

Vol. 250
No. 20



सत्यमेव जयते

Friday
13 December, 2019
22 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT
(FLOOR VERSION)

CONTENTS

Reference by the Chair (page 1)

Papers laid on the Table (pages 1-41)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Defence — *Laid on the Table* (pages 41-42)

Report of the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes — *Laid on the
Table* (page 42)

Statement of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes — *Laid on the Table* (page 42)

Leave of absence (page 43)

Statements by Ministers—

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-third Report
and the Fiftieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Defence—*Laid on the Table* (page 43)

[P.T.O.]

©
RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Status of implementation of observations/recommendations contained in the Fiftieth Report and the Fifty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour — *Laid on the Table* (page 44)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report and the Thirty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development— *Laid on the Table* (page 44)

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce — *Laid on the Table* (page 45)

Matters raised with Permission —

Need for inclusion of the Union Territory of Ladakh in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (pages 45-46)

Wide spread unrest in the North-Eastern States after the passage of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (pages 47-54)

Oral Answer to Questions (pages 54-92)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 93-115)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 116-428)

Valedictory Remarks (pages 429-433)

National Song (page 433)

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

PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS
IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA) AND PRINTED BY PRINTOGRAPH,
KAROL BAGH, NEW DELHI-110005

RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 13th December, 2019/22 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Eighteenth anniversary of terrorist attack on Parliament

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today, the 13th December, 2019, marks the Eighteenth Anniversary of the dastardly terror attack on the Parliament House.

On this day, this House recalls the supreme sacrifice of our security personnel, including two of the Parliament Security Service staff, along with five Delhi Police personnel, and a woman constable of the Central Reserve Police Force. One gardener of the CPWD and a cameraman of the ANI were also martyred. By their selfless act, these martyrs set an example of indomitable courage and outstanding devotion to duty.

I am sure the whole House will join me in paying homage to these martyrs and expressing our profound gratitude to our brave security personnel, who are vigilant and dutiful in protecting this temple of democracy. On this occasion, we also express our firm resolve to fight terrorism with determination.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in that terror attack.

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification of the Ministry of Law and Justice

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department), Notification No. S.O. 3786 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2019, publishing the Conduct of Elections (Amendment) Rules, 2019. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1614/17/19]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 34 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Notification No. G.S.R. 866 (E), dated the 21st November 2019, publishing the Prasar Bharati (Audience Research Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1615/17/19]

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the NILERD, Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): Sir, on behalf of Shri Rao Inderjit Singh, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Labour Economics 'Research and Development (NILERD), Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1616/17/19]

I Report and Accounts (2018-19) of various companies and related papers

II Report and Accounts of various boards, institutes and councils and related papers

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), 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. 1329/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML), Bengaluru, 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. 1617/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL), Hyderabad, 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.
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL), Mumbai, 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. 1618/17/19]
- (v) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, (MIDHANI) Hyderabad, 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. 1619/17/19]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Administration Reports of the Cantonment Boards, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1620/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1621/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1622/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1623/17/19]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1624/17/19]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy (NEIAH), Shillong, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1625/17/19]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy (NEIAH), Shillong, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1626/17/19]

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of various institutes and National Council of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Travel Management etc. and related papers

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, on behalf of Shri Prahalad Singh Patel, I lay on the Table,
a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, (IHM), Bengaluru, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1627/17/19]

- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhopal, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1628/17/19]

- (c) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1629/17/19]

- (d) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Chandigarh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1630/17/19]

- (e) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management,

Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Chennai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1631/17/19]

- (f) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Ahmedabad, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1632/17/19]

- (g) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Goa, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1633/17/19]

- (h) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition (Society), Gurdaspur, Punjab, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1634/17/19]

- (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Guwahati, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1635/17/19]

- (j) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Gwalior, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1636/17/19]

- (k) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hajipur, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1637/17/19]

- (l) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hyderabad, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1638/17/19]

- (m) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Jaipur, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1639/17/19]
- (n) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition (Calcutta) Society, Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1640/17/19]
- (o) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1641/17/19]
- (p) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1642/17/19]
- (q) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1643/17/19]
- (r) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Shillong, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1644/17/19]
- (s) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Kufri, Shimla, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1645/17/19]
- (t) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Pusa, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1646/17/19]

- (u) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Lucknow, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (v) Review by Government on the working of the Institutes at (a) to (u) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1647/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT), NOIDA (U.P), for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1648/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Culinary Institute Tirupati and Noida, Tirupati, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1649/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM), Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1650/17/19]

I Report and Accounts of BEE, New Delhi, DVC, Kolkata; NIMI Chennai and related papers

II Accounts (2008-09, 2009-10) of JERC and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section

24 and sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1416/17/19]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Damodar Valley Corporation Limited (DVC), Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1651/17/19]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI), Chennai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1166/17/19]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI), Chennai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1166/17/19]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI), Chennai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1166/17/19]

- II. (a) Annual Accounts of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), for the State of Goa and Union Territories, for the year 2008-09 and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1652/17/19]

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), for the State of Goa and Union Territories, for the year 2009-10 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1653/17/19]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

II. Notifications of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

III. Report and Accounts of various authorities, companies, councils, boards and organisations and related papers

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), under subsection (3) of Section 19 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992:—
- (1) S.O. 2092 (E), dated the 25th June, 2019, regarding amendment in import policy of Seeds of Peas.

- (2) S.O. 3112 (E), dated the 28th August, 2019, regarding amendment of import policy of Polymethyl methacrylate under Exim code 39169032 of ITC (HS) 2017-Schedule-I (Import Policy).
- (3) S.O. 3111 (E), dated the 28th August, 2019, regarding insertion of a new policy condition under Chapter 87 of ITC (HS), 2017 Schedule - I (Import Policy).
- (4) S.O. 3156 (E), dated the 31st August, 2019, regarding amendment of import -policy of "Agarbatti and other odoriferous preparations which operate by burning under Exim code 33074100 and 33074900 of ITC (HS) 2017 - Schedule- I (Import Policy).
- (5) S.O. 3214 (E), dated the 5th September, 2019, regarding amendment in import policy of Iron and Steel and incorporation of policy condition in Chapters 72, 73 and 86 of ITC (HS), 2017, Schedule - I (Import Policy).
- (6) S.O. 3213 (E), dated the 5th September, 2019, regarding amendment in import policy of Chlorotrifluoroethene (CTFE) under HS Code 29037790 of Chapter 29 of ITC (HS), 2017-Schedule - I (Import Policy).
- (7) S.O. 3492 (E), dated the 26th September, 2019, regarding amendment in import policy of electronic cigarettes.
- (8) S.O. 3684 (E), dated the 11th October, 2019, regarding amendment in Import Policy Condition of Urea under Exim Code 31021000 in the ITC (HS) 2017, Schedule- I (Import Policy) -regd.
- (9) S.O. 3685 (E), dated the 11th October, 2019, regarding amendment in import policy of Indian National Flag.
- (10) S.O. 3841 (E), dated the 24th October, 2019, regarding amendment in import policy condition No. 2 of Chapter 39 of ITC (HS), 2017, Schedule - I (Import Policy).
- (11) S.O. 4066 (E), dated the 8th November, 2019, regarding amendment in Policy Condition No. 3 of Chapter 88 and incorporation of Policy Condition No. 3 in Chapter 95 of ITC (HS) 2017, Schedule - I (Import Policy).

- (12) S.O. 4096 (E), dated the 13th November, 2019, regarding amendment in import policy of Iron and Steel and incorporation of policy condition in Chapter 72,73 and 86 of ITC (HS), 2017, Schedule -I (Import Policy).
[Placed in Library. For (1) to (12) *See* No. L.T. 1654/17/19]

II. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, under Section 57 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

- (1) S.O. 2270 (E), dated the 1st July, 2019, regarding extension of period for fixation of use conversion charges for Mixed Use/Commercial Use of Premises and Shop-cum-residence plots/Complexes later designated as LSCs.
- (2) S.O. 2271 (E), dated the 1st July, 2019, regarding fixation of rates to be applied for enhanced FAR for residential properties, Coop., Group Housing, Mixed Use/ Commercial streets and commercial properties (excluding hotel and parking plots) arising out of MPD 2021.
- (3) S.O. 2891 (E), dated the 9th August, 2019, regarding rationalization of the use conversion charges for Shop-cum-residence plots/complexes/ shop Plots later designated as LSCs.
- (4) S.O. 2892 (E), dated the 9th August, 2019, regarding rationalisation of Addl. FAR charges for CSCs/LSCs and shop-cum-residential complexes/ shop-cum-residence Plots/shop plots.
- (5) S.O. 2952 (E), dated the 16th August, 2019, regarding revision of External Development Charges (EDG) leviable for Godowns/Clusters in Narela.
- (6) S.O. 3358 (E), dated the 18th September, 2019, regarding setting up of Fuel Stations on privately owned Lands in National Capital Territory of Delhi. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) *See* No. L.T. 1440/17/19]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

- (1) S.O. 2777 (E), dated the 2nd August, 2019, publishing the Regulations for Enhancing Walkability in Delhi.

- (2) G.S.R. 286, dated the 21st September, 2019, publishing the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Delhi Development Authority (Senior Accounts Officer and Accounts Officer Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2019.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1440/17/19]
- III. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (4) of Section 19 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972:-
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Kochi, Kerala, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1345/17/19]
- (B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (4) of Section 37 and subsection (3) of Section 39 of the Special Economic Zone Act, 2005:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kandla Special Economic Zone Authority, Gandhidham, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1352/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras Export Processing Zone Authority, Chennai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1655/17/19]
- (C) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
- (i) (a) Sixty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL), 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. 1424/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kochi Metro Rail Limited (KMRL), Kochi, Kerala, 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. 1426/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Twelfth Annual Report and Accounts of the Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL), Tamil Nadu, 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. 1656/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Gujarat Metro Rail Corporation Limited (GMRC) (erstwhile MEGA Company Limited), Gandhinagar, Gujarat, 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 Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1425/17/19]
- (v) (a) Eleventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation Limited (MMRCL), Mumbai, 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 Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1419/17/19]
- (vi) (a) Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Capital Region Transport Corporation Limited, (NCRTC), 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 Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1431/17/19]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lucknow Metro Rail Corporation Limited (LMRC), Lucknow, 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 Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1427/17/19]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Nagpur, 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 Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1422/17/19]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC), 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 Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1420/17/19]
- (x) (a) Thirteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL), Bengaluru, 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 Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1421/17/19]
- (xi) (a) Sixty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the ECGC Ltd.(Formerly Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited), Mumbai,

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 Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1337/17/19]

(xii) (a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the MMTC 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 Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1339/17/19]

(xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC), 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 Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1338/17/19]

(xiv) (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the STCL Limited, Bengaluru, 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. 1340/17/19]

(xv) (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL), 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. 1428/17/19]

- (xvi) (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Account of the NBCC (INDIA) LTD., New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1657/17/19]
- (xvii) (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the HSCC (India) Limited, NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, [a subsidiary of NBCC (India) Limited], 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. 1423/17/19]
- (xviii) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), 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 Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1429/17/19]
- (D) (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 19 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973:-
- (a) Annual Report of the Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1436/17/19]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 25 of the Spices Board Act, 1986:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Spices Board India, Kochi, Kerala, for the year 2018-19.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Spices Board India, 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. 1350/17/19]
- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (a) Seventy-ninth Annual Report of the Coffee Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2018-19.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Coffee Board, Bengaluru, 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. 1344/17/19]
2. (a) Sixty-fifth Annual Report of the Tea Board India, Kolkata, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Sixty-fifth Annual Accounts of the Tea Board India, Kolkata, 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. 1343/17/19]
3. (a) Annual Report of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, Kerala, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, 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. 1346/17/19]
4. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee (RSC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Committee.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1432/17/19]

5. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under Section 26 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1433/17/19]
6. (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1349/17/19]
7. (a) Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZs (EPCES), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1341/17/19]
8. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1435/17/19]
9. (a) Sixty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the EEPC INDIA, Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1351/17/19]
10. (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Council for Leather Exports (CLE), Chennai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1347/17/19]

11. (a) Sixty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council (SGEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1348/17/19]
12. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Diamond Institute (IDI), Surat, Gujarat, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1658/17/19]
13. (a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Basic Chemicals, Cosmetics and Dyes Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1659/17/19]
14. (a) Annual Report of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL), Kolkata, for the year 2018-19.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotional Council (SHEFEXIL), Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1660/17/19]
15. (a) Sixty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Plastics Export Promotion Council (PLEXCONCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1661/17/19]
16. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board (LBDB), Kavaratti, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
 - (c) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Board.
 - (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1438/17/19]
17. (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1437/17/19]
18. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs), and the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB), for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1662/17/19]

Report and Accounts of KAPL, Bengaluru; IDPL, Gurugram; NIPER, CIPET, Chennai and related papers

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, on behalf of Shri Mansukh Mandaviya, I lay on the Table—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, Under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (i) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL), Bengaluru, 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. 1284/17/19] - (ii) (a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Gurugram, Haryana, for the year

2016-17, together with the Auditors 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. 1285/17/19]

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

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (4) of Section 23 of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) Act, 1998:—

- (a) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Guwahati, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1663/17/19]
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Ahmedabad, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1664/17/19]

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

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

- (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET), Chennai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1287/17/19]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of various companies and institutes and related papers

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

I. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare), under sub-section (4) of Section 18 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948:—

- (1) No. 14-55/87 (Part)-PCI/2484-2887, dated the 11th July, 1992, publishing the Education Regulations, 1991.
- (2) No. 14-1/11/-PCI-pt-1, dated the August, 25- August, 31, 2012 (Weekly gazette), publishing the Pharmacy Council of India Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Pharmacy Colleges, 2012.
- (3) No. 14-126/2007-PCI/1756-57, dated May 10-May 16, 2008, publishing the Pharm D Regulations 2008.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 1665/17/19]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare), under Section 58 of the National Medical Commission Act, 2019:—

- (1) G.S.R. 647 (E), dated the 13th September, 2019, publishing the National Medical Commission Autonomous Boards (Manner of Appointment of Fourth Member and the Salary, Allowances and Terms and Conditions of Service, and Declaration of Assets, Professional and Commercial Engagements of President and Members) Rules, 2019.
- (2) G.S.R. 648 (E), dated the 13th September, 2019, publishing the National Medical Commission, Medical Advisory Council (Qualification and Experience of Residuary Member) Rules, 2019.
- (3) G.S.R. 649 (E), dated the 13th September, 2019, publishing the National Medical Commission (Submission of List of Medical Professionals) Rules, 2019.
- (4) G.S.R. 650 (E), dated the 13th September, 2019, publishing the National Medical Commission (Manner of Appointment and Nomination of Members, their Salary, Allowances and Terms and Conditions of Service, and Declaration of Assets, Professional and Commercial Engagements) Rules, 2019.

- (5) G.S.R. 660 (E), dated the 16th September, 2019, publishing the National Medical Commission (Annual Statement of Accounts, Submission of Annual Report and Other Reports and Statements) Rules, 2019.
- (6) S.O. 3162 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2019, publishing the date on which certain Sections of the Act mentioned therein shall come into force from 2nd day of September, 2019.
- (7) S.O. 3659 (E), dated the 10th October, 2019, notifying the constitution of the Medical Advisory Council along with its composition.
- (8) S.O. 3696 (E), dated the 11th October, 2019, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 3659 (E), dated the 10th October, 2019.
- (9) S.O. 3677 (E), dated the 11th October, 2019, publishing amendment to Notification No. S.O. 3659 (E), dated the 10th October, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) S.O. 3678 (E), dated the 11th October, 2019, publishing amendment to Notification No. S.O. 3659 (E), dated the 10th October, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) S.O. 3679 (E), dated the 11th October, 2019, publishing amendment to Notification No. S.O. 3659 (E), dated the 10th October, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) S.O. 3680 (E), dated the 11th October, 2019, publishing amendment to Notification No. S.O. 3659 (E), dated the 10th October, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) S.O. 3681 (E), dated the 11th October, 2019, publishing amendment to Notification No. S.O. 3659 (E), dated the 10th October, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) S.O. 3682 (E), dated the 11th October, 2019, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 3659 (E), dated the 10th October, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (15) S.O. 3842 (E), dated the 24th October, 2019 publishing amendment to Notification No. S.O. 3659 (E), dated the 10th October, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (15) *See* No. L.T. 1666/17/19]

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

- (i) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the HLL Lifecare Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, 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. 1667/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the HLL Biotech Limited (HBL), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, a subsidiary of HLL Lifecare Limited, 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. 1668/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the HLL Infratech Services Limited (HITES), Noida, Uttar Pradesh, a subsidiary of HLL Lifecare Limited, 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. 1669/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Goa Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (GAPL), Goa, a subsidiary of HLL Lifecare Limited, 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. 1670/17/19]
- (v) (a) Second Annual Report and Accounts of the HLL Mother and Child Care Hospitals Limited (HMCCHL), Lucknow, a subsidiary

of HLL Lifecare Limited, 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. 1671/17/19]

- (vi) (a) Third Annual Report and Accounts of the HLL Medipark Limited (HML), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, a subsidiary of HLL Lifecare Limited, 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. 1672/17/19]

- (B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (4) of Section 18 and Section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Rishikesh, Uttarakhand, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1673/17/19]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Biologicals (NIB), Noida, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1674/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1675/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1676/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal, Manipur, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1677/17/19]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1678/17/19]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health (LGBRIMH), Tezpur, Assam, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1679/17/19]
- (vii) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sevagram, Wardha, Maharashtra, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1680/17/19]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report of the Board of Governors in supersession of Medical Council of India, for the year 2018-19.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Board of Governors in supersession of Medical Council of India, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1681/17/19]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the NHIDCL, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:

I. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:-

- (1) S.O. 2503 (E), dated the 12th July, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 50.934 (Delhi-Hapur Section) on National Highway No. 9 (Old NH -24) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (2) S.O. 2504 (E), dated the 12th July, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 85.650 to K.M. 232.020 (Aligarh-Moradabad Section) on National Highway No. 93 (New NH-509) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (3) S.O. 2505 (E), dated the 12th July, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 311.585 to K.M. 360.468 and from K.M. 379.465 to K.M. 399.657 (Rewa-Katni-Jabalpur Section) on National Highway No.7 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (4) S.O. 2611 (E), dated the 22nd July, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 179.400 to K.M. 240.570 (Bedma-Dahikonga Section) on National Highway No. 43. (New NH-30) in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- (5) S.O. 2612 (E), dated the 22nd July, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 81.500 to K.M. 129.912

- (Dhamtari Kanker Section) on National Highway No. 43. (New NH-30) in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- (6) S.O. 2613 (E), dated the 22nd July, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 240.570 to K.M. 297.470 (Dahikonga Jagdalpur Section) on National Highway No. 43. (New NH-30) in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- (7) S.O. 2741 (E), dated the 31st July, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 238.695 to K.M. 307.000 (Punjab/Haryana Border-Jind Section) on National Highway No. 71 (New NH-352) in the State of Haryana.
- (8) S.O. 2742 (E), dated the 31st July, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 83.453 (Dausa-Lalsot-Kauthun Section) on National Highway No. 11A in the State of Rajasthan.
- (9) S.O. 2847 (E), dated the 7th August, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 0.300 to K.M. 46.700 (Jaipur Ring Road between Agra Road and Ajmer Road) on National Highway No. 148C in the State of Rajasthan.
- (10) S.O. 3020 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 21.850 (Jabalpur-Mandla Section) on National Highway No. 12A (New NH-30) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (11) S.O. 3021 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 50.860 (Ambala-Kaithal Section) on National Highway No. 65 in the State of Haryana.
- (12) S.O. 3022 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 68.000 (Kanaktora-Jharsuguda Section) on National Highway No. 49 (old chainages in the State of Odisha).
- (13) S.O. 3133 (E), dated the 29th August, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 465.500 to K.M. 524.690

- (Wardha-Butibori Section) on National Highway No. 361 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (14) S.O. 3299 (E), dated the 16th September, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 65.870 to K.M. 122.300 (Rudhali Basti Side approach of Ghaghra Bridge Section) on National Highway No. 233 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (15) S.O. 3300 (E), dated the 16th September, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 50.860 to K.M. 95.418 (Ambala-Kaithal Section) on National Highway No. 65 in the State of Haryana.
- (16) S.O. 3301 (E), dated the 16th September, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 195.000 to K.M. 415.010 (Bijapur-Gulbarga-Homnbad Section) on National Highway No. 218 (New NH-50) in the State of Karnataka.
- (17) S.O. 3302 (E), dated the 16th September, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 53.775 (Bhopal-Sanchi Section) on National Highway No. 86 (Extn.) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (18) S.O. 3303 (E), dated the 16th September, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 272.000 to K.M. 309.345 (Kullu-Manali Section) on National Highway No. 21 (New NH-3) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (19) S.O. 3433 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 256.550 to K.M. 290.880 (Kota-Darah Section) on National Highway No. 12 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (20) S.O. 3606 (E), dated the 4th October, 2019, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 22.673 to K.M. 71.496 (Khemkaran Town to start of Amritsar Bypass Section) on National Highway No. 354 in the State of Punjab.
- (21) S.O. 3745 (E), dated the 18th October, 2019, regarding the rate of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 195.000 to K.M.

- 254.500 (Eepuripalem to Ongole Section) on National Highway No. 214A (New NH-216) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (22) S.O. 3746 (E), dated the 18th October, 2019, regarding the rate of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 400.575 to K.M. 465.500 (Yavatmal Wardha Section) on National Highway No. 361 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (23) S.O. 3747 (E), dated the 18th October, 2019, regarding the rate of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 119.022 to K.M. 176.400 (UP/Haryana Border-Yamunanagar-Saha-Barwala-Panchkula Section) on National Highway No. 73 in the State of Haryana.
- (24) S.O. 3748 (E), dated the 18th October, 2019, regarding the rate of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 242.400 to K.M. 311.585 (Rewa-Katni-Jabalpur Section) on National Highway No. 7 (New NH-30) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (25) S.O. 3749 (E), dated the 18th October, 2019, regarding the rate of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 48.580 to K.M. 126.525 (Raipur Bilaspur Section) on National Highway No. 200 (New NH-130 and 49) in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- (26) S.O. 3839 (E), dated the 24th October, 2019, regarding the rate of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 36.600 to K.M. 174.750 (Borkedhi-Yerla-Maharashtra/Telangana Border) on National Highway No. 7 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (27) S.O. 3840 (E), dated the 24th October, 2019, regarding the rate of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 277.500 to K.M. 333.500 (Mahulia-Bahragora-JH/WB Border Section) on National Highway No. 33 (New NH-18) and existing K.M. 199.200 to K.M. 183.587 (Bahragora-Kharagpur Section) on National Highway No. 6 (New NH-49) in the State of Jharkhand.
- (28) S.O. 3980 (E), dated the 4th November, 2019, regarding the rate of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 94.258 (Chhapra Gopalganj Section) on National Highway No. 85 in the State of Bihar.

- (29) S.O. 3981 (E), dated the 4th November, 2019, regarding the rate of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 399.657 to K.M. 467.916 (Rewa-Katni-Jabalpur Section) on National Highway No. 7 (New NH-30) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (29) *See* No. L.T. 1105/17/19]

- (30) S.O. 4125 (E), dated the 15th November, 2019, regarding the rate of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 26.150 (Kathipudi to Start of Kakinada Bypass Section) on National Highway No. 214 (New NH-216) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (31) S.O. 4179 (E), dated the 20th November, 2019, regarding the rate of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 136.86 to K.M. 267.841 excluding K.M. 239.600 to K.M. 241.520 (Kerala Border to Kollegal Section) on National Highway No. 212 (New NH-766) in the State of Karnataka.

- (32) S.O. 4236 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2019, regarding the rate of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 133.360 to K.M. 171.590 (Andhra Pradesh/Tamil Nadu Border to Nalagampalli Village Section) and from K.M. 172.000 to K.M. 219.687 (AP/ Karnataka Border Section) on National Highway No. 4 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (33) S.O. 4237 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2019, regarding the rate of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 547.400 to K.M. 623.318 (Lakhandon Mohagon Road Section) on National Highway No. 7 (New NH-44) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

- (34) S.O. 4238 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2019, regarding the rate of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 54.000 to K.M. 150.00 (Yadgiri Warangal Section) on National Highway No. 163 (New NH-202) in the State of Telangana.

[Placed in Library. For (30) to (34) *See* No. L.T. 1352/17/19]

- (B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under sub-section (3) of Section 50 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002:-

- (1) G.S.R. 658 (E), dated the 16th September, 2019, publishing the Highway Administration (Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1106/17/19]

- (2) S.O. 3292 (E), dated the 16th September, 2019, regarding establishment of Highway Administration under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002 in supersession of Notification No. S.O. 2188 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2016 and S.O. 3333 (E), dated the 26th October, 2016.

- (3) S.O. 3293 (E), dated the 16th September, 2019, regarding establishment of Highway Administration and their jurisdiction as mentioned in the Table therein, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. For (2) and (3) See No. L.T. 1107/17/19]

- 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:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL), 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 Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1451/17/19]

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

II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the WDRA, New Delhi; HVOG, New Delhi; and CWC, New Delhi and related papers

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

- I. (A) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) Notification No. F. No. BS/11/09/2019, dated the 4th October, 2019, publishing the Bureau of

Indian Standards (Recruitment to Laboratory Technical Posts) Regulations, 2019, under Section 40 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1297/17/19]

- (B) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) Notification No. G.S.R. 627 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2019, publishing the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (Conditions of service of the Officers and other Employees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019, under Section 52 of the Warehousing (Development and Regulations) Act, 2007.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1296/17/19]

- (C) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food Public Distribution), Notification No. S.O. 3546 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, regarding continuation to continue with the subsidised prices of rupees 3 per kg. for rice, rupees 2 per kg. for wheat and rupee 1 per kg. for coarse grains for all eligible beneficiaries under Section 3 of the National Food Security Act, 2013, beyond 30th June, 2019, under sub-section (2) of Section 37 of the National Food Security Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1298/17/19]

- II. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 39 and sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2007:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA), New Delhi, 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. 1294/17/19]

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

(a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited (HVOC), 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 Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1682/17/19]

(C) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (11) of Section 31 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962:—

(a) Sixty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1293/17/19]

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of various cooperative organizations and related papers

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परशोत्तम रूपाला): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(i) (a) Annual Report of the National Co-operative Union of India (NCUI), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.

(b) Annual Accounts of the National Co-operative Union of India (NCUI), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Co-operative Union. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1299/17/19]

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.

(b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1283/17/19]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1684/17/19]

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the NIRDPR, Hyderabad and related papers

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:-

- (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), Hyderabad, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), 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. 1685/17/19]

I Notification of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying**II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, Gujarat and related papers**

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) Notification No. G.S.R. 888 (E), dated the 2nd December, 2019, publishing the Indian Veterinary Council (Amendment) Rules, 2019, under sub-section (2) of Section 64 of the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 599/17/19]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 29 of the National Dairy Development Board Act, 1987:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, Gujarat, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1306/17/19]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the IIFCL, New Delhi and related papers**

III. Statement on Half Yearly Review of the Budget.**IV. Report and Accounts (2018-19) of Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (A) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification No. F. No. M-18013/01/2017-Ins.1 (E), dated the 25th November, 2019, publishing the Institute of Actuaries of India (Transaction of Business at Meetings of Council) Amendment Regulations, 2019, under Section 58 of the Actuaries Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1686/17/19]

- (B) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification No. S.O. 4308 (E), dated the 29th November, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 3755 (E), dated the 27th November, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under article 280 of the Constitution; and Sections 6 and 8 of the Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1687/17/19]

- 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:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL), 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. 1688/17/19]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement on Half Yearly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the Budget, at the end of first half of the Financial Year 2019-20, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1689/17/19]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts, 1970 and 1980:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the following Banks, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts:—

(i) Vijaya Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1690/17/19]

(ii) Dena Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1691/17/19]

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

I Notification of the Ministry of Railways

II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of various companies and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA): Sir, I lay on the Table:

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Railways, Notification No. S.O. 4219 (E), dated the 21st November, 2019, publishing Authorisation of Rail Travellers' Service Agents (Amendment) Rules, 2019, under sub-section (2) of Section 196 of the Railways Act, 1989.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1397/17/19]

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) Annual Report and Accounts of the Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR), 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 Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1390/17/19]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited (IRFC), 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 Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1392/17/19]
- (iii)
 - (a) Second Annual Report and Accounts of the National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRCL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1393/17/19]
- (iv)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL), 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 Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1391/17/19]
- (v)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Madhepura Electric Locomotive Private Limited (MELPL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1394/17/19]
- (vi)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the G.E. Diesel Locomotive Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1395/17/19]
- (vii)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Railway Welfare Organisation (IRWO), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1396/17/19]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of various Councils and Institutes and related papers**

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

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade), under Section 160 of the Patent Act, 1970:-

(1) G.S.R. 663 (E), dated the 17th September, 2019, publishing the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1403/17/19]

(2) G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 15th October, 2019, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 663 (E), dated the 17th September, 2019, (in English only).*

(3) G.S.R. 893 (E), dated the 4th December, 2019, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 663 (E), dated the 17th September, 2019, (in Hindi only).*

[Placed in Library. For (2) and (3) *See* No. L.T. 1692/17/19]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Quality Council of India (QCI), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1402/17/19]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Productivity Council (NPC), New Delhi, for the year 2018 -19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

* Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade has *vide* OM No. 14/01/2018-Patents dated 6th December, 2019, informed that Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E) was issued in English only as the error was in English version of G.S.R. 663 (E), dated the 17th September, 2019. However, as per Manual of Parliamentary Procedure, all papers required to be laid on the Table will be laid in both English and Hindi versions simultaneously. Hence, Hindi version of Corrigendum *i.e.* G.S.R. 893 (E), dated the 4th December, 2019 was prepared, due to which the GSR Nos. and date of both English and Hindi versions are different, though the subject matter is same.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1401/17/19]

(iii) Fifty-Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1400/17/19]

Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of Article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:-

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2018 — Union Government (Defence Services) — Army (Compliance Audit) — Report No.16 of 2019; and

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1693/17/19]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2018 — Union Government (Department of Revenue — Customs) (Compliance Audit) - Report No.17 of 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1694/17/19]

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित रक्षा संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(i) First Report of the Committee on Defence (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants for the year 2019-20' of the Ministry of Defence on General Defence Budget, Border Roads Organisation, Indian Coast Guard, Military Engineer Services, Directorate General Defence Estates, Defence Public Sector Undertakings, Canteen Stores Department, Welfare of Ex-Servicemen, Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme, Defence Pensions and Sainik Schools (Demand No. 18 and 21);

(ii) Second Report of the Committee on Defence (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on

'Demands for Grants for the year 2019-20' of the Ministry of Defence on Army, Navy, Air Force and Joint Staff (Demand No.19 and 20);

- (iii) Third Report of the Committee on Defence (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services, Procurement Policy, Defence Planning and Married Accommodation Project (Demand No. 20)'; and
- (iv) Fourth Report of the Committee on Defence (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants for the year 2019-20' of the Ministry of Defence on Ordnance Factories, Defence Research and Development Organisation, Directorate General of Quality Assurance and National Cadet Corps. (Demand No. 19 and 20).

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER
BACKWARD CLASSES**

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Second Report of the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes on 'Measures undertaken to secure representation of OBCs in admissions and employment in Kendriya Vidyalayas/Navodaya Vidyalayas and Sainik Schools/Rashtriya Military Schools' pertaining to the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

**STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Final Action Taken Statement of the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the Twenty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes regarding action taken by the Government on the Thirty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Ordnance Factory Board (OFB)" pertaining to the Ministry of Defence (Department of Defence Production).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that a letter has been received from Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel, Member, stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the current Session of the Rajya Sabha on health grounds. He has therefore requested for grant of leave of absence from all the sittings from 18th November to 13th December, 2019 of the current 250th Session of the Rajya Sabha. Does he have the permission of the House to remain absent from all the sittings of the current 250th Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No Hon. Member dissented)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

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

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

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence on 'Ordnance Factories, Defence Research and Development Organisation, Directorate General of Quality Assurance and National Cadet Corps (Demand No. 20)'.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fiftieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence on 'Provision of all weather road connectivity under Border Road Organisation (BRO) and other agencies upto International borders as well as the strategic areas including approach road-An Appraisal'.

Status of implementation of observations/recommendations contained in the Fiftieth Report and the Fifty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): Sir, I lay the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of observations/recommendations contained in the Fiftieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Fifty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-first Report of the Committee on 'Jan Shikshan Sansthan Scheme' pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report and the Thirty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:-

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development on 'National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj'.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development on 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)' pertaining to the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development.

**Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the One
Hundred and Forty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Commerce**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PARKASH): Sir, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth 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 Forty-fifth Report of the Committee on 'Impact of Chinese Goods on Indian Industry' pertaining to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have received notice under Rule 267 for Suspension of Rules by Shri Binoy Viswam and Shri Anand Sharma regarding Assam and North-Eastern States. I have not allowed it, but I will allow them to mention it in Zero Hour. On priority I will be allowing you.

**Need for inclusion of the Union Territory of Ladakh in the Sixth
Schedule to the Constitution**

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, several leaders from Leh, former Cabinet Ministers, Chairman of the Hill Council, other personalities, representatives of the youth and students met the Leader of the Opposition and me yesterday. They wanted, through us, to apprise the Chairperson and hon. Members of this august House of the alarming situation developing in Leh because of the demonstrations taking place daily for inclusion of the Union Territory of Ladakh in the Sixth Schedule. Sir, they feel that the Sixth Schedule covers and extends to some of the North-Eastern States like Assam, Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya and their Hill Councils have been given constitutional legality. People in Leh and Ladakh were initially very happy and by and large welcomed the announcement of the Union Territory as opposed to the people of Kargil. However, that initial euphoria is now giving way to a lot of apprehension, fear and disenchantment that if they are not able to protect and safeguard their resources or their unique cultural identity, the failure of this will be a big problem for them and pose enormous difficulties

[Shrimati Ambika Soni]

for protection of their land. This what they feel. They say that both Leh and Kargil have at least 97 per cent of their population as tribal. So, their inclusion in the Sixth Schedule should be granted by the Government.

Sir, I would like to say that the two Autonomous Hill Councils in both Leh and Kargil have no powers to make laws. They have no authority to protect private land. Presently, they are statutory bodies and not constitutional bodies. Unless they are under the Sixth Schedule, they will not be able to protect the people and the land of Ladakh. People fear that it is not rumour-mongering. They feel that people have already come into the very rich territory of Leh to buy land and make their way. It is, therefore, a reasonable demand of the people of Ladakh. Through you, Sir, I would like to request the Government to consider this demand favourably before the situation, which is alarming, gets out of hand. Thank you.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Ambika Soni.

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

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

SHRI KUMAR KETKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Ambika Soni.

SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Ambika Soni.

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

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

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

हूँ।

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Leader of the House, it is a sensitive matter. Please take note of this and see to it that it is communicated to the Home Minister and concerned Ministers. Now, Shri Anand Sharma. Please make brief submissions.

**Wide-spread unrest in the North-Eastern States after the passage
of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019**

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a very disturbing situation that is developing in the North-Eastern States of the country, particularly Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya and even Manipur. Sir, these are border States, in a very sensitive part of the country, States like Arunachal Pradesh and other States bordering China, Mizoram bordering Bangladesh and besides having a clear connect with Bhutan also. It is because of the insecurity and uncertainty that has been created following the passage of the Citizenship Amendment Bill and the fears about the influx of a large number of people which will disturb the culture, the language and the composition of these societies.

Sir, there is a history to what has happened in the past going back to 1873 when the Bengal Frontier Regulations had to be enacted by the British. Then also, disruptions and violence had taken place, following the partitions of Bengal and the partition of India which affected the then undivided State of Bengal and Punjab in the North and the West. Sir, this situation cannot be allowed to aggravate further. These are our sons and daughters who have their concerns about equal stake in the country. It is, therefore, the duty of all of us collectively as Indian Parliament, and the Rajya Sabha, being the Council of States, has a special responsibility.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One more speaker is there.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am concluding. It has a special responsibility because we represent the States and we cannot be silent when these developments are taking place. Sir, action by the Indian Army in various States is not the only answer. There should have been political dialogue and consultations. There was no need to hurry and create a situation which was entirely avoidable.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anandji, please conclude.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is a very serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why I allowed you.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I would urge the Government and the Prime Minister in particular, to immediately convene an all Party meeting with Chief Ministers of all

[Shri Anand Sharma]

the States and to reassure. Mere statements and blame game is not going to help. This is also having a fallout in India's external relations, particularly, with the sensitive State of Bangladesh, which cannot be allowed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I do not want other country's name to be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it has to be. It is part of India's foreign policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Binoy Viswam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You cannot export your domestic politics to your neighbour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, you are a senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I understand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, he has to speak also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There have been reactions in our neighbouring country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I understand that it is important and that is why I have allowed you also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Government, therefore, has a responsibility.

SHRI KUMAR KETKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by hon. Member.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Binoy Viswam, please.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Binoy Viswam please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJLA SATHYANATH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not the way. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let him speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

शुश्री सरुु सुरुुग डरुणुडुडु (कुतुतुसुगुदु): सर, सुनल डरुनुसुह ऑु कु सुन ललडरु डरु। ...(*वुवधरुनु*)... डलस डुरकर से डरुहलरुुु के ऊडरु करुनुस के एक नुतरु ने तुडुडुणी कुी है ...(*वुवधरुनु*)...

शुरुडुतुी कडुकशरु डरुवुीन (डुडरुह): सर, इनकु सुन लुीऑुडु, इनकडरु वलषडु कडुी गडुडुीर है। ...(*वुवधरुनु*)...

محررمه كهكشاں پروين : سر، ان كو سن لئجئے، ان كا موضوع كافي گمبھير ہے
...(*مدارخت*)...

SHRI BONOY VISWAM: Sir, please save me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is it you are talking? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, allow me to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sonal Mansinghji, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... You cannot speak as you like and whenever you want. What is the issue? ...(*Interruptions*)... Under what rule are you raising this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Sir, please.....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sonal Mansinghji, under what rule?

DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Sir, I am just asking for your permission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For what? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SONAL MANSINGH: To raise a point of order on a very important issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order and under which rule?

DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Sir, yesterday, in a public meeting. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Which rule? ...(*Interruptions*)...

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am taking care of it. ...*(Interruptions)*... What rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What rule? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Binoy, I would call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... A lady Member is raising a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Sir, according to Rule 258 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha and Article 21 of the Constitution, right to live with dignity is there for everyone. I am not only a woman but also an artist, a sensitive one. Yesterday, in a public meeting, Sir, a leading personality of the Congress Party, a top leader, has described India as not 'Make in India' but 'Rape in India.' ...*(Interruptions)*... This is very serious. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Sir, we demand an apology. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... No,.....*(Interruptions)*... Shri Binoy Viswam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Sir, this is not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a point but there is no point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I appeal to all of you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, what. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not politicalise issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not politicalize issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, they are. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not the authority. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sometimes you yourself also used to do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not my inability. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have raised the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request everyone, please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are at the last day. ...*(Interruptions)*... नाम मत लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You cannot take the name of a person who is not a Member here and who is a Member of the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are Zero Hour issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have raised the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... She has raised the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, tell them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request all the Members....*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Look at me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय: क्या यह "रेप इन इंडिया है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... देश की राजनीति आखिर किस दिशा में जा रही है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kahkashan, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Treasury Benches. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whichever Bench it is, nobody has the business to disturb the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Today, ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing has gone on record Anandji, do not worry. You know the rule applies to all. The issue has been raised. Then, I said that you may have a point but there is no point of order. That should end there.

Secondly, we are on the last day. My appeal to all is, please cooperate so that other Zero Hour mentions can also be taken up and then we go to Question Hour and then have concluding part. Shri Binoy Viswam, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, you have raised it but. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Thank you very much Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please. ...*(Interruptions)*... प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, you bring the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sonal Mansinghji, you can meet me afterwards. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, how can I? ...*(Interruptions)*... They are making noise. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... ऐसा हाउस में नहीं होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको जो भी बोलना है, बाहर बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह विषय तो नहीं है! ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sarojji, Vijilaji and Kahkashanji, please.

सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय: सर, इनको माफी माँगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, I have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली (नाम निर्देशित): सर, आप ही बताइए, क्या इनको माफी नहीं माँगनी चाहिए? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sonal Mansinghji, you can meet me after the House is adjourned. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can meet me after the House is adjourned. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। Shri Binoy Viswam. ...*(Interruptions)*... Same things happen when you people raise and they have. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is my problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली: सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश के बारे में इस तरह की बातें हो रही हैं।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, the Government claims that the CAB is meant for maintaining peace and tranquility in the country...

MR. CHAIRMAN: And, I can't say anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... If I say something then you take it offensively. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: But, what we see here, even in the House that the Government is seeing that no peace, no tranquility is maintained here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the whole of the North India is on fire.

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। I can understand your feelings but this is not the way at all, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, the people are living in a very, very hard life for themselves.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: The North India is in turmoil. ...*(Interruptions)*... In Assam, ...*(Interruptions)*... more people have been killed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: किसी का नाम नहीं लेना है। You can't take the name of any person. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: The Police firing was very severe. ...*(Interruptions)*... All over the country the people are being killed * Does the Government side want to start discussion here?

श्री सभापति: रूपा जी, कान्ता कर्दम जी और सरोज जी, प्लीज़ आप लोग अपनी सीट पर जाइए।

This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is happening on the last day? Then, I have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, many people died on the streets. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, they are Indians ...*(Interruptions)*... They are the Indian people, our own people, our citizens. ...*(Interruptions)*... They may be Muslims or Hindus but they are Indians. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Government wants to divide the country on Hindu-Muslim line. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Binoy. Viswam, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Conclude by saying what you want to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: The Parliamentary Democracy is in ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government wants to kill the democracy, kill the secularism, kill the country * ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this cannot be allowed. Thank you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K.J. Alphons. ...*(Interruptions)*... Once I say it is not going on record, it will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you wasting your energies? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri K.J. Alphons.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, I have already said. I heard it and then I said it. I cannot go back on that; whether it is the Ruling party or the Opposition party, doesn't matter. ...(Interruptions)... It is an issue. ...(Interruptions)... So, I allowed her point of order, heard her and then gave my ruling. ...(Interruptions)... I suggest to all of you to please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... No; I can't allow you. ...(Interruptions)... Your Members are standing. I can't allow you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, only for this purpose. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no. ...(Interruptions)... When the House is not in order; then nobody can speak. ...(Interruptions)... Let everybody go to their seats. ...(Interruptions)... Let everybody go to their seats. ...(Interruptions)... You can't teach them and they can't teach you. ...(Interruptions)... I am not able to teach both of you. ...(Interruptions)... That is the problem of this House. So, the House is adjourned to meet at 12'o clock.

The House then adjourned at twenty-eight minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, before you start Question Hour, give me one minute. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 271. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please give me one minute, before you start the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not now. Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please cooperate. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we are cooperating, that is why ...(Interruptions)... this situation. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is Question Hour. Q. No.271. ...(*Interruptions*)... The questioner is not present. Any supplementaries?

*271. [The Questioner (Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi) was absent.]

Skill development training in Rajasthan and West Bengal

*271. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutions providing training in skill development in the States of West Bengal and Rajasthan, district-wise;

(b) the skills in which the youth in the States of Rajasthan and West Bengal are being trained in; and

(c) whether the Ministry has taken any steps for skill mapping of the skill expertise existing in different parts of the country, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) Under Skill India Mission, about 20 Central Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) are involved in the implementation of more than 40 schemes for various skill development programmes for youth across the country. Major schemes include Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) for Skill Development, Scheme for Creation/Improvement of Training Infrastructure (ITIs), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETI), DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), etc.

After closure of STAR scheme implemented by Ministry of Finance during August, 2013 to September, 2014, PMKVY was launched as a pilot in 2015 (approved by Cabinet on 20.03.2015). Owing to successful implementation of pilot phase of PMKVY, the

Union Cabinet has approved the continuation of PMKVY scheme. PMKVY (2016-20) is a flagship scheme of the MSDE being implemented with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people across the country in four years *i.e.* 2016-2020. PMKVY does not mandate the establishment of permanent training centres, however, 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 including State of West Bengal and Rajasthan. 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, 436 and 1,385 TCs have been empanelled in the State of West Bengal and Rajasthan, respectively. The district-wise number of empanelled TCs in State of West Bengal and Rajasthan is given in column (e) of table at Annexure I (*See below*).

In addition, the Ministry through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) promotes establishment of model and aspirational permanent skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) for imparting skill training in every district throughout the country. At present, skill training at PMKKs is being imparted under the PMKVY (2016-20). As on 11.11.2019, 42 and 34 PMKKs have been established in State of West Bengal and Rajasthan, respectively. The district-wise number of established PMKKs in State of West Bengal and Rajasthan is given in column (g) of table at Annexure I (*See below*).

Scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) for skill development is being implemented through its institutional framework in the country with the objective to improve the occupational skills and technical knowledge of the non/neo literate. Out of 277 JSSs in the country, 7 JSSs are in 7 Districts of Rajasthan and 8 JSS are in 8 District of West Bengal providing training in skill development. The detailed physical performance of the scheme in these two states is given at Annexure II (*See below*).

In addition to above short-term training, 14,939 ITIs are providing long term training all over India. There are 1857 ITIs in 33 Districts of Rajasthan and 264 ITIs in 19 Districts of West Bengal. Annexure III (*See below*).

(b) Under PMKVY (2016-20), training is being imparted in different National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned job roles, developed by industry led Sector Skill Councils, covering 37 different sectors in Short Term Training. Under Long Term Training courses, training is being imparted in 137 trades through ITIs and 45 trades are covered under JSS scheme. The top three job roles in Rajasthan and West Bengal are:

Sl. No.	Program/ Scheme	Rajasthan			West Bengal		
1.	PMKVY 2016-20 Trainee Associate	Field Technician- Computing and Peripherals	Self Employed Tailor	Retail Sales Associate	General Duty Assistant	Field Technician- Computing and Peripherals	
2.	ITI Electrician	Fitter	Mechanic Diesel	Fitter	Electrician	Welder	
3.	JSS Tailoring	Beautician	Electrician	Tailoring	Beautician	Electrician	

(c) A skill gap study has been conducted by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), over 2010-2014, with an objective to understand the sectoral and geographical spread of incremental skill requirements across 24 high priority sectors between 2013-17 and 2017-22, which indicates that there is an additional net incremental requirement of 109.73 million skilled manpower by 2022 in twenty four key sectors. The sector-wise details are given at Annexure IV.

