INAPH data base.
- (iv) E Pashu Haat Portal: E Pashu Haat portal has been developed for connecting breeders and farmers regarding availability of quality bovine germplasm of indigenous breeds. Information of 11 crores semen doses; 363 embryos and 18.13 lakh live animals is available on the portal as on date 4.12.2019.
- (v) National Gopal Ratna and Kamdhenu Awards: In order to create awareness and reward for farmers and Institutions who are engaged in scientific management of recognized Indigenous cattle breeds, National Gopal Ratna and National Kamdhenu Award have been instituted under Rashtriya Gokul Mission.
- (vi) Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan: AI coverage with High Yielding Indigenous Breeds: In the 112 aspirational districts identified by Niti Aayog. Under



the programme 9.05 lakh artificial inseminations have been performed for protection of indigenous breeds.

- (vii) Nationwide AI programme: Nationwide AI programme has been launched on 11th September 2019 for implementation in 600 districts with less than 50% Artificial Insemination coverage covering 100 villages per district 200 animals per village. During the programme from 15th September 2019 to 15th March 2020, about 1.2 crore animals will be covered, so far 4.60 lakh Artificial inseminations have been performed as on date 4.12.2019.
- (viii) Establishment/strengthening of Embryo Transfer and In-Vitro Fertilization centres: Projects for strengthening/ establishment of 30 ETT/IVF labs have been sanctioned for propagation of elite animals of indigenous breeds and to meet demand to bulls of indigenous breeds. Out of 30 labs approved under the scheme 13 labs have been made functional. Centre of Excellence for Indigenous Breeds (CoEIB) are under establishment for providing training in ETT, IVF, Sex Sorted Semen production, Genomics and retraining of skilled manpower in latest developments in breeding technologies.
- (ix) National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds (NBGC-IB): Funds have been released to National Bureau of Animal Genetics Resources and National Dairy Development Board for development of genomic chip. A custom made genotyping chip (INDUSCHIP) which is suitable to genotype Indian cattle breeds and their crosses has been developed by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and till date 15000 animals have been genotyped in order to create referral population. NDDB has developed buffchip for genomic selection of buffaloes with the help of United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and till date 1600 buffaloes have been genotyped.
- (x) Establishment of Facility for Sex Sorted Semen Production: Projects from 12 semen stations Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh have been sanctioned and Central Share has been released to 10 stations. The use of sex sorted semen will not only enhance milk production but also crucial in limiting population of male cattle/ stray cattle.

- (II) National Programme for Dairy Development: The scheme is being implemented for creating and strengthening of infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products.
- (III) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme: The scheme is being implemented through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) throughout the country under which back ended capital subsidy (25% of the total sanctioned project cost for General Category and 33.33% for Schedule Tribe and Schedule Caste beneficiaries is provided through eligible financial institutions subject to the norms of the scheme in order to subsidise the loan. Along with other components the scheme include establishment of small dairy unit from 2 to 10 milch animals.
- (IV) Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund: The scheme focuses on creation/modernization/expansion of processing infrastructure and manufacturing facilities for value added products.
- (V) National Dairy Plan-I (NDP-I): NDP-I World Bank assisted multi State initiative is being implemented with the objective of enhancing milk production and productivity of dairy animals and to provide rural milk producers greater access to the organised milk processing sector. The scheme implemented upto November 2019, However, benefit of the scheme continuously accrue with the dairy farmers and cattle keepers.
- (VI) Livestock Health and Disease Control: The scheme is being implemented to tackle the issue of livestock health and assistance is made available to State Governments and Union territories for control of animal diseases.
- (VII) National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP): National Animal Disease Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease and Brucellosis has been launched in September, 2019 with an allocation of Rs 13343 crore. The scheme being implemented for eradication of FMD by 2025 through biannual vaccination of 53.2 crore animals (Cattle, Buffalo, sheep and goats) and control of Brucellosis by 2024 through vaccination of 3.6 crore calves annually.
- (VIII) National Livestock Mission sub-mission Livestock Development: under the component Risk management and insurance assistance is made available for livestock insurance.

- (IX) Under the Ministry of Rural Development Department of Rural Development the sustainable livestock practices are being promoted across the country under components of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM). The major intervention areas under these livestock practices are engagement of 'pashu sakhi' the livelihood Community Recourse Person (livestock) at village level who is livestock extension cadre at village level, which basically works as awareness campaigner and connecting link with livestock department for providing basic knowledge about general management, breed management, feed and fodder management, health management, first aid and ethno veterinary treatment. The total no. of pashu sakhis are 17209.

**Nutritional value of milk of indigenous cow**

†2166. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that milk of the cows of indigenous breeds having rump (tail head) possesses greater nutritional value and resistance power to fight against incurable diseases; and
- (b) if so, whether the same has been proven scientifically too?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) As informed by Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) under Department of Agriculture Research and Education (DARE), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare no research has been conducted on the aspect of milk of cows of indigenous breeds possess greater nutritional value and resistance power to fight against incurable diseases.

**Schemes for the development of animal husbandry, dairy and poultry in the country**

2167. SHRI G. C. CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) the various schemes being implemented by Government for the development of animal husbandry, dairy and poultry in the country during the last two years and the current year;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the total number of farmers who have been benefited by these schemes so far;
- (c) whether Government has failed to achieve the growth targets in the animal husbandry sector, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has received any proposal from some States regarding animal husbandry and dairy projects under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes; and
- (e) the funds allocated and released to various States by the Central Government during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) The details of the various schemes being implemented by the Government for the development of animal husbandry, dairy and poultry in the country during the last two years and the current year are as follows:

- I. Rashtriya Gokul Mission(RGM) II. National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)
- III. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)
- IV. National Dairy Plan-I (NDP-I)
- V. National Livestock Mission (NLM)
- VI. Livestock Health & Disease Control (LH&DC) (Including National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for control of Foot & Mouth Disease and Brucellosis)

In addition, National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for control of Foot & Mouth Disease and Brucellosis is a new scheme for control of Foot & Mouth Disease and Brucellosis disease with 100% central support to States with a financial outlay of ₹ 13,343.00 crore for five years (2019-20 to 2023-24) by vaccinating 100% cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat and pig population for FMD and 100% bovine female calves of 4-8 months of age for brucellosis.

- (b) Benefit of the RGM scheme in terms of increase in production and productivity of milk is accruing to all 104.52 million rural households engaged in dairy farming with very high proportion being small and marginal farmers and landless. Only one of the subcomponent of Rashtriya Gokul Mission namely Artificial insemination under the

Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan is form of benefit accruing directly to the farmers and was started in 2018-19. Under this programme 225 villages per district and 100 animals per village covered in 112 aspirational districts. During Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan 9 lakh AIs were conducted free of cost at farmers doorstep. Under NPDD scheme, 2.61 lakh farmers have been enrolled as on 30.11.2019 whereas under NDP-I, 59 lakh farmers have been benefitted till 30.10.2019. Further, 3.76 lakh dairy entrepreneurs have been benefitted under DEDS scheme till 31.10.2019. Under NLM, the total number of farmers who has been benefitted is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir. Milk production in the country is growing at the average annual growth rate of 6.41% during the last 5 years. As per National Account Statistics 2019, the value of output of milk in 2017-18 is ₹ 7.02 lakh crore (at current prices) surpassing total value of output from food grains.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Government receives proposal from the States regarding animal husbandry and dairy projects under these schemes. The details of fund allocation and released to various States under the scheme by the Central Government during the last two years and current year are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Fund allocated/released		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (till November, 2019)
1.	RGM	18763.82	75043.61	25357.74
2.	NPDD	17033.99	26986.00	25406.74
3.	NDP-I	25920.00	32722.00	1766.00
4.	NLM	30441.40	29740.14	30932.19
5.	LH&DC	29062.95	37524.93	30438.65

*Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme*

(₹ In lakh)

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (till October, 2019)
Allocation	20302	32300	32500
Units (Nos.)	61494	38846	6801
Amount	29182.36	22986.69	5216.51

***Statement******Major Achievements (Physical) under National Livestock Mission******(Last two years and current year till October)***

Components under NLM	All States/UTs
Beneficiaries covered under Rural Backyard Poultry Development scheme (Nos)	754680
Mother Unit Established (Nos)	137
State Poultry farm assisted (Nos)	3
Beneficiaries covered under Innovative Poultry Productivity Project (Nos)	13394
Strengthening of Sheep/Goat/Rabbit farms	9 farms
Conservation of Threatened Breed	4 breeds
Cluster Base Mass Deworming Programme	616000 animals
Ram/Buck/Boar Show	3 show
Propagation of Artificial Insemination	3 centre
Genetic Improvement of Goat (GIG)	6 breeds
Genetic Improvement of Sheep (GIS)	5 breeds
Breed Improvement by Introduction of Exotic Sheep	860 animals & 6 farms
Rural Backyard Programme for Goat	2760 units
Rural Backyard Programme for Sheep	150 units
Innovative Pig Development project for North Eastern States (IPDPNE)	21 farms 7 Labs
Rural Backyard Programme for Pig	2774
Modernisation and Pig breeding infrastructure	4
Establishment of carcass utilisation/ Plant/Rural Slaughter House.	1 Carcass utilization 6 Rural Slaughter House

Components under NLM	All States/UTs
Strengthening of State Pig Breeding Farms	6
Support to Breeding Programmes	2
Propagation of Reproductive Technologies	0
Distribution of Hand Driven chaff cutter (Nos)	775
Distribution of Power Driven chaff cutter (Nos)	5695
Fodder seeds production, procurement and Distribution (Tons)	6700
Silage Making Units (Nos)	151
Risk Management and Livestock Insurance	131429
Training and capacity building	72355
Regional livestock fair	2
Livestock mela	210
Farmers exposure visit programme	529
Exposure visit of Livestock Extension Facilitator	264
Poultry Venture Capital Fund (PVCF) EDEG	12188
Integrated Development for Small Ruminants and Rabbits (IDSRR) EDEG	47196
Pig Development EDEG	7220
Salvaging & Rearing of Male Buffalo Calves EDEG	137

#### Quality of milk produced in the country

2168. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of dairy units that are working in the country;
- (b) whether there is any quality control machinery of Government for quality control over private dairy operators; and
- (c) the difference in the quality of milk produced by Government dairy units and that produced by private players?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) As per information received from Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), the number of dairy units that are working in the country is 4861.

(b) Regular surveillance, monitoring and inspections are undertaken by State/UT Governments under Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 to check compliance of the provisions of FSS Act 2006, Rules and Regulations made there under. In case any violations are observed during surveillance, sampling and inspections, penal actions have been initiated against the defaulting food business operators as per provisions of the Act.

(c) Standards prescribed for milk and milk products under Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 are same for Government Dairy and Private Players.

#### **Expenditure on welfare of cows**

2169. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money that has been spent for the welfare of cows in the last three years;

(b) the amount of money allocated per day for fodder of cows in the Government cow shelters;

(c) the number of cows that died in cow shelters run by Government, religious organisations and NGOs; and

(d) the reasons for death of cows in these cow shelters, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) So far as Central Government is concerned, the Animal Welfare Board of India is providing Grants for construction of Shelter Houses, Regular Grants, and Ambulance Services to Animals in Distress and Scheme for Relief of Animals. During the last three years (2016-17 to 2018-19) total ₹ 94,175,455.00 has been provided. The State Governments are also providing grants for the welfare of animals. So far information received from Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh, both the States has expended ₹ 499.45 cr and 43.52 cr. respectively.



(b) The Central Government does not allocate any fund for the Government Shelter. However, as per information received from Government of Chhattisgarh allotted ₹ 141.10/- per day per animal for fodder/feed for cows in Government Cow Shelter "Go Abhyaran Jhalam" Dist-Bemetara

(c) and (d) So far as information received from the State Governments, total 5298 number of animals have died in Chhattisgarh in shelter run by Non Government Organization. As informed by the State Government the deaths were due to old age and natural death.

However, information in respect of other states will be laid on the table of the house after collection of information from the states.

#### **Illegal running of dairies in urban areas**

†2170. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether milk dairies can be run in urban areas: and
- (b) if not, the steps Government is taking to prevent illegal running of dairies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) As informed by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India, the subject comes under the jurisdiction of the State Governments/UTs concerned.

#### **Steps to address the problems of wastage of food and other perishable items**

2171. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is working on an ambitious plan to address the problem of wastage of food and other perishable items by linking producing States with States which have demand for such items and also ensuring fast supply to food processing industry which would help in achieving the goal of doubling farmers' income;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government would become a facilitator to ensure that perishable items reach those involved in food processing industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is already implementing a Central Sector Scheme - Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana - (PMKSY) with a total outlay of ₹6000 crore for the period 2016-20 coterminous with the 14th Finance Commission cycle across the country. PMKSY has seven component schemes with four old schemes of (i) Mega Food Parks; (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; (iii) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure; (iv) Human Resources and Institutions and three new schemes (i) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities; (ii) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters; (iii) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages. The Ministry is also implementing another Central Sector Scheme "Operation Greens" as a vertical of PMKSY since November 2018 for integrated development of value/supply chain of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) crops in selected States on pilot basis. The objectives of PMKSY are to create modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet for giving a major boost to the growth of food processing sector across the country and help Government's initiative in doubling of farmers' income, create huge employment opportunities especially in the rural areas, reduce wastage of agricultural produces, increase the processing level and enhance the export of the processed foods. The scheme components such as Mega Food Parks, Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters are based on cluster development approach to facilitate food processing and preservation of the agricultural, horticultural, milk, fish other allied produce in the surplus producing areas. The schemes of Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure and Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, Operation Greens have components, inter alia, to provide seamless transport facilities for agri-produce from farm gate to consumers that includes from the deficit areas to surplus areas.

Through implementation of the PMKSY the MoFPI is already facilitating the investors by providing financial assistance as capital subsidy in the form of grants-in-aid to individuals, farmers, entrepreneurs, organizations such as Central and State PSUs/Joint Ventures/Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)/NGOs/Cooperatives/SHGs/Public and Private Companies etc. under various component schemes PMKSY for

setting up of food processing industries/units/projects in the entire food processing value/supply chain *i.e* from the farm gate to consumer.

### Investment in FDIs

2172. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than US \$ 1 billion has been invested in food processing industry during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the units of food processing industries that came up in each State during the last five years; and
- (d) whether these units have commenced production or are in the documentation stage as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) Based on Annual Survey of Industries, the cumulative capital invested and as per Department for Promotion of Industries & Internal Trade, the foreign direct investment (FDI) equity inflow in the registered food processing industries for the last five years is given below:

Year	Cumulative Capital Invested (₹ Crore)	FDI equity inflows (in US\$ million)
2014-15	3,68,443	515.86
2015-16	3,86,349	505.88
2016-17	4,17,694	727.22
2017-18	4,48,937	904.90
2018-19	Not available	628.24

(c) and (d) As per the latest available Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) estimates, the State/UT-wise number of registered and operational food processing factories/units during 2012-13 to 2016-17 is given in the Statement.

*Statement**State-wise and Year-wise Registered and Operational Food Processing Factories/units*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Registered	Operational	Registered	Operational	Registered	Operational	Registered	Operational	Registered	Operational
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5735	4647	5739	4538	5833	4572	5914	4632	5859	4702
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	28	28	30	30	30	29	
4.	Assam	1256	1090	1294	1200	28	1222	30	1305	30	1389
5.	Bihar	736	662	794	716	838	752	894	771	881	751
6.	Chandigarh	14	12	19	19	19	18	18	18	19	14
7.	Chhattisgarh	1008	849	1048	886	1142	940	1274	1060	1309	1168
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	8	7	6	6	6	6	6	8	7
9.	Daman and Diu	37	37	31	31	45	38	33	23	32	31
10.	Delhi	159	135	166	150	165	151	166	154	166	140

11.	Goa	90	80	86	82	89	88	97	97	98	97	Written Answers to [6 December, 2019]
12.	Gujarat	1923	1564	1903	1593	2000	1553	2068	1587	2239	1745	
13.	Harayana	608	470	631	546	880	709	857	675	917	751	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	163	143	172	150	168	152	170	164	193	169	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	156	121	144	137	162	154	152	151	176	164	
16.	Jharkhand	206	190	198	176	220	182	233	219	228	220	
17.	Karnataka	2038	1711	2034	1802	2084	1801	2160	1878	2251	2037	
18.	Kerala	1501	1343	1459	1358	1524	1439	1578	1562	1629	1556	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	738	633	672	576	815	755	846	758	875	818	
20.	Maharashtra	3077	2479	3038	2664	3013	2623	3032	2518	2808	2424	
21.	Manipur	19	19	21	21	25	24	25	25	28	26	
22.	Meghalaya	18	17	18	18	20	20	19	19	26	25	
23.	Nagaland	15	14	17	15	20	20	20	21			
24.	Odisha	931	829	932	816	968	870	20	952	21	1007	
25.	Puducherry	75	60	69	52	65	61	1064	57	1127	55	
26.	Punjab	2792	2197	2787	2382	2840	2356	59	2380	60	2498	Unstarred Questions 273

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27.	Rajasthan	795	705	761	729	856	754	879	809	882	821
28.	Sikkim	21	20	21	21	21	21	21	19	19	19
29.	Tamil Nadu	5161	4208	5205	4230	5149	4311	5082	4254	5077	4583
30.	Telangana	3616	3093	3849	3303	3966	3854	3860	3432	3968	3443
31.	Tripura	68	67	71	70	75	74	79	78	95	91
32.	Uttar Pradesh	2097	1755	2037	1785	2054	1744	2086	1719	2067	1752
33.	Uttarakhand	383	304	380	295	384	313	364	304	372	305
34.	West Bengal	1624	1422	1740	1590	1807	1661	1879	1578	1959	1849
	TOTAL	37077	30890	37349	31963	37315	33272	35000	33259	39740	34711

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation

274 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

**Setting up of FPI units and food parks in Madhya Pradesh**

†2173. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to establish new food processing units and food parks in Madhya Pradesh during the period 2020-21, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has selected districts/regions for these units/food parks, if so, the details of the selected regions; and
- (c) whether Government has earmarked any budget for the said project, if so, the details of the budget earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) does not set up any food processing industries/projects/units on its own. It provides financial assistance as capital subsidy in the form of grants-in-aid to individuals, farmers, entrepreneurs, organizations such as Central and State PSUs/ Joint Ventures/Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)/NGOs/Cooperatives/SHGs/ Public and Private Companies etc. under the Central Sector Umbrella Scheme Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) to set up food processing industries/projects/units/ plants in the country including in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The PMKSY has a total allocation of ₹6000 crore for 2016-2020 coterminous with the Fourteenth Finance Commission cycle. The scheme components of PMKSY are- (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. The Ministry is also implementing the scheme "Operation Greens" as a vertical of PMKSY since November, 2018 for integrated development of value chain of tomato, onion and potato (TOP) crops in selected States that includes the State of Madhya Pradesh. These schemes of MoFPI are demand driven. Financial assistance to the eligible applicants is provided against the Expression of Interests (EoI) issued by the MoFPI from time to time. For any proposal for setting up of new food processing units and food parks during 2020-21 in any State including Madhya Pradesh will be considered in the Fifteenth Finance Commission cycle subject to approval of the competent authority for continuation of the relevant schemes during the next Finance Commission cycle.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**FPIs in Gujarat**

‡2174. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of food processing industries currently functional in Gujarat and the number of labourers working in such industries;

(b) the details of such food processing industries in Gujarat that have been provided financial and technical assistance by Government during the last three years, location-wise; and

(c) the value of such vegetables/fruits and foodgrains at present that get rotten in Gujarat every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) As per the latest Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2016-17 estimates, there are a total of 1,745 functional food processing factories/units in Gujarat engaging 1,19,403 persons.

(b) The food processing industries/projects/units that has been provided financial assistance by Ministry of Food Processing Industries in the State of Gujarat during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Any state specific data on the food loss/wastage is not available. However, as per Study, "Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Crops and Commodities in India" carried out by Central Institute of Post- Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana in 2015 for the crop year 2012-13, the estimated cumulative percentages of annual harvest and post- harvest losses of major agricultural produces in India are as follows:

Agricultural Produces	Cumulative Wastage (%)
Cereals	4.65-5.99
Pulses	6.36-8.41
Oil Seeds	3.08-9.96
Fruits & Vegetables	4.58-15.88

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement**

*Details of Financially Assisted (by Ministry of Food Processing Industries) Food Processing Industries/Projects/Units in Gujarat during the last three Years and Current Year (as on 31.10.2019)*

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Sl. No.	Name of the Project with location
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**Mega Food Parks**

1. Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Surat
2. Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt. Limited, Mehsana

**Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure Scheme**

3. Mehsana Dairy & Food Products Ltd, Mehsana
4. Kitchen Xpress Overseas Ltd., Ahmedabad
5. Sabarkantha District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited, Sabarkantha
6. Ahmedabad District Co- operative Milk Producer's Union Limited, Ahmedabad
7. Saraf Foods Ltd, Vadodara
8. Teknofine Foods Pvt Ltd, Banaskantha
9. Wholesome Foods, Kheda
10. Instafarm Products Pvt. Ltd., Mehsana
11. Asandas & Sons, Mehsana
12. Pheonix Frozen foods, Anand

**Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters**

13. Patel Retail Pvt.Ltd., Kachchh
14. Shukun Builders Private Limited, Banas Kantha
15. J R Foods & Beverages, Navsari

**Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities**

16. Instantly Yours Inc, Surat
  17. Amara Bio Extracts LLP, Surat
-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project with location
18.	Poshtik Food Products LLP, Surat
19.	Parwati Agro Products Private Limited, Surat
20.	Mai Yummy Food Products, Surat
21.	My Choice Food Products, Surat
22.	Shree Hari Fruit Drinks, Surat
23.	Shreeji Krupa Fruit Juices, Surat
24.	Blue Bird Foods India Pvt. Ltd, Surat
25.	Metrolike Tasty Food Products, Surat
26.	Patel Retail Pvt Ltd(Unit-1), Kutch
27.	Patel Retail Pvt Ltd(Unit-2), Kutch
28.	Patel Retail Pvt Ltd(Unit-3), Kutch
29.	Patel Retail Pvt Ltd(Unit-5), Kutch
30.	Dheer Food Industries, Surat
31.	Skretting west Coast Private Limited, Surat
32.	Chhabee Nutricos Industries LLP, Surat
33.	Curry Culture LLP, Surat
34.	Athos Collagen, Surat
35.	Greatvalley Agro Pvt. Ltd, Surat
<b>Backward &amp; Forward Linkages</b>	
36.	Panchmahal District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Limited, Panchmahal
37.	Shakti Cashew Industries, Rajkot
38.	Austin Foods and Beverages Pvt Limited, Anand
39.	Fable Food Products Pvt Ltd, Valsad
40.	Aarkay Food Products Ltd, Ahmedabad

Sl. No.	Name of the Project with location
41.	Vasant Masala Private Limited, Gandhinagar
42.	Shreeji Wellness Pvt Ltd, Mehsana
<b>Operation Greens Scheme</b>	
43.	Nedspice Dehydration India LLP, Bhavnagar

#### Committee to review functioning of PRIs

2175. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would form a committee to review the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to know the success rate and also inaccuracies inherent in the present form;

(b) the age profile of female representatives in these institutions; and

(c) the share of panchayats in rural development?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) and (b) Panchayat, being "Local Government", is a State subject and part of State list of Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India. Mandate for setting up of Panchayats is provided by Article 243 in Part IX of the Constitution of India. Accordingly the Panchayats are setup and operate through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. Currently, there is no proposal in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to form any committee to review the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). According to Article 243D of the Constitution of India, not less than one-third of the total number of seats in all Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are to be reserved for women, however, twenty States have provided 50% reservation of seats for women in the PRIs through their State Panchayati Raj Acts. As per Article 243F of the Constitution of India the minimum age of men or woman for being a member of Panchayat is twenty-one years.

(c) Article 243 G of the Constitution provides that, "Legislature of a State may, by law, endow the Panchayats with such powers and authority and may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self government". According to Article 243G of the Constitution of India such power and authority to Panchayats may contain provisions for "the implementation of schemes for economic development and social

justice as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule". Since the powers to Panchayats are devolved through respective State Panchayati Raj Acts, the extent of devolution of powers to Panchayats varies from State to State. While in the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Gram Panchayats have been provided key role.

### **Insufficiency of funds in PRIS**

2176. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the growing insufficiency of funds in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Ministry to ensure greater fiscal federalism; and

(c) the list of measures taken by the Ministry to resolve these issues under the Finance Commission to ensure better devolution of funds to the PRIs?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) and (b) Panchayats get funds through sectoral schemes implemented by the Central and State Governments, Central and State Finance Commissions, levy of taxes, etc. Under Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) award, ₹ 2,00,292.20 crore have been allocated to the Gram Panchayats constituted under Part IX of the Constitution in 26 States, amounting to an assistance of ₹ 488 per capita per annum at an aggregate level, for the award period year 2015-2020 for delivering basic services. The allocations under FFC are more than three times the corresponding allocations made under 13th Finance Commission for the period year 2010-2015. As on 02.12.2019, ₹ 1,71,880.82 crore of FFC fund constituting around 86% of the total allocation for 2015-2020 has been released to the States for transfer to Gram Panchayats.

(c) Ministry of Panchayati Raj has taken several measures, which include providing guidelines/advisories to States from time to time on effective devolution, capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) etc. The States are also required to transfer the Finance Commission grants to the Gram Panchayats within 15 days of their receipt, in the absence of which they are to pay penal interest at RBI bank rate from their own funds. This is monitored by the Ministry and considered while making recommendations regarding States to the Ministry of Finance for release of FFC grants.

**Railway projects in Bihar**

2177. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Presently, 55 projects (36 new lines, 05 gauge conversions and 14 doublings), costing ₹71,795 crore, covering a length of 4,952 Km falling fully/partly in the State of Bihar are in different stages of planning/approval/execution, out of which 1,256 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹20,294 crore has been incurred upto March'2019. An outlay of ₹2,403 crore has been provided for the current financial year 2019-20 for these projects. This includes:

- 36 new lines projects are covering a length of 3,008 km, costing ₹54,759 crore, out of which, commissioning of 472 Km length has been achieved and an expenditure of ₹13,881 crore incurred upto March'2019.
- 5 gauge conversion projects are covering a length of 1,007 km, costing ₹5,462 crore, out of which, commissioning of 716 Km length has been achieved and an expenditure of ₹3,772 crore incurred upto March'2019.
- 14 doubling projects are covering a length of 937 km, costing ₹11,574 crore, out of which, commissioning of 68 Km length has been achieved and an expenditure of ₹2,641 crore incurred upto March'2019.

The project-wise details including estimated cost, expenditure incurred, and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railways website *i.e.* [www.indianrailways.gov.in](http://www.indianrailways.gov.in) > Ministry of Railways > Railway Board > About Indian Railways > Railway Board Directorates > Finance (Budget).

- Average Budget allocation for Infrastructure projects & safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Bihar for 2014-19 is ₹3061 crore, which is 270% as compared to average annual Budget outlay of 2009-14 (₹1132 crore).
- Allocation of Budget for Infrastructure projects & safety works falling fully/

partly in State of Bihar for 2019-20 is ₹4093 crore, which is 362% as compared to the average annual Budget outlay of 2009-14 (₹1132 crore).

- During 2009-14, 318 Km (150 km of New line, 160 km of Gauge conversion and 8 km of Doubling projects) have been commissioned in the state at an annual average rate of 64 km per year.
- Since 2014-19, 695 Km (240 km of New line, 280 km Gauge conversion and 175 km of Doubling projects) have been commissioned in the state at an annual average rate of 139 km per year which is 218% of commissioning during 2009-14.

The timely completion of Railway projects depend 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 conditions, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. All these factors vary from project to project and site to site and affect the completion time and cost of the project, which is finally worked out at the completion stage. As such, no confirmed time line can be given for completion of these projects.

#### **VIP references for release of Head Office quota**

2178. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether VIP references for release of Head Office (HO) quota to the Ministry of Railways/Railway Zones are not accorded priority in recent times;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including number of references received and quota released during the last two years, Zone-wise;
- (c) whether complaints/representations from VIPs/Members of Parliament (MPs) have been regularly received against officials of MR Cell for deliberate and biased treatment of VIP references;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

- (e) the other related steps and initiatives being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In order to meet the urgent travel requirements of High Official Requisition (HOR) holders (which includes Central Government Ministers, Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court/High Courts of various States), Members of Parliament and other emergent demands, who are on the waiting list, a limited number of berths/seats have been earmarked as Emergency Quota in different trains and in different classes. The quota is released by the Railways in accordance with the priority as per warrant of precedence and well established practice being followed since long. At the time of allotment of berths/seats, emergency quota is first allotted for self travel of HOR holders/Members of Parliament, etc., strictly as per their *inter-se* seniority in warrant of precedence. Thereafter, other requisitions received from various quarters including those from Members of Parliament are considered and the remaining quota is released taking into account various factors like official status of passengers travelling, nature of urgency like travelling on government duty, bereavement in the family, sickness, job interview, etc. While the requests received from HOR holders/Hon'ble Members of Parliament for their self travel are complied with, in case of requests forwarded by them for other than self travel, at times, it is not feasible to accommodate all such requests when the demand exceeds the availability.

(b) Since a large number of requests are received from various quarters at various levels and are dealt with on day to day basis, details of requests received for release of accommodation out of Emergency Quota including those from HOR holders/Hon'ble Members of Parliament are only preserved as per extant guidelines.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, some instances of attempts to get accommodation released out of Emergency Quota on the authority of fake letter heads of high dignitaries and some Railway Officers have come to notice. As reservation staff remains alert for such letters during peak rush periods, the genuineness of these letters is checked. When it is confirmed that these are fake, no accommodation is released on such requests and further action like lodging of criminal case is taken.

(e) Indian Railways have already taken various steps to streamline the process of reservation of accommodation by Hon'ble Members of Parliament, its confirmation by release of emergency quota thereof, conducting of checks to keep a watch on the activities of the staff involved in release of emergency quota, etc. Recently, Minister of State of Railways has written a letter to all the Hon'ble Ministers and Members of

Parliament seeking their co-operation in systematizing the procedure of prioritization of letters received for release of accommodation out of Emergency Quota. Further, improvement in the functioning of computerized Passenger Reservation System (PRS), release of emergency quota, etc. is a continuous and ongoing process.

### **Passengers Amenities Committee**

2179. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Passengers Amenities Committee visited 17 railway stations to assess problems faced by passengers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of stations in Haryana that were visited by the Committee;
- (d) the findings of the Committee; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to improve passenger amenities at the railway stations of Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The present Passengers Amenities Committee (PAC) visited 99 railway stations over 8 railway zones, till date covering 11 States nationwide.

(c) 23 Railway stations in Haryana State were visited by the members of the PAC till date.

(d) and (e) Suggestions/recommendations of the PAC as received regarding provision/ upgradation of passenger amenities including cleanliness are examined and wherever found feasible, action is initiated subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority of works. However, Upgradation/provision of passenger amenities at Railway Stations is a continuous and on-going process.

### **Proposal for east coast freight corridor**

2180. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to construct a new freight corridor between Kharagpur in West Bengal and Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh named as East Coast Freight Corridor, if so, the details thereof;



- (b) whether the proposal has been sent to the Finance Ministry for its approval;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the present status of Eastern and Western Freight Corridors which were announced long back?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. At present, Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors are the only two sanctioned Freight corridors by the Government of India.

(d) Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) are targeted to be completed in phases by December, 2021. Financial and Physical Progress of the project is 64.5% and 68% respectively till October, 2019.

#### **Corporatization of production units**

2181. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a detailed study for corporatizing production units has been initiated, as per the 100-days Action Plan of the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details and outcome thereof;
- (c) the status of the Indian Railway Rolling Stock Company (IRRSC), including the time-frame within which it would be formed;
- (d) whether the Ministry has engaged in consultations with Unions regarding the corporatization of production units; and
- (e) if so, the details and outcomes thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The details and outcomes thereof are not finalized.
- (c) No time-line can be indicated for corporatization of Production Units at this stage, prior to finalization of the framework of corporatization.
- (d) and (e) Consultations with stakeholders including Unions in this process have commenced and will continue. As part of these initiatives, Railway Board has interacted with both the Staff Federations on multiple occasions (*i.e.*, on 02.07.2019, 13.08.2019 &

09.10.2019) to sensitise them and apprise them about background & advantages of the policy.