Annexure-I

The district-wise number of empanelled and operational TCs under PMKVY (CSCM and CSSM) and established PMKs in State of West Bengal and Rajasthan is given below:

State	Sl. No	District	CSCM		CSSM		Total		No. of Establis hed PMKs	Grand Total
			Empanelled TCs	Operational TCs	Empanelled TCs	Operational TCs	Empanelled TCs	Operational TCs		
	1		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)=(e)+(g)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajasthan	1	Ajmer	27	4	7	3	34	7	1	35
	2	Alwar	105	11	13	3	118	14	1	119
	3	Banswara	5	3	1	0	6	3	1	7
	4	Baran	7	3	2	0	9	3	1	10
	5	Barmer	8	4	5	0	13	4	0	13
	6	Bharatpur	63	9	10	2	73	11	1	74
	7	Bhilwara	12	5	5	0	17	5	1	18
	8	Bikaner	16	5	3	1	19	6	1	20
	9	Bundi	8	3	4	0	12	3	1	13

10	Chittorgarh	8	5	2	2	10	7	1	11
11	Churu	62	10	7	0	69	10	1	70
12	Dausa	28	5	8	5	36	10	1	37
13	Dholpur	20	4	6	1	26	5	1	27
14	Dungarpur	4	3	2	1	6	4	1	7
15	Hanumangarh	143	7	6	2	149	9	1	150
16	Jaipur	169	15	24	11	193	26	3	196
17	Jaisalmer	4	3	1	0	5	3	1	6
18	Jalore	7	5	2	0	9	5	1	10
19	Jhalawar	1	1	3	1	4	2	1	5
20	Jhunjhunu	174	20	10	3	184	23	1	185
21	Jodhpur	17	8	7	1	24	9	1	25
22	Karauli	15	4	4	1	19	5	1	20
23	Kota	10	5	5	1	15	6	1	16
24	Nagaur	35	6	11	2	46	8	1	47
25	Pali	8	4	3	0	11	4	1	12
26	Pratapgarh	2	2	1	0	3	2	1	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27	Rajsamand	5	2	2	2	1	7	3	1	8
28	Sawai Madhopur	10	3	2	2	2	12	5	1	13
29	Sikar	106	9	18	6	6	124	15	1	125
30	Sirohi	7	6	3	3	1	10	7	1	11
31	Sri Ganganagar	62	7	7	7	1	69	8	1	70
32	Tonk	23	4	6	6	2	29	6	1	30
33	Udaipur	20	6	4	4	1	24	7	1	25
Total		1191	191	194	54	1385	245	34	1419	
1	West Bengal	1	Alipurduar	3	1	0	3	1	1	4
2	Bankura	20	2	17	3	37	5	1	38	
3	Bardhaman	30	6	9	7	39	13	0	39	
4	Birbhum	16	3	3	1	19	4	2	21	
5	Cooch Behar	5	2	3	1	8	3	1	9	
6	Darjeeling	11	4	3	4	14	8	1	15	
7	East Midnapore	12	2	4	1	16	3	2	18	
8	Hooghly	19	5	7	2	26	7	4	30	

9	Howrah	11	2	2	2	13	3	2	15
10	Jalpaiguri	9	3	3	1	12	4	1	13
11	Jhargram	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
12	Kalimpong	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	2
13	Kolkata	17	3	4	3	21	6	2	23
14	Malda	14	6	8	3	22	9	2	24
15	Murshidabad	22	3	10	5	32	8	2	34
16	Nadia	10	3	3	2	13	5	3	16
17	North 24 Parganas	46	10	17	6	63	16	6	69
18	North Dinajpur	3	2	4	0	7	2	1	8
19	Paschim Bardhaman	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	3
20	Purba Bardhaman	0	0	8	1	8	1	1	9
21	Purulia	10	1	4	2	14	3	1	15
22	South 24 Parganas	29	6	10	7	39	13	4	43
23	South Dinajpur	4	3	0	0	4	3	1	5
24	West Midnapore	17	3	5	2	22	5	2	24
TOTAL		311	72	125	53	436	125	42	478

Annexure-II

The detailed physical performance of the JSS scheme in State of Rajasthan and West Bengal

(a) Rajasthan

Sl. No.	District	No. of JSSs	Total Beneficiaries trained (2014-15 to 2018-19)
1.	Bikaner	1	5877
2.	Jaipur	1	5668
3.	Jhalawar	1	5129
4.	Kota	1	6344
5.	Sikar	1	5115
6.	Jodhpur	1	4949*
7.	Ajmer	1	5227*
TOTAL		7	38309

* Data upto 2017-18, Grant Withheld from 2018-19

(b) West Bengal

Sl. No.	District	No. of JSSs	Total Beneficiaries trained (2014-15 to 2018-19)
1.	Purva Medinipur (Haldia)	1	5795
2.	Jalpaiguri	1	5793
3.	Narendrapur	1	6274
4.	Purulia	1	5011
5.	Uluberia (Howrah)	1	5422
6.	Paschim Medinipur	1	4015
7.	Layek Para, Bankura	1	5254
8.	North 24 Parganas	1	6241
Total		8	43805

Annexure-III

The district-wise number of affiliated ITIs and trainees in State of Rajasthan and West Bengal, as on 30.11.2019

State	Sl. No.	District Name	Affiliated ITI	Trainees
Rajasthan	1.	Ajmer	57	1291
	2.	Alwar	131	56241
	3.	Banswara	8	433
	4.	Baran	44	1375
	5.	Barmer	28	809
	6.	Bharatpur	99	3069
	7.	Bhilwara	38	1994
	8.	Bikaner	27	741
	9.	Bundi	47	1567
	10.	Chittorgarh	30	558
	11.	Churu	53	1256
	12.	Dausa	109	6144
	13.	Dholpur	42	1078
	14.	Dungarpur	8	107
	15.	Ganganagar	40	1441
	16.	Hanumangarh	44	1183
	17.	Jaipur	311	9957
	18.	Jaisalmer	5	29
	19.	Jalore	8	113
	20.	Jhalawar	39	469
	21.	Jhunjhunu	99	2550
	22.	Jodhpur	56	1784

State	Sl. No.	District Name	Affiliated ITI	Trainees
	23.	Karauli	46	1660
	24.	Kota	93	3039
	25.	Nagaur	98	3021
	26.	Pali	17	507
	27.	Pratapgarh	6	38
	28.	Rajsamand	10	226
	29.	Sawai Madhopur	35	1797
	30.	Sikar	152	3208
	31.	Sirohi	6	289
	32.	Tonk	50	2387
	33.	Udaipur	21	1334
		Total	1857	61078
West Bengal	1.	24 Paraganas North	23	2599
	2.	24 Paraganas South	21	2510
	3.	Bankura	18	1688
	4.	Barddhaman	38	4702
	5.	Birbhum	15	1427
	6.	Dakshin Dinajpur	7	984
	7.	Darjeeling	6	477
	8.	Haora	9	1305
	9.	Hooghly	19	1855
	10.	Jalpaiguri	7	658
	11.	Koch Bihar	5	786
	12.	Kolkata	10	1636
	13.	Maldah	4	616

State	Sl. No.	District Name	Affiliated ITI	Trainees
	14.	Medinipur East	13	1045
	15.	Medinipur West	22	2533
	16.	Murshidabad	9	1013
	17.	Nadia	19	2967
	18.	Purulia	13	1526
	19.	Uttar Dinajpur	6	861
TOTAL			264	31188

Annexure-IV

*The sector-wise incremental Human Resource Requirement across 24 key sectors
(Estimates in millions)*

S.No	Sector	Employment Base in 2013 (million)	Projected Employment by 2022 (million)	Incremental Human Resource Requirement (2013-22)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Auto and Auto Components	10.98	14.88	3.9
2.	Beauty and Wellness	4.21	14.27	10.06
3.	Food Processing	6.98	11.38	4.4
4.	Media and Entertainment	0.4	1.3	0.9
5.	Handlooms and Handicrafts	11.65	17.79	6.14
6.	Leather and Leather Goods	3.09	6.81	3.72
7.	Domestic Help	6	10.88	4.88
8.	Gems and Jewellery	4.64	8.23	3.59
9.	Telecommunication	2.08	4.16	2.08
10.	Tourism, Hospitality & Travel	6.96	13.44	6.48

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Furniture and Furnishing	4.11	11.29	7.18
12.	Building, Construction and Real Estate	45.42	76.55	31.13
13.	IT and ITES	2.96	5.12	2.16
14.	Construction Material and Building Hardware	8.3	11	2.7
15.	Textile and Clothing	15.23	21.54	6.31
16.	Healthcare	3.59	7.39	3.8
17.	Security	7	11.83	4.83
18.	Agriculture	240.4	215.6	(24.8)
19.	Education/skill development	13.02	17.31	4.29
20.	Transportation and Logistics	16.74	28.4	11.66
21.	Electronic and IT Hardware	4.33	8.94	4.61
22.	Pharma and Life Sciences	1.86	3.58	1.72
23.	BFSI	2.55	4.25	1.7
24.	Retail	38.6	55.95	17.35
TOTAL		461.1	581.89	120.79
GRAND TOTAL (After removal of duplications in Retail Sector)		450.73	560.46	109.73

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we are cooperating. You allow us to speak for one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; I cannot do it. You know that. ...(*Interruptions*)... the Minister may laid the Answer on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O. BRIEN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

* Not Recorded.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Then we should go and sit outside.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is your choice. What can I do? I can only request. ...(*Interruptions*)... Come on. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is your choice. You protect me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am trying to protect the House, everyday, one section or the other does something, including your side also. What can I do? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please protect us. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The other day, Question Hour was lost, Zero Hour was lost. Because of whom? ...(*Interruptions*)... That is why I am saying. I am trying to stick to rules. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we are seeking your protection. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questioner is not present. Now, next question. Q. No. 272. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN:*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Will you not sit down? ...(*Interruptions*)... You want to be standing here all day long! ...(*Interruptions*)... I will not throw you out. I will only throw out the infiltrators, not the Members. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question No. 272. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't make comment on the Chair and the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, go to your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Go to your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am on my seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The country is burning. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The country is not burning. You don't worry on that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The country is burning. ...(*Interruptions*)...

* Not Recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't burn it from here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We want you to protect us. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I never expected this sort of behaviour ...(*Interruptions*)... If you don't want the House to function, then you can restrain. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, the Member has to be protected ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is very much...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have the charge. ...(*Interruptions*)... Q.No.272.

Digitization of land records

*272. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of land records that have been digitized, State-wise and the percentage of land records yet to be digitized;
- (b) whether digitization has reduced property fraud and if so, to what percentage, State-wise and year-wise details thereof in the last five years;
- (c) whether steps are being taken by the Government to spread awareness about the benefits of this digitization, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken for the digitization of land records of farmers who have not registered their property due to high registration fees and have no legal claim on their property?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) 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 Modernization Programme, a Central Sector Scheme, is providing financial assistance to the States, *inter alia*, for

Computerization of land records. Till date, Computerization of Records of Right (RoR) has been completed in 591221 (90%) villages out of 655959 villages across the country and 66,60,226 Cadastral Maps have been digitized (53%) out of 1,24,92,526 Cadastral Maps. State-wise details of land records digitized which includes computerization of Records of Right (RoR) and digitization of Cadastral Maps and percentage of land records yet to be digitized; are given in the Annexure I and Annexure II (*See below*).

Integrated land information management system under the aegis of the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme, which will provide online single-window at-a-glance access to all available, relevant information to give a fair comprehensive position of any plot of land in question to the landowner, concerned officers/agencies and interested persons and entrepreneurs, etc.; *inter alia* reduces land disputes, and check fraudulent and benami transactions.

As reported by the States, the statistics relating to cases of fraud etc. reduced due to digitization of land records are not maintained by them.

Adequate awareness about the programme is made in the public by the States through print, electronic and social media as well as hoardings and banners at prominent places etc. There is an adequate fund provision for IEC activities under the programme.

The digitisation of the land records does not require any fee from the owners of the land. The record of rights (RoR) as available are digitized. Further, stamp duty and registration fees required for registration of deeds relating to properties are levied by the States Governments as per laid down procedure in the State. Adequate steps have been taken to simplify the procedure of registration through the use of Information Technology application.

Annexure-I*State-wise details of digitization of land records*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Villages	No. of Villages/Percentage		
			Computerization of Land Records completed	Computerization of Land Records ongoing	Computerization of Land Records not started
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	205	204 (99.51%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.49%)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17563	17065 (97.16%)	154 (0.88%)	344 (1.96%)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5591	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5591 (100%)
4.	Assam	26784	15521 (57.95%)	742 (2.77%)	10521 (39.28%)
5.	Bihar	46370	30284 (65.31%)	8628 (18.61%)	7458 (16.08%)
6.	Chandigarh	16	6 (37.5%)	1 (6.25%)	9 (56.25%)
7.	Chhattisgarh	20496	17472 (85.25%)	2174 (10.61%)	850 (4.15%)
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	72	72 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
9.	Daman and Diu	28	22 (78.57%)	4 (14.29%)	2 (7.14%)

10.	Goa	425	225 (52.94%)	157 (36.94%)	43 (10.12%)
11.	Gujarat	18527	17861 (96.41%)	7 (0.04%)	659 (3.56%)
12.	Haryana	7089	6583 (92.86%)	271 (3.82%)	235 (3.31%)
13.	Himachal Pradesh	20950	20693 (98.77%)	1 (0%)	256(1.22%)
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	5494	512 (9.32%)	0 (0%)	4982 (90.68%)
15.	Jharkhand	32945	32645 (99.09%)	275 (0.83%)	25 (0.08%)
16.	Karnataka	29527	29419 (99.63%)	0 (0%)	108 (0.37%)
17.	Kerala	1693	732 (43.24%)	17 (1%)	944 (55.76%)
18.	Ladakh	239	16 (6.69%)	0 (0%)	223 (93.31%)
19.	Lakshadweep	24	24 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
20.	Madhya Pradesh	55070	54634 (99.21%)	0 (0%)	436 (0.79%)
21.	Maharashtra	44855	44331 (98.83%)	323 (0.72%)	201 (0.45%)
22.	Manipur	2715	423 (15.58%)	68 (2.5%)	2224 (81.92%)
23.	Meghalaya	6750	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6750 (100%)
24.	Mizoram	826	206 (24.94%)	0 (0%)	620 (75.06%)
25.	Nagaland	1600	512 (32%)	3 (0.19%)	1085 (67.81%)

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	NCT of Delhi	207	196 (94.69%)	0 (0%)	11 (5.31%)
27.	Odisha	51701	51701 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
28.	Puducherry	130	117 (90%)	11 (8.46%)	2 (1.54%)
29.	Punjab	12894	12072 (93.62%)	21 (0.16%)	801 (6.21%)
30.	Rajasthan	47921	46386 (96.8%)	8 (0.02%)	1527 (3.19%)
31.	Sikkim	417	417 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
32.	Tamil Nadu	16786	16746 (99.76%)	2 (0.01%)	38 (0.23%)
33.	Telangana	10829	10768 (99.44%)	1 (0.01%)	60 (0.55%)
34.	Tripura	898	897 (99.89%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.11%)
35.	Uttarakhand	17023	16064 (94.37%)	18(0.11%)	941 (5.53%)
36.	Uttar Pradesh	109109	105008 (96.24%)	18 (0.02%)	4083 (3.74%)
37.	West Bengal	42190	41387 (98.1%)	358 (0.85%)	445 (1.05%)
	TOTAL	655959	591221(90%)	13262(2%)	51476 (8%)

Annexure-II*State-wise progress of Map Digitization*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cadastral Maps/FMBs/Tippans		
		Total No.	Digitized (%)	To be Digitized (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1407	183 (13.01%)	1224 (86.99 %)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	316048	178910 (56.61%)	137138 (43.39 %)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Not updated	0 (0%)	100%
4.	Assam	16297	14729 (90.38%)	1568 (9.62 %)
5.	Bihar	70571	70338 (99.67%)	233 (0.33 %)
6.	Chandigarh	Not updated	0 (0%)	100%
7.	Chhattisgarh	47447	43198 (91.04%)	4249 (8.96 %)
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2271	2271 (100%)	0 (0%)
9.	Daman and Diu	758	0 (0%)	758 (100%)
10.	Goa	14854	14854(100%)	0 (0%)
11.	Gujarat	701832	88358 (12.59%)	613474 (87.41%)
12.	Haryana	56095	51512 (91.83%)	4583 (8.17%)
13.	Himachal Pradesh	148645	148351 (99.8%)	294 (1%)
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Not updated	0 (0%)	100%
15.	Jharkhand	47751	41914 (87.78%)	5837 (12.12 %)
16.	Karnataka	Not updated	0 (0%)	100%
17.	Kerala	103917	98150 (94.45%)	5767 (5.55%)
18.	Ladakh	Not updated	0 (0%)	100%
19.	Lakshadweep	Not updated	0 (0%)	100%
20.	Madhya Pradesh	114194	111653(97.77%)	2541 (2%)

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	5001191	284242 (5.68%)	4716949 (94.32%)
22.	Manipur	366	366 (100%)	0 (0%)
23.	Meghalaya	Not updated	0 (0%)	100%
24.	Mizoram	27304	27304 (100%)	0 (0%)
25.	Nagaland	1008	1008 (100%)	0 (0%)
26.	NCT of Delhi	207	14(100%)	0 (0%)
27.	Odisha	115232	115232 (100%)	0 (0%)
28.	Puducherry	14044	14044 (100%)	0 (0%)
29.	Punjab	14386	13080 (90.92%)	1306 (9.08%)
30.	Rajasthan	107019	16142 (15.08%)	90877 (84.92%)
31.	Sikkim	2549	2549 (100%)	0 (0%)
32.	Tamil Nadu	5298490	5199522 (98.13%)	98968(1.87%)
33.	Telangana	18040	15601 (86.48%)	2439 (13.52%)
34.	Tripura	5303	5303 (100%)	0 (0%)
35.	Uttarakhand	80736	24681 (30.57%)	56055 (69.43%)
36.	Uttar Pradesh	98590	15102 (15.32%)	83488 (84.68%)
37.	West Bengal	66167	61615(93.12%)	4552 (6.88%)
TOTAL		12492526	6660226 (53%)	5832300 (47%)

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, nine per cent villages are covered. सर, सरकार ने जो लैंड रिकॉर्ड तैयार किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Only nine per cent villages are covered. मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह रिकॉर्ड अभी तक कितना पूरा हुआ और यह कब तक पूरा होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, दलवाई साहब का प्रश्न सही है ...**(व्यवधान)**... केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से ...**(व्यवधान)**... भू-अभिलेखों का वास्तविक डिजिटलीकरण ...**(व्यवधान)**... करने की दिशा में कई पहल की हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Digital India Land Record Modernization Programme के तहत ...**(व्यवधान)**... निबंधन कार्यालय एवं राजस्व

कार्यालयों को जोड़ना ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिससे भूमि का निबंधन होते ही ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसकी सूचना राजस्व कार्यालय या तहसील को मिल जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**... तथा खरीदने वाले को बिना प्रतीक्षा किए दाखिला खारिज की प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ हो जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह प्रक्रिया 16 राज्यों में प्रारंभ हो चुकी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अन्य राज्यों में पूरा करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसी प्रकार से दाखिल खारिज प्रक्रिया को ऑनलाइन किया जा रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिससे जैसे ही तहसील या समकक्ष अधिकारी को सूचना मिले ...**(व्यवधान)**... और अभिलेखों में संशोधन स्वाभाविक रूप से हो जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें पटवारी की भूमिका निश्चित रूप से है ...**(व्यवधान)**... और पटवारी को स्वाभाविक रूप से यह काम करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, मेरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि disputed cases बड़े पैमाने पर हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... और सारे civil cases में 2/3 केसेज़ ऐसे हैं, जो disputed cases हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनके resolve होने के लिए बीस-बीस साल लगते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं उनको जल्दी से जल्दी resolve करने के लिए सरकार कुछ कर रही है?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme के तहत न केवल नक्शा, बल्कि अधिकार अभिलेख का भी कंप्यूटरीकरण किया जा सकता है, जो स्पष्ट रूप से अधिकार अभिलेख ही होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भूमि विवादों की रोकथाम को स्वयं कम करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को लिखित रूप में सलाह देकर यह अनुरोध किया है कि भूप्रबंधन के लिए आधार कार्ड जैसे दस्तावेजों का प्रयोग किया जाए, जिससे भूमि के लेन-देन में विवाद कम हों। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि दस राज्यों ने अपने संसाधन से खेतों को आधार नम्बर से जोड़ने का कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया है तथा सात-आठ राज्य ऐसे हैं, जिनमें आधार नम्बर का उपयोग क्रेता-विक्रेता की सहमति के आधार पर प्रबंधन के लिए हो रहा है, जिससे विवाद और धोखाधड़ी में निश्चित रूप से कमी आयी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: श्री मोतीलाल वोरा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुब्बारामी रेड्डी जी, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा: माननीय सभापति महोदय, देश में 6,55,959 गांवों में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: सर, मैं वोरा जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि उनका question सुनाई नहीं दिया है, इसलिए कृपा करके माननीय सदस्य उसे दोबारा बोल दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: मोतीलाल जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please allow Question Hour to proceed and protect the Members' right. Let us go ahead with Question Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... If you don't want Question Hour, you should have told me. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN:*

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD:*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY:*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:*

श्री विजय गोयल: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, there is no Zero Hour; there is no Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... They have to decide. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do, Mr. Tiruchi Siva? ...*(Interruptions)*... The entire country is watching us. Who is stalling Zero Hour? Who is stalling Question Hour? Who is ...*(Interruptions)*... Students are watching. Even in Question Hour, the Members' right has been denied because of the behaviour of some Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... I now want everything to go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the entire country see what is happening in this House...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 273. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav.

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद में वैज्ञानिकों के रिक्त पद

*273. श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: क्या कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मंत्रालय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद में बड़ी संख्या में कृषि वैज्ञानिकों के पद काफी लंबे समय से रिक्त हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को कृषि क्षेत्र संबंधी आवश्यकताओं और चुनौतियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए परिषद द्वारा मांगे गए बजट के अनुरूप धनराशि प्रदान की जा रही है?

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर): (क) से (ग): सभा के पटल पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद में विभिन्न स्तरों पर वैज्ञानिकों के 6546 स्वीकृत पद हैं, इनमें से 5093 पद भरे हुए हैं। भर्ती एवं वैज्ञानिकों की भर्ती एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। विशेष वैज्ञानिक पद के लिए निर्धारित विशेषीकृत योग्यता के आधार पर भर्ती की जाती है बशर्ते अपेक्षित विशिष्ट क्षेत्र में उपयुक्त योग्य उम्मीदवारों की उपलब्धता हो। दूसरी ओर, सेवानिवृत्ति, त्याग-पत्र, प्रतिनियुक्ति तथा मृत्यु आदि के कारण लगातार पद रिक्त होते हैं।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद में सभी वैज्ञानिक पद कृषि वैज्ञानिक चयन मंडल (एएसआरबी) के माध्यम से भरे जाते हैं। कृषि वैज्ञानिक चयन मंडल (एएसआरबी) को भाकृअप से अलग करने की प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ होने के कारण रिक्त पदों को भरा नहीं जा सका। अब भारत सरकार के अनुमोदन से कृषि वैज्ञानिक चयन मंडल (एएसआरबी) का पुनर्गठन कर दिया गया है, सभी रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं तथा कुछ रिक्त पदों के लिए कृषि वैज्ञानिक चयन मंडल (एएसआरबी) द्वारा पहले ही विज्ञापन प्रकाशित किया जा चुका है।

केन्द्रीय बजट के तहत विभिन्न विभागों को किए गए आवंटन के अनुसार भाकृअप को अपनी चुनौतियों और अन्य आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए निधियों का समानुपातिक आवंटन प्राप्त होता है।

Vacant posts of scientists in ICAR

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

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that a large number of posts of Agriculture Scientists are lying vacant since long in Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether ICAR is being provided with the funds proportional to the budget sought by the Council in view of requirements and challenges of agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) ICAR has a sanctioned strength of 6546 scientists at various levels, out of which 5093 are filled. The recruitment and retirement of scientists is a continuous

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

process. The recruitment is done on the basis of specialized qualification prescribed for a particular scientific post, subject to availability of appropriately qualified candidates in the required areas of specialization. On the other hand, vacancies arise continuously due to retirements, resignations, deputations and death etc.

All Scientific posts in ICAR are filled through Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board (ASRB). Due to starting the process of delinking ASRB from ICAR, the vacancies could not be filled. Now that the ASRB has been restructured with the approval of Government of India, steps for filling up all vacancies have been taken and advertisement for some of the vacancies has already been published by ASRB.

As per allocation to various Departments under the Union Budget, ICAR receives its proportionate allocation of funds to meet its challenges and other requirements.

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर में वैज्ञानिकों के 5,546 में 5,093 पद भरे हुए हैं और 1,453 रिक्त बताए गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी बड़ी संख्या में कृषि वैज्ञानिकों के स्थान कब से और किन कारणों से रिक्त पड़े हैं। और सरकार रिक्त पड़े स्थानों पर नई नियुक्तियां करने का कब तक विचार रखती है?

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कैलाश चौधरी): माननीय सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि उन्होंने आईसीएआर में पद रिक्तता की बात कही है ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके अंदर हमारे जो पद हैं, आज के दिन तक 1,443 पद रिक्त बताए गए हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Sivaji, ...**(Interruptions)**... Do you want Questions to be taken up or not? ...**(Interruptions)**... What can I do? I can't do anything physically.

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: इन रिक्त पदों के संबंध में हम निरंतर सुधार कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन पदों की जो स्थिति है, तो 2015-16 के अंदर 3.55 प्रतिशत पद रिक्त थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can only appeal. Today is the last day. On this day, people had given their lives in order to protect Parliament. We must really respect their martyrdom. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: उसके बाद 2016-17 के अंदर 9.74 प्रतिशत पद खाली हुए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 2018-19 के अंदर मात्र 3.24 प्रतिशत पद खाली हैं। इनका बीच में जो खाली रहने का कारण था, इसके पीछे एसआरबी ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो नई गठित हुई है, उस एसआरबी के अंदर 384 पद अभी जल्दी भरे जाएंगे और उसके बाद मैं आपसे यह कह सकता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, उत्तर संक्षेप में दें।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या कृषि क्षेत्र की आवश्यकताओं व चुनौतियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए कृषि विज्ञान शिक्षा क्षेत्र की दक्षता और क्षमता को और अधिक प्रभावी व सक्रिय करने हुए सरकार की कोई कार्य-योजना है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि है, तो उसका पूर्ण विवरण क्या है?

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: माननीय सभापति महोदय जी, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जी ने कहा है कि कृषि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हम क्या कर रहे हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में National Higher Education Programme के तहत हमारी सरकार ने 1,130 करोड़ रुपये ऐसे जारी किए हैं, जो हमारे Student Exchange Programme है, जिसके अंदर विदेश में हमारे स्टूडेंट्स जाते हैं और वहां से ट्रेनिंग लेकर आते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां के स्टूडेंट्स भी हमारे यहां आते हैं और वे यहां से ट्रेनिंग लेकर जाते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिसके अंदर हमने 1,130 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया है। साथ ही हमने सारी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के अंदर 140 ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you have to be brief. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Shri Rakesh Sinha.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से पहले मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार ने किसानों के लिए जितना काम किया है, वह आजादी के बाद कभी नहीं हुआ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप सभी अपनी-अपनी जगहों पर जाकर बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किसानों को प्राथमिकता दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपके माध्यम से मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या सरकार कृषि प्रयोगशालाओं की संख्या बढ़ाएगी, उन क्षेत्रों में जो क्षेत्र दियारा कहे जाते हैं, हजारों एकड़ जमीन है ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसान उसमें खेती करते हैं, सब्जियों का उत्पादन करते हैं, वहां प्रयोगशाला का अभाव है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या सरकार की ऐसी योजना है कि उन क्षेत्रों में प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना की जाए?

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: माननीय सभापति महोदय, जैसे कि माननीय सदस्य ने खेतों के अंदर प्रयोगशाला की बात कही है ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसे जो खेत हैं, वहां पर किस तरह से हम सब्जियों को बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं। निश्चित रूप से सरकार की तरफ से ऐसी योजनाएं हैं, जिनमें हमारे जो scientists हैं, वे भी खेत के अंदर जाते हैं और वहां पर भी किसानों को सिखाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसे कई scientists भी हैं, जो नए-नए प्रयोग करते हैं और वे हमारे किसानों को भी उन प्रयोगों को सिखाने का काम करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस तरह से सरकार की तरफ से ऐसी योजना चालू है।

SHRI G. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I had been a student of agriculture. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any study has been commissioned in the recent past to assess the contributions and impact of various agricultural research institutions functioning under ICAR. What has been their contribution? Is there any evaluation study done? If not, is there a proposal to conduct such a study?

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: माननीय सभापति महोदय, जैसा सदस्य जी ने कहा है कि निरंतर इस पर काम किया जा रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो scientists हैं, वे नए-नए प्रयोग करते हैं और किसानों को अवगत कराते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I only appeal to all senior Members and other Members also to please sit down. The children are watching us. ...**(Interruptions)**... The country is watching us. Today is the last day of the Session. Today is the martyrs' day. Please cooperate. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN (Contd.): I allowed Zero Hour. Some Members did not allow Zero Hour. I allowed Question Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... Some Members did not utilise the occasion. What can I do? I don't have any mantra. ...**(Interruptions)**... In Question Hour, there is no point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the main challenges of ICAR is real time identification of crops, weeds, diseases, pest damage and nutrient deficiency symptoms in various agricultural crops. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how ICAR is addressing these challenges in real time and taking solutions to farmers in real time. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: सभापति महोदय, जैसे कि माननीय सदस्य ने उत्पादकता की बात कही है, तो उत्पादकता में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है, न कि उत्पादकता में कमी आ रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... फिर भी, हमारे आई. सी.ए. आर. के जो साइंटिस्ट्स हैं, वे नये-नये प्रयोग करते हैं, जिससे कि और ज्यादा उत्पादन बढ़े। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम निश्चित रूप से इसके लिए प्रयास कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

Implementation of BGREI in Odisha

*274. **DR. AMAR PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of implementation of Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) in Odisha;
- (b) the production technologies introduced in the State to improve the condition of the paddy-growing farmers; and
- (c) the budgetary allocation made under the initiative in the State of Odisha for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) In order to address the constraints limiting the productivity of "rice based cropping systems" in Eastern States including Odisha, the programme of Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)- a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is being implemented since 2010-11. In Odisha, the programme is being implemented in 22 identified districts.

Various interventions such as demonstrations on improved technologies like Direct Seeded Rice (DSR), Line Transplanting, System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Stress Tolerant Varieties, Hybrid Rice, Ecology specific cropping system based demonstrations; seed production and distribution; nutrient management and ameliorants; Integrated Pest Management (IPM); cropping system-based training; improving irrigation efficiency; farm machinery and implements and post harvest and marketing support such as construction of Godown; threshing floor; Mini Rice Mill; etc. are being promoted under the programme.

The budgetary allocation under the BGREI programme in the State of Odisha for the last three years and current year is as under:-

(₹ in crore)	
Year	Allocation (GOI share)
2016-17	102.50
2017-18	73.27
2018-19	51.35
2019-20	61.13

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, how has the intervention improved rice productivity in these areas and did it have any positive impact? If not, why has the allocation been reduced year after year? ...(*Interruptions*)...

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला): सभापति महोदय, आदरणीय अमर पटनायक जी ने जो सवाल पूछा है, वह बहुत ही relevant सवाल है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... उसका एक पार्ट है कि जो आवंटन है, उसमें क्यों कटौती की जा रही है, उसकी एक ही सिम्पल वजह है कि और योजनाओं में एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट में नये-नये प्रोजेक्ट आने की वजह से इस योजना के आवंटन में कमी आई है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... मगर मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन

[श्री परशोत्तम रूपाला]

को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना की वजह से राइस में कितनी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी इजाजत से मैं एक मिनट में बता देता हूँ कि असम में 709 मीट्रिक टन की बढ़ोतरी हुई है, ओडिशा में 309 मीट्रिक टन की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस तरह से टोटल सातों राज्यों को मिलाकर 41 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन का प्रोडक्शन हुआ था, जो अब 69 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन तक पहुंच गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the Minister's reply and the Member who is putting the question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: The scheme is focussed on improving water supply and irrigation. However, has the scheme introduced newer low cost water treatment methods and are new techniques being developed for water conservation or have farmers been induced to go in for crop diversification? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री परशोत्तम रूपाला: सभापति महोदय, यह एक ऐसी योजना थी, जिस योजना के तहत पानी के संसाधनों में वृद्धि कराना, ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसका मैक्सिमम उपयोग हो, इसके लिए इसमें कार्यक्रम भी थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... साधनों को देने का भी इस योजना के तहत प्रावधान था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आरकेवीवाई जो हमारी मुख्य योजना है ...**(व्यवधान)**... उप मिशन के रूप में इस योजना को हम चला रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record except the question and answer.

श्री परशोत्तम रूपाला: आपने बताया कि diversification के लिए, अगर राज्य की सरकार चाहे, तो इसमें दरखास्त कर सकती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, a Second Generation Bio fuel Plant is being set up by BPCL in Bargarh in Odisha. It shall make fuel grade ethanol using rice straw. ...**(Interruptions)**... Therefore, has the Agricultural Ministry considered coordinating with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas on linking 2G ethanol plant with its paddy cultivation initiatives so that rice farmers in these interior areas are able to maximise their income from paddy cultivation? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री परशोत्तम रूपाला: सभापति महोदय, श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य जी की यह बात सही है कि हम उस मंत्रालय के साथ बातचीत करके इस प्रकार के प्रोजेक्ट को साकार करने का इनिशिएटिव लेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम और भी डिटेल्स आपके साथ बैठकर लेंगे कि इसमें क्या किया जा सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, इस योजना का आशय ही यह था ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम पहले पंजाब, हरियाणा पर आधारित रहते थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, उस एरिया में राइस के बाद जो ...**(व्यवधान)**... जगह रहती है, उसका भी उपयोग कैसे हो और देश के पूर्ववर्ती राज्यों के लोग भी अपना हिस्सा ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें दे सकें, उसी आशय से यह योजना चला रहे हैं, तो इसे प्रमोट करने के लिए यह अच्छा सुझाव है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 275. The questioner is absent. Any supplementaries?

*275. [*The questioner (Shri Anil Desai) was absent.*]

Railway bridge accidents in Maharashtra

*275. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of accidents due to railway bridge collapse that occurred in Mumbai and Maharashtra during the last three years;
- (b) the number of people killed due to these accidents; and
- (c) whether sufficient steps have been taken to prevent such accidents, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) there has been no case of collapse of Railway Bridge which resulted into a consequential train accident during last three years and in the current year in Mumbai and Maharashtra. However, one unusual incident of falling of pathway of Road Over Bridge (ROB) No. 3 (Gokhle ROB) at Andheri Station of Mumbai Division of Western Railway occurred on 03.07.2018 in which two persons died.

(c) There is a well established system of inspection of bridges on Indian Railways. All the bridges are inspected twice a year, one before the onset of monsoon and one detailed inspection after monsoon by the designated officials. After inspection, every bridge is assigned an Overall Rating Number (ORN) and based on the ORN of the bridge, rebuilding / strengthening is undertaken. All Foot Over Bridges (FOBs) are inspected once a year. Based upon the inspections, necessary corrective actions are taken.

Apart from the above, as a preventive measure, one time Safety Audit of 329 bridges (115 ROB, 194 FOBs and 20 Overhead Structures) in the State of Maharashtra, have been carried out by expert agencies like IIT Mumbai etc. Based upon findings of Safety Audit, necessary action has been taken.

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is: Considering the present situation of Railways and the accidents happening thereof, what are the various measures and technological upgradation that have been undertaken in the last three years by the Ministry in order to safeguard the Railway's life and property? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA): Sir, to avoid accidents in Railways, hon. Member has made a valid point. ...*(Interruptions)*... A lot of measures have been taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are railway bridges. ...*(Interruptions)*... Every year, before rainy season, eminent engineers inspect and we are also giving it to a third party to inspect and submit report. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, based on that, all necessary measures are taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are also taking help of new technology to avoid accidents, including at unmanned level crossings. ...*(Interruptions)*... The help of local authorities is also required whenever over-bridges or under-bridges are to be developed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Along with this, we are also consulting the local authorities and the State Government concerned and taking proper measures. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने कई स्टेशनों पर एस्केलेटर्स बनाने की एक अच्छी योजना चलाई है, तो मुम्बई महानगर में कितने और स्टेशनों पर एस्केलेटर्स लगाने की योजना है?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, there is a rule that a minimum of 25,000 people have to use it. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are rules under the Indian Railways. ...*(Interruptions)*... Depending upon passengers' usage and local demand, a decision will be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... With regard to the question of the hon. Member pertaining to Railway development, I will get details, sit with him and share it with him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे यहां मेरठ से प्रयागराज जाने के लिए केवल एक ही ट्रेन नौचन्दी एक्सप्रेस है ...*(व्यवधान)*... और अब चूंकि कोहरा भी होता है और उसके कारण वह छः-छः घंटे तक लेट हो जाती है ...*(व्यवधान)*... और कई बार दो-दो दिन के लिए भी स्थगित हो जाती है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... जिसके कारण वहां जाने के लिए बहुत ज्यादा समस्या का सामना करना पड़ता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अतः मेरी माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग है कि मेरठ से प्रयागराज हेतु लखनऊ होते हुए एक सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन देने की कृपा करें, जिससे कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... वहां के लोगों को सुविधा मिले।

महोदय, इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... नजदीक में मुजफ्फरनगर, शामली, बागपत और हापुड़ जिले लगते हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*... इन जिलों की भी यही

समस्या है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि मेरठ से यह सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन चला दी जाएगी, तो उससे समस्या का बहुत समाधान हो सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अतः मैं मंत्री जी से मांग करती हूँ कि एक सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन चलाई जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You get a bad name and bring a bad name to Parliament of India also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dolaji, don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will get a bad name and Parliament of India also gets a bad name. ...*(Interruptions)*... School children are watching the proceedings. ...*(Interruptions)*... As it was said earlier, we are not school children. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, the hon. Member has raised a valid point that Delhi-Lucknow train service. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Other than the Minister and the Member who is asking responsible supplementaries, nothing shall go on record. It is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, with regard to the problem raised by the hon. Member of her constituency and the problem being faced by the passengers, already, the Railways started Tejas special train between Delhi and Lucknow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Apart from this, we are. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It should be seen by the people so that they understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... If that is the unanimous demand, ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, if you show it to the people ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, I will consider it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only question and reply will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: If the demand is created for new trains, we will take details from the hon. Member, sit with the concerned officers and consider it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It means, you are suggesting for adjournment of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: The issue would be studied. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you suggesting that the House be adjourned? ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't want Question Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we want everything. But ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't want Question Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't want Question Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 276. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*...

बढ़ता व्यापार घाटा

*276. चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत का व्यापार घाटा लगातार बढ़ रहा है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत का व्यापार घाटा कितने प्रतिशत बढ़ा है;

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान चीन से व्यापार घाटा कितने प्रतिशत रहा है; और

(घ) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान व्यापार संतुलन स्थापित करने की दिशा में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) भारत की व्यापारिक वस्तुओं के व्यापार घाटे में वर्ष 2015-16 की तुलना में वर्ष 2016-17 में 8.61 प्रतिशत की कमी आयी और उसके बाद मुख्य रूप से वर्ष 2016-17 में 86.96 बिलियन अमरीकी डालर की तुलना में ज़क़मशः 108.7 बिलियन अमरीकी डालर और 140.92 बिलियन अमरीकी डालर मूल्य, वह भी उच्चतर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य पर, के पेट्रोलियम क्रूड और उत्पादों के आयात में वृद्धि के कारण गत वर्षों की तुलना में वर्ष 2017-18 में 49.35 प्रतिशत और वर्ष 2018-19 में 13.25 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। तथापि, वर्तमान वर्ष 2019-20 (अप्रैल-अक्तूबर) के दौरान भारत के व्यापार घाटे में पिछले वर्ष की तदनुसारी अवधि की तुलना में 18.43 प्रतिशत की कमी आयी है। मौजूदा व्यापार घाटा वर्ष 2012-13 के उच्चतम स्तर अर्थात् 190.34 बिलियन अमरीकी डालर के मुकाबले काफी कम है। व्यापार घाटा घरेलू और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में मांग और आपूर्ति, मुद्रा के उतार-चढ़ाव, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतों आदि जैसे वैश्विक और घरेलू कारकों के कारण विभिन्न वस्तुओं के आयात और निर्यात में सापेक्ष उतार-चढ़ाव पर निर्भर करता है।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान चीन पीआरपी के साथ भारत के व्यापारिक वस्तुओं का व्यापार घाटा और प्रतिशत परिवर्तन निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	व्यापार घाटा (मूल्य अमरीकी बिलियन डालर में)	प्रतिशत परिवर्तन
2015-2016	-52.70	—
2016-2017	-51.11	-3.01
2017-2018	-63.05	23.05
2018-2019	-53.57	-15.04
2018-19 (अप्रैल-अक्टूबर)	-33.32	—
2019-20 (अप्रैल-अक्टूबर)*	-31.81	-4.52

टिप्पणी: ऋणात्मक आकड़े व्यापार घाटे को दर्शाते हैं और धनात्मक आकड़े अधिशेष को दर्शाते हैं।

स्रोत: डीजीसीआईएंडएस, कोलकाता, *अंतिम

(घ) सरकार ने भारत से निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने और व्यापार घाटा में कमी लाने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए हैं जिसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- (i) नई विदेश व्यापार नीति (एफटीपी), 2015-20, 1 अप्रैल, 2015 को आरंभ की गई। इस नीति में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ पूर्व की निर्यात संवर्धन स्कीमों को तर्कसंगत बनाया गया और दो नई स्कीमें अर्थात् माल के निर्यात में सुधार लाने के लिए भारत से व्यापारिक वस्तुओं के निर्यात की स्कीम (एमईआईएस) और सेवाओं के निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के लिए च्मारत से सेवा निर्यात की स्कीम (एसईआईएस) आरंभ की गई। इन स्कीमों के अंतर्गत जारी ड्यूटी क्रेडिट स्क्रिप पूर्ण रूप से हस्तांतरणीय बनाए गए।
- (ii) दिनांक 5 दिसम्बर, 2017 को की गई विदेश व्यापार नीति, 2015-20 की मध्यावधि समीक्षा के आधार पर, श्रम सघन / एमएसएमई क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रोत्साहन में 2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की गई।
- (iii) लाजिस्टिक्स क्षेत्र के एकीकृत विकास के लिए वाणिज्य विभाग में एक नए लाजिस्टिक्स प्रभाग का सृजन किया गया। विश्व बैंक के लाजिस्टिक्स कार्यनिष्पादन सूचकांक में भारत का स्थान वर्ष 2014 में 54 वें स्थान से सुधरकर वर्ष 2018 में 44वें स्थान पर पहुंच गया।
- (iv) पूर्व एवं पश्च पोटलदान रुपये निर्यात ऋण पर ब्याज समकरण स्कीम को दिनांक 1.4.2015 से प्रारंभ किया गया जिससे श्रम सघन /एमएसएमई क्षेत्रों के लिए 3 प्रतिशत ब्याज समकरण प्रदान किया जा रहा है। दिनांक 2.11.2018 से एमएसएमई क्षेत्रों के लिए दर को बढ़ाकर 5 प्रतिशत किया गया और दिनांक 2.1.2019 से स्कीम के अंतर्गत मर्वेन्ट निर्यातकों को शामिल किया गया।

- (v) व्यापार करने की सुगमता में सुधार लाने के लिए आयातक निर्यातक कोड (आईईसी) का ऑनलाइन निर्गम आरंभ किया गया है। विश्व बैंक में "व्यापार करने की सुगमता" में भारत का रैंक वर्ष 2014 में 142 से बेहतर होकर वर्ष 2019 में 63 हो गया तथा "सीमा पार व्यापार" में रैंक 122 से 80 हो गया।
- (vi) देश में निर्यात अवसंरचना अंतर को पाटने के लिए दिनांक 1 अप्रैल, 2017 से एक नई स्कीम नामतः "निर्यात हेतु व्यापार अवसंरचना स्कीम (टीआईईएस)" को प्रारंभ किया गया।
- (vii) दिनांक 6 दिसम्बर, 2018 को एक व्यापक "कृषि निर्यात नीति" प्रारंभ की गई जिसका लक्ष्य वर्ष 2022 तक किसानों की आय को दुगुना करना तथा कृषि निर्यात को बल प्रदान करना है।
- (viii) विनिर्दिष्ट कृषि उत्पादों के निर्यात हेतु परिवहन की उच्च लागत के नुकसान को कम करने के लिए एक नई स्कीम नामतः "परिवहन एवं विपणन सहायता" (टीएमए) स्कीम प्रारंभ की गई है।

Growing Trade Deficit

†*276. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that trade deficit of India is constantly growing;
- (b) the percentage of increase of India's trade deficit during the last three years;
- (c) the percentage of trade deficit with China-during the last three years; and
- (d) the steps taken towards the balance of trade during the last three years?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) India's merchandise trade deficit decreased by 8.61 per cent in 2016-17 over 2015-16 and thereafter increased by 49.35 per cent in 2017-18 and 13.25 per cent in 2018-19 as compared to the previous years mainly due to surge in import of petroleum crude and products with value of 108.7 US\$ billion and 140.92 US\$ billion respectively in comparison to 86.96 US\$ billion in 2016-17, that too at higher international prices. However, India's trade deficit has decreased by 18.43 per cent during the current year

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2019-20 (April-Oct.) as compared to corresponding period of the last year. The current trade deficit is much below what was the peak in 2012-2013, *i.e.* US\$ 190.34 billion. Trade deficit depends upon relative fluctuations in the import and export of different commodities due to the global and domestic factors such as demand and supply in domestic and international markets, currency fluctuations, international prices, etc.

(c) The merchandise trade deficit of India with China PRP and percentage change during the last three years and the current year is as follows:

Year	Trade Deficit (Value in US\$ Billion)	% Change
2015-2016	-52.70	—
2016-2017	-51.11	-3.01
2017-2018	-63.05	23.35
2018-2019	-53.57	-15.04
2018-19 (Apr-Oct.)	-33.32	—
2019-20 (Apr-Oct.)*	-31.81	-4.52

Note: -ve figure denotes a trade deficit and +ve figure denotes a surplus.

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata, * Provisional

(d) In order to boost India's exports and bring down trade deficit, Government has taken several steps, including:

- (i) A new Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 was launched on 1st April 2015. The policy, *inter alia*, rationalised the earlier export promotion schemes and introduced two new schemes, namely Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) for improving export of goods and 'Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)' for increasing exports of services. Duty credit scrips issued under these schemes were made fully transferable.
- (ii) Based on Mid-term Review of the FTP 2015-20 undertaken on 5th December, 2017, incentives for labour intensive / MSME sectors were increased by 2%.
- (iii) A new Logistics Division was created in the Department of Commerce for integrated development of the logistics sector. India's rank in World Bank's Logistics Performance Index moved up from 54 in 2014 to 44 in 2018.
- (iv) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit was introduced from 1.4.2015 providing interest equalisation at 3% for labour

intensive / MSME sectors. The rate was increased to 5% for MSME sectors with effect from 2.11.2018 and merchant exporters were covered under the scheme with effect from 2.1.2019.

- (v) For improving ease of doing business, online issuance of Importer Exporter Codes (IEC), has been started. India's rank in World Bank 'Ease of Doing Business' ranking improved from 142 in 2014 to 63 in 2019 with the rank in 'trading across borders' moving up from 122 to 80.
- (vi) A new scheme called "Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)" was launched with effect from 1st April 2017 to address the export infrastructure gaps in the country.
- (vii) A comprehensive "Agriculture Export Policy" was launched on 6th December, 2018 with an aim to double farmers' income by 2022 and provide an impetus to agricultural exports.
- (viii) A new scheme called "Transport and Marketing Assistance" (TMA) has been launched for mitigating disadvantage of higher cost of transportation for export of specified agriculture products.

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपसे अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभापति जी, हाउस ऑर्डर में नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं क्वेश्चन नहीं पूछना चाहता हूँ। हाउस ऑर्डर में नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप पहले हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए, तब मैं सवाल पूछूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसे सवाल पूछना संभव नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपसे अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हाउस ऑर्डर में नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Surendra Singh Nagar. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... agriculture में जो value added products हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या सरकार कोई incentive देने की योजना बना रही है ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिससे यहाँ के जो किसान हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनको फायदा मिल सके?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सभापति जी, भारत के किसान ...**(व्यवधान)**... भारत के किसानों के माध्यम से उत्पादन होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह विश्व भर में जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसका विश्व भर में export हो सके ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके लिए भारत सरकार कई सारे तरीकों से ...**(व्यवधान)**... योजनाएं बनाती रहती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं समझता हूँ कि कई वर्ष पहले WTO में जो करार हुआ था ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके आधार पर अपनी सीमाओं के अंदर ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम किसानों को agricultural export के लिए सहयोग दे सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसी कई सारी स्कीम्स चल रही हैं।

...(व्यवधान)... हम आगे भी अलग-अलग industries के साथ लगातार बातचीत करके ...(व्यवधान)... उत्पादन की अलग-अलग organisations से बातचीत करके ...(व्यवधान)... इसकी स्कीम्स निकालते रहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, please protect the rights of the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rights of the Members to disturb the House! ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please respect for a while. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

We had Zero Hour. Members had given notices. I had taken them up. Then, there were disturbances. And, you know, normally I do not run the House when it is not in order. So, I adjourned the House. On the other hand, Members frequently complain that Question Hour should not be disturbed. So, I started Question Hour. Then, some questions were taken up. Members had put their questions. Ministers were giving replies to them. But, then, if suddenly somebody raises some other issue and then go on speaking ...*(Interruptions)*... What can the Chair do? ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't want to hear the Chair also, then, I leave it to you. Thank you, Madam. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a free-for-all situation, let the country see it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Children, in the Visitors' Gallery, please do not misunderstand me. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am not taking up the supplementaries also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The whole world is seeing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiruchi Siva, who is a senior Member, had made a suggestion. So, I thought that I should respond to that suggestion. And, then, I wanted to explain the position. Members, who give notices for Zero Hour, want to raise their issues in Zero Hour. But, others don't want Zero Hour to happen. Then, some Members don't want Question Hour to happen. Some Members want Question Hour to happen. Some Members stand on their own and start speaking. Then, some Members say that I have to protect their rights — right to speak, right to disturb, right to raise slogans, right to tear the papers. How can the Chairman allow all this? ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't allow all these things. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, if you all cooperate, we can have Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't want Question Hour, then, I will adjourn the House, as suggested by Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...*(Interruptions)*... However, I can run the House. And, there has been practice also earlier when the entire Question Hour went on even when some Members were causing disturbances. ...*(Interruptions)*... I leave it to your wisdom whether you want it to happen or not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Let the Government come up with a statement.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The statement has been given. Yesterday, I allowed it.
...(Interruptions)... Today also, I allowed. Anand Sharmaji raised a right point, and I allowed it also. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, a statement by the Government should come.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. ...(Interruptions)... If you want Question Hour,
...(Interruptions)... Digvijaya Singhji, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The situation in the North East is.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, this has been raised by Members.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The North East is burning and agitation is going on in other parts of the country also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: So, the Government should come out with a statement on what is happening in the North East. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Rangarajan, you have been on the Panel of Vice-Chairmen. You know the procedure. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The issue was raised under Rule 267, as per the Rules Book.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House is in order, I can do something and I can call somebody, but Members raise slogans, and in their anger of slogans, they make slogans against the Chair also. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: He can give a statement.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Revamping of fertilizers producing PSUs

*277. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the consumption of both nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers in the country and its growth rate;

(b) whether the country is self-sufficient in fertilizers, if so, the percentage participation of the public and private sector in production in the country, along with the details thereof; and

(c) whether any fertilizer-producing PSUs have become dysfunctional and whether Government is initiating any action to revamp them, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Sir, the consumption (sales) of both nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers in the country and its growth rate is as under:

Cumulative sales of major fertilizers in India*

(figures in LMT)

Year	Urea	P&K#	Urea Growth rate %	P&K growth rate %
2015-16	319.68	214.38	3.55	13.21
2016-17	296.07	203.02	-7.38	-5.29
2017-18	303.31	212.53	2.44	4.68
2018-19	320.14	210.40	5.55	-1.002
2019-20 (upto Nov.19)	203.28	151.87	0.62**	-2.62**

* First Point Sales (FPS) for years before 2018-19 i.e 2015-16 to 2017-18

* DBT / POS Sales from 2018-19 onwards

P&K = DAP + MOP + NPK

** Urea and P&K Growth rate is compared with 2018-19 (upto Nov'18) data.

Source: iFMS

(b) No, Sir. At present, there are 32 urea manufacturing units in the country with an installed capacity of around 232.94 LMT of urea which is not commensurate with the requirement of urea in the country. The gap between demand and supply is met through imports. India is fully dependent on imports (100%) in Potash sector and in case of Phosphate sector in terms of either finished fertilizers or raw materials, the

import content is 90%. The percentage participation of the public and private sector in indigenous production in the country from year 2015-16 to current year *i.e* 2019-20 (upto November'19) is given in the Statement (*See* below). During 2018-19, the actual production of Urea in the country was 240 LMT and 74.81 LMT of Urea was imported.

(c) Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) had five units at Sindri (Jharkhand), Talcher (Odisha), Ramagundam (Telangana), Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh) and Korba (Chhattisgarh) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd (HFCL) had three units at Barauni (Bihar), Haldia (West Bengal) and Durgapur (West Bengal). These units were closed during the period 1990-2002. Government of India decided in 2002, to close operations of all the fertilizer units of FCIL and HFCL and release all its employees under voluntary separation scheme. These units have huge infrastructure facilities like sizable land blank, residential quarters and office buildings, railway siding, tied up sources of electricity and water.

Government of India is reviving 5 closed fertilizer (urea) plants of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) namely Talcher, Ramagundam, Gorakhpur and Sindri plants of FCIL and Barauni plant of HFCL by setting up new Ammonia Urea plants of 12.7 Lakh metric tonne per annum capacity each, in the following States:-

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

The aforementioned 5 new fertilizer plants are being set up by the Joint Ventures formed by various Central Public Sector Enterprises with same State contribution only in case of RFCL. The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 21.05.2015 has decided to facilitate construction of 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
Percentage participation of the Public, Private and Cooperative Sector in Indigenous production

Name of the Product	Year	Total indigenous Production	Public Sector Production	% age participation of Public Sector	Private Sector Production	% age participation of Private Sector	cooperative Sector Production	% age participation of cooperative Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Urea	2015-16	244.75	70.80	28.93	104.60	42.74	69.36	28.34
	2016-17	242.01	71.41	29.51	103.79	42.89	66.81	27.61
	2017-18	240.23	69.88	29.09	106.72	44.42	63.64	26.49
	2018-19	240.00	70.16	29.23	100.80	42.00	69.04	28.77
	2019-20 (Upto November)	159.57	42.09	26.38	70.69	44.30	46.79	29.32
DAP	2015-16	37.87	-	-	21.14	55.82	16.73	44.18
	2016-17	43.65	-	-	25.78	59.06	17.87	40.94
	2017-18	46.50	-	-	27.03	58.13	19.47	41.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	2018-19	38.99	-	-	24.80	63.61	14.19	36.39
	2019-20 (Upto November)	29.73	-	-	16.89	56.81	12.84	43.19
COMPLEX	2015-16	83.01	12.00	14.46	48.07	57.91	22.94	27.64
	2016-17	79.66	11.72	14.71	44.44	55.79	23.50	29.50
	2017-18	82.56	12.08	14.63	52.42	63.49	18.06	21.88
	2018-19	89.98	12.22	13.58	56.18	62.44	21.58	23.98
	2019-20 (Upto November)	58.92	9.68	16.43	33.78	57.33	15.47	26.26

Sources: mfms.nic.in

Stalled Majerhat bridge completion

*278. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Majerhat bridge completion is stalled due to objection from Railways; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Majherhat Road Over Bridge (ROB) is located on Balygaunge-Budge Budge suburban section under Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway. This ROB was constructed by the Government of West Bengal and commissioned in 1964. One span in the State Government's portion collapsed on 04.09.2018. Therefore, it has been decided by them to rebuild the ROB on the same alignment after dismantling the old one.

Role of the Railway was to dismantle the ROB in Railway Portion and to approve the design and drawings of ROB (Railway portion). Railway portion of the ROB was dismantled by Railways in January, 2019. Thereafter, ideally State Government should have started the work of construction.

The State Government took more than 5 months to submit General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) of the ROB. The GAD was submitted by State Government on 21.02.2019 which was approved by Railway in one day *i.e.* 22.02.2019.

Design and drawings of foundation, sub-structure and superstructure were required to be submitted together by State Government. However, the same were submitted in phases, that too after more than 5 months of the approval of GAD. The details are as under:—

1. 31 drawings of superstructure submitted on 29.07.2019 and the same were approved by Railway on 07.08.2019 and 19.08.2019.
2. 19 drawings of sub-structure submitted on 21.08.2019 and the same were approved by Railway on 03.09.2019. 7 drawings of sub-structure submitted on 29.08.2019 and the same were approved by Railway on 24.09.2019.
3. 10 drawings of foundation submitted on 23.09.2019 and the same were approved by Railway on 04.10.2019.

4. 26 drawings of erection and launching submitted on 27.11.2019 and the same were approved on 28.11.2019.

From the above, it is clear that Railway has taken pro-active action for dismantling the ROB in Railway portion and accorded approval of design and drawings without any delay. However, State Government abnormally delayed for submission of GAD and other drawings as explained above.

Minimum wages for women farmers

*279. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the women engaged in agriculture sector in the States of Punjab and Haryana are not being paid minimum wages;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to remove such problems; and
- (d) the extent to which these problems have been removed as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Agricultural labour is a scheduled employment under the Minimum Wages Act., 1948. Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. Accordingly, the minimum wages fixed by the appropriate Government are equally payable both to male and female workers and the Act does not discriminate on the basis of gender.

As per the reports from Office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and State Governments of Punjab and Haryana for Central Sphere and State Spheres respectively, no complaints in respect of non-payment of minimum wages to women engaged in agriculture sector have been received in States of Punjab and Haryana.

The current rates of Minimum wages of Scheduled employment 'Agriculture' w.e.f. 1. 10.2019 for Central Sphere is given in the Statement (*See* below).

The Office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) in the Central Sphere and State Government in State Sphere are the appropriate authorities to conduct inspections to

ensure implementation of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Officers of the appropriate Government notified as Inspectors make inspections and prosecute those found violating provisions of the Act.

Statement

Area-wise Rates of Minimum Wages for Scheduled Employments in the Central Sphere

(As on 01.10.2019)

Name of Scheduled Employment	Category of Worker	Rates of wages including V.D.A per day (in ₹)		
		Area A	Area B	Area C
1. Agriculture	Unskilled	383.00	350.00	347.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	420.00	385.00	354.00
	Skilled/Clerical	455.00	420.00	384.00
	Highly Skilled	504.00	469.00	420.00

Classification Of Area

AREA – “A”

Ahmedabad	(UA)	Hyderabad	(UA)	Faridabad complex
Bangaluru	(UA)	Kanpur	(UA)	Ghaziabad
Kolkata	(UA)	Lucknow	(UA)	Gurgaon
Delhi	(UA)	Chennai	(UA)	Noida
Greater Mumbai	(UA)	Nagpur	(UA)	Secunderabad
Navi Mumbai		Pune	(UA)	

Area – “B”

Agra	(UA)	Gwalior	(UA)	Port Blair	(UA)
Ajmer	(UA)	Hubli-Dharwad	(M. Corpn)	Puducherry	(UA)

Aligarh	(UA)	Indore	(UA)	Raipur	(UA)
Allahabad	(UA)	Jabalpur	(UA)	Raurkela	(UA)
Amravati	(M.Corp'n)	Jaipur	(M.Corp'n)	Rajkot	(UA)
Amritsar	(UA)	Jalandhar	(UA)	Ranchi	(UA)
Asansol	(UA)	Jalandhar- Cantt.	(UA)	Saharanpur	(M.Corp'n)
Aurangabad	(UA)	Jammu	(UA)	Salem	(UA)
Bareilly	(UA)	Jamnagar	(UA)	Sangli	(UA)
Belgaum	(UA)	Jamshedpur	(UA)	Shillong	
Bhavnagar	(UA)	Jhansi	(UA)	Siliguri	(UA)
Bhiwandi	(UA)	Jodhpur	(UA)	Solapur	(M.Corp'n)
Bhopal	(UA)	Kannur	(UA)	Srinagar	(UA)
Bhubaneswar	(UA)	Kochi	(UA)	Surat	(UA)
Bikaner	(M.Corp'n)	Kolhapur	(UA)	Thiruvananthapuram	(UA)
Bokaro Steel City	(UA)	Kollam	(UA)	Thrissur	(UA)
Chandigarh	(UA)	Kota	(M.Corp'n)	Tiruchirappalli	(UA)
Coimbatore	(UA)	Kozhikode	(UA)	Tiruppur	(UA)
Cuttack	(UA)	Ludhiana	(M.Corp'n)	Ujjain	(M.Corp'n)
Dehradun	(UA)	Madurai	(UA)	Vadodara	(UA)
Dhanbad	(UA)	Malappuram	(UA)	Varanasi	(UA)
Durgapur	(UA)	Malegaon	(UA)	Vasai- Virar City	(M.Corp'n)
Durg-Bhilai Nagar	(UA)	Mangalore	(UA)	Vijayawada	(UA)
Erode	(UA)	Meerut	(UA)	Vishakhapatnam	(M.Corp'n)
Ferozabad		Moradabad	(M. Corp'n)	Warangal	(UA)
Goa		Mysore	(UA)	Gorakhpur	(UA)

Nanded Waghala (M. Corpn)	Greater (M. Visakhapatnam Corpn)	Nasik	(UA)
Gulbarga (UA)	Nellore (UA)	Guntur	(UA)
Panchkula (UA)	Guwahati (UA)	Patna	(UA)

Area 'C' will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list.

NB: U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.

Farming of jute and sanai

†*280. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the farmers can become self-dependent by opting for farming of jute and sanai;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that there is a growing demand of jute and sanai cultivation;
- (c) if so, the concrete measures being adopted by Government to sensitise farmers regarding this fact along with the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Jute is predominantly cultivated in the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Assam. The normal area (Average from 2013-14 to 2017-18) under jute is 7.25 lakh hectare in the country and mostly grown in sequence of food crops. Whereas, Sanai (Sunhemp) is cultivated for green manure as well as fibre crop and is grown in ground 10 to 11 thousand hectare area in the States of Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, West Bengal and Rajasthan. These crops are mostly grown by small and marginal farmers for a period of 3-4 months in a year and undertake such activities along with other crops for sustained livelihood.

With increased use of natural jute and allied fibre products world wide, there is a potential for increasing requirement of raw jute and Sanai (Sunhemp) in India for manufacturing of finished products. Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packaging Commodities) Act., 1987 (JPM Act) provide provisions for the compulsory use of jute packaging material in the supply and distribution of certain commodities in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the interests of production of raw jute and jute packaging material, and of persons engaged in the production thereof, and for matters connected therewith. As per current provisions of the Act, it provides 100 per cent of foodgrains and 20 per cent of sugar to be Eompulsorily packed in jute bags.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing Jute and Allied fibres development programme under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in 9 major jute growing States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal from 2014-15 with an aim for enhancing production and productivity. Besides, National Jute Board (NJB), Ministry of textiles is also implementing a project Jute-ICARE (Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise) from 2015-16 for enhancing jute cultivation.

In order to ensure remunerative prices for farmers, the Government of India declares Minimum Support Price (MSP) of jute every year. Jute Corporation of India (JCI) under Ministry of Textiles is the nodal agency of the Government for undertaking procurement of jute when prices of jute touch MSP or below MSP. The MSP of jute has been increased from ₹ 2400/qtl. in 2014-15 to ₹ 3950/qtl. in 2019-20.

Transferring new railway tracks to GRP

*281. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that new railway tracks have not been handed over to Government Railway Police (GRP); and

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken by Railway authorities to hand over the new railway lines to GRP in districts of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) There is no procedure of handing over of new Railway track to Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police having jurisdiction. Once the Railway track becomes operational, intimation to all concerned including stakeholders of State Government is given for further necessary action at their end. It is on part of State Government to issue internal memo for inclusion of the new Railway track in the jurisdiction of GRP/District Police stations.

(b) The information about operation of newly constructed Railway sections of Angul-Sambalpur-Jakhpura-Keonjhar and Khurda Road-Nayagarh have been

informed to State Police of Odisha. Home Department of State Government of Odisha has already notified the newly constructed Railway line in the jurisdiction of Government Railway Police, Cuttack and Rourkela *vide* Notification No. 25th September, 2018 and Memo No. 41095/D&A, dated 25.09.2018.

Adverse effect of fertilizers on human health

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

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware of adverse effect of fertilizers on human health;
- (b) whether the Ministry has received any proposals to encourage bio-fertilizers instead of chemical fertilizers; and
- (c) if so, whether the Ministry has undertaken any impact study of the same, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers as per soil test based recommendation is promoted by Government through various programmes.

(b) Government has initiated a number of steps for encouraging/promoting the use of bio-fertilizers by providing incentives for production/procurement of bio-fertilizers under various schemes such as Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY). Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER). Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS) under Soil Health Management Scheme, National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) etc. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) ICAR under "Network project on soil biodiversity-bio fertilizers" has developed improved and efficient strains of bio-fertilizers specific to different crops and soil types. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) study indicates that bio-fertilizers can improve crop yields by 10-25% and supplement costly chemical fertilizer (N. P.) by nearly 20-25% in most of crops when used along with the chemical fertilizers.

Statement*Steps taken by Government for promotion of organic/bio-fertilisers*

- **Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS):** Government of India promotes the production of bio-fertilizers under Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS) by providing 100% assistance to State Govt./ Govt. Agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹ 160.00 lakh/ unit for Setting up of State of art liquid/ carrier based Bio-fertilizer units of 200 Ton Per Annum (TPA) capacity. Similarly, for individuals/ private agencies assistance upto 25% of cost limited to ₹ 40 lakh/unit as capital investment is provided.
- **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):** Assistance of ₹ 50,000 per hectare/ 3 years is given, out of which ₹ 31,000 (62%) is provided to the farmers directly through DBT, for inputs (bio-fertilizers, biopesticides, vermicompost, botanical extracts etc.) production/ procurement, post harvest management etc.
- **Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER):** Farmers are given assistance of ₹ 25000/ ha/ 3 years for both on-farm & off-farm organic inputs, and seeds/ planting material.
- **National Food Security Mission - Oil Seeds and Oil Palm:** Financial assistance fa. 50% subsidy to the tune of ₹ 300/- per ha is being provided for different components including bio-fertilizers, supph of Rhizobium culture/Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria (PSB)/ Zinc Solubilising Bacleria(XSB)/ 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.
- **Integrated Nutrient Management & Integrated Pest Management:** Gol has also been promoting soil test based Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) under Soil Health Card Programme and Integrated Pest management (IPM) practices such as cultural, mechanical, biological control of pests along with judicious use of pesticides to control excess use of fertilisers and pesticides respectively.

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.

Status of Railway projects listed in Railway Pink Book

*283. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the projects listed in Railway Pink Book but not commissioned till date that fall in the State of Odisha and also those that are dropped from the Pink Book as on date; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Railway projects are sanctioned Zonal Railway-wise and not State-wise. However, presently, 36 Projects costing ₹49.984 crore for 4.567 km. length, falling fully/partly in Odisha are under different stages of planning/approval/execution. This includes:-

10 New Line Projects are covering a length of 1.269 km. at a cost of ₹16.598 crore. out of which 80 km. length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹4.260 crore has been incurred upto March 2019.

1 Gauge Conversion (GO) project is covering a length of 140 km. at a cost of ₹1349 crore. out of which 90 km. length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹191 crore has been incurred.

25 Doubling Projects are covering a length of 3,159 km at a cost of ₹32,037 crore. out of which 494 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹8.246 crore has been incurred upto March 2019.

The list of ongoing projects which falls fully/partly in the State of Odisha is given in the Statement (See below) and no ongoing project has been dropped.

Many of these projects are getting delayed due to land acquisition, forestry and wild life clearance, shifting of utilities etc. Under such circumstances, Ministry of Railways has requested Government of Odisha to take appropriate action for clearing the bottlenecks, so that the pace of execution of Railway Projects is expedited.

State Government of Odisha has to deposit their due share of ₹144 crore for cost sharing Projects in Odisha.

Average annual Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Odisha has been enhanced to ₹4,126 crore per year (during 2014-15 to 2018-19) from ₹ 838 crore per year (during 2009-10 to 2013-14). The average annual budget allocation during 2014-19 is 492% of average annual budget allocation during 2009-14.

Total allocation of Budget for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in State of Odisha, in 2019-20 is ₹4,568 crore which is 545% of average annual allocation during 2009-14.

During 2009-14, 267 km (56 km of New line, 83 km of Gauge conversion and 128 km of Doubling projects), falling fully/partly in the State of Odisha, have been commissioned in the State of Odisha at an average rate of 53 km per year. During 2014-19, 588 km (136 km of New line and 452 km of Doubling projects), falling fully/partly in the State of Odisha, have been commissioned in the State of Odisha at an average rate of 118 km per year which is 220% of commissioning achieved during 2009-14.

(b) Does not arise.

Statement

The List of ongoing projects of Railways in the State of Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Assistance required from State Government
(A) New Line		
1.	Khurda Road-Bolangir.	Land acquisition and forestry clearance taken up, Total Scope 7725 acre, acquired 3443 acre, Balance 4282 acre. State Government to expedite balance land acquisition. State Government to deposit ₹111 crore towards their share in the project.
2.	Angul to Sukinda Road.	Land acquisition and forestry clearance taken up, Total Scope 1854 acre, acquired 1360 acre, Balance 493 acre. State Government to expedite balance land acquisition.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Assistance Required from State Government
3.	Haridaspur to Paradeep.	Land acquisition and forestry clearance taken up, Total Scope 1743 acre, acquired 1641 acre, Balance 102 acre. State Government to expedite balance land acquisition.
4.	Talcher-Bimalgarh.	Land acquisition and forestry clearance taken up, Total Scope 2089 acre, acquired 467 acre, Balance 1622 acre. State Government to expedite balance land acquisition.
5.	Digha-Jaleswar with Material Modification for Digha-Egra.	Project held up as State Government of West Bengal has not completed land acquisition.
6.	Jeypore - Navarangpur.	Land acquisition and forestry clearance taken up, Total Scope 980 acre, acquired Nil, Balance 980 acre. State Government to expedite balance land acquisition. State Government to deposit ₹10 crore towards their share in the project.
7.	Jeypore - Malkangiri.	Land acquisition and forestry clearance taken up, Total Scope 2634 acre, acquired Nil, Balance 2634 acre. State Government to expedite balance land acquisition. State Government to deposit ₹23 crore towards their share in the project.
8.	Raipur-Jharsuguda.	—
9.	Extension of Naupada-Gunupur line upto Theruvalli with electrification.	—
10.	Talcher-Angul with 'Y' Connection at Talcher.	—
(B) Gauge Conversion		
1.	Rupsa-Bangriposi Gauge Conversion with Material Modification Buramara-Chakulia New Line.	—

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Assistance Required from State Government
(C) Doubling		
1.	Rourkela-Jharsuguda 3rd line.	State Government to evict 801 nos. encroachments.
2.	Titlagarh to Sambalpur.	Land acquisition and forestry clearance taken up, Total Scope 143 acre, acquired 41 acre, Balance 102 acre. State Government to expedite balance land acquisition.
3.	3rd line from Bhadrak to Nergundi.	Land acquisition and forestry clearance taken up, Total Scope 75 acre, acquired 6 acre, Balance 69 acre. State Government to expedite balance land acquisition.
4.	Sambalpur to Talcher.	Land acquisition and forestry clearance taken up, Total Scope 205 acre, acquired 51 acre, Balance 153 acre. State Government to expedite balance land acquisition.
5.	Banspani -Daitari-Tomka-Jakhapura.	Land acquisition and forestry clearance taken up, Total Scope 367 acre, acquired Nil, Balance 367 acre. State Government to expedite balance land acquisition.
6.	Raipur-Titlagarh including New Line Mandir Hasaud-Naya Raipur-Kendri and new Material Modification for Gauge Conversion of Raipur (Kendri)-Damtari and Abhanpur-Rajim branch.	State Government of Chhattisgarh to expedite Land acquisition of 46.80 Hectare land and has to deposit their due share of ₹27 crore for cost sharing Projects in Chhattisgarh.
7.	Vizianagram-Titlagarh 3rd line	Land acquisition and forestry clearance taken up, Total Scope 230 acre, acquired Nil, Balance 230 acre. State Government to expedite balance land acquisition. State Government to expedite highway diversion.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Assistance Required from State Government
8.	Jagdapur-Koraput.	Land acquisition and forestry clearance taken up, Total Scope 520 acre, acquired Nil, Balance 520 acre. State Government to expedite balance land acquisition.
9.	Khurda Road- Barang 3rd line.	—
10.	Champa-Jharsuguda 3rd line.	—
11.	Jharsuguda-Champa-Bilaspur 4th line.	—
12.	Manoharpur-Bondamunda 3rd line.	—
13.	Bondamunda-Rourkela 4th line.	—
14.	Bondamunda-Ranchi (Hatia).	—
15.	3rd and 4th line between Jarapada- Budhapank with flyover at Talcher.	Land acquisition and forestry clearance taken up, Total Scope 295 acre, acquired Nil, Balance 295 acre. State Government to expedite balance land acquisition.
16.	3rd and 4th line between Budhapank- Salegaon via Rajatgarh.	Land acquisition and forestry clearance taken up, Total Scope 261 acre, acquired 9 acre, Balance 252 acre. State Government to expedite balance land acquisition.
17.	Byepass at Khurda Road.	Land acquisition taken up, Total Scope 5.68 acre, acquired 5.60 acre, Balance 0.08 acre. State Government to expedite balance land acquisition.
18.	Brundamal-Jharsuguda flyover connection for joining Down line.	Land acquisition taken up, Total Scope 31 acre, acquired Nil, Balance 31 acre. State Government to expedite balance land acquisition.
19.	Jharsuguda-Bilaspur flyover/ byepass.	—

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Assistance Required from State Government
20.	Kottavalasa-Koraput.	Land acquisition and forestry clearance taken up, Total Scope 2064 acre, acquired Nil, Balance 2064 acre. State Government to expedite balance land acquisition.
21.	Koraput-Singapur Road.	Land acquisition and forestry clearance taken up, Total Scope 897 acre, acquired Nil, Balance 897 acre. State Government to expedite balance land acquisition.
22.	Bhadrak-Vizianagaram 3rd line.	—
23.	Narayangarh-Bhadrak 3rd line.	—
24.	Dumitra-Link C Line connections with Bisra station.	Land acquisition taken up. Total Scope 2.54 acre. Acquired Nil, Balance 2.54 acre. State Government to expedite balance land acquisition.
25.	Flyover at Baghupal.	—

Pendency in settlement of claims

*284. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that in spite of the timely payment of premiums, the insurance companies are unable to settle the claims and there is a huge pendency of settlement of claims of the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken cognizance of this issue and taken corrective measures in this regard;

(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) As per provisions of Pradhan Mantri Fasal

Bima Yojana (PMFBY) admissible claims are generally paid by the insurance companies within two months of completion of Crop Cutting Experiments/harvesting period subject to availability of yield data and total State share of premium subsidy from concerned State Government within time. However, settlement of claims in some States get delayed due to reasons like delayed transmission of yield data; late release of their share in premium subsidy by some States, yield related disputes between insurance companies and States, non-receipt of account details of some farmers for transfer of claims and National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) related issues, etc. However, this Department is regularly monitoring the implementation of PMFBY including timely settlement of claims through one to one/weekly meetings with States and insurance companies and weekly video conference with all stakeholders.

Further, with a view to ensure better transparency, accountability, timely payment of claims to the farmers and to make the scheme more farmer friendly, Government has comprehensively revised the Operational Guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) which have become effective from Rabi 2018-19. To ensure optimal coverage under the scheme, the following provisions, which will facilitate early settlement of claims, making the scheme even more farmer friendly, have, *inter-alia*, been made in the Revised Operational Guidelines:-

- (i) Provision of 12% interest rate per annum to be paid by the Insurance Company to farmers for delay in settlement of claims beyond 10 days of prescribed cut off date for payment of claims.
- (ii) State Government have to pay 12% interest rate for delay in release of State share of Subsidy beyond three months of prescribed cut off date/submission of requisition by Insurance Companies.
- (iii) Rationalisation of methodology for calculation of Threshold Yield (TY) to calculate claims - Moving average of best 5 out of 7 years to be taken for calculation.
- (iv) Time for intimation of loss due to localised calamities and post-harvest losses has been increased from 48 hours to 72 hours.
- (v) Stratified grievance redressal mechanism have been provided at the district and State level *viz.* District Level Grievance Redressal Committee (DGRC), State Level Grievance Redressal Committee (SGRC).

Compensation to farmers affected from crop loss due to excessive rains

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

(a) the crop-wise assessment of affected agriculture produces due to excessive rains in monsoon season of the year 2019, State-wise, and the amount sanctioned by the State and Central Government respectively towards compensation for affected farmers; and

(b) the special measures adopted to achieve the target set for doubling the income of farmers with reference to the above situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Governments. The concerned State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural disasters from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal in accordance with Government of India approved items and norms. Additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per established procedure. The assistance approved under SDRF/NDRF norms is in the form of relief only and not by way of compensation for the loss suffered.

Since excessive rain is not a calamity notified by Ministry of Home Affairs and the State Governments are empowered to utilise up to 10 per cent of the funds available under SDRF for providing immediate relief to the victims of natural disasters that they consider to be 'disasters' within the local context in the State, they do not report crop loss due to excessive rain to Government of India.

(b) The Government is aware of the plight of the farmers and to address this issue 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 align with the strategy of doubling farmers' income, there has been an appreciable

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

improvement in efficiency bringing about a positive impact in the agriculture sector. The details of these schemes and initiatives by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare are given in the Statement.

Statement

*The details of the schemes and initiatives by the Department of
Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare*

The Committee on Doubling Farmers Income (DFI) recognizes seven major sources of growth which are:—

1. Improvement on crop productivity
2. Improvement on livestock productivity
3. Resource use efficiency of saving in the cost of production
4. Increase the cropping intensity
5. Diversification towards high value crops
6. Improvement in the real prices received by farmers
7. Shift from farm to non-farm occupation

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 Prices (MSPs) for all Kharif and Rabi crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production.
- (viii) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)'. The Scheme is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce as announced in the Union Budget for 2018. This is an unprecedented step taken by Government of India to protect the farmers' income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.
- (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 upto ₹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.
-

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**MSP for Rabi crops**

2881. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has announced MSP for all Rabi crops which is in tune to increase farmers income by 1.5 times the cost of production;

(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) The Government has announced Minimum Support Price (MSP) for all six mandated rabi crops viz. wheat, barley, gram, lentil, rapeseed and mustard and safflower on 23rd October, 2019 on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACAP).

The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSP at levels of one and half times of cost of production. Accordingly, Government has increased the MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of atleast 50 per cent of cost of production for the agricultural year 2018-19. The recent increase in MSP of rabi crops of year 2019-20 to be marketed in Rabi Marketing Season 2020-21 is also in accordance to the principle of providing atleast 50% return over cost of production. The details of increase in MSP of Rabi crops are given in the Statement.

Statement*Minimum Support Prices for Rabi crops*

(₹ per quintal)

Sl. No	Crops	Cost* of production for 2019-20	MSP for 2018-19 to be marketed in RMS# 2019-20	MSP for 2019-20 to be marketed in RMS# 2020-21	Absolute increase in MSP	Return over cost (in per cent)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Wheat	923	1840	1925	85	109
2.	Barley	919	1440	1525	85	66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Gram	2801	4620	4875	255	74
4.	Lentil	2727	4475	4800	325	76
5.	Rapeseed and Mustard	2323	4200	4425	225	90
6.	Safflower	3470	4945	5215	270	50

* Refers to comprehensive cost which 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.

RMS refers to Rabi Marketing Season.

Delay in settlement of cClaims under PMFBY

2882. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

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

(b) the number of farmers insured under the scheme in Assam;

(c) the types of crops for which insurance has been sought thereunder and the amount of insurance disbursed till date in this regard;

(d) whether Government is aware that farmers, on an average, have to wait for 18 months for settlement of claims; and

(e) if so, the extent to which delay in payment of premium by Central and State Governments is contributing to delays in settling of claims?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Government of Assam is implementing Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) since inception of the scheme in Kharif 2016 season. State Government has notified mustard, paddy, potato, sugarcane-noble cane at Circle level during Rabi 2018-19 season and black gram, and paddy during Kharif, 2019 season at Circle level. Year-wise details of number of farmer applications

insured and indemnity claims disbursed under the scheme in Assam since inception of the scheme till Rabi 2018-19 season are given in following table.

Year	Farmer Applications Insured (in lakhs)	Claims paid (₹ in crore)
2016-17	0.60	5.36
2017-18	0.56	1.11
2018-19	0.73	0.04*

* Provisional.

(d) and (e) As per provisions of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) admissible claims are generally paid by the insurance companies within two months of completion of Crop Cutting Experiments/harvesting period subject to availability of yield data and total State share of premium subsidy from concerned State Government within time. However, settlement of claims in some States get delayed due to reasons like delayed transmission of yield data; late release of their share in premium subsidy by some States, yield related disputes between insurance companies and States, non-receipt of account details of some farmers for transfer of claims and National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) related issues, etc.

Though the provisions have been made in the Operational Guidelines of the scheme for timely release of State Government share in premium subsidy, still there are delays in release of their share by some States including Assam, in one or more season, due to which settlement of claims was delayed in these States. However, Central Government releases its share of premium subsidy in advance to the Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. which is fund routing agency under the scheme, and permits it to immediately use the funds on receipt of share from State Government.

Further, this Department is regularly monitoring the implementation of PMFBY including timely settlement of claims through one to one/weekly meetings with States and insurance companies and weekly video conference with all stakeholders. Moreover, provisions of penal interest @12% has been made in the Revised Operational Guidelines if the Insurance company delay the claims or State Government delays its share in premium beyond specified period.

Awareness on traditional farming

2883. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to create awareness among the farmers for cultivating traditional crops across the country;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government has undertaken a task in this regard so that the farmers take keen interest in cultivating traditional crops; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) In order to promote traditional crops in the country, Government of India has been implementing various schemes/programmes *viz.*, National Food Security Mission - Nutri Cereals (NFSM - Nutri Cereals), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER).

Under NFSM-Nutri Cereals, assistance is given for organising cluster front line demonstrations on improved package of practices and critical inputs like distribution of certified seeds of high yielding varieties (HYVs)/hybrids, production of certified seeds of HYVs, integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM), improved farm implements and water conservation devices, etc. through State Governments. Besides, assistance is also provided for cropping system based trainings, formation of Farmer Producer Organisation (FPOs) in cluster area, creation of processing units for FPOs, Centres of Excellence (CoE), creation of seed hubs, organising events/workshops, distribution of seed minikits of HYVs, publicity through print and electronic media, etc.

Further, the States can promote traditional crops under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with the approval of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the State.

Establishment of Soil Testing Laboratories

†2884. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of farmers who have been provided Soil Health Cards so

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

far under Soil Health Management Scheme to enhance the agriculture production across the country;

(b) the number of soil health testing laboratories established for the testing of soil in various States in the country including Bihar; and

(c) the number of farmers who opted for soil testing in the various districts of the country during the last three years, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The total number of farmers who have been provided Soil Health Cards across the country is 1074.12 lakh and 1154.57 lakh during cycle – I (2015-17) and cycle- II (2017-19) respectively.

(b) There are 7949 soil testing labs in the country including 1293 static labs, 165 mobile labs, 6337 mini labs and 154 village level labs. There are 47 labs in Bihar which includes 38 static labs and 9 mobile labs. The State- wise number of soil testing labs is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) All farm holdings in the country are covered under the Soil Health Card Scheme. The State/UT-wise number of farmers issued Soil Health Cards is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Soil Testing Labs (STLs)

Sl. No.	States	Static STLs	Mobile STLs	Mini STLs	Village Level STLs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	47	13	1328	16	1404
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	3	8	0	16
4.	Assam	9	0	214	0	223
5.	Bihar	38	9	0	0	47
6.	Chhattisgarh	33	0	170	0	203

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Goa	2	0	0	0	2
9.	Gujarat	81	2	230	0	313
10.	Haryana	35	2	50	47	134
11.	Himachal Pradesh	11	10	69	0	90
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	12	0	0	34
13.	Jharkhand	16	3	1300	0	1319
14.	Karnataka	98	1	6	88	193
15.	Kerala	15	13	152	0	180
16.	Madhya Pradesh	91	10	626	0	727
17.	Maharashtra	235	20	17	0	272
18.	Manipur	4	3	0	0	7
19.	Meghalaya	3	3	6	0	12
20.	Mizoram	3	3	0	0	6
21.	Nagaland	3	0	0	0	3
22.	Odisha	27	12	0	0	39
23.	Puducherry	2	0	0	0	2
24.	Punjab	52	3	0	0	55
25.	Rajasthan	101	12	0	0	113
26.	Sikkim	3	0	0	0	3
27.	Tamil Nadu	31	16	0	2	49
28.	Telangana	40	4	2050	0	2094
29.	Tripura	3	3	100	0	106
30.	Uttar Pradesh	243	0	11	0	254
31.	Uttarakhand	13	0	0	1	14
32.	West Bengal	26	8	0	0	34
TOTAL		1293	165	6337	154	7949

Statement-II*State-wise number of Farmers issued Soil Health Cards during last three years*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of farmers issued Soil Health Cards		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	6590175	12005904	7806058
2.	Maharashtra	10030091	3552598	9515137
3.	Madhya Pradesh	7668789	2914500	5992885
4.	Rajasthan	5772000	1403000	10132794
5.	Karnataka	7791843	1674528	6157661
6.	Gujarat	3742923	0	8694936
7.	Andhra Pradesh	5819309	1011863	5955299
8.	Bihar	5461811	1209510	4804591
9.	West Bengal	4949126	902000	3298000
10.	Tamil Nadu	4657411	1777518	5197325
11.	Telangana	4521394	616504	2854668
12.	Punjab	956434	0	1160568
13.	Haryana	4178238	61258	3481745
14.	Chhattisgarh	3232661	1640830	3105840
15.	Odisha	1719927	509685	854236
16.	Kerala	717500	0	2251280
17.	Goa	5415	4223	7777
18.	Uttarakhand	482494	358360	523668
19.	Himachal Pradesh	257249	333657	627108
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	659391	71281	946770
21.	Jharkhand	560489	96367	159024
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	19880	0	55

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Assam	1289638	0	1300901
24.	Manipur	113044	0	55550
25.	Meghalaya	190778	41077	205428
26.	Mizoram	8236	557	14417
27.	Nagaland	172897	6000	6000
28.	Sikkim	19000	0	21470
29.	Tripura	108463	21623	96100
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10000	1625	7345
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2222	0	0
32.	Puducherry	19594	0	7074
TOTAL		81728422	30214468	85241710

Achievements under e-Nam Scheme

†2885. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers in the country connected with National Agriculture Market Scheme/Online Mandi (e-NAM) at present;

(b) the number of farmers of Madhya Pradesh connected with e-NAM at present;

(c) whether all agricultural produce markets, located in various States of the country have to be included as one centre under e-NAM and whether the achievements made so far in this direction is as per the targets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As on 08.12.2019, a total of 1,65,77,210 farmers in the country have been registered on National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) platform.

(b) As on 08.12.2019, a total of 30,10,894 farmers of Madhya Pradesh have been registered on e-NAM platform.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) e-NAM, which aims at integrating mandis on a virtual platform, is a reform linked scheme. States/Union Territories (UTs) who have carried out three mandatory reforms namely (i) single trading license to be valid across the State (ii) single point levy of market fee across the State and (iii) provision for e-auction/e-trading as a mode of price discovery; are eligible for integrating their wholesale regulated markets with e-NAM platform. Based on the proposals received from requisite reformed States/UTs, the wholesale regulated markets are approved and integrated with e-NAM platform. As per the target, 585 wholesale regulated markets have already been integrated with e-NAM platform and additional 415 wholesale regulated markets have been approved for integration with e-NAM platform.

Scheme for landless farmers and labourers

2886. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of landless farmers in the country, State-wise, especially in Karnataka;
- (b) whether Government proposes to formulate any special scheme to safeguard the interest of landless farmers and labourers;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the time by which the scheme is likely to be formulated by Government; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No specific census/survey of landless farmers has been conducted and as such the exact number of landless farmers in the country is not available. However, State-wise number of wholly leased-in operational holdings as per Agriculture Census 2015-16 is given in the Statement (*See* below). The number of wholly leased-in operational holdings for the State of Karnataka is 98.

(b) to (e) Government is providing guaranteed employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and implementing other developmental programmes to benefit rural people, including farm workers by supplementing their income.

Moreover, there are various welfare schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government which, among others, aim to benefit landless farmers and agricultural labourers. These include Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), Atal Pension Yojana (APY), Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Integrated Programme of Older Persons (IPOP) and Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY).

Statement

*State-wise no. of wholly leased-in operational holdings as per
agriculture census 2015-16*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wholly Leased-In Holdings
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12
2.	Andhra Pradesh	30445
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	3012
5.	Bihar	4090
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	377
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	0
11.	Goa	4121
12.	Gujarat	0
13.	Haryana	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	200
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	960
16.	Jharkhand	2392
17.	Karnataka	98
18.	Kerala	21853

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wholly Leased-In Holdings
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8340
21.	Maharashtra	776
22.	Manipur	6627
23.	Meghalaya	0
24.	Mizoram	0
25.	Nagaland	317
26.	Odisha	283071
27.	Puducherry	223
28.	Punjab	6576
29.	Rajasthan	5486
30.	Sikkim	1037
31.	Tamil Nadu	9899
32.	Telangana	763
33.	Tripura	1575
34.	Uttar Pradesh	21220
35.	Uttarakhand	148
36.	West Bengal	117665
	ALL INDIA	531285

Source: Agriculture Census 2015-16

Combine harvesters-cum-straw management system

2887. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that availability of combine harvesters-cum-straw management system, seed drillers, rotary harvesters is still inaccessible to many

farmers with landholdings of less than 5 acres or those not rich enough to invest in such machines;

(b) if so, the schemes/measures that have been taken up by Government to provide aid for the same, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise, since the inception of such schemes; and

(c) whether Government has studied the impact of such schemes, if so, the effect of the same on the farmers, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise, since the inception of such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) To make available costly and new technology farm machinery including combine harvesters-cum-straw management system, seed drills, rotary harvesters at the door steps of the farmers on rent basis, Custom Hiring Centres (CTIC) and High-Tech hubs upto ₹ 60 lakh and ₹ 2.5 crore project cost respectively 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.

Also under the scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue' (CRM) CHCs are promoted in which *in-situ* crop residue management machinery such as combine harvesters-cum-straw management system, zero seed drill, happy seeders, etc., are provided a financial assistance @ 80% in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi.

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

The Government has also 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.

(c) The Government has carried out the third party impact evaluation of scheme Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) for the period 2014-15 to 2016-17 and the findings of study reveals that the Farm Power Availability has been

enhanced from 1.73 kW/ha (2013-14) to 2.02 kW/ha (2016-17) due to promotion of farm mechanization in the country. Comparative table on State-wise Farm Power Availability before and after introduction of SMAM is enclosed in Statement-III.

Statement-I

*Year-wise nos. of Custom Hiring Centres Established under Sub-Mission on
Agricultural Mechanizaation (SMAM)*

State	Nos. of Custom Hiring Centres Establi- shed 2014-15	Nos. of Custom Hiring Centres Establi- shed 2015-16	Nos. of Custom Hiring Centres Establi- shed 2016-17	Nos. of Custom Hiring Centres Establi- shed 2017-18	Nos. of Custom Hiring Centres Establi- shed 2018-19	Nos. of Custom Hiring Centres Establi- shed 2019-20	Nos. of Custom Hiring Centres Establi- shed Grand Total as on date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	0	20	100	875	750	68	1813
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	6	1	0	7
Assam	86	0	12	50	0	0	148
Bihar	126	0	271	0	0	0	397
Chhattisgarh	25	0	87	137	523	265	1037
Gujarat	17	8	0	0	0	0	25
Haryana	30	0	0	0	752	225	1007
Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2	3	5	25	39
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	4	17	216	237
Jharkhand	53	45	50	34	100	0	282
Karnataka	2	0	6	35	100	35	178
Kerala	29	0	7	72	129	129	366

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	18	22	0	100	85	110	335
Maharashtra	67	38	57	63	97	95	417
Manipur	10	0	0	5	315	0	330
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	4	10	10	30	27	85	166
Nagaland	13	4	12	30	42	40	141
Odisha	31	0	720	400	450	10	1611
Punjab	34	0	1009	166	0	0	1209
Rajasthan	65	0	0	238	0	0	303
Sikkim	1	0	6	3	0	4	14
Tamil Nadu	85	99	250	540	1120	435	2529
Telengana	9	0	10	30	0	0	49
Tripura	4	4	0	83	100	100	291
Uttar Pradesh	360	175	706	361	437	0	2039
Uttarakhand	13	13	26	369	60	400	881
West Bengal	28	60	7	118	79	58	350
TOTAL	1113	499	3348	3752	5189	2300	16201

Statement-II

No of Custom Hiring Centers (CHC) Established under a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi (CRM)

State	2018-19 CHC Established	2019-20 CHC Established
Punjab	4466	5505
Haryana	1194	1300
UP	2300	1817
TOTAL	7960	8622

Statement-III

State-wise Farm Power Availability before and after introduction of Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)

State	Farm Power Availability (kW/ha) 2013-14	Farm Power Availability (kW/ha) 2016-17
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1.88	2.14
Assam	0.87	0.99
Bihar	2.47	2.80
Jharkhand	0.99	1.21
Gujarat	2.25	2.57
Haryana	3.87	4.32
Himachal Pradesh	0.96	1.14
Jammu and Kashmir	0.90	1.12
Karnataka	1.80	2.14
Kerala	0.94	1.10
Maharashtra	0.94	1.19
Madhya Pradesh	1.29	1.49
Chhattisgarh	1.02	1.25
Odisha	1.44	1.65
Punjab	3.6	4.40
Rajasthan	1.17	1.37
Tamil Nadu	3.36	2.91
Telangana	2.49	2.89

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	2.42	2.84
Uttarakhand	2.21	2.64
West Bengal	1.62	1.87
Arunachal Pradesh	0.32	0.46
Manipur	0.34	0.50
Meghalaya	0.19	0.29
Mizoram	0.31	0.48
Nagaland	0.42	0.50
Sikkim	0.36	0.53
Tripura	1.04	1.32
ALL INDIA AVERAGE	1.73	2.02

Roadmap to address the problems of farmers in Maharashtra

2888. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that consistent droughts and unseasonal rains have rendered the farmers of Maharashtra distressed and debt ridden which is the main reason for them to commit suicides;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to put in place a roadmap to effectively address the problems of farmers of Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) 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. As per ADSI Report of the year 2015, the major causes of farmers' suicides are bankruptcy or indebtedness, farming related issues, family problems and illness etc.