**Use of renewable energy in railways**

2182. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has plans to use renewable energy to source the electricity needs of Railways to reduce carbon footprint;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the proposed targets for the same; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways has planned to source about 1000 Mega Watt (MW) Solar Power and about 200 MW of wind power progressively by 2021-22. 201 MW (98 MW solar and 103 MW wind power) has already been set up till 31.10.2019.

**Quantum of railway revenue from different sources**

2183. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of passengers who travelled in trains in the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19;
- (b) the comparative contributions of revenue received from passengers in its various zones;
- (c) the revenue received from allocation of space for book stalls, tea stalls and other business activities; and
- (d) the number of passengers who failed to travel due to non-confirmation of their tickets in 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The number of passenger traffic during the last three years is given below:

Year	No. of Passengers (In Crore)
2016-17	812
2017-18	829
2018-19	844

(b) Zone wise Passenger Earnings for the last three years is as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Zones	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Central	5045.29	5368.91	5732.15
Eastern	2232.32	2279.63	2350.91
East Central	2334.38	2412.87	2533.77
East Coast	1306.11	1411.34	1510.79
Northern	6321.10	6357.20	6512.04
North Central	4428.08	4755.98	4993.07
North Eastern	1500.66	1542.88	1574.45
Northeast Frontier	1155.74	1 178.18	1349.02
North Western	1929.28	2004.03	2091.34
Southern	4011.80	4247.05	4482.49
South Central	4530.90	4861.18	5166.53
South Eastern	1501.60	1568.90	1664.39
South East Central	1071.28	1127.90	1 158.50
South Western	1393.22	1487.79	1555.66
Western	4327.55	4541.46	4712.72
West Central	3004.41	3304.26	3477.38
Metro	186.74	193.58	201.44
TOTAL	46280.46	48643.14	51066.65

(c) Revenue received from allocation of space for book stalls, tea stalls and other business activities is as under:

Year	Amount (₹ in Crore)
2018-19	1652.67

(d) Waiting list passengers can cancel their tickets till 30 minutes before the scheduled departure of the train and take refund as per extant refund rules. Since the passengers can cancel the tickets on their own due to change of plan or due to non-availability of confirmed accommodation, it is not practically feasible to identify the cancellations done only on account of non-confirmation of tickets.

#### **Explosion at Hubballi railway station**

2184. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry admits that lapse by the Railway Protection Force (RPF) staff was prima facie evident in the low-intensity explosion at Hubballi railway station that occurred on 21st October, 2019 where one civilian was injured;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the additional steps taken by Government to increase safety of passengers at railway stations in the country, considering the increasing threat of anti-national elements?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) A low intensity explosion occurred at Hubballi Railway Station on 21.10.2019. On receiving information regarding a left over luggage in Train no. 17225 at Hubballi Railway Station (Platform no. 4), Railway Protection Force (RPF) took unclaimed baggage to Station Manager's Office and some paddy dust in red cloth along with 08 nos. of small plastic boxes with dry lemon like articles were found inside it. A food supplier took one lemon like article and tried to break it and a low intensity explosion took place injuring his palm. Immediately he was rushed to the hospital by RPF. Since the unclaimed luggage was handled without observing due precaution and an outsider was permitted to tamper with contents of the unclaimed luggage, the Station Master as well as the RPF personnel on duty have been taken up for lapses on their part.

(c) Policing on Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. Cases of Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes are registered and investigated by the concerned GRP. Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP to provide better

protection and security to passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith.

However, the following steps are also being taken by the Railways in coordination with GRP for safety and security of passengers in trains and at stations:-

1. On vulnerable and identified routes/sections, 2200 trains (on an average) are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
2. Surveillance is kept through Close Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras, provided at about 501 stations over Indian Railways, to ensure safety and security of passengers.
3. Security Help Line number 182 is operational over Indian Railways for security related assistance to passengers in distress.
4. Through various social media platforms viz. twitter, facebook etc., Railways are in regular touch with passengers to enhance security and address their security concerns.
5. An Integrated Security System (ISS) consisting of surveillance of vulnerable stations through CCTV Camera Network, Access Control etc. has been sanctioned to improve surveillance mechanism over 202 railway stations.
6. Anti sabotage checks are undertaken with sniffer dogs at all major stations as well as in - trains. Further baggage scanners are being used at entry points of major stations for checking of luggage of passengers and use of Door Frame Metal Detectors (DFMD) and Hand Held Metal Detectors (HHMD) are ensured.
7. Time to time mock bomb blast drills are conducted at some major and sensitive Railways stations over Indian Railways by the Railway authorities in full coordination with sister agencies to check preparedness of the disaster management teams and equipments.
8. Close liaison is made by the Railways with the State Police/GRP authorities, Central and State Intelligence agencies and Civil 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.

9. Frequent announcements are made through Public Address System to educate passengers to be alert and inform about unclaimed articles/bags/materials found at stations and in trains.
10. RPF Special Task Force teams, Crime Prevention and Detection Squads etc. are functioning to curb passengers' related offences. Surprise checks are conducted in night hours and staff are briefed to be extra vigilant and alert.
11. Drives are conducted from time to time against the entry of unauthorized persons in trains and railway premises.

**Ongoing and pending railway projects**

†2185. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of ongoing and pending railway projects in the country at present, State-wise and Zone-wise;
- (b) whether many ongoing rail projects are getting delayed due to which their costs are escalating drastically;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the project-wise, State-wise and Zone-wise details of estimated amount for the completion of these projects and the details of amount spent on these projects till date?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Presently, Indian Railways have taken up 498 Railway projects of 49,069 km length and costing ₹6.75 lakh crore, which are in different stages of execution/planning/sanction, out of which, commissioning of 8,979 km length has been achieved and expenditure of ₹1.54 lakh crore incurred 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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for particular project site due to climatic conditions, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. All these factors vary from project to project and site to site and affect the completion time and cost of the project, which is finally worked out at the completion stage.

Fund to projects are allotted project-wise, not State-wise.

Details of projects including details of allotment of funds and expenditure project-wise are made available in public domain on Indian Railways website *i.e.* [www.indianrailways.gov.in](http://www.indianrailways.gov.in) >Ministry of Railways >Railway Board >About Indian Railways >Railway Board Directorates >Finance (Budget).

#### **Status of station redevelopment plan**

2186. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the redevelopment plan of railway stations in the country; and

(b) the State-wise details of stations identified, funds allocated and progress of works so far, under the said plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Railways through various agencies is undertaking techno-economic feasibility studies of Railway stations. Based on the outcome of these feasibility studies, stations are planned to be taken up for redevelopment in phases, especially the stations located in major cities, pilgrimage centres and important tourist destinations. The cost of station redevelopment project is to be met by leveraging commercial development of land and air space in and around the stations. The Railway stations are taken up for redevelopment based on financial viability.

Works for redevelopment of Habibganj (Madhya Pradesh) and Gandhinagar (Gujarat) stations are in progress. Ministry of Railways is redeveloping Bhubaneshwar (Odisha) Station in cooperation with Govt. of Odisha. Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) has also entered into an MoU with Massouri Dehradun Development Authority (MDDA) for redevelopment of Dehradun (Uttarakhand) Railway Station. RLDA has signed an MoU with National Highway Authority of India in April-2019, for redevelopment of Ajni (Nagpur) station as a Multi-modal Hub.

**Qadian - Beas railway project**

2187. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the projected completion date of the Qadian-Beas railway project;
- (b) the steps taken to begin the construction of the Qadian-Beas railway project;
- (c) whether the Final Location Survey (FLS) has been completed; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Qadian-Beas (39.68 km) new line project was included in budget 2011-12 subject to requisite approvals. Latest cost of the project is ₹890.67 crore.

Final Location Survey (FLS) of the project from Qadian side was started in May, 2012, but it got delayed due to protest from local public and law & order problems in the area. Finally, Final Location Survey has been completed in the year 2017 under police protection and ensuring the presence of Duty Magistrate.

This project was declared as "Special Railway Project" to expedite the land acquisition, SDM/Baba Bakala and SDM/Batala have been nominated as Special Land Acquisition Officers for this project. The land acquisition papers for acquisition of 166.68 hectares land has been submitted to, concerned Special Land Acquisition Officers for the project. For speedy land acquisition, ₹13 lakh has also been paid by Railway to State Revenue Department for hiring of retired revenue staff.

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 conditions, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project, which is finally worked out at the completion stage. As such no confirmed time line can be given for completion of project.



**New DFCs under consideration**

2188. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of present status of Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs) in the country;
- (b) whether more such Dedicated Freight Corridors are under consideration; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) from Ludhiana to Sonnagar (1318 km.) and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) from Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNPT) to Dadri (1504 km.) are under execution and targeted for completion in phases by December, 2021. Financial and Physical progress of the project is 64.5% and 68% respectively till October, 2019. In addition, Sonnagar - Dankuni (538 km.) portion of EDFC has been planned for execution on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors are the only two freight corridors sanctioned by Government of India.

**Status of Sakri-Nirmali and Saharsa-Supaul rail lines**

2189. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total budget spent on Sakri-Nirmali rail line for gauge conversion;
- (b) the current status of Sakri-Nirmali rail line and the details thereof;
- (c) by when the common people will have an opportunity to ride a train between the Sakri and Nirmali on new rail line and whether new trains have been allocated for the Sakri-Nirmali rail line;
- (d) the total budget spent on the Saharsa-Supaul rail line;
- (e) the current status of Saharsa-Supaul rail line and the details thereof; and
- (f) by when the common people will have an opportunity to ride a train between the Saharsa and Supaul?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (f) Sakri-Nirmali (51 Km) and Saharsa-Supaul (27 Km) sections are part of Sakri-Nirmali-Jhanjharpur Laukaha Bazar and Saharsha Forbesganj (206 Km) Gauge Conversion (GC) project. Latest anticipated cost of the project is 1470.50 crore. An expenditure of ₹658 crore has been incurred upto March 2019 and an outlay of ₹150 crore provided for the current financial year 2019-20.

So far, GC of Sakri-Jhanjharpur (19 Km) part of Sakri-Nirmali section and GC of Saharsha-Garhbaruari-Supaul (27 Km) part of Saharsa-Forbesganj section has been completed and commissioned and work has been taken up on remaining portion of the project.

At present, running of trains has been introduced between Sakri -Mandan Mishra Halt and Saharsa-Supaul sections. Train No. 55502/55501 Saharsa-Garh Baruari Passenger has also been extended upto Supaul *w.e.f.* 02.12.2019. This train is providing direct connectivity between Saharsa and Supaul. Further, 55579/80 Darbhanga-Mandan Mishra Halt Passenger has been extended upto Jhanjharpur with effect from 04.12.2019.

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 conditions, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. All these factors vary from project to project and site to site and affect the completion time and cost of the project, which is finally worked out at the completion stage. As such, no confirmed time line can be given for completion of this project.

#### **Quality of product supplied by SAIL to Indian Railways**

2190. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the product supplied by Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) to Indian Railway is not matching the quality parameters of the Rail Manual issued by the Research Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO) of Railways;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the tensile strength of the existing railway track was "not adequate" for 25-tonne axle load operations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Rail being supplied by Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) to Indian Railway meets the quality parameters of Indian Railway Standard Specification for Flat Bottom Rails Serial No.-T-12-2009, with its latest amendments, issued by the Research Designs & Standards Organisation (RDSO) of Indian Railways (IR).

(b) and (c) Based on RDSO's recommendation, for the track structure for 25-tonne (25T) axle load on mixed traffic, the minimum requirement of rail is 60kg section having Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) of 1080MPa(N/mm<sup>2</sup>) and with minimum yield strength of 560MPa(N/mm<sup>2</sup>). Considering the requirement for 25T axle load, RDSO has developed the specification for rail grade 1175HT having minimum UTS 1175MPa(N/mm<sup>2</sup>). The Special Technical Conditions and Inspection & Testing regime for 1175HT grade rails have been shared with Ministry of Steel and SAIL and they have been requested to develop such rails domestically.

### Profitability of railways

2191. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the operating ratio of Railways in the last five years;

(b) the Compound Annual Growth Rate of Railways in the last five years; and

(c) the net revenue accrued to Railways in the last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Operating Ratio of Railways in the last five years is given below:

Year	Operating Ratio
2014-15	91.3%
2015-16	90.5%
2016-17	96.5%
2017-18	98.4%
2018-19	97.3%

(b) The Compound Annual Growth Rate of Railways' Gross Traffic Receipts in the last five years (2013-14 to 2018-19) was 6.4%.

(c) The Net Revenue accrued to Railways in the last five years, year-wise is given below:

Year	Net Revenue (₹ in crore)
2014-15	16,838
2015-16	19,228
2016-17	4,913
2017-18	1,666
2018-19	3,774

The Operating Ratio and Net Revenue have been adversely affected after 2015-16 due to implementation of 7th Central Pay Commission's recommendations, the annual recurring impact whereof is over ₹22,000 crore on the Revenue expenditure of the Railways.

#### **Encroachment/illegal occupation of railway land**

2192. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that instances of encroachment/illegal occupation of railway land are increasing in recent years;

(b) if so, the details of railway land encroached or illegally occupied in the country and measures taken to free the land from encroachment/illegal occupation;

(c) whether there is any national policy on public/private use of railway land; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The instances of encroachment/illegal occupation of railway land in recent years, have decreased due to closed monitoring by the Railways. The details of Railway's land under encroachment/illegal occupation during the last 5 years are as under:-

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Area under encroachment (in Hectare)	914.80	879.51	861.70	844.38	821.46

For prevention/removal of encroachments, Railways carry out regular surveys of encroachment and take action for their removal. If the encroachments are of temporary nature (soft encroachments) in the shape of jhuggies, jhopris and squatters, the same are got removed in consultation with and the assistance of Railway Protection Force and local civil authorities. For old encroachments, where party is not amenable to persuasion, action is taken under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 (PPE Act, 1971), as amended from time to time. Actual eviction of unauthorized occupants is carried out with the assistance of State Government and police.

The vacant land of Railways, which is mostly in the form of narrow strips along tracks, is utilized for servicing and maintenance of track, bridges and other infrastructure. The vacant land is also utilized for execution of various infrastructural projects for meeting future growth needs for Railways which include projects like doubling/tripling and traffic facilities works, etc.

As per extant policy of Ministry of Railways, Railway's vacant land is provided to private individuals on license basis only for the purposes directly connected with Railway working. Vacant land which is not required by Railways for its immediate operational use is also utilized to generate revenue through commercial development on long term lease basis by Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA), wherever feasible. Beside this, vacant land, if not required by Railway, can be provided to State Government/other Central Government/Public Sector Units, etc. on long term lease basis for public utility purposes as per the extant guidelines.

#### **Passenger train connectivity with neighbouring countries**

2193. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that among the six neighbouring countries with which India has land connectivity, it has passenger rail connectivity with only one;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there are plans to start passenger train connectivity with the other neighbouring countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) At present, India is having passenger rail connectivity with two neighbouring countries having land connectivity out of six such countries, namely Bangladesh and Pakistan. Passenger services with Bangladesh are operational while passenger services with Pakistan are currently suspended since 16.08.2019.

There are two passenger rail connectivity projects with Nepal under execution namely Jogbani (India) to Biratnagar (Nepal) and Jayanagar (India) to Bardibas (Nepal).

The planning of passenger rail connectivity projects with neighbouring countries is a complex process, as it depends on number of works to be done by the associated neighbouring country. The execution of such projects can commence only after all associated issues are resolved.

#### **Corporatization of coach factories**

2194. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to corporatize coach factories like Rae Bareilly Modern Rail Coach Factory and RCF units in Kapurthala and Chennai;

(b) if so, whether all the stakeholders like contractors, employees, State Governments have been consulted;

(c) the rationale behind corporatization of these coach factories;

(d) whether the interests of workers, both direct and indirect, including contract workers would be taken care of, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken to ensure that the career prospects and terms and conditions of workers are not altered to their detriment, with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Ministry of Railways have envisaged preparation of an action plan for corporatization of its Production Units including Rail Coach Factories.

(b) Consultations with stakeholders in this process have commenced and will continue as part of this initiative.

(c) Corporatization is expected to be attended with the following benefits:

- (i) State-of-the-art technology and modernization
- (ii) Managerial autonomy
- (iii) Superior operational efficiency due to better management practices
- (iv) Export capability
- (v) Increase MSME business
- (vi) Employment generation
- (vii) Better benefits to employees
- (viii) Making India an international hub for rolling stock manufacturing
- (ix) Attract investments.

(d) Such issues are to be decided in consultation with stakeholders at an appropriate later stage.

(e) Does not arise.

**Corridors identified for allowing train operations by private players**

2195. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway has identified 28 railway corridors in the country for roping in private players for trains operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the 214 km rail line in Kerala has also been included in the said list; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Ministry of Railways have constituted a Group of Secretaries (GoS) with a term of one year,

*inter-alia*, to advice on the terms and conditions for private passenger train operators to operate trains with world class technology over Indian Railways network. The GoS has, so far, held four meetings and routes and modalities in this regard have not been finalized.

**Bullet trains between metros less than 500 kms apart**

2196. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to run bullet trains between metros which are less than 500 km apart to reduce the travel time and vehicular traffic between the cities; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the cities identified for bullet train connectivity, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) At present, Mumbai-Ahmedabad Rail corridor is the only High Speed Rail Project sanctioned by the Government of India.

**Status of superfast train service between Delhi and Alwar**

†2197. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that considerable progress has been made on the superfast train service running from Delhi to Alwar(Rajasthan) so far;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no land acquisition for the said superfast train service has not been done as yet; and

(c) by when Government proposes to complete this much awaited superfast train service?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) At present, 23 pairs of Mail/Express trains, including Train 22985/86 Delhi S. Rohilla-Udaipur Rajasthan Humsafar Express via Alwar and Train 19337/38 Delhi S. Rohilla-Indore Express via Alwar, introduced w.e.f. 24.02.2018 and 18.01.2019 respectively, serve Delhi-Alwar sector. Further, Delhi-Alwar Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) corridor under the purview

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, is planned for implementation in first phase along with Delhi-Ghaziabad- Meerut and Delhi-Panipat RRTS corridors. The Delhi-Alwar RRTS corridor has not been approved by the Government of India. As such, timeline for its completion cannot be fixed. RRTS is a highly capital intensive project which requires extensive inter-ministerial consultation and approval depends on feasibility of the project and availability of the resources.

### **Multi-tracking project**

2198. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has proposed 'multi-tracking' project in the 34,000 km. stretch of highly busy/important/utilised rail network;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the proposed targets and phases of the project;
- (c) the estimated cost of the project; and
- (d) the proposed time-frame within which the project is to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Out of 34,000 km, highly utilized network, multi-tracking exists on about 16,000 km. Works for about 14,000 km are on-going. Multi-tracking works for remaining about 4,000 km are under planning for sanction.

Presently, Indian Railways have taken up multi tracking projects costing ₹2.32 lakh crore, which are in different stages of planning/sanction/ execution, out of which commissioning of 2,784 km has been achieved and expenditure of ₹48,342 crore incurred up to March, 2019.

Based on operational requirement, thorough review of throughput enhancement projects has been carried out and with focussed approach, the projects have been prioritized into Super Critical Projects (58 nos), Critical Projects (68 nos.) and other throughput enhancement projects (130 nos.).

All out sincere and focussed approach is being adopted by Railway for quick execution and early return to Railways.

(d) The timely completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities (both underground and over ground), statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions, 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 vary from project to project and site to site. Hence, no confirmed time frame can be fixed for completion of projects.

#### **Vacancies in railways**

2199. SHRI RIPUN BORA:

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of sanctioned posts are lying vacant in Railways;

(b) if so, the zone-wise/year-wise/department-wise details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor and steps taken to fill such vacancies;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has decided to bring down the strength of Railway employees to half of the present strength; and

(d) if so, zone-wise plan details and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Manpower position on Railways (as on 1.04.2019) is as under:

Zonal Railway	Sanctioned Strength	On-roll	Vacancy
1	2	3	4
Central	125753	101421	24332
East Coast	55741	46098	9643

1	2	3	4
East Central	97606	78618	18988
Eastern	130694	107743	22951
Metro	4990	4073	917
North Central	84034	63655	20379
North Eastern	63112	48652	14460
Northeast Frontier	74098	57990	16108
Northern	172680	132440	40240
North Western	62982	45551	17431
South Central	98359	79417	18942
South East Central	55304	45659	9645
South Eastern	99917	82254	17663
Southern	103529	84153	19376
South Western	42604	35516	7088
West Central	65848	53498	12350
Western	117336	93413	23923
Other Railway Units	69540	57749	11791
TOTAL	1524127	1217900	306227

Action for filling vacancies:

Seven (7) Employment Notifications for 2,83,674 vacancies to be filled from open market were issued in 2018 and 2019 out of which three were in 2018 (Group-C: 77,909 & Level 1: 63,202) and four in 2019 (Group-C: 38,794 & Level 1: 1,03,769).

Panels for 82603 posts have been declared so far. For remaining vacancies panels/ recruitment is under process. Bulk of the panels will be issued by January 2020 (except 1,03,769 for Level-1 vacancies). For 1,03,769 Level -1 vacancies, notified in 2019, around 1.15 Crores applications have been received.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Elephants killed by trains**

2200. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it a fact that the number of elephants injured, killed by running trains in the entire country including North Bengal have increased in the last five years;
- (b) if so, the year-wise details thereof;
- (c) the measures taken by Railways to curb the increasing accidents; and
- (d) the loss incurred by Railways due to such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The year-wise details for elephants killed by running trains in all Zonal Railways including North Bengal are as under:

Year	Elephants killed on the railway tracks
2015	10
2016	19
2017	15
2018	26
2019 (upto November, 2019)	7

Details of elephant deaths due to train hits in North Bengal covered under Northeast Frontier Railway are as under:

Year	Elephants killed on the railway tracks
2015	4
2016	0
2017	1
2018	4
2019 (upto November. 2019)	1

(c) A number of preventive measures are taken by Zonal Railways in coordination with Ministry of Environment and Forest which include the following:

- (i) Imposition of speed restrictions in identified locations,
- (ii) Provision of signage board,
- (iii) Sensitization of Train Crew and Station Masters on a regular basis,
- (iv) Need based clearance of vegetation on the sides of the track within railway land,
- (v) Construction of underpasses and ramps for the movement of elephants at identified locations,
- (vi) Provision of fencing at isolated locations,
- (vii) Forest Department staff deputed in Railway control offices to liaison with Railway and elephant trackers engaged by Forest Department for timely action by alerting station master and loco pilots,
- (viii) Installation of Honey bee sound systems at locations, which are prone to crossing of elephants.

(d) No loss incurred by Railways for such incidents. However, checking of locomotives and track after the incidents result in detention of trains.

**Survey to complete pending railway projects by 2022**

2201. SHRI VAIKO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have undertaken a survey to complete all the pending projects running behind schedule, in a time-bound manner, by 2022;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what are the major projects pending in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana for the last ten years or more; and
- (d) by when these projects will be completed, by providing adequate funds, particularly for Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Presently, Indian Railways have taken up 498 Railway projects of 49,069 km length, costing ₹6.75 lakh crore, which are in different stages of planning/sanction/ execution, out of which, commissioning of 8,979 km length has been achieved and expenditure of ₹1.53 lakh crore incurred upto March, 2019.

Above projects include:-

Total 31 projects of 4,677 km length, costing ₹52,686 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Out of which, commissioning of 265 km length has been achieved and expenditure of ₹7,891 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019.

Total 22 projects of 2,519 km length, costing ₹21,579 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu. Out of which, commissioning of 730 km length has been achieved and expenditure of ₹4,479 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019.

Total 13 projects of 1,604 km length, costing ₹20,226 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Telangana. Out of which, commissioning of 85 km length has been achieved and expenditure of ₹3,037 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019.

Project-wise details of projects including allotment of funds and expenditure are made available in public domain on Indian Railways website *i.e.* [www.indianrailways.gov.in](http://www.indianrailways.gov.in) >Ministry of Railways >Railway Board >About Indian Railways >Railway Board Directorates >Finance (Budget).

Based on operational requirement, thorough review of throughput enhancement projects has been carried out and with focussed approach, the projects have been prioritized into Super Critical Projects (58 nos), Critical Projects (68 nos.) and other throughput enhancement projects (130 nos.).

Presently, the balance length of Super Critical Projects is 2347 km, 5676 km of Critical Projects and 9703 km for other Doubling Projects. All out sincere and focussed approach is being adopted by Railway for quick execution and early return to Railways.

Till 2013-14, due to overall limited availability of funds, most of the projects were not progressing satisfactory. Since 2014-15, based on physical progress of projects, last mile connectivity projects and projects for decongesting the existing routes have been given sufficient funds.

Average annual budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the state of Andhra Pradesh, during 2014-19 is ₹2,830 crore, which is 319% of average annual budget allocation of 2009-14 (₹886 crore).

Average annual budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the state of Tamil Nadu, during 2014-19 is ₹1,979 crore, which is 225% of average annual budget allocation of 2009-14 (₹879 crore).

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 conditions, 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 vary from project to project and site to site. Hence, no confirmed time frame can be fixed for completion of projects.

#### **Recruitment drives in railways**

†2202. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of recruitment drives undertaken in Railways during the last five years, the zone-wise details thereof;
- (b) the number of employees appointed on regular posts through these recruitment drives;
- (c) the number of recruitment drives for which the result is yet to be declared;
- (d) the number of candidates waiting for appointment after the declaration of results;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the time-limit initially prescribed for the awaited results and the reasons for delay in this regard; and

(f) the details of recruitment drives for which eligibility conditions were amended after the submission of applications by candidates and declaration of results?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The information regarding no. of recruitment duties undertaken is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) During 2015-2016 to 2019-2020 (upto 30.11.2019), panels of 45,507 candidates for appointment on Zonal Railways/Production Units for various Group 'C' posts (excluding Level-1) have been furnished by 21 Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs). Panels of 55,013 candidates for various Level-1 posts have been furnished by 16 Railway Recruitment Cells (RRCs). In addition to above, 9,664 candidates have also been empanelled for various posts of Railway Protection Force (RPF)/Railway Protection Special Force (RPSF) for appointment on Railways.

(c) The Computer Based Test, as on 30.11.2019, for Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) viz. 01/2019, 03/2019 and RRC-01/2019 for 1,40,640 combined vacancies is under process. Declaration of result for CEN 03/2018 for 13,538 vacancies is under process. Part panels of 49,314 for all levels are under process at Zonal Railways/Production Units.

(d) Offer of appointment is given by Zonal Railways/Production Units to all the empanelled candidates subject to candidates satisfying all eligibility criteria including antecedents and character.

(e) In the Centralized Employment Notifications, no time-limit is prescribed for declaration of awaited results.

(f) No eligibility conditions were amended after submission of applications by the candidates and declaration of results.



**Statement***Details regarding the no. of recruitment drives*

Direct Recruitment Quota for various Group 'C' posts, Level 1 posts and Security related posts are catered to by 21 Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) and 16 Railway Recruitment Cells (RRCs)/ Zonal Railways. The number of recruitment drives undertaken in Railways during 2015-2016 to 2019-2020 (upto 30.11.2019), Zone wise details are as under:

Name of RRB	Recruitment Drives	Notified Vacancies
Ahmedabad	8	3727
Ajmer	8	7016
Allahabad	8	15467
Bangalore	8	7768
Bhopal	8	5522
Bhubaneswar	8	4243
Bilaspur	8	4407
Chandigarh	8	8611
Chennai	8	8911
Gorakhpur	8	5900
Guwahati	8	3325
Jammu	8	2715
Kolkata	8	11959
Malda	8	3515
Mumbai	8	14013
Muzaffarpur	7	1915
Patna	8	3254
Ranchi	8	6518
Secunderabad	7	12420

Name of RRB	Recruitment Drives	Notified Vacancies
Siliguri	8	1908
Trivandrum	7	2101
TOTAL	8	135215
Zonal Railway (Including Level 1 & RPF/ RPSF)*	Recruitment Drives	Notified Vacancies
Central	7	14989
East Central	7	10027
East Coastal	7	4361
Eastern	7	14544
North Central	7	10217
North Eastern	7	7828
Northeast Frontier	7	5925
Northern	7	22658
North Western	7	10262
South Central	7	16785
South East Central	7	3018
South Eastern	7	9030
Southern	7	13454
South Western	7	10263
West Central	7	7733
Western	7	17544
RPSF	4	1001
TOTAL	7	179639

\*RPF- Railway Protection Force; RPSF- Railway Protection Special Force.

*Grand Total of Notified Vacancies*

RRB	135215
Zonal Railway (Including Level 1 & RPF/ RPSF)*	179639
TOTAL	314854

**Representation from railway union employees against  
privatisation of railways**

2203. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has privatised several railway routes in the recent past, if so, the details thereof, zone-wise and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has received requests/representations from various quarters including Railway Unions against privatising the railway routes;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with action taken/being taken by Government on such requests/representations so far; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to protect the interests of the employees of Railways while privatising such railway routes?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) No, Sir. There is no plan for privatization of railway routes. There is a proposal to outsource the commercial and on board services of a few trains and to permit private players to induct modern rakes to run trains on select routes with an objective to provide improved service delivery to passengers. However, the responsibility of train operations and safety rests with Indian Railways. There have been a few representations from Railway Staff Federations along with their affiliated Trade Unions and other Trade Unions in Zonal Railways about passenger train operation by private players. In this connection, Railway Board has interacted with both Staff Federations on multiple occasions (*i.e.* on 02.07.2019, 13.08.2019 and 09.10.2019) to sensitize them and apprise them about background & advantages of the policy. There will be no impact on the existing employees of Railways due to above proposal.

**Low occupancy of trains last year**

†2204. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was low passenger occupancy in many trains including Shatabdi during last year;

(b) if so, the names of such trains;

(c) whether Government proposes to take any steps to avoid low passenger occupancy in trains; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The demand pattern for reserved accommodation over Indian Railways is not uniform. It varies across different sectors and seasons. During financial year 2018-19, the average occupancy of different types of trains including Shatabdi Express trains on an end-to-end basis ranged between 70% and 100%.

(c) and (d) Indian Railways continuously strives to improve passenger traffic over its network. With a view to ensure optimum utilisation of available accommodation, the utilisation of reservation quota is reviewed on periodical basis and necessary adjustments made, wherever required. Further, various initiatives like augmentation of on-board capacity, rationalisation of Flexi-fare scheme, graded discount in classes and sections with low occupancy and offering fare of AC chair Car and Second class unreserved for AC-3 tier coaches and Sleeper class coaches respectively having low occupancy on particular sections, extension of Alternate Train Accommodation Scheme known as VIKALP have been undertaken to enhance passenger traffic.

**Improvement of railway infrastructure in the North-Eastern region**

2205. SHRI K.G. KENYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of efforts made by Government to improve railway infrastructure in the North-Eastern region including total expenditure for the same in the last five years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has fixed any time-frame to bring rail connectivity to all major cities in the North-East including linking all capital cities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) For development of Assam and North Eastern Region, 20 projects (14 New Lines and 6 Doubling) costing ₹73,214 crore covering a length of 1,786 km, falling fully/partly in the Assam and North

Eastern Region, are under different stages of planning/ approval/ execution. This includes:

14 New Line projects, covering a length of 1,303 km, costing ₹57,826 crore, out of which, commissioning of 333 km length has been achieved and an expenditure of ₹20,062 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019 and an outlay of ₹2828 crore has been provided for 2019-20.

6 Doubling projects, covering a length of 483 km, costing ₹15,388 crore, out of which, commissioning of 20 km length has been achieved and an expenditure of ₹1,298 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019 and an outlay of ₹725 crore has been provided for 2019-20.

Thorough review of throughput enhancement projects has been carried out and with focused approach, the projects have been prioritized into Super Critical, Critical and other throughput enhancement projects. All out sincere and focused efforts are being made by Railway for quick execution of these projects so as to get early returns to Railway.

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

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

Average Annual Budget allocation for Infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in Assam and North Eastern Region during 2014-19 has been enhanced to ₹5,531 crore per year from ₹2122 crore per year during 2009-14. Thus, the average annual budget allocation during 2014-19 is 261% of average annual budget allocation during 2009-14.

Total allocation of Budget for Infrastructure projects and Safety works, falling fully/ partly in State of Assam and North Eastern States, in 2019-20 is ₹4909 crore which is 231% of the average annual budget allocation of 2009-14 (₹2122 crore/ year).