(c) and (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 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.

Statement

Details of various interventions by the Government for the 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 farmers' income, the Government has approved the increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif and Rabi crops for 2018- 19 season at a level of at least 150 percent of the cost of production.
- (viii) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PMAASHA)'. The Scheme is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce as announced in the Union Budget for 2018. This is an unprecedented step taken by Government of India to protect the farmers' income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.
- (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 3% on short-term crop loans up to ₹3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum, which gets reduced to 4% on prompt repayment.
- (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.

Introduction of new scheme for Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)

2889. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is contemplating to set up a fund to nurture the Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs);

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the facilities being provided to farmers under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Government of India through Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC), a registered society under Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, is promoting FPOs by mobilizing the farmers and helping them in registering as companies and providing them with handholding support and training for their sustainability. So far, SFAC has helped 827 FPOs in registering as companies. Further, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is also promoting FPOs in the States and has so far promoted 4234 FPOs. In addition to above, under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, is promoting FPOs by mobilizing farmers. So far, 131 registered FPOs have been promoted under the Mission.

Credit Guarantee is provided by SFAC against the credit requirement of FPOs up to ₹ 1.00 crore per FPO from Financial Institutions for which a Credit Guarantee Fund has been created with SFAC. FPOs are provided assistance under various schemes of Government of India such as Venture Capital Assistance (VCA), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) and Agriculture Market Infrastructure Scheme (AMI).

Additionally, SFAC and NABARD have facilitated training to Board of Directors and Chief Executives Officers of FPOs to enable them to function effectively. Further, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is providing technical support to FPOs through Krishi Vigyan Kendras of the respective districts in the form of capacity development for the members of FPOs in various aspects of agriculture and allied sectors including that in production technologies, value addition and processing.

Difference in premium collected and claims paid under PMFBY

2890. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of percentage of total crop area covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, State-wise; and

(b) the details of premium for crop insurance collected and claims paid during 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, State-wise along with the difference in premium collected and claims settled?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) State-wise details of percentage of total cropped area covered and premium collected and claims paid during 2016-17 to 2018-19 under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (See below). Information of claims for the 2019-20 is not available as claim processing is underway for Kharif 2019 season and Rabi 2019-20 season is in progress.

Statement-I

Percentage of Gross Cropped Area (GCA) covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

(Area in Thousand Hectare)

State/UT Name	Gross Cropped Area (GCA)- 2014-15	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Area Insured	% of GCA Insured	Area Insured	% of GCA Insured	Area Insured	% of GCA Insured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	0.3	1.1%	0.2	1.0%	0.6	2.3%
Andhra Pradesh	7,690	1,559.6	20.3%	2,152.2	28.0%	2,297.1	29.9%
Assam	4,083	41.0	1.0%	42.1	1.0%	42.0	1.0%
Bihar	7,673	2,484.4	32.4%	2,125.8	27.7%	0.0	0.0%
Chhattisgarh	5,728	2,414.3	42.1%	2,216.4	38.7%	2,274.6	39.7%
Goa	158	0.5	0.3%	0.4	0.3%	0.3	0.2%
Gujarat	12,773	3,020.5	23.6%	2,657.8	20.8%	2,611.2	20.4%
Haryana	6,536	2,084.6	31.9%	1,933.7	29.6%	2,055.0	31.4%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Himachal Pradesh	918	129.4	14.1%	110.7	12.1%	88.2	9.6%
Jammu and Kashmir	1,178	0.0	0.0%	152.5	12.9%	113.6	9.6%
Jharkhand	1,554	371.8	23.9%	290.2	18.7%	629.8	40.5%
Karnataka	12,247	2,652.4	21.7%	1,876.6	15.3%	2,221.2	18.1%
Kerala	2,625	53.1	2.0%	47.8	1.8%	43.4	1.7%
Madhya Pradesh	23,810	12,420.9	52.2%	12,443.8	52.3%	12,509.5	52.5%
Maharashtra	23,474	7,297.5	31.1%	5,977.8	25.5%	8,818.5	37.6%
Manipur	383	9.1	2.4%	18.7	4.9%	0.8	0.2%
Meghalaya	343	0.0	0.0%	3.4	1.0%	0.7	0.2%
Odisha	5,173	1,318.7	25.5%	1,353.8	26.2%	1,461.8	28.3%
Puducherry	27	7.4	27.3%	0.0	0.0%	9.9	36.8%
Rajasthan	24,235	10,377.1	42.8%	9,848.1	40.6%	7,408.2	30.6%
Sikkim	136	0.1	0.1%	0.3	0.2%	0.1	0.1%
Tamil Nadu	5,995	1,281.6	21.4%	1,226.4	20.5%	1,109.2	18.5%
Telangana	5,315	822.2	15.5%	1,059.4	19.9%	780.5	14.7%
Tripura	483	2.8	0.6%	3.0	0.6%	0.1	0.0%
Uttar Pradesh	26,147	6,511.5	24.9%	4,672.4	17.9%	5,142.7	19.7%
Uttarakhand	1,097	132.4	12.1%	116.3	10.6%	109.0	9.9%
West Bengal	9,690	1,995.5	20.6%	1,679.5	17.3%	1,779.9	18.4%
GRAND TOTAL	189,495	56,988.9	30.1%	52,009.2	27.4%	51,507.9	27.2%

Statement-II

*Details of premium collected and claims paid under Pradhan Mantri Fasal
Bima Yojana (PMFBY)*

(₹ in crore)

State/UT Name	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Gross Premium	Claims Paid*	Gross Premium	Claims Paid*	Gross Premium	Claims Paid*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.02	0.15	0.03	0.00	0.24	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	845.45	944.43	1,301.14	724.48	1,328.73	865.92
Assam	8.65	5.36	11.89	1.11	11.24	0.04
Bihar	1,416.25	347.89	1,027.66	384.01	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	325.77	160.07	361.87	1,388.01	889.16	1,058.22
Goa	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.09
Gujarat	2,274.68	1,267.20	3,261.45	1,075.21	3,141.42	2,591.51
Haryana	364.39	296.22	453.17	899.27	840.68	908.23
Himachal Pradesh	71.68	45.10	77.51	64.71	75.61	10.01
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	40.97	9.80	79.06	6.83
Jharkhand	271.81	31.17	211.93	45.96	395.55	13.04
Karnataka	1,356.29	2,041.92	1,834.10	859.20	1,824.28	2,215.53
Kerala	33.15	44.55	25.87	10.94	36.30	9.01
Madhya Pradesh	3,778.64	2,033.86	4,946.73	5,791.52	5,364.07	62.47
Maharashtra	4,596.45	2,317.29	4,298.53	3,287.22	6,125.34	5,620.09
Manipur	3.59	1.96	1.94	0.67	0.21	0.00
IVleghalaya	0.05	0.03	1.42	0.02	0.10	0.00
Odisha	539.05	432.15	820.32	1,776.92	1,077.85	1,011.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Puducherry	2.88	7.57	0.00	0.00	3.11	0.00
Rajasthan	2,543.83	1,946.85	2,707.13	2,169.78	3,435.41	1,285.86
Sikkim	0.01	0.10	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.00
Tamil Nadu	1,191.07	3,533.59	1,297.14	1,897.87	1,362.12	1,462.62
Telangana	291.86	178.72	678.94	630.68	524.30	0.46
Tripura	0.39	0.71	0.74	1.00	0.03	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	1,207.72	575.04	1,390.61	380.46	1,504.43	447.04
Uttarakhand	41.44	27.47	67.84	39.44	75.12	47.76
West Bengal	704.16	418.24	642.44	256.63	707.81	173.89
GRAND TOTAL	21,869.3	16,657.7	25,461.5	21,694.9	28,802.2	17,790.4

* Further, besides above claim amount pending for payment/approval is ₹ 5.2 crore for 2016-17, ₹ 145 crore for 2017-18 and ₹ 3,595.7 crore for 2018-19

One market one price system

2891. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- whether Government has introduced electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM);
- if so, the present status of linking Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) mandis (markets) in different States with e-NAM;
- the total number of mandis and/or markets which have been linked with e-NAM, State-wise and the result achieved thereof; and
- the plan of Government to implement 'one market one price' system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Government has introduced National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) scheme wherein trading of agriculture and horticulture commodities is carried out by transparent price discovery method for produce of

farmers through competitive online bidding system. So far, 585 Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) mandis (markets) in 16 States and 02 Union Territories (UTs) have been integrated with e-NAM platform. State-wise list of APMC mandis integrated with e-NAM platform is given in the Statement (See below). So far, 1.65 crore farmers have been registered on e-NAM portal. Till November, 2019, a total volume of 2.99 crore MT agri commodities at a value of ₹ 84842 crore has been recorded on e-NAM platform.

(d) The price of agricultural produce is dependent on variety of factors at any given point of time like demand and supply of the produce, quality of produce, climatic conditions, perishable nature of produce and availability of transport, for which price of a commodity varies from market to market. However, e-NAM Scheme, aims at integrating mandis on virtual platform with Pan India trading facility of agricultural produce for purpose of developing National Agriculture Market whereby farmers can sell their produce anywhere.

Statement

State-wise details of mandis integrated with e-NAM Platform

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of APMC mandis Integrated
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22
2.	Chandigarh	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	14
4.	Gujarat	79
5.	Haryana	54
6.	Himachal Pradesh	19
7.	Jharkhand	19
8.	Madhya Pradesh	58
9.	Maharashtra	60
10.	Odisha	10

1	2	3
11.	Puducherry	2
12.	Punjab	19
13.	Rajasthan	25
14.	Tamil Nadu	23
15.	Telangana	47
16.	Uttar Pradesh	100
17.	Uttarakhand	16
18.	West Bengal	17
TOTAL		585

Drought mitigation mechanisms

2892. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a best practice mechanism to share data on drought mitigation mechanism between States;

(b) whether Government has data also on completed Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Assessments by States;

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

(d) whether Government has prepared specific plans to facilitate the transfer of information and coordination relating to drought mitigation mechanisms among States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The 'Manual for Drought Management, 2016' and the 'Drought Management Plan, 2017' prepared by the Government of India prescribes that best practices in drought mitigation in different parts of the State need to be documented and showcased to all stakeholders.

(b) and (c) The primary responsibility of drought management rests with the States. However, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) issued guidelines

for Management of Drought in 2010. A National Drought Management Plan has been prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare in 2017, as required under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, which has a specific chapter on "Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Assessment". This document has been shared with States/UTs with the advice to formulate State specific Drought Management Plan for mitigation /effective management of drought. The plan prescribes that the States may prepare Drought Vulnerability and Risk Maps for prioritizing areas for convergence of drought mitigation measures. As per the Disaster Management Act, 2005 the State Governments have a mandate of examining the vulnerability of different parts of the States to different disasters including drought and specify measures for their mitigation.

Further, this Plan is aimed at providing guidance for the overall management of drought in a structured and planned manner. The Plan has been developed with the objective of defining the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders involved in mitigation, preparedness and relief measure in managing drought. The Plan is applicable to the entire country encompassing all the States and Union Territories.

(d) The roles of Central Government and State Governments in drought mitigation emphasizing efficient coordination have been enlisted in the 'Drought Management, 2016'. The Drought Management Plan, 2017 also provides for development of a Decision Support System for drought management that would streamline implementation of drought mitigation activities. The States are expected to network with established research institutions at the national level for handling drought mitigation measures. The plan also provides for encouraging education and awareness programmes on drought mitigation for all stakeholders and by involving community institutions. As per provisions of Disaster Management Act, 2005, every State is required to prepare a State Disaster Management Plan in this regard for integration of measures for disaster mitigation in their development plans and projects.

**Promoting use of organic manure under sub mission on plant
protection and plant quarantine**

2893. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government, under its Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine, is promoting the use of organic manure for crops;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of trainers and the number of farmers who have been trained under the Sub Mission, State/UT-wise, including district-wise details of Haryana; and

(d) the amount of fund that has been allocated and utilised for the Sub Mission in the last two years, State/UT-wise, including Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine does not promote the use of organic manure for crops. Integrated Pest Management is, promoted to orient the farmers about judicious use of chemical pesticides and their use as per the directions prescribed on the label and leaflets. It also promotes cultural, mechanical, biological methods of pest control.

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare promotes the use of organic manure for crops through schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana (PKVY), Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER), Capital investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS) under Soil Health Management Scheme, National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) and National Food Security Mission (NFSM).

(c) Under the Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine, the training is imparted by trainers from Central Integrated Pest Management Centres, State Agriculture/ Horticulture Officers, experts from State Agriculture Universities, Krishi Vigyan Kendra and State Extension Officers. The details of farmers trained under the Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine, State/UT-wise is given in Statement-I and district-wise details of Haryana is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The amount of fund allocated and utilized for the Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine in the last two years, State/UT-wise, including Haryana is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise details of number of farmers trained during 2017-18 and 2018-19 under Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of farmers trained	
		2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Telangana	660	600
2.	Andhra Pradesh	240	480

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	1260	1080
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	360	210
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	240	300
6.	Bihar	840	720
7.	Chhattisgarh	540	300
8.	Goa	300	240
9.	Gujarat	480	480
10.	Haryana	1020	1020
11.	Himachal Pradesh	540	660
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	600	600
13.	Jharkhand	60	60
14.	Karnataka	480	480
15.	Kerala	1320	1200
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1320	1080
17.	Meghalaya	420	420
18.	Maharashtra	360	720
19.	Manipur	960	780
20.	Mizoram	420	570
21.	Nagaland	360	540
22.	Odisha	360	360
23.	Punjab	240	300
24.	Rajasthan	600	480
25.	Sikkim	600	660
26.	Tamil Nadu	660	840
27.	Tripura	720	720

1	2	3	4
28.	Uttarakhand	360	360
29.	Uttar Pradesh	540	360
30.	West Bengal	180	180

Statement-II

Details of number of farmers trained during 2017-18 and 2018-19 under Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine in Haryana State

Sl. No.	District	Number of farmers trained	
		2017-18	2018-19
1.	Nuh	185	190
2.	Palwal	185	180
3.	Gurugram	240	250
4.	Jhajjar	75	80
5.	Rohtak	15	10
6.	Rewari	100	90
7.	Faridabad	100	80
8.	Karnal	70	70
9.	Panipat	15	20
10.	Mahendergarh	35	50

Statement-III

Details of fund allocated and utilized for the Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine during 2017-18 & 2018-19 State/UT-wise (in ₹)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017-18		2018-19	
		Sanctioned amount	Expenditure	Sanctioned amount	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Telangana	741800	733164	1560400	959566
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1535300	1461159	1373800	815955

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	1580000	1244073	2943400	1286202
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	474800	380834	647000	355521
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	290800	246300	661800	323706
6.	Bihar	1206200	1100357	1819300	846795
7.	Chhattisgarh	635000	518278	1149900	344089
8.	Goa	382800	337680	608400	374000
9.	Gujarat	581600	483600	1335200	1074040
10.	Haryana	1366400	992748	2619500	1114016
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1879500	1405203	1495400	831857
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	819000	639148	1653400	807227
13.	Jharkhand	581600	521719	1216800	763387
14.	Karnataka	1633400	1017218	4531500	2152626
15.	Kerala	1481300	1382968	1987600	1457890
16.	Madhya Pradesh	528200	312838	1045000	2396392
17.	Meghalaya	397600	397600	1509200	902758
18.	Maharashtra	3061900	2092797	4904100	2592692
19.	Manipur	397600	343600	1388600	1287220
21.	Mizoram	397600	397520	833600	461560
22.	Nagaland	290800	254800	661800	378000
23.	Odisha	688400	619549	3883400	794480
24.	Punjab	688400	562483	1613800	863740
25.	Rajasthan	1841200	1695503	4041800	3080144
26.	Sikkim	474800	474109	872200	382295
27.	Tamil Nadu	2138400	1804429	1699000	587900

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Tripura	237400	218809	436600	209327
29.	Uttarakhand	848600	717280	4525300	1098454
30.	Uttar Pradesh	3489400	3421594	6697200	5059052
31.	West Bengal	1206200	1112602	2718200	1550938

Irregularities in NAFED stores

2894. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that irregularities are found at various NAFED stores in the country;

(b) whether most of the items available in the Stores, particularly the one located in Pocket-8, Sector-23B, Dwarka, New Delhi, are local/cheap items and customers are not at all aware of the rates of the items and the store overcharges from the customers for various items; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No irregularities of any kind in NAFED Stores in country have been reported.

(b) and (c) In all the NAFED Stores, all the items are sold below or at MRP. The billing is done through software. As of now, no complaint, whatsoever is received by NAFED.

Setting up of Expert Committee for second Green Revolution

2895. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to start second Green Revolution to increase the production of foodgrains in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any expert committee has been constituted in this regard; and

- (d) if so, the details of the terms of reference of the committee?

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

- (b) to (d) Does not arise.

Provision of identity card for farmers

2896. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide identity card to farmers at par with other professions;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether there is any other measure to identify farmers and recognise their service?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Farmers availing different services/ benefits are verified under individual schemes/programs such as Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), Soil Health Card (SHC) etc., however, providing identity card to farmers at par with other professions is not under consideration.

MSP or FRP for Rajasthan-specific crops

2897. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to bring Rajasthan-specific crops, such as cluster bean, moth, cowpea, cumin, coriander, garlic, isabgol, castor, aloe vera and mehandi, within the ambit of Minimum Support Price (MSP) or Fair Remunerative Price (FRP) is under consideration of the Central Government;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government of Rajasthan has requested to bring any crops within the ambit of MSP or FRP;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has taken any decision on the request of the Government of Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to bring Rajasthan specific crops such as cluster bean, moth, cowpea, cumin, coriander, garlic, isabgol, castor, aloe vera and mehandi to bring within the ambit of Minimum Support Price (MSP) or Fair Remunerative Price (FRP). Government presently fixes MSP for 22 mandated agricultural crops *viz.* paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, arhar, moong, urad, groundnut, soyabean, sunflower, sesamum, nigerseed, cotton, wheat, barley, gram, masur (lentil), rapeseed/mustard, safflower, jute and copra and Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/ Departments concerned and other relevant factors. In addition, MSP for Toria and de-husked Coconut are also fixed on the basis of MSPs of rapeseed/mustard and copra respectively. For agricultural and horticultural commodities which are perishable in nature and are not covered under the Price Support Scheme, Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) is implemented to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below cost of production.

(c) to (f) There is no request received from Government of Rajasthan to bring any crops within the ambit of MSP or FRP.

Average income of farmers

2898. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of per capita average monthly income of farmers in the country during 2018 and 2019, State-wise;

(b) whether any survey to ascertain the average income of farmers in the country has been conducted during the last two years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government has taken to ensure comfortable income for farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The average monthly income of agricultural households in the country is estimated by National Statistical Office (NSO) through the 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' conducted from time to time. The last such Survey was conducted by NSO during its 70th round with reference to the agricultural year July 2012-June 2013. As per the Survey results, the average monthly income per agricultural household from all sources is estimated to be ₹ 6,426/-. State-wise average monthly income per agricultural household is given in the Statement (*See below*). No such survey to ascertain the average monthly income of farmers in the country has been conducted during the last two years.

(d) Some of the major schemes being implemented by the Government to ensure higher income for farmers include, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Soil Health Card, Neem Coated Urea, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), National Bamboo Mission, Blue Revolution, Rashtriya Gokul Mission, etc.

In addition, under the Doubling of Farmers' Income initiative, concerted effort for aligning all these schemes with the objective of doubling farmers' income by 2022 has been made.

Statement

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

State	Average Monthly Income (in Rupees)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	5979
Arunachal Pradesh	10869
Assam	6695
Bihar	3558
Chhattisgarh	5177

1	2
Gujarat	7926
Haryana	14434
Himachal Pradesh	8777
Jammu and Kashmir	12683
Jharkhand	4721
Karnataka	8832
Kerala	11888
Madhya Pradesh	6210
Maharashtra	7386
Manipur	8842
Meghalaya	11792
Mizoram	9099
Nagaland	10048
Odisha	4976
Punjab	18059
Rajasthan	7350
Sikkim	6798
Tamil Nadu	6980
Telangana	6311
Tripura	5429
Uttarakhand	4701
Uttar Pradesh	4923
West Bengal	3980
Group of UTs	8568
ALL-INDIA	6426

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

Source: NSO

Utilisation of funds under PM-Kisan scheme

2899. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme during 2018-19 and 2019-20, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether only 37 per cent of allocated funds under the scheme has been utilised so far during 2019;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the reasons for low spending of the allocated funds?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Funds are not allocated or released State-wise under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan) scheme. A budgetary allocation of ₹20,000 crore had been made for the financial year 2018-19 and ₹75,000 crore for the financial year 2019-20. The details of State-wise expenditure incurred on disbursement of benefits to farmers during 2018-19 and 2019-20 so far are enclosed in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

PM-KISAN is a continuous and ongoing scheme, in which the financial benefits are transferred to the bank accounts of the identified beneficiaries as and when their correct and verified data is uploaded by the concerned States/UTs on PM-Kisan web-portal. The financial implication has been estimated on the basis of projection of operational land holdings data of Agricultural Census, 2015-16 for 2018-19. Therefore, there may be increase/decrease in number of beneficiaries from States as the onus lies with the State/UT Governments to identify the beneficiaries and upload their details thereof on PM-KISAN portal. Therefore, the actual utilization of the funds may vary depending upon the variation in the number of beneficiaries.

The data of beneficiaries uploaded by the State/UT Governments undergoes a multi-level verification and validation by various concerned agencies, including the banks, which includes rejection of data for errors at various levels and re-uploading of error-free data by the State/UT Governments. Thereafter only the amount is successfully transferred into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.

For release of installments pertaining to the period w.e.f. 1st April, 2019 upto 30th November, 2019, possession of Aadhaar card was compulsory for the beneficiaries, except for the States of Assam, Meghalaya and Jammu and Kashmir where Aadhaar penetration is miniscule. However, release of all installments falling due w.e.f. 1st December, 2019 onwards shall be done only on the basis of Aadhaar seeded data of beneficiaries, except for the States of Assam, Meghalaya and Jammu and Kashmir which have been exempted till 31st March, 2020.

However, all eligible beneficiaries are entitled to be paid their benefits from the 4-monthly period in which their registration has taken place, and hence they will not lose the benefit of any installment for procedural delays, except on account of their ineligibility. All registered eligible beneficiaries may, therefore, get their payments after completion of mandatory validation procedures and hence the budgetary allocation may also be used to the maximum extent possible.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise expenditure incurred on disbursement of benefits to farmers during 2018-19

States/UTs	Amount released in 2018-19 (in ₹) under PM- Kisan Scheme
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20,006,000
Andhra Pradesh	6,633,708,000
Bihar	463,476,000
Chandigarh	26,000
Chhattisgarh	223,796,000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8,506,000
Daman and Diu	4,060,000
Delhi	-
Goa	4,378,000
Gujarat	5,473,382,000

1	2
Haryana	1,882,520,000
Himachal Pradesh	903,012,000
Jammu and Kashmir	910,470,000
Jharkhand	940,200,000
Karnataka	39,092,000
Kerala	1,871,572,000
Lakshadweep	-
Madhya Pradesh	-
Maharashtra	3,849,748,000
Odisha	1,697,890,000
Puducherry	8,398,000
Punjab	2,246,468,000
Rajasthan	-
Tamil Nadu	3,922,424,000
Telangana	3,753,474,000
Uttar Pradesh	22,225,378,000
Uttarakhand	665,602,000
West Bengal	-
TOTAL (1)	57,747,586,000
North East	
Arunachal Pradesh	-
Assam	1,891,142,000
Manipur	14,552,000
Meghalaya	-
Mizoram	43,868,000

1	2
Nagaland	55,520,000
Sikkim	-
Tripura	302,190,000
TOTAL (2)	2,307,272,000
GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	60,054,858,000

Statement-II

Details of State-wise expenditure incurred on disbursement of benefits to farmers during 2019-20

States/UTs	Amount released in 2019-20 (in ₹) under PM- Kisan Scheme
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	64,276,000
Andhra Pradesh	16,988,014,000
Bihar	15,912,632,000
Chandigarh	1,810,000
Chhattisgarh	5,882,236,000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41,580,000
Daman and Diu	13,796,000
Delhi	46,400,000
Goa	26,564,000
Gujarat	18,539,730,000
Haryana	5,902,726,000
Himachal Pradesh	3,419,416,000
Jammu and Kashmir	3,316,878,000
Jharkhand	3,885,182,000

1	2
Karnataka	16,953,738,000
Kerala	11,826,872,000
Lakshadweep	-
Madhya Pradesh	16,196,646,000
Maharashtra	27,360,510,000
Odisha	10,249,056,000
Puducherry	28,796,000
Punjab	7,898,842,000
Rajasthan	22,692,392,000
Tamil Nadu	14,221,924,000
Telangana	14,667,936,000
Uttar Pradesh	67,498,656,000
Uttarakhand	2,810,950,000
West Bengal	-
TOTAL (1)	286,447,558,000
North East States	
Arunachal Pradesh	101,688,000
Assam	10,138,818,000
Manipur	321,258,000
Meghalaya	221,740,000
Mizoram	267,690,000
Nagaland	512,534,000
Sikkim	-
Tripura	762,754,000
TOTAL (2)	12,326,482,000
GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	298,774,040,000

Funds allocated under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture

2900. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the details of funds released under the said scheme during the last three years, State-wise including the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the details of funds spent/unspent under the above scheme, State-wise; and
- (d) whether Government has achieved the desired objectives of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is being implemented for holistic development of horticulture w.e.f. 2014-15 which includes Centrally Sponsored Schemes of National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North Eastern and Himalayan States (HMNEH).

State-wise allocation of funds under NHM and HMNEH during last three years is enclosed in Statement-I (*See* below).

- (b) State-wise release of funds under NHM and HMNEH during last three years including the State of Andhra Pradesh is enclosed in Statement-II (*See* below).
- (c) State-wise details GoI expenditure as reported by State Governments is enclosed in Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the holistic growth of the horticulture sector including enhancement in the production and productivity of horticulture crops. During the last 10 years (2008-09 to 2018-19), the production of horticulture crops has increased from 214.71 million MT to 313.85 million MT and the productivity has increased from 10.39 MT/ha to 18.40 MT/ha.

Statetment-I

State-wise GoI allocation of funds under NHM and HMNEH for the financial year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation (GOI)		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64.03	84.03	114.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.30	32.30	26.00
3.	Assam	28.00	28.00	84.00
4.	Bihar	26.31	26.31	22.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	69.23	89.23	123.00
6.	Goa	2.52	2.52	4.50
7.	Gujarat	71.39	91.39	127.00
8.	Haryana	61.84	79.84	110.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32.00	32.00	27.50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	46.00	46.00	47.50
11.	Jharkhand	40.18	40.18	34.00
12.	Karnataka	72.97	72.97	130.00
13.	Kerala	46.42	46.42	39.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	45.35	45.35	38.50
15.	Maharashtra	88.97	108.97	158.00
16.	Manipur	32.00	32.00	37.00
17.	Meghalaya	25.50	25.50	42.00
18.	Mizoram	31.50	41.50	30.00
19.	Nagaland	31.50	41.50	32.00

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Odisha	49.91	49.91	89.00
21.	Punjab	39.86	39.86	71.00
22.	Rajasthan	50.89	70.89	90.50
23.	Sikkim	30.50	30.50	25.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	55.03	75.03	98.00
25.	Telangana	32.90	32.90	28.00
26.	Tripura	33.00	33.00	44.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	37.27	37.27	67.00
28.	Uttarakhand	31.31	31.00	55.00
29.	West Bengal	24.91	24.91	44.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.00	2.00	2.00
31.	Puducherry	1.00	1.00	3.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.50	0.50	0.50
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	1.50	1.50
34.	Delhi	0.50	0.50	0.50
35.	Lakshadweep	0.80	0.80	0.80
TOTAL		1238.39	1397.58	1846.80

Statement-II*State-wise release (Gol share) of funds under NHM and HMNEH*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	(GOI Shaare)		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64.02	76.70	102.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	20.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	22.00	22.90	56.00
4.	Bihar	17.96	18.00	19.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	61.47	89.23	102.25
6.	Goa	1.65	2.51	2.87
7.	Gujarat	65.45	88.74	95.25
8.	Haryana	59.55	73.50	71.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24.25	38.14	23.75
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	96.09	116.50	110.00
11.	Jharkhand	30.13	25.00	9.50
12.	Karnataka	69.50	68.50	115.58
13.	Kerala	15.00	29.00	68.53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	35.62	30.00	31.76
15.	Maharashtra	50.44	86.73	107.00
16.	Manipur	10.00	24.00	25.50
17.	Meghalaya	18.75	15.36	21.00
18.	Mizoram	31.50	41.50	25.00
19.	Nagaland	15.00	36.34	27.00
20.	Odisha	43.68	46.87	21.00
21.	Punjab	30.00	15.00	35.50
22.	Rajasthan	43.13	58.00	52.00
23.	Sikkim	25.25	30.50	22.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	47.14	61.27	129.00
25.	Telangana	20.96	32.18	5.00
26.	Tripura	23.50	10.00	12.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31.96	35.87	62.57

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Uttarakhand	47.50	30.37	40.00
29.	West Bengal	8.00	10.00	15.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Puducherry	1.00	0.99	1.50
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.50	0.00
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		1010.49	1214.20	1430.09

Note: During 2016-17, an amount of ₹47.89 crore, during 2017-18, an amount of ₹75.00 crore and during 2018-19, an amount of ₹75.00 crore released for Prime Minister's Development Package 2015 for Jammu and Kashmir. 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. During 2017-18, an additional amount of ₹10.14 crore has been released to Himachal Pradesh to clear the pending liability.

Statement-III

State-wise details of GoI expenditure reported by State Governments

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Expenditure (GoI share)	Unspent Balance (GoI Share)	Expenditure (GoI)	Unspent Balance (GoI Share)	Expenditure (GoI)	Unspent Balance (GoI Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.07	36.56	78.76	34.49	110.25	27.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.79	28.72	22.68	6.04	20.00	6.04
3.	Assam	9.01	13.06	18.52	17.44	43.59	29.86
4.	Bihar	12.46	13.22	20.86	10.36	18.83	10.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	63.37	0.00	86.27	3.96	59.59	46.63
6.	Goa	2.31	0.21	1.12	1.63	3.92	0.57
7.	Gujarat	70.03	6.56	74.69	21.58	79.11	37.72
8.	Haryana	60.18	7.59	60.28	21.44	84.38	4.62
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21.41	30.57	28.84	40.64	47.80	16.59
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	104.15	9.81	74.50	51.81	88.33	73.48
11.	Jharkhand	24.48	16.12	9.53	31.60	20.00	9.59
12.	Karnataka	67.81	5.16	70.13	3.68	102.74	16.52
13.	Kerala	25.45	8.13	21.54	15.59	16.91	67.18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38.40	11.43	28.81	12.62	31.93	12.45
15.	Maharashtra	50.20	12.33	48.96	50.10	98.87	58.23
16.	Manipur	20.04	10.31	13.57	20.86	35.90	10.46
17.	Meghalaya	16.29	28.29	24.18	20.94	17.28	24.66
18.	Mizoram	31.50	0.00	37.20	4.30	14.78	14.52
19.	Nagaland	31.21	1.00	28.48	8.86	36.69	0.00
20.	Odisha	48.80	7.22	14.68	39.41	52.00	8.40
21.	Punjab	33.51	7.58	15.42	7.15	33.00	9.84
22.	Rajasthan	37.17	21.69	59.16	20.55	35.41	37.14
23.	Sikkim	29.18	0.02	14.42	16.25	37.40	1.19
24.	Tamil Nadu	17.10	57.30	93.50	28.07	104.08	4.98
25.	Telangana	21.72	21.39	20.39	33.18	14.90	23.28
26.	Tripura	18.61	20.35	7.98	40.75	44.46	8.28
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31.27	8.12	37.11	6.88	56.99	12.48
28.	Uttarakhand	31.31	32.51	40.28	22.59	41.63	20.95
29.	West Bengal	11.59	22.23	22.83	11.40	11.23	16.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.88	2.12	0.69	1.43	0.53	0.89
31.	Puducherry	1.02	0.47	0.98	0.50	0.55	1.46
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.27
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		994.32	440.34	1076.36	606.37	1363.08	613.20

Note: The expenditure reported includes unspent balance of previous years.

Utilisation of funds under PMKSY

2901. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the details of funds released under the said scheme during the last three years, State-wise including the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the details of funds spent/unspent under the above scheme, State-wise; and
- (d) whether Government has achieved desired objectives of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is operational in various States of the country from 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 PMKSY has following four components:—

- (i) **Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP):** Faster completion of ongoing major and medium irrigation projects including national projects.

During 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) on-going major/medium irrigation projects under PMKSY-AIBP having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh hectare have been prioritized in consultation with States for completion in phases up to December, 2019 alongwith their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works.

- (ii) **PMKSY - Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP):** Source augmentation, distribution, ground water development, lift irrigation, repair, restoration, renovation of traditional water bodies. Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies schemes are implemented under HKKP.

These two components are implemented by Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation. Out of the 99 prioritized projects, AIBP works of 40 prioritized projects have been reported to be completed. Additional irrigation potential of 18.16 lakh ha. has been created through these projects during 2016-17 to 2018-19.

- (iii) **PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop (PDMC):** Enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation *viz.* Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation. This component is implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare.

An area of 40.76 lakh ha has been covered under Micro Irrigation during 2015-16 to 2019-20 (upto November, 2019) under PMKSY-PDMC.

- (iv) **PMKSY - Watershed Development Component (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).

Total 13.47 lakh ha. has been brought under protective irrigation since 2014-15 to 2019-20 (upto 2nd Quarter). 0.92 lakh ha. have been brought under plantation (Afforestation/Horticulture), 2.01 lakh ha. of culturable wastelands have been treated. Further, 6.08 lakh water harvesting structures have been created/rejuvenated during the said period.

The details of Central assistance released to States including Andhra Pradesh for all the components of PMKSY and status of utilization for PDMC & WDC components is given in the Statement-I to III.

Statement-I

*Central assistance released under PMKSY-AIBP, CAD, SMI and RRR
during 2016-17 to 2018-19*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	53.03
3.	Assam	895.52
4.	Bihar	158.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	52.25
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	5147.62
8.	Himachal Pradesh	116.61
9.	Haryana	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	164.38
11.	Jharkhand	756.73
12.	Karnataka	852.13
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	813.86
15.	Maharashtra	1344.21
16.	Manipur	216.57
17.	Meghalaya	78.6
18.	Mizoram	8.25
19.	Nagaland	63.08
20.	Sikkim	25.61
21.	Tripura	0

Sl. No.	State	Released
22.	Uttarakhand	93.4
23.	West Bengal	0
24.	Odisha	1142.33
25.	Punjab	52.42
26.	Rajasthan	382.12
27.	Telangana	656.69
28.	Tamil Nadu	7.03
29.	Uttar Pradesh	598.39
TOTAL		13773.83

Statement-II

*Details of Centre share released and utilisation under
PMKSY-PDMC during 2016-17 to 2018-19*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Release	Utilization*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1345.69	1195.26
2.	Bihar	62.01	35.29
3.	Chhattisgarh	143.19	117.68
4.	Goa	2.00	0.30
5.	Gujarat	846.50	733.40
6.	Haryana	68.42	50.53
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53.75	40.12
8.	Jharkhand	65.70	42.65
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.20	7.72
10.	Karnataka	986.03	963.32
11.	Kerala	29.00	5.53
12.	Madhya Pradesh	403.66	273.89
13.	Maharashtra	1028.30	842.93
14.	Odisha	145.79	122.06

Sl. No.	State	Release	Utilization*
15.	Punjab	10.18	1.27
16.	Rajasthan	404.98	258.57
17.	Tamil Nadu	868.05	770.96
18.	Telangana	568.00	443.60
19.	Uttarakhand	85.20	76.76
20.	Uttar Pradesh	184.08	150.28
21.	West Bengal	90.90	61.11
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.80	15.30
23.	Assam	44.00	4.10
24.	Manipur	51.10	21.10
25.	Meghalaya	15.30	8.78
26.	Mizoram	48.20	34.20
27.	Nagaland	51.30	51.30
28.	Sikkim	64.59	18.33
29.	Tripura	18.75	1.51
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.50	0.25
GRAND TOTAL		7724.18	6348.12

* As reported by States and subject to change after audit.

Statement-III

State-wise details of funds released and funds utilized under WDC-PMKSY
(erstwhile IWMP)

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	State	Funds released from 2016-17 to 2019-20 (as on 30.11.2019)	# Funds utilized 2016-17 to 2019-20 (as on 30.09.2019)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	453.51	713.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51.91	101.85

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	170.31	201.94
4.	Bihar	94.24	140.83
5.	Chhattisgarh	147.91	212.83
6.	Gujarat	354.39	684.03
7.	Haryana	37	67.84
8.	Himachal Pradesh	86.27	94.59
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	141.12	152.16
10.	Jharkhand	46.51	80.93
11.	Karnataka	444.24	812.8
12.	Kerala	66.9	79.54
13.	Madhya Pradesh	514.308	889.76
14.	Maharashtra	629.49	881.58
15.	Manipur	39.266	45.02
16.	Meghalaya	27.2	40.08
17.	Mizoram	61.55	78.3
18.	Nagaland	171.28	188.8
19.	Odisha	288.64	449.94
20.	Punjab	7.96	18.94
21.	Rajasthan	861.37	1773.18
22.	Sikkim	1.4	12.18
23.	Tamil Nadu	235.7	463.98
24.	Telangana	133.07	293.42
25.	Tripura	70.42	91.56
26.	Uttar Pradesh	122.31	297.01

1	2	3	4
27.	Uttarakhand**	33.1	53.91
28.	West Bengal	104.86	172.27
	TOTAL	5396.24	9092.91

As reported by States, funds utilized includes Central share, State share, Intt. accrued and other Misc. receipts

**As reported by States and subject to change after audit.

Investment in agriculture sector

2902. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government needs to double the investment in agriculture sector as the demand for food, driven by a high population growth and dietary shifts, is expected to grow by 50 per cent by 2030;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the country needs to curtail the erosion of agricultural land due to conversion of land for other purposes; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The current growth rate is sufficient to feed the country's population by the year 2030. As per NITI Aayog's Working Group Report (February, 2018) on demand and supply projections towards 2033 for Crops, Livestock, Fisheries and Agricultural Inputs, the aggregate demand of foodgrains for 2021-22, 2028-29 and 2029-30 is projected at 280.03 million tonnes, 314.37 million tonnes and 319.81 million tonnes respectively. The aggregate supply of foodgrains for 2021-22, 2028-29 and 2029-30 is projected at 303.97 million tonnes, 353.17 million tonnes and 361.06 million tonnes respectively.

(c) and (d) As per report on Land Use Statistics for 2014-15, 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. The decline in agricultural land has been

mainly due to diversion for non-agricultural purposes such as urbanization, roads, industries, housing etc. While there is shift in agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes, non-agricultural land is also being brought under agricultural uses. However, as per the Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India, land comes under the purview of State Governments and, therefore, it is for them to take suitable steps to check conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States, through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support.

In order to check decline in the cultivable area in the country, under the National Policy for Farmers - 2007 (NPF-2007), State Governments have been advised to earmark lands with low biological potential such as uncultivable land, land affected by salinity, acidity, etc., for non-agricultural development activities, including industrial and construction activities. National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy - 2007 (NRRP-2007) has also recommended that as far as possible, projects may be set up on waste land, degraded land or un-irrigated land and acquisition of irrigated, multi-cropped agricultural land for non-agricultural uses may be kept to the minimum and avoided, to the extent possible.

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.

Lack of awareness on PMFBY

†2903. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of the farmers are deprived of the benefits of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);

(b) whether it is also a fact that farmers are not availing the benefits of such welfare scheme due to lack of awareness;

(c) the reasons for farmers not availing the benefits of the scheme despite extensive loss of crops in the country due to flood, drought and other natural calamities; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government would consider to publicise this scheme extensively so that farmers would become aware of this scheme and avail the benefits of the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Based on the experience of past crop insurance schemes and with a view to include more risks under crop insurance, making it more affordable to the farmers etc., Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana has been introduced for implementation from Kharif 2016 season. Due to the improved features of the scheme coverage under the scheme has been increased to 30% of Gross Cropped in the country from 23% in erstwhile crop insurance schemes. The major reason for farmers not availing the benefits of the scheme is lack of awareness about insurance/ insurance products in India in general and among farmers in particular. Further, all crops and areas in a State are not notified by the concerned State Governments, which also affects the coverage under the scheme.

Government has taken several initiatives including active involvement of all stakeholders especially States and implementing insurance companies for conduct of publicity campaign/awareness programmes including organization of camps in the rural areas to build farmer awareness about crop insurance schemes. Insurance companies have been asked to mandatorily utilize 0.5% of gross premium collected by them for publicity and awareness generation. Other activities for awareness generation involve the publicity of features and benefits of the scheme through advertisements in leading National/local News Papers, telecast through audio-visual media, distribution of pamphlets in local languages, participation in agriculture fairs/mela/goshti, dissemination of SMS through Kisan Portal/national crop insurance portal and conduct of workshops/ trainings State officials, financial institutions and farmers. For non-loanee farmers since crop insurance is optional, the Common Service Centres (CSCs) and online enrolment have been activated to provide the services besides traditional modes like banks/PACS and insurance intermediaries. Due to the efforts made by the Government coverage of non-loanee, for whom the coverage is voluntary, has increased from 5% under erstwhile schemes to 42% during Kharif 2019, which shows the acceptability of the scheme on voluntary basis.

Amount released from NDRF to States

2904. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released by the Central Government through National Disaster

Response Fund (NDRF) to drought-struck States of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Gujarat and Karnataka in the last five years;

(b) whether there is any criteria to decide the amount to be approved against the amount demanded by the respective States, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of times droughts has been declared as 'severe' and 'moderate' by the above-mentioned States in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) In the eventuality of all natural calamities, including drought, the State Governments are empowered to initiate necessary relief measures from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), which is readily available with them. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for calamity of severe nature, on the receipt of Memorandum from State Governments and in accordance with extant norms and procedures. The details of amount approved from NDRF for these States during the last five year i.e. 2014-15 to 2018-19 is given in Statement (*See* below). NDRF amount is released after adjusting 50% of SDRF balance, as on 31st March of the preceding financial year, as provided in the items and norms of assistance from SDRF/NDRF issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 08.04.2015.

(b) The amount approved under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) depends on the recommendation of Inter Ministerial Central Team, recommendation of Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) and decision of High Level Committee (HLC), which are based on the items and norms prescribed in the SDRF/NDRF guidelines. The guidelines on Constitution and Administration of the SDRF/NDRF and the items and norms are available at Ministry of Home Affairs' website www.ndmindia.nic.in.

(c) As per memorandum submitted by the States for NDRF assistance frequency of drought in the above mentioned States during the last five years has been as under:—

Sl. No.	State	Frequency
1.	Tamil Nadu	1 time (Kharif 2016-17)
2.	Maharashtra	4 times (Kharif 2014-15, Kharif & Rabi 2015-16, Kharif 2018-19)

Sl. No.	State	Frequency
3.	Andhra Pradesh	6 times (Kharif 2014-15, Kharif 2015-16, Kharif 2016-17, Kharif 2017-18, Kharif & Rabi 2018-19)
4.	Telangana	1 time (Kharif 2015-16)
5.	Bihar	—
6.	Gujarat	1 time (Kharif 2018-19)
7.	Karnataka	7 times (Kharif 2014-15, Kharif & Rabi 2015-16, Kharif & Rabi 2016-17, Kharif & Rabi 2018-19)

Statement

*Details of amount approved from NDRF during the last five years i.e.
2014-15 to 2018-19*

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount approved by GOI				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	1748.28	—	—
2.	Maharashtra	1962.99	4318.37	—	—	4714.28
3.	Andhra Pradesh	237.510	433.77	518.93	113.14	900.40
4.	Telangana	—	791.21	—	—	—
5.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	127.60
7.	Karnataka	200.85	2263.43	2577.984	—	1978.88

Production of fruits and vegetables

2905. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India ranks second in the world in production of fruits and vegetables;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether 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 last three years in the State of Punjab;

(d) details of quantum of fruits/vegetables exported to foreign countries during the last two years, year-wise, category-wise; and

(e) whether Government has initiated any scheme to increase the production of fruits and vegetables in various States of the country, including Punjab, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per the available country-wise production data (for the year 2016), on the website of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), India is second in the production of fruits and vegetables. Details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) As reported by the State Government of Punjab, production of fruits and vegetables is adequate to meet the domestic demand of Punjab. Details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) As intimated by Department of Commerce, Government of India, the quantum of fresh fruits and vegetables exported from the country to foreign countries during the year 2017-18 and 2018-19, are as under:—

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

Particulars	2017-18	2018-19
Fresh Fruits	714.00	823.09
Fresh Vegetables	2448.02	3192.49

(e) To increase the production and productivity of fruits and vegetables across the country, Government is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme w.e.f. 2014-15, for holistic growth of Horticulture sector covering Fruits, Vegetables, Root and Tuber crops, Mushrooms, Spices, Flowers, Aromatic Plants, Coconut, Cashew and Cocoa. All States including Punjab and UTs are covered under MIDH.

The Mission envisages production and productivity improvement through various interventions. Activities such as production of planting material, vegetable seed production, coverage of area with improved cultivars, rejuvenation of senile orchards, protected cultivation, creation of water resources, adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), organic farming, including *in situ* generation of organic inputs, are taken up.