During 2009-14, 333 km length (66 km New Line, 257 km Gauge Conversion and 10 km Doubling) has been commissioned in Assam and North Eastern Region, at an average annual rate of 67 km per year.

During 2014-19, 1223 km (231 km New Line, 972 km Gauge Conversion and 20 km Doubling) has been commissioned in Assam and North Eastern Region, at an average annual rate of 245 km per year, which is 367% of commissioning during 2009-14.

Projects are not sanctioned State-wise and allotment of budget and expenditure on projects is done project-wise, not State-wise. The expenditure incurred on new lines, gauge conversion and doubling project during last 5 years falling fully/partly in the North Eastern Region is as under:

Year	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2014-15	5148
2015-16	5398
2016-17	5990
2017-18	4361
2018-19	4965

(b) and (c) The timely completion of any Railway project including projects of capital connectivity of North Eastern States 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 conditions, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. All these factors vary project to project and site to site, which affect the completion time and cost of the project, which is finally worked out at the completion stage. As such, confirmed completion time for projects cannot be fixed at this stage.

**Proposal to make Kazipet junction into a new division**

2206. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal to make Kazipet Junction as new division in Telangana State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon along with the details of the funds sanctioned and spent so far post bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Requests for formation of new railway Division at Kazipet have been received from time to time from various fora. This request was examined from the standpoint of administrative and operational requirement and was not found feasible.

**Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh**

2207. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Union Budget 2017-18, the Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh was created to provide for passenger safety in Railways, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the safety fund is used towards elimination of unmanned level crossings and improving and modernising signalling systems; and

(c) if so, the quantum of fund Government has provided under the scheme and how much of it has been utilised under the scheme till date for passenger safety, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh (RRSK) has been created in 2017-18 with a corpus of ₹1 lakh crore over a period of five years for critical safety related works with an annual outlay of ₹20,000 crore, which includes ₹15,000 crore from Gross Budgetary Support and ₹5,000 crore out of Railways' internal resources. Expenditure of ₹16,091 crore and ₹18,015 crore has been incurred out of RRSK in 2017-18 and 2018-19. An outlay of ₹20,000 crore has been allocated under RRSK in Budget Estimates 2019-20 also. RRSK is utilized for financing

identified works under Planheads Track Renewal, Bridge Works, Signal & Telecom works, Road Safety works of Level Crossing and Road Over/Under Bridges including elimination of unmanned level crossings, Rolling Stock, Traffic Facilities, Electrical Works, Machinery and Plant, Workshops, Passenger Amenities and Training/FIRD.

Expenditure during 2017-18, 2018-19 and outlay/expenditure in 2019-20 under RRSK for various planheads is as under:

(₹ in crore)

	Actual 2017-18	Actual 2018-19 (Prov)	BE 2019-20	Exp. to the end of Oct' 2019
16-Traffic Facilities	654.02	498.23	468.94	271.34
18-Railway Research		0	0.10	
21-Rolling Stock	1099.11	1637.28	1094.82	608.72
29-Level Crossings	535.09	678.60	700.00	382.40
30-Road Over/Under Bridges	3175.23	3488.82	4100.00	1990.24
31-Track Renewals	8903.99	9697.31	10120.00	7173.71
32-Bridge Works	451.34	516.72	700.00	402.79
33-Signalling and Telecom Works	1201.01	1461.29	1650.00	964.48
36-Other Electrical Works	350.24	349.79	515.00	201.01
41-Machinery & Plant	127.10	179.82	229.58	93.36
42-Workshops incl. PUs	240.96	202.67	300.00	152.25
53-Passengers Amenities	462.55	795.11	1650.00	615.25
64-Other Specified Works		42.00	300.00	99.04
65-Training/HRD	58.00	48.00	80.00	56.24
Credits/recoveries	1168.8	1580.31	1908.44	840.43
TOTAL	16090.74	18015.33	20000.00	12170.10



**Re-allocation of railway officers to zonal levels**

2208. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Railways is planning on re-allocating its officers to zonal levels based on the report of the Committee headed by Bibek Debroy in 2015;
- (b) the reasons for restructuring the Railway Board;
- (c) the details from the eighteen zonal centres; and
- (d) the measures being taken to maintain regular accountability of the Railway Board and the zonal centres?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) An exercise has recently been undertaken to rationalise the strength of senior officers in Railway Board by re-organising and re-assigning work of organised Railway Services' posts in Board's Office. As a result of this exercise, 50 posts of officers of the level of Junior Administrative Grade and above belonging to different Railway Services were identified and transferred out of Railway Board's Office for operation on Zonal Railways/Production Units/Training Institutes etc.

- (d) Zonal Railways and Railway Board are assigned target for Key Performance Indicators and their performance is regularly monitored.

**Improvement of facilities through privatisation**

2209. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning for privatisation of some prestigious superfast trains in the country, the details thereof;
- (b) the areas where privatisation would help improve existing facilities in these trains for the benefit of passengers, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it would lead to retrenchment of railway employees, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Railways have constituted a Group of Secretaries (GoS) with a term of one year, *inter-alia*, to advise on the terms and conditions to permit private passenger train operators

to operate trains with world class technology over Indian Railways network. The GoS has, so far, held four meetings. Further modalities in this regard have not been finalized.

- (c) No, Sir. It would not lead to retrenchment.

#### **Privatisation of trains and train routes**

2210. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number or routes that have been privatised so far and expected to be privatised in the near future;
- (b) the number of private trains operating at present that have received permission and those which are awaiting permission;
- (c) the criteria followed to decide the routes for privatisation; and
- (d) the manner in which the private train operations affect the normal trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) There is no plan for privatisation of railway routes. There is a proposal to outsource the commercial and on board services of a few trains and also to permit private players to induct modern rakes to run trains on select routes with an objective to provide improved service delivery to passengers. However, the responsibility of train operations and safety rests with Indian Railways. As of now, IRCTC, a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) of Ministry of Railways, has been permitted to operate two trains out of which one train is currently operational.

Further, Government has constituted a Group of Secretaries (GoS) to advise on the terms & conditions for private passenger train operators, which are under finalisation.

#### **Filling up of vacant safety-related posts**

2211. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to fill up safety-related vacant posts within a year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Three Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for around 1.41 lakh vacancies for various Group 'C' posts (including Level-1), mainly safety-related posts, have been notified in 2018. Recruitment process is almost completed and, as on 30.11.2019, panels of 81,083 candidates have been supplied to Indenting Railways.

Further, in 2019, another four CENs for around 1.43 lakh additional vacancies, including 1,13,474 (about 79%) vacancies for various safety-related posts, have also been notified. Recruitment process for the same is in progress.

#### **Additional funds for MGNREGA**

2212. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to pump in more funds to MGNREGA so that the scheme may become more effective;
- (b) whether more works are to be added in this; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to make MGNREGA a permanent feature?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment programme. Fund release to the States/UTs is a continuous process and Central Government is committed to making funds available keeping in view the demand for work. The Ministry seeks additional fund for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS from the Ministry of Finance as and when required for meeting the demand for work on the ground.

(b) The implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is reviewed on regular basis based on the inputs received from the stakeholders and the list of permissible works is amended in the Schedule of the Act, as and when found necessary.

(c) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 is under implementation with the approval of the Parliament of India.

#### **Organic kitchen gardens in the National Rural Livelihood Mission**

2213. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, on the lines of Odisha Rural Livelihood Mission, Government is

planning to incorporate organic kitchen gardens in the National Rural Livelihood Mission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The initiative to promote agri nutri gardens or organic kitchen gardens as an essential element of farm based livelihoods interventions under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) was started first under Mahila Kisan Shasaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), launched in 2010-11 as a sub-component of DAY-NRLM. As the farm livelihoods interventions are now being scaled up through Annual Action Plan (AAP) of State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLMs), organic kitchen gardens are also being promoted under AAP component. DAY-NRLM promotes agro ecological practices focusing on use of natural inputs rather than chemical inputs in agriculture and same principles and practices are being followed while promoting Agri-Nutri gardens under DAY NRLM.

The agro-ecological practices are being promoted across the country under SRLM AAP and MKSP components of DAY-NRLM. The major intervention areas under these agro-ecological practices are:-

- Seed: seed selection, treatment with non-chemical preparation
- Soil: Maintaining the soil and plant health. Preparation of ghanajeev amruth, farm yard manure, green manuring, improved composting, azolla cultivation etc.
- Water management: the major focus is given on the in-situ moisture conservation through mulching, land preparation (ridge and furrow), bunding, corner pits, 5% models etc.
- Pest management: Preparation and usage of bio-pesticides such as Agnayastram, Neemastram and Brahmastram, pot manure, pheromone trap, sticky trap etc.
- Agronomic practices: other agronomic practice like method of cultivation, sowing techniques, land preparation etc. are being promoted.
- Livestock is integrated with Agro-ecological practices, under which improved livestock management practices are being promoted.

Till September 2019, 28.72 lakhs households have been supported across 22 States for promotion of agri-nutrition garden across the country through adoption of non-chemical based Agro Ecological Practices.

**Skill training to workers under MGNREGA**

2214. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has decided to provide skill training to workers under MGNREGA and pay ₹250 per day for specialised work that they do after obtaining skills;

(b) if so, the details of the initiative;

(c) whether the Ministry has also tied up with Krishi Vigyan Kendras to train MGNREGA workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether there are any tie-ups with any other agency to provide skills, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the above programme would be first started in aspirational districts; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, with particular reference to aspirational districts in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

**Pension scheme for persons living below poverty line**

†2215. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any pension scheme is being implemented by Government for widows, old aged I and unemployed persons, living Below Poverty Line (BPL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned and expended under this scheme during last five years, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether Government is considering to double the funds allocated under this scheme and by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Government is implementing three pension schemes under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for the persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households, namely Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS). Under the above schemes, the targeted beneficiaries are provided with monthly central assistance ranging between ₹200-500 depending on the age of the beneficiary and category of the pension. State Governments have been requested to provide an additional amount, at least an equivalent amount to the assistance provided by the Central Government so that NSAP beneficiaries get a decent level of pension.

(c) State/UT-wise details of funds allocated, sanctioned and expended under these schemes are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) At present, there is no proposal to double the fund allocation under these schemes.

#### ***Statement***

*A. State/UT-wise details of funds allocated/sanctioned and expenditure reported during the last five years under IGNOAPS, IGNWPS and IGNDPS*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds Allocation/ Sanctioned			Expenditure reported by State/UTs		
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Year: 2014-2015</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21569.72	8457.5	1297.24	25169.72	8457.50	1297.24
2.	Bihar	71513.25	17650.86	3508.41	113302.54	26981.00	3380.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Chhattisgarh	12631.05	7247.97	1056.78	18740.90	4827.51	1294.25
4.	Goa						
5.	Gujarat	4949.22	4049.04	932.67	11686.74	172.51	172.33
6.	Haryana	3148.59	1589.31	467.31	3148.59	1589.31	467.31
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1782.51	500.01	86.91	1782.51	500.01	86.91
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3047.55	231.78	93.09	4251.43	0.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	10919.4	7567.32	870.06	18487.64	9651.02	576.94
10.	Karnataka	20433.57	15536.13	1213.59	26451.22	20111.51	1571.00
11.	Kerala	2925.75	5818.86	832.5	9160.00	13770.00	4295.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	27265.11	19503.84	4308.81	31391.88	12308.72	3126.45
13.	Maharashtra	19207.08	8569.96	3170.34	28695.92	938.19	174.91
14.	Odisha	31453.56	14699.52	3081.96	40213.34	18751.89	3390.11
15.	Punjab	3288.3	1173.22	180	4270.16	369.38	94.64
16.	Rajasthan	11908.62	7750.98	1581.12	22941.24	3943.36	718.97
17.	Tamilnadu	16507.83	21698.37	2402.78	16507.83	21698.37	2402.78
18.	Telangana	8299.72	3254.32	499.16	8299.72	3254.32	499.16
19.	Uttar Pradesh	74507.52	18387.68	5084.31	136148.25	0.00	0.00
20.	Uttarakhand	3674.43	1767.1	400.08	7339.59	580.05	248.46
21.	West Bengal	42381.65	23057.41	2412.49	45801.01	28217.35	2001.74
SUB TOTAL		391414.43	188511.18	33479.61	573790.23	176122.00	25798.20
<b>NE States</b>							
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	612.45	99.15	50.13	612.45	99.15	50.13
23.	Assam	14320.28	3822.84	526.05	17558.66	3823.71	655.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Manipur	1392.93	223.68	37.29	2181.83	156.05	56.20
29.	Meghalaya	995.85	236.34	40.89	1205.85	220.33	50.99
26.	Mizoram	590.88	64.23	20.64	590.88	64.23	20.64
27.	Nagaland	1105.71	124.14	32.04	1838.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Sikkim	395.1	44.88	27.24	510.00	29.00	6.00
29.	Tripura	4316.08	552.84	89.25	4399.89	449.85	119.00
SUB TOTAL		415143.71	193679.28	34303.14	602687.79	180964.32	26756.17
<b>Union Territories</b>							
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	2556.18	1011.21	175.80
34.	NCT Delhi	2556.18	1011.21	175.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	398.16	272.13	35.01
36.	Puducherry	398.16	272.13	35.01	2954.34	1283.34	210.81
SUB TOTAL		2954.34	1283.34	210.81			
GRAND TOTAL		418098.05	194962.62	34513.95	605642.13	182247.66	26966.98

(B) *State/UT-wise details of funds allocated/sanctioned and expenditure reported during the last five years under IGNOAPS, IGNWPS and IGNDPS*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds Allocation/ Sanctioned			Expenditure reported by State/UTs		
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Year: 2015-2016</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15009.35	6828.07	801.84	18405.46	9102.58	905.24



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Bihar	109065.17	27488.20	3097.23	97146.98	18305.77	2920.65
3.	Chhattisgarh	13531.17	4554.60	942.46	21632.30	6203.89	1620.29
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00			
5.	Gujarat	6833.30	2076.54	412.77	14283.44	317.72	257.00
6.	Haryana	3728.78	1589.31	369.67	3728.78	1589.31	369.67
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2196.24	500.00	39.41	3571.13	865.35	51.04
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3061.85	145.64	65.25	2936.94	177.23	71.79
9.	Jharkhand	23292.86	12461.48	587.18	18361.11	9441.06	534.98
10.	Karnataka	20385.50	13806.54	1212.30	27245.00	20715.00	1618.00
11.	Kerala	7641.06	5818.86	832.49	7641.06	5938.59	952.22
12.	Madhya Pradesh	49989.67	23851.90	5095.25	45052.19	29707.90	5284.75
13.	Maharashtra	21547.25	478.13	1134.89	29605.97	1146.29	159.11
14.	Odisha	51326.76	13311.52	2936.28	40136.11	18885.75	3151.78
15.	Punjab	4098.69	677.03	120.26	6597.48	1017.37	274.11
16.	Rajasthan	16102.35	4736.86	941.39	20292.43	3759.11	682.62
17.	Tamilnadu	41517.93	26265.11	1954.48	45782.96	20438.01	2169.35
18.	Telangana	10726.84	4712.01	573.07	13153.97	3850.35	646.97
19.	Uttar Pradesh	70802.98	27581.52	3085.23	104020.23	24931.55	4388.52
20.	Uttarakhand	4779.21	1384.04	219.92	5171.93	619.42	162.17
21.	West Bengal	43209.97	19952.61	3053.41	42307.81	28925.74	2441.43
SUB TOTAL		518846.93	198219.97	27474.78	567073.28	205937.99	28661.69
<b>NE States</b>							
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	154.32	0.00	0.00	154.32	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Assam	23867.15	5633.55	876.75	22652.85	4267.44	1297.96
24.	Manipur	813.88	0.00	0.00	813.88	0.00	0.00
29.	Meghalaya	1803.47	332.62	49.57	2513.08	509.54	97.62
26.	Mizoram	1105.22	65.61	21.72	1105.22	65.61	21.72
27.	Nagaland	1260.21	52.02	17.41	1260.21	52.02	17.41
28.	Sikkim	214.25	17.93	12.29	386.38	28.50	29.41
29.	Tripura	4121.50	849.02	109.25	2949.30	533.08	81.82
SUB TOTAL		33340.00	6950.75	1086.99	31835.24	5456.19	1545.94
<b>Union Territories</b>							
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00			
31.	Chandigarh	142.99	34.93	7.56	74.81	100.14	3.77
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00			
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00			
34.	NCT Delhi	3408.25	1319.64	234.38	3408.24	1319.64	234.38
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00			
36.	Puducherry	530.90	362.83	0.00	530.90	362.83	
SUB TOTAL		4082.14	1717.40	241.94	4013.95	1782.61	238.15
GRAND TOTAL		556269.07	206888.12	28803.71	602922.47	213176.79	30445.78

(C) State/UT-wise details of funds allocated/sanctioned and expenditure reported during the last five years under IGNOAPS, IGNWPS and IGNDPS

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds Allocation/Sanctioned			Expenditure reported by State/UTs		
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Year: 2016-2017</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27608.19	13654.95	1357.85	27608.19	13654.95	1357.85
2.	Bihar	57777.71	9293.49	7392.07	85414.07	16632.81	3145.09
3.	Chhattisgarh	24816.52	2674.02	1560.21	14186.41	4658.25	1130.50
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	18390.27	232.64	0.00	14324.90	5564.51	65.36
6.	Haryana	8037.75	3178.62	641.70	8037.75	3178.62	641.70
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3307.54	666.66	23.21	3935.43	918.69	48.12
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4125.32	251.30	102.38	4440.03	235.04	100.55
9.	Jharkhand	24348.94	10089.76	0.00	24665.81	9490.37	676.89
10.	Karnataka	34940.00	24164.12	2021.24	34940.00	24164.12	2021.24
11.	Kerala	6665.81	3879.24	554.99	6665.81	3879.24	554.99
12.	Madhya Pradesh	46018.21	19890.16	1852.59	49119.64	35525.07	5345.03
13.	Maharashtra	14926.87	0.00	0.00	28936.71	1327.64	168.52
14.	Odisha	39539.50	18147.10	2724.64	40179.48	18002.37	2679.84
15.	Punjab	3002.59	0.00	60.26	2612.34	524.79	56.00
16.	Rajasthan	16322.89	0.00	0.00	21309.00	3942.00	766.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	36015.32	11507.73	1149.91	36015.32	13223.68	1149.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Telangana	19730.94	8302.19	970.46	13153.97	5217.34	646.97
19.	Uttar Pradesh	113679.80	36775.36	2791.38	101042.33	23069.84	2791.38
20.	Uttarakhand	7108.80	0.00	0.00	6509.10	613.49	122.04
21.	West Bengal	56339.24	35536.00	2335.90	41466.00	23205.00	2267.00
SUB TOTAL		562702.21	198243.34	25538.79	564562.29	207027.82	25734.58

**NE States**

22.	Arunachal Pradesh	425.75	66.10	23.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Assam	13352.48	2529.40	426.67	9598.55	2096.81	916.06
24.	Manipur	842.24	0.00	18.67	842.24	0.00	0.00
29.	Meghalaya	1433.66	294.01	41.88	1135.90	240.06	38.28
26.	Mizoram	975.24	71.38	14.84	975.24	71.38	14.84
27.	Nagaland	1861.40	51.76	23.10	930.70	25.88	11.55
28.	Sikkim	438.10	36.01	24.58	217.12	17.54	11.92
29.	Tripura	4121.50	664.74	79.50	3844.54	687.53	98.99
SUB TOTAL		23450.37	3713.40	653.05	17544.29	3139.20	1091.64

**Union Territories**

30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	NCT Delhi	3408.24	1348.26	234.38	3308.97	1308.99	227.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	530.90	362.83	0.00	530.90	362.83	0.00
SUB TOTAL		3939.14	1711.09	234.38	3839.87	1671.82	227.56
GRAND TOTAL		590091.72	203667.83	26426.22	585946.45	211838.84	27053.78

(D) State/UT-wise details of funds allocated/sanctioned and expenditure reported during the last five years under IGNOAPS, IGNWPS and IGNDPS

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds Allocation/ Sanctioned			Expenditure reported by State/UTs		
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Year: 2017-2018</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18405.46	9107.11	905.23	18405.46	9107.11	905.23
2.	Bihar	82554.02	16435.60	0.00	84367.08	18586.98	2590.93
3.	Chhattisgarh	17298.27	5162.45	1189.72	18218.16	5961.03	1340.83
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	13414.34	0.00	145.24	15763.73	3763.71	279.55
6.	Haryana	7090.51	2119.08	427.79	7090.51	2119.08	427.79
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5209.29	999.99	12.77	4217.77	1028.37	64.77
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4243.21	248.72	85.43	4232.53	253.85	88.19
9.	Jharkhand	25215.55	10089.76	0.00	23423.39	9288.42	753.01
10.	Karnataka	29254.46	17255.66	1615.54	29256.00	17256.00	1620.03
11.	Kerala	12882.75	7758.48	1109.98	12882.75	7758.48	1109.98
12.	Madhya Pradesh	46018.20	19890.16	3705.18	44677.80	19310.88	3597.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Maharashtra	41282.89	0.00	0.00	28173.89	1466.90	178.64
14.	Odisha	40842.24	19253.04	2973.44	40578.33	18502.34	2867.22
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	788.03	295.45	22.46
16.	Rajasthan	35219.04	4872.32	937.38	24045.21	5388.22	842.71
17.	Tamilnadu	36015.32	22021.18	3352.24	36821.07	18776.89	2035.06
18.	Telangana	13153.96	6508.64	646.98	13153.92	6508.67	646.93
19.	Uttar Pradesh	115673.92	18387.68	2791.37	113105.73	15278.95	2791.36
20.	Uttarakhand	6344.39	0.00	24.96	6902.42	1222.49	103.15
21.	West Bengal	35263.27	16640.17	1595.76	40190.48	23205.24	2190.73
SUB TOTAL		585381.09	176750.04	21519.01	566294.26	185079.06	24455.81
<b>NE States</b>							
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Assam	11521.74	2199.96	201.84	15898.84	2562.96	893.61
24.	Manipur	2526.71	0.00	0.00	965.80	176.94	21.62
29.	Meghalaya	1334.15	245.21	32.04	1076.80	184.34	25.91
26.	Mizoram	883.32	71.38	14.83	883.32	71.38	14.83
27.	Nagaland	965.72	68.97	17.80	1861.44	51.72	23.16
28.	Sikkim	652.35	54.22	36.87	435.03	36.67	24.94
29.	Tripura	3839.05	595.99	79.50	3800.02	643.63	77.07
SUB TOTAL		21723.04	3235.73	382.88	24921.25	3727.64	1081.14
<b>Union Territories</b>							
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.00	40.95	40.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	NCT Delhi	3408.24	1348.26	234.38	3408.24	1348.26	234.38
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	530.90	362.83	0.00	530.90	362.83	0.00
SUB TOTAL		3939.14	1711.09	234.38	3972.14	1752.04	274.38
GRAND TOTAL		611043.27	181696.86	22136.27	595187.65	190558.74	25811.33

(E) State/UT-wise details of funds allocated/sanctioned and expenditure reported during the last five years under IGNOAPS, IGNWPS and IGNDPS

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds Allocation/Sanctioned			Expenditure reported by State/UTs		
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Year: 2018-2019</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18405.46	9107.10	905.24	18405.48	9107.10	905.28
2.	Bihar	85227.42	18386.38	3813.72	85858.10	18747.97	3713.72
3.	Chhattisgarh	18091.27	5771.33	1161.76	16925.61	5695.62	1158.50
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	14763.55	0.00	343.55	19352.22	453.28	397.71
6.	Haryana	6711.20	2119.08	427.79	4887.00	1543.05	311.49
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3630.89	666.66	25.55	4694.53	1132.63	122.04
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4371.55	259.75	88.19	1371.11	129.20	47.22
9.	Jharkhand	24818.76	9619.04	838.76	24194.83	9185.81	801.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Karnataka	29532.79	17245.69	1618.13	29532.78	17245.68	1618.14
11.	Kerala	19997.43	11637.71	1664.98	6665.81	3879.24	554.99
12.	Madhya Pradesh	46018.20	19890.16	3705.18	45197.53	19310.88	3597.24
13.	Maharashtra	31691.46	0.00	0.00	30172.55	1668.50	202.38
14.	Odisha	40842.24	18914.32	2980.97	40358.87	18474.78	2867.22
15.	Punjab	2020.38	870.52	270.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	24265.62	5244.12	1014.96	18657.43	10500.52	812.23
17.	Tamilnadu	36015.32	19269.92	2120.82	39833.95	20729.03	2336.64
18.	Telangana	13153.97	6508.65	646.97	6576.98	3254.32	2791.38
19.	Uttar Pradesh	87629.09	0.00	2791.38	104003.09	15456.22	2791.38
20.	Uttarakhand	6765.55	687.17	103.37	6902.05	1222.82	103.45
21.	West Bengal	32315.20	20469.07	2327.70	41840.97	23205.24	2267.85
SUB TOTAL		546267.35	166666.67	26849.24	545430.89	180941.89	27399.94
<b>NE States</b>							
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	943.94	137.53	49.69	425.75	66.10	23.81
23.	Assam	19093.72	3935.61	701.40	23784.03	3152.23	1055.28
24.	Manipur	813.88	86.43	18.67	813.88	86.43	18.67
29.	Meghalaya	1342.24	245.03	33.49	1666.15	296.32	45.54
26.	Mizoram	782.43	71.38	14.83	782.43	71.38	14.83
27.	Nagaland	2129.15	163.82	47.15	1733.85	137.94	35.60
28.	Sikkim	219.22	15.20	9.07	212.82	14.76	8.82
29.	Tripura	2052.43	332.37	39.75	3477.69	611.46	73.90
SUB TOTAL		27377.01	4987.37	914.05	32896.60	4436.62	1276.45



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Union Territories</b>							
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	NCT Delhi	3408.24	1348.26	234.38	3308.75	1308.96	227.52
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	530.90	362.82	23.31	530.90	362.82	23.28
SUB TOTAL		3939.14	1711.08	257.69	3839.65	1671.78	250.80
GRAND TOTAL		577583.50	173365.12	28020.98	582167.14	187050.29	28927.19

#### Labourers employed under MGNREGA in Bihar

†2216. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme of Government, the wages per person have been fixed as ₹ 171 per day for 2019-20 for 100 working days;

(b) the details of the number of labourers employed for 100 days under MGNREGA in the State of Bihar from April, 2019 to 31 October, 2019; and

(c) the amount of funds spent in the said period?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005, the Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rates every year for States/UTs based on Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) published by Labour Bureau,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Shimla. The wage rates are made applicable from 1st April of each Financial Year. State/UT-wise wage rate under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA during the financial year 2019-20 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As per information uploaded by Bihar in Management Information System (MIS), 4,760 households have completed 100 days of wage employment and a total expenditure of ₹ 2233.87 crore has been made on the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in Bihar during the FY 2019-20 (as on 02.12.2019).

***Statement***

*Notified wage rate (FY 2019-20)*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	MGNREGA wage rate as per Gazette notification w.e.f. 01.04.2019
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	211
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	192
3.	Assam	193
4.	Bihar	171
5.	Chhattisgarh	176
6.	Gujarat	199
7.	Haryana	284
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Non Scheduled Area - 185 Scheduled Area - 231
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	189
10.	Jharkhand	171
11.	Karnataka	249
12.	Kerala	271
13.	Madhya Pradesh	176
14.	Maharashtra	206
15.	Manipur	219

1	2	3
16.	Meghalaya	187
17.	Mizoram	211
18.	Nagaland	192
19.	Odisha	188
20.	Punjab	241
21.	Rajasthan	199
22.	Sikkim	192
23.	Tamil Nadu	229
24.	Tripura	192
25.	Uttar Pradesh	182
26.	Uttarakhand	182
27.	West Bengal	191
28.	Goa	254
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman 250 Nicobar 264
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	224
31.	Daman and Diu	202
32.	Lakshadweep	248
33.	Puducherry	229
34.	Telangana	211

**Adoption of villages under SAGY in Jammu and Kashmir**

2217. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Hon'ble MPs have adopted their villages under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) scheme in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the status of these villages in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) 11 Hon'ble Members of Parliament of erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir State have identified 15 Gram Panchayats (GPs) under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), as per the information uploaded by the State on the SAGY website (saanjhi.gov.in) as on 02 December 2019. The status of implementation of Village Development Plans (VDP) in these Gram Panchayats is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*The status of Village Development Plans (VDP) implementation in the Gram Panchayats identified under SAGY in erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir State, as per information uploaded by the State on the SAGY website (saanjhi.gov.in) as on 02 December 2019*

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Gram Panchayat	Whether GPs Uploaded VDP	Total no of projects planned	Total no of projects completed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Baramulla	Kalayban	Yes	46	5
2.	Doda	Barthi	Yes	49	27
3.	Ganderbal	Manigam A	Yes	39	1
4.	Jammu	Mathwar	Yes	101	87
5.	Kupwara	Halmatpora A	Yes	37	0
6.	Kupwara	Laderwan	Yes	95	21
7.	Leh Ladakh	Hanu	Yes	91	53
8.	Pulwama	Newa	Yes	97	61
9.	Samba	Sangwali	Yes	130	57
10.	Shupiyan	Melhura	Yes	61	14
11.	Baramulla	Wagoora A	Yes	64	40
12.	Baramulla	Wagoora B	Yes	26	14

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Doda	Hambal-a	Yes	74	64
14.	Ganderbal	Manigam B	No	0	0
15.	Kulgam	Ashmugi A	Yes	7	0
				917	444

**Construction of lavatories to the houses under Indira Awaas Yojana**

2218. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attention of Government is drawn to the matter of houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana (IA Y) scheme, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of houses constructed so far and distributed to the poor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that proper lavatory system has not been provided in these houses, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the amount sanctioned for IAY houses during 2019-20 in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government for providing lavatories to those houses, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (e) The number of houses constructed under IAY, since 1985-86 till date, are 4.01 crore units. Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) financial assistance was provided to eligible rural households for construction of a pucca house. There was also a provision for construction of toilets/lavatories for IAY houses in convergence with schemes implemented by Govt. of India and State Govt.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) has been restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1st April, 2016 in accordance with Government's commitment to provide "Housing for All" by 2022. An eligible beneficiary is provided assistance of ₹ 12,000 for construction of toilets through convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission- Gramin (SBM-G), MGNREGS or any other dedicated source of funding.

No fund has been released under IAY scheme during 2019-20 to the State of Andhra Pradesh as it has been decided not to release any funds in advance for IAY houses to any States/UTs *w.e.f.* 01.04.2018.

The Government of India launched Swatch Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) to make rural India Open Defecation Free (ODF). State of Andhra Pradesh has been declared ODF as per Management Information System (MIS) of SBM-G Scheme.

**Construction of roads under PMGSY using green technology**

2219. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of roads sanctioned, work-in-progress and completed using green technology under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State-wise and year-wise for the last three years;

(b) the details of plastic waste used under PMGSY for construction of roads through green technology, including the quantity in kilogram terms;

(c) the details of cost of constructing roads through green and other new technologies, including but not limited to cold mix technology and plastic waste, in per kilometer terms; and

(d) whether Government plans to increase the use of these technologies, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The details of roads sanctioned, work-in-progress and completed, using green technology under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State-wise and year-wise during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) As reported by the State Governments, 13,370 Km of roads have been completed under PMGSY using 58,561 Kg (approximately) of Waste plastic.

(c) Ministry has not fixed any average cost for PMGSY works and the amount is sanctioned based on the specific Detailed Project Report (DPR) of each road prepared by the State Government after thorough examination of factors like terrain, type of soil, rainfall and traffic following the technical specifications laid down in Ministry of Rural

Development Book of Specifications, Rural Roads Manual, other guidelines published by Indian Roads Congress and scrutinized by the State Technical Agencies. The average cost of construction/Km varies from State to State due to material cost, labour wages as per State specific Schedule of Rates, cartage of materials, location of site and specific provisions made in the DPRS.

In respect of soil stabilization, there is a reduction of ₹ 1.50 to 4 Lakhs/Km depending on the geography, transportation of aggregates and type of soil stabilized. Waste plastic of about 400 Kg (Approximately) can be re-utilised per Km as a replacement of about 6 to 8% of bitumen requirement. Though this does not directly reduce the average cost per kilometre, it would certainly result in some savings *via* the decrease in the disposal cost of the waste plastic and environmental benefits.

In respect of Cold Mix, there is an increase of ₹ 2 to ₹ 3.50 lakhs/Km depending on the geography of the area and transportation of Cold emulsion. However, this technology helps in reduction in carbon foot print due to non heating of aggregates and bitumen and prolongs the working season in certain geographies.

(d) State Governments have been requested to propose minimum 15% of total length of annual proposals under new technologies such as Cement stabilization, Lime stabilization, Cold mix, Waste plastics, Cell filled concrete, Paneled cement concrete pavement, Fly ash etc. in order to reduce the cost of construction and promoting green technologies. There is no proposal to further increase the mandatory minimum new technology length to be proposed by the State in their annual proposals.

**Statement***State-wise/Year-wise details of roads sanctioned, work-in-progress and completed, using green technology under PMGSY*

Sl. No.	State	Total Sanctioned Length (in km)			Length Achieved (in km)*			Length in progress (in km)*
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2.955	4.19	0	0	0	7.14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	161.711	373.515	24.251	21.2	34.937	513.94
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	398.595	42.88	1513.61	84.313	39.18	454.189	1689.56
4.	Assam	516.762	2472.45	707.599	133.404	154.131	1489.195	2314.19
5.	Bihar	2323.708	908.458	359.026	104.535	119.775	1597.258	2000.47
6.	Chhattisgarh	419.788	1172.281	986.297	31.307	117.315	498.099	2086.12
7.	Gujarat	26.51	14.39	0	62.38	54.296	18.48	0.00
8.	Haryana	51.24	0	0	61.362	65.277	12.4	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	797.46	325.528	674.125	14.76	71.375	145.032	1576.23
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	243.01	119.87	755.332	0	6.16	94.97	1032.32
11.	Jharkhand	681.012	1911.978	517.46	98.792	348.795	1220.257	1381.311
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	253.048	12.645	7.91	30.30
13.	Kerala	263.412	173.865	55.842	29.535	169.703	188.404	198.44
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1215.499	2786.99	0	796.146	1169.387	2077.066	1449.66



15.	Maharashtra	0	96.475	0	489.791	101.94	40.153	136.49
16.	Manipur	0	521.39	294.33	74.87	24.787	201.19	720.26
17.	Meghalaya	0	266.593	954.977	169.47	153.774	110.623	1700.16
18.	Mizoram	119.59	122.43	199.09	105.213	6.358	70.639	485.87
19.	Nagaland	0	217.74	261.08	0	0	70.4	408.42
20.	Odisha	2899.172	2121.276	1437.895	562.129	848.621	2768.095	3295.90
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	51.71	268.39	38.91	38.90
22.	Rajasthan	991.974	812.091	0	184.55	779.569	793.885	127.70
23.	Sikkim	344.44	605.77	12.56	88.927	0	145.65	766.50
24.	Tamilnadu	252.063	472.388	504.186	341.251	360.645	247.235	798.62
25.	Tripura	104.39	45.37	6.192	47.516	17.937	50.12	165.32
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1639.601	63.34	184.495	188.278	524.291	754.148	392.06
27.	Uttarakhand	171.628	328.717	2760.905	88.03	36.375	195.093	3072.84
28.	West Bengal	1682.901	1382.987	515.716	5.5	698.265	1203.168	1697.39
29.	Telangana	24.258	561.004	0	4.1	22.387	60.952	541.90
GRAND TOTAL		15167.013	17710.93	13078.42	4095.168	6192.578	14588.458	28627.99

\* including length sanctioned during previous years.

Written Answers to

[6 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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**Wages given to labourers in Madhya Pradesh under MGNREGA**

†2220. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details and conclusions of action taken with reference to Madhya Pradesh to equalize the daily wages being given to the labourers under MGNREGA with the wages being given to the labourers employed in agriculture-related works, as in Madhya Pradesh, agricultural labourers' wage is ₹205 while wages of unskilled labour under MGNREGA is ₹176?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): As per section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005, the Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rates every year for States/UTs based on Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) published by Labour Bureau, Shimla. The wage rates are made applicable from 1st April of each Financial Year. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wages of Madhya Pradesh was notified as ₹ 174/- for the FY 2018-19. In the FY 2018-19 (up to December, 2018), the CPI (AL) was increased 0.9% from the previous year. Accordingly, the wage rate of Madhya Pradesh has been fixed at ₹ 176/- for the FY 2019-20.

**Rural connectivity projects under PMGSY in Bihar**

2221. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the rural connectivity projects sanctioned in Bihar in the last five years including but not limited to works sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
- (b) the rural connectivity projects completed by the Ministry in Bihar in the last five years;
- (c) whether rural connectivity projects sanctioned in the last five years in Bihar have not yet been completed; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Under Rural Connectivity projects, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), which is a one-time

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. The details of projects sanctioned to the State of Bihar, projects completed and road length balance to be completed under PMGSY are as under:-

Year	Sanctioned length (km)	Completed Length (km)	Balance Length (km)
2014-15	-	-	-
2015-16	-	-	-
2016-17	3777.89	3479.37	298.52
2017-18	2316.53	1123.98	1192.55
2018-19	690.85	280.83	410.02
TOTAL	6785.27	4884.18	1901.09

The Government of Bihar has intimated that some of the road projects under PMGSY are pending for completion due to land dispute, forest clearance etc.

#### **Expansion in scope of MGNREGA scheme**

2222. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to expand the scope of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Scheme by increasing the guaranteed number of days of employment and the kind of works permissible under the scheme, in order to accelerate rural demand in the wake of the general slowdown of the economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have demanded relaxation of the bar on the use of machines to tackle rocky terrain in the works undertaken; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to increase the guaranteed number of 100

days of wage employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS). However, the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is reviewed on regular basis and based on the inputs received from the stakeholders. Government considers amending the list of permissible works in the Schedule of the Act.

(c) and (d) Para 22 of Schedule-I of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005 lays down that "as far as practicable, works executed by the programme implementation agencies shall be performed by using manual labour and no labour displacing machines shall be used". There may be activities in executing works which cannot be carried out by manual labour, where use of machine may become essential for maintaining the quality and durability of works. A suggested list of activities and machines which can be used under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Suggested list of activities and machines which can be used*

*Mahatma Gandhi NREGA*

Sl. No.	Name of work as per para 4.(1) of Schedule-1, MGNREGA	Name of Activity	Name of Machine(s) that can be used
1	2	3	4
1.	II. Category B: (i) Improving productivity of lands, dug wells	(i) The excavation/ deepening of dug well	(i) Pump set for dewatering, (ii) Tractor mounted Compressor hammer for rocky strata, (iii) Lifting device/ Chain pulley (motorised)
2.	IV. Category D: (ii) Road connectivity	(i) Compaction of earthen embankment in 15 to 23 cm layers, at optimum moisture content	(i) Power Roller (ii) Trailer mounted water browser

1	2	3	4
		(ii) Compaction of morum/ gravel in 15 to 20 cm layers at optimum moisture content	(i) Static smooth wheeled roller of 8-20 ton weight. (ii) Trailer mounted water browser
		(iii) Mixing of cement concrete.	(i) Mechanical Mixer
		(iv) Compaction of cement concrete	(i) Mechanical Vibrator
		(v) Cutting of joint in Cement Concrete	(i) Concrete joint cutter
3	IV. Category D: (v) Construction of building	(i) RCC Footing, Column, Beam and Roof	(i) Mechanical mixer and Mechanical vibrator.
4.	IV. Category D: (vii) Production of building materials	(i) For compressing Compressed Stabilised Earthen Blocks (CSEB)	(i) Machine for CSEB, such as Aurum Press, Cinvaram, Terstara, Mardini, TARA-Balram, etc.
		(ii) For production of fly ash bricks/ blocks	(ii) Pan mixer & Brick/ block making machine (Vibratory table/ Hydraulic press)
5.	I. Category A: (v) Afforestation, tree plantation in common and forest lands	(i) Digging pits for plantation, which cannot be done manually in Usar areas, where there is Kankar pan and soil is alkaline with pH more than 8.5.	(i) Mechanical Auger

**Execution of schemes by district rural development agencies**

2223. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of functions and schemes that have been entrusted to and are being executed by District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs); and

(b) the details of funds that have been allocated to DRDAs during the last five years including in the State of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per guidelines, DRDAs are a supporting and facilitating organization and need to act as a catalyst in development process. The role of the DRDAs is in terms of planning for effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development in the districts, coordinating with other agencies-Government, non-Governmental, technical and financial for successful programme implementation, enabling the community and the rural poor to participate in the decision making process, overseeing the implementation to ensure adherence to guidelines, quality, equity and efficiency, reporting to the prescribed authorities on the implementation and promoting transparency in decision making and implementation. However, actual implementation of the schemes are expected to be done by the Panchayati Raj and other institutions.

In practice, functions of DRDAs are not uniform across the States as different States have entrusted different schemes to the DRDAs. including some State Government schemes.

(b) The details of funds that have been allocated to States/UTs including Rajasthan for DRDAs under DRDA Administration Scheme during the last live years are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of Central release of funds to the States/UTs for DRDAs during the last 5 years.*

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.88	7.47	7.79	7.10	5.61
2.	Telangana	5.73	3.62	2.49	1.79	3.73
3.	Bihar	13.23	12.19	11.78	11.81	7.17

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
4.	Chhattisgarh	10.98	9.13	5.78	7.06	9.09
5.	Goa	1.15	0.77	0.71	0.59	0.34
6.	Gujarat	10.72	11.44	9.01	10.30	11.88
7.	Haryana	10.30	8.30	5.67	4.07	3.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.22	4.48	6.29	5.21	6.03
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.94	9.05	6.53	4.46	11.27
10.	Jharkhand	9.29	8.72	11.40	9.64	9.55
11.	Karnataka	12.97	12.07	9.26	5.13	10.33
12.	Kerala	5.97	7.44	7.79	6.22	5.09
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24.86	16.87	18.40	9.50	17.98
14.	Maharashtra	17.01	18.02	16.76	12.09	13.36
15.	Odisha	17.14	14.20	16.27	11.72	10.64
16.	Punjab	9.55	8.03	8.83	7.03	7.64
17.	Rajasthan	18.09	14.35	9.68	12.23	12.02
18.	Tamil Nadu	20.17	16.06	17.60	16.12	12.62
19.	Uttar Pradesh	31.28	25.49	28.87	32.26	29.51
20.	Uttarakhand	6.61	3.98	2.16	0.31	3.25
21.	West Bengal	7.86	4.54	5.36	5.96	8.25
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.08	0.09	1.02	0.60	1.01
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.08	0.08	0.48	0.20	0.34
24.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
25.	Lakshadweep	0.09	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.21
26.	Puducherry	0.25	0.25	0.40	0.84	0.53
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.32	6.32	8.97	9.92	9.81

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
28.	Assam	17.27	15.98	18.32	15.70	13.38
29.	Meghalaya	5.07	2.14	2.52	4.73	5.12
30.	Manipur	4.30	3.59	3.26	2.46	4.24
31.	Nagaland	3.53	2.04	4.45	2.21	5.32
32.	Mizoram	4.13	4.23	5.22	4.51	3.58
33.	Sikkim	0.65	0.66	0.27	0.31	0.55
34.	Tripura	3.31	2.37	1.59	2.96	1.90

**Utilisation of funds made to the District Rural Development Agencies**

2224. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation and utilisation of funds made to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) during the last three years, State-wise, including the district-wise details of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any suggestions/complaints have been received to strengthen the DRDAs for their effective functioning and implementation of schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The State-wise details of Central allocation and release of funds under the DRDA Administration Scheme by the Centre during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I (*See below*) and District wise details of the same in respect of the State of Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No specific suggestions/ complaints have been received to strengthen the DRDAs for its effective functioning and implementation of scheme during the last three years. However, a Committee had been setup under the Chairmanship of Shri V. Ramachandran by Ministry of Rural Development in 2010 in order to review the functioning of the DRDAs in the Country and to make suitable recommendations for its restructuring. The Committee had made certain recommendations for restructuring of DRDA in its report submitted in 2012. The main recommendations of the Committee were as follows:



1. To set up District Plan Support Unit (DPSU), in each district to assist the District Planning Committee (DPC)/ Zila Parishad in preparations of District Plan etc.
2. To set up a State level supporting unit with identical composition as DPSU.
3. To abolish society status of DRDA.
4. Transitory arrangement may be made for the staff of DRDAs.

The total financial implication for implementing the recommendations of the Committee was estimated at ₹ 12,671 crore approximately. The recommendations made by the Committee were initially accepted by the Ministry of Rural Development with some modifications and a Note for Expenditure Finance Committee for restructuring the DRDAs was circulated for inter-departmental consultation. Subsequently, in the backdrop of observations/comments of Department of Expenditure the matter was re-examined in the Ministry of Rural Development. Considering the complexity of the proposal, the volume of financial implication involved and shrunken role of DRDAs in implementation of centrally sponsored schemes, the proposal for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee was dropped.

Subsequently, a Committee on Performance Based Payments for Better Outcomes in Rural Development Programmes was setup by MoRD in December 2016 under the chairmanship of Shri Sumit Bose recommended merger of DRDAs with District Panchayats. Subsequently, an evaluation study of the DRDA Administration Scheme has also been initiated.

#### *Statement-I*

*The Details of Central Allocation and Release of funds to the States/UTs for DRDAs during the last three years State-wise*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-19	
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	538.60	779.29	633.16	709.91	516.94	561.40
2.	Telangana	356.35	248.81	418.84	178.96	341.94	372.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Bihar	1494.10	1177.68	1756.24	1180.62	1433.96	716.98
4.	Chhatisgarh	850.63	577.55	999.96	705.84	816.50	908.84
5.	Goa	71.15	71.12	83.60	58.58	68.28	34.14
6.	Gujarat	1120.25	901.27	1316.64	1029.70	1075.16	1188.02
7.	Haryana	678.39	567.46	797.40	407.32	651.14	325.57
8.	Himachal Pradesh	586.02	628.91	688.84	521.34	562.24	603.28
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1096.21	652.50	1288.54	445.90	1051.72	1126.96
10.	Jharkhand	909.94	1140.13	1069.40	963.94	873.26	955.34
11.	Karnataka	969.21	925.89	1139.28	513.26	930.28	1032.88
12.	Kerala	530.47	778.57	623.52	621.84	509.04	509.04
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1663.21	1839.93	1988.64	949.52	1623.88	1798.30
14.	Maharashtra	1271.28	1675.93	1494.12	1209.33	1219.94	1336.22
15.	Orissa	1108.39	1626.95	1302.72	1171.97	1063.68	1063.68
16.	Punjab	717.07	883.44	842.92	703.22	688.26	763.50
17.	Rajasthan	1135.22	967.91	1334.28	1223.19	1089.50	1202.36
18.	Tamil Nadu	1205.12	1760.19	1416.48	1612.40	1156.44	1262.46
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2807.20	2886.97	3299.36	3225.95	2694.04	2950.54
20.	Uttaranchal	677.77	215.53	796.66	31.36	650.20	325.10
21.	West Bengal	788.25	536.19	926.56	595.89	756.56	824.96
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	143.53	101.97	120.18	60.09	100.98	100.98
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47.84	47.80	40.06	20.03	33.66	33.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Daman and Diu	47.84	0.00	40.06	0.00	33.66	9.68
25.	Lakshadweep	59.29	0.00	49.70	0.00	41.70	20.85
26.	Pondicherry	59.29	40.00	164.00	84.00	105.00	52.50
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	951.10	905.35	1118.00	991.69	912.56	980.96
28.	Assam	1394.84	1832.49	1639.58	1569.58	1337.92	1337.92
29.	Meghalaya	494.27	251.95	581.02	473.43	474.28	511.90
30.	Manipur	418.45	326.02	491.88	245.94	401.52	424.24
31.	Nagaland	514.87	444.55	605.22	220.63	494.04	531.66
32.	Mizoram	344.48	522.00	404.96	451.14	330.56	357.92
33.	Sikkim	53.36	26.65	62.72	31.36	51.20	55.46
34.	Tripura	395.99	159.00	465.46	296.14	379.96	189.98

**Statement-II**

*The Details of Central Allocation and Release of funds to the State of Andhra Pradesh for DRDAs during the last three years District-wise.*

(₹ In lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of District/ DRDA	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Central Allocation	Release	Central Allocation	Release	Central Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ananthapur	41.80	50.09	49.16	55.48	40.14	43.56
2.	Chittoor	41.80	61.39	49.16	55.48	40.14	43.56
3.	Cuddapah (kapada)	40.52	59.52	47.68	54.00	38.92	42.34
4.	East godavari	41.80	61.39	49.16	55.48	40.14	43.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Gantur	41.80	61.39	49.16	55.48	40.14	43.56
6.	Krishna	41.80	61.39	49.16	54.69	40.14	43.56
7.	Kurnool	40.52	59.52	47.68	54.00	38.92	42.34
8.	Nellore	40.52	59.52	47.68	54.00	38.92	42.34
9.	Prakasam	41.80	61.39	49.16	55.48	40.14	43.56
10.	Srikakulam	41.80	61.39	49.16	55.48	40.14	43.56
11.	Vishakhapatnam	41.80	61.39	49.16	55.48	40.14	43.56
12.	Viziyanagaram	40.52	59.52	47.68	54.00	38.92	42.34
13.	West godavari	41.80	61.39	49.16	50.86	40.14	43.56

#### **Issuance of landholding ID numbers**

2225. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to issue a unique ID number for landholdings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which Government is planning to roll out and complete the process;

(d) the agency which would be given the authorisation to collect the data; and

(e) on what basis and to whom would the unique ID number be issued?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (e) The subject of 'Land' and its management falls within the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the respective States as provided under Entry Numbers 18 and 45 of List II (State list) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The Central Government, through the Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme, a Central Sector Scheme, is providing financial assistance to the states *inter alia* for Computerisation of land records including assigning unique identification numbers to the land parcels.

**Amount spent under MGNREGS**

2226. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount Central Government has spent, out of its full year budget, for the flagship rural job guarantee scheme, MGNREGS;
- (b) whether Government proposes to allocate more funds to the scheme to boost rural economy; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development has released ₹ 54432.64 crore to the States/UTs for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), out of the Budget allocation of ₹ 60,000 crore in the FY 2019-20 (as on 29.11.2019).

(b) and (c) The Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand driven wage employment programme. Fund release to the States/UTs is a continuous process and Central Government is committed to making funds available keeping in view the demand for work. The Ministry seeks additional fund for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS from the Ministry of Finance as and when required for meeting the demand for work on the ground.

**Watershed projects in Odisha**

2227. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for non-sanction of new watershed projects since 2015-16 for the State of Odisha which is predominantly a rain-fed State; and
- (b) whether steps would be taken for release of assistance from Central Government for smooth completion of 76 watershed projects in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Government is focusing on completion of all on-going projects and therefore no new projects under Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) have been sanctioned with effect from 2015-16.

(b) 310 watershed development projects were sanctioned under WDC-PMKSY (erstwhile IWMP) during 2009-10 to 2014-15 in Odisha involving an area of 17.00 lakh ha at a total cost of ₹ 2191.50 crore. So far an amount of ₹ 1004.31 crore has been released as Central share to the State. Out of 310 projects, as decided by Government based on the performance of the projects, 76 preparatory phase projects had been transferred to the State on 01.08.2018 with a request to implement them with State budget. As on 03.12.2019, out of balance 234 projects being funded by DoLR, 127 have been reported completed and 107 are in Works Phase. As per the information received from the State, ₹ 103.52 crore unspent balance is available for implementation of projects as on 30.11.2019.

**Increase in MGNREGA wages to match agricultural wages**

2228. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry plans to link the MGNREGA wages to CPI (Rural) instead of CPI (AL) as is being recommended by the Committee under the Chairpersonship of former Additional Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry intends to increase MGNREGA wages to match the minimum agricultural wages for all the States, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) A Committee was constituted to study, *inter-alia*, the appropriate index for revising Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA) wages. The Committee recommended using Consumer Price Index-Rural (CPI-R) instead of the existing Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) for revising Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage every year. The Committee also recommended use of annual average instead of the existing practice of using December month index only. The recommendations of the Committee are under examination in consultation with other Ministries including the Ministry of Finance.

(b) No, Sir. As per section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005, the Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate every year for all States/UTs based on Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) published by Labour Bureau, Shimla.

**Construction of roads under PMGSY in Rajasthan**

2229. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the rural roads, in kilometres, that have been constructed under PMGSY in Rajasthan during the past five years; and
- (b) how many kilometres of roads are proposed to be constructed in 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) 14,484.95 kilometers of rural roads have been constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Rajasthan during the past five years and 150.00 kilometers of roads are proposed to be constructed in 2019-20.

**Average employment days under MGNREGA in Andhra Pradesh**

2230. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether average days of employment under MGNREGA in Andhra Pradesh were just 52 days in 2016-17 and has gone upto 58 days in 2018-19;
- (b) if so, the reasons that, in spite of MGNREGA mandating to provide 100 days of guaranteed wage employment, the Ministry has not been able to provide 100 days of employment in Andhra Pradesh during the above period;
- (c) the extent of role of State Government in ensuring 100 days of wage employment to job-seekers; and
- (d) how the Ministry would ensure that henceforth, all job-seekers would be provided 100 days of employment?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. As per information is uploaded by the Andhra Pradesh in Management Information System (MIS), the average person-days per households during the FY 2016-17 and 2018-19 was 51.49 days and 58.32 days respectively.

(b) to (d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment programme. It provides livelihood security *i.e.*, fall back option for livelihood for the rural households when no better

employment opportunity is available. The demand for work is influenced by various factors such as rain-fall, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

The Government is actively engaged with the State Government in establishing systems that ensure provision of work as per demand. To generate awareness about the provisions of the Scheme and to provide adequate employment opportunities to rural households under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, all States/UTs have been requested to (i) initiate appropriate Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns including wall paintings for wide dissemination of the provisions of the Act, (ii) expand scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS does not go unregistered, (iii) prepare plans in a participatory mode and approve them in the Gram Sabha, and (iv) prepare realistic labour budget by the State.

#### **Assistance for house construction under PMAY**

†2231. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for increasing the assistance provided for construction of houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the execution of PMAY-G in Madhya Pradesh is as per the targets set; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) To achieve the objective of "Housing for All" by year 2022, the erstwhile rural housing scheme has been restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) from 1st April, 2016. Under the restructured rural housing scheme PMAY-G, the unit assistance has been enhanced from ₹ 70,000 to ₹ 1,20,000 in plain areas and ₹ 75,000 to ₹ 1,30,000 in hilly States, difficult areas and Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts. Further, the beneficiaries are also entitled for unskilled labour wage from Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(MGNREGS) for 90 person days in plain areas and 95 person days in hilly States, difficult areas and IAP districts. In addition, an eligible beneficiary is provided assistance of ₹ 12,000 for construction of toilets through convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G), MGNREGS or any other dedicated source of funding. At present, there is no proposal for increasing the assistance amount.

(c) and (d) Against a target of 14,03,593 houses under PMAY-G Phase-I (FY 2016-17 to 2018-19) in the State of Madhya Pradesh, 14,01,115 beneficiaries have been sanctioned houses, out of which 13,28,223 houses have been completed (as on 03.12.2019).

Further, under Phase-II, 2019, the State of Madhya Pradesh was allocated target of 8,32,100 houses for the year 2019-20. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has communicated, *vide* letter dated 27.07.2019, to surrender of 2.32 lakh houses and to revise the target to 6,00,000 houses.

Under PMAY-G Phase-II in FY 2019-20, the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has sanctioned 3,64,168 houses, of which 53,443 houses have already been completed (as on 03.12.2019).

#### **Operational centres under PMKVY**

2232. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) how many centres are operational in different States, as of now, under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY);

(b) how many people have so far been able to develop skill by using these centres; and

(c) how much funds have so far been allocated for this purpose, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing a flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 wherein it enables large number of prospective youth for taking up Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through empanelled training centers / training

providers (TCs/TPs) throughout the country. Under the scheme, empanelment of TCs/TPs is done through single window IT application known as SMART (Skill Management and Accreditation of Training Centres). As on 11.11.2019, 13,911 TCs have been accredited and affiliated throughout the country; out of which, 3,699 TCs are operational. Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2016-20), as on 11.11.2019, 69.03 lakh (appx.) (38.01 lakh STT + 31.02 lakh RPL) candidates have been trained throughout the country.

In addition, MSDE promotes establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district throughout the country for imparting skill training through its flagship scheme PMKVY 2016-20. The Ministry through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) provides capital expenditure upto 75% of the project investment as well as operational support to each PMKK. As on 11.11.2019, 812 PMKKs have been allocated in 707 districts across the country. Out of allocated PMKKs, 681 PMKKs have been already established and the disbursed loan amount for the establishment of PMKKs is ₹ 225.27 Cr.

The State-wise number of empanelled TCs, candidates trained, established PMKKs and loan amount disbursed for establishment of PMKK are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*The State-wise number of empanelled TCs (STT) under PMKVY, candidates trained/oriented under PMKVY, established PMKKs and loan amount disbursed for establishment of PMKK, as on 11.11.2019*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Empanelled TCs	Trained / Oriented	No. of Established PMKKs	Disbursed loan amount (in Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	8	1,002	1	0.19
2.	Andhra Pradesh	474	181657	23	9.47
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	74	13435	4	0
4.	Assam	308	189722	23	7.57
5.	Bihar	458	299886	46	18.08
6.	Chandigarh	45	13985	1	0.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Chhattisgarh	166	93591	27	8.45
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	2950	1	0
9.	Daman and Diu	12	4181	1	0.49
10.	Delhi	374	270952	9	0.28
11.	Goa	22	5752	1	0.56
12.	Gujarat	442	224218	33	9.4
13.	Haryana	1039	424071	23	9.57
14.	Himachal Pradesh	281	76943	11	0.31
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	358	152252	17	3.32
16.	Jharkhand	181	119125	23	9.93
17.	Karnataka	254	300923	35	13.17
18.	Kerala	285	163308	11	2.56
19.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1057	476804	50	14.43
21.	Maharashtra	668	604153	41	15.1
22.	Manipur	112	31442	9	1.16
23.	Meghalaya	48	19927	3	0.89
24.	Mizoram	62	12672	0	0.21
25.	Nagaland	49	9082	2	0.69
26.	Odisha	364	295430	27	2.32
27.	Puducherry	43	14315	4	0.55
28.	Punjab	744	230017	24	8.77
29.	Rajasthan	1385	588784	34	12.03
30.	Sikkim	30	6873	1	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	1114	402754	31	10.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Telangana	441	220195	23	5.32
33.	Tripura	155	37868	3	1.22
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2102	1024173	84	31.4
35.	Uttarakhand	313	112889	13	5.81
36.	West Bengal	436	278340	42	20.76
TOTAL		13911	6903671	681	225.27

**Counselling programmes and vocational training standards**

2233. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any counselling programmes available that focus on soft skills, such as how candidates should look at their job prospects, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is any nation-wide vocational education and training standards in India or are there any plan to set such standards, along with the details thereof, if not, whether Government plans to introduce such standards; and

(c) the monitoring mechanism to ensure that sub-standard training is not being imparted, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) under its flagship Scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 2.0) 2016-20 launched Skills Career Counselling initiative to counsel one crore candidates in the age group of 15-35 years focusing on School & College drop-outs, young adults from the community, college students, polytechnic students, ITI students, Diploma students, Graduates, Post-Graduates, NEET category (Not in Employment education or Training), etc. pan India from August 2018.

(b) Government have notified the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) which is the National Standard for vocational education and training. NSQF is a competency-based framework that organizes all qualifications according to a series of

levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude. These levels, graded from one to ten, are defined in terms of learning outcomes which the learner must possess regardless of whether they are obtained through formal, non-formal or informal learning. NSQF is a quality assurance and a nationally integrated education and competency-based skill framework that provides for horizontal as well as vertical mobility between vocational education, skill training, general education and technical education. This enables a person to acquire desired competency levels, transit to the job market and, at an opportune time, return for acquiring additional skills to further upgrade their competences.

The Ministry has also issued a Gazette Notification for the formation of "National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET)" on 5th December, 2018. The NCVET would play the role of National Regulator for both short term and long term skill training and is mandated to look into development, qualitative improvement and regulation of vocational education and training, grant recognition to and monitor the functioning of awarding bodies, assessment agencies and skill information providers.

(c) PMKVY and its empanelled training centres are being monitored effectively through various methodologies including IT interventions and measures such as self-audit reporting, call validations, surprise visits and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS), SMART, AEBAS, social media platform, etc. Under the scheme, PMKVY Monitoring Committee reviews and formulates a framework for monitoring issues of the stakeholders. Also, the Committee has formulated a penalty grid (approved by Steering Committee for PMKVY) for taking action against erring / non compliant training centres / stakeholders. Based on the penalty grid, the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), the implementing agency of PMKVY under MSDE, has suspended training centres for non-compliance of PMKVY guidelines on multiple parameters. The list of the suspended training centres is published on PMKVY official website. As on 01.10.2019, 298 TCs/TPs have been suspended across the different locations.

### **Setting up of Indian Institute of Skills**

2234. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved setting up of Indian Institute of Skills (IIS);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and objective behind the move:

- (c) whether Government has shortlisted places where IIS would be set up, if so, details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has shortlisted courses to be offered to students along with number of students to be trained, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether these institutes would be constructed and operated on Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) model, if so, details thereof; and
- (f) other steps taken by Government to make IIS equal to IITs by imparting first-hand learning facilities from internationally renowned existing institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (f) The Government of India has approved the proposal for setting up of Indian Institute of Skills (IISs) in 3 locations in the country namely Mumbai, Kanpur and Ahmedabad. The vision behind setting up IIS is to build world-class skill training centres by learning from and imbibing best practices from internationally renowned existing skill institutions. The existing skill ecosystem of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) consists of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Polytechnics, Advanced Training Institutes (ATIs) which are now known as National Skill Training Institutes (NSTI) besides a large number of short duration skill training providers. The proposed IIS will be established in PPP mode. These proposed IIS would have the following features which would uniquely distinguish them from the other MSDE training institutions:

- (i) State-of-art skill centre uniquely conceptualized to bring in best in class infrastructure and facilities to meet the aspirations of students, who directly enter the skill learning domain after class X/XII (like ITI / diploma courses) instead of the traditionally preferred pathway of higher education.
- (ii) Strong industry/employer connect through collaboration with both public and private sector leading industry, both for supporting latest training facilities in these institutes and also opportunities for on-the-job trainings in their industries for students of these institutes.
- (iii) Modern training methodology with extensive use of tools such as simulators, virtual learning and augmented learning platforms.
- (iv) Autonomy in governance to enable innovation & promote seamless adoption of modern curricula, emerging technologies & learning methodologies.

- (v) Promote delivery of qualifications in modular fashion with clear and multiple entry-exit pathways.
- (vi) Promote apprenticeship-embedded courses by leveraging better industry connect.
- (vii) Offer higher order qualifications leading up to certificates, diplomas, advanced diplomas, and even degrees in conjunction with Universities.

#### **Training of persons with disabilities under NSDC**

2235. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of persons trained under the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) during the years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19;
- (b) the total number of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) trained under NSDC during the above said years, year-wise; and
- (c) whether any special policies are in place to fund initiatives by PwDs that could encourage their participation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Financial year wise details of overall candidates and Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) trained and reported placed by NSDC under fee based model, as on 22.11.2019 is given in table below:

Financial Year	Training completed		Placed candidates	
	Overall	Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)	Overall	Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)
2015-16	13,55,473	11,097	6,35,156	1,112
2016-17	15,91,519	3,107	6,64,952	332
2017-18	18,90,234	2,341	7,74,502	1,075
2018-19	20,17,420	1,090	6,60,734	245
2019-20*	2,78,932	-	59,732	-
TOTAL	71,33,578	17,635	27,95,076	2,764

NSDC is also implementing agency of Government scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) which is the flagship skill development scheme of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The Financial year-wise details of overall candidates and Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), trained, certified and reported placed candidates under PMKVY (2016-20), as on 11.11.2019, and PMKVY-1 (2015-16), is given in table below:

[PMKVY-1 (2015-16)]						
Financial Year	Training completed		Certified		Reported Placed	
	Overall	Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)	Overall	Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)	Overall	Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)
2015-16	19,85,937	378	14,51,285	267	2,51,689	63
[PMKVY (2016-20)]						
Financial Year	Training completed		Certified		Reported Placed	
	Overall	Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)	Overall	Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)	Overall	Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)
2016-17	2,23,885	53	85,104	27	281	0
2017-18	21,55,868	2,530	16,24,695	1,437	4,53,003	542
2018-19	20,99,474	14,234	15,91,656	9,747	7,04,215	1,812
2019-20*	24,24,444	17,408	19,72,940	15,740	3,82,667	8,971
TOTAL	69,03,671	34,225	52,74,395	26,951	15,40,166	11,325

(c) Under PMKVY, there are certain incentives to encourage participation of PwDs in the skill training namely; post placement support, monthly conveyance allowance, boarding and lodging etc. Further, there is an exclusive Sector Skill Council for PwDs namely Skill Council for PwD (SCPwD) for catering the needs of the PwD candidates and run training in PwD-friendly training centres. Such centres are structurally designed to enable PwD candidates to experience a beneficial training such as availability of Braille, computer screen reader for visually impaired, sign language interpreter for speech and hearing impaired at Training Centres.