Statement-I

Major fruit (excluding melon) producing countries in the world

Sl. No.	Country	2016 Production (Million Tonnes)
1.	China	272.08
2.	India	90.89
3.	Brazil	39.69
4.	USA	27.11
5.	Mexico	21.43
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>)

Major vegetables & melons producing countries in the World

Sl. No.	Countries	2016 Prod. (Million Tonnes)
1	2	3
1.	China	543.16

1	2	3
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

Production and Demand of Fruits and Vegetables in Punjab

(In '000 Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Year	Production #	Demands \$
1.	2016-17	6383	3869
2.	2017-18	6829	3928
3.	2018-19*	7209	3994

*3rd Advance Estimates

As per DAC&FW Estimates.

\$ As per data reported by the State Government of Punjab.

Impact of climate change on crop yield

2906. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether climate change impacts the yield of crops;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken or plans to take any steps to protect farmers from the consequences of climate change; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Analysis made under National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) Project has found that the major crops classified as risk prone under the impacts of climate change with reduced productivity are rice and wheat especially in the Indo-Gangetic plains, Maize in mid Indo-Gangetic Plains (MIGP) and Southern Plateau (SP), Sorghum and Potato in West Bengal and Southern Plateau. However, due to impact of climate changes the productivity of Soybean, Groundnut, Chickpea, Potato in Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh and Apple in Himachal Pradesh may increase.

(c) Yes, Sir.

- Varieties and cultivars tolerant to abiotic stresses are developed under strategic research component of NICRA.
- The technology demonstrations aim at enhancing the adaptive capacity of the farmers and also to cope with climate variability in the vulnerable districts to achieve climate resilient agriculture. Under NICRA, climate resilient technology demonstrations are implemented in 151 climatically vulnerable districts of the country.
- District Agriculture Contingency Plans have been prepared by ICAR-CRIDA, Hyderabad for 650 districts in the country to address the adverse weather conditions.
- In order to provide claims against the crop yield losses due to natural risks/calamities, adverse weather conditions, pests and diseases etc., the Government has started two major crop insurance Schemes namely, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS).

Training to farmers on scientific methods of agriculture

2907. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided training to farmers on scientific methods of agriculture; and

(b) if so, whether farmers have been provided information in this regard, if so, the details of the districts in which the programme is being implemented, State-wise?

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

The Government has provision for training of farmers under the various schemes of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare, the major ones being as follows:-

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms' popularly known as Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme is under implementation in 684 districts of 28 States and 5 UTs of the country. The scheme promotes decentralized farmer-friendly extension system in the country with an objective to support State Government's efforts to revitalize the extension system and making available the latest agricultural technologies and Good Agricultural Practices in different thematic areas of agriculture and allied areas to farmers. The extension activities under ATMA include Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Melas, Mobilization of Farmers Groups and organizing Farm Schools, etc. During the year, 2018-19, 19.18 lakh farmers availed training benefits under ATMA. Details are given in Statement (*See* below).

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) with its network of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) has mandate of technology assessment, demonstration and capacity development of farmers. KVKs are imparting training to farmers for getting higher agricultural production and income. During the year 2018-19, 15.75 lakh farmers were trained by KVKs in various thematic areas.

Four Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institutes (FMTTIs) located at Budni (MP), Hissar (Haryana), Ananthapur (AP) and Biswanath Chariali (Assam) are engaged in imparting training to various categories of trainees including farmers, in the field of Farm Mechanization. During the year 2018-19, these Institutes have trained 9905 candidates.

National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is being implemented in identified districts of 28 States and 2 UTs *viz.* Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir of the country to increase

the production and productivity of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals and nutri cereals (millets) through area expansion and productivity enhancement. During the year 2018-19, 3,42,188 numbers of farmers have been trained.

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo. All States and UTs are covered under MIDH. During the 2018-19, 1,91,086 number of farmers have been trained.

In addition to the above, training of farmers is an inbuilt component under Sub-Mission on Plans Protection and Plant Quarantine. Farmer Field Schools are conducted for promoting Integrated Pest Management among farmers. During the year 2018-19, 712 FFSs have been organized under the scheme.

Statement

State-wise number of districts and number farmers trained under the ATMA Scheme during the year 2018-19

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Districts	Number of farmers trained
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	162895
2.	Bihar	38	102463
3.	Chhattisgarh	27	53864
4.	Goa	02	8727
5.	Gujarat	33	112412
6.	Haryana	21	11950
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12	21275
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	37610
9.	Jharkhand	25	15461
10.	Karnataka	29	61293
11.	Kerala	14	32741

1	2	3	4
12.	Maharashtra	34	147563
13.	Madhya Pradesh	52	66137
14.	Odisha	30	48970
15.	Punjab	22	20581
16.	Rajasthan	33	49338
17.	Tamil Nadu	31	380842
18.	Telangana	32	31048
19.	U.P.	75	144150
20.	Uttar akhand	13	15484
21.	West Bengal	23	287694
22.	Assam	26	7862
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	49800
24.	Manipur	09	3975
25.	Meghalaya	11	7676
26.	Mizoram	08	8660
27.	Nagaland	12	20665
28.	Tripura	08	3640
29.	Sikkim	04	1025
30.	Delhi	01	0
31.	Puducherry	02	1010
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	03	1614
TOTAL		684	1918425

Settlement of claims under PMFBY in Maharashtra

2908. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present, there is no relationship between crop insurance and crop failure in Maharashtra and farmers are highly agitated due to anomalies in PMFBY like the cumbersome claim procedure;

(b) if so, whether Government would seriously review the crop insurance scenario in the country;

(c) whether Government would also consider individual farmers as the unit instead of revenue circle or village; and

(d) the quantum of claims settled under PMFBY in the last three years in Maharashtra and the premium collected during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) At present, the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is being implemented on area approach basis for wide-spread calamities. As per provisions of the PMFBY claims for wide spread calamities like flood, drought etc. or season end claims are worked out and settled by the concerned insurance company for notified crops on area approach basis, on receipt of yield data arrived through requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) at the end of the harvesting period, from the concerned State Government.

However, losses due to localized risks of hailstorm, landslide, inundation, cloud burst and natural fire and post-harvest losses are calculated for notified crops on individual insured farm level, based on the report of the joint committee comprising representatives of State Government and insurance company to survey the extent of loss. Further, there is also a provision to pay claims towards prevented sowing/failed germination and *ad hoc* claims in case of mid season adversity. The detailed methodology and formula for calculation of claims/indemnity has been defined in the Operational Guidelines of the scheme.

Due to non-availability of infrastructure and high cost of calculation of claims at individual level Crop Insurance Schemes are mainly implemented on area approach basis. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for implementation of the scheme at individual farm level for all risks.

Details of premium collected and claims paid in Maharashtra under the scheme during last three years are given below:

Year	Total Premium	Admissible Claims	Claims Approved	Claims Paid
2016-17	4596.45	2317.29	2317.29	2317.29
2017-18	4298.53	3287.22	3287.22	3287.22
2018-19	6125.34	5647.35	5640.25	5620.09

MSP for crops

2909. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) on various agricultural produces in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the crops on which MSP have been announced during the last three years; and

(c) the details of mechanism in place to ensure that the benefit of MSP reaches the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of 22 mandated agricultural crops and Fair and Remunerative Prices (FRP) for sugarcane based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors. In addition, MSP for toria and de-husked coconut is also fixed on the basis of MSPs of rapeseed/mustard and copra respectively. The details of Cost, MSP and return for last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) In order to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers, the Government implements an umbrella scheme of 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan' (PM-AASHA) which consist of Price Support Scheme (PSS) for pulses, oilseeds and copra, Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Pilot Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) for oilseeds as per respective scheme guidelines in addition to existing schemes of procurement of food grains, cotton and Jute. These schemes are implemented as and when the market price of these crops falls below the notified MSP in consultation with the State Government.

Statement

The details of cost*, MSP and return for last three years

Sl. No.	Commodity	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			(₹ per quintal)
		Cost*	MSP	% Return over Cost	Cost*	MSP	% Return over Cost	Cost*	MSP	% Return over Cost	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Kharif crops											
1.	Paddy(Common)	1117	1550	38.8	1166	1750	50.1	1208	1815	50.2	
	(Grade A)^		1590			1770			1835		
2.	Jowar (Hybrid)	1556	1700	9.3	1619	2430	50.1	1698	2550	50.2	
	(Maldandi) ^		1725			2450			2570		
3.	Bajra	949	1425	50.2	990	1950	97.0	1083	2000	84.7	
4.	Maize	1044	1425	36.5	1131	1700	50.3	1171	1760	50.3	
5.	Ragi	1861	1900	2.1	1931	2897	50.0	2100	3150	50.0	
6.	Arhar (Tur)	3318	5450	64.3	3432	5675	65.4	3636	5800	59.5	
7.	Moong	4286	5575	30.1	4650	6975	50.0	4699	7050	50.0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Urad	3265	5400	65.4	3438	5600	62.9	3477	5700	63.9
9.	Cotton (Medium Staple)	3276	4020	22.7	3433	5150	50.0	3501	5255	50.1
	(Long Staple)^		4320			5450			5550	
10.	Groundnut in Shell	3159	4450	40.9	3260	4890	50.0	3394	5090	50.0
11.	Sunflower Seed	3481	4100	17.8	3592	5388	50.0	3767	5650	50.0
12.	Soyabean (Yellow)	2121	3050	43.8	2266	3399	50.0	2473	3710	50.0
13.	Sesamum	4067	5300	30.3	4166	6249	50.0	4322	6485	50.0
14.	Nigerseed	3912	4050	3.5	3918	5877	50.0	3960	5940	50.0
	Rabi Crops									
1.	Wheat	817	1735	112.4	866	1840	112.5	923	1925	108.6
2.	Barley	845	1410	66.9	860	1440	67.4	919	1525	65.9
3.	Gram	2461	4400	78.8	2637	4620	75.2	2801	4875	74.0
4.	Masur (Lentil)	2366	4250	79.6	2532	4475	76.7	2727	4800	76.0
5.	Rapeseed/Mustard	2123	4000	88.4	2212	4200	89.9	2323	4425	90.5

6. Safflower	3125	4100	31.2	3294	4945	50.1	3470	5215	50.3
Other Crops									
1. Copra (Milling)	4758	6500	36.6	5007	7511	50.0	6347	9521	50.0
(Ball)^					6785	7750	9920		
2. Jute	2160	3500	62.0	2267	3700	63.2	2535	3950	55.8
3. Sugarcane	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 is not separately compiled for Paddy (Grade A), Jowar (Maldandi), Cotton (long staple) and Copra(ball).

Crop loss due to use of spurious pesticides

2910. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has estimated the quantum of loss of crops due to use of spurious pesticides;
- (b) whether Government has any proposal to develop organic fertilizers by involving private sector in view of harmful effects of chemical fertilizers;
- (c) if so, the funds allocated by Government during 16th Lok Sabha to encourage organic farming and to improve the quality of soil;
- (d) whether Government has achieved the desired targets in this regard;
- (e) whether Government is also emphasising on agriculture-based vocational training programmes to improve crop-yield ratio; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is not in receipt of any report related to losses due to use of spurious pesticides. State Governments of Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, U.P., Tripura, Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Odisha also reported that no such losses have been noticed in the States.

(b) to (d) The Government is promoting Integrated Nutrient Management which advocates soil test based balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers in conjunction with bio-fertilizers and organic manures like Farm Yard Manure, Compost (Rural and Urban), Vermi-compost, Green Manures to maintain soil health and its productivity. Government is promoting and encouraging production of bio/organic fertilizers through schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana (PKVY), Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER), Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS) under Soil Health Management Scheme, National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) and National Food Security Mission (NFSM).

Under Capital investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS), assistance is provided for setting up of liquid/carrier based Bio-fertilizer/Bio-pesticide units up to 25% of the

project cost limited to ₹ 40 lakh/unit for individuals/ private agencies through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

During 2015-16 to 2018-19, ₹ 1307 crores were allocated under the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and ₹ 485 crores were allocated under Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) scheme.

During 2015-16 to 2018-19, 29859 clusters have been formed under the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and 3828 Farmer Interest Groups (FIG) were established under Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) scheme. The total area covered under Organic farming is 27.77 Lakh Ha till date.

(e) and (f) Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare has provision for training of farmers under the various schemes for increasing production and productivity. The major ones being as follows:-

Scheme on 'Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms' popularly known as ATMA promotes decentralized farmer-friendly extension system with an objective to make available the latest agriculture technologies and Good Agricultural Practices in different thematic areas of agriculture and allied areas to farmers. The extension activities include Farmers Training, Demonstration, Exposure Visits, Kishan Melas, Mobilization of Farmers groups and organizing Farm Schools, etc. During the year, 2018-19, 19.18 lakh farmers availed training benefits.

Indian Council of Agriculture Research with its network of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) has mandate of technology assessment, demonstration and capacity development of farmers. KVKs are imparting training to farmers for getting higher agricultural production and income. During the year 2018-19, 15.75 lakh farmers were trained by KVKs in various thematic areas.

Four Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institutes located at Budhi (MP), Hisar (Haryana), Ananthapur (AP) and Biswanath Chariali (Assam) are engaged in imparting farmers, in the field of Farm Mechanization. During the year 2018-19, these Institutes have trained 9905 candidates.

National Food Security Mission is being implemented in identified districts of 28 States and 2 UTs viz. Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir of the country to increase the production and productivity of rice, wheat, pulse, coarse cereals and nutria cereals

(millets) through area expansion and productivity enhancement. During the year 2018-19, 3,42,188 numbers of farmers have been trained.

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture is being implemented for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo. All States and UTs are covered under MIDH. During the 2018-19, 1,91,086 number of farmers have been trained.

Non-utilisation of resources allocated under PM-Kisan yojana

2911. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is unable to utilise a large portion of the resources allocated to be spent under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Yojana;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the measure being taken by Government to enumerate small and marginalised farmers to ensure proper distribution of resources;

(d) whether Government is aware of reports that the number of farmers has been estimated wrongly;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the steps being taken to ensure that the enumerations of farmers for this scheme is done accurately?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) PM-KISAN is a continuous and ongoing scheme, in which the financial benefits are transferred to the bank accounts of the identified beneficiaries as and when their correct and verified data is uploaded by the concerned States/UTs on PM-Kisan web-portal. The financial implication has been estimated on the basis of projection of operational land holdings data of Agricultural Census, 2015-16 for 2018-19. Therefore, there may be increase/decrease in number of beneficiaries from States as the onus lies with the State/UTs Governments to identify the beneficiaries and upload their details thereof on PM-KISAN portal. Therefore, the

actual utilization of the funds may vary depending upon the variation in the number of beneficiaries.

The data of beneficiaries uploaded by the State/UT Governments undergoes a multi-level verification and validation by various concerned agencies and re-uploading of error-free data by the State/UT Governments. Thereafter only the amount is successfully transferred into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.

For release of installments pertaining to the period w.e.f. 1st April, 2019 upto 30th November, 2019, possession of Aadhaar card was compulsory for the beneficiaries, except for the States of Assam, Meghalaya and Jammu and Kashmir where Aadhaar penetration is miniscule. However, release of all installments falling due w.e.f. 1st December, 2019 onwards shall be done only on the basis of Aadhaar seeded data of beneficiaries, except for the States of Assam, Meghalaya and Jammu and Kashmir which have been exempted till 31st March, 2020.

All eligible beneficiaries are entitled to be paid their benefits from the 4-monthly period in which their registration has taken place, and hence they will not lose the benefit of any installment for procedural delays, except on account of their ineligibility. All registered eligible beneficiaries may, therefore, get their payments after completion of mandatory validation procedures and hence the budgetary allocation may also be used to the maximum extent possible.

(c) to (f) PM-Kisan Scheme has been extended to all farmers, subject to exclusion criteria. The data of landholding farmers for the scheme has been estimated on the basis of data of operational land holdings as per the Agriculture Census, 2015-16, extrapolated to 2018-19. Agriculture census is conducted on a quinquennial basis following census-cum-survey approach to collect data on number of operational holdings in the country. Total number of beneficiaries under the scheme has been estimated on the basis of these operational holdings.

Since, these figures of beneficiary farmers have only been estimates, there may be increase/decrease in number of beneficiaries from States as the onus lies with the State/UT Governments to identify the beneficiaries and upload their details thereof on PM-KISAN portal. Therefore, the actual utilization of the funds may vary depending upon the variation in the number of beneficiaries.

The entire responsibility of identification of beneficiaries for this Scheme rests with the State/UT Governments. 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.

Promotion of FPOs

2912. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is promoting Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) to encourage small, medium and marginal farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that about 5000 FPOs are being formed by various organisations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Government of India through Small Farmers' Agri-business Consortium (SFAC), a registered society under Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Government of India, is promoting FPOs by mobilizing the farmers and help them in register as companies and providing them with handholding support and training for their sustainability. So far, SFAC has helped 827 FPOs in registering as companies. In addition to above, under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, is promoting FPOs by mobilizing farmers. So far, 131 registered FPOs have been promoted under the Mission. Further, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is also promoting FPOs in the States and has so far promoted 4234 FPOs.

FPOs are provided assistance under various schemes of Government of India such as Venture Capital Assistance (VCA), Mission for Integrated Development of

Horticulture (MIDH) and Agriculture Market Infrastructure Scheme (AMI). Additionally, SFAC and NABARD have facilitated training to Board of Directors and Chief Executives Officers of FPOs to enable them to function effectively.

Funds released to Madhya Pradesh for soyabean crops

† 2913. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state the details of action taken on proposals of Government of Madhya Pradesh dated 4th May, 2019 and 23rd April, 2019 regarding funds for Soyabean crops of Kharif season of 2018 and Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): No such proposals for said date were received. However, under National Food Security Mission-Oilseeds ₹ 500.00 lakh was released (during the year 2018-19) to promote oilseeds crops including Soya bean for Kharif season under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, ₹ 24.72 crore was released (during the year 2018-19) for promotion of organic farming in 2448 clusters including Soya bean to the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Farm logistics cost reduction

2914. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to reduce the distribution logistics cost in farming;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Government has taken a number of steps to reduce the distribution logistic cost in farming.

The Government has implemented the policy for reimbursement of freight subsidy for distribution of subsidized fertilizers through coastal shipping or/and inland waterways.

In order to make timely availability of certified/quality seeds at affordable price to the farmers of hilly/remote areas of North-Eastern States including Sikkim, Himachal

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and hilly areas of West Bengal, Transport Subsidy on Movement of Seeds is provided under Sub-Mission on Seeds & Planting Material (SMSP).

As per Union Budget Announcement, 2018-19, Government has announced for development and upgradation of existing rural haats into Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs). This will provide farmers facility to make direct sale to consumers and bulk purchasers which will reduce the logistic cost.

The Government is providing support to farmers for development of agricultural marketing infrastructure in the country through the scheme of "Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)", which is a sub-scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM). Under AMI Scheme, Refrigerated Van as a transport vehicle is eligible for subsidy assistance for Integrated Value Chain (IVC) projects.

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) provides assistance for development of post harvest management and marketing infrastructure such as cold storage facilities, ripening chamber, pack houses, reefer vehicles to farmers to improve marketability of their produce.

Further, in order to develop the infrastructure in farming sector including that of distribution logistics, the Government is implementing Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) Scheme.

Government has introduced National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) scheme wherein trading of agriculture and horticulture commodities is carried out by transparent price discovery method for produce of farmers through competitive online bidding system. A logistic module has been provided on e-NAM platform to provide efficient logistic facility for inter-mandi and inter-state trade on e-NAM platform.

The Government has formulated and released model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Contract Farming & Services (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2018 which will facilitate reduction in supply chain for optimizing logistics.

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

Schemes to encourage organic fertilizers

2915. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the schemes and plans of the Ministry to encourage the use of organic fertilizers;
- (b) the total amount and combination of chemical fertilizers that is used in the crops per year in the country, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measure undertaken by the Ministry to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers, weedicides and herbicides in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Government has been encouraging production and use of organic fertilizers under various programmes:

- **Paramparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana (PKVY):** ₹ 31,000/ha/ 3 years is provided to the farmers directly through DBT for organic inputs production/ procurement.
- **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.
- **Capital investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS) under Soil Health Management Scheme:** 100% assistance is provided to State Government/Government agencies for setting up of mechanized fruit/vegetable market waste/Agro waste compost production unit up to a maximum limit of ₹ 190.00 Lakh/unit (3000 Total Per Annum TPA capacity). Similarly, for individuals/private agencies assistance up to 33% of cost limit to ₹ 63 lakh/unit as capital investment is provided.
- **City Compost-** Market Development Assistance @ ₹ 1500/- per metric ton (MT) is provided to Fertilizer Companies for sale of City Compost.
- **Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)** has developed technology to prepare various types of organic manures such as phosphocompost, vermicompost, bio-enriched compost, municipal solid waste compost, etc. from various organic wastes. ICAR also imparts training, organizes front-line demonstration etc. to educate farmers on use of organic inputs.

(b) The quantum of major fertilizers consumed in the country during last three years is given below:

(Unit: Lakh MTS)

Years	UREA	DAP	MOP	COMPLEX	SSP	Total Products
2016-17	296.14	89.64	28.63	84.14	37.57	536.11
2017-18	298.94	92.94	31.58	85.96	34.39	543.81
2018-19	313.98	92.08	29.53	90.88	35.61	562.08

Source: State Governments

(c) Government is advocating soil test based integrated Nutrient Management (INM) to promote judicious use of fertilizers. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach is being promoted to educate the farmers about judicious use of chemical pesticides and to recommend use as per the directions prescribed on the label and leaflets. Pesticides including weedicides or herbicides are registered for manufacture, import and for use in the country after evaluating its safety to human health, animals and environments

A combined "Fertilizer Application Awareness Programme" was jointly organized by DAC&FW, DARE and DOF. The inaugural Awareness Campaign was launched by Hon'ble Minister of Chemicals & Fertilizers and Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare at Delhi, ICAR Head Quarters on 22nd October, 2019 which was attended by large number of farmers.

Working of Kisan Seva Kendras

†2916. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Kisan Seva Kendras operating in the country are deviating from their objective and are working only for the benefit of selected influential farmers which has led to frustration among the small and marginal farmers;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry would consider developing a mechanism to enhance access to the Kisan Seva Kendras operating in the country, along with the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the percentage-wise shortage of human resources at Kisan Seva Kendras currently operating in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) As reported by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas-Kisan Seva Kendras (KSKs) are rural retail outlets of Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) where all customers who come for refueling are serviced. As per market requirement, Indian Oil Corporation Limited Kisan Seva Kendras (IOCL KSKs) also provide allied facilities like Micro ATM, Convenience Store, Fertilizers/Pesticides, farm equipments etc. depending upon the buying habits and preference of the local rural customers.

The number of such Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) Kisan Seva Kendras (rural retail outlets) operating in the country as on 01.10.2019 is 8044. Further, IOCL has advertised 13827 number of KSK locations during the last advertisement issued in Nov/Dec., 2018.

The number of staff deployed at retail outlets depends on various factors like type of market (urban/rural/Metro), nature of clientele (2/3W/Car/Commercial vehicles), number of dispensing units installed, the Retail Outlets (RO) working hours, number of shifts etc. Moreover, the deployment of manpower at retail outlets is being done by the dealers.

Protection of crops from wild animals

†2917. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Ministry to protect the crops of farmers from wild/stray animals;

(b) whether the Ministry would consider setting up Animal Refuge Centres for such animals so that the crops are protected from these animals; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of mechanism put in place to compensate the loss of crops caused by such animals and the funds provided to farmers out of this head during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Government has taken various steps to prevent and check damage to crops by wild/stray animals in the country as follows:

- (1) Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) through its Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) namely 'Project Tiger', 'Project Elephant' and 'Development of Wildlife Habitats (DWH)' provides funds to States and UTs for carrying various activities for habitat improvement works *viz.*, restoration of natural water bodies, creation of artificial ponds, waterholes, augmenting food/fodder sources at various places within Protected Areas to minimize the crop damage.
- (2) The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has approved a project for undertaking 'Immunocontraceptive measures' for population management of wild animals.
- (3) Construction/erecting of physical barriers, such as barbed wire fence, solar powered electric fence, bio-fencing using cactus, boundary wall etc. to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop field.

(b) There is no proposal with Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) for setting up of Animal Refuge Centres. However, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying under Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) is 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 and their treatment, human education programmes for welfare of animals, etc.

(c) The problem of wild/stray animals and the quantum loss of crops destroyed by these animals are managed by concerned State/Union Territories. The assistance under the scheme includes compensation for crop damage by wild /stray animals as per cost norms prescribed by State/UTs Governments. The compensation paid by the states as reported time to time is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Further, Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare under the revised guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Rabi 2018-19, states have been given liberty to consider providing add-on coverage for crop loss due to attack by wild animals wherever the risk is perceived to-be substantial and identifiable.

Statement

Compensation provided to the farmers during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Compensation paid		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (As on date)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34.96	111.34	117.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.17	10.14	(Proposal for ₹ 10.0 lakh received)
3.	Assam	87.49	0.00	38.34
4.	Bihar	4.07	2.37	1.99
5.	Kerala	1446.88 (last three years)		
6.	Karnataka	1369.16	1028.13	-
7.	Maharashtra	1306.74	1410.17	559.73 (as on October, 19)
8.	Mizoram	2.33	-	-
9.	Tamil Nadu	186.41	215.51	41.22 (as on 8.11.2019)
10.	Uttarakhand	78.75	94.34	59.90

Productivity of agriculture

2918. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that small farmers are facing the problems of

land degrading, water logging and problems related to quality of soil due to which productivity is falling day by day. making agriculture unprofitable;

(b) if so, whether Government has carried out any study to find out the farming problems of small farmers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) As per available estimates of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) reported in 2010, out of total geographical area of 328.73 million hectare of the country, about 120.40 million hectare is affected by various kinds of land degradation. This includes water and wind erosion (94.87 million hectare), water logging (0.91 million hectare), soil alkalinity/ sodicity (3.71 million hectare), soil acidity (17.93 million hectare), soil salinity (2.73 million hectare) and mining and industrial waste (0.26 million hectare).

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed several location specific bio-engineering measures and agro-forestry to check soil erosion due to runoff, sand dune stabilization and shelter belt technology to check wind erosion, reclamation technology for saline, sodic, waterlogged and acid soils in the country to increase the agricultural productivity of such degraded land. ICAR also suggests soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources (manure, bio-fertilizers, green manuring, in-situ crop residue recycling etc.) of plant nutrients for improving soil health and fertility. In addition, under All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Integrated Farming System (IFS) has developed 45 IFS models suiting to small and marginal farmers of different agro-ecological regions of the country through systematic integration of muki-enterprise systems involving crop, livestock, dairy, horticulture, fisheries, agro-forestry etc. in a scientific manner to enhance farm productivity and profitability.

The Government is assisting farmers for enhancing the productivity and amelioration/ reclamation of degraded lands through implementation of various programmes including:

- i. Reclamation of Problem Soils (RPS) as a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was initiated in 2016-17 for reclamation of problem soils (Alkalinity, Salinity and Acidity) on pilot basis in 15 States with an aim to

- bring such lands under cultivation and to prevent further expansion of problem areas.
- ii. Soil Health Cards for rendering information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with crop-wise recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health, productivity and reducing cost of inputs.
 - iii. Other Schemes/Missions, namely; Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - for overall development of agriculture sector, National Food Security Mission (NFSM)- for enhancing foodgrain, pulses and nutri-cereals production, Parmparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)- for expanding area under organic farming, Sub-Mission on Agro-Forestry (SMAF) for expanding tree plantation.
 - iv. Ministry of Jal Shakti is implementing Command Area Development & Water Management Programme (CADWM) in 99 prioritised projects under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana- Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (PMKSY- AIBP). CADWM has provision for reclamation of water logged areas through surface, sub-surface and bio-drainage in commands of irrigation projects.
 - v. Department of Land Resources is implementing Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) (erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)) for development of rainfed and degraded areas. The activities under programme inter alia includes ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rainwater harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for assetless persons, etc.

Due to various efforts of Government, as per available data, foodgrain production in the country has increased from 252.02 m.tonne in 2014-15 to 284.95 m.tonne in 2018-19 (4th Advanced Estimate).

Scarcity of agricultural land

2919. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

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

(a) whether Government is taking any action to isolate agricultural land from other lands like industrial, residential and institutional lands as there is a fast conversion of agricultural land into the above-mentioned types of lands and in near future there might be a scarcity of agricultural land for farming which might finally lead to huge food crisis in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the strict actions taken by Government to prevent this practice?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per Entry No. 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the subject of 'Land' and its management falls in the jurisdiction of the States. 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 (NRRP-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.

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.

Total production of fertilizer in BVFCL

2920. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total production of fertilizer in the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL);
- (b) the steps taken by the Ministry to set up more units in BVFCL; and
- (c) the total income of BVFCL?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The total production of fertilizers in Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL) during 2017-18 onwards are given below:-

Year	Production of Urea (in '000' MT)
2017-18	269.6
2018-19	286.3
2019-20 (upto Nov. 19)	121.6

(b) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 21.05.2015 has decided to install a new urea plant of capacity 8.646 Lakh Metric Tonne Per Annum (LMPTA) 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).

(c) Profit/ (Loss) after tax of BVFCL during the last three years are given below:-

Year	Profit (Loss) after tax (in crore)
2016-17	7.50
2017-18	0.79
2018-19	-(63.15)

Sale of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

2921. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to sell off the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL); and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANADA GOWDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) is a sick and loss-making company. Based on recommendations of a Committee of Ministers, the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 28.12.2016 has decided for strategic sale of the company after meeting its liabilities from the proceeds of sale of its surplus land to Government agencies. As no response was received from the government agencies for sale of surplus land, the Department approached the Cabinet again, which has decided, amongst others, on 17.07.2019 for sale of the surplus land of the company as per Department of Public Enterprises' (DPE) revised guidelines dated 14.06.2018. Further, the Cabinet also approved ₹ 280.15 cr. for unpaid salaries and VRS of employees of the company.

Setting up of new Janaushadi Kendras and sale of suvidha napkins

2922. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry plans to open new Janaushadi Kendras in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the targets of the Ministry for setting up new Kendras across the country in the current financial year and the progress made in this regard;
- (c) the details of the sales of Suvidha sanitary napkins in Janaushadhi Kendras across the country since 2018-19, Statewise and year-wise; and
- (d) the measures taken by Government to increase awareness among the public of the availability of Suvidha sanitary napkins at subsidized prices at Janaushadhi Kendras?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANADA GOWDA): (a) As on 06.12.2019, 401 Janaushadhi Kendras are opened in the State of Maharashtra under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP). Under the PMBJP, 34 districts out of the 36 districts of the State are already covered. The Department is striving hard to cover the un-covered districts (Ratnagiri and Gadchiroli) of Maharashtra, as soon as possible. In addition to this, Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI), the implementing agency of PMBJP, entered into an Memorandum of

Understanding (MoU) with Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) for the opening of 560 Janaushadhi Kendras at bus depots.

The Department has written a letter to Principal Secretary (Health and Family Welfare), Government of Maharashtra requesting to provide rent-free space in every Primary Health Centre (PHC) and Government Hospital for opening of Janaushadhi Kendras. Letters were also written to District Magistrates of the uncovered districts (Ratnagiri and Gadchiroli) of the State to expedite the opening of Janaushadhi Kendras.

(b) The Department has planned to open 1000 new Janaushadhi Kendras across the country in the current financial year. As on 06.12.2019, 709 Janaushadhi Kendras have been opened.

(c) As on 06.12.2019, BPPI has sold more than 1.71 crore pads of Suvidha Sanitary Napkins through Janaushadhi Kendras, across the country. State-wise and year-wise sales of Suvidha Sanitary Napkins is enclosed in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Department is spreading awareness about the salient features of Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana including Janaushadhi Suvidha Oxo-Biodegradable Sanitary Napkins through various types of advertisements such as Print Media, Radio advertisements, TV advertisements, Cinema advertisements and outdoor publicity like Hoardings, Bus Queue Shelter branding, Bus branding, Autorickshaw wrapping. In addition to this, BPPI is also educating the public about the usages of Janaushadhi generic medicines through social media platforms like facebook, twitter, Instagram, Youtube, etc. regularly.

Statement

State-wise sales of Suvidha Sanitary Napkins

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Financial Year 2018-19		Financial Year 2019-20 (as on 09.12.2019)	
		Units (No.)	Value (₹)	Units (No.)	Value (₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10000	25000	8000	20000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	93300	233250	32560	50920
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	800	2000	4800	6000

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Assam	96720	241800	63240	92898
5.	Bihar	92120	230300	77480	112730
6.	Chandigarh	102000	255000	84200	157400
7.	Chhattisgarh	35424	88560	189880	232420
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	400	1000	4000	4000
9.	Delhi	219804	549510	435656	523604
10.	Goa	520	1300	4000	4000
11.	Gujarat	1024956	2562390	904460	1037060
12.	Haryana	53720	134300	304200	642600
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2440	6100	1760	3560
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	82004	205010	90908	167870
15.	Jharkhand	100348	250870	202948	240448
16.	Karnataka	1998348	4995870	1033956	1984764
17.	Kerala	752100	1880250	315012	440508
18.	Madhya Pradesh	160296	400740	437192	510260
19.	Maharashtra	244768	611920	210292	254116
20.	Manipur	600	1500	4000	4000
21.	Meghalaya	3200	8000	5200	13000
22.	Mizoram	71000	177500	80260	172660
23.	Nagaland	480	1200	39512	62168
24.	Odisha	368108	920270	488060	667580
25.	Puducherry	25920	64800	4600	10900
26.	Punjab	348000	870000	486992	644744
27.	Rajasthan	248448	621120	307120	355360

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Tamil Nadu	407460	1018650	245376	397806
29.	Telangana	235360	588400	36968	52268
30.	Tripura	11200	28000	4000	4000
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1427480	3568700	1593348	2271510
32.	Uttarakhand	256600	641500	251132	359078
33.	West Bengal	418320	1045800	307880	381326
TOTAL		8892244	22230610	8258992	11881558

Drop in production of urea

2923. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of urea has dropped for three consecutive years since 2016-17;

(b) if so, the reason therefor and the action proposed by Government thereto;

(c) the impact of National Urea Policy (NUP) 2015 and the modified NUP 2018 on the production and on the manufacturing units of urea therefor; and

(d) the detailed plan for revival and/or sale of closed fertilizers units of the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANADA GOWDA): (a) to (c) The production of Urea in three consecutive year 2016-17 to 2018-19 are given below:-

Year	Production of Urea (In 'LMT')
2016-17	242.01
2017-18	240.23
2018-19	240.00

The production of Urea has slightly dropped in last 3 years since 2016-17. The reasons for drop in productions due to shutdown of some plants on account of maintenance jobs, annual turnaround, power failure, natural calamities, etc.

The Government of India notified the New Urea Policy (NUP) - 2015 for existing gas based Urea manufacturing units on 25th May, 2015 and revision of energy norms under New Urea Policy (NUP) - 2015 on 28th March, 2018. NUP-2015 has led to an additional production of approximately 20 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) in 2015-16 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.

- (d) The detailed plan for revival of closed units of the country are as under:-
- i. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 4.8.2011 approved revival of Talcher unit of FCIL through nomination route by forming a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) / Joint Venture (JV) of GAIL, CIL, RCF and FCIL and revival of Ramagundam unit of FCIL by forming a SPV / JV of NFL, EIL and FCIL.
 - ii. CCEA approved the revival of the Gorakhpur & Sindri units FCIL and Barauni unit of HFCL on 13.07.2016 through nomination basis by a SPV of NTPC, CIL, IOCL and FCIL/HFCL.

The detail revival plan in respect of these 5 plants are as under:-

Sl. No.	Place/ State	Ramagundam, Telangana	Talcher, Odisha	Sindri, Jharkhand	Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	Barauni, Bihar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Name of JV/ SPV company reviving	M/s. Ramagundam Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	M/s. Talcher Fertilizers Ltd	M/s. Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited (HURL)	M/s. HURL	M/s. HURL
2	Capacity (in MT/Annum)	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7
3	Cost of project (₹ in crores)	6120.55	13277 (±10%) (as per revised DFR)	6977.01	7085.77	7043.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Anticipated Year of Commissioning	2020	2023	2021	2021	2021
5	Equity contribution	NFL - 26% EIL-26% FCIL - 11% State Govt of Telangana- 11% GAIL-14.3% HTAS Consortium- 11.7%	RCF -29.67% CIL-29.67% GAIL-29.67% FCIL-10.99%		NTPC - 29.67% IOCL - 29.67% CIL - 29.67% FCIL -10.99%	

Promotion of Plastic Parks

2924. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of 'Plastic Parks' set up in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government will take steps to decrease the production of plastic due to its environmental hazardous;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the justification for Promotion of Plastic Parks?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Six Plastic Parks have been approved in the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh (two), Odisha, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu. These are currently at various stages of implementation.

(b) and (c) The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, prohibits the use of carry bags made of virgin or recycled plastic less than fifty microns in thickness. Sachets made of plastic material for storing, packing or selling gutkha, tobacco and pan masala are also prohibited. To minimize the usage of environmentally unsustainable single use plastics, the Ministry

of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has issued "Standard Guidelines on Single Use Plastic" with suggested different set of actions for State Governments /Union Territories. Further, the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 define the norms for compostable plastics as ecologically sustainable and green alternatives of plastics.

(d) The scheme of setting up plastic parks aims at an ecosystem with state-of-the-art infrastructure building and enabling common facilities through cluster development approach, to consolidate and synergize the capacities of the domestic downstream plastic processing Industry including waste management as well as plastic recycling industries to promote environmentally sustainable plastics.

Modernization of existing rake points

2925. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that due to non-availability of required infrastructure at existing rake points, lack of new rake points and two-point rakes, supply of fertilizers and its distribution is affected a lot in Odisha;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has taken any steps to modernize the existing rake points which is a long pending demand of the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Infrastructure at any rake point is provided as per quantum of traffic handled at that terminal. Improvement of existing rake points, notification of new rake points and provision of two points rake is a need based ongoing continuous process in Indian Railways. In the last two years, 20 works of rake points improvement have been sanctioned. In addition, a new liberalized mini rake and two points loading policy for covered rakes has been introduced in 2016-17.

Jan Aushadhi Kendras in the State of Maharashtra

2926. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jan Aushadhi Kendras (JAKs) opened so far in the State of Maharashtra and presently functional in the State;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up JAKs in every Block and Gram Panchayat of the State within a time-frame; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) As on 06.12.2019, 401 Janaushadhi Kendras are opened and functional in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) No sir. As of now the target is to cover all the districts across the country.

Status of NIPERs

2927. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) details of funds allocated for construction of campuses and infrastructural facilities for the existing National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), and the progress of the construction of campuses;

(b) whether the Ministry plans to introduce undergraduate courses at these institutes as recommended by NITI Aayog, if so, details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that several faculty "posts still remain vacant in these institutes, if so, the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) details of any other steps taken by Ministry to ensure that NIPERs function at their full potential?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Sir, the Government has set up seven National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPERs) at Mohali (Punjab), Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Guwahati (Assam), Hyderabad (Telangana), Hajipur (Bihar), Kolkata (West Bengal) and Raebareli (Uttar Pradesh). NIPER Mohali has its own permanent campus, well equipped laboratories and regular faculty. A consolidated EFC proposal for setting up/equipping the other six existing NIPERs and four newly announced NIPERs at Madurai (Tamil Nadu) and in the states of Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra was considered by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in the Ministry of Finance on 26.03.2018. The Committee recommended continuation and strengthening of the six existing NIPERs during the

period 2017-18 to 2019-20 at a total cost of ₹ 959.53 cr. Out of which, ₹207.76 cr. was approved for construction of campuses (@ ₹ 103.88 cr. each for NIPER Guwahati and NIPER Ahmedabad) and ₹465.00 cr. for equipment and machinery (@ ₹ 100.00 cr. each for NIPER Ahmedabad, Guwahati and Hyderabad and ₹55.00 cr. each for NIPER Hajipur, Kolkata and Raebareli)]. During the EFC period, only about half of the funds allocated have been released by the Ministry of Finance. Presently, more than 80% of the construction of the regular campus of NIPER Guwahati has been completed. The drawings of NIPER-Ahmedabad have been finalized and tender issued. The construction of its campus would start soon.

(b) In pursuance of recommendations of the NITI Aayog, the Department has obtained comments of the University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) and Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) for start of the undergraduate courses in NIPERS. The introduction of undergraduate courses in NIPERS would require amendments in the NIPER Act, 1998, which is being done. The individual NIPERS have also been requested separately to examine the possibility of starting undergraduate courses at their Institutes.

(c) NIPER-Mohali already has sanctioned posts and regular faculty and non-faculty staff. The vacancies, if any, are filled up by the Institute as and when needed. The Department of Expenditure has recently approved 156 faculty and 150 non-faculty posts in six NIPERS viz. Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Hajipur, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Raebareli. The process for filling up the posts in these Institutes has been initiated and the same would be completed soon.

(d) The Department releases funds to NIPERS for meeting their capital and recurring expenses. The Department has also constituted Board of Governors of individual institutes for their general superintendence and control. Moreover, an Apex Council has been constituted with approval of the Minister (Chemicals and Fertilizers) to maintain uniformity and to decide common policy issues of different NIPERS.

Progress on PMBJP Scheme

2928. DR. VIKAS MAHATME:

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan-Aushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) Scheme since May, 2019;

(b) the number of new stores that have been opened under the scheme in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by Department of Pharmaceuticals to facilitate citizens in locating PMBJP stores?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) As on 06.12.2019, 5849 Janaushadhi Kendras are functional across the country under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP). Out of this, 690 Janaushadhi Kendras have been opened since May, 2019.

(b) As on 06.12.2019, 709 Janaushadhi Kendras has been opened across the country in the current financial year. Out of this 690 Janaushadhi Kendras have been opened since May, 2019.

(c) In order to help citizens in locating Janaushadhi Kendras, a mobile application "Jan Aushadhi Sugam" was launched on 27.08.2019. This mobile application will not only help to locate Janaushadhi Kendras through google map but also help in knowing whether a particular medicine is available in a particular Janaushadhi Kendra. It will also help in comparing Maximum Retail Price of a Janaushadhi medicines with prices of other Brands. Location wise complete details of Janaushadhi Kendras are also available on website www.janaushadhi.gov.in.

Production of fertilizer

2929. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR:

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

DR. VIKAS MAHATME:

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) quantity of different types of fertilizers produced in the country, plant-wise, company-wise and year-wise during last three years;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to set up new urea/fertilizer units;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) whether proposal of Government would help in ensuring the overall growth and development of fertilizer sector, if so, details thereof;

(e) whether Government has made any assessment regarding reduction in import of fertilizer in country after commissioning of the project; and

(f) details of present stage of all the projects with financial and physical progress made so far along with the companies executing these projects?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Details of different types of fertilizers produced in the country, plant wise, company-wise and year-wise during last three years are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Government of India (GoI) has no proposal to set up new urea units. However, GoI is reviving 4 closed urea plants of FCIL namely Talcher, Ramagundam, Gorakhpur and Sindri plants of FCIL and one HFCL plant namely Barauni by setting up new Ammonia Urea plants of 12.7 Lakh metric tonne per annum capacity each.

(d) and (e) The above mentioned proposal of Gol upon implementation/ operation will bridge the gap between demand and supply of fertilizer/ urea in the country by approx. 63.5 Lakh Metric Tonne per year leading to corresponding reduction in import of urea and will rejuvenate the fertilizer sector.

(f) The details of present stage of all the projects along with companies executing these projects are in Statement-II.

Statement-II
Details of Company-wise/plant-wise major fertilizer production during last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the fertilizer manufacturing units/Locations	Different type of Fertilizers Produced	Production in 'LMT' during the year		
				2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Public Sector:						
1.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	National Fertilizers Ltd. Nangal-II	Urea	5.02	5.43	5.42
2.		National Fertilizers Ltd. Bhatinda	Urea	5.68	5.63	6.03
3.		National Fertilizers Ltd Panipat	Urea	5.43	5.60	5.82
4.		National Fertilizers Ltd. Vijaipur-I	Urea	10.58	10.44	10.59
5.		National Fertilizers Ltd. Vijaipur-II	Urea	11.39	10.88	11.75
6.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.: Trombay	Urea/ Complexes	8.73	9.19	9.53
7.		Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Thal	Urea	21.44	20.61	19.84
8.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corp. Ltd.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd., Namrup-II	Urea	0.60	0.58	0.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.		Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd., Namrup-III	Urea	2.50	2.12	2.29
10.	Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd.	Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd.: Udyogamandal	A/S & Complexes	3.18	3.65	2.72
11.		Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd.: Cochin	Complexes	4.93	4.87	5.06
12.	Madras Fertilizer Ltd.	Madras Fertilizer Ltd.: Chennai	Urea & Complexes	5.17	4.81	4.20
Cooperative Sector:						
13.	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd.	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd.: Kandla	DAP & Complexes	25.05	20.29	19.23
14.		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd.: Paradeep	DAP & Complexes	16.31	17.24	16.54
15.		Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd.: Kalol	Urea	6.02	6.02	6.02
16.		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd.: Phulpur-I	Urea	6.32	7.26	6.71
17.		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd.: Phulpur-II	Urea	9.92	9.55	10.48

18.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd.: Aonla-I	Urea	10.69	8.96	11.22
19.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd.: Aonla-II	Urea	10.34	9.31	11.18
20.	Krishak Bharati Co-operative Ltd. Krishak Bharati Co-operative Ltd.: Hazira	Urea	23.53	22.54	23.42
Private Sector:					
21.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Kakinada-I	Urea	7.88	7.98	3.89
22.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Kakinada-II	Urea	7.10	7.92	1.96
23.	Coromandel International Ltd. Coromandel International Ltd.:Kakinada	DAP & Complexes	11.48	16.50	16.16
24.	Coromandel International Ltd.: Vizag	DAP & Complexes	11.23	10.77	10.72
25.	Coromandel International Ltd.: Ennore	Complexes	1.43	1.545	2.535
26.	Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd. Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.: Goa	Urea, DAP & Complexes	10.49	11.61	11.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd.: Bharuch	Urea & Complexes	9.11	8.66	8.42
28.	Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.: Vadodara	Urea, A/S & Complexes	9.68	9.46	10.09
29.		Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.: Sikka	DAP & Complexes	4.92	6.78	6.81
30.	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	Hindalco Industries Ltd.: Dahej	DAP	3.00	2.05	3.03
31.	Manglore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	Manglore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.: Manglore	Urea, DAP & Complexes	6.42	6.85	6.46
32.	Smartchem Technologies Limited	Smartchem/DFPCL: Talolja	Complexes	2.54	5.65	5.04
33.	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.: Paradeep	DAP & Complexes	13.15	12.60	12.02
34.	Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Gadepan-I	Urea	9.66	11.38	11.33
35.		Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Gadepan-II	Urea	10.36	9.56	9.87

36.		Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Gadepan-III	Urea	3.83
37.	Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.: Kota	Urea	3.90
38.	Southern Petrochemicals Inds. Corpn. Ltd.	Southern Petrochemical Inds. Corpn. Ltd.: Tuticorin	Urea	6.52
39.	Greenstar Fertilizer Ltd.	Greenstar Fertilizer Ltd.: Tuticorin	DAP & Complexes	4.02
40.	GRASIM Industries Limited	GRASIM/IGF: Jagdishpur	Urea	11.37
41.	Yara Fertilizers India Pvt. Ltd.	Yara Fertilizers India Pvt. Ltd./TCL: Babrala	Urea	13.01
42.	Kribhco Fertilizers Ltd.	KFL/Kribhco Shyam Fertilizers Ltd.: Shahjahanpur	Urea	10.64
43.	Kanpur Fertilizers & Ciment Ltd.	KFCL: Kanpur	Urea	6.73
44.	IRC Agrochemicals Pvt. Ltd.	IRC/TCL: Haldia	DAP & Complexes	5.69
45.	Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.: Panagarh	Urea	0.00
			370.22	374.84
				374.12

Statement-II

Details of present stage of all projects alongwith companies executing these projects

1. Details of present stage of of revival of Ramagundam, Talcher, Barauni, Sindri, Gorakhpur units of FCIL / HFCL.**A. Ramagundam Fertilizers and Chemicals Project**

- (i) Ramagundam unit is being revived through nomination route by forming JV of nominated PSUs by setting up gas based fertilizer plants of 1.27 MMTPA capacity. JV company has been named as Ramagundam Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. (RFCL) has been formed.
- (ii) Equity of NFL & EIL is 26% each and FCIL's 11%. In addition, State Govt. of Telangana has 11%, GAIL -14.3% and HTAS Consortium- 11.7% equity in RFCL.
- (iii) RFCL is being revived by setting up a gas based Ammonia Urea plant of 12.7 LMTPA capacity.
- (iv) Gas transportation Agreement (GTA) signed with GITL on 08.07.2016.
- (v) Gas Supply agreement signed with GAIL on 17.11. 2017.
- (vi) Power and water received on 10.04.2019 & 15.06.2019 respectively. Gas received at GITL's metering station Ramagundam on 14.10.2019. RFCL is ready to receive Gas. However, transportation facility is not being made available by GITL.
- (vii) State Govt. of Telangana has released ₹ 115.8 crore.
- (viii) The pre-commissioning activities have already commenced and commercial production is expected shortly.

B. Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Ltd (HURL) units:-

- (i) Gorakhpur, Sindri and Barauni units of HURL are being revived on nomination basis through a joint Venture company by name Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited (HURL) of PSUs, namely, NTPC, CIL, IOCL and FCIL / HFCL by setting up gas based fertilizer plants of 1.27 MMTPA capacity each.

- (ii) Equity of NTPC, IOCL and CIL is 29.67% each whereas in case of FCIL, it is 10.99%.
- (iii) Status of these projects is as under:-
- Lump sum turnkey (LSTK) contracts for three Ammonia Urea package in case of Gorakhpur unit was awarded on 27.02.2018 whereas in case of Sindri and Barauni units was awarded on 18.05.2018.
 - All major Long Lead Items have been ordered for all three Projects.
 - LSKT works are in general progressing as per schedule. However, there are minor delays in Non LSTK Packages for which recovery plans are being implemented by M/s PDIL.
 - So far, the progress in respect of all 3 projects is generally as per schedule and it is expected that HURL shall be able to start commercial production of urea as per following timelines:-

Gorakhpur	=	Februar 2021
Sindri	=	May 2021
Barauni	=	May 2021
 - Further HURL has also appointed PDIL as its PMC to supervise its design and Engineering and site construction by LSTK contractors. Further PDIL has also been appointed for implementation of some of the off-site facilities in which PDIL is responsible from concept to commission including its design, engineering, procurement, expediting, site construction and erection leading to testing and commissioning.
- (iv) In pursuance of CCEA decision to grant IFL to HURL, Department of Fertilizers prepared a draft Loan Agreement, as per rule 253(2) (i) GFR, 2017, which is to be executed between Department of Fertilizers and HURL.
- (v) These Projects are likely to start production by 2021.

C. Status of Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL).

- (i) Talcher unit of FCIL is being revived through 'Nomination Basis' by forming a JV of nominated PSUs. JV company has been named as Talcher Fertilizers Ltd. (TFL).

- (ii) Equity of GAIL, RCF & CIL in TFL is 29.67% each & FCIL's 10.99 %. New Ammonia Urea plant of 1.27 MMTPA capacity based on Coal Gasification Technology is being set up.
- (iii) Environment Clearance of the project received in Feb., 2018
- (iv) CCEA approval for RCF equity contribution received in September 2018
- (v) MoU signed with IOCL for supply of pet coke in August 2017.
- (vi) Mine allotment agreement for captive coal mine signed in Dec. 2018.
- (vii) Inauguration of "Commencement of works' ceremony done by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 22nd Sep., 2018.
- (viii) Investment approval of the project accorded by TFL Board on 29th August 2019 after receipt of approvals by the Promoters.
- (ix) Letter of Intent (LoI) issued to M/s Wuhuan Engineering Company Limited for Coal Gasification and Ammonia/Urea LSTK Tender on 11th and 19th September 2019 respectively.
- (x) Approval granted by High Level Clearance Authority (HLCA)'of Odisha Govt. for TFL project on 31st August 2019.
- (xi) The project is likely to be commissioned by 2023.

2. Details of physical and financial progress in respect of above mentioned projects are as under:-

Sl. No.	Project Name	Cost of project (₹ in crores)	Physical progress (%)	Financial progress (%)
1.	Gorakhpur unit of FCIL	7085.77	67.70	30.34
2.	Sindri unit of FCIL	6977.01	53.60	16.42
3.	Ramagundam unit of FCIL	6120.55	98.70	70.19
4.	Talcher unit of FCIL	13277 (±10%) (as per revised DFR)	Pre-project activities are underway	0.89
5.	Barauni unit of HFCL	7043.26	53.60	18.58

Huge subsidy burden for fertilizers

2930. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE:

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

DR. VIKAS MAHATME:

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is incurring huge subsidy on fertilizers;
- (b) if so, the details of subsidy given by Government to various fertilizer companies in the public, private and co-operative sectors in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise;
- (c) whether the farmers are not benefited by the grant of subsidy to the fertilizer companies; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Sir, the details of subsidy given by the Government to various fertilizers companies in public, private and co-operative sectors in the country during each of the fast three years and the current year, company-wise are given in Statement respectively (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Urea is being provided to the farmers at a statutorily notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP). The MRP of 45 kg bag of Urea is ₹ 242 per bag (exclusive of charges towards neam-coating and taxes as applicable) and the MRP of 50 kg bag of Urea is ₹ 268 per bag (exclusive of charges towards neam-coating and taxes as applicable). The difference between the delivered cost of Fertilizers at farm gate and net market realization by the urea units is given as subsidy to the Urea manufacturer/Importer by the Govt. of India. Accordingly, farmers are getting Urea at affordable MRP because of the subsidy provided by the Government.

As far as Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers are concerned, the Government has implemented Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy w.e.f. 01.04.2010 for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers. Under the said policy, a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis, is provided on each grade of subsidized P&K fertilizers depending on their Nutrient content. As the P&K fertilizers are decontrolled, the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) is fixed by Companies as per market dynamics at reasonable level. The MRP printed on each bag of these fertilizers, is inclusive of subsidy given by the Government of India. Accordingly, any farmer who is procuring these fertilizers at MRP is availing the benefit of subsidy.

Statement*A. Sector wise / Company-wise Subsidy released*

Sl. No.	Sector	Company Name	2016-17					Total
			IMP P&K	IND P&K	City Compost	IND Urea	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Public	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd	3.65	465.89	0.05		469.59	
2.	Public	Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	149.44	778.31		664.18	1591.93	
3.	Public	Madras Fertilizers Ltd		24.76	0.01	1331.44	1356.21	
4.	Public	National Fertilizers Ltd	42.95			7092.77	7135.72	
5.	Public	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd	78.24	410.61	0.02	4154.17	4643.04	
6.	Public	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers & Chem Ltd.				379.01	379.01	
		TOTAL - Public Sector.	274.28	1679.57	0.08	13621.57	15575.50	
1.	Co-op.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd	275.15	4087.08		6300.53	10662.76	
2.	Co-op.	Krishak Bharti Co-operative Ltd.	469.18		0.17	3151.23	3620.58	

		744.33	4087.08	0.17	9451.76	14283.34
	TOTAL - Co-op					
1.	Pvt. Chambel Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd.	981.97		0.03	3113.10	4095.10
2.	Pvt. Coromandel International Ltd	222.77	1960.58			2183.35
3.	Pvt. Smartchem Technologies Ltd (Previously DFPCL)	514.30	30.12			544.42
4.	Pvt. Gujrat Narmada Valley Fertilisers Co.Ltd		135.57	0.04	1524.98	1660.59
5.	Pvt. Indian Potash Limited	2512.79		0.03		2512.82
6.	Pvt. LT International					
7.	Pvt. Nagrajuna Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd	21.09			2058.63	2079.72
8.	Pvt. Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.	83.38	1034.34			1117.72
9.	Pvt. Shriram Fertilizer & Chemicals	101.73		0.01	682.34	784.08
10.	Pvt. SPIC Ltd				1700.72	1700.72
11.	Pvt. Yara Fertilizer (Previously TCL)				1562.16	
12.	Pvt. IRC Agrochemicals Pvt Ltd (Previously TCL)	353.59	289.14	0.07		642.80
13.	Pvt. Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd	487.41	553.19	0.03	832.92	1873.55
14.	Pvt. HPM Fertilizers	4.07				4.07
15.	Pvt. Mosaic India Pvt. Ltd.	403.17				403.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Pvt.	Grassim (INDO GULF)	1.07		1542.60	1543.67	
17.	Pvt.	Manglore Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd	210.58	170.69	0.05	1083.82	1465.14
18.	Pvt.	GreenStar Fertilizers Ltd.	3.36	456.86	0.04		460.26
19.	Pvt.	KPR Fertilizers Ltd.					0.00
20.	Pvt.	Sunfert International	17.20				17.20
21.	Pvt.	Transworld Furtichem Pvt Ltd	18.77				18.77
22.	Pvt.	Hindalco Ind Ltd		319.58			319.58
23.	Pvt.	Kribhco Fertilizers Ltd (previously KSFL)				1334.23	1334.23
24.	Pvt.	Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Ltd.	41.66			1491.17	1532.83
25.	Pvt.	Agrigold Organics Pvt Ltd	0.90				0.90
26.	Pvt.	Narmada Biochem Pvt Ltd					0.00
27.	Pvt.	Great Eastern Shipping Company	1.57				1.57
28.	Pvt.	Khaitan Chem & Fert Ltd					0.00
29.	Pvt.	SSP Units		1113.61			1113.61

30.	Pvt.	City Compost Bulk Manufacturing Units							0.00
		TOTAL - Pvt.	5981.38	6063.68	0.30	16926.67	27409.87		
1.		Intt. On SBA		12.55				12.55	
		GRAND TOTAL	6999.99	11842.88	0.55	40000.00	57281.26		

B. Sector wise/Company-wise Sundry released

(Rupees in Crores)

Sl. No.	Sector	Company Name	2017-18							
			IMP P&K	IND P&K	City	IND Urea	Total	Compost		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	8	
1.	Public	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd	22.58	599.72	0.61				622.91	
2.	Public	Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	118.51	1127.07	0.24	551.98			1797.80	
3.	Public	Madras Fertilizers Ltd		80.26	0.42	852.13			932.81	
4.	Public	National Fertilizers Ltd	226.38		0.76	6621.04			6848.18	
5.	Public	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd	99.90	441.66	0.38	4136.27			4678.21	
6.	Public	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers & Chem Ltd.				431.36			431.36	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		TOTAL - Public Sector.	467.37	2248.71	2.41	12592.78	15311.27
1.	Co-op.	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd	359.76	4494.89		6052.25	10906.90
2.	Co-op.	Krishak Bharti Co-operative Ltd.	347.77		1.15	2828.19	3177.11
		TOTAL - Co-op	707.53	4494.89	1.15	8880.44	14084.01
1.	Pvt.	Chambel Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd.	1397.12		0.30	2814.19	4211.61
2.	Pvt.	Coromandel International Ltd	182.23	2290.29			2472.52
3.	Pvt.	Smartchem Technologies Ltd (Previously DFPCL)	83.92	476.65	0.03		560.60
4.	Pvt.	Gujrat Narmada Valley Fertilisers Co.Ltd		153.99	0.91	1224.54	1379.44
5.	Pvt.	Indian Potash Limited	3240.67		0.35		3241.02
6.	Pvt.	LT International	9.95				9.95
7.	Pvt.	Nagarjuna Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd	23.67		0.31	2101.85	2125.83
8.	Pvt.	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.	62.81	1365.42	0.06		1428.29
9.	Pvt.	Shriram Fertilizer & Chemicals	22.55		0.05	615.87	638.47
10.	Pvt.	SPIC Ltd				1496.23	1496.23
11.	Pvt.	Yara Fertilizer (Previously TCL)				1530.45	1530.45

12.	Pvt.	IRC Agrochemicals Pvt Ltd (Previously TCL)	335.70	338.70	0.50	674.90
13.	Pvt.	Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd	344.67	697.68	0.04	1786.50
14.	Pvt.	HPM Fertilizers				0.00
15.	Pvt.	Mosaic India Pvt. Ltd.	513.87			513.87
16.	Pvt.	Grassim (INDO GULF)	0.03	1349.51	0.16	1349.70
17.	Pvt.	Manglore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd	198.01	295.40	0.49	1219.10
18.	Pvt.	GreenStar Fertilizers Ltd.	165.41	560.33	0.47	726.21
19.	Pvt.	KPR Fertilizers Ltd.	23.34			23.34
20.	Pvt.	Sunfert International				0.00
21.	Pvt.	Transworld Furtichem Pvt Ltd	29.18			29.18
22.	Pvt.	Hindalco Ind Ltd	24.16	301.42		325.58
23.	Pvt.	Kribhco Fertilizers Ltd (previously KSFL)	33.79		1151.07	1184.86
24.	Pvt.	Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Ltd.	29.46		0.03	1747.46
25.	Pvt.	Agrigold Organics Pvt Ltd				0.00
26.	Pvt.	Narmada Biochem Pvt Ltd	0.82			0.82
27.	Pvt.	Great Eastern Shipping Company				0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Pvt.	Khaitan Chem & Fert Ltd	0.11				0.11
29.	Pvt.	SSP Units		1106.39			1106.39
30.	Pvt.	City Compost Bulk Manufacturing Units					0.00
		TOTAL - Pvt.	6721.47	7586.27	3.70	15500.48	28281.47
1.	Intt. On SBA		3.63	7.13			10.76
		GRAND TOTAL	7900.00	14337.00	7.26	36973.70	57687.51

C. Sector wise / Company-wise Suidy released

Sl. No.	Sector	Company Name	2018-19					Total
			IMP P&K	IND P&K	City Compost	IND Urea	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Public	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd	17.79	510.25	0.62	0.00	528.66	
2.	Public	Gujrat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	258.24	1674.42	0.53	565.61	2498.80	
3.	Public	Madras Fertilisers Ltd		10.74		1372.75	1383.49	

4.	Public	National Fertilizers Ltd	539.86	1.32	4854.40	5395.58
5.	Public	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd	59.66	0.51	3228.46	3817.52
6.	Public	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers & Chem Ltd.			198.42	198.42
		TOTAL - Public Sector.	875.55	2.98	10219.64	13822.47
1.	Co-op.	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd	504.33		4709.99	9074.61
2.	Co-op.	Krishak Bharti Co-operative Ltd.	355.86	0.48	3053.70	3410.04
		TOTAL - Co-op	860.19	0.48	7763.69	12484.65
1.	Pvt.	Chambel Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd.	1143.69	0.17	2888.01	4031.87
2.	Pvt.	Coromandel International Ltd	264.91		2901.04	3165.95
3.	Pvt.	Smartchem Technologies Ltd (Previously DFPCL)	74.22		491.51	565.73
4.	Pvt.	Gujrat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co.Ltd		0.90	895.72	1045.46
5.	Pvt.	Indian Potash Limited	3742.59			3742.59
6.	Pvt.	LT International	1.48			1.48
7.	Pvt.	Nagarjuna Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd	10.73		1816.31	1827.04
8.	Pvt.	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.	7.68	0.03	1141.63	1149.34
9.	Pvt.	Shriram Fertilizer & Chemicals	17.59	0.21	643.89	661.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Pvt.	SPIC Ltd			1674.30	1674.30	1674.30
11.	Pvt.	Yara Fertilizer (Previously TCL)			1428.29		
12.	Pvt.	IRC Agrochemicals Pvt Ltd (Previously TCL)	287.29	506.46	0.03		793.78
13.	Pvt.	Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd	507.19	777.97		761.78	2046.94
14.	Pvt.	HPM Fertilizers					0.00
15.	Pvt.	Mosaic India Pvt. Ltd.	966.83				966.83
16.	Pvt.	Grassim (INDO GULF)	4.04		0.58	1131.77	1136.39
17.	Pvt.	Manglore Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd	255.01	304.08	0.46	744.53	1304.08
18.	Pvt.	GreenStar Fertilizers Ltd.	142.61	568.19	0.01		710.81
19.	Pvt.	KPR Fertilizers Ltd.	5.66				5.66
20.	Pvt.	Sunfert International	0.91				0.91
21.	Pvt.	Transworld Furtichem Pvt Ltd	22.96				22.96
22.	Pvt.	Hindalco Ind Ltd.	9.42	218.18			227.60
23.	Pvt.	Kribhco Fertilizers Ltd (previously KSFL)	2.59			1058.51	1061.10
24.	Pvt.	Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Ltd.	35.95		0.14	1163.06	1199.15
25.	Pvt.	AgriGold Organics Pvt Ltd					0.00

26.	Pvt.	Narmada Biochem Pvt Ltd	3.39						3.39
27.	Pvt.	Great Eastern Shipping Company							0.00
28.	Pvt.	Khaitan Chem & Fert Ltd	10.40						10.40
29.	Pvt.	SSP Units		1170.79					1170.79
30.	Pvt.	City Compost Bulk Manufacturing Units			4.02				4.02
		TOTAL - Pvt.	7517.14	8228.69	6.54	14206.17			28526.24
1.		Intt. On SBA	7.12	7.07					14.19
		GRAND TOTAL	9260.00	14820.35	10.00	32189.50			54847.55

D. Sector wise / Company-wise Suidy released

Sl. No.	Sector	Company Name	2019-20 (Upto November 2019)							
			IMP P&K	IND P&K	City	IND Urea	IND Urea	City	IND Urea	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	8	
1.	Public	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd	8.73	732.83	1.52				743.08	
2.	Public	Gujrat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	347.27	1029.62	1.14	666.99			2045.02	

(₹ in Crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Public	Madras Fertilizers Ltd		62.51	2.46	841.88	906.85
4.	Public	National Fertilizers Ltd	585.68		2.07	6443.10	7030.85
5.	Public	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd	268.03	469.80	6.86	5126.68	5871.37
6.	Public	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers & Chem Ltd.				143.45	143.45
		TOTAL - Public Sector.	1209.71	2294.76	14.05	13222.10	16740.62
1.	Co-op.	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd	766.31	3648.66		6606.61	11021.58
2.	Co-op.	Krishak Bharti Co-operative Ltd.	778.82		6.59	4063.93	4849.34
		TOTAL - Co-op	1545.13	3648.66	6.59	10670.54	15870.92
1.	Pvt.	Chambel Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd.	1054.00		0.17	5499.15	6553.32
2.	Pvt.	Coromandel International Ltd	316.88	2603.64			2920.52
3.	Pvt.	Smartchem Technologies Ltd (Previously DFPCL)	119.49	394.43	0.02		513.94
4.	Pvt.	Gujrat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co.Ltd		171.51	1.47	1134.08	1307.06
5.	Pvt.	Indian Potash Limited	2769.55		0.01		2769.56
6.	Pvt.	LT International					0.00
7.	Pvt.	Nagarjuna Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd	2.47		0.42	690.30	693.19

8.	Pvt.	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.	186.45	1112.93		1299.38
9.	Pvt.	Shriram Fertilizer & Chemicals	0.22		0.12	702.30
10.	Pvt.	SPIC Ltd			1713.49	1713.49
11.	Pvt.	Yara Fertilizer (Previously TCL)			2015.50	
12.	Pvt.	IRC Agrochemicals Pvt Ltd (Previously TCL)	454.35	493.03	1.01	948.39
13.	Pvt.	Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd	298.23	565.93	0.34	1840.74
14.	Pvt.	HPM Fertilizers				0.00
15.	Pvt.	Mosaic India Pvt. Ltd.	812.72			812.72
16.	Pvt.	Grassim (INDO GULF)			0.40	1910.88
17.	Pvt.	Manglore Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd	170.73	265.27	0.64	1391.85
18.	Pvt.	GreenStar Fertilizers Ltd.	96.82	390.51		487.33
19.	Pvt.	KPR Fertilizers Ltd.	4.22			4.22
20.	Pvt.	Sunfert International				0.00
21.	Pvt.	Transworld Furtichem Pvt Ltd	13.47			13.47
22.	Pvt.	Hindalco Ind Ltd		317.70		317.70
23.	Pvt.	Kribhco Fertilizers Ltd (previously KSFL)			1750.49	1750.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Pvt.	Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Ltd.	7.06		0.56	1231.19	1238.81
25.	Pvt.	AgriGold Organics Pvt Ltd					0.00
26.	Pvt.	Narmada Biochem Pvt Ltd					0.00
27.	Pvt.	Great Eastern Shipping Company					0.00
28.	Pvt.	Khaitan Chem & Fert Ltd	5.00				5.00
29.	Pvt.	SSP Units		1077.00			1077.00
30.	Pvt.	City Compost Bulk Manufacturing Units			3.94		3.94
		Total - Pvt.	6311.66	7391.95	9.10	18578.09	30271.36
1.		Intt. On SBA	1.08	0.95		5.72	7.75
		GRAND TOTAL	9067.58	13336.32	29.74	42476.45	62890.65

Industrialization of backward areas of the country

2931. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified industrially backward States/regions/districts in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to formulate any specific policy/scheme for these States to create a favorable investment environment and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to formulate any scheme for setting up of industries in backward areas of the country; and

(d) if so, the other steps being taken by Government for industrialization of backward areas of the country?

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

(a) to (d) Yes, Sir, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade has been implementing schemes for providing incentives to industries in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and North Eastern States including Sikkim. The details of the schemes are as under:—

(1) The Industrial Development Scheme for Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh, 2017

- The scheme for Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh covers manufacturing and services sector and provides: (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive (30% of the investment in plant and machinery with an upper limit of ₹ 5 crore), (ii) Central Interest Incentive (3% interest on working capital for 5 years) (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years), (iv) Income Tax Reimbursement of Centre's share for 5 years, (v) GST reimbursement of Central Government share of CGST & IGST for 5 years, (vi) Employment Incentive under which additional 3.67% of the employer's contribution to EPF in addition to Government bearing 8.33% Employee Pension Scheme (EPS) contribution of the employer in Pradhan Mantri Rojgar

Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY), and (vii) Transport incentive on finished goods movement by Railways (20% cost of the transportation), by Inland Waterways Authority (20% of the cost of transportation) and by air (33% of cost transportation of air freight) from the station/port/airport nearest to unit to the station/port/airport nearest to the destination point.

- A single unit can avail overall benefits upto ₹ 200 crore.
- The scheme is effective from 15.06.2017 to 31.03.2020. Extension of scheme beyond 31.03.2020 will be considered after evaluation of the scheme.
- A total of ₹ 430.01 crore has been disbursed to the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir under the earlier Special Package Schemes.

(2) The Industrial Development Scheme for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, 2017

- The scheme for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand also covers manufacturing and services sector and provides: (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive (30% of the investment in plant and machinery with an upper limit of ₹ 5 crore, (ii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years).
- The scheme is in force from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022.
- A total of ₹ 371.67 crore for Himachal Pradesh and ₹ 350.42 crore for Uttarakhand has been disbursed under earlier Special Package Schemes.

(3) Scheme of Budgetary Support under Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime to the units located in Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, Union Territory of Ladakh Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and North Eastern States including Sikkim, 2017

- Under the scheme, reimbursement of the Goods and Service Tax is provided to the extent of Central Government's share of CGST and IGST retained after devolution to the States.
- The scheme was notified on 05.10.2017. The scheme is valid from

01.07.2017 to 30.06.2027. An outlay sanction of ₹ 27,413 crore is estimated for the scheme.

- A total of ₹ 3362.85 crore has been disbursed since inception of the scheme.

(4) North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017

- To promote industrialization in NE States and to boost employment and income generation, a new Scheme namely North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017 has been notified on 12.04.2018 which has come into force w.e.f. 01.04.2017 for a period of five years. (After closure of NEIIPP, 2007 on 31.03.2017).
- The North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017 for North Eastern States including Sikkim provides. (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive (30% of the investment in plant and machinery with an upper limit of ₹5.00 crore), (ii) Central Interest Incentive (3% interest on working capital for 5 years), (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years), (iv) Income Tax Reimbursement of Centre's share for 5 years, (v) GST reimbursement of Central Share of CGST and IGST for 5 years, (vi) Employment Incentive under which additional 3.67% of the employer's contribution to EPF in addition to Government bearing 8.33% Employee Pension Scheme (EPS) contribution of the employer in PMPRY, and (vii) Transport Incentive on finished goods movement by Railways (20% cost of transportation), by Inland Waterways Authority (20% of the cost of transportation) and by air (33% of cost of transportation by air freight) from the station/port/airport nearest to unit to the station/port/airport nearest to the destination point.
- Also, under this Scheme a single unit can avail overall benefits up to ₹200.00 crore.
- Under the erstwhile scheme for North Eastern States, North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 which came into operation w.e.f. 01.04.2007 and was in operation upto 31.03.2017, a total of ₹2664.66 crore has been disbursed to the North Eastern States of India for its development.

(5) Transport Subsidy Scheme (TSS), 1971 / Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS), 2013

- In order to facilitate the process of industrialization in hilly, remote and inaccessible areas, in terms of subsidizing industrial units for transportation of their finished product and raw material Transport Subsidy Scheme was introduced on 27.07.1971.
- Freight Subsidy Scheme replaced the erstwhile Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971 on 22.01.2013. The incentives under the scheme are available for all 8 States of North East, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Darjeeling District of West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Administration and Lakshadweep Administration.
- The tenure of Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS), 2013 was from 22.01.2013 to 22.11.2016. However, industrial units registered under the scheme prior to the date of issue of DIPP's notification dated 22.11.2016 are eligible for the benefits of the scheme for committed number of years post-commencement of commercial production up to 21.11.2021.
- Under TSS, 1971/FSS, 2013, since inception, ₹ 5288.95 crore have been released to the States of NER and Himalayan States which includes ₹4698.57crore in respect of NER States and ₹590.38 crore in respect of Himalayan States.

Impact of withdrawal of GSP

2932. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that United States of America withdrew special status of India under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) Scheme;
- (b) if so, the revenue impact on Indian exporters; and
- (c) whether any efforts have been made to restore the status?

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

- (a) Yes, Sir. The benefits under the GSP scheme were withdrawn for India by U.S. w.e.f 5th June 2019.

(b) In 2018, India exported goods worth of \$ 6.3 billion (as per USTR figures) to U.S. under the GSP programme, which was approx 12.1% of India's total exports to the U.S. The average duty concessions accruing on account of GSP were approx. \$ 240 million in 2018, which was about 3.8% of India's exports to the U.S. availing the GSP benefits. The impact varies across products, depending on the individual product level concessions which were availed under the GSP. However, so far the cumulative exports under the GSP tariff lines have not declined in the post GSP withdrawal period (June - October, 2019) as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) Trade related issues are a part of ongoing economic relationship, and will continue to be discussed and addressed as a part of the regular bilateral trade engagement between India and the US.

Concerns of seafood exporters

2933. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian seafood exporters fear non-tariff barriers by China, currently one of the main buyers of Indian shrimp, with India opting out of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP);

(b) whether China has been buying shrimp directly from India this year after it cracked down on the illegal border trade with Vietnam; and

(c) whether China has started to check Indian consignments for White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV) which they have never done before and if so, whether this could be a prelude to impose non-tariff barriers by China incensed with India's opting out of the RCEP?

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

(a) As of now, no such communication has been received from the Indian seafood exporters in this regard.

(b) During 2018-19, China bought frozen shrimp worth US\$ 392 million (66929 tons) from India against US\$ 89 million (73707 tons) in 2017-18. In the current year (April-September, 2019), China has imported frozen shrimp worth US\$ 404.94 million (69571 tons) from India as compared to US\$ 131.03 million (21823 tons) during the same period last year, registering a growth of about 209%.

(c) Chinese Customs authorities through Embassy of India in Beijing have informed the detection of White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV) and Infectious Hypodermal and Hematopoietic Necrosis Virus (IHHNV) in 10 consignments of Vannamei shrimp exported from India and suggested to investigate the cause of detection and take effective control measures in this regard. Since this issue of detection of viruses occurred before India opting out of RCEP, it may not be linked to the same.

Protection of India's interests in RCEP

2934. SHRI V. VIJAYSAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of deliberations and agreements arrived at in the recently concluded Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) meeting;
- (b) how interests of India have been protected in RCEP;
- (c) whether India has any advantage with regard to services if it joins RCEP;
- (d) whether India entered goods agreement with ASEAN countries without entering into agreement on services; and
- (e) if so, how India is going to correct this and how China is going to address RCEP problems raised by India?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):
(a) to (e) 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 RCEP. India's position in the RCEP negotiation was formulated to achieve balanced outcomes, balancing ambitions with addressing domestic sensitivities. RCEP was intended to facilitate and thereby increase goods and services trade as well as investment flows amongst the participating countries. India and ASEAN have agreements on Trade in Goods as well as Trade in Services. India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement was signed on 13th August, 2009 and India-ASEAN Agreement on Trade in Services was signed on 13th November, 2014.

e-Commerce penetration into rural and uncovered areas

2935. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is the fastest growing e-Commerce market in the world;
- (b) if so, the details of growth during the last five years and the current year, year-wise and compound annual growth;
- (c) whether Ministry found any bottlenecks which are hampering further growth of e-Commerce in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and how Ministry is planning to clear those bottlenecks; and
- (e) how Ministry is going to help e-Commerce penetration into rural and uncovered areas?

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

(a) and (b) At present no such data is Centrally maintained. However as per the National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM); "The Information Technology-Business Process Management Sector in India: Strategic Review 2019" report, Indian e-commerce market registered an estimated growth of approximately 24% in 2018 to reach USD 43 billion.

(c) to (e) :

- (i) A draft E-commerce Policy was put up on the public domain on February 23, 2019 for comments/suggestions. Comments/suggestions from over 120 stakeholders (companies, Industry associations, think tanks, foreign governments) have been received. The draft National e-Commerce policy identifies challenges and lays out strategies to overcome these. These include *inter-alia* strategies that promote infrastructure development, anti-counterfeiting, anti-piracy, consumer oriented service, authentic reviews/ratings, prevention of sale of prohibited items and resolution of regulatory issues.
- (ii) The draft policy aims to attain holistic and inclusive growth whereby access to technology extends to every section of society and every corner of India.
- (iii) Outreach of Indian entities can be further enhanced by promoting export of their products through e-commerce. The draft policy also seeks to put in place strategies to achieve this. While Digital India is already unfolding, the draft e-commerce policy aims to accelerate its pace by providing a facilitative ecosystem.

Record keeping of GI infringements

2936. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government keeps records of infringements of registered goods taking place under Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999; and

(b) whether measures have been taken by Government to prevent such infringements, the details thereof?

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

(a) No Sir.

(b) Any aggrieved person may file a suit for infringement in any court inferior to a district court having jurisdiction to try the suit under Section 66 of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. Awareness programs are periodically organized to create awareness about GIs amongst both consumers and producers. A GI website (*wahgi.ncog.gov.in*) has been developed and a common Logo Design and Tagline for Indian GIs has also been launched. Workshops are conducted on 'Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights' for enforcement agencies such as Police and Customs.

India being the startup hub

2937. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's startup ecosystem has made it the world's third largest startup hub;

(b) whether a new report by National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) titled 'Indian Tech Startup Ecosystem' says that investment in startups were steady at 4.4 billion US dollars in January-September, 2019 across 450 startups at a 5 per cent year-on-year growth; and

(c) whether according to the report, many of the incubators and accelerators are active outside tier-1 cities, creating around 4,00,000 direct jobs during the last five years, with the year 2019 alone accounting for more than 60,000 jobs?

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

(a) The report of NASSCOM is not available with DPIIT. However, a report titled "Indian Tech Start-up Ecosystem" is available on their website. As per this report, Indian start-up ecosystem continues to be the 3rd largest in the world.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The report analyses the companies founded between 2009-19. Based on an analysis of all funded and 500 unfunded Startups, the number of direct jobs created are stated to be between 3,90,000 - 4,30,000.

Impact of SAFTA on bicycle industry

2938. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has undermined the rules of origin of the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) with regard to the bicycle industry;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to resolve the undermining of the agreement through appropriate dispute settlement mechanism along with the details thereof;

(c) if no steps are taken, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Ministry has studied the impact of SAFTA on the bicycle industry; and

(e) the steps taken to increase the productivity and competitiveness of the domestic bicycle industry and its ancillary industries?

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

(a) No such instance has come to notice.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to (a).

(d) No such study has been carried out by the Department of Commerce.

(e) A "Development Council for Bicycle" has been set up by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade for vision planning in design, engineering and manufacturing of lighter, smarter, value added, safe and premium bicycles, which are comparable with global standards for export and domestic market. The Council aims

to undertake activities to, *inter-alia*, enhance export competitiveness of the industry, ensure development of holistic eco-system through close and continuous stakeholder persuasion, develop medium and small industries through innovative schemes, develop skilled human resources for bicycle manufacturing and repairs, etc.

Further, a project titled "Development and adoption of appropriate technologies for enhancing productivity in the Indian bicycle and bicycle parts sector" is being implemented through the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, with financial support from the Government.

Changes in DFIA Transferability scheme

‡2939. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has made any changes in the Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA) Transferability scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Statewise details of beneficiaries for the last four years; and

(c) the eligibility criteria to avail the benefits on the exports extended under DFIA Transferability scheme for the exportable commodities for which Standards of Input Output Norms (SION) have been suspended?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):
(a) No, Sir. Under Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA) Scheme, authorisation is issued to allow duty free import of inputs. No change has been made regarding transferability in the Duty Free Import Authorisation Scheme under para 4.29 of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) The DFIA scheme is valid only for those export products where a valid Standard Input: Output Norms (SION) is in place. The scheme is not available in cases where Standard Input Output Norms have been suspended.

Import of mobile phones

2940. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the quantum of mobile phones and its accessories imported in the country during each of the last three years;
- (b) whether Government proposes to promote the setting up of more manufacturing factories by mobile companies in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard;
- (d) whether Government proposes to levy additional duties on import of mobiles and its components and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the other steps taken by Government to encourage the indigenous mobile manufacturers?

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

- (a) The quantity and value of mobile phones including accessories imported by India during each of the last three years are as follows:

(Quantity in thousand and Value in US\$ million)

ITCHS	Item Description	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
85171210	Cellular mobile phone-Push button type	4856	48.00	37678	934.79	14753	399.96
85171290	Cellular mobile phones-others (Smart phones)	70925	3739.95	52843	2602.50	12226	1216.51
	TOTAL	75781	3787.95	90521	3537.29	26979	1616.41

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.

- (b) and (c) As per India Cellular and Electronics Association (ICEA), about 260 units manufacture cellular mobile handsets, including sub-assemblies/parts and components in India. Most of the major brands (both foreign and Indian) have already set up their own manufacturing facilities or are in the process of doing so or have sub-contracted manufacturing to Electronics Manufacturing Services (EMS) companies operating in India. The steps taken by Government to promote mobile handset manufacturing ecosystem in the country in this regard, *inter-alia*, include:

- (i) Rationalized tariff structure and a Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) for the promotion of manufacturing of mobile handsets and their sub-assemblies/parts.
- (ii) Units manufacturing Mobile handsets and their sub-assemblies/ parts were also eligible for availing Capex benefits under the Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS), which was open to receive applications till 31.12.2018.
- (iii) 100% FDI is permitted for manufacture of mobile handsets and their sub-assemblies/ parts.
- (iv) Specified capital goods for manufacture of mobile handsets are permitted for import at zero Basic Customs Duty (BCD).

(d) Rationalization of tariff structure is an on-going process. Tariff structure has been rationalized to promote domestic manufacturing of electronic goods, including cellular mobile handsets. In the Budget 2018-19, BCD was increased from 15% to 20% on cellular mobile handsets. Presently, there is no proposal under consideration to increase BCD on import of cellular mobile handset beyond 20%.

(e) The Government has taken following steps to encourage the indigenous mobile manufactures:—

- (i) In order to promote domestic value addition in cellular mobile handsets and their sub-assemblies/ parts manufacturing, a Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) has been notified. As a result, India has rapidly started attracting investments into this sector and significant manufacturing capacities have been set up in the country during the past four years. The manufacturing of mobile handsets and their parts/components has been steadily moving from Semi Knocked Down (SKD) to Completely Knocked Down (CKD) level, thereby progressively increasing the domestic value addition. The production of cellular mobile handsets has gone up from ₹18,900 crore (6 crore units) in 2014-15 to ₹1,70,000 crore (29 crore units) in 2018-19.
- (ii) The Government has notified the National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) on 25.02.2019, with the vision to position India as a global hub for

Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) and create an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally. Under the aegis of NPE 2019, Government envisages to promote domestic manufacturing and export in the entire value-chain of electronics to achieve a turnover of USD 400 billion by 2025. This includes targeted production of 1.0 billion mobile handsets by 2025, valued at USD 190 billion, including 600 million mobile handsets valued at USD 110 billion for export.

- (iii) The Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme was notified to provide financial support for creation of state-of-art infrastructure for electronics manufacturing units. Under the scheme, approval has been accorded for setting up of 20 Greenfield EMCs and 3 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) in 15 States across the country.
- (iv) The import of used plant and machinery having a residual life of at least 5 years for use by the electronics manufacturing industry has been simplified through the amendment of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, *vide* Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification dated 11.06.2018.

Policy on FDI

†2941. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the differences between the advanced policy and revised policy on Foreign Direct Investment; and
- (b) the details of the major benefits therefrom?

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

(a) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India is permitted either through the automatic approval route or the Government approval route. The extant FDI Policy permits FDI upto 100% under the automatic route in most of the sectors. Government makes policy pronouncements on FDI through Press Notes and based on it, necessary notifications are issued under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. Detailed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy on various sectors indicating therein sector-wise FDI limits and sectoral conditions is provided in 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2017', as amended

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

from time to time through subsequent Press Notes, which are available on the website of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade.

It has been the intent and objective of the Government of India to attract and promote Foreign Direct Investment and make the FDI policy regime more investor friendly, in keeping with national interest. In line with its stated objective, the Government has put in place a transparent, predictable and easily comprehensible policy framework on FDI. The Government reviews the FDI policy on an ongoing basis and makes changes from time to time, to ensure that India remains an attractive and investor friendly destination. FDI policy provisions have been progressively liberalized across various sectors to make India an attractive investment destination. Changes are made in the policy after having consultations with stakeholders including apex industry Chambers, Associations, representatives of industries/groups and other organizations taking into consideration their views/comments. Further, the Government has undertaken a number of FDI policy reforms in different areas of economy. 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 and Development, Civil Aviation, Power Exchanges, e-Commerce activities, Coal Mining, Contract Manufacturing, Digital Media and others.

(b) Measures taken by the Government on FDI Policy reforms have resulted in increased FDI inflow in the country. However, the year-wise increase in FDI inflow can be seen in the following table:—

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Total FDI Inflow (in US\$ billion)
1.	2015-16	55.56
2.	2016-17	60.22
3.	2017-18 (P)	60.97
4.	2018-19 (P)	62.00

(P) - Figures are provisional.
Source: Reserve Bank of India.

Further, FDI inflows serve to augment domestic capital and promote employment opportunities across sectors. Such investments in various sectors bring international best practices and latest technologies leading to economic growth and employment generation in the country.

Predatory pricing by e-commerce companies

2942. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of predatory pricing being practiced by e-Commerce companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the companies identified with predatory pricing; and
- (d) the measures being taken by Government to stop e-Commerce companies resorting to predatory pricing practice?

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

- (i) DPIIT *vide* Press Note 3 of 2016 containing Guidelines for FDI on e-commerce was issued on 29 March, 2016. However, allegations were made against e-commerce companies that the marketplaces were violating the norms laid down in Press Note 3 of 2016. Press Note 2(2018) was issued by DPIIT on 26 December, 2018 to provide further clarification on FDI policy in relation to e-commerce. Clause (ix) of Press Note 2(2018) stipulates that e-commerce entities providing market place will not directly or indirectly influence the sale price of goods or services and shall maintain level playing field. Services should be provided by e-commerce marketplace entity or other entities in which e-commerce marketplace entity has direct or indirect equity participation or common control, to vendors on the platform at arm's length and in a fair and non-discriminatory manner. Such services will include but not limited to fulfilment, logistics, warehousing, advertisement/ marketing, payments, financing etc. Cash back provided by group companies of marketplace entity to buyers shall be fair and non-discriminatory. For the purposes of this clause, provision of services to any vendor on such terms which are not made available to other vendors in similar circumstances will be deemed unfair and discriminatory.
- (ii) Confederation of All India Traders (CAIT) has represented that large e-commerce platforms are in violation of Press Note 2 of 2018 of the FDI Policy

as they are engaging in predatory pricing and are providing excessive discounts. In this regard, responses/clarifications were sought from e-commerce companies concerned on the allegations made by CAIT. All e-commerce companies, in their responses have maintained that they do not exercise any control over sellers and operate a pure marketplace. Any discount which is offered are offered by the seller/vendor or the respective brand alone.

- (iii) CAIT has also filed a petition with the Jodhpur Bench of Rajasthan High Court alleging FDI policy violations by e-commerce companies like Flipkart and Amazon which is *sub-judice*.
- (iv) Imposition of unfair or discriminatory prices (including predatory pricing) by a dominant enterprise or group is prohibited under provisions of Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2002. The Act provides for establishment of a quasi-judicial body *viz* the Competition Commission of India (CCI) which decides matters of anti-competitive practices, including *inter alia* predatory pricing, on a reference by the aggrieved party.

Mandatory hallmarking of gold

2943. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that hallmarking of gold is going to be made mandatory;
- (b) if so, whether hallmarking is going to be made mandatory for all grades;
- (c) the reasons for not bringing 20 carat gold under hallmarking norms;
- (d) the number of hallmarking centres in the country, State-wise;
- (e) whether it is a fact that the above centres are not able to cater to the needs of the country; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken to increase the number of such hallmarking centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indian Standards IS 1417:2016 presently prescribes only three grades namely 14, 18 and 22 carats for gold jewellery and artefacts which have been proposed to be made mandatory.

(c) Based on the deliberations of Technical Committee, on precious metals, in BIS it has been decided that since primary demand in gold jewellery/artefacts was under the three grades, it is prudent to keep these three grades only for hallmarking gold jewellery/artefacts for the clarity and benefit of the consumers.

(d) As on 31st October, 2019, 877 hallmarking and assaying (A&H) centres throughout India have been recognized by BIS. The State-wise list is given in Statement (See below).

(e) and (f) As on 31 October 2019, 877 Assaying and Hallmarking Centres have been recognized by BIS. The average number of articles hallmarked per day per centre in the year is about 225 only. A typical centre can hallmark 500 pieces per shift (or about 1500 pieces per day) with one set of machines. Thus, the average utilization of the capacity of the A&H centres is less than 50% and as on date there is no capacity constraint.

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

Sl. No.	State/UT	A & H Centres
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
24.	Sikkim	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	100
26.	Telangana	29
27.	Tripura	2
28.	Uttar Pradesh	65
29.	Uttarakhand	3
30.	West Bengal	102
31.	Andaman & 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

Irregularities in PDS

2944. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints of corruption/irregularities in Public Distribution System (PDS) received during 2018 and 2019 till date, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the details of action taken against thefee complaints, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Various corruption/irregularities in the functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in the States/Union Territories (UTs) such as leakage/diversion of foodgrains, inclusion/ exclusion errors, etc. are reported from time to time.

As and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, they are sent to State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action. A statement indicating State-wise number of complaints on TPDS received in the department from 2018 and 2019 is given in Statement.

Statement

Complaints on TPDS received in the department from individuals, organisations and through media reports etc. from 2018 & 2019 (upto 31.10.2019)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2018	2019
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-
3.	Assam	7	7
4.	Bihar	135	108
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	7
6.	Delhi	76	78
7.	Goa	-	1
8.	Gujarat	8	7

Sl. No.	State/UT	2018	2019
9.	Haryana	35	34
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	3
12.	Jharkhand	33	16
13.	Karnataka	15	18
14.	Kerala	11	11
15.	Madhya Pradesh	24	24
16.	Maharashtra	34	24
17.	Manipur	2	-
18.	Meghalaya	-	1
19.	Mizoram	-	-
20.	Nagaland	-	1
21.	Odisha	16	16
22.	Punjab	22	14
23.	Rajasthan	38	23
24.	Sikkim	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	27	15
26.	Telangana	3	3
27.	Tripura	-	-
28.	Uttarakhand	15	12
29.	Uttar Pradesh	369	328
30.	West Bengal	43	48
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	-
32.	Chandigarh	2	-
33.	D& N Haveli	-	-

Sl. No.	State/UT	2018	2019
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	1	-
36.	Puducherry	2	1
TOTAL		941	807

Disposal of consumer grievances

2945. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- the first five companies that topped the list of consumer complaints received on the Government's national helpline set up to resolve the grievances of consumers;
- the number of grievances resolved by these five companies; and
- whether Government has any plans to issue guidelines to companies urging them to focus on the quality of products and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) During April 2019 to September 2019, Flipkart Internet Pvt. Ltd., Amazon Seller Services Pvt. Ltd., Reliance JIO Infocomm Ltd., Bharti Airtel Ltd. and Vodafone Ltd. are the top 5 companies in respect of the number of complaints received on National Consumer Helpline.

(b) Details of complaints received and resolved by these companies in the said period are as follows:—

(April 2019 - September 2019)

Sl. No.	Company Name	Complaints Received	Complaints Resolved
1	2	3	4
1.	Flipkart Internet Pvt. Ltd.	11028	10429
2.	Amazon Seller Services Pvt. Ltd.	7203	7187

1	2	3	4
3.	Reliance JIO Infocomm Ltd.	6084	6066
4.	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	5750	5746
5.	Vodafone Ltd.	4926	4914
TOTAL		34991	34342

(c) Different Regulatory Bodies look into different products such as the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India is concerned with food products, the Central Drug Controller with medicines/cosmetics to check for counterfeit and sub-standard products in the market on regular basis and if any deficiency is found, manufacturers are penalised as per the provisions in the related Acts.

In case a counterfeit or sub-standard product is received by a consumer, existing Consumer Protection Act, 1986 has provisions for the consumer to file a consumer complaint in the consumer forum established under the Act which are empowered to give relief of a specific nature and to award, wherever appropriate, compensation to consumers.