**Women entrepreneurs in the country**

2236. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the factors responsible for there being very few women entrepreneurs;
- (b) the steps being taken to better this situation; and
- (c) the future plans to extend aid to women entrepreneurs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The key challenges for women entrepreneurs in India include access to funding, availability of market, family constraints, lack of confidence in business skills, gender bias etc. In order to address the problems in development of women entrepreneurship, different Ministries / Departments of Government of India have been implementing a number of schemes viz; Start-up India by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) including Udyam Sakhi Portal by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) etc.

Start-up India aims to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and Start-ups in the country under which 10% of the total corpus of Fund of Funds amounting to ₹ 1000 crore, has been reserved for women led start-ups. MSME has launched a portal namely "Udyam Sakhi" for encouraging women entrepreneurs and to aid, counsel, assist and protect their interests. Udyam Sakhi network is a platform for emerging Women Entrepreneurs of India to get support, to understand current scenario of industries and to get guidance in various aspects of entrepreneurship. It helps Indian women to start, build and grow businesses and creating business models revolving around low-cost products and services to resolve social inequities. Similarly, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), is a major credit-linked subsidy scheme to promote and set up micro, small and medium enterprises and to generate employment in rural and urban areas of the country. The maximum cost of the project under PMEGP scheme is ₹25.00 lakhs for manufacturing sector units and ₹ 10.00 lakhs for units under service sector. Under the scheme the women entrepreneurs are provided 25% and 35% subsidies for the project set up in urban and rural areas respectively. For women beneficiaries, own contribution is only 5% of the project cost while for general category it is 10%. All the entrepreneurs including women are eligible

for 2 weeks Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) after the sanction of their projects from banks for financial assistance to setup their unit.

Further, to encourage women entrepreneurship within the Country, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is running a pilot project named 'Economic Empowerment of Women Entrepreneurs and Start-ups by Women' in collaboration with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) Germany. The project pilots incubation and acceleration programmes for micro women entrepreneurs to start new businesses and scale up existing enterprises in Assam, Rajasthan and Telangana. The project has the target to pilot the incubation programme with 250 women and the acceleration programme with 100 women.

#### **ITIs in north-eastern region**

2237. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), both Government and private, presently running in the North-Eastern region, especially in Assam, State-wise;
- (b) the details of funds allocated for the establishment/improvement of ITIs in the country during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to set up more ITIs in the North-Eastern region, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the time by which the same are likely to be set up, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) There are 83 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) both Government and private, presently running in the North-Eastern region. The State-wise details are given below:-

Sl. No.	State Name	Number of Government ITIs	Number of Private ITIs	Total (Govt. ITIs + Private ITIs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	05
2.	Assam	30	6	36

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Manipur	1	0	01
4.	Meghalaya	5	1	06
5.	Mizoram	3	0	03
6.	Nagaland	8	0	08
7.	Sikkim	3	0	03
8.	Tripura	19	2	21
TOTAL		74	9	83

(b) Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Directorate General of Training have formulated the following schemes to fund ITIs for Skill Development:

**Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs:** The scheme was approved in Dec. 2014 at a total cost of ₹ 300 crores. The Implementation period for the Scheme was 3 years *i.e.*, till FY 2016-17. The scheme has now been extended upto March, 2020 by the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) for a total cost of ₹ 300 crore. The details of fund released are given in the Statement (*See below*).

**Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism:** The scheme was formulated in March, 2011 at a total cost of ₹ 241.65 crore with a duration upto 31st March, 2012. Thereafter, the scheme has been revised thrice. At present, the cost of the scheme is ₹ 407.85 crore. The details of fund released are given in the statement (*See below*)

**Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States:** The scheme was formulated in 2011 at a total of ₹ 57.39 crore, the scheme has been revised with enhanced coverage and cost of ₹ 417.93 crore in September 2018 and will be continued till 31st March, 2020. The details of fund released are given in the statement (*See below*)

**Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP):** The scheme, *inter alia* covered upgradation of 400 Government ITIs in 34 States/UTs. The scheme was closed on September 2018.

Detail of fund released under VTIP for improvement of ITIs during the last three year is as follows:

*Central funds allocation/released last three year*

Amount (In lakhs)		
FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
722.80	32.21	477.79

Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) is a new central sector World Bank funded project at a total cost of ₹ 2200 crore. The project commenced from year 2017 with a duration of 5 years and the closing date is November 2022.

Detail of fund released under STRIVE for improvement of ITIs during the starting of the project is as follows:

*Central funds allocation/ released during FY 2018-19 and 2019-20*

Amount (In lakhs)	
FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
3725.00	2448.15

(c) and (d) Setting up of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for North-Eastern region and its operation are in the domain of respective State Governments, whereas preparation of norms and designing curricula along with conducting examination and certification are the responsibility of Central Government.

**Statement***State-wise details of funds released under schemes during the last three years*

(a) Upgradation of existing Govt. ITIs into Model ITIs

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Location of the ITI	Central Allocation	Funds Released in FY 2016-17	Funds Released in FY 2017-18	Funds Released in FY 2018-19	Fund Released in FY 2019-20 (as on 30* November 2019)	Total	Total fund released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ITI Gajuwaka	700.00	175.00				175.00	350.00
2.	Assam	ITI Jorhat	783.00		195.75			195.75	195.75
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	ITI Yupia	392.00	98.00		97.75		195.75	195.75
4.	Bihar	ITI Marhowrah	700.00					0.00	175.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	ITI Bhilai	700.00	175.00				175.00	350.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Chandigarh	ITI Chandigarh	1000.00			150.00		150.00	150.00
7.	Delhi	ITI Pusa	590.00	295.00				295.00	295.00
8.	Goa	ITI Panaji	350.00	87.50				87.50	175.00
9.	Gujarat	ITI Dashrath	637.00	91.65				91.65	318.50
10.	Haryana	ITI Gurgaon	700.00	350.00				350.00	350.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	ITI Nalagarh	639.00	130.55				130.55	319.50
12.	Jharkhand	ITI Ranchi	700.00					0.00	350.00
13.	Karnataka	ITI Bangalore	700.00			136.00		136.00	350.00
		ITI Honnavar	350.00			175.00		175.00	175.00
14.	Kerala	ITI Kalamassery	700.00	175.00		280.00		280.00	630.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	ITI Bhopal	700.00	276.50				276.50	350.00
16.	Maharashtra	ITI Nashik	629.30					0.00	157.33
17.	Odisha	ITI Barbil	497.00	198.80				198.80	447.30
18.	Punjab	ITI Roopnagar	700.00	173.00				173.00	350.00

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19.	Puducherry	ITI Men, Mettupalayam	350.00		175.00		175.00	175.00
20.	Rajasthan	ITI Udaipur	350.00	46.30		140.00	186.30	315.00
21.	Sikkim	ITI Namchi	450.00	49.50			49.50	225.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	ITI Coimbatore	700.00				0.00	175.00
23.	Tripura	ITI Indranagar (W)	720.00		248.94		248.94	360.00
24.	Telangana	ITI Mallepally	700.00				0.00	228.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	ITI Meerut	700.00	154.00	280.00		434.00	630.00
26.		ITI Varanasi	630.00	157.50	157.50		315.00	315.00
27.	Uttarakhand	ITI Jagjitpur, Haridwar	525.00		88.75		88.75	167.75
28.	West Bengal	ITI Durgapur	700.00		185.00		185.00	350.00
TOTAL			17992.30	2633.30	444.69	1725.00	140.00	4767.99
								8624.88

\* Includes Central and State Share in the ratio of 70:30 (North-East is 90:10, 100% for UT without legislator)

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(b) Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by LWE

Central Share only (₹ in lakh)							
Sl. No.	States	Fund Allocation	Fund released				
		ITI & SDC	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total Since inception of the scheme
1.	Andhra Pradesh	550.95		412.92	0	0	412.92
2.	Telangana	474.45	0	0	0	0	19.29
3.	Bihar	5408.55	0	396.9	0	823.43	1733.39
4.	Chhattisgarh	4423.05	1646.59	0	0	0	2136.4
5.	Jharkhand	9110.7	300	3031.34	1072.21	0	5075.22
6.	Madhya Pradesh	474.45	0	0	0	0	171.38
7.	Maharashtra	1100.4	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Orissa	2923.2	274.95	0	0	0	1086.81
9.	Uttar Pradesh	474.45	0	0	0	0	164.98
10.	Bengal	474.45	0	171.84	0	0	189.14
TOTAL		25414.65	2221.54	4013	1072.21	823.43	10989.53

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Unstarred Questions



(c) Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States

Sl. No.	States	Central Share only (₹ In lakh)								
		Fund Allocation			Fund released					
		Upgradation	New ITI	Total	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total	Since inception of the scheme
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1146.87	7695	8841.87	565.74	258.84	1400.00	773.00	2997.58	5045.73
2.	Nagaland	1134.53	3420	4554.53	236.95	310.50	0.00	118.60	666.05	2407.07
3.	Sikkim	510.3	2565	3075.3	0.00	228.47	0.00	0.00	228.47	879.37
4.	Manipur	1856.05	3420	5276.05	535.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	535.47	1704.98
5.	Mizoram	1062.66	2565	3627.66	292.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	292.41	2379.19
6.	Meghalaya	1120.68	2565	3685.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	747.41
7.	Assam	1443.24	4275	5718.24	931.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	931.21	2330.76
8.	Tripura	354.22	2565	2919.22	689.86	676.79	0.00	0.00	1366.65	2590.13
TOTAL		8628.55	29070	37698.55	3251.64	1474.6	1400	891.6	7017.84	18084.64

Written Answers to

[6 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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**Schemes for skill development of women**

2238. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes being implemented by Government for skill development of women to increase their employability have achieved the desired results during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and scheme/programme-wise, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether cases of irregularities/ corruption in the implementation of the said schemes have come to the notice of Government during this period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and scheme/programme-wise, along with the action taken/being taken by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Skill Development Policy focuses on inclusive skill development, with the objective of increased women participation for better economic productivity. The Ministry through its flagship programme *i.e.* Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 2.0) 2016-20 envisages to train one crore people including women under Short Term Training (STT), Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Special Project (SP) over four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of ₹12,000 crore. As on 11.11.2019, the State-wise details of women trained and placed under the scheme PMKVY 2.0 is given in the Statement (*See below*). Further, enrolment of women in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) has increased by 97% in 2018 compared to 2014 *i.e.* from 87,799 to 1,73,105 across 15000 plus ITIs. State-wise details of women trained under the ITIs during last five years (2014-18) are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Besides, exclusive batches to provide basic/ theoretical training to women have been started under National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) in all Centrally Funded Institutes (CFIs) in such programmes as Office Management, Electronics, Fashion Design & Technology, Computer Aided Embroidery & Designing etc. We are also seeing active participation / from women in new age job roles aligned to Industry 4.0 like those in Artificial / Intelligence, 3D printing, Data Analytics etc. and also across in skills like welding, automobile mechanics etc.

(c) and (d) PMKVY and its empanelled training centres are being monitored effectively through various methodologies including IT interventions and measures

namely; self-audit reporting, call validations, surprise visits and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS), SMART, AEBAS, social media platform, etc. Under the scheme, PMKVY Monitoring Committee review and formulate framework on the critical cases related to monitoring issues of the stakeholders. Also, the Committee has formulated penalty grid (approved by Steering Committee for PMKVY) for taking action against erring / non compliant training centres / stakeholders. Based on the penalty grid, the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), the implementing agency of PMKVY under MSDE, have suspended training centres for non-compliance of PMKVY guidelines on multiple parameters. This list is periodically published on the PMKVY official website. As on 01.10.2019, 298 TCs/TPs have been suspended across the different locations.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of women trained and reported placed under PMKVY 2.0.*

Sl. No.	State Name	Trained	Reported Placed
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	379	41
2.	Andhra Pradesh	64,189	27,247
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,254	1,084
4.	Assam	103,111	15,119
5.	Bihar	100,326	28,308
6.	Chandigarh	5,030	1,378
7.	Chhattisgarh	38,070	8,945
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,114	390
9.	Daman and Diu	907	298
10.	Delhi	120,918	35,691
11.	Goa	1,165	332
12.	Gujarat	79,194	16,892
13.	Haryana	147,924	63,951
14.	Himachal Pradesh	34,549	9,617

Sl. No.	State Name	Trained	Reported Placed
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	70,783	23,864
16.	Jharkhand	37,450	10,590
17.	Karnataka	117,659	22,571
18.	Kerala	64,749	7,690
19.	Madhya Pradesh	191,700	70,707
20.	Maharashtra	162,810	20,491
21.	Manipur	15,048	1,320
22.	Meghalaya	7,811	2,098
23.	Mizoram	3,106	427
24.	Nagaland	3,065	944
25.	Odisha	102,002	20,991
26.	Puducherry	3,636	1,982
27.	Punjab	108,223	46,691
28.	Rajasthan	241,634	55,007
29.	Sikkim	2,351	179
30.	Tamil Nadu	216,953	74,004
31.	Telangana	83,266	39,063
32.	Tripura	12,268	3,660
33.	Uttar Pradesh	384,961	95,779
34.	Uttarakhand	41,862	14,248
35.	West Bengal	100,389	35,464
TOTAL		26,75,856	7,57,063

**Statement-II***State-Wise details of female candidates trained under the ITIs*

Sl. No.	State Name	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar islands	542
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9010
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	809
4.	Assam	2735
5.	Bihar	6616
6.	Chandigarh	2583
7.	Chhattisgarh	17782
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	160
10.	Delhi	13876
11.	Goa	1871
12.	Gujarat	51394
13.	Haryana	43912
14.	Himachal Pradesh	24706
15.	Jammu And Kashmir	4065
16.	Jharkhand	2797
17.	Karnataka	21865
18.	Kerala	27819
19.	Lakshadweep	184
20.	Madhya Pradesh	33072
21.	Maharashtra	90586
22.	Manipur	63
23.	Meghalaya	1258

Sl. No.	State Name	Total
24.	Mizoram	690
25.	Nagaland	84
26.	Odisha	16963
27.	Puducherry	743
28.	Punjab	44383
29.	Rajasthan	41620
30.	Sikkim	632
31.	Tamil Nadu	25958
32.	Telangana	13337
33.	Tripura	1645
34.	Uttar Pradesh	99812
35.	Uttarakhand	8376
36.	West Bengal	11562
GRAND TOTAL		6,23,510

#### **Setting up of ITI in Konkan region**

†2239. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ITI is being set up in any district under Konkan region of Maharashtra under the vocational training improvement project by Government with the assistance of World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the region it belongs to; and

(c) the current status of the functioning of this ITI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Under Vocational Training Improvement Project assisted by World Bank, no new ITI is being set up in Konkan

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

region of Maharashtra. However, 12 existing ITIs in 5 districts under Konkan region of Maharashtra were upgraded. The Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) was closed on 30th September 2018. The details of ITIs upgraded is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*List of 12 ITIs of 5 districts in Konkan region of Maharashtra covered under Vocational Training Improvement Project*

Name of the State	Region	Name of the District	Name of the ITIs
Maharashtra	Konkan	Mumbai	Kurla
			ITI Jawahar
			ITI Wada
			ITI Wangaon
			ITI Thane (W)
		Raigad	ITI Nagothane
			ITI Panvel
		Ratnagiri	ITI Chiplun
			ITI Guhagar
			ITI Ratnagiri
		Sindhudurga	ITI Oras
			ITI Sawantwadi

**Goals achieved by PMKVY**

2240. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved the goal of the scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (b) the details of funds spent for PMKVY during 2016-19, State-wise;
- (c) the details of total number of candidates trained, State-wise; and
- (d) the number of SC and ST candidates trained under PMKVY during 2016-19, State-wise including Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme called Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 with an objective to provide skilling to 1 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 Cr. Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2016-20), as on 11.11.2019, 69.03 lakh (appx.) (38.01 lakh STT + 31.02 lakh RPL) candidates have been trained / oriented throughout the country. The State-wise number of candidates trained / oriented under PMKVY is given at column (a) of table given in the Statement (*See below*).

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

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, there is no provision of State-wise funds allocation. However, under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 have been allocated to the States/UTs for the implementation of the scheme through State Skill Development Missions. The State-wise details of funds disbursed under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 11.11.2019, are given at column (d) of table given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The number of SC and ST candidates trained / oriented under PMKVY (2016-20) are 9,28,884 and 2,68,901, respectively. The State-wise including State of Kerala number of SC and ST candidates trained under PMKVY (2016-20), as on 11.11.2019, is given at / column (b) and (c), respectively, of table given in the Statement (*See below*).



**Statement**

*State-wise details of candidates trained / oriented under PMKVY 2016-20  
(CSCM+CSSM), trained / oriented SC and ST candidates and funds  
disbursed under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20,  
as on 11.11.2019*

Sl. No.	State Name	Total trained/ oriented	SC candidates	ST candidates	Funds disbursed under CSSM component
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,002	5	96	2,10,78,767
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,81,657	25,242	4,084	28,84,26,464
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13,435	290	8,045	14,42,49,768
4.	Assam	1,89,722	11,049	20,263	36,95,32,800
5.	Bihar	2,99,886	33,219	5,911	36,81,62,449
6.	Chandigarh	13,985	1,600	35	6,15,88,800
7.	Chhattisgarh	93,591	10,642	17,415	35,57,76,000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,950	105	633	1,10,85,984
9.	Daman and Diu	4,181	163	277	3,00,24,540
10.	Delhi	2,70,952	28,117	2,997	15,39,72,000
11.	Goa	5,752	91	159	10,70,25,937
12.	Gujarat	2,24,218	22,567	14,734	35,94,93,826
13.	Haryana	4,24,071	57,765	2,011	21,56,99,375
14.	Himachal Pradesh	76,943	10,225	1,931	21,55,60,800
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,52,252	8,150	2,011	22,94,18,280
16.	Jharkhand	1,19,125	9,390	12,175	29,59,64,978

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Karnataka	3,00,923	20,734	6,051	21,43,95,135
18.	Kerala	1,63,308	12,507	1,210	22,00,25,988
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1,23,17,760
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4,76,804	69,191	28,313	21,46,66,296
21.	Maharashtra	6,04,153	46,855	19,246	85,77,62,615
22.	Manipur	31,442	1,162	5,350	24,99,88,939
23.	Meghalaya	19,927	355	8,054	12,77,96,760
24.	Mizoram	12,672	144	10,337	10,88,73,601
25.	Nagaland	9,082	75	6,598	16,94,76,980
26.	Odisha	2,95,430	29,417	16,893	27,71,49,600
27.	Puducherry	14,315	1,458	14	7,34,51,280
28.	Punjab	2,30,017	61,583	215	26,39,52,000
29.	Rajasthan	5,88,784	1,67,965	32,915	14,19,35,789
30.	Sikkim	6,873	297	1,850	2,00,16,360
31.	Tamil Nadu	4,02,754	55,540	4,029	34,43,10,720
32.	Telangana	2,20,195	32,396	13,735	22,94,64,472
33.	Tripura	37,868	5,946	9,245	8,37,68,100
34.	Uttar Pradesh	10,24,173	1,49,421	3,686	52,26,00,000
35.	Uttarakhand	1,12,889	17,655	1,317	35,01,78,040
36.	West Bengal	2,78,340	37,563	7,220	38,04,64,812
TOTAL		69,03,671	9,28,884	2,69,055	8,08,96,56,015

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. The House stands adjourned till 2.30 P.M.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.*

*The House reassembled after lunch at thirty minutes past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

**OATH OR AFFIRMATION**

Shri K.C. Ramamurthy (Karnataka)

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**OBSERVATIONS BY THE CHAIR — *Contd.***

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On 22nd November, 2019, the first day allotted for transaction of Private Members' Legislative Business, a Constitution (Amendment) Bill 2019 (Insertion of a new article 14A and omission of article 44) was listed for introduction in the name of Shri Narayan Lai Panchariya. Before I could call the name of Shri Panchariya to move for leave to introduce the Bill, Shri K.K. Ragesh raised a point of order stating that the Bill was against the basic structure of the Constitution and secularism and, therefore, could not be introduced in the House. My observation to his point of order was that 'your point is taken and I would come to this'. Subsequently, when I called Shri Panchariya to move his motion for introduction of the Bill, it was observed that he was not present in the House. Therefore, there was no motion before the House for introduction of the Bill.

Rule 67 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha provides that if a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Chairman after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the Member who moves the motion and from the Member who opposes the motion, without further debate, put the question before the House for a decision. As per well established convention of the House, which has been reiterated time and again by various Presiding Officers through their rulings, the Chair has never taken upon himself the responsibility of deciding whether a Bill is Constitutional or ultra vires. It is for the House to take a decision in the matter by voting either in favour of or rejecting the introduction of the Bill. In the instant case, Shri Ragesh objected to the introduction of the Bill before a formal motion to introduce the Bill was moved in the House. As there was no formal motion before the House, the objection of Shri K.K. Ragesh was found to be premature and, therefore, infructuous. There does not seem to be any necessity, therefore, for going into the merits of his objection. However, I have been informed that Shri Panchariya has now withdrawn his Bill.

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**PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Private Members' Legislative Business. Bills for introduction

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (Substitution of new article  
for Article 48A and amendment of Article 51A)**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Nationalisation of Inter-State Rivers Bill, 2019**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for nationalisation of inter-State rivers for the purpose of equitable distribution of river waters among the States and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Right to Adequate Housing Bill, 2019**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for adequate dwelling units to the families living below poverty line or falling under low income group in the country by providing one dwelling unit free of cost or at such reasonable cost and providing interest free loans to families in low income group for purchase of dwelling units and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anil Desai to move for leave to introduce the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (insertion of new sections 376F and 376G). He is not present. Now, Shri Rajkumar Dhoot.

**The Mangrove Forests (Special Provisions) Bill, 2019**

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection, development and afforestation of Mangroves which are essential natural barriers against rising tides of various natures of vengeful sea when it roars ashore, by establishing a National Board for development of Mangrove forests in the coastal areas of the country, proper use of dry wood of Mangroves etc. and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Victims of Flood Caused by Heavy Rains, Cyclones and Other Reasons (Rehabilitation and Welfare) Bill, 2019**

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection and rehabilitation of victims of floods which may be caused by heavy rains, cloudbursts, cyclones, breached bunds of dams, reservoirs, etc. and other reasons by making various provisions through a statutory board at national level which may also suggest measures to be taken by Central and State Governments to control floods and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Compulsory Periodical Desiltation of Dams, Reservoirs and Rivers Bill, 2019**

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory periodical desiltation of dams, reservoirs, rivers and such other water bodies and an institutional mechanism by establishing a National Authority to ensure timely and periodical desiltation of such water bodies in the country to increase their water holding capacity and ensure smooth flow of water which will reduce the incidence of floods and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Population Control Bill, 2019**

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for measures to control the population in the country and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The E-Commerce (Regulation) Bill, 2019**

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of rights of consumers against marketing of products and services through e-commerce and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Decarbonisation Bill, 2019**

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to decarbonise the Indian economy and to establish higher environmental standards for air, water and green spaces,- to make provision to protect and restore natural habitats; and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Old Delhi Conservation Authority Bill, 2019**

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Rajasthan): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to conserve the iconic Old Delhi located in the heart of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and to provide for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Prohibition of Multi-digit Lotteries Bill, 2019**

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Rajasthan): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit sale and promotion of multi-digit lotteries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Hindu Shrines and Religious Places (Management and Regulation) Bill, 2019**

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि देश में हिन्दू पूजा स्थलों और धार्मिक स्थलों का प्रबंधन, संरक्षण, प्रशासन और संचालन और उससे संबंधित और आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

**The Public Credit Registry of India Bill, 2019**

SHRI RAKESH SINHA (Nominated): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a public credit registry to serve as a central repository of credit information and to facilitate efficient distribution of credit, increase financial inclusion, improve ease of doing business and control delinquencies and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Single-Use Plastic (Regulation) Bill, 2019**

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a framework to enable the country to achieve its goal of eliminating single-use plastic by the year 2022 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Prevention of Insult to the Father of the Nation and Other  
Icons of Freedom Movement Bill, 2019**

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपिता और स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के अन्य प्रतीकों के प्रति अपमान अथवा राष्ट्रपिता के हत्यारों के प्रति सम्मान प्रदर्शित किए जाने का निवारण करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں پرستار کرتا ہوں کہ راشٹرپتا اور سوتنترتا آندولن کو دوسرے پرتیکوں کے پرتی ایمان آتھوا راشٹرپتا کے ہتھیاروں کے پرتی سمان پردرشت کئے جانے کا نوارن کرنے کے لیے ودھیک کو پور استھاپت کرنے کی انومتی دی جائے۔

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

श्री जावेद अली खान: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں ودھیک کو پور استھاپت کرتا ہوں۔

SHRI B.K. HARI PRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Puri is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, he is not Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARI PRASAD: Sir, it is disrespect to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He was here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have been informed that he has gone to the washroom. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, it is disrespect to the House. It should not be repeated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to facilitate the development of a holistic national policy to ensure preservation of rights and provision of specialised care to senior citizens for their welfare and development to be undertaken by the State and for ...*(Interruptions)*...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.



SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it is violation of the Rules of Procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek O'Brien, please introduce the Bill.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I will introduce the Bill but my colleagues are raising a point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I have taken note of this.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, since there is no Cabinet Minister, should I introduce the Bill? If you give me permission, I will introduce it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already introduced. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have already said this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, जब माननीय मंत्री जी आ जाएं तब ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اثر پردیش): سر، جب ماننے منتری جی آجائیں تب ...*(مداخلت)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, अभी आ रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI B.K. HARI PRASAD: Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री जी, कृपया आप इस पर गौर करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I do not want this important Bill for Elder Persons Care and Protection and other bills to become infructuous. That is all, Sir. It is not to make a point. We are all introducing the Bills. If it gets infructuous, then so many senior citizens...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have been informed that he has gone to washroom. He is just coming.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, the Minister was here. He has gone to washroom. He is coming. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is coming. You please introduce the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Derek O'Brien ji, please introduce the Bill.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, there is a long washroom, short washroom but it is a 40-minute washroom. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please introduce the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir. I am serious, Sir. Let us wait.

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, hon. Minister was sitting here till just now. He has gone to the washroom. He is just coming back.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, adjourn the House for five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this is against the Rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन: उपसभापति जी, आप पांच मिनट के लिए हाउस को adjourn कर दीजिए। मंत्री जी आ जायेंगे, इसमें झगड़ा करने की कोई बात नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: इसमें झगड़ा करने की कोई बात नहीं है। आपने procedure की बात उठाई है। मैंने आपकी बात convey कर दी है। मुझे सूचना मिली है कि वे वॉशरूम गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे आ रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन: सर, पांच मिनट क्यों, दस मिनट ले लीजिए वॉशरूम में। ...*(व्यवधान)*... 10 मिनट ले लीजिए, लेकिन आप हाउस adjourn कर दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं माननीय संसदीय राज्य कार्य मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि किसी भी कैबिनेट मंत्री को बुला लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं सदन की कार्यवाही 10 मिनट के लिए स्थगित करता हूँ।

*The House then adjourned at fifty minutes past two of the clock.*

*The House reassembled at three of the clock,*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair.*

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर हैं तो प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठा सकते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): हाउस ऑर्डर में रहेगा, तो प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ेगी। Now, Shri Derek O'Brien to introduce the Bill.

**The Elder Persons (Care and Protection) Bill, 2019**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to facilitate the development of a holistic national policy to ensure preservation of rights and provision of specialised care to senior citizens for their welfare and development to be undertaken by the State and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): अमर पटनायक जी को और आर.के. सिन्हा जी को किसी अत्यंत आवश्यक कार्य से जाना है, इसलिए मैं सदन से इजाजत लेना चाहूंगा कि उन्हें बिल introduce करने का मौका दिया जाए, जिससे कि वे जा सकें।

**The Right to Breathe Clean Air Bill, 2019**

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के प्रदूषकों और औद्योगिक वहिःस्त्राव से मुक्त साफ हवा में सांस लेने के अधिकार का उपबंध करने; उपयुक्त प्राधिकारियों को वायु प्रदूषण से निपटने के लिए अधिकार प्रदान करने; शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वायु गुणवत्ता की निगरानी बढ़ाने; राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी) में निर्धारित राष्ट्रीय-स्तरीय कार्यनीति को विधायी संस्वीकृति प्रदान करने और तत्संबंधी अथवा आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

**The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2019**

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Kumari Selja.

**The National Commission for Senior Citizens Bill, 2019**

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for

[Kumari Selja]

the establishment of a National Commission for Senior Citizens to improve the conditions of Senior Citizens and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2019, Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao.

कुमारी शैलजा: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा सैंकेंड बिल है। Sir, I have another Bill.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनाराण जटिया): हाँ, आपका एक बिल और है। अभी introduce नहीं कीजिए, जब मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा तब कीजिएगा। Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao.

**The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2019**

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Dr. Amar Patnaik. ...*(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, You missed my Bill twice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Yes, I will give you the chance.

KUMARI SELJA: Okay, Sir.

**The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation  
(Amendment) Bill, 2019**

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Right to Information (Amendment) Bill, 2019**

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right to Information Act, 2005.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Right of Persons with Disabilities (Amendment) Bill, 2019**

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2019  
(Insertion of new Sections 379A and 379B)**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 2019**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (insertion of new article 338C)**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2019;  
Dr. Sasmit Patra.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA):

**The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and  
Rehabilitation) Bill, 2019**

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, this is my maiden Bill in the House. I move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent trafficking of persons, especially women and children and to provide care, protection and rehabilitation to the victims of trafficking, to prosecute offenders and to create a legal, economic and social environment for the victims and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Sal Leaves Collectors and Traders' Welfare Bill, 2019**

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of Sal Leaves Collectors and Traders' Welfare Fund and a Board that shall administer the Fund for the welfare of sal leaves collectors and traders and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The State Reorganization Commission Bill, 2019**

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission for reorganization of States within the geographical boundaries of the Union of India with an objective to preserve and strengthen the unity of the India keeping into consideration, the linguistic, cultural, financial, economic and administrative viability of reorganization of a State corresponding to the safety and welfare of the citizens of the State as well as of the citizens of the nation.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (Amendment of Article 16)**

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): The National Council for Waste Management Bill, 2019, Shri Mahesh Poddar; not present. The Refugee and Asylum Bill, 2019, Shri Husain Dalwai; not present. The Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019, Shri Husain Dalwai; not present. Now, Shri Naresh Gujral.