Financial crunch in sugar industry

2946. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar industry has been suffering from financial crunch across the country during the last three years and the current year, if so, details thereof and reasons therefor;

(b) whether sugar mills have not paid dues to sugarcane growing farmers during the said period, forcing such farmers to commit suicide, if so, details thereof along with the dues to farmers and number of farmers who committed suicide during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of sugar mills closed/ declared sick across the country during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(d) corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) The excess sugar production during the sugar season 2017-18 had adversely affected the market sentiments due to which the ex-mill prices of sugar in the domestic market fell sharply in the range of ₹24.50 to 26 per kg in the month of May, 2018. This resulted in accumulation of cane price arrears of farmers which peaked at ₹23232 crore on State Advised Price (SAP) basis during sugar season 2017-18.

Low realization from sale of sugar due to surplus sugar stocks has adversely affected the financial health of sugar mills during the sugar season 2018-19 also. Further, huge carryover stock and estimation of surplus production than the estimated consumption in the current sugar season 2019-20 may also affect the liquidity position of sugar mills.

(b) Surplus availability of sugar during the last two sugar seasons has affected the liquidity position of sugar mills, which has resulted in accumulation of cane price dues of farmers which peaked at ₹23,232 crore on SAP basis during sugar season 2017-18 in May, 2018. Similarly, cane price dues of farmers during sugar season 2018-19 also peaked at ₹28222 crore in April, 2019. With a view to improve the liquidity position of sugar mills to enable them to clear cane price dues of farmers, the Central Government has taken various remedial measures in last two sugar seasons, viz. creation of buffer stock of sugar, providing assistance on cane crushed to sugar mills, fixation of Minimum Selling Price of sugar, providing assistance to sugar mills to facilitate export of sugar, extended soft loans to sugar mills, etc.

As a result of these measures, the All-India cane price arrears of farmers have come down to ₹ 255 crore from the peak arrears of about ₹ 23232 crore on SAP basis for sugar season 2017-18. On FRP basis, all-India cane price arrears of farmers have come down to ₹ 141 crore from the peak arrears of about ₹ 14538 crore.

For the sugar season 2018-19, about 94% of cane dues have been cleared and all-India cane price arrears of farmers have also come down to ₹ 5251 crore (as on 10.12.2019) from peak arrears of ₹28222 crore on State Advised Price (SAP) basis; and to ₹ 3155 crore from peak arrears of ₹ 25434 crore on FRP basis.

There are no reports of farmers committing suicide due to non-payment of their cane dues by sugar mills in any State/ UT during the said period.

(c) The details regarding the State/ UT-wise number of closed sugar mills during the last three sugar seasons is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The sugar industry has been de-licensed from 31.8.1998. Entrepreneurs are now free to set up/ operate sugar mills in the country as per their commercial decision. However, Central Government provides financial assistance to sugar mills for modernization and rehabilitation; cane development, cogeneration and for setting up of ethanol plant from Sugar Development Fund.

Statement

A Statement showing the State/ UT-wise number of closed sugar mills during the last three sugar seasons

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Punjab	8	8	8
2.	Haryana	2	2	2
3.	Rajasthan	2	2	2
4.	Uttarakhand	2	3	3
5.	Uttarpradesh	42	39	39
6.	Madhya Pradesh	9	9	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	10	12	14
9.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1	1	1
10.	Maharashtra	95	62	58
11.	Bihar	17	17	17
12.	Assam	3	3	3
13.	Odisha	5	6	6
14.	West Bengal	2	3	3
15.	Nagaland	1	1	1
16.	Andhra Pradesh	15	15	15
17.	Telangana	4	4	4

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
18.	Karnataka	13	18	16
19.	Tamil Nadu	7	10	12
20.	Pondicherry	1	2	2
21.	Kerala	2	2	2
22.	Goa	0	0	0
	ALL INDIA	241	219	218

Modalities of price stabilisation fund

2947. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of essential food items have increased during the current year, if so, details thereof, food item-wise and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has finalized the modalities of Price Stabilisation Fund, if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the Fund;

(c) whether the role of hoarders/black marketeers in increase of prices of essential food-items has come to the notice of Government during the said period, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by Government to stabilise/decrease the prices of essential food-items to protect the interests of common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) All India Monthly Average Retail Prices of 22 essential food items during the current year is given in Statement (See below). Prices of food items are *inter-alia* affected by mismatch in demand and supply, shortfall in production owing to adverse weather conditions and seasonality, increased transportation costs, supply chain constraints like lack of storage facilities, artificial shortage created by hoarding and black marketing, etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Operational Guidelines of Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) have been approved and is available at link: [https://consumeraffairs.nic.in/sites/default/files/file-uploads/price monitoring/PSF%20Operational%20Guidelines%20DOCA_0.pdf](https://consumeraffairs.nic.in/sites/default/files/file-uploads/price%20monitoring/PSF%20Operational%20Guidelines%20DOCA_0.pdf).

The Salient features of the Fund include:

- (i) Utilization of Funds for price stabilization intervention in potatoes, onions and pulses.
- (ii) Maintaining strategic buffer for calibrated release during lean period for price intervention for which purchase are undertaken from farmer/ farmer association at farm gate/ Mandi.
- (iii) Apart from domestic procurement from farmers/wholesale mandis, imports may also be undertaken under PSF for building adequate buffer at reasonable cost.
- (iv) Grant of interest free working capital advance to Central Agencies, State/UT Governments/Agencies to undertake market intervention operations in case of price volatility in Potato, Onion and Pulses.

(c) In addition to system of monthly reporting from the States on the implementation of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 which includes figures of raid/ inspection conducted, number of persons arrested, detention order, value of goods confiscated etc., the Department also received inputs from time to time from various central agencies on hoarding by some traders. These inputs are shared with the concerned Central Government enforcement agencies as well as State Governments for appropriate action.

(d) Government takes various measures from time to time to stabilize prices of essential food items which, *inter-alia*, include appropriately utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import duty, Minimum Export Price, export restrictions, imposition of stock limits and advising States for effective action against hoarders and black marketers etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices. Also, Government incentivizes farmers by announcing Minimum Support Prices for increasing production and is implementing Schemes which, *inter alia*, include Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), etc. for increasing production and productivity through appropriate interventions. Besides, Government is also implementing Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to help moderate the volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities like pulses, onion, and potato. Government banned export of onions and imposed stock limits on traders under Essential Commodities Act on 29.09.19. Government also approved import/procurement of onions for augmenting availability and moderating prices.

Statement

Monthly average retail prices during 2019 of 22 essential food items monitored by department of consumer affairs

Commodity	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rice	30.09	30.34	30.35	30.41	30.86	31.54	31.68	32.04	32.38	33.11	33.63	33.5
Wheat	25.59	26.22	26.27	25.98	26.14	26.43	26.58	26.95	27.03	28.12	28.26	28.28
Atta (wheat)	27.39	27.78	27.82	27.68	27.81	27.91	27.9	28.38	28.42	29.41	29.78	29.76
Gram Dal	66.43	66.54	65.14	64.83	65.64	66.16	66.14	65.9	65.59	66.25	67.06	66.94
Tur Dal	72.84	74.63	74.89	75.65	79.22	83.22	84.1	85.13	85.94	86.57	88.46	88.55
Urad Dal	71.83	72.2	71.8	71.76	72.38	75.2	74.77	74.91	74.75	78.42	91.4	95.77
Moong Dal	75.75	76.59	76.35	76.55	78.75	81.92	81.7	82.33	83.44	84.64	88.15	89.65
Masoor Dal	61.81	62.76	62.73	61.99	61.87	62.6	62.8	62.71	62.83	63.26	64.67	65.07
Groundnut Oil (Packed)	126.17	126.85	127.24	126.6	127.95	129.05	129.74	130.29	131.3	133.96	134.66	135.11

(Unit: ₹/ Kg.)

(upto
10.12.2019)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mustard Oil (Packed)	108.35	109.41	108.81	108.3	108.52	109.15	109.53	108.64	109.65	111.19	112.52	112.8
Vanaspatti Oil (Packed)	80.56	81.22	80.84	80.53	80.25	79.64	79.25	79.36	79.64	80	81.34	82.47
Soya Oil (Packed)	91.21	91.64	92.08	91.84	92.23	92.31	92.06	92.01	92.57	92.51	93.15	93.16
Sunflower Oil (Packed)	98.14	98.3	98.56	98.75	99.31	99.32	99.52	99.59	100.9	101.25	101.72	102.63
Palm Oil (Packed)	75.8	76.39	76	75.02	75.27	74.72	74.61	75.02	76.05	75.92	7832	80.97
Potato	16.93	16.13	15.35	15.96	16.98	18.2	19.09	19.03	18.9	20.57	22.83	23.85
Onion	18.03	16.48	15.87	16.25	16.96	19.04	21.11	24.82	38.3	47.02	61.08	93.91
Tomato	22.98	19.95	21.84	25.89	32.57	35.89	37.31	38.71	31.2	38.59	38.38	31.99
Sugar	38.25	38.13	38.14	37.96	38.34	38.59	38.56	38.68	39.16	39.41	39.5	39.42
Gur	42.39	42.39	42.78	42.72	43.41	44.42	44.03	44.56	45.17	46.16	46.8	46.46
Milk@	42.68	42.76	43.38	43.24	43.47	43.27	43.41	43.5	44.47	44.87	44.97	45.03
Tea Loose	208.22	208.26	209.48	211.3	212.26	213.02	212.19	212.45	213.64	215.25	216.89	216.11
Salt	15.46	15.29	15.3	15.35	15.28	15.38	15.31	15.4	15.48	15.43	15.52	15.61

@ —> Milk Prices- ₹ per ltr.

Source:- State Civil Supplies Deptt: Developed by:- National Informatics Centre (NIC)

Computerization of fair price shops

†2948. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on computerization of all fair price shops across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the additional steps taken by Government to ensure direct benefit transfer to the beneficiaries under Public Distribution System (PDS); and

(c) whether Government proposes to make Aadhaar card necessary instead of mandatory for availing subsidized foodgrains under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) Department in association with all States/UTs is implementing a scheme on 'End to End Computerization of PDS Operations' under PDS reforms. The scheme includes automation of Fair Price Shop (FPS) automation by installation of electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices at FPSs for electronic recording of sale transactions and authentication of beneficiaries at the FPS, etc. Out of total 5.35 lakh FPSs across the country, about 4.58 lakh FPSs have been automated so far.

(b) Department has notified the 'Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy Rules, 2015' under the National Food Security Act, 2013 on 21-08-2015 for providing food subsidy in cash directly into the bank accounts of entitled households/beneficiaries to enable them to purchase foodgrains from open market. The Direct Benefit (Cash) Transfer scheme is implemented in 3 UTs namely Chandigarh, Puducherry and in urban areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(c) Department, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 7 of the Aadhaar (Targetted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, has issued a notification dated 8th February, 2017 (as amended from time to time) for use of Aadhaar for delivery of subsidised foodgrains under NFSA. An individual/household eligible to receive the subsidised foodgrains under NFSA and having valid Ration Card issued by State Governments/UT Administration is required to furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number or undergo Aadhaar authentication. Any new eligible beneficiary who is selected by State Governments/UT Administration for receiving

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

subsidised foodgrains under NFSA is also required to furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number or undergo Aadhaar authentication.

As per last amendment, the eligible beneficiaries who do not possess the Aadhaar number or, are not yet enrolled for Aadhaar, but are desirous of availing subsidised foodgrains under NFSA are required to make application for Aadhaar enrolment by 31st December, 2019.

Starvation deaths

†2949. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ministry has laid down the definition of deaths caused by starvation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and parameters adopted for laying down the said definition;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the number of incidents reported regarding deaths due to starvation during last four years, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (e) whether the Ministry has analysed the reasons responsible for starvation deaths, in spite of existing system of distribution of subsidized rations to the poor through PDS, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (d) The Department of Food & Public Distribution has not defined starvation or hunger death. No State Government/UT Administration has reported any incident of starvation death during the last four years. Media reports alleging starvation deaths from time to time have not been substantiated.

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

Procurement of wheat in Madhya Pradesh

†2950. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any procurement limit could be set for the procurement of fair

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

average quality (FAQ) wheat from farmers at Minimum Support Price as per procurement policy of wheat;

(b) if so, the rule under which maximum limit for wheat procurement has been decided for Rabi marketing season 2019-20 in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether the said policy is contrary to the interest of farmers;

(d) whether action is being taken to remove the condition of maximum procurement limit in order to provide maximum benefits to the farmers; and

(e) by when this system is likely to be changed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (e) Under the procurement policy of Government of India (GOI), Minimum Support Price (MSP), period of procurement and quality specifications are declared before start of each marketing season (Kharif/ Rabi). Further, procurement policy of Government of India is open ended, under which whatever paddy/wheat is offered by farmers within the stipulated period and conforming to the specifications prescribed in advance by GOI are purchased at MSP by the Government Agencies including Food Corporation of India (FCI) for Central Pool to avoid any distress sale by farmers. However, producers/farmers are free to sell their produce in open market.

Before the start of every Marketing/procuring Season, GOI convenes meeting of Food Secretaries of procuring States & FCI officers to formulate state-wise procurement plan which includes procurement estimates, number of purchase centres and the time period for procurement. Accordingly, the estimated quantity for procurement and period of procurement is fixed for that marketing season in consultation with the State Governments.

However, the actual procurement may be revised or the period of procurement may be changed on the recommendation of the concerned State Government.

Unrestricted surge in food prices

2951. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that as per Bloomberg survey, retail inflation was at 4.35 per cent in October, 2019 while food inflation rose to a high of 7.89 per cent in October, 2019 against 5.11 per cent a month ago;

- (b) whether any official assessment has been conducted regarding the same;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of measures taken by the Ministry to address the unrestricted surge in food prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (d) As per the Consumer Price Index released on 13th November, 2019 by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the All India Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) based inflation rate for the month of October, 2019 is 7.89% (Provisional) which was 5.11% in September 2019.

Prices of 22 essential food commodities are monitored daily by the Department of Consumer Affairs through Price Monitoring Centers spread across India and appropriate interventions are undertaken by the Government from time to time to stabilize prices of essential food items. Such interventions, *inter-alia*, include appropriately utilising trade and fiscal policy instruments like import duty, Minimum Export Price, export restrictions, imposition of stock limits and advising States for effective action against hoarders and black marketers etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices. Also, Government incentivize farmers by announcing Minimum Support Prices for increasing production and is implementing Schemes which, *inter alia*, include Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), etc. for increasing production and productivity through appropriate interventions. Besides, Government is also implementing Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to help moderate the volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities like pulses, onion, and potato. Government banned export of onions and imposed stock limits on traders under Essential Commodities Act on 29.09.19. Government also approved import/procurement of onions for augmenting availability and moderating prices.

Procurement of paddy

2952. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has initiated steps for paddy procurement in the country, including Telangana by ensuring and fixing MSP thereof;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise during the last three years; and
- (c) the cooperation of farmers in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) Minimum Support Price (MSP) for paddy procurement for Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2019-20 was notified by the Government of India *vide* letter dated 19th July, 2019 @ ₹1835 per quintal for grade 'A' and ₹1815 per quintal for common grade for the entire country. Accordingly, paddy procurement by Food Corporation of India (FCI)/ State agencies has started from October, 2019.

Telangana has adopted Decentralized Procurement Scheme (DCP) under which the State Government itself undertakes direct purchase of paddy from farmers, and also stores, undertakes milling and distributes the procured rice under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS). Any surplus rice over and above the requirement under NFSA & OWS is received by Food Corporation of India (FCI) for Central Pool.

State-wise, quantum of paddy procured from the farmers in the last three years is given in Statement (*See* below).

The number of farmers benefitted from procurement of paddy during last three years are as under:

Kharif Marketing Season (KMS)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number of farmers	74,23,783	72,32,216	97,05,105

Statement

Details showing state wise paddy procurement

(Fig. in LMT)

States	KMS 2016-17	KMS 2017-18	KMS 2018-19
Andhra Pradesh	55.59	59.70	71.73
Telangana	53.67	54.00	77.41
Assam	0.69	0.53	1.53
Bihar	18.42	11.84	14.16

States	KMS 2016-17	KMS 2017-18	KMS 2018-19
Chandigarh	0.19	0.21	0.19
Chhattisgarh	60.03	47.87	58.40
Gujarat	0.01	0.01	0.14
Haryana	53.48	59.58	58.83
Jharkhand	2.07	2.14	2.28
Jammu and Kashmir	0.12	0.19	0.14
Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.88
Kerala	4.53	4.84	6.94
Madhya Pradesh	19.61	16.35	20.82
Maharashtra	4.61	2.67	8.66
Odisha	54.18	49.06	65.41
Punjab	164.96	176.61	169.16
Nef (Tripura)	0.00	0.00	0.10
Tamil Nadu	2.11	14.87	19.03
Uttar Pradesh	35.14	42.90	48.25
Uttrakhand	10.54	0.57	6.89
West Bengal	28.28	24.60	29.11
TOTAL	568.23	568.54	660.06

Selling of food items at malls, cinema halls and luxury hotels at exorbitant rates

2953. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that mails, cinema halls and luxury hotels sell food items at exorbitant rates way above the MRP;

(b) whether the Ministry is also aware that pricing of food items sold in malls, cinema halls and luxury hotels is far more than that of the same products sold outside in markets; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for different prices for the same product in malls, cinema halls and luxury hotels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) To protect the interest of consumers, the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 provide that commodities in packaged form cannot be sold at a price higher than MRP.

Under Rule 18(2) of the said rules provisions are made to prevent the sale of any pre-packaged commodities at a price higher than MRP. Section 36 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 provides for penalty provisions in case of violation of the provisions of the Act and the provisions of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011.

The State Governments are taking action against selling of packaged commodities at the price higher than MRP in various States/ UTs, as the enforcement of weights and measures is done by the State Governments.

However, in the matter of Federation of Hotel and Restaurant Association of India (FHRAI) and Others in Civil Appeal No. 21791 of 2017 (Arising out of S.L.P (C) No. 27629/2015) the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* its judgment dated December 12, 2017 has allowed the appeals of FHRAI and stated that despite the constitutional amendment having been passed, the definition of "sale" contained both in the 1976 Act and now in the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 would go to show that composite indivisible agreements for supply of services and food and drinks would not come within the purview of either enactment, and that this is for the very good reason that the object for both these enactments is something quite different - the object being, as has been pointed out above, to standardize weights and measures for defined goods so that quantities that are supplied are thus mentioned on the package and that MRPs are mentioned so that there is one uniform price at which such goods are sold.

Development of new system for measurement of weight

2954. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government would develop a prototype of one kilogram in next three years that will be in sync with the new definition of kilogram which is coming into effect from next May across the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the new scientific standard of kilogram will help in accurate measurement which will immensely benefit sectors such as pharma and precious metals; 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) to (d) Sir, the prototype of one kilogram (NPK-57) is already available in India and placed at the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi as per the provisions made under the Legal Metrology (National Standards) Rules, 2011. The new definition of kilogram which has come into effect from May, 2019 and few countries have developed the system of realisation of unit of mass 'kg'. The previous definition of kilogram was based on the mass of the international prototype 'kilogram' which is an artefact, however, the new definition is based on physical constant of nature. The change in the definition of kilogram will not have any implication in daily life in weighing of pharma and precious metals.

Shortfall in production of onion

2955. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has assessed the stock position of onions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any shortfall in production of onions or its supply in the market is expected in the coming months; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor along with the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) As per the estimates of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, the storage of onion in the year 2017 and 2018 were 48.73 and 50.05 Lakh MT, respectively.

(c) and (d) The combined Kharif and Late Kharif production for 2019-20 is estimated at 54.73 LMT as against 69.91 LMT in 2018-19.

Onion is a seasonal crop with harvesting period of Rabi (March to June), Kharif (October to December) and late Kharif (January to March). In the intervening period (July to October), the market is fed by stored Rabi onions. During 2019-20, there was a 3-4 weeks delay in sowing as well as decline in sown area of the Kharif onion because of late arrival of monsoon. Further, untimely prolonged rains in the major growing States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh during the harvesting period, *i.e.*, September/October, caused damage to the standing crops in these regions. All this adversely impacted production and quality of the Kharif crop. The rains during September/October also affected transportation of the crop from these regions to consuming areas. This led to limited availability of Kharif onion in the market and put pressure on 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 \$850/MT on 13.9.19 and subsequent ban on exports of onions since 29.09.19, facilitation of import, imposition of stock limit on onion traders, approval for import on onion through MMTC and domestic procurement of onions from producing/surplus States by NAFED for supplies in deficit States etc.

Construction of godowns in konkan region of maharashtra

†2956. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any initiative has been taken by the Food Corporation of India to construct godowns in the districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of works carried out by Government in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) At present, Food Corporation of India (FCI) has a total capacity of 3.53 LMT including hired capacity from Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), State Warehousing Corporation (SWC), Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme and Private godowns in Konkan region of Maharashtra. The revenue district-wise details of available storage capacity are as given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Capacity in LMT

Name of Revenue District	FCI Owned Depot.	Capacity in LMT				
		Owned Capacity	CWC/SWC	PEG	Private godowns	Total
Mumbai	Borivali	1.17	0	0	0	1.17
Raigad	Panvel	0.92	0	0	0	0.92
	Taloja Pvt (Silo)	0	0	0	0.50	0.50
Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	0.10	0.12	0	0	0.22
Mumbai/Thane	Ratnagiri (Dhanwadewad)	0	0	0.18	0	0.18
Shindhudhurg	Kudal	0	0.11	0	0	0.11
Thane	Bhiwandi	0.15	0	0	0	0.15
	Vashi	0	0.28	0	0	0.28
TOTAL		2.34	0.51	0.18	0.50	3.53

Monthly allocation under National Food Security Act (NFSA) / Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) in Konkan Region is 0.86 LMT.

Thus, the Konkan region has adequate available storage capacity for storage of foodgrains.

Surplus stock of rice and wheat

2957. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that there is a stock surplus of rice and wheat with FCI;
- the total demand for stock, State/ UT-wise;
- the reasons for huge surpluses with FCI;
- whether the reports that the surplus stock is to be sent as humanitarian aid to other countries are true; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) Total stock of foodgrain and Foodgrain stocking Norms in central pool as on 1st day of every quarter during the year are given below:—

(Fig. in Lakh MT)

As on	Stock of Wheat (including nutri-cereals) Rice (Including unmilled paddy in terms of rice)			Foodgrain Stocking Norms		
	Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
1st January, 2019	273.22	366.60	639.82	138.00	76.10	214.10
1st April, 2019	170.50	398.16	568.08	74.60	135.80	210.40
1st July, 2019	486.77	354.63	841.40	375.80	135.40	411.20
1st October, 2019	394.27	276.33	670.49	205.20	102.50	307.70

(b) State/UT-wise details of allotment and offtake of wheat and rice under NFSA and OWS during the last 2 years and the current year (upto October, 2019) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The primary factor for increase of the food stock is increase of MSP year after year and open ended procurement policy, which is a continuous process. Surplus stocks are increasing year after year because the procurement exceeds the allocation under NFSA/ OWS which is reflected in the table given under (last three years):

(Figs. in Lakh MTs)

Years	Procurement of foodgrains			Total Allocation of foodgrains		
	Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
2017-18	309.11	381.85	690.96	257.29	353.74	611.03
2018-19	360.00	443.96	803.96	257.84	354.34	612.18
2019-20	343.97	170.88*	514.85	254.73	349.15	603.88**

* As on 30. ** 2019-2011.19 (Provisional)

(d) and (e) Department has requested MEA to explore the possibility of supplying foodgrain from the stocks of wheat and non-basmati rice available with Food Corporation of India, for providing humanitarian assistance to the deserving countries on Government to Government basis.

Details of wheat and Rice donated from central pool to Ministry of External Affairs during last two years and current year are as below:

(Fig. in Thousand MT)

Commodities	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Wheat	110	0	0
Rice	2.10	0	0

Till on 19.11.2019

Statement

(A) Allocation and offtake of foodgrains under National Food Security Act(NFSA) during 2017-18 to 2019-20 (offtake upto October, 2019)

States/UTs	2017-18						2018-19						2019-20 (Offtake upto October, 2019)					
	Wheat		Rice		Wheat		Rice		Wheat		Rice		Wheat		Rice			
	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
Andhra Pradesh	22.068	21.065	1849.776	1878.585	22.068	21.510	1849.776	1833.769	12.87	12.23	1079.036	1079.04						
Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	88.992	88.693	0.000	0.000	88.992	87.032	0.00	0.00	51.912	54.33						
Assam	69.380	63.728	1625.752	1626.865	69.380	68.379	1625.752	1622.650	40.47	41.03	948.355	961.31						
Bihar	2197.544	2204.873	3296.316	3332.968	2197.545	2066.867	3296.316	3122.056	1281.90	1246.83	1922.851	1848.85						
Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	1384.056	1376.724	0.000	0.000	1384.056	1375.528	0.00	0.00	807.366	803.22						
Delhi	357.965	355.690	92.908	91.652	357.964	311.182	92.908	79.815	208.81	207.16	54.196	54.47						
Goa	9.434	8.650	49.569	49.570	9.415	9.415	49.616	49.616	5.49	5.49	28.957	28.96						
Gujarat	1656.882	1575.882	710.092	689.872	1665.620	1407.902	713.836	638.273	971.61	821.22	416.405	330.76						
Haryana	795.000	641.095	0.000	0.000	795.000	543.946	0.000	0.000	463.75	416.77	0.000	0.00						

Himachal Pradesh	322.623	305.556	185.396	187.307	322.625	320.930	185.396	183.638	188.20	189.35	108.148	109.60
Jammu and Kashmir	221.945	206.792	529.137	523.423	221.944	218.972	529.137	520.776	129.47	126.36	308.663	261.80
Jharkhand	196.931	179.099	1542.583	1452.316	196.931	187.066	1542.583	1510.970	114.88	109.86	899.840	904.36
Karnataka	0.000	0.000	2608.836	2825.250	0.000	0.000	2608.836	2609.932	0.00	0.00	1521.821	1430.85
Kerala	275.510	277.493	1149.539	1159.561	265.059	260.076	1159.990	1150.216	154.62	160.72	676.661	688.79
Madhya Pradesh	2551.888	2470.965	966.364	879.635	2673.352	2544.828	891.118	873.844	1559.45	1487.65	519.820	505.53
Maharashtra	2584.092	2385.980	2021.100	1864.673	2584.092	2208.970	2021.100	1839.416	1507.39	1268.37	1178.975	981.69
Manipur	0.000	0.000	144.349	149.306	0.000	0.000	151.832	152.542	0.00	0.00	92.092	89.93
Meghalaya	28.630	28.631	147.369	146.198	24.732	24.175	151.443	153.080	12.80	12.80	90.038	89.79
Mizoram	0.000	0.000	65.758	65.114	0.000	0.000	65.758	66.259	0.00	0.00	38.359	39.13
Nagaland	3.295	0.130	134.763	149.075	0.000	0.000	138.058	137.450	0.00	0.00	80.534	80.88
Odisha	296.990	296.799	1864.701	1863.387	293.771	267.224	1914.210	2066.739	171.23	191.15	1118.856	971.25
Punjab	870.120	734.725	0.000	0.000	870.120	817.567	0.000	0.000	507.57	510.90	0.000	0.00
Rajasthan	2791.572	2227.633	0.000	0.000	2791.572	2444.405	0.000	0.000	1628.42	1687.85	0.000	0.00
Sikkim	3.554	3.021	40.770	40.712	3.554	3.799	40.771	40.821	2.07	2.07	23.783	23.21
Tamil Nadu	161.821	161.820	3515.931	3905.277	161.821	161.821	3515.931	3419.085	94.40	102.47	2050.960	2311.99

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12
Telangana		41.949	11.204	1296.051	1315.249	41.949	11.867	1296.051	1206.676	24.47	8.57	756.030	880.48
Tripura		37.467	34.974	233.533	242.944	37.467	37.431	233.533	234.883	21.86	21.19	136.228	132.97
Uttar Pradesh		5786.358	5720.987	3939.462	3887.017	5749.526	5378.950	3870.473	3673.107	128.68	127.19	164.741	164.08
Uttarakhand		220.587	212.592	282.413	301.321	220.587	218.261	282.412	284.392	3227.59	3087.41	2199.491	2104.12
West Bengal		2360.687	2346.792	1605.510	1443.007	2362.340	2361.550	1607.542	1535.459	1378.22	1396.54	937.970	991.28
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		9.780	6.440	19.777	9.900	9.787	7.227	19.772	10.276	5.71	3.53	11.534	4.46
Chandigarh		0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	000	0.00	0.000	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.936	0.888	10.211	9.692	0.936	0.858	10.211	8.509	058	0.58	5.834	5.83
Daman and Diu		2.856	2.657	2.568	2.415	2.794	2.413	2.518	2.216	1.45	1.24	1.326	1.18
Lakshadweep		0.000	0.000	4.620	5.211	0.000	0.000	4.620	3.777	0.00	0.00	2.695	2.47
Puducherry		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	000	0.00	0.000	0.00
TOTAL		23877.864	22486.160	31408.202	31562.919	23951.949	21907.591	31344.548	30492.801	13843.96	13246.53	18233.476	17936.59

Offtake Source: FCI

(B) Allocation and offtake of foodgrains under Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) during 2017-18 to 2019-20
(offtake upto October, 2019)

(In Thousand tons)

States/UTs	2017-18						2018-19						2019-20 (Offtake upto October, 2019)						
	Wheat			Rice			Wheat			Rice			Wheat			Rice			
	Allocation	Offtake		Allocation	Offtake		Allocation	Offtake		Allocation	Offtake		Allocation	Offtake		Allocation	Offtake		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13							
Bihar	0.00	0.00	347.42	307.03	6.59	0.49	337.26	256.25	0.41	0.07	352.04	148.82							
Jharkhand	36.30	30.93	83.45	83.35	40.00	32.90	108.52	107.24	44.00	12.19	112.37	46.84							
Odisha	99.50	84.52	121.22	113.83	65.22	62.76	264.58	209.15	61.56	33.69	259.82	76.65							
West Bengal	5.12	0.00	307.91	151.62	1.25	0.14	393.87	214.06	0.96	0.53	421.96	141.98							
Sikkim	0.43	0.43	1.76	1.73	0.60	0.32	1.66	1.59	0.30	0.15	1.50	1.02							
TOTAL	141.35	115.89	861.77	657.57	113.66	96.60	1105.88	788.30	107.23	46.62	1147.70	415.32							
Assam	0.00	0.00	104.71	91.21	0.00	0.00	117.76	98.58	0.00	0.00	169.94	54.61							
Arumachal	0.00	0.00	3.63	3.69	0.00	0.00	4.14	3.95	1.02	0.00	3.49	1.98							
Tripura	0.00	0.00	9.88	9.90	0.00	0.00	24.42	23.84	0.00	0.00	22.75	10.45							
Manipur	0.07	0.06	3.47	3.44	0.00	0.00	28.73	28.15	0.00	0.00	19.51	12.02							
Nagaland	1.13	0.00	3.17	3.17	0.00	0.00	27.75	27.68	0.00	0.00	22.93	12.35							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mizoram	1.70	1.16	3.45	3.45	1.40	1.40	6.18	6.85	1.40	0.70	5.84	2.12
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	12.31	12.33	0.00	0.00	12.99	12.45	0.00	0.00	12.24	8.34
TOTAL	2.90	1.22	140.62	127.19	1.40	1.49	221.99	201.50	2.42	0.70	256.71	101.86
Delhi	12.95	12.76	12.74	12.60	12.44	11.28	13.19	11.57	14.48	6.43	14.89	6.44
Haryana	39.10	34.26	29.07	19.13	33.52	28.39	37.80	27.70	38.47	14.59	30.66	13.39
Himachal Pradesh	10.80	10.53	15.39	15.20	9.61	9.60	17.47	17.14	10.80	4.80	17.17	9.76
Jammu and Kashmir	0.64	0.31	12.68	10.29	0.35	0.34	32.22	23.58	0.00	0.00	33.60	7.34
Punjab	29.00	22.64	20.44	20.30	28.98	25.13	24.66	22.30	26.46	15.23	24.10	14.21
Chandigarh	0.46	0.17	0.66	0.60	0.56	0.18	0.87	0.59	0.49	0.09	0.71	0.25
Rajasthan	81.61	88.94	34.55	33.56	100.35	104.49	39.58	36.45	99.73	45.72	40.06	18.39
Uttar Pradesh	221.16	150.83	168.32	168.85	258.09	247.18	228.80	184.22	282.87	168.41	227.49	105.38
Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	16.92	16.91	0.00	0.00	15.35	15.35	0.00	0.00	16.96	10.90
TOTAL	395.71	320.44	310.76	297.43	443.90	426.59	409.94	338.89	473.31	255.27	405.64	186.05
Andhra Pradesh	22.61	0.00	61.65	62.20	20.00	0.00	257.05	244.95	19.50	0.00	152.55	106.96
Telangana	20.71	36.94	38.07	38.79	22.00	41.38	201.64	233.04	19.02	18.09	222.41	115.16
Kerala	15.84	15.18	66.59	66.22	9.87	9.81	78.00	72.31	7.68	3.67	63.51	33.53

Karnataka	115.44	77.30	125.16	112.02	82.41	62.22	223.66	237.99	78.35	44.99	238.50	111.18
Tamilnadu	40.34	40.34	126.06	68.37	50.94	50.90	173.12	109.73	61.98	29.46	157.66	63.26
Pondicherry	0.06	0.00	1.02	0.81	0.00	0.00	1.25	1.02	0.00	0.00	1.11	0.61
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.27
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00
TOTAL	215.00	169.77	419.35	348.97	185.21	164.32	935.80	899.94	186.52	96.22	836.85	430.97
Gujarat	126.87	125.43	60.61	59.16	142.25	139.29	79.28	74.78	141.00	70.58	78.17	36.50
Maharashtra	124.10	98.00	244.49	235.11	129.30	104.26	338.85	284.58	123.55	57.26	313.28	124.26
Goa	3.74	3.74	0.00	0.00	3.87	3.87	3.63	3.63	3.75	1.82	3.80	1.80
Madhya Pradesh	238.70	213.68	49.75	42.88	249.45	231.93	108.93	90.00	249.55	129.69	106.54	50.19
Chhattisgarh	58.59	52.85	82.25	68.37	56.69	34.91	171.12	114.25	36.66	16.28	139.45	44.46
Daman and Diu	0.02	0.05	0.37	0.36	0.10	0.10	0.57	0.57	0.15	0.04	0.55	0.27
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.21	0.16	0.93	0.78	0.23	0.27	1.26	1.15	0.30	0.10	1.21	0.46
TOTAL	552.24	493.93	438.41	406.66	581.89	514.64	703.64	569.06	554.96	275.78	642.99	257.93
GRAND TOTAL	1307.21	1101.23	2170.90	1837.82	1326.06	1203.55	3377.26	2797.70	1324.45	674.59	3289.88	1392.14

Offtake Source: FCI.

Safe storage of foodgrains

2958. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that procurement of foodgrains has touched new heights in the last few years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has ensured the safe storage of increased foodgrains procured by constructing adequate storage godowns across the country including in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) The details of procurement of rice and wheat of last three years is as under:

(figure in LMT)

Kharif Marketing Season (KMS)	Rice	Coarsegrains	Rabi Marketing Season (RMS)	Wheat
2016-17	381.06	0.723	2017-18	308.24
2017-18	381.84	0.862	2018-19	357.95
2018-19	443.96	2.052	2019-20	341.32

(c) to (e) As on 01.11.2019, against total stocks of 604.82 LMT, the total storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and the State Agencies (both owned and hired capacity), was 758.80 LMT comprising 623.23 LMT in covered godowns and 135.57 LMT in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage.

However, depending on requirement in specific areas and for modernization of the

storage facilities, the Government implements the following schemes for construction of godowns and silos for storage of Central Pool Stocks in the country:

- (i) Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme: Under this Scheme, storage capacity is created by private parties, CWC and State Government Agencies for guaranteed hiring by FCI. A capacity of 149.89 LMT has been sanctioned/created as on 31.10.2019 (including 0.88 LMT in Andhra Pradesh).
- (ii) Central Sector Scheme (erstwhile Plan Scheme): This scheme is implemented predominantly in the North Eastern States. Government of India releases funds to FCI and also to the State Governments for construction of godowns. As on 31.10.2019, a total capacity of 2,33,600 MT has been completed by FCI and State Governments.
- (iii) Construction of Steel Silos: In addition to conventional godowns, Government of India has also approved an action plan for construction of steel silos in the country for a capacity of 100 LMT in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for modernizing storage infrastructure and improving shelf life of stored foodgrains. Till date, location for silos with capacity of 82.75 LMT (82.50 LMT wheat and 0.25 LMT Rice) have been approved.

Disposal of cases by consumer courts

2959. SHRI RAKESH SINHA:

SHRI BINOY VISWAM:

SHRI K. J. ALPHONS:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of consumer courts in the country and the number of cases which have been disposed of by them in the last five years;
- (b) the number of cases which have been filed for violation of consumer's interests;
- (c) the number of persons who were penalised for violating the norms during last five years, year-wise; and
- (d) the reasons for low rate of disposal of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) At

present, National Commission, 35 State Commissions and 650 District Consumer Forums are operational. As per the CONFONET portal, during last five years (2014-2018), 8,33,823 cases have been filed in these Consumer Fora for violation of consumer's interests out of which 546017 cases have been adjudicated as per the norms/Act.

(d) Vacant posts of President and Members in Consumer Commissions, shortage of support staff etc. are some of the reasons for low rate of disposal of consumer cases.

Mandatory hallmarking of gold

2960. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any action to make hallmarking of gold mandatory in the country, if so, the process which is to be followed for the seamless implementation of BIS hallmarking of gold mandatory; and

(b) the details of the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government is taking all necessary action for making of Hallmarking of Gold mandatory including stakeholders consultation, notifying Draft Quality Control Order on World Trade Organization (WTO) Website on 10th October, 2019; scheduling notification in respect of Hallmarking of Gold Jewellery and Artefacts on 15th January, 2020 making Hallmarking of Gold Jewellery and Artefacts mandatory in the country w.e.f. 15th January, 2021; ensuring adequate Assaying and Hallmarking (A&H) capacity. As on 31st October, 2019, 877 A&H Centres throughout India have been recognized by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).

Quality of tap water being supplied in metro cities

2961. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken by Government to set up any process or any procedure to check the quality of tap water which is being supplied in the national capital as well as in other major metro cities of the country; and

(b) if so, the action taken and procedures followed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. BIS has formulated standard for the quality of tap water as per IS: 10500: 2012 (Specification for Drinking Water). Further, the Department of Consumer Affairs has advised all State Governments for setting up a mechanism for testing the tap water and ensuring that it meets the Standards of BIS as per IS: 10500: 2012. This Department has also written to Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation for making the IS: 10500:2012 mandatory for the tap water.

Sale of counterfeit products through e-commerce websites

2962. SHRJ VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken by Government to check the counterfeit/duplicate copies of the branded products which are being sold on the e-commerce websites like Amazon, Flipkart, etc.; and

(b) if so, the proactive mechanisms and powerful tools which are followed by Government to identify, block and remove counterfeits from being sold on different online shopping portals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) In case a counterfeit or sub-standard product is received by a consumer, provision exist in the Consumer Protection Act to file a complaint in the consumer forum established under the Act, which are empowered to give relief of specific nature and to award, wherever appropriate, compensation to consumers. Also, as per the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, Central Government has been empowered to frame rules to prevent unfair trade practices in e-commerce.

Rise in price of onion

‡2963. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the price of onion is increasing continuously in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps Government has taken to control the rising prices of onion;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that Government has lifted the ban on export of 'special onion' *i.e.* Rose onion; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Details of retail prices of onion is given in Statement (*See* below).

During 2019-20, there was 3-4 weeks delay in sowing as well as decline in sown area of the Kharif onion because of late arrival of monsoon. Further, untimely prolonged rains in the major growing States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh during the harvesting period, *i.e.*, September/October, caused damage to the standing crops in these regions. All this adversely impacted production and quality of the Kharif crop. The rains during September/October also affected transportation of the crop from these regions to consuming areas. This led to limited availability of Kharif onion in the market and put pressure on its prices.

(c) Several steps have been taken by Government to curb price rise which *inter alia* include creation of onion buffer of about 57,373 MT during Rabi 2019 and calibrated release of the available stock to States as well as in open market, 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 13.09.19 and subsequent ban on exports of onions since 29.09.19, facilitation of import, imposition of stock limit on onion traders, approval for import of onion through MMTC and domestic procurement of onions from producing/surplus States by NAFED for supplies in deficit States etc.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) The Government, *vide* Notification No. 27/2015-2020 dated 28.10.2019, has allowed export of 'Bangalore Rose onions' upto quantity of 9,000 MT for the period from 28.10.2019 upto 30.11.2019 subject to certain specified conditions mentioned therein. Since no extension for export of such special onion has been given beyond 30.11.2019, the aforesaid Notification now stands ineffective and prohibition on export of Bangalore Red Onion is now effective from 01.12.2019.

Statement

Details of retail price of onion

All India Daily Average Retail Price

	Price As On	1 Month Ago	1 Year Ago	% Variation over	
	10-12-2019	10-11-2019	10-12-2018	1 Month	1 Year
Onion	101.35	55.95	19.69	81.14	414.73

Use of bullocks and milch cattle in traditional farming

†2964. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain whether the use of bullocks in traditional cultivation has been discontinued;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether farmers' income has come down drastically due to collapse of cattle market meant for purchase of bulls and milch cows used in traditional farming and whether farmers are under economic pressure due to this; and

(d) whether Government would take necessary steps to promote the use of bullocks and sale-purchase of cows in traditional farming as practiced earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) As per

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), no specific study has been conducted on discontinuation of bullocks on traditional cultivation by the ICAR-Animal Sciences Institutes. Information compiled by ICAR-Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal indicates that share of draught power in total farm power reduced to 5% in 2012-13.

(c) As per Article 246(3) of the Constitution of India Animal Husbandry is a State subject and cattle markets meant for the purchase of bulls and milch cows are under the control of the State Government. However, there is no decline in farmers' income as dairying is playing crucial role in socio economic development of rural households in the country. As per 19th Livestock Census 104.52 million rural households are engaged in dairy farming with very high proportion being small and marginal farmers and landless. As per National Account Statistics 2019, the value of output of milk in 2017-18 is ₹ 7.015 lakh crore surpassing total value of output from food grains.

(d) Formulation of policy on development of bovine population including use of bullocks is the State subject and most of the States have formulated policy for development of bovine population including use of bullocks. In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States for development and conservation of indigenous breeds, Government of India is implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission since December, 2014 with the aim of development and conservation of indigenous breeds. Under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission E Pashu Haat portal has been developed for connecting breeders and farmers regarding availability of quality bovine germplasm of indigenous breeds (<https://epashuhaat.gov.in/>). Information of 11.03 crores semen doses; 363 embryos and 18.13 lakh live animals is available on the portal as on date 9.12.2019.

Special plans to motivate persons engaged in river/lake/pond fishing

2965. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any special plans to motivate persons engaged in river/lake/pond fishing and provide incentives for keeping them commercially alive in this field; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the incentive schemes provided to support river/lake/pond fishing in the country, particularly in Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) Yes,

Sir. The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries for development of fisheries and aquaculture in the country. The CSS *inter-alia* provides financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territories to support the fish farmers, fishers and entrepreneurs for construction of ponds, renovation of existing ponds/tanks, installation of cages/pens for fish culture in reservoirs and open water bodies, development waterlogged and wetland, riverine fisheries conservation and awareness programme, fishing craft and gear, integrated development of reservoirs, establishment of hatcheries, construction of seed rearing area, establishment of Re-circulatory Aquaculture System (RAS), establishment fish feed mill, development of post harvest infrastructure such as ice plants, cold storages, ice plants-cum-cold storages, setting up of mobile retail fish outlets, kiosks, refrigerated and insulated trucks, auto rickshaw with ice box, motorcycle with ice box, bicycle with ice box etc. Under this Scheme, an amount of ₹36.86 crore has been provided to the Government of Telangana during last four years under the CSS for development of fisheries and aquaculture in the State.

Besides, the Government of India during 2018-19 has extended the facility of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to fisheries and animal husbandry farmers to help them to meet their working capital needs. Under KCC facility, interest subvention is also available for fisheries farmers at 2% per annum at the time of disbursal of loan and an additional interest subvention of 3% per annum in case of prompt repayment as Prompt Repayment Incentive. The Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Fund (FIDF) created and implemented by the Department of Fisheries, Government of India provides concessional finance to the Eligible Entities (EEs) for development of identified fisheries infrastructure facilities. Under the FIDF, concessional finance is provided by the Nodal Loaning Entities (NLEs) namely (i) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), (ii) National Cooperatives Development Corporation (NCDC) and (iii) All scheduled Banks. Under the FIDF, the Government of India provides interest subvention up to 3% per annum for providing the concessional finance by the NLEs at the interest rate not lower than 5% per annum.

Livestock Census- 2019

2966. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has recently released the Livestock Census 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that indigenous cattle numbers continue to decline in spite of Government's efforts to promote conservation of indigenous breeds through the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM);

(d) if so, the details thereof including the Government's reaction thereto;

(e) whether the poultry population rose nearly 17 per cent to 851.81 million and the total birds in the backyard poultry jumped 46 per cent to 317.07 million in 2019;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the other steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has recently released the 20th Livestock Census 2019 Key Results (provisional). The species-wise livestock population is given in the following table:

Category	Population (In million) 2019
Cattle	192.52
Buffalo	109.85
Mithun	0.38
Yak	0.06
Sheep	74.26
Goat	148.88
Horses and Ponies	0.34
Mule	0.08
Donkey	0.12
Camel	0.25
Pig	9.06
TOTAL LIVESTOCK	535.80

(c) and (d) As per the provisional data of 20th Livestock Census 2019, the total indigenous cattle population has declined to 142.11 million in 2019 from 151.17 million in 2012. However, Indigenous and Non-descript female cattle population has increased to 98.17 million in 2019 from 89.22 million in 2012 and indigenous and non-descript male population has declined to 43.94 million in 2019 from 61.95 million in 2012. This is due to increased mechanization in agriculture and promotion of sex sorted semen of indigenous breeds. Increase in population of females of indigenous and non-descript breeds is a positive sign of Rashtriya Gokul Mission.

(e) to (g) The total poultry population has increased to 851.81 million in 2019 from 729.21 million in 2012. The backyard poultry has increased to 317.07 million in 2019 from 217.49 million in 2012. The steps initiated by the Government towards development of poultry sector including backyard poultry are as follows:

- (i) **Productivity Enhancement - Rural Backyard Poultry Development:** The 'Rural Backyard Poultry Development' component is envisaged to cover beneficiaries from Below Poverty Line (BPL) families to enable them to gain supplementary income and nutritional support. The Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Non Governmental Organization (NGOs), entrepreneurs may take up mother unit activity which will procure the day old chicks either from the State Poultry Farms or from the private hatchery and will rear the birds up to 4 weeks of age. This scheme component aims at supporting BPL beneficiary families.
- (ii) **Productivity Enhancement - Innovative Poultry Productivity Project:-** To encourage poultry entrepreneurship in rural areas especially amongst educated and unemployed youth the model is introduced under Innovative Project of 'Productivity Enhancement' component of Sub-Mission on Livestock Development under National Livestock Mission (NLM) through Broiler Rearing and Low-input technology (LIT) bird rearing.