**The National Commission for Food Grain Management Bill, 2019**

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish a Natbna Commission for Food Grain Management as an autonomous authority for supervision of Food Corporation of India and State Procurement Agencies, to act as an advisory body for scientific storage, handling and transportation of food grains in order to combat water crisis and reduce the wastage of food grains and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (amendment of articles 217 and 224), Shri P. Wilson.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (Amendment of Articles 217 and 224)**

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is my maiden Bill. Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. WILSON: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (Insertion of new Article 44A and  
Amendment of Article 51 A)**

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will resume further discussion on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (amendment of article 51A). Shri Hardeep Singh Puri.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment of Article 51 A) – Contd.\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I would like to start by thanking the hon. Members, who took part in this very important discussion, a very rich discussion on the 22nd of November, 2019. I want to thank, in particular, Shri Prabhat Jha, for bringing this issue before this House through this Private Member's Bill. Sir, it will be recalled that the newly-elected Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, speaking from the ramparts of the Red Fort on 15th August, 2014 said, and I quote: "A clean India would be the best tribute India could pay to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary in 2019." Sir, I want to thank the other eleven hon. Members, namely, Dr. Vikas Mahatme, Shri P.L. Punia, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya, Shri Rakesh Sinha, Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah, Lt. Gen. (Dr.) D.P. Vats, Dr. Amee Yajnik, Shrimati Kanta Kardam, Shri Kailash Soni, and Shri Shambhuprasad who spoke on this Bill. Sir, when the hon. Prime Minister made that statement which, I think, will be cross-referenced, both in terms of our history in the urban and the rural space on 15th August, 2014, there was not a slight, but a clearly discernible snigger, among some of my friends, who like to be characterized as part of the, let us say, a liberal outlook. The reaction was, is *swachhta*, is the issue of sanitation, something that is so important that needs to be brought up in a speech from the ramparts of the Red Fort? That was the refrain if you analyse the

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\*Continued from 22 November 2019.



press in that period. And I remember many of us then saying that this is not only an important issue, but one which assumes overriding importance. सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानकारी देना चाहूँगा कि जब महात्मा गाँधी साउथ अफ्रीका से 1915 में लौटे, उस समय बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे 1915 में लौटे। 1916 में जब वे बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में बोल रहे थे, तो उन्होंने उस समय कहा कि पिछली शाम 'I went around the temples,' and he said, and I quote: "If even our temples are not models of roominess and cleanliness, what can our self Government be?" I want to make to this House a very simple submission. In terms of priorities that the Father of the Nation laid out, Swachhata in 1916 appeared a more important priority than freedom because this was the statement he made in 1916. The first social mobilisation of freedom movement commenced with the Champaran Movement in 1917. The subsequent record in history bears out this assessment. I have absolutely no doubt that successive Governments have accorded priority to the issue of cleanliness, Swachhata and sanitation. But, what has happened in the period of five years or so, between the time that this project of the Government was launched, that it has seeped down to the people? Today it is the project of the people, it is a *Jan Andolan*. That is something which is visible both in terms of the areas which are classified as rural as well as all our urban spaces.

Participating in the discussion, which is a very rich discussion, for which I want to thank each Member, if I have to pick up the points made by the Members, there would be difference of nuances because they all supported the objective and the implementing processes. Of course, political nuances crept in. पी.एल. पुनिया जी और डा. एल. हनुमंतय्या जी ने कहा कि इससे पहले एक योजना थी यानी 'स्वच्छ भारत योजना' से पहले एक योजना, 'निर्मल भारत अभियान' थी। They said that a lot of work was done, equivalent amount of work was done. I want to acknowledge the work done under the Nirmal Bharat Scheme. But, I also want to take this opportunity to share with this House some of the statistics that we have in front of us. These are empirically verifiable.

To begin with, Sir, in so far as the programmatic interventions which were adopted in June, 2015—I am speaking about the programmatic interventions, the flagship programmes of the Prime Minister which my Ministry has the privilege of dealing with—apart from the Swachh Bharat Mission, there are Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, AMRUT Scheme, HRIDAY," etc. इन सबका जो foundation है, मैं समझता हूँ कि it comes from Swachh Bharat Mission. Because if you don't have sanitation, India being open

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defecation free, both in terms of water tap connections to all households, sewage treatment, smart cities, etc., all can't proceed further without this. So, what are the statistics that we have in terms of what was done under the previous scheme and what has been done under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin?

The Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin picked up from the work and factored in the work done by the previous mission. सर, 2014 में जो हमारा sanitation cover था, वह 39 परसेंट था। Today, the Sanitation coverage in rural India is 100 per cent. So, from 39 per cent in 2014, इन 5 सालों के दौरान, it has become 100 per cent. There have been 10 crore toilets constructed in the rural areas. 699 districts, 6,874 Gram Panchayats and 5,99,963 villages have been declared open defecation free.

In addition, Sir, 36 States and Union Territories have been declared open defecation free. Rural areas of the country have self declared as open defecation free. Sir, in the case of urban areas, Sir, third party verification के तहत इसकी certification होती है। Many innovative initiatives for citizen outreach have been adopted by the स्वच्छ भारत मिशन ग्रामीण, स्वच्छ भारत summer internships, सत्याग्रह से स्वच्छग्रह कैम्पेन, annual स्वच्छता ही सेवा कैम्पेन, स्वच्छ संकल्प से स्वच्छ सिद्धि कैम्पेन along with training and deployment of about 5.68 lakhs trained स्वच्छग्रही in villages across India to promote behaviour change and ODF outcomes. सर, स्वच्छ भारत mission में जो फिजिकल टारगेट्स तय किए गए थे, those are easy to achieve. हमारे अरबन स्पेस में हमारा टारगेट था कि 67 लाख individual household toilets बनाए जाएंगे और चार-पाँच लाख कम्युनिटी या पब्लिक टॉयलेट्स बनाए जाएंगे, क्योंकि हमारे कई ऐसे भाई-बहन हैं, जिनके अपने आवास के अंदर टॉयलेट बनाने के लिए जगह नहीं है, तो उनके लिए कम्युनिटी टॉयलेट्स हैं। जो ये फिजिकल टारगेट्स हैं, for toilet construction, these have been met almost 100 per cent, community और पब्लिक टॉयलेट्स तो 116 परसेंट मीट कर गए हैं, लेकिन इन स्कीम्स की, इन योजनाओं की जो सफलता है, वह behavioral change से मैप होगी। And my submission to the House is that this movement from a project of the Government to a project of the people और एक जन-आंदोलन बन गया है, that is something which is clearly visible. सर, जब मैं भारत के अलग-अलग शहरों में जाता हूँ, दक्षिण में जाता हूँ, तब बहुत खुशी होती है कि एक नई terminology हो गई है। पहले हम सत्याग्रहियों की बात करते थे, अब स्वच्छग्रहियों की बात करते हैं और जो महिलाएं हैं, who are doing this on a voluntary basis, the self help groups, so this is the movement which has caught on. For the Swachh Bharat Mission in the rural areas, three crore citizen feedback was received during the स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण। Fourteen

crores citizens were involved in the स्वच्छता ही सेवा कैम्पेन this year alone and this is testimony to the deep engagement that this process is having with the citizens.

सर, अब मैं ग्रामीण इलाकों से urban spaces की ओर आता हूँ for which my Ministry has direct responsibility. I know one hon. Member enquired as to how I was the concerned Minister. But स्वच्छता is integrated and since I have the privilege of dealing with the Swachh Bharat Mission in the urban centres and with other aspects, I am taking the liberty to respond on behalf of the other sections of the Government as well. Sir, 66 lakh households have been provided with individual household toilets in urban areas. These 66 lakh toilets roughly benefit five crore of our citizens. We have also constructed more than three lakhs community toilet seats for the economically weaker sections and these have been constructed as part of the community and public toilets especially for those of our brothers and sisters who need to use toilets in the public space. In areas where there is a real paucity of space और जगह है ही नहीं, mobile toilets are provided. जब यह योजना आरंभ हुई थी, जब इस पर काम शुरू किया गया था, उस समय कुछ criticism मिलता था कि टॉयलेट्स तो बना दिए, पर टॉयलेट्स की जगह वहाँ किसी ने कोई छोटा-सा कारोबार शुरू कर दिया है, कहीं दर्जी की दुकान बन गई है। फिल्म मीडिया के द्वारा भी this was the story which was there. Another point of criticism was टॉयलेट्स तो बन गए, पर पानी नहीं है। Sir, I want to make this submission before you, on record, that these are all complaints which are of a bygone era. यह पाँच साल पुरानी बात है। आज ये जो टॉयलेट्स हैं, The details are publicly available, the information on that is available. They are available on Google maps. Sir, 58,000 of these toilets are available on Google maps across 2,500 cities. Very early in my tenure, as Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs, when I went around on field visits, one of the first things we did was to provide coordinates of each toilet, so that it can be accessible on internet. उस toilet की maintenance के लिए कौन responsible है, उस अधिकारी के नाम के साथ-साथ सारी जानकारी वहाँ उपलब्ध है। सर, मैं आपको और आपके माध्यम से इस हाउस को बताना चाहूँगा, today, if a toilet is not maintained or if it is not usable, we are able to fix it through the use of technology on a real time basis. And, these complaints, in fact, have decreased considerably.

Sir, we were never going to be content. The first phase of the programme is being completed. प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कहा था कि the best tribute we can pay to Mahatma when we celebrate his 150th Birth Anniversary is to make India open defecation free and to have scientific solid waste management. In so far as ODF status is concerned,

[Shri Hardeep Singh Puri]

except one State — I don't want to name — all other States completed the work. This State is telling us that it can complete the work by end of this December. Sir, rural India is ODF. In so far as urban India is concerned, I am hoping that early new year we will be able to declare the entire country ODF based on third party verification. सर, third party verification का मतलब यह है कि ऐसा नहीं कि कोई स्टेट या कोई urban local body अपने आपको यह सर्टिफिकेट दे दे, बल्कि इसका मतलब यह है कि कोई outside agency इसका certification करेगी। इसका मतलब यह भी है कि अगर cleanliness और स्वच्छता standard maintain नहीं होंगे, तो they can lose that certificate as has happened in a few cases. But, Sir, we wanted to carry this now on further. Merely using a toilet would not be enough to achieve the expected health impacts. Therefore, we are producing ODF+ and ODF++ Protocols. These deal with fecal sludge and septage generated from toilets, so that they are safely contained, transported and processed, so that our water bodies are not contaminated. Sir, 35 States and UTs in urban India have become ODF. Sir, 99 per cent of our statutory towns *i.e.*, out of 4,378, 4,320 have become ODF. Of which, 4,155 cities have been certified through third party verification and 722 cities have been certified as ODF+ and 288 cities have been certified as ODF++. सर, जैसे-जैसे यह जन-आन्दोलन आगे बढ़ता जा रहा है, इसमें नए टारगेट्स जोड़े जा रहे हैं। कुछ ही महीने पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी 15 अगस्त, 2019, को रेट फोर्ट पर when he was addressing the nation, he also announced that we were going to embark on a major mission on single use plastic. This work has now, again, assumed a great speed and I am very happy to say that all parts of our society — civil society, academia, Ministries of the Government, common citizens, etc., — have taken to this process. I am very sure that the work, in terms of the objectives, will be achieved again in a record time.

22 तारीख को जो चर्चा हुई, उस दौरान manual scavenging was referred to. I remember, some references, which we also see in the press, have been made. I wanted to place it on record that, sometimes, when a country is in transition, you can introduce the strictest punishment. But somehow it takes time for the full impact of that to be felt, and for the desired change to come. But, I think, this is a good opportunity for me to state what the Government has done in terms of manual scavenging. First of all, the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction Dry Latrine (Prohibition) Act, 1993 put a blanket prohibition on employment of manual scavenging. यह वर्ष 1993 की बात है। वर्ष 1993 में, the Parliament passed another law, the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, in order to address the

dehumanising practice and to provide for rehabilitation of manual scavengers and their families. I have written to all the Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories to impress on them the need to ensure that this is given the widest possible publicity और एक भी केस manual scavenging का न हो। Despite these efforts, we periodically come across reports that some contractors will employ individuals, who, without wearing the protective gear, और पिट हो या कहीं कुछ हो, they perform such work. So, all work of rehabilitation of these people, providing them with mechanised cleaning equipment, is in progress. But, again, I think time has come for us to drive the message home and, I think, a discussion like this under a Private Member's Bill will help serve that purpose.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** हमारे देश में लोग गहरे गटरों में उतरते हैं, उनमें से जो गैसेज़ निकलती हैं, उनके कारण लोगों की ज़िन्दगी खतरे में पड़ जाती है। जो लोग यह काम करते हैं, वे कहीं रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं होते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से आप कुछ उपाय कर सकें।

**श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी:** सर, हमने उपाय किए भी हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** क्योंकि आज बाबा साहेब का महापरिनिर्वाण दिवस है, आप एक बहुत अच्छी घोषणा कर सकते हैं।

**श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी:** सर, इस समय हमारी जो अमृत योजना है, उसके तहत जो हमारा urban space का sanitation cover 32-35 per cent था, उसको हम 69 per cent तक ले जा रहे हैं, so that the sewage is taken in closed pipes from the point where it is produced to the treatment plants. जहां नई बिल्डिंग्स बन रही हैं, जहां पर बड़ी आबादी है, वहां पर हम STP's (Sewage Treatment Plants) अलग से बना रहे हैं, यह एक तरीका है, किंतु अब हमने, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने, ऐसे लोगों को जो इस प्रोफेशन में पहले थे, जिनके परिवार सदियों से इसमें involved थे, उनको ट्रेनिंग देकर और उनको mechanical cleaning equipment देकर प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहूंगा कि मैं इसको पर्सनली मॉनिटर कराऊंगा, क्योंकि यह urban phenomena है, यह ज्यादा rural areas में नहीं होता। Therefore, I want to place on record कि आपने जो सजेशन दिए, खासकर इस पर सजेशन दिया, हम इसका पूरे तरीके से पालन करेंगे and we will ensure that not a single death takes place like this. In fact, one death is too many.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** धन्यवाद।

**श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी :** सर, डा. अमी याज़िक जी ने कहा that we are seeing celebrities with brooms, but we do not know where the collected garbage goes because we have not been provided for a proper drainage system or sewage disposal system to see that

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this garbage is cleaned. पहली बात तो मैं यह submit करूंगा कि what you see is celebrities with brooms, I don't think that is the case. I think, that may have been one or two photo ops when the things started. But, what you are seeing is a concerted effort at scientific waste management. There are three ways of doing this. One is to have sewage treatment plants, located where new facilities are coming up. जैसा हमारे ईस्ट किडवर्ड नगर में है, where all the waste is treated, where the water is treated, recycled for reuse, etc. The other is to take it in closed pipes to treatment centres. The third is in areas where sewage systems are not there to have those pits periodically cleaned and taken to treatment centres. The work is going on in all three of these modes. The ultimate focus, whether now or earlier, — now it has gathered momentum — is to make India clean and garbage free in a sustainable manner. For this, it is necessary for us to have garbage collection door to door और यह segregated हो। इसमें solid waste एक तरफ हो और wet waste एक तरफ हो, to use wet waste to make compost and to use solid waste for the production of energy. We have also been following the three Rs principle - Reduce, Reuse and Recycle—so that the waste is segregated at the point of production, and then, reused accordingly. Construction and demolition waste is a very major source. About 58 per cent of the waste is now being scientifically processed. There has been a three-fold increase on the figure in 2019. सर, 22 तारीख को जो चर्चा हुई, उसके दौरान one or two statements which were made, I think, need to be commented on. हनुमंतय्या जी ने कहा कि यह जो प्लैगशिप प्रोग्राम है, this is a characterisation, this is a continuation of the UPA's Nirmal Bharat Yojana. मैं मानता हूँ कि वह ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए एक लिमिटेड स्कीम थी। हमारा जो स्वच्छ भारत मिशन है, this is inclusive. यह पूरे देश को, ग्रामीण और शहरी इलाकों को कवर करता है। उसके बाद उन्होंने कुछ स्टेटमेंट्स दीं which I thought were uncalled for कि किन्होंने गांधी जी की हत्या की? उसके दौरान he characterised the Father of the Nation as a character. I want, on record, to respond to that. Perhaps, he did not mean it. But I don't want the record of this House to show this; we are celebrating the Mahatma's contribution not only to India, but also to the world. सर, मंत्रिमंडल में आने से पहले मैं एक और प्रोफेशन में था, जिसको, for want of a better term, diplomacy कहते हैं। मैं वहां 40 साल रहा। उस समय जो South Africa के राजदूत न्यूयार्क में थे, वे अक्सर कहा करते थे कि महात्मा गांधी जी आपके देश के Father of the Nation हैं। आप उनका बहुत आदर करते हैं, पर हमारे यहां भी उनके लिए बहुत रिस्पेक्ट है। अगर आप इतिहास देखें, तो as Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi वे अपनी एजुकेशन के लिए लंदन गए। He went to University College, London, got a degree. He was called to

the Bar, Inner Temple, और फिर in the late 90s he went to South Africa, तो South Africa के राजदूत मुझसे कहा करते थे you had sent us an English educated barrister, we sent you a Mahatma. पर उनको जो transition है from being a barrister to a Mahatma, I acknowledge, some of the South African experiences provided the basis, पर भारत में उन्होंने जो experience किया, he turned a movement, which was one of elitist lawyers', into a national movement by joining the link between the lawyers and the masses. That was the contribution and the value system which he created. Today, what we are celebrating, the Swachh Bharat Mission, that is the contribution, of which we will never be able to fully realize the potential, but, I think his message and his contribution rose louder and louder. Therefore, I think, in a discussion of the House, to refer to him as a character is uncalled for. Now, I would like to come to Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

सर, प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा जी ने कहा, what about Swachh Bharat which is a physical aspect. उन्होंने कहा what about other forms of cleanliness, and he referred, particularly, to mental cleanliness. उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, mental cleanliness का normally कुछ और अर्थ होता है। But I don't think the hon. Member had mental cleanliness in his mind. I think he is talking here about ideological political issues. Here I just want to make a basic statement that the development of a country requires the State to assume a pivotal role when it comes to schemes of the kind we are talking here. When the State puts resources at the disposal of its people and mobilizes the citizenry through a *Jan Andolan* like this, you get success. So, I don't know what is meant by 'mental cleanliness'. But I do want to say that the kind of discourse that I have heard about — you know, I was a student of History myself.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मेरी पहली पोस्टिंग हुई, जेनेवा में जब मैं राजदूत था, to the United Nations, उस समय political theory यह कहा करती थी that an individual does not commit a human rights violation. It is only the State which, in political theory, is regarded as a strong all-powerful State, and only the State commits wrong. But that school of political thought predates the rise of the arms, the individual non-State armed military-actor. It predates the point when individuals threatened the State. So, when the State is subjected to onslaught of that kind, that is one kind of challenge facing terrorism. Another kind of challenge is, when there is large-scale pollution of rivers, when there is large-scale pollution of water bodies, when individual citizens indulge in practices which contribute to atmospheric pollution, the State has a very important role to play, because, then the State is able to coordinate and the State is able to provide

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the kind of corrective course, and, I think, the Swachh Bharat Mission is a classic example where the State took the initiative but, after that, it become a people's movement and a *Jan Andolan*. Therefore, I don't know how this discussion of mental cleanliness comes in, etc., but I would be very happy to have a discussion subsequently with the hon. Member on some of these issues.

Sir, we have introduced several other initiatives. It is one thing to start a movement, but, periodically, "स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण" through, through star-rating of cities on garbage collection, through other initiatives, we have now been able to instill a degree of consciousness. 'We' means 'we collectively'. So, now various people who are in-charge of urban local bodies, various other administrators take great pride when the ranking of their cities comes; and let us say in a "स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण" जैसे इंदौर और भोपाल - मैं इन दोनों शहरों का जिक्र इसलिए कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि पिछले वर्षों कई से, जब "स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण" आता है, तो ये नम्बर 1 और 2 पर आते हैं। But it is also having another effect. सर, हमारे यहां चार हजार से अधिक urban cities हैं, उन सबकी grading होती है। So, there is also conversely, those who are at the bottom-end of the ladder, there is an external stimulus और साथ-साथ थोड़ा name and shame भी हो रहा है। इसलिए जब कोई शहर उस स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण में 100 positions जम्प करता है, तो it has become a part of our ethos.

Sir, under the 'Star-rating Initiative', 67 of our cities have been certified as three-star garbage-free, by three-star garbage-free; and four cities have been certified as five-star garbage-free cities till date, signifying the cities are now addressing the entire range of solid waste management activities.

इसी के साथ-साथ, Sir, we have been building the urban local body capacities through workshops, technical advisories and need-based hand-holding support so that they are able to deliver the components of the Swachh Bharat Mission on a mission mode.

इस सारे आन्दोलन में the use and the leveraging of ICT and digital solutions is a central part of the programme. About 1.55 crore citizens have downloaded the Swachhata App. हमारे डेढ़ करोड़ नागरिकों ने उस "स्वच्छता ऐप" को अपने फोन पर download कर लिया है, and 1.62 crore complaints have been resolved with a 93 per cent resolution rate. जब यह योजना शुरू हुई थी, तो कई लोग कहते थे कि आप कह रहे हैं कि भारत स्वच्छ होने जा रहा है, भारत ODF बनने जा रहा है, पर मेरे मोहल्ले के बाहर तो कूड़ा पड़ा



है। So, we introduced this app. अब आपको कुछ नहीं करना है, app को download करके, उसकी फोटो लेकर भेजिए। इसका compliance rate is 93 per cent. मैं समझता हूँ कि any rate like this means, जब आप फोटो भेजते हैं, उसमें एक्शन होता है। The swachhta manch has recorded participation from more than eight crore citizens across lakhs of events including participation during the swachhta hi sewa campaign. हमारे 8 करोड़ नागरिकों ने 'स्वच्छता ही सेवा' कैंपेन, जो इस साल हुआ, उसमें भाग लिया है। अभी हाल ही में हमने swachh nagar app को introduce किया है, जिससे कूड़े की collection, transportation and final disposal of segregated waste across the entire chain can be recorded. When this jan andolan, which started as a project of the Government, was introduced, I had mentioned that many of my colleagues, on different persuasions, some from the Left, Centre and some on the liberal side, said, 'this is not an important issue; we should deal with more important issues.' एक चीज़, जो इससे बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो गई है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी का यह जो सपना था, dream project, which he has been harbouring and developing और सिर्फ यह नहीं कि at a personal level, to take it to the remotest part of the country and to develop an institutional manner of dealing with swachhta is the real message. I feel, today, from littering, on which a stigma has been attached, to hundred per cent solid waste management -- हम बहुत ही जल्द वहां पर पहुंचने वाले हैं -- to an entire country becoming open defecation free, I think is a great movement forward. मैं समझता हूँ कि जो 22 तारीख को चर्चा हुई है, उसमें मैंने कोई ऐसा comment नहीं सुना, जिसमें किसी ने कुछ सजेस्ट किया हो। In fact, it only lends support to a movement which has become a people's movement.

Having said this, Sir, I would submit that Shri Prabhat Jha has done a great service by bringing this Private Member's Bill, but the Government has already acted on all these and is in the process of acting on and completing this process. We are already 100 per cent open defecation free in the rural areas. As regards urban spaces too, we are almost there. हम इस आंदोलन को आगे ले जाएंगे, ODF+ और ODF++, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वे इस प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल को withdraw कर लें और हम सब इकट्ठा काम करें under the existing levels of cooperation. Thank you very much, Sir.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आपने जन-आंदोलन को जन-अभियान में बदल दिया, ऐसा संदेश आप दे रहे हैं। प्रभात जी।

**श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश):** आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे द्वारा प्रस्तावित संविधान संशोधन विधयक, 2017 पर पक्ष-विपक्ष के अनेक लोगों ने खासकर डा. विकास महात्मे, श्री पी.एल. पुनिया

[श्री प्रभात झा]

जी, प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा जी, माननीय सत्यनारायण जटिया जी, राकेश सिन्हा जी, डा. एल. हनुमंतय्या जी, डा. डी.पी. वत्स जी, डा. अमी याज्ञिक जी, श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम जी, कैलाश सोनी जी और महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया जी ने अपने विचार रखे। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि इस संविधान संशोधन प्रस्ताव पर सभी ने अपने विचार रखे और राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर रखे। स्वच्छता जीवन का सार है। गरीब से गरीब भी कोशिश करता है कि वह स्वच्छ रहे। अगर कोई भीख भी मांगता है, तो उसे लगता है कि मैं जहां मांग रहा हूं, वहां सफाई हो, जिससे लोग मेरी भीख मुझे दें। भारत की इस दुखती नब्ज पर देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, जो भारत की एक छवि थी कि भारत एक ऐसा ही देश है, गरीब है, बहुत गंदा देश है, तो महात्मा गांधी जी के बाद, उनकी 150वीं वर्षगांठ पर 2014 में जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कोशिश की, उसको देश ने एक बहुत बड़े जन-आंदोलन के रूप में स्वीकार किया। मैं इस विषय पर थोड़ा कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। डा. विकास महात्मे जी ने कहा कि विधेयक पर चर्चा होने से देश के लोगों को मौलिक कर्तव्य समझ आया। वास्तव में मैं इसलिए इस प्रस्ताव को नहीं लाया कि मौलिक कर्तव्य क्या है। हमें देश को समझना पड़ेगा। देश हम सब का है। देश किसी राजनीतिक दल का नहीं है, देश किसी पार्टी का नहीं है, देश 130 करोड़ नागरिकों का है और उनके व्यवहार से भारत की छवि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी बनती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मौलिक अधिकार पर तो बहस खूब होती है, लेकिन मैंने मौलिक कर्तव्य को जीवंत करने की बात यहां पर कही थी। अधिकारों का हनन कभी नहीं होना चाहिए, लेकिन कर्तव्यों की पूर्ति होनी चाहिए, बतौर नागरिक मेरी भी एक सिविक ड्यूटी है, मेरे में नागरिक बोध होना चाहिए कि यह मेरा भारत है, इसे स्वच्छ रखना मेरा कर्तव्य है। मैं अधिकारों के लिए तो लड़ता हूं, लेकिन कर्तव्य के लिए नहीं लड़ता हूं। अगर हम अपना कर्तव्य नहीं निभायेंगे, जब भारत ही नहीं होगा, तो हम किसके भारतीय होंगे, हम बिना भारत के भारतीय नहीं हो सकते। इस भारत को एकमेव स्वच्छ रखने का दायित्व हम सब का कर्तव्य बने, इस दिशा में मैंने पहल की थी, मैं डा. विकास महात्मे जी का भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूं।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया जी ने, श्री बिंदेश्वर पाठक ने जो भारत में काम किया है, मैंने उसकी बहुत प्रशंसा भी की थी। इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं हैं। हम सब उनके साथ हैं और मैंने उस दिन कहा भी कि नोबल पुरस्कार देने वालों को देखना चाहिए कि देश में किस तरह से जिसकी चुटिया काट दी गई, जनेऊ तोड़ दिया गया, उस व्यक्ति ने किस तरह से सुलभ शौचालय के माध्यम से न केवल भारत में, बल्कि 44 कंट्रीज़ में स्वच्छता का काम गांधी जी की प्रेरणा लेकर किया है, यह देखना चाहिए। उन्होंने निर्मल भारत की बात कही थी। मैं इसमें नहीं पड़ता हूं। कोई भी चीज़ हो, अगर आपने भी किया, तो खराब थोड़े ही किया था, लेकिन मैंने उसको वोट नहीं किया, यह कहकर इस विषय को कमजोर नहीं करना चाहिए। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो आपने किया हम उसके साथ भी खड़े हैं। स्वच्छता तो जीवन है, जीवन का सार है। इसलिए आपने

जो किया, उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद। लेकिन एक जन-आंदोलन बना है, तो उस भारत के आदमी के कारण बना है। मैं अक्सर कहता हूँ, जब कोई उस पक्ष से कहता है कि आपके प्रधान मंत्री, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर आपसे कोई पूछेगा, तो आप क्या कहेंगे? आप यह कहेंगे कि मेरे प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हैं? स्वच्छता अभियान सब का है और इसलिए आपने जो किया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद। अगर मैं 'निर्मल भारत' को वोट नहीं कर पाया, तो मैं फिर से कहता हूँ कि आपने जो अभियान किया, वह भी है। उसके पहले जिन प्रधान मंत्रियों ने किया, वह भी है। लेकिन इसका जन-जन की भावना में जो भाव था कि स्वच्छता होनी चाहिए, उसको जगाने का काम अगर ईमानदारी से पुनिया जी, आप से भी पूछेंगे, तो न सार्वजनिक तौर पर कहें, अकेले में आप भी कहेंगे कि हां, हां प्रभात जी, नरेन्द्र मोदी इसमें आगे निकल गए हैं।

डा. अमी याज्ञिक जी ने 'He and She' कहा, मैं बहुत आग्रह के साथ कहता हूँ कि मेरी हिन्दी बहुत प्रबल है। अंग्रेजी में यूज होता है। He and She, लेकिन जेंडर के बारे में आपके यहां अंतर होता है, लेकिन मेरे यहां तो महिला के लिए भी वह कहा जाता है और पुरुष के लिए भी वह कहा जाता है। आपने अंग्रेजी में डिफरेंस किया होगा, लेकिन मैंने तो हिन्दी में वह लिखकर दिया था। यह सेक्रेटेरिएट की ड्यूटी थी - मैंने बिल में जेंडर में कोई अंतर नहीं किया था, आपके अंग्रेजी में 'He and She' होता ही है, लेकिन हमारी हिन्दी में, हम सब की हिन्दी में वह, 'वह' के रूप में होता है, इसलिए वह मेरी गलती नहीं थी। मैंने जो प्रस्ताव बनाया था, उसमें वह दोनों ही भाव से था। इसमें मैं क्लेरिफाई कर दूँ कि मेरे बिल में जो कुछ भी था ओरिजिनली वह हिन्दी में था और इसलिए राज्य सभा के सेक्रेटेरिएट ने उसका क्या अनुवाद किया, वह जानें Anyway मैं उनको भी appreciate करता हूँ कि उन्होंने भी कहा कि मैं इसका समर्थन करती हूँ।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा जी ने बहुत ही सार्थक ढंग से कहा, उन्होंने अच्छी बातें भी कहीं और विचारधारा के संबंध में उन्होंने thought process, mentally कहा। अब ये तो ऐसी चीजें हैं, जिनमें स्वयं को स्वच्छ रखना पड़ता है। मैं बोल रहा हूँ कि मैं कैसा बोलूँ? मैं बिलो बेल्ट बोलूँ या पार्लियामेंटरी लैंग्वेज में बोलूँ, यह मुझे तय करना है। लेकिन अच्छी बात तो वही होती है, जिसका mentally thought अच्छा होता है। अगर mentally thought क्लियर नहीं है, स्वच्छ नहीं है, तो हम मनुष्य कहलाने के लायक हैं या नहीं हैं, इस पर ही डाउट हो जायेगा। पहली बार ऐसा हुआ, जब उन्होंने चेयर से कहा कि घंटी नहीं बज रही है। यह प्रस्ताव ही ऐसा था, जिस पर घंटी नहीं, देश को घंटी बजा के हम सब को जगाना है, इसीलिए मैंने यह बात कही थी।

माननीय डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया जी ने सदैव की तरह ज्ञान और दर्शन के भरे शब्दों में शुद्धता, स्वच्छता और पवित्रता पर अपने विचार रखे। मैं उनका भी विशेष तौर पर आभारी हूँ। राकेश सिन्हा जी ने अपनी तेजस्विता, ओजस्विता में कहा - वे जिस तरह से बोलते हैं, उस दिन भी उन्होंने स्वच्छता के प्रति जो संदर्भों से परिपूर्ण भाषण दिया, मैं उनके प्रति भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

[श्री प्रभात झा]

**4.00 P.M.**

महोदय, लेफ्टीनेंट जनरल (डा.) डी.पी. वत्स जी ने लेबर की dignity को restore करने की जो बात कही, मैं उनके प्रति भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। डा. एल. हनुमंतय्या जी ने कहा कि 'the Private Member Bill brought by Prabhat Jhaji, is not just a practical thing, but it is necessity of the day. I agree with it. I thank you, Hanumanthaiahji, कि आपने इतना तो कहा कि वह आज की आवश्यकता है। श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम जी ने कहा, श्री कैलाश सोनी जी ने भी बात कही और महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया ने भी बात कही। मैं इन सभी के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

महोदय, आज यहां श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी जी ने जो बात कही, उसके लिए मैं उनका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। उन्होंने बहुत detail में अपनी बात कही है। देश में 8 करोड़ टॉयलेट्स का बनना, यह कोई सामान्य घटना नहीं है। आजादी के बाद से ऐसा पहली बार हुआ है कि इतनी बड़ी तादाद में देश में टॉयलेट्स बनाने का काम किया गया है। यह कोई सामान्य movement नहीं कही जा सकती है। मान लीजिए कि यदि 10-20 टॉयलेट्स में पानी नहीं पहुंचा या बीच में लीक हो गया, तो इसके लिए जो अनेकों करोड़ टॉयलेट्स बने हैं, क्या हम उन्हें ignore कर सकते हैं? मुझे नहीं लगता कि उन्हें ignore करना चाहिए।

महोदय, इसे आप सब लोगों ने एक movement बना दिया है। अब भारत में 'स्वच्छता' एक movement बनेगी। एक छोटा बच्चा भी, अगर उसका पापा चॉकलेट खाकर wrapper उधर-उधर फेंक देता है, तो उसका बेटा कहता है कि पापा इस wrapper को जेब में रख लीजिए। इस प्रकार का एक sense, जो छोटे से बच्चे में develop हुआ है, इसका all credit goes to Narendra Modi ji, यह मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ। चार साल के बच्चे में यह बात आना कि स्वच्छता होनी चाहिए और वह अपने पापा को guide करने लगे, तो यह कोई मज़ाक नहीं है। यह भाव है, जिसे जगाने के लिए लाल किले की प्राचीर से माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कहा था। मैं हरदीप सिंह पुरी जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छे तरीके से देश में जो किया जा रहा है, उसे विस्तार से बताया है।

महोदय, मैं हमेशा कहता हूँ कि यदि हम बुरा करते हैं, तो हमारे काम को बुरा बोलिए, लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य लगता है कि हमारी सरकार अब छठे साल में प्रवेश कर रही है, हमने अभी तक क्या कोई अच्छा काम किया ही नहीं है, क्योंकि आज तक, उधर की बैंचों, यानी प्रतिपक्ष की तरफ से कभी भी यह बात नहीं कही गई कि इस सरकार ने यह काम अच्छा किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं-नहीं, वहीं से नहीं गए, बल्कि 44 सदस्यों से बड़ी मुश्किल से 52 सदस्यों पर आए हैं। वे तो और जगहों से भी चले जाएंगे, लेकिन मेरा निवेदन सिर्फ इतना है कि जो अच्छी चीज किसी सरकार ने की है, उसे अच्छा कहना चाहिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहने

की सामर्थ्य उसी में हो सकती है, जो भारत के बारे में पहले सोचता है और दल के बारे में बाद में सोचता है। हम पहले भारत के बारे में सोचते हैं और उसके बाद भाजपा के बारे में सोचते हैं।

महोदय, वर्ष 2014 में यह अभियान शुरू हुआ और धीरे-धीरे यह अभियान जन-अभियान और जनान्दोलन बना। इसलिए माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संविधान संशोधन विधेयक, 2017 को पारित करने का प्रस्ताव करता हूँ और विनती करता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को पारित कर राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी की इस सरकार द्वारा जो 150वीं वर्षगांठ मनाने का निर्णय लिया गया है, यह उसके लिए सच्चा श्रद्धांजलि होगी, यही मेरा निवेदन है, धन्यवाद।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा.सत्यनारायण जटिया):** श्री प्रभात झा जी, क्या आप विधेयक को वापस लेना चाहेंगे अथवा इसे मत विभाजन के लिए रखा जाए?

**श्री प्रभात झा:** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार की भावना को देखते हुए और यह देखते हुए कि सरकार इस दिशा में चल रही है, इसे वापस लेता हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा.सत्यनारायण जटिया):** क्या माननीय सदस्य को विधेयक वापस लेने की इजाजत दी जाए?

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य:** जी हाँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा.सत्यनारायण जटिया):** माननीय सदन की अनुमति से विधेयक वापस लिया गया।

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

### **The Representation of People (Amendment) Bill, 2014 – Contd.\***

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, further consideration of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2014, Shri Rakesh Sinha.

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा** (नाम निर्देशित): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम जिस विषय पर पिछली बार भी विचार-विमर्श कर चुके थे और उसे ही मैं आज आगे बढ़ा रहा हूँ। यह विषय सिर्फ इस देश के लिए नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया में जहाँ-जहाँ जनतंत्र है और जहाँ-जहाँ जनतंत्र को लाने की इच्छा है, इच्छा शक्ति है, उसके लिए यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। जनतंत्र को यदि हम परिभाषित करते हैं, तो यह सिर्फ मत का विभाजन मात्र नहीं है, सिर्फ यह लोगों की गिनती नहीं है कि कौन कितने वोट पाता है, कौन कितने वोट खोता है। लोकतंत्र की एक परिभाषा में मूल्य का एक बहुत बड़ा स्थान है कि वोट देने वाला मतदाता और चुनाव जीतने वाला प्रतिनिधि, दोनों के बीच के संबंध को परिभाषित करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि जनतंत्र दुनिया के लिए नई बात नहीं है। हमने यूरोप

\*Continued from 26 July, 2019.

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

मैं एथेंस से लेकर हिंदुस्तान के वैशाली और लिच्छवी तक की जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था को देखा है। उस जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था का जो आधुनिक रूप है, जिसको अप्रत्यक्ष लोकतंत्र कहते हैं, *indirect democracy* कहते हैं, उसमें मतदान के द्वारा दलीय व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत सरकारें बनती हैं। इस दुनिया के सामने जो तीन चुनौतियाँ हैं, वे चुनौतियाँ इस प्रकार की हैं कि जो चुनौती भारत के सामने है, वही चुनौती यूरोप के सामने है, वही चुनौती अन्य जनतांत्रिक देशों के सामने भी है और मैं उसका उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पहली चुनौती यह है कि जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में चुनाव के दौरान जब हम विचारधारा को लेकर जाते हैं, जब हम उम्मीदवारों के चरित्र को लेकर जाते हैं, तो मैं उस संबंध में पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी को उद्धृत करना चाहूंगा। उनकी *Political Diary* में दो लेख बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। हम किसे और कैसे मतदान करें एवं हमारा उम्मीदवार कैसा हो, इन दो बातों में उन्होंने जो सूत्र रूप में कहा है, वह कुछ इस प्रकार है कि, "दलीय व्यवस्था में खामियाँ तब आती हैं, जब हम संख्या के बल पर जोर देते हैं। *Number* और *Narrative* लोकतंत्र में दोनों का बराबर का स्थान है। यदि *Narrative* के बिना *Number* है, तो वह नंबर लोकतंत्र का स्खलन करता है। यदि *Narrative* है और नंबर उसके पीछे नहीं है, तो वह शक्तिहीन आचरण बनकर रह जाता है। जिस *Narrative* की बात हम कर रहे हैं, उसमें आज जो दूसरी चुनौती है वह यह है कि लोकतंत्र तभी सार्थक है, जब हम असमानता की लड़ाई लड़ते हैं, असमानता को समाप्त करने की बात करते हैं और यह तभी संभव है जब चुनाव में आने वाला उम्मीदवार, चुनाव में आने वाली राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ सिर्फ कानून के बंधनों से नहीं चलें। जब समाज के अंतिम व्यक्ति के प्रति सरोकार होगा, यदि हम शुचिता को अपनाकर जीवन में लक्ष्य बनाकर चलेंगे, तो महात्मा गाँधी, पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय, जयप्रकाश नारायण, आचार्य कृपलानी, मीनू मसानी आदि जैसे लोग, जिन्होंने चुनावों में सरकारी कानून को देखते हुए अपने चरित्र को परिभाषित नहीं किया। उन्होंने *Chartered Accountant* के पास जाकर सर्टिफिकेट लेने की आवश्यकता भी नहीं समझी, क्योंकि राजनीति सरोकारों से युक्त वह प्रक्रिया है, जो आपकी आत्मा को, आपके मन को छवि से बाहर रहकर वास्तविकता में जोड़ती है, यथार्थ से जोड़ती है।

महोदय, मैं अमरीका की एक घटना का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा। 1980 के दशक में दो भाइयों ने, जो *oil company* के बड़े मालिक थे, इनके नाम रिचार्ड कोच और डेविड कोच थे। डेविड कोच वाइस प्रेसिडेंट के उम्मीदवार थे। जब वे चुनाव हार गए, तब उन्होंने निश्चय किया कि वे राजनीति को अपनी इन्वेस्टमेंट की एक जमीन बना लेंगे। रिचार्ड कोच और डेविड कोच ने जिस तरह से अमरीका में *radical conservatives* को बढ़ाना शुरू किया, उस वजह से वह अमरीका, जो अपने आपको एक डेवलपड डेमोक्रेसी कहता है, वहाँ धनवानों ने लोकतंत्र को *hostage* बना लिया, अपना बंधक बना लिया। डोनेशन की सभी प्रकार की डिजिटल प्रक्रिया देखते ही देखते धूल में मिल गई। जब दोनों कोच बंधुओं ने अमरीका के लोकतंत्र को अपना बंधक बनाया, तब अमरीका की आँखें खुली कि कैसे हम इस चक्रव्यूह से निकलें?

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, लोकतंत्र में सबसे बड़ी चुनौती यह होती है कि कैसे जन सामान्य तक शासन व्यवस्था पहुंचे? जन सामान्य तक शासन व्यवस्था पहुंचाने के लिए आपकी महत्वाकांक्षा क्या है? आपके सपने क्या हैं? जिस जनप्रतिनिधि का सपना समाज के लिए संघर्ष है, समाज को नई दिशा देना है, एक लीक खींचना है, वह जनप्रतिनिधि ही लोकतंत्र की स्वस्थ परंपरा को लेकर आगे चल सकता है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष, (प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा) पीठासीन हुए]

मैं फिर से इस सदन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ, मैं इसकी चर्चा बार-बार करता हूँ कि किस प्रकार से 1963 में चार उपचुनाव हुए थे। फररुखाबाद से डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया, अमरोहा से आचार्य कृपलानी, जौनपुर से दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी और सूरत से मीनू मसानी जी चुनाव लड़ रहे थे। एक तरफ सत्ता थी, जवाहरलाल नेहरू की लोकप्रियता थी और दूसरी तरफ इन चार लोगों का चुनाव था। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, चुनाव में धन नहीं, बल नहीं, बल्कि मूल्यों पर आधारित चुनाव था। यह सिर्फ विचारधारा के आधार पर ही चुनाव नहीं था, बल्कि मूल्यों के आधार पर चुनाव था। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि मूल्य कोख होती है और विचारधारा शिशु होती है। जब कोख स्वस्थ होती है, तो स्वस्थ विचारधारा की उत्पत्ति होती है। इसीलिए 1963 में जो चार उपचुनाव हुए, उनमें सत्ताधारी पार्टी को हारना पड़ा, चूँकि धन का बल भारतीय लोकतंत्र में प्रवेश कर रहा था। इन चार लोगों की विचारधाराएँ अलग थीं, पार्टियाँ अलग-अलग थीं। दीनदयाल जी जनसंघ के थे, लोहिया जी सोशलिस्ट थे, मीनू मसानी जी स्वतंत्र पार्टी के थे और कृपलानी जी की अलग पार्टी थी। इन चार लोगों की मूल्य के आधार पर एक समानता थी। उस समानता ने भारतीय लोकतंत्र को एक नया रास्ता देने का काम किया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, किस प्रकार से नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने 2014 में आने के बाद से इस देश में लोकतंत्र को साधन के रूप में उपयोग करते हुए समानता के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए समाज के अन्तिम व्यक्ति को, last man को, जिसे गाँधी जी भी याद करते थे, दीनदयाल जी याद करते थे, जय प्रकाश नारायण जी याद करते थे, लोहिया जी याद करते थे, सशक्त करने का काम किया, ताकि उस अन्तिम व्यक्ति के घर में बिजली हो, पानी हो, शौचालय हो। मैं 2014 से लेकर 2019 तक की नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार की नीतियों को wealth equalizing policy कहता हूँ, इसके पीछे एक तर्क है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1922 में पहली बार इंडिया में इनकम टैक्स का सिस्टम लागू हुआ था। 1922 में इनकम टैक्स के सिस्टम को लागू करने के बाद 1930s के दशक में जब सर्वेक्षण हुआ, तो देश के 21 प्रतिशत संसाधनों पर सिर्फ एक प्रतिशत लोगों का कब्जा था। जब हम 1950 में अपने लोकतंत्र के साथ, अपने संविधान के साथ, संविधान की उस प्रस्तावना के साथ आगे बढ़े, जिसमें समानता का लक्ष्य है, जिसमें भ्रातृत्व का लक्ष्य है, उस समानता के लक्ष्य, equality के लक्ष्य को लेकर जब हम आगे बढ़े, तो आज हम देखें कि 1922 से लेकर 2015 तक समानता के उस लक्ष्य में हम कहाँ पहुँचे। 2014 में हमारी

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

सरकार आई, तो 1922 से लेकर 2015 तक का मैं एक सर्वे बताता हूँ। देश के 29 प्रतिशत संसाधनों पर एक प्रतिशत लोगों का कब्जा है और नीचे के जो 40 प्रतिशत लोग हैं, जो bottom से हैं, जो नीचे से आते हैं, उनका 23 प्रतिशत संसाधनों पर कब्जा है। अब जिस तरह से 40 प्रतिशत लोग सिर्फ 23 प्रतिशत संसाधनों के साथ जी रहे हैं और एक प्रतिशत लोग 29 प्रतिशत संसाधनों के साथ जी रहे हैं, तो हमें निर्णय करना पड़ेगा कि लोकतंत्र की गाड़ी में हमने अधिकार तो सबको बराबर दिया है, लेकिन वह गैर-बराबरी को बढ़ाता है या गैर-बराबरी को समाप्त करता है। इस संदर्भ में जो सबसे विचारणीय प्रश्न है, वह यह है कि हम एक राजनीतिज्ञ के रूप में जब जनता के बीच में जाते हैं, तो एक सामान्य व्यक्ति से अपने आपको कितना जोड़ कर देखते हैं। जिस समय हम सामान्य व्यक्ति से अपने आप को जोड़ कर देखते हैं, यदि वह सामान्य व्यक्ति हमारे हृदय में प्रवेश कर जाता है, तो हमारे और उसके बीच अंतर सिर्फ दायित्व का होता है, कर्मठता का होता है। उसके और हमारे बीच अंतर धन का नहीं होता है, तभी जाकर हम सामान्य व्यक्ति का विश्वास प्राप्त करते हैं। आज हम लोक सभा, विधान सभा या पंचायतों के चुनावों में जो दृश्य देख रहे हैं, चुनावों में राजनीति को प्रभावित करने के लिए 1952 से जिस प्रकार धन का दुरुपयोग लगातार हुआ है, जिस प्रकार corporate houses का हस्तक्षेप बढ़ता गया है, उसे रोकने के लिए अनेकों बार समितियां बनाई गईं। श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी ने Citizens for Democracy के अंतर्गत चुनाव सुधार के लिए समिति बनाई थी और 70 के दशक में उस समिति ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी, उसी समय श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी का छात्र आंदोलन शुरू हुआ था ...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। उस आंदोलन का मुख्य नारा था - 'सम्पूर्ण क्रांति का नारा है, भावी इतिहास हमारा है।' वह सम्पूर्ण क्रांति का नारा सिर्फ सत्ता परिवर्तन के लिए नहीं था, वह उस व्यवस्था परिवर्तन के लिए था, जिस व्यवस्था परिवर्तन में लोकतंत्र के चुनावी आयाम आते हैं। उन चुनावी आयामों में यह महत्वपूर्ण अंतर रेखांकित किया गया था कि क्या हम चुनावों में अपने जाति, क्षेत्र, भाषा या धन को लेकर जाते हैं अथवा अपने चरित्र को, अपनी विचारधारा को, अपने सपनों को लेकर जाते हैं? इसलिए आज मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री राजीव गौड़ा जी का जो प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल है, उसका एक ही उद्देश्य है कि हम धन को प्राप्त करने की सीमा को बढ़ा दें, लेकिन, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, धन की सीमा को आप जितना भी बढ़ा दें, इसकी कोई सीमा निर्धारित नहीं हो सकती है। आज केवल 100 भारतीय, 458 बिलियन डॉलर के मालिक हैं, इसलिए धन की सीमाओं को बढ़ाकर हम लोकतंत्र को दुरुस्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। उन सीमाओं के कारण ही तो श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी ने दल-विहीन राजनीति की बात की थी। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यदि सीमा ही बढ़ानी है, सूचकांक ही बढ़ाना है, तो हम अपने मूल्यों के सूचकांक को ऊँचा करें। यदि लोकतंत्र को सुधारना है, तो हर जन-प्रतिनिधि को 365 दिन, 24 घंटे अग्नि परीक्षा के लिए तैयार रहना पड़ेगा। भारत की जनता, जब चाहे, जहां चाहे, हमारी अग्निपरीक्षा ले ले। मैं सामान्य लोगों के लिए जीता हूँ, सामान्य लोगों के लिए जन-प्रतिनिधि बना हूँ और सामान्य लोगों के लिए ही मरूंगा। जो आदर्श स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के दौरान



और स्वतंत्रता के बाद, चुनावों के दौरान मुट्ठी भर लोगों ने प्रस्तुत किए, वही आदर्श लोकतंत्र के लिए lamp light की तरह हैं। उन आदर्शों को छोड़कर हम कानूनों के बंधन बनाकर लोकतंत्र को नहीं सुधार सकते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसलिए मैं अपील करता हूँ, हालांकि अभी आप स्वयं उपसभाध्यक्ष के पद पर आसीन हैं, लेकिन जब आपने यह बिल दिया था, तब आपके मन में यही बात रही होगी कि धन का प्रवाह बहुत बढ़ रहा है। मैं मानता हूँ कि धन का प्रवाह बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने जो digitalization की प्रक्रिया शुरू की है, वह काले धन को रोकने के उपाय के लिए ही की है और यही इसका एकमात्र उपाय है। अंत में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि यदि भारत को, भारतीय लोकतंत्र को एक सफल लोकतंत्र बनाना है, तो हम अपने मूल्यों को फिर से पुनर्स्थापित करें। मूल्य पुनर्स्थापित होंगे, तो लोकतंत्र गुणवत्ता के साथ आगे बढ़ेगा, इसी के साथ मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जो वर्तमान बिल "the Representation of the People Act" में संशोधन करने के लिए लाया गया है, उसमें प्रस्ताव रखा गया है कि खर्च की जो सीमा निर्धारित है, उसकी जो Upper limit निर्धारित है, उसको समाप्त कर दिया जाए, ताकि खर्च के रख-रखाव में, accounting में पारदर्शिता रहे, ईमानदारी रहे, क्योंकि चुनाव के दौरान जो mandate लेकर चलते हैं, जो घोषणापत्र के हिसाब से योजना को लागू करने का mandate है, उसको जनता तक पहुँचाने में जो खर्च लगे और एक upper limit निर्धारित करने के बाद उस पर अंकुश लगाया जाए, यह किसी तरह से ठीक नहीं है, इसलिए पारदर्शिता बनाये रखने के लिए अपर लिमिट को भी समाप्त कर दिया जाए।

मैं समझता हूँ कि अधिकांश लोग इससे सहमत नहीं होंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि व्यवस्था के प्रति, वर्तमान व्यवस्था के प्रति आपका जो क्षोभ है, जो रोष है, जो पीड़ा है, उसको व्यक्त करने का इसको एक माध्यम बनाया गया है। लोक सभा चुनाव में खर्च की upper limit 70 लाख रुपया है, विधान सभा चुनाव में 28 से 40 लाख निर्धारित किया गया है। यह भी अपने आप में एक anomaly है, क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक लोक सभा क्षेत्र में 5 विधान सभा क्षेत्र हैं, छत्तीसगढ़ में एक लोक सभा क्षेत्र में 8 और 9 विधान सभा क्षेत्र हैं और कुछ राज्यों में 10 और 10 से भी ज्यादा हैं। अगर एक विधान सभा क्षेत्र को 10 से multiply करें और 5 से multiply करें, तो उसमें 50 परसेंट रह जाता है। वास्तव में जो खर्च निर्धारित है, उसकी जो upper limit निर्धारित है, उससे कहीं ज्यादा खर्च होता है। उतनी बात मैं आपकी बात से मैं सहमत हूँ। यह ईमानदारी से accounting नहीं है, हिसाब के रख-रखाव में पारदर्शिता नहीं है, यह पूरी तरह से सही है। Political parties के नाम से भी खर्च होता है। अगर एक लोक सभा क्षेत्र में 70 लाख खर्च निर्धारित है, खर्च की upper limit निर्धारित है और पार्टी की तरफ से उसमें 70 लाख की बजाय 70 करोड़ भी खर्च हो जाए, तो उसमें कोई हिसाब पूछने वाला नहीं है। इस तरह यह पूरी तरह से खुला खेल है, न रखते हुए भी, upper limit fix होते हुए भी, वह upper limit कहीं रहती नहीं है। तो यह भी अपने आप में एक विडम्बना है।

[श्री पी.एल. पुनिया]

यह सीमा एकदम समाप्त कर दी जाए, यह भी मैं समझता हूँ कि उचित नहीं होगा। एक व्यावहारिक सीमा अवश्य होनी चाहिए। इसको बढ़ाना चाहिए, ताकि उस पैसे में आराम से comfortably अपना चुनाव संचालन हो सके। उसके साथ-साथ इतना भी नहीं होना चाहिए कि जो धनपशु, जिसके पास धन की कोई कमी नहीं है, चाहे वह जितना पैसा खर्च करे, यहाँ तक कि voters को खरीदने में, वोटर्स को पैसे पहुँचाने में-- इलेक्शन से एक दिन पहले रातोंरात गाँव-गाँव पहुँच कर पैसे बाँटने की व्यवस्था जो होती है, वह भी न हो, यह भी हमको देखना चाहिए। व्यावहारिक सीमा निर्धारित करने के बाद एक निगरानी भी अवश्य होनी चाहिए, ताकि वह कठोरता से लागू हो। सीमा निर्धारित होती रही है, निगरानी भी होती रही है, लेकिन निगरानी कितनी प्रभावी रही है, यह भी सबके सामने है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपके इस प्रस्ताव से, इस संशोधन से, the Representation of the People Act के संशोधन से चुनाव सुधारों की तरफ जरूर कदम आगे बढ़ाने का एक संदेश मिलता है। अनेक बार प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, चर्चा हुई है। स्वर्गीय इंद्रजीत गुप्ता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आयी थी, जिसमें उन्होंने state funding की बात की थी। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और उनके बाद भी इस पर खूब चर्चा हुई है कि state funding होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... state funding अवश्य होनी चाहिए। कैंडिडेट्स का comparative chart बनाकर सरकार की तरफ से होर्डिंग लगा दें कि यह हर कैंडिडेट का biodata है, जो प्रमुख कैंडिडेट्स हैं, जो राजनीतिक दलों के कैंडिडेट्स हैं, ताकि जनता के बीच में पूरी जानकारी भी हो जाए और हर कैंडिडेट के बारे में जानकारी पहुँच जाए। जगह-जगह पर, प्रमुख स्थानों पर सरकार की तरफ से जन सभाओं की व्यवस्था कर दी जाए और हर राजनीतिक दल का अलग-अलग समय, अलग-अलग दिनों में निर्धारित कर दिया जाए, ताकि सरकार की तरफ से व्यवस्था हो और लोग आयें, अपनी भीड़ लेकर आयें, अपने वक्ता लेकर आयें और वे वहाँ पर जन सभा करके जाएँ। लेकिन उसके बावजूद इसकी कठोरता से निगरानी फिर भी आवश्यक होगी, क्योंकि स्टेट फंडिंग है, लेकिन उसके नीचे से, अलग से कुछ अलग पैसा खर्च करने की जो सम्भावना रहती है, वह पूरी तरह से खत्म हो।

उसके साथ-साथ बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात यह कही गई कि इससे काला धन रुक जायेगा। इलेक्शन कमीशन ने पिछले चुनाव में कहा था कि जगह-जगह से 1,800 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि जब्त हुई। पहले जितने भी चुनाव हुए हैं, यह उसमें सबसे ज्यादा रही है। इसलिए सबसे ज्यादा काले धन का उपयोग पिछले चुनाव में हुआ। जब तीन साल पहले नोटबंदी लागू की गयी थी, उसमें मुख्य लक्ष्य रखा गया था कि उससे काले धन पर अंकुश लगेगा, लेकिन काले धन पर अंकुश लगने के बजाय, काले धन की बढ़ोतरी हुई है, इस फिगर से यह पूरी तरह से स्पष्ट होता है। आपने इलेक्टोरल बाँड को लागू किया। उसमें भी यही बताया गया कि इससे जो काले धन का प्रचलन है, वह कम हो जायेगा, लेकिन वास्तविकता क्या है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जितने भी electoral bond खरीदे गए या मार्केट में आए और खरीदे गए, उनमें से 95 परसेंट एक राजनीतिक

दल के पास चले गए। इसकी क्या वजह है? हमारे बहुत से औद्योगिक घराने, बहुत से प्रभावशाली लोग शिकायत करते हैं कि अब डर का माहौल है। वे अपनी बात बहुत सरलता से, निडरता से कह नहीं सकते हैं। प्रजातंत्र में जिस तरह का माहौल होना चाहिए, स्पष्टता से रहना चाहिए, उसका अभाव होता जा रहा है।

इसी तरह से अगर चुनाव सुधार की बात करते हैं, तो EVM की जगह बैलट पेपर्स से चुनाव करने की मांग हमेशा होती रही है। उसकी तरफ भी हमें बढ़ना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसको अन्यथा न लिया जाए, लेकिन कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि EVM का मतलब \* है। मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन EVM की बजाए बैलट पेपर्स से चुनाव कराने की जो मांग रखी गई है, उसका केवल एक राजनीतिक दल विरोध क्यों करता है, जबकि बाकी सब समर्थन करते हैं, इस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए।

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, kindly examine whether \* should go on record or not.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): We will examine.

**श्री पी. एल. पुनिया:** सर, मैंने पहले ही कहा कि मैं यह अपनी तरफ से नहीं कह रहा हूँ, बल्कि यह किसी ने कहा है। आप इसको रिकॉर्ड से निकाल दीजिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि चुनाव सुधारों की तरफ हम सबको बढ़ना चाहिए। यह अनिवार्य है।

इसके साथ ही, चूँकि यह आपका ही प्रस्ताव है, इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि इसमें संशोधन करके इसको दूसरे तरीके से लाया जाए, धन्यवाद।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 में संशोधन करने के लिए प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल आया है। चूँकि, आज संविधान निर्माता बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी की पुण्यतिथि है, 64वां महापरिनिर्वाण दिवस है, इसलिए मैं सबसे पहले अपनी तरफ से, अपने दल की तरफ से उनको श्रद्धांजलि देता हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर संविधान न होता, तो विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद आज राज्य सभा में न होते, क्योंकि पहले मनु के आधार पर संविधान था, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, शूद्र के आधार पर संविधान था। पहले किसी भी शूद्र व्यक्ति को राजा बनने का, एमएलए बनने का, एमपी बनने का कोई अधिकार नहीं था। आज बाबा साहेब की वजह से हम लोग आए, हमें वोट डालने का अधिकार मिला। पहले राजा का जन्म रानी के पेट से ही होता था, पर जब वोट डालने का अधिकार मिला, तो आज राजा, एमएलए, एमपी, पंचायतों और स्थानीय निकाय में हर वर्ग के लोगों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिलता है। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि इसमें जो चुनाव खर्च की लिमिट की बात

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\* Withdrawn by Hon. Members.

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

आई है, तो अभी जैसा हमारे सहयोगी, पी.एल. पुनिया जी बोल रहे थे कि इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता कमिटी की जो सिफारिश थी, उसके अनुसार उसमें स्टेट फंडिंग की बात को सरकार को लाना चाहिए, जिससे राम मनोहर लोहिया जी ने जो सपना देखा था, समाज में समरसता हो और गरीब-गुरबा आदमी भी चुनाव लड़ सकें। चूँकि आज जिस तरह से धन का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, करोड़ों रुपया खर्च होता है, उसका आकलन सही नहीं होता है, इसलिए आप यह बिल लाए हैं, तो मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। आज जिस तरह की व्यवस्था है, वह देखने को मिलती है। पूरे देश में एक संदेश गया है कि ईवीएम मशीन में गड़बड़ है। हमने देखा कि लखनऊ में ऐसे पेट्रोल पम्प पकड़े गए, जहाँ चिप लगा दी गई और पता चला कि वहाँ तेल कम दे रहे हैं। इसी तरह से जहाँ चिप है, वहाँ हर चीज़ संभव है, इसलिए हमारी समाजवादी पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, अखिलेश यादव जी ने भी बैलट पेपर से चुनाव कराने के लिए पहल की है और हमारी पार्टी की भी माँग है कि ईवीएम हटाकर मतपत्र, बैलट पेपर से चुनाव कराए जाएं।

दूसरी बात, आज इस देश में ओबीसी की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। हम तो कहते हैं कि "जिसकी जितनी संख्या भारी, उसकी उतनी भागीदारी" लागू होना चाहिए। उनका भी प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, आजादी के 72 साल बीत गए, लेकिन उनका एक भी प्रतिनिधित्व न तो विधान सभा में पहुंचा है, न तो लोक सभा में पहुंचा है, बल्कि पंचायत में भी नहीं पहुंच पाता है, क्योंकि धनबल, बाहुबल के चक्कर में उनको आने का मौका नहीं मिलता है। हम तो चाहते हैं कि जिस तरह की पंचायतों में एससी-एसटी-ओबीसी के लिए व्यवस्था है, सभी के लिए लोक सभा, विधान सभा में भी रिज़र्वेशन होना चाहिए और राज्य सभा में भी होना चाहिए, जिससे जो छोटे लोग हैं, जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनको भी यहाँ आने का मौका मिल सके।

मान्यवर, जिस तरह से चुनाव प्रचार में फंडिंग होती है, यह हम लोग चुनावों में देखते हैं और इसमें सबसे बड़ा रोल मीडिया का होता है। हम लोगों ने देखा कि मीडिया वाले कहते हैं कि आपकी न्यूज़ तभी छापेंगे, जब आप पेड न्यूज़ के लिए पेमेंट करेंगे। मैं भी चुनाव लड़ रहा था, तब मैंने एक-से पूछा कि आप कितना लेंगे, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम आपसे 20 लाख रुपया लेंगे। यह विधान सभा की बात है। मैंने कहा कि मैं 20 लाख रुपए तो दे दूँगा, लेकिन आप मेरे अलावा दूसरी पार्टी का प्रचार नहीं करोगे, तो उसने कहा कि यह कैसे संभव है। मैंने उनसे कहा कि आप लोग ऐसे प्रचार करते हो, तो इलेक्शंस में मीडिया का भी बहुत दुरुपयोग होता है। जो पैसे वाले लोग हैं, धन्नासेठ लोग हैं, पेड न्यूज़ से उन्हीं की न्यूज़ छपती रहती है कि फलां जीत रहा है, फलां जीता रहा है, इनका माहौल बड़ा अच्छा है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** मान्यवर, इन सभी चीज़ों को बंद किया जाना चाहिए। हमने देखा कि 2018 में उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर और फूलपुर में उपचुनाव हुए थे। वहाँ पूरी ताकत लगाई गई, सत्ता का दुरुपयोग किया गया, धन का प्रयोग किया गया, लेकिन वहाँ की जनता को हम बधाई देंगे कि उन्होंने सत्ता और पैसे का तिरस्कार करके समाजवादी पार्टी को लोक सभा में दोनों सीटें जिताने का काम किया था।

मैं आखिर में यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जिस तरह से आज पूरे देश में दल-बदल हो रहा है, जिनके एमएलए नहीं हैं, उनके पास भी सत्ता है, सरकार बनाने के लिए किस तरह से दुरुपयोग होता है, इस पर एक गहन अध्ययन होना चाहिए। सर, हम लोगों ने देखा है कि जो पदाधिकारी चुनाव आयोगों में रहते हैं या चुनाव कराने के काम में लगे होते हैं, वे सत्ताधारी दलों को लाभ पहुँचाते हैं और लाभ के बदले इनाम के रूप में उनको अधिकारियों के रूप में आयोगों में कहीं न कहीं बिठाया जाता है या उनको एमपी-एमएलए बना दिया जाता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इस पर बैन लगना चाहिए। अगर कोई व्यक्ति चुनाव कराने संबंधी किसी पद पर कभी पदस्थ रहा हो, तो उसको कभी भी चुनाव लड़ने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... वे लोग रिटायर होने के बाद ऐसे पदों पर आ जाते हैं, जो कि नहीं होना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव सुधार तभी संभव है, जब EVM हटाकर पुराने मत-पत्रों के आधार पर चुनाव हों। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): We have three-four names that have come up afterwards and the party's time is up. So, we will keep this to very, very brief interventions, a couple of minutes each. Now, Dr. Ashok Bajpai.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, do we have quorum?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Yes.

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, उस संबंध में मैं बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मान्यवर, इस देश का लोकतंत्र धीरे-धीरे प्रौढ़ावस्था की ओर बढ़ रहा है और इन 70 सालों में बहुत सारे अनुभव हुए और उन्हीं को लेकर समय-समय पर हमारी चुनावी व्यवस्था में भी सुधार किए गए, क्योंकि लोकतंत्र में एक सतत प्रक्रिया है कि जब जैसे अनुभव होते हैं, उसी हिसाब से उसमें सुधार किए जाते हैं। मान्यवर, हमारे देश का लोकतंत्र आज दुनिया के लिए अनुकरणीय बना हुआ है। जिस शुचिता व पारदर्शिता के साथ इस देश में चुनाव संपन्न होते हैं, जिस पारदर्शिता के साथ यहाँ का लोकतंत्र संचालित होता है, आज वह दुनिया के लिए एक मिसाल है। आज इस सदन में एक ऐसे विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है, जिससे लोकतंत्र से जुड़ा एक-एक व्यक्ति सीधा वास्ता रखता है। मान्यवर, चुनाव की इस प्रक्रिया में निर्वाचन आयोग ने चुनाव के खर्चों के लिए एक सीमा निर्धारित की है। मेरा मानना है कि केवल पैसा ही चुनाव का आधार नहीं होता। अगर राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ता जनता के बीच काम करता है, जनता के बीच सेवा करता है, तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि उसे किसी प्रकार के अतिरिक्त संसाधन की आवश्यकता होती है। अगर हम ईमानदारी से पाँच साल जनता की सेवा करें, जिस काम के लिए हमें जनता ने चुना है, उसका

[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

ईमानदारी से निर्वहन करें और जनता के बीच हम अपनी राजनीतिक छवि को पारदर्शी ढंग से प्रस्तुत करें, तो चुनाव में कोई बड़े खर्च की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। वैसे भी निर्वाचन आयोग ने 70 लाख रुपये की सीमा निर्धारित की है।

मान्यवर, भारत जैसे देश में 70 लाख रुपये की सीमा लोकतंत्र के किसी प्रहरी के लिए पर्याप्त से ज्यादा है। मैं तो कहूँगा कि इस सीमा में कमी की जाए, क्योंकि 70 लाख रुपये इकट्ठा करना एक सामान्य कार्यकर्ता के लिए दुष्कर कार्य होता है और मुझे उस सीमा को बढ़ाने का कोई औचित्य दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है। चुनावी प्रक्रिया जितनी पारदर्शी होगी, चुनाव की शुचिता जितनी पवित्र होगी, उतना ही हमारा लोकतंत्र मजबूत होगा। महात्मा गाँधी जी कहते थे कि साध्य की पवित्रता के लिए साधनों की पवित्रता जरूरी है। केवल साध्य प्राप्त कर लेना ही मेरा लक्ष्य नहीं है, बल्कि हमें यह भी देखना है कि उसके लिए साधन भी पवित्र हों। राजनीति में केवल पद प्राप्त करना पर्याप्त नहीं होता, बल्कि यह देखना भी जरूरी होता है कि वह पद किन साधनों से प्राप्त किया जाता है। मान्यवर, अगर यह सीमा 70 लाख रुपये से अधिक बढ़ेगी, तो फिर वे संसाधन कहाँ से आएँगे? फिर एक सामान्य वर्ग का कार्यकर्ता, एक सामान्य परिवार में जन्मा व्यक्ति यह नहीं सोच पाएगा कि हम लोकतंत्र में हिस्सा ले सकते हैं या विधान सभा अथवा लोक सभा का सदस्य बन सकते हैं, क्योंकि एक सामान्य कार्यकर्ता के लिए इतनी बड़ी धनराशि एकत्रित करना दुष्कर हो जाता है।

मान्यवर, हम चाहते हैं कि जिस सेवा भाव के साथ हमने अपने देश में लोकतंत्र को अंगीकार किया है, उसी सेवा भाव के साथ हम जनता के बीच जाकर, जनता की सेवा करके अपनी छवि बनाने का काम कर सकते हैं। हम पार्टी द्वारा हासिल की गई उपलब्धियों, पार्टी द्वारा किए गए कामों और पार्टी द्वारा किए गए लोक-कल्याणकारी कार्यों की चर्चा करके जनता के सहयोग को जुटाने का काम कर सकते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मान्यवर, इस तरह से हम देखें, तो चुनाव के लिए जो यह सीमा निर्धारित है, वह एक सामान्य व्यक्ति के लिए ही बहुत ज्यादा है। अगर इसे बढ़ाया जाएगा, तो तरह-तरह की विसंगतियाँ पैदा होंगी। वैसे भी पार्टियों के चंदे के लिए हमारी सरकार ने वर्ष 2017 में एक विधेयक लाकर चुनावी बॉन्ड की स्थापना की। 1 जनवरी, 2018 को यह बॉन्ड इसलिए प्रचलित हुआ था कि पार्टियाँ शुद्ध पैसा कैसे अर्जित कर सकती हैं। विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलों को चुनावी बॉन्ड के माध्यम से नम्बर एक में पैसा एकत्रित करने का अधिकार दिया गया है, जिससे पार्टियाँ अपने खर्च के लिए चुनावी बॉन्ड के माध्यम से ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मान्यवर, अभी तो हमारा समय बाकी है। मान्यवर, अभी 15 मिनट है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): The party time is over. Already 15 minutes are over. I am granting you two-two minutes each. Please cooperate.

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी:** मान्यवर, मैं अपनी बात दो मिनट में समाप्त कर दूँगा।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा):** एम मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए।

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी:** मान्यवर, मैं चाहूंगा कि चुनाव की पवित्रता बनाए रखने के लिए हम अच्छे कामों की चर्चा करें, अच्छे कामों को जनता तक पहुंचाने का काम करें। माननीय मोदी जी ने जो लोक-कल्याणकारी योजनाएं चलायी हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि किसी भी राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ता के लिए और विशेषकर हमारी विचाराधारा से जुड़े हुए कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए पैसे की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। मोदी जी की पांच वर्ष की उपलब्धियां और उसका नतीजा आपने देखा कि वर्ष 2014 से वर्ष 2019 तक भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार में जो लोक-कल्याणकारी काम हुए, वही हमारे कार्यकर्ताओं की पूंजी थी और उसी आधार पर वर्ष 2019 में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों को शानदार सफलता प्राप्त हुई।

मान्यवर, मेरा यह मानना है कि राजनीति के लिए सेवा अहम है और हमारी शुचिता सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है। लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था की पवित्रता और शुचिता को बनाए रखने के लिए मौजूदा सीमा पर्याप्त है। महोदय, चुनाव सीमा को बढ़ाने से चुनाव में काले धन का प्रभाव बढ़ेगा और सामान्य वर्ग में जन्मे लोगों का राजनीति में स्थान अर्जित करना संभव नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आपके द्वारा जो प्रस्तुत विधेयक है, आज उसका कोई औचित्य नहीं दिखाई पड़ता है।

**[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]**

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी:** मान्यवर, इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस समय निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा जो सीमा निर्धारित है, निर्वाचन आयोग समय-समय पर इसकी समीक्षा भी करता है और यह देखता है कि जिस तरह से महंगाई बढ़ी है, उस तरह हर चुनाव में एक सीमा को बढ़ाने का काम भी वह करता है। इसके लिए और सीमा बढ़ाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। समय की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप चुनाव के खर्च की जो सीमा निर्धारित की गई है, वह पर्याप्त है। मान्यवर, मैं दो मिनट और बोलूंगा।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आप बोलिए।

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी:** मान्यवर, मेरा यह कहने का उद्देश्य था कि लोकतंत्र परम्पराओं से चलता है, नैतिक मूल्यों से चलता है। जब हमारे देश के संविधान निर्माताओं ने लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था अंगीकार की तो उसके पीछे उद्देश्य यह था कि लोकतंत्र में काम करने वाले लोग जनता के बीच जाकर जनता की जन-समस्याओं से जुड़ेंगे, जनता की जन-समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए काम करेंगे और उनका जीवन जनता के लिए समर्पित होगा। यदि इस भाव से राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ता काम करें, तो मुझे नहीं लगता है कि बहुत बड़े धन-बल, बाहुबल या किसी अन्य प्रकार के बल की आवश्यकता होगी। उसकी सेवा, उसके सामाजिक जीवन की पवित्रता, उसकी पादरिश्ता उसके लिए सबसे बड़ी ताकत होगी, जिससे हम लोकतंत्र में किसी भी बड़े पद को हासिल कर सकते हैं।

[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

मान्यवर, मैं अपनी बात को यहीं पर समाप्त करते हुए इस विधेयक का पुरजोर विरोध करता हूँ कि हमारे लोकतंत्र के चुनाव की जो सीमा है, उसे बढ़ाए जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जो धन की सीमा निर्धारित की गई है, वह पर्याप्त है और चुनाव लड़ने के लिए काफी है।

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, this Private Member Bill of Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda, actually, proposes that all caps on election expenditure for candidates must be removed. He claims that this will remove any kind of infirmities in the entire democratic process. I think this is a very dangerous premise and a very dangerous prescription to the problem of money power that we all encounter in the process of elections. I would like to present the context before I go on to comment on the prescription. Presently, the limit for Parliamentary constituencies for each candidate is ₹ 70 lakhs. In some States, it is ₹ 54 lakhs. For Assembly elections, it is ₹ 20 lakhs in smaller States and UTs, and ₹ 28 lakhs in other areas. One important point that needs to be noted is, what the Election Commission is prescribing is the legitimate expenditure for elections, which involves campaigning expenditure, public meetings, vehicles, publicity material, so on and so forth. Whereas, indeed we find that a large amount of money is spent in elections for illegitimate purposes and bribery is a serious problem that is really cutting at the roots of our democracy today. And this problem is all-pervasive in many States in the southern region from where I come, and I am really a little disheartened that I don't find many hon. Members from the South in the House today. Shri Jairam Ramesh is there, but Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda also is not there. But, I would have loved to see parties from Tamil Nadu, parties from Karnataka, parties from Andhra Pradesh and parties from Telangana because the entire process of elections and democratic process has been vitiated over the last decades, and if we do not really acknowledge this menace, and if we do not openly speak about this and find solutions, we are actually destroying our democracy, and on a day, when we are paying tribute to Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar, I think, it is very important that we really understand that how this is eating at the vitals of our democracy. You see, ₹ 70 lakhs is the authorized expenditure. Let me give you two statistics. In 2014, 33 per cent of candidates who won the elections, spent less than fifty per cent of the permitted expenditure. So, the expenditure of below ₹ 35 lakhs has been shown by them in their statement. I am certainly not saying that there would have been no other expenditure. There is a lot of expenditure that people incur, but, for illegitimate purposes, and it is really a matter



of great tragedy. And according to the Report of the Law Commission last year, 59 per cent of the candidates have spent less than 50 per cent of the allowed expenditure. So, the point I am making is, a lot of money is being spent, but, it is not being spent for legitimate purposes, and even if you hike the limit to ₹ 5 crore or ₹ 10 crores or you remove the limit, people will tend to spend, they will continue to spend money for illegitimate purposes. You cannot legitimise bribery. I can tell you one thing. I am making this point with a heavy heart, and with a sense of great despondency. I think, in Lok Sabha elections, in several constituencies in the southern part of the country, candidates have to spend ₹ 100 crores or ₹ 150 crores per constituency. I think, this is a matter of great danger to our democracy. If you cannot spend ₹ 100 crores, being the minimum expenditure, or, ₹ 150 crores, you cannot even qualify as a candidate for many political parties. This has actually made people, who do not have that kind of resources, suffer. In that case, you are not eligible to contest for the purposes of political imperative or electoral imperative. I think, these are serious problems and ills affecting our democracy, and we cannot ignore it. We can put a lid over it, not talk about this, but, in that event, we would be doing a greater disservice to our democracy rather than highlighting it.

Bribery is rampant. I am glad that there are many States where bribery does not happen. But, in many States, candidates have really spoiled the electoral contest. But, at least, I am happy to say that the verdict of the people is not influenced by money. Having been an election analyst, I have really studied this very closely. It is not money that really matters. But, money is being spent lavishly in elections, and this certainly is going to have a very, very, negative impact, and we cannot legitimize this. We have to fight the menace. The Election Commission of India has been making very, very serious and sincere efforts. But, what has been confiscated in elections, is a few hundred crores, but, what actually is spent for illegitimate purposes, Nearly runs into thousands of crores of rupees. I would certainly want this House to really take note of this problem, not gloss over it, not ignore it, so that we can really leave safer and better democracy for the future generations. There is a problem of paid news. You may meet any candidate in the elections. They will tell you, 'We have to spend money on the media.' It is unfashionable to say, but this is a reality. In many, many constituencies, candidates say, 'I am not getting any kind of media coverage because the media does not cover your news until you actually take package!' There are many places where this kind of malpractices are there. This is a problem and we can't ignore it. Let us face it.

[Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao]

If this is a legitimate expenditure, we should really make it legitimate. But, doing this under cover, in a dubious and clandestine manner, is giving a bad name to our democracy.

Sir, let me quote what the hon. Supreme Court stated with regard to certain contentions on this matter. In 1975, in the case of Kanwarlal Gupta versus Amar Nath Chawla, the Supreme Court clearly stated that we can't allow money to be spent without any limits as this will distort our democracy. I will read a sentence from what the hon. court had observed. It said, "Expenditure in excess of the prescribed limit is a corrupt practice. The object of the provision limiting the expenditure is two-fold. In the first place, it should be open to any individual or any political party, howsoever small, to be able to contest an election." It goes on to say further, "Elections have to offer a footing of equality for all individuals and for all political parties. Removing curbs on expenditure will certainly not make it equitable. It will certainly give a clear edge to the people who have a huge pocket to contest elections." In Shivaram Gowda versus Chandrashekhar, in a 1999 case, the hon. Court observed that this is a corrupt practice and the Election Commission, under Section 10A of the Representation of the People Act, is empowered to disqualify a candidate for three years. But, how many of such candidates have been disqualified? I can tell you that this happens on a rampant basis. I don't have the numbers, but I can tell you that there would be hardly any candidate who had been disqualified under this Section although it is a very rampant malpractice. In fact, the Law Commission, last year, said that the three years must be increased to something like five years. A disqualification to any political candidate can be a very, very negative impact; it can really deter people from indulging in malpractices.

Widespread distribution of money is shocking. It is actually eroding the values of our democracy. Removing the cap will only make our elections a money race. We can't afford to make our elections a monetary race where people can bid based on their ability to contest elections. That will further diminish our democracy.

As far as the current limits are concerned, I have this observation. ₹70 lakhs is the limit for every State, for every Lok Sabha constituency in the country. The only exceptions are Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Sikkim and Union Territories, except Delhi. For them, the limit is ₹54 lakhs. I would certainly urge upon the hon. Minister, the Government and the Election Commission because contesting elections in some States is certainly

more expensive. Certainly, the cost of living is more in some areas. The voter population is more in some areas. The geographic territory and terrains are difficult in some areas. So, keeping that in mind, there has to be a rational way of estimating the cost of contesting elections. Therefore, keeping it constant across the entire country may not be a good idea. So, this is a suggestion I would like them to certainly consider. I am saying this out of my personal experiences in Southern States. There used to be a tradition when you had political party cadres who would do everything on a voluntary basis, but today that spirit is gone. So, the cost of contesting elections has indeed gone up because in many places the parties have to actually incur huge costs in getting their cadres to actually work for them. So, this is a reality of our democracy. So, the current limits may be relooked into, given these changing dynamics. Also, the media publicity today has become imperative. You cannot expect to fight elections today without really availing the avenues of mass media and that costs money. So, may be a separate amount can be allocated for media publicity so that both the parties and the media organisations do not have to resort to dubious practices and indulge in malpractices for the sake of contesting elections. So, with these suggestions, I would like to urge upon the Government and the Election Commission of India, let us not close our eyes to the realities on the ground. Let us all work together to really improve our democracy and this is a fitting tribute that we can pay to the founding father of the Constitution, Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar. Thank you, Sir.

**डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल में एक शब्द है और मैं उस शब्द से अपनी बात प्रारम्भ करना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने लिखा है, the spending limits will promote open public visible expenditure and induce honest reporting. जब visibility की बात आती है, honest reporting की बात आती है - अगर किसी के पास बहुत प्रचुर मात्रा में धन हो, तो आज के जमाने में हम सब जानते हैं कि marketing, display और अनेक प्रकार की प्रक्रियाओं के द्वारा visibility बढ़ाई जा सकती है। आप कल्पना करिए कि जिस प्रकार की marketing के दौर में हम चल रहे हैं, अगर किसी के पास अपार धन खर्च करने के लिए हो, तो क्या उसकी visibility में अंतर नहीं होगा? मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैनेजमेंट में एक थ्योरी होती है, जिसे AIDA थ्योरी कहते हैं। A for Acquired Attention, Create Interest, Develop Desire. जब आप कल्पना करें कि एक सामान्य कैंडिडेट है, अगर उसके ऊपर कोई लिमिट ही नहीं होगी, तो वह किस तरह का अटेंशन, किस तरीके का इंटरेस्ट और कैसी-कैसी डिजायर पैदा करेगा, क्या यह लोकतंत्र के मूल्यों के अनुरूप होगा ? हमारे यहां समान रूप से प्रतिस्पर्धा की अनुमति होनी चाहिए। फिर भी, यदि किसी के मन में यह बात आती है कि धन की लिमिट नहीं होनी चाहिए, तो अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य निषाद जी यह कह रहे थे कि एक

[डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी]

**5.00 P.M.**

समय था, जब बड़े लोग, पैसे वाले लोग, प्रभावशाली लोग ही राजनीति में आते थे। आज समाज के हर तबके से लोग राजनीति में आते हैं। परन्तु मैं इसे एक संयोग कहूँ या विडम्बना कहूँ कि सबसे ज्यादा आर्थिक रूप से सम्पन्न लोग आपको उन पार्टियों में मिलेंगे, जो अपने को वंचितों और शोषितों के स्वयंभू मसीहा कहते हैं। सबसे ज्यादा करोड़ों के मालिक आपको उन पार्टियों में दिखेंगे, जो कोई किसान, मजदूर की बात कहता था, तो कोई गरीब-गुरबा की बात कहता था और कोई वंचित, शोषित की बात कहता था, यह भी आपको देखना होगा। मैं इसमें उनकी भी गलती नहीं मानता, जैसा इंटरेस्ट, जैसी डिजायर, वैसी डिजायर क्रिएट हो जाती है। इसलिए हमारा यह मानना है कि इस प्रकार का विधेयक संविधान की मूल भावना के अनुरूप नहीं है। मैं अधिक समय न लेते हुए सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह उस पार्टी की तरफ से आ रहा है, जहां कभी लाल बहादुर शास्त्री प्रधान मंत्री होते थे, जिनके बारे में हम लोगों ने पढ़ा था कि उनके कुर्ते में पैबंद लगा था, तो उन्होंने अपने सचिव से यह कहा था कि कोट के नीचे छिप जायेगा, हमारे देश के दो-तिहाई लोगों को तो यह कुर्ता भी नहीं मिलता है। आज वहां पर स्थिति यह उत्पन्न हो जाए कि हमें लगे कि धन की कोई सीमा नहीं होनी चाहिए। जैसा कि अभी मेरे साथी नरसिंहा राव जी ने कहा, भाई, दक्षिण के जो राज्य हैं, जहां हमने भी देखा है कि बहुत ही समृद्ध, सामर्थ्यशाली और धन-बल से मजबूत लोग होते हैं, ऐसे MLAs होते हैं, जिनके पास अपने हैलिकॉप्टर्स हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, तो दूसरी तरफ आप यह भी देखिए कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड, ओडिशा, छत्तीसगढ़ जैसे राज्य और मध्य प्रदेश के भी वे हिस्से, तमाम ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, वहां पर विधायक आर्थिक दृष्टि से इतने सक्षम नहीं होते हैं। अब मैं केवल यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से यदि हम इस प्रकार level playing field नहीं रखेंगे, तो यह लोकतंत्र के वास्तविक स्वरूप के साथ अन्याय होगा और वैसे मैं ईमानदारी के साथ कहना चाहूंगा कि यह अन्याय संयोग से उस पार्टी के द्वारा आ रहा है।

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के एक बहुत बड़े स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानी हुआ करते थे। उनके बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश के बुजुर्ग लोग जानते होंगे- श्री वंशीधर शुक्ल। वे All India Radio में employee थे और चूंकि स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में उन्होंने शिरकत की थी, इसलिए उन्हें नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया था। मगर स्वतंत्रता के बाद ही उन्होंने जो दृश्य देखा था, उसे उन्होंने कविता में वर्णन किया है। उन्होंने देखा कि जिस प्रकार का भ्रष्टाचार और धन का प्रभाव राजनीति में बढ़ता जा रहा है, उसे देखकर उन्होंने कुछ पंक्तियां, उस कांग्रेस के लिए लिखी थीं, जिसका कभी सदस्यता शुल्क चार आने हुआ करता था। उस वक्त नारा होता था - "एक चवन्नी चांदी की-जय बोलो महात्मा गांधी की" और चार आने के बाद, जब कांग्रेस सत्ता में आई, तो बदलाव हुआ, जेल से निकल कर सत्ता में पहुंचे और धन-बल में कहां से कहां तक पहुंचे। वंशीधर शुक्ल जी ने लिखा कि-

**"कहां ऊ बेड़िन की झंकार, कहां अब कुर्सी गद्देदार  
कहां चवन्नी मांगे गुजर, कहां अब रिश्वत बेशुमार।"**

उन्होंने आगे लाइन लिखी कि-

**"हुईगवा स्वतंत्र भारत हमार"**

यानी भारत की स्वतंत्रता पर उनका जो दर्द था, वह छलका और उसके आगे उन्होंने लिखा कि-

**"ऐसी स्वतंत्रता आई है कि कालिज की सब खिड़की स्वतंत्र।  
टीचर, लड़का, लड़की स्वतंत्र, हाकिम स्वतंत्र, हरहा स्वतंत्र।।  
गलियार घूर चरहा स्वतंत्र, परतंत्र हुए ईमानदार।  
हुईगवा स्वतंत्र भारत हमार।।"**

इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि यह भावना मत आने दीजिए और हम उस पार्टी से आते हैं जहां दो-दो प्रधान मंत्री ऐसे आए, जिन्होंने प्रचारक जीवन लिया था। सब संपत्ति और सब कुछ छोड़ दिया था, एक पैसा भी अपना नहीं था, वहां से, शून्य से उठकर शिखर तक पहुंचे और राजनीति की स्वस्थ परम्परा कायम की। हमारे यहां तो सदैव से त्यागी, बैरागी, संन्यासी और फकीर की इज्जत ज्यादा होती है। उसकी इज्जत नहीं होती है, जिसने ज्यादा पैसा कमाया।

मान्यवर, आज़ादी के समय शहर का सबसे पैसे वाला आदमी और शहर का सबसे इज्जतदार आदमी, दो अलग-अलग लोग होते थे। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सबसे आगे वह पहुंचता है, जो सब कुछ छोड़ देता है, सब कुछ पाकर नहीं पहुंचता है। मैं अन्त में सिर्फ यह कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ कि इस विधेयक का मैं विरोध करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक संविधान की मूल भावना, भारतीय समाज की मूल भावना, भारतीय समाज की परम्परा और स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन की परम्परा की मूल भावना के पूरी तरह विरोध में है। मैं यह पंक्ति कहकर समाप्त करता हूँ कि -

**" न तख्त-ओ-ताज में न लश्कर-ओ-सिपाह में है।  
जो बात मर्द-ए-क़लंदर की बारगाह में है।।  
जो दिल से देखता है तू बस है वही दुनिया।  
ये संग-ओ-ख़िश्त नहीं जो तेरी निगाह में है।।"**

और आगे है-

**"हर मुकाम से आगे मुकाम है उसका  
जो बदगुमां अभी आवारगी की राह में है।"**

धन्यवाद।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** माननीय मंत्री जी।

**डा. रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इतने गुणी, विद्वान सदस्यों ने इतनी प्रामाणिक बातें, इतने तर्कों के साथ रखी हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे बहुत विनम्रतापूर्वक थोड़ा सा ज्यादा समय दिए जाने की प्रार्थना करूंगा। अब आपका जो निर्देश हो। अगर आप कहें कि 10 मिनट में खत्म कर दूं, तो मैं 10 मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा, किन्तु सामान्यतः मुझे...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आप तो "गागर में सागर" भर सकते हैं। आप विधिविशेषज्ञ हैं, आप विधिवेत्ता हैं।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** नहीं सर। मैं साहित्यकार नहीं हूँ। मैं आपसे 20-25 मिनट दिए जाने की अपेक्षा कर रहा था, फिर जैसा आप बताएं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** सूक्ष्म रूप में बता दीजिए।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** महोदय, मेरे बोलने के बाद, उन्हें भी तो उत्तर देना है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आप बोलना तो प्रारम्भ करें। अभी 10 मिनट का समय शेष है।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** ठीक है सर, मैं आपकी अनुमति से गागर में सागर भर देता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that he would like to give a detailed reply on such an important topic. Of course, the mover of the Resolution also would like to respond to the reply given. So, if the rules permit and the hon. Minister is willing to speak next time, whenever the Bill comes up, and if the House decides so, we may take up the next Bill in the priority till the House adjourns today.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): In that case, it would be taken up in the next Session only.

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Obviously, Sir, it would be in the next Session. So, if the House decides so, it can be taken up next time.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** यदि सदन की इजाजत हो तो अनुमति दे दी जाए?

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य:** जी, अनुमति दे दी जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): ठीक है, अनुमति दी जाती है।

**The Foreign Investment in Financial Services, Critical Infrastructure and  
Technology Affecting National Security (Regulation)  
Bill, 2018- Under Consideration**

Now, we shall take up the Foreign Investment in Financial Services, Critical Infrastructure and Technology Affecting National Security (Regulation) Bill, 2018. Dr. Narendra Jadhav.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Vice-Chairman, Sir, With your permission," I rise to move:

"That the Bill to provide for measures to ensure national security while promoting foreign investment, to reform the process of examination of such investment, *vis-a-vis* their effect, if any, on national security and to establish a Committee on Foreign Investment to effectively guard against the risk to national security posed by certain type of foreign investment in financial services, critical infrastructure and technology sector and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

This Bill is about new threats to our national security. The title of the Bill is the Foreign Investment in Financial Services, Critical Infrastructure and Technology Affecting National Security (Regulation) Bill, 2018. This Bill essentially seeks to: One, protect our national security, while promoting foreign direct investment. This is sought to be done by reforming the process by which foreign investments are examined in the light of national security considerations. Why is this Bill necessary in India at this point of time?

Sir, let me offer you a perspective, based on a real life example. I would like to recount what happened in the United States before the US-China trade war began. As the international media has reported, the Chinese Government wields a lot of influence on the multinationals of China, including Alibaba. In January, 2017, Alibaba's subsidiary, called ANT Financial attempted to buyout a company, called, Moneygram, a big US fintech company. And, the Committee of Foreign Investment in the US, which is an inter-agency committee under the US Treasury, rejected the buyout, stating national security concerns. What were the reasons for the rejection? It is very interesting to see. The first reason was access to sensitive data. Had they permitted the take-over of

[Dr. Narendra Jadhav]

Moneygram, a foreign government would have access to data of 2.4 million US citizens and it would have been an important national security concern. Second reason was weaponisation of data. Consumer data could be weaponised by using dual technologies, such as, chips which could be used for both civil and military purposes. Personal data can be misused to damage credit ratings, access bank accounts or identity theft. The third reason given was hindrance in tracking terrorism and money-laundering activities. Allowing one of the largest American forums to come under the control of Chinese Government would have jeopardized, it was argued, America's ability to monitor terrorism financing, money-laundering and other crimes. Sir, both sides of political parties in America — the Democrats as well as the Republicans — strongly came out against this endeavour. And, in fact, it was argued that the Moneygram would give the Chinese Government, I am quoting Congressman, Chris Smith, "It would give the Chinese Government significant access to information on financial markets as well as financial 'dealings of the US citizens.'"

The Republican Senator, Pat Robertson, wrote to the Treasury Secretary expressing concern that the acquisition could pose national security threats. This has happened in America. Subsequently, what happened in America was, in July, 2018, the US passed an Act titled Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernisation Act of 2018, (FERMA). The Act notes that changes in the national security environment have increased the risks created by some forms of foreign investment. Similarly, in addition to the United States, for example, the then German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, also rejected acquisition of another company in Germany by the Chinese companies. Against that background, it would be very interesting to see how China itself protects its own financial sector industry from foreign firms. The answer in one word is, 'fiercely' China fiercely protects its own financial sector from foreign ownership. For example, China has 25 per cent combined foreign ownership limit compared to 74 per cent limit on combined foreign ownership for Indian private sector banks. China controls key products such as credit cards. For example, China UnionPay controls 90 per cent of their market. In the Mobile Wallet Space, foreign platforms like Apple Pay who allowed to operate in China only in 2019. By that time, Alipay and Tenpay already had more than 95 per cent of the market share of the digital payments. No wonder, the share foreign banks and foreign institutions have in the Chinese financial sector is only 1.5 per cent! What about other Asian countries? Malaysia and Vietnam have 30 per cent cap, China has 25 per cent cap and Indonesia has 40 per cent cap on the combined foreign ownership of private



sector banks. Against that backdrop, what is the situation in our own country? As opposed to the Chinese limit of 25 per cent, Malaysia and Indonesia limit of 25 to 40 per cent, the combined foreign ownership limit in India in private sector banks is as large as 74 per cent. Are we too liberal or so desperate to get foreign investment? What about the NBFCs? What about payment firms? Can you imagine, Sir, that there is no limit, and I repeat, please note that there is no limit whatsoever on the foreign ownership of Non-Banking Financing Companies, NBFCs. 100 per cent foreign ownership is allowed, and that too under the automatic route in the NBFCs and in payment firms in our country. In other words, "आओ, जाओ, घर तुम्हारा" has been our policy which is now posing a very serious threat to our national security. The simple question is: Can we simply sit back and relax and let the foreign firms have a controlling interest in Non-Banking Finance Companies and in payment firms? Mr. vice-Chairman, Sir, we simply cannot. ...(Time-bell rings)... Okay, I stop here. I have got to make the rest of the speech. When it is taken up again, I will complete the rest of the speech with your permission. Thank you.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** राजीव गौड़ा जी, क्या आप इस पर बोलना चाहेंगे?

**प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौड़ा:** सर, क्या समय है?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** नहीं, इसका समय समाप्त हो गया है। ठीक है, हम इसको अगली बार लेंगे। Now, Special Mentions. Shri P. Wilson.

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#### **SPECIAL MENTIONS — Contd.**

##### **Demand for OBC reservation in UG/PG/Diploma courses of medical colleges**

**SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to bring to the kind attention of the hon. Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare the failure of Medical Counselling Committee to provide reservations for Other Backward Classes (OBC) students in admissions to the Under Graduate, Diploma, PG Diploma and Post Graduate medical courses in all medical colleges across the country in the category of 'State surrendered seats to the All India Quota' in Government and private medical colleges other than the Central Government institutions.

The reservation of seats in UG, PG, Diploma courses in medical colleges for respective categories shall be as per applicable laws prevailing in States, Union Territories

[Shri P. Wilson]

where the medical college is situated. In Tamil Nadu, we have OBC and MBC reservations totaling to about 50 per cent.

The Central Government medical institutions provide 27 per cent reservations to the OBCs, however, the Medical Counselling Committee does not apply the reservation. In Tamil Nadu Act 45 of 1994 which allows 50 per cent reservation to BCs & OBCs, no OBC reservations are given to these seats; and it is an injustice and loss to OBC students all over India. In Post Graduation 2019 admissions, out of 8,137 seats in All India Quota, only 27 per cent of seats should have been applied and 2,197 seats should have been given. However, only 224 OBC candidates were given admissions throughout India thus depriving 1,973 OBC candidates.

In Tamil Nadu, 50 per cent reservation for OBC was not implemented. I request to apply the reservation for admission of Most Backward Class/OBC students in Under Graduate, Diploma and Post Graduate medical courses in the All India Quota in non-Central Government medical institutions across India. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): The House stands adjourned till 11.00 hours on Monday, the 9th December, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at seventeen minutes past  
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday,  
the 9th December, 2019.*