Plan to achieve targets of Blue Revolution programme

2967. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India ranks second in fish production in the world and if so, the quantity of fish exports and the amount of foreign exchange earned from these exports during the last five years and the current year;

(b) the total amount of funds allocated by Government in the current year to achieve the target of Blue Revolution;

(c) the details of the plan prepared in this regard, State-wise; and

(d) the basic facilities being provided by Government to encourage small and medium farmers for fish farming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) Yes Sir. India is the second largest aquaculture producing country in the world and its total fish production accounts for about 6.3% of the global fish production. Details of the quantity of fish exports and the amount of foreign exchange earned from these exports during the last five years and the current year as reported by the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) are as below:

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (April- September) Provisional
Quantity in M T	1051243	945892	1134948	1377244	1392559	560797
Value in ₹ Crore	33441.61	30420.83	37870.90	45106.89	46589.37	20314.09
US Dollar Million	5511.12	4687.94	5777.61	7081.55	6728.50	2942.37

(b) to (d) Under the CSS on Blue Revolution financial assistance is provided for (i) development of freshwater and brackishwater aquaculture including construction of ponds and input costs, (ii) installation of cages/pens in reservoirs and other open water bodies, (iii) Re-circulatory Aquaculture System (RAS), (iv) development of ornamental fisheries, (v) mariculture including open sea cage culture, seaweed culture, bivalve culture and pearl culture, (vi) training and skilled development, (vii) motorization of traditional craft, (viii) assistance for deep sea fishing, (ix) post-harvest infrastructure facilities like ice plants, cold storage, insulated and refrigerated trucks amongst the others. A total budget of ₹ 784.75 crore has been allocated during the current financial year 2019-20 for fisheries towards achieving the targets of Blue Revolution. Financial assistance under the CSS is provided to State Governments/UTs based on the proposals/plans submitted by them.

The Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Fund (FIDF) created and implemented by the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying provides interest subvention up to 3% per annum for providing the concessional finance by the Nodal Loaning Entities (NLEs) at the interest rate not lower than 5% per annum. Under the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) facility, interest subvention is available for fishers and fish farmers at 2% per annum at the time of disbursement of loan and an additional interest subvention of 3% per annum in case of prompt repayment as Prompt Repayment Incentive.

Provision of appropriate treatment for animals

†2968. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are strong possibilities of giving wrong treatment to animals due to lack of facilities for blood, faecal and urine tests for animals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any action plan to establish laboratories for blood, faecal and urine tests in each of the development blocks to provide appropriate treatment to animals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Diagnostic tests for blood, faeces and urine etc. does aid in disease diagnosis and in following appropriate line of treatment. However, no such reports of giving wrong treatment to animals due to lack of facilities for diagnostic tests have been received in the Department.

(c) and (d) No Sir. As animal husbandry is a State subject, establishment of laboratories for animal disease diagnostic tests is under the purview of the respective State Governments. This Department provides financial assistance to the States for strengthening their disease diagnostic laboratories.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Vaccination of livestock against FMD

2969. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of funds released for the vaccination of livestock against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in the month of September and October, 2019;
- (b) the number of livestock vaccinated till 1st November, 2019 under the scheme, out of the targeted 500 million;
- (c) whether districts pan-India will be covered under the scheme, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) The Department is implementing Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC) scheme under which ₹ 63.2858 crore have been released for vaccination of livestock against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in the months of September and October 2019.

- (b) During the current year 2019-20, the number of livestock vaccinated under FMD-Control Programme of LH & DC scheme till 1st November, 2019 is 113.92 million.
- (c) Yes, Sir. Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP) under the Livestock Health and Disease Control scheme has been implemented in districts pan-India since 2017-18.
- (d) Does not arise.

Release of pending subsidy amount to Odisha

2970. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the proposal of Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Odisha for release of subsidy liability amounting to ₹300 lakh under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture (Fresh Water Aquaculture)" is pending with the Ministry;
- (b) if so, whether the Ministry would provide this amount to clear up the pending subsidy of eligible beneficiaries of the State; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) As per details available with this Department and National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), the proposal of Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Odisha for release of subsidy liability amounting to ₹300 lakh under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture (Fresh Water Aquaculture)" is not pending with this Ministry.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Animal disease control programme

†2971. SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any scheme for Animal Disease Control Programme for eradicating Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis in the livestock;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of fund allocated during the last three years and current financial year, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A new Central Sector Scheme namely, National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis has been initiated with a total outlay of ₹ 13,343.00 crore for five years *i.e.* from 2019-20 to 2023-24. The scheme envisages 100% vaccination coverage of all cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and pigs in the country biannually against FMD and 100% vaccination coverage of female cattle and buffalo calves (4-8 months of age) once in a life time against Brucellosis.

(c) During 2019-20, an amount of ₹500.00 crore has been allocated for NADCP scheme at Budget Estimate stage. However, details of funds released during last three years and current financial year under Livestock Health and Disease Control Scheme

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for components of FMD Control Programme and Brucellosis Control Programme are as under:

(₹ in Crore)

Year	FMD-Control Programme Component	Brucellosis-Control Programme Component
2016-17	174.90	2.57
2017-18	262.94	0.93
2018-19	308.79	0.68
2019-20	216.58	0.00

Production of milk

‡2972. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to take steps to increase milk-production keeping in view the future demand for milk;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States and Union Territories (UTs) to increase milk production and productivity of bovines to meet the future demand of milk Government of India is implementing following schemes:

- (I) Rashtriya Gokul Mission: The Mission aims at 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. Major steps undertaken under the scheme are as under:
 - (i) Nationwide Artificial Insemination (AI) programme: Nationwide AI programme has been launched on 11th September, 2019 for

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 6.06 lakh Artificial inseminations have been performed as on date 10.12.2019.

- (ii) **Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan: Artificial Insemination Coverage (AI) 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.
- (iii) **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.
- (iv) **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 (NDDDB) and till date 15000 animals have been genotyped in order to create referral population. NDDDB 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.
- (v) **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 sex sorted

semen will not only enhance milk production but also crucial in limiting population of male cattle/stray cattle.

- (vi) 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 11.03 crores semen doses; 363 embryos and 18.13 lakh live animals is available on the portal as on date 10.12.2019.
 - (vii) 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.
 - (viii) National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre: Two National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre (NKBC) as repository of indigenous germplasm of all indigenous breeds and supply 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.
 - (ix) 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 2.55 crore animals have been tagged and their data have been uploaded on INAPH data base.
 - (x) 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.
- (II) 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.

- (III) Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund: The scheme focuses on creation/modernization/expansion of processing infrastructure and manufacturing facilities for value added products.
- (IV) 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 accrues with the dairy farmers.
- (V) 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.
- (VI) National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP): National Animal Disease Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis has been launched in September, 2019 with an allocation of ₹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.
- (VII) National Livestock Mission sub mission feed and fodder development, assistance is made available to the States for increasing availability of feed and fodder and under sub-mission Livestock Development, component of risk management and insurance assistance is made available for livestock insurance.

New projects under PMKSY

2973. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several new projects were sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of projects sanctioned, tied up grant-in-aid and estimated leverage of private investment in these projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (c) The State-wise and scheme-wise new major projects sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) since its implementation in 2016-17 along with grants-in-aid and estimated leverage of private investment due to these projects are provided in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise and Scheme-wise Major New Projects Sanctioned along with Grants-in-aid and Estimated Private Investment to be leveraged

1. Mega Food Parks

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Projects Sanctioned	Grants in Aid Approved (₹ in Crore)	Estimated Private Investment to be leveraged (₹ in Crore)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	43.25	29.77
2.	Gujarat	1	50	115.79
3.	Haryana	1	50	129.75
4.	Karnataka	1	50	63.83
5.	Manipur	1*	0	0
6.	Nagaland	1	50	21.79
7.	Uttar Pradesh	2	100	239.07
8.	West Bengal	1*	0	0
TOTAL		9	343.25	600

*In-principle approval accorded.

2. Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Projects Sanctioned	Grants in Aid Approved leveraged (₹ in Crore)	Estimated Private Investment to be (₹ in Crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	114.81	467.43
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2.45	2.55
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	8.11	7.21
4.	Bihar	3	27.58	65.27
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	9.75	18.86
6.	Gujarat	10	93.61	458.64
7.	Haryana	6	46.54	84.84
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7	68.61	93.71
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	9.39	8.76
10.	Karnataka	10	74.01	250.04
11.	Kerala	3	23.01	62.07
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4	32.09	64.06
13.	Maharashtra	37	260.2	735.73
14.	Nagaland	1	8.10	13.34
15.	Odisha	4	34.79	159.26
16.	Punjab	10	43.4	80.28
17.	Rajasthan	7	47.11	138.38
18.	Tamil Nadu	15	110.51	389.05
19.	Telangana	8	65.56	242.78
20.	Uttar Pradesh	12	101.74	204.75
21.	Uttarakhand	9	84.51	77.33
22.	West Bengal	5	41.68	123.42
TOTAL		169	1307.56	3747.76

3. Creation / Expansion of Food Processing/Preservation Capacities (Unit Scheme)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Projects Sanctioned	Grants in Aid Approved (₹ in Crore)	Estimated Private Investment to be leveraged (₹ in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	8.48	22.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	5.00	8.98
3.	Assam	4	16.89	49.83
4.	Bihar	1	5.00	18.21
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	9.65	38.32
6.	Goa	1	2.90	9.55
7.	Gujarat	22	84.89	180.39
8.	Haryana	14	50.01	164.45
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15	49.81	71.35
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	51.55	66.94
11.	Karnataka	11	33.36	104.13
12.	Kerala	9	32.74	94.39
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7	32.86	67.89
14.	Maharashtra	29	93.82	207.77
15.	Meghalaya	1	1.36	1.68
16.	Mizoram	1	2.04	2.11
17.	Nagaland	4	19.87	22.45
18.	Odisha	2	10.00	32.83
19.	Punjab	5	21.21	128.95
20.	Rajasthan	7	20.56	66.04
21.	Sikkim	1	5.00	16.10
22.	Tamil Nadu	20	75.21	213.10

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Telangana	2	9.29	36.23
24.	Tripura	1	5.00	7.50
25.	Uttar Pradesh	19	82.66	319.06
26.	Uttarakhand	11	50.49	93.82
27.	West Bengal	7	23.71	98.86
TOTAL		215	803.36	2143.58

4. Infrastructure for Aero-processing Clusters

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Projects Sanctioned	Grants in Aid Approved (₹ in Crore)	Estimated Private Investment to be leveraged (₹ in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	9.107	19.893
2.	Assam	2	18.7268	22.8962
3.	Bihar	1	7.908	22.526
4.	Gujarat	3	23.11	52.398
5.	Haryana	3	21.703	53.607
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	10	14.49
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	10	14.39
8.	Karnataka	5	39.688	131.292
9.	Kerala	1	9.9706	19.5294
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4	38.83	85.23
11.	Maharashtra	6	58.346	123.594
12.	Punjab	3	21.7987	54.5283
13.	Rajasthan	1	9.4837	22.4243

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Tamil Nadu	3	23.6472	53.0598
15.	Telangana	1	6.369	16.737
16.	Uttar Pradesh	5	46.7335	110.7465
17.	Uttarakhand	1	10	13.25
18.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	9.5235	25.1135
19.	Pondicherry	1	5.28	25.83
TOTAL		44	380.225	881.535

5. Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Projects Sanctioned	Grants in Aid Approved (₹ in Crore)	Estimated Private Investment to be leveraged (₹ in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	4.60	16.2223
2.	Gujarat	7	29.35	130.5599
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2	7.35	11.3342
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	9.10	12.3164
5.	Karnataka	4	17.34	48.5501
6.	Kerala	1	5.00	14.7142
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0.33	0.7567
8.	Maharashtra	13	38.00	136.392
9.	Punjab	4	11.12	28.1676
10.	Rajasthan	6	6.16	19.6943
11.	Tamil Nadu	7	15.95	38.9369
12.	Telangana	1	0.82	3.6324

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Uttar Pradesh	6	15.62	52.0259
14.	Uttarakhand	2	9.21	19.0761
15.	West Bengal	1	1.68	11.384
16.	Manipur	2	5.74	8.0962
17.	Chhattisgarh	1	2.41	2.6664
18.	Bihar	1	4.33	9.3606
TOTAL		63	184.10	563.8862

6. Operation Gree

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Projects Sanctioned	Grants in Aid Approved (₹ in Crore)	Estimated Private Investment to be leveraged (₹ in Crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	48.82	61.17
2.	Gujarat	1	25.21	38.43
3.	West Bengal	1	33.865	142.125
4.	Maharashtra	2	68.105	139.305
TOTAL		5	176	381.03

Performance of consultants and advisors in the ministry

2974. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of full time consultants and/or advisors who are currently working with the Ministry and its various Departments and Autonomous Bodies/ Institutions and Public Sector Organisations associated with it as of 31st August, 2019;

(b) since when they are working and the total amount of honorarium/salary/fees being paid to them, the Department/institution-wise details; and

(c) the mechanism, if any, of assessing their performance periodically?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) The total number of Consultants engaged in this Ministry including its autonomous institutions was 11 as on 31st August, 2019 i.e. nine in Ministry of Food Processing Industries and one each in National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) and Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (IIFPT).

(b) They are/were working in Ministry of Food Processing Industries since December, 2016 and in NIFTEM since 18th April, 2018 and in IIFPT since 28th November, 2018. The total amount of salary/fee paid upto 31.08.2019 since their engagement by this Ministry and its autonomous institutions is as under:

i.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries-	₹ 80,94,042.00
ii.	NIFTEM-	₹ 9,75,000.00
iii.	IIFPT-	₹ 5,10,407.00

(c) The performance of consultants is assessed based on Performance Report obtained from their Controlling officer in the Ministry and NIFTEM and by the Institute Management Committee (IMC) in IIFPT from time to time.

Creation of jobs in mega food parks

2975. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mega Food Parks built under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana till 1st November, 2019, State-wise;

(b) the number of direct/indirect jobs created out of the 5,30,500 mentioned under the scheme till 1st November, 2019, State-wise, gender-wise and caste-wise;

(c) the details of the jobs created in rural-urban areas; and

(d) the amount of funds utilised out of the ₹ 6,000 crore allocated till 1st November, 2019, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) 40 Mega Food Parks (MFPs) are in various stages of implementation under Mega Food Park scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kisan

Sampada Yojana (PMKSY). Out of these, 17 MFPs have been operationalized till 1st November, 2019. State-wise list of the 40 Mega Food Park projects approved including 17 operationalized MFPs under Mega Food Park Scheme of PMKSY in the Country is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) Under the Scheme for PMKSY, 246 Projects have been completed/started commercial operations. A total of 7,61,797 employments (both direct/ indirect) has been created by 246 completed/operational projects against the target of 5,30,500. State-wise employment generated from 246 completed/operational projects under the Scheme is given in the Statement-II (See below). No separate data, gender-wise and caste-wise, in respect of employment generated is maintained by the Ministry.

(c) No separate data on employment created in rural-urban areas is maintained under the PMKSY.

(d) State-wise allocation of fund is not made under the PMKSY. However, the fund allocation under PMKSY, Budget allotment and utilization under the scheme from 2016-17 to 2019-20 (as on 01.11.2019) is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-II

State-wise list of the 40 Mega Food Park projects approved including 17 operationalized till 1st November, 2019 under Mega Food Park Scheme of PMKSY in the country

Sl. No.	State	Number of Mega Food Parks		
		Ongoing	Completed/operational	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1
3.	Assam	0	1	1
4.	Bihar	1	0	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	1
6.	Gujarat	1	1	2
7.	Goa	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	2	0	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir(UT)	1	0	1
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	1	1	2
13.	Kerala	2	0	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	2
15.	Maharashtra	1	2	3
16.	Manipur	1	0	1
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1	0	1
19.	Nagaland	1	0	1
20.	Odisha	1	1	2
21.	Punjab	2	1	3
22.	Rajasthan	0	1	1
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	1	1	2
26.	Tripura	0	1	1
27.	Uttarakhand	0	2	2
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	2
29.	West Bengal	1	1	2
30.	ALL UTs	0	0	0
TOTAL		23	17	40

*State-wise employment generated from 246 completed / operational
Projects under the PMKSY*

Sl. No.	State	Total No of Approved Under PMKSY	Employment Generated (Direct/Indirect)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	20450
2.	Assam	6	2850
3.	Bihar	2	1200
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	1200
5.	Delhi	2	44
5.	Gujarat	19	9666
6.	Haryana	17	5208
7.	Himachal Pradesh	10	6000
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	2422
9.	Karnataka	12	10266
10.	Kerala	3	1800
11.	Madhya Pradesh	6	3022
12.	Maharashtra	47	24541
13.	Manipur	1	600
14.	Mizoram	2	1200
15.	Nagaland	2	622
16.	Odisha	6	4082
17.	Punjab	17	10867
18.	Rajasthan	11	5845
19.	Tamil Nadu	16	4310
20.	Telangana	6	5626
21.	Tripura	1	300
21.	Uttar Pradesh	17	9603
22.	Uttarakhand	20	624800
23.	West Bengal	9	5273
TOTAL		246	761797

Statement-III*Status of budget and expenditure under PMKSY*

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Allocation as per PMKSY		RE		BE		Budget Allocation		EX		Expenditure from April 2016 to March 2020
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2016-17	2017-18	
1.	Mega Food Park	1500	300.15	298.56	182.86	200	981.57	300.07	296.71	181.47	65.68	843.93
2.	Cold Chain and value Addition Infrastructure	1650	185.21	198.68	271.59	290	945.48	184.88	196.15	244.74	201.26	827.03
3.	Food safety & Quality Assurance Infrastructure	165	24.13	20	25	40	109.13	24.08	20	16.8	16.05	76.93
	1. Quality Control & FTL: 150 Cr											
	2. Implementation of HACCP/ISO Standards/ Food Safety/Quality Management System: 15 Cr											
4.	Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Cluster	750	0.01	0	30	48.75	78.76	0	0	22.65	21.26	43.91

5.	Creation of Backward & forward Linkages	150	0.01	0	18.80	40	58.81	0	0	11.5	30.78	42.28
6.	Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and preservation Capacities	1290	87.25	21.18	90	160	358.43	86.31	11.31	74.85	118.64	291.11
7.	Human Resources & Institutions:											
	1. R&D in Food Processing Sector: 50 Cr											
	2. Strengthening and Expansion of NIFTEM: 100 Cr											
	3. Strengthening and Expansion of IIFPT: 75 Cr											
	4. Promotional Activities. Advertisements, Publicity, Studies & Surveys: 30 Cr											
	5. Human Resource development and Skill development: 30 Cr	285	56.01	70.82	29.94	94	179.95	50.24	59.66	24.06	14.77	148.73
8.	Committed liability of Ongoing Infrastructure Projects	210	35.79	23.82	22	28.11	109.72	31.58	21.69	9.69	3.45	66.41
	Total	6000	688.56	633.06	670.19	900.86	2821.85	677.16	605.52	585.76	471.89	2340.33

Schemes of the ministry to strengthen PRIs

†2976. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented to strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and State/Union Territory-wise details of funds released for these schemes during the last five years;

(b) the steps taken by Government to strengthen and to delegate more power to PRIs; and

(c) whether Government proposes to provide the facility of internet, telephones and libraries to Panchayats as part of 'Digital India Programme' in various States of the country?

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 246 in Part IX of the Constitution of India. Accordingly the Panchayats are setup and operate through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) supplements the efforts of States through training of elected representatives and capacity building of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Towards this, Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) with the objective of training and capacity building, Peoples Plan Campaign (PPC) to formulate one holistic plan: Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for each Gram Panchayat and untied grant of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) for provision of basic services, including the computerization services at Gram Panchayat level are being implemented by the MoPR.

The detail of funds released during the last five years under the Schemes of RGSA, being implemented from 2018-19 and its predecessor schemes: Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Shashaktikaran Abhiyam (RGPSA) from 2012-13 to 2015-16 & Capacity Building Panchayat Shashaktikarn Abhiyan (CBSA) from 2016-17 to 2017-18 is given in the Statement-I (See below). The Funds released to States during the last five years under Fourteenth Finance Commission are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) Under the Digital India Programme, BharatNet, a Project of Department of Telecommunication (DOT) to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country is under implementation by Bharat Broadband Network Limited

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(BBNL). As per information available as on 06.12.2019, 1,25,512 GPs are broadband service ready.

Common Service Centres (CSC) to provide online citizen services are set up by the CSC e-Governance Services India Limited an organisation under Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY). As per information received from MEITY as on 31.10.2019, 2,68,398 Common Service Centres (CSC) are functional at GP level for delivering online services. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has also setup and is implementing a holistic e-governance system under the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP).

Statement

Details of funds released during last five years (2014-2015 to 2018-19) in respect of RGPSA/CB-PSA/RGSA

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	RGPSA		CB-PSA		RGSA
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.19	12.50	91.61	81.35	67.69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.72	0.00	0.59	3.59	33.19
3.	Assam	26.04	17.08	49.08	27.59	39.21
4.	Bihar	63.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	11.39	14.64	42.62	33.21	7.24
6.	Gujarat	1.06	0.00	33.38	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	18.78	0.00	11.37	10.55	6.99
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.26	2.48	1.40	0.00	17.26
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.06
10.	Jharkhand	16.20	9.49	20.90	47.16	4.49
11.	Karnataka	46.80	32.71	15.08	41.08	0.00
12.	Kerala	14.49	0.00	8.55	23.36	7.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Madhya Pradesh	37.46	10.80	55.45	30.25	62.79
14.	Maharashtra	34.75	4.50	21.17	44.53	11.54
15.	Manipur	5.42	5.40	9.82	6.52	9.25
16.	Mizoram	2.50	0.00	9.20	10.10	9.90
17.	Odisha	32.92	0.00	25.06	32.90	0.00
18.	Punjab	0.00	2.69	11.00	8.26	29.68
19.	Rajasthan	11.55	4.48	22.27	13.72	25.57
20.	Sikkim	6.84	1.26	2.33	5.35	5.08
21.	Tamil Nadu	20.16	8.96	27.32	36.83	57.60
22.	Tripura	2.36	1.35	8.30	1.21	2.77
23.	Telangana	29.94	13.13	43.38	16.84	0.00
24.	Uttarakhand	13.04	3.09	13.21	7.82	33.05
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	11.00	39.87	84.07	57.14
26.	West Bengal	27.71	9.91	21.86	48.44	54.94
27.	Goa	0.00	1.06	1.38	0.21	0.00
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Daman and Diu	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Lakshadweep	0.00	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.17	6.75	0.00
32.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.44
33.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.89
TOTAL		481.39	168.18	586.39	621.72	584.65

Statement-II

State-wise status of release of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) Grants to the States for Gram Panchayats (as on 08.12.2019)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	928.41	1454.05	1675.88	858.99	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.52	138.45	70.57	--	--
3.	Assam	584.80	915.98	1055.80	1082.32	--
4.	Bihar	2269.18	3142.08	3630.39	4199.71	5674.70
5.	Chhattisgaih	566.18	886.82	1022.18	1047.86	707.945
6.	Goa	14.44	22.62	26.07	13.37	--
7.	Gujarat	932.25	1460.18	1683.08	1725.36	2331.33
8.	Haryana	419.28	656.72	756.98	775.99	1048.53
9.	Himachal Pradesh	195.39	306.05	312.60	361.63	488.64
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	367.72	474.41	470.972	544.83	--
11.	Jharkhand	652.83	1022.53	1044.45	1208.24	1632.59
12.	Karnataka	972.36	1547.66	1784.26	1841.54	2504.13
13.	Kerala	433.76	679.39	773.54	802.78	1084.73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1463.61	2292.46	2638.21	2708.78	3660.14
15.	Maharashtra	1623.32	2542.61	2597.10	3004.37	4059.55
16.	Manipur	22.25	34.84	40.16	41.17	--
17.	Odisha	955.52	1496.64	1725.11	1768.44	2389.54
18.	Punjab	441.70	691.84	--	--	--
19.	Rajasthan	1471.95	2305.52	2657.47	2724.22	3681.01
20.	Sikkim	16.04	25.11	28.95	29.67	40.09
21.	Tamil Nadu	947.65	1484.31	1516.12	1753.87	--
22.	Telangana	580.34	908.99	1047.75	1071.59	725.65

Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
23.	Tripura	36.24	56.76	65.43	67.07	90.625
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3852.60	6034.33	6179.65	7148.74	9659.47
25.	Uttarakhand	203.26	318.37	346.77	376.19	254.16
26.	West Bengal	1470.86	2319.48	2369.18	2740.69	3703.25
TOTAL		21510.46	33218.20	35518.67	37897.41	43736.08

Reservation for women in the PRIS

2977. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of States in India have reservation for women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);

(b) if so, the names of the States as well as the percentage of reservation in such States; and

(c) whether there is any proposal from Central Government to increase reservation for women in the PRIs in India?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) 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. Article 243D of the Constitution ensures participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) by mandating not less than one-third seats, out of total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat to be reserved for women. However, as per the information available with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, 20 States have provided enhanced reservation for women in PRIs, by providing 50% seats reservation for women. A statement showing State-wise percentage of reservation for women is given in the Statement.

Statement*The State-wise percentage of reservation for Women*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	% of Reservation for Women
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.33%
3.	Assam	50%
4.	Bihar	50%
5.	Chhattisgarh	50%
6.	Goa	33.33%
7.	Gujarat	50%
8.	Haryana	33.33%
9.	Himachal Pradesh	50%
10.	Jharkhand	50%
11.	Karnataka	50%
12.	Kerala	50%
13.	Madhya Pradesh	50%
14.	Maharashtra	50%
15.	Manipur	33.33%
16.	Odisha	50%
17.	Punjab	50%
18.	Rajasthan	50%
19.	Sikkim	50%
20.	Tamil Nadu	50%
21.	Telangana	50%

1	2	3
22.	Tripura	50%
23.	Uttarakhand	50%
24.	Uttar Pradesh	33.33%
25.	West Bengal	50%
26.	Meghalaya	No Panchayati Raj Institution
27.	Mizoram	
28.	Nagaland	

States which are yet to give effect to PESA Act, 1996

†2978. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the States of India which have not yet enacted rules/provisions/legislation to implement the provisions of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) (PESA) Act, 1996;

(b) the States where population of tribal community is relatively higher; and

(c) the details of the States which have not yet formulated relevant laws under the Panchayati Raj system in compliance with Section 4(k), 4(1) and 4(m) of PESA Act?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Out of ten Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA), States of India, 4 States namely Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have not yet framed their State PESA Rules/Legislations.

(b) As per Census 2011, the proportion of population of tribal communities in Fifth Schedule States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan is comparatively higher than that in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh with reference to their State population. Comparative Statement of tribal population in PESA States is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Details of States which have not formulated relevant law under the Panchayati Raj system in compliance with Section 4(k), 4(1) and 4(m) of PESA Act are given in the Statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-II*State-wise overall population and Scheduled Tribe population in
Fifth Schedule States*

Sl. No.	State	Total population (In lakh)	Scheduled Tribe population (In lakh)	% of Scheduled Tribes to total population of the State
1.	Chhattisgarh	255.45	78.23	30.6
2.	Jharkhand	329.88	86.45	26.2
3.	Odisha	419.74	95.91	22.8
4.	Madhya Pradesh	726.27	153.17	21.1
5.	Gujarat	604.40	89.17	14.8
6.	Rajasthan	685.48	92.39	13.5
7.	Maharashtra	1123.74	105.10	9.4
8.	Telangana	351.94	32.87	9.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	68.65	3.92	5.7
10.	Andhra Pradesh	493.87	26.31	5.3

Source: Census 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India

Statement-II*Details of States which have not formulated relevant law under Panchayati Raj
System in compliance of Section 4(k), 4(1) and 4(m) of PESA Act, 1996*

Sections of PESA Act, 1996	States not formulated relevant law
1	2
4(k) the recommendations of the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be made mandatory prior to grant of prospecting licence or mining lease for minor minerals in the Scheduled Areas;	Nil

1	2
4(1) the prior recommendation of the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be made mandatory for grant of concession for the exploitation of minor minerals by auction;	Nil
4(m) while endowing Panchayats in the Scheduled Areas with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government, a State Legislature shall ensure that the Panchayats at the appropriate level and the Gram Sabha are endowed specifically with—	
(i) the power to enforce prohibition or to regulate or restrict the sale and consumption of any intoxicant;	Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand
(ii) the ownership of minor forest produce;	Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand
(iii) the power to prevent alienation of land in the Scheduled Areas and to take appropriate action to restore any unlawfully alienated land of a Scheduled Tribe;	Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand
(iv) the power to manage village markets by whatever name called;	Nil
(v) the power to exercise control over money lending to the Scheduled Tribes;	Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand
(vi) the power to exercise control over institutions and functionaries in all social sectors;	Nil
(vii) the power to control over local plans and resources for such plans including tribal sub-plans;	Nil

Proposal to set up industries under RGSA scheme

2979. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to set up Industries under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj j Abhiyan (RGSA) scheme which would be based on local resources and local products available in the panchayat area;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has recognised such panchayats in the State of Tamil Nadu;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (e) The restructured scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) is being implemented from 2018-19 has a component for Support for Economic Development and Income Enhancement. The objective of this component is to trigger overall economic development in the area in convergence with schemes of other Ministries and State Governments. Accordingly assistance under the scheme is provided to States/ Union Territories (UT) including Tamil Nadu on their project proposals towards manufacturing/ processing, product development, local market development and cultivation of medicinal plants, not-food crops, horticulture, as well as for tourism development etc.

Tamil Nadu has provided two proposals under this component to Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) for the Financial Year 2019-20.

Details consultants/advisors working in the Ministry

2980. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of full time consultants and/or advisors currently working with the Ministry and its various Departments and Autonomous Bodies/Institutions and Public Sector Organisations associated with it as of 31 August, 2019;
- (b) since when are they working and what is the total amount of honorarium/ salary/ fees being awarded to them, the Department/Institution-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the mechanisms, if any, for assessing their performance periodically?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) There were 21 full time consultants working in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) and there is no Department, Autonomous Body, Institution and Public Sector

Organisation part of the MoPR. The various categories of the consultants in MoPR and their monthly remunerations as on 31st August, 2019 is given in the Statement (*See below*). The performance of consultants is assessed periodically by an internal committee of MoPR.

Statement

The details of the categories of consultants in MoPR and their monthly remuneration as on 31st August, 2019

Sl. No.	Category	No	Engaged in the Ministry since	Monthly remuneration as on 31.08.2019	Performance Appraisal
(1)	Consultant-Retired Under Secretary/Deputy Director and equivalent level (Grade Pay ₹ 6600/-)	1	May 2017	₹ 43,000/-	Yearly
(2)	Consultant- Retired Director and equivalent level (Grade Pay ₹ 8700/-)	2	April, 2016	₹ 59,500/-	Yearly
(3)	Research Associates	3	April, 2016	₹ 65,000/-	Yearly
(4)	Consultants- Others	4	April, 2016	₹ 55000/- ₹ 53000/- ₹ 51000/- ₹ 43000/-	Yearly
(5)	Senior Media Consultant	1	January, 2019	₹85000/-	Yearly
(6)	Consultant- Finance	1	July, 2019	₹ 30,000/-	Yearly
(7)	Consultant- Hindi	1	July, 2019	₹ 30,000/-	Yearly
(8)	Project Manager-National Project Management Unit of scheme of RGSA	1	July, 2019	₹ 1,20,000/-	Yearly
(9)	Consultants-National Project Management Unit of scheme of RGSA	7	July, 2019	₹70,000/-	Yearly
TOTAL		21			

Status of stations redeveloped under various schemes

†2981. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stations, of the 594, 637 and 1253 stations selected under Model, Modern and Adarsh Station Schemes for their redevelopment by Government respectively that are in the process of being redeveloped and by when their redevelopment would be completed;

(b) the criteria for selection of stations by Government under Adarsh Station Scheme;

(c) by when new stations would be selected under Adarsh Station Scheme after the year 2019-20 and the number of stations which would be selected for the same; and

(d) by when this process would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Model station scheme was in vogue from 1999 to 2008. Initially one station per Division of Indian Railways was selected under the scheme. In the year 2006, the criteria was revised to include all 'A' and 'B' category stations on the basis of the annual passenger earnings under the scheme. Under this scheme, 594 stations were selected for upgradation. Out of these, 590 stations have already been developed. As regards, the remaining 4 stations, Sambalpur Road station and Alnavar station have been dropped from the scheme, while Ultadanga and Mal Bazar stations have been closed.

Modern station scheme was in vogue from 2006-07 to 2007-08. Under this scheme, 637 stations were selected for upgradation which have already been developed.

'Adarsh' Station Scheme was started in 2009-10. Presently, development of Railway stations is taken up under this scheme. Since then, 1253 stations have been identified for development under 'Adarsh Station Scheme' out of which 1163 stations so far have been developed under 'Adarsh Station Scheme' and remaining stations are planned to be developed by 2019-20.

(b) to (d) Upgradation/modernization of stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and on-going process. Presently, Railway stations are upgraded/modernized under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme based on identified need of providing better enhanced

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

passenger amenities at stations. Identification/selection of stations for development under Adarsh Station Scheme is on the basis of representations received from Ministers/MPs/VIPs and recommendations from Zonal Railways. Selection of more stations under this scheme depends upon the relative importance of the stations and passengers handled at the station.

Status of conditions of ROB in Uttar Pradesh

2982. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether construction of Road over Bridge at Anjhi Shahabad and Sandila stations of Hardoi district in Uttar Pradesh is long overdue and pending;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the progress of the projects; and
- (c) the anticipated time for completion of the above project?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Anjhi Shahabad Station: Work for construction of Road over Bridge (ROB) in lieu of Level Crossing No. 300 near Anjhi Shahabad Railway station on Lucknow-Moradabad section has been sanctioned in 2018-19. General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) for railway portion has been approved. Detailed estimate for approaches has not been received from State Government.

Sandila Station: There are 3 Level Crossings (LCs) i.e. 247, 248, 249 near Sandila Railway Station. All these LCs qualify for their replacement by Road over Bridge (ROB) on cost sharing basis with State Government as traffic density of these LCs is more than 1 lakh Train Vehicle Unit. Accordingly, State Government has been approached to submit the formal proposal for consent of ROB at these locations alongwith necessary consents for sharing of cost and closure of LC. Despite regular pursuing from Zonal Railway at Chief Secretary level, no response has been received from State Government.

Normally, Railway undertakes construction of Road over Bridges/Road under Bridges (ROBs/RUBs) in Railway portion whereas approaches are being constructed by State Government. Generally, there is no problem of construction of ROBs/RUBs in Railway portion. However, it is difficult to construct ROBs/RUBs on approaches because it depends upon many factors such as availability of land, removal of encroachments, fixing the alignment of approaches, allocation of requisite funds etc. Therefore, it is not possible to fix the time schedule for construction of ROBs/RUBs projects. Further

action will be taken after receipt of detailed estimate of approaches for ROB at Anjhi Shahbad and consent of State Government in case of ROBs of Sandila Station.

Punctuality of trains

2983. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the average percentage of trains running and reaching their destination on scheduled time;

(b) the year-wise percentage of punctuality performance of trains during the last five years; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the punctuality of trains is deteriorating continuously?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Indian Railways accord a very high priority for punctual running of trains. However, trains are delayed sometimes on account of four broad factors *viz.*, carrying out infrastructure and maintenance works, asset failures, external factors (such as fog, law and order issues etc) and congestion. The punctuality performance of Mail/Express train services during the last five years is given below:

Financial year (April-March)	Mail Express (in percent)
2015-16	77.51
2016-17	76.69
2017-18	71.39
2018-19	69.23
2019-20 (upto November)	75.70

(c) No, Sir. During the current year, the punctuality of Mail and Express trains has been 75.70 %, which is 7.51% higher than the previous year.

Ensuring safety of railway bridges

2984. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there are more than 37,000 bridges with the Indian Railways which are more than 100 years old;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any concrete steps to ensure the safety of such bridges across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) As on 01.04.2019, there are 38,850 Railway bridges, on Indian Railways network, which are more than 100 years old. The Zone-wise break-up is as below:

Zonal Railways	Central	Eastern	East Central	East Coast	Northern	North Central	North Eastern	North east Frontier
No. of Bridges	4346	2913	4754	924	8767	2281	509	219
Zonal Railways	North Western	Southern	South Central	South Eastern	South East Central	South Western	Western	West Central
No. of Bridges	985	2493	3040	1797	875	189	2866	1892

There is a well established system of inspection of bridges on Indian Railways. All the bridges are inspected twice a year, one before the onset of monsoon and one detailed inspection after the monsoon by the designated officials. After inspection, every bridge is assigned an Overall Rating Number (ORN) and based on the ORN of bridge, rebuilding / strengthening is undertaken. During last five years (2014-15 to 2018-19), a total nos. of 4032 bridges and during 2019-20 upto November 2019 a total of 861 bridge, have been repaired / strengthened / rehabilitated / rebuilt on Indian Railways. As on 01.04.2019, a total of 4168 railway bridges are sanctioned for repaired/ strengthened / rehabilitated / rebuilt.

Introduction of superfast trains on Delhi-Mumbai route

2985. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have any plan to introduce superfast trains like Tejas Express on Delhi-Mumbai route;

(b) if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether total capacity for passengers on Rajdhani Express and other superfast trains on Delhi-Mumbai route is inadequate; and

(d) if so, the steps that are being taken to introduce more superfast trains like Rajdhani Express/Tejas Express on the route?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) At present, Tejas Expresses provide day-time intercity services as these trains have seating accommodation only. The distance between Mumbai and Delhi is 1384 km and the transit time is over 15 hours. Therefore, Tejas services are not appropriate for this sector, at present. However, to cater to the needs of Delhi- Mumbai sector, Indian Railways have introduced 22221/22222 Hazrat Nizamuddin Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Rajdhani Express as a bi-weekly service with effect from 19-01-2019. This was in addition to the existing two pairs of Rajdhani Services namely 12951/12952 Mumbai Central - New Delhi Rajdhani Express and 12953/12954 Mumbai Central - Hazrat Nizamuddin August Kranti Rajdhani Express. Keeping in view the overall occupancy of the trains running on the Delhi - Mumbai sector, which is more than 100%, the frequency of the 22221/22222 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Rajdhani Express service has been increased from bi-weekly to 4 days a week *w.e.f.* 14-09-2019. Besides, introduction of trains is an on-going process on Indian Railways.

Lack of rail connectivity in Odisha

2986. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large area in Odisha is still deprived of rail connectivity and that the people and their representatives are demanding rail connectivity in their respective areas;

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

(c) the time by when the work on these projects are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Sanction of projects for development of Railways is a continuous process. Railway projects are sanctioned, based on demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives and Railways' own requirement, participation by State Government or private entities etc. They are taken up on the basis of remunerativeness, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes etc.

To further improve the rail connectivity in the State of Odisha, presently 36 Projects costing ₹49,984 crore for 4,567 km length, falling fully/partly in the State of Odisha are under different stages of planning/approval/execution. This includes:-

10 New Line Projects are covering a length of 1,269 km at a cost of ₹16,598 crore. Out of which, 80 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹4,260 crore has been incurred upto March 2019.

1 Gauge Conversion (GC) project is covering a length of 140 km at a cost of ₹1349 crore. Out of which, 90 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹191 crore has been incurred upto March 2019.

25 Doubling Projects are covering a length of 3,159 km at a cost of ₹32,037 crore. Out of which, 494 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹8,246 crore has been incurred upto March 2019.

Average annual Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the state of Odisha during 2014-19 has been enhanced to ₹4,126 crore per year from ₹838 crore per year during 2009-14, which is 492% of average annual budget allocation during 2009-14.

Total allocation of Budget for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in State of Odisha in 2019-20 is ₹4,568 crore, which is 545% of average annual allocation during 2009-14.

During 2009-14, 267 km (56 km of New line, 83 km of Gauge conversion and 128 km of Doubling projects), falling fully/partly in the state of Odisha, have been commissioned at an average rate of 53 km per year. During 2014-19, 588 km (136 km of New line and 452 km of Doubling projects), falling fully/partly in the State of Odisha, have been commissioned at an average rate of 118 km per year which is 220% of commissioning achieved during 2009-14.

Many of these projects are getting delayed due to land acquisition, forestry and wild life clearance, shifting of utilities etc. Under such circumstances, Ministry of Railways has requested Government of Odisha to take appropriate action for clearing the bottlenecks, so that the pace of execution of Railway Projects is expedited.

State Government of Odisha has to deposit their due share of ₹144 crore for cost sharing Projects in Odisha.

(c) The 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, cooperation and zeal of State Government for early completion of project, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. All these factors affect the completion time of the project, which is finely worked out at the completion stage. Therefore, confirmed timeline for completion of the project cannot be given at this stage.

Sabari rail project

2987. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Sabari railway project to cater to the need of pilgrims going to Sabarimala; and

(b) the total estimate for the project and the amount provided in the current year's budget?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Angamali-Sabarimala new rail line (116 Km) was sanctioned in 1997-98 at a cost of ₹550 crore. The 5 km section of this project was passing through Periyar Tiger Reserve Forest. On the request of State Government of Kerala, the project was terminated at Erumeli due to reserve forest area.

Alignment of the project passes through three Districts *i.e.* Ernakulam, Idukki and Kottayam districts. Final location survey (FLS) for Angamali-Kaladi-Ramapuram section (70 Km) has been completed in 2002 and further survey in the Kottayam district was stopped by local people in 2007 due to objections on alignment.

To resolve the issue, State Government proposed a revised alignment from Ramapuram to Erumeli (41 km). Revised alignment has been approved.

For this project, Government of Kerala had consented for sharing 50% of above project cost in November, 2015. However, the State Government had requested in November, 2016 to execute this project with Railway funds.

Due to alignment issues as stated above and abnormal increase in land cost, the project cost has increased from 550 crore to ₹2815 crore. Land Cost has been increased from ₹22.82 crore (in original estimate) to ₹ 965 crore. Due to this, State Government has again been requested in January 2018 to continue to share 50% cost of the project.

Even though Government of Kerala has approved alignment in 2013, local people are not permitting survey work in Kottayam District. FLS for Ramapuram-Erumeli (41 Km) has been taken up with police protection and the progress is very slow due to continuous protest. Despite this, 10 Km FLS has been completed so far.

The project is presently held up as Government of Kerala is neither arranging the land nor agreeing to share 50% cost as agreed by them earlier and also due to resistance created by the local people. These issues have been brought to the notice of Government of Kerala by various letters dated 06.02.2018, 01.03.2018, 26.03.2018 and 08.08.2018.

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 >Ministry of Railways >Railway Board >About Indian Railways >Railway Board Directorates >Finance (Budget)>Railway-wise Works Machinery & Rolling Stock Programme Regular Budget (year).

Many vacant posts in railways despite recruitment

2988. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Railways have a sanctioned strength of 15,06,598 employees, of which 12,23,622 personnel are on the rolls, leaving 2,82,976 vacant posts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that with the current drive to recruit 1,51,548 people, 1,31,428 posts will still be vacant;

(d) whether it is also a fact that an estimated 53,000 and 46,000 employees will retire in 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively, creating about 99,000 additional vacancies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Manpower position on Railways (as on 01.04.2019) is as under:

Sanctioned Strength	On-roll	Vacancy
15,24,127	12,17,900	3,06,227

(c) No, Sir. Seven (7) Employment Notifications for 2.94 lakh vacancies have been issued and recruitment process for four (4) Employment Notifications is under completion. 90,890 persons have joined/ will be joining in Zones and Divisions. Balance 62,928 are expected to complete the joining process before the end of financial year. Recruitment process for the other three (3) notifications has also started. For Gazetted posts, indents of 601 vacancies have been placed on UPSC which includes 200 doctors.

(d) and (e) Railway employees retiring in 2019-20 and 2020-21 are approximately 47,000 and 41,000 respectively.

Upgrading Kozhikode station to international standards

2989. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- whether Railways have taken measures to upgrade some railway stations including Kozhikode in Kerala and develop them to international standards;
- if so, the details thereof and the present status in this regard;
- the details of developers who have shown keenness in this project; and
- whether the progress in this regard is delayed and if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) 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. The cost of station redevelopment project is to be met by leveraging commercial development of land and air space in and around the stations.

Kozhikode Railway Station in Kerala has been entrusted to Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) for redevelopment. RLDA has initiated process for engaging consultant for feasibility study, detailed Master planning, urban designing engineering and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR).

Various developers have shown interest in redevelopment of stations on Indian Railways.

Presently, work of redevelopment is in progress at Gandhinagar(Gujarat) and Habibganj(Bhopal) stations.

Station redevelopment program is first of its kind and complex in nature and requires detailed techno-financial feasibility studies and various statutory clearances from local bodies etc. Therefore, no time-frame can be indicated at this stage.

Rail accidents in 2018-19

2990. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that safety has been given the highest priority and the year 2018-19 saw the lowest ever rail accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that just 0.3 per cent of India's railway tracks spread over 60,000 km. is fit to handle trains running at the speed of upto 160 kms. per hour; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to ensure safe running of trains. Indian Railways have taken several key measures, as a result of which the consequential train accidents have decreased from 135 in 2014-15 to 59 in 2018-19. These are lowest ever figures in the history of Indian Railways.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Running of high speed trains is decided on specific routes of Indian Railways, only after conducting necessary trials. Required improvements in the field of track, signal and traction are carried out as per trial report.

Renewal of tracks in 2018-19

2991. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it a fact that Railways carried out record number of renewal of tracks in 2018-19;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Railways has set a target to complete the renewal of old rails; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) During 2018-19, track renewal for 4181 Complete Track Renewal (CTR) units was carried out, which is exceeding the progress achieved in any of the last 10 financial years.

(c) and (d) Railway tracks are replaced through track renewal works which is an ongoing process. Track renewal works are undertaken as and when a stretch of track becomes due for renewal on the basis of criteria laid down in the Indian Railway Permanent Way Manual on age/condition basis *viz.* traffic carried in terms of gross million tonnes, incidence of rail fracture/failure, wear of rails, corrosion of rails, maintainability of track as per standards etc.

Pending railway projects in Tamil Nadu

2992. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway projects under implementation in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the status of those projects along with the estimated cost, expenditure incurred and the scheduled date of their completion;

(c) the reasons for cost escalation and time escalation in those projects; and

(d) whether any timeline is fixed for completion of all these projects including provision of sufficient funds in the budget, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Presently, 22 projects, covering a length of 2,519 Km costing ₹21,579 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are in different stages of planning/sanction/execution. Details of these projects are as under:

09 New Line projects are covering a length of 871 km costing ₹11,612 crore. An expenditure of ₹453 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019 and an outlay of ₹50 crore has been provided for these projects in 2019-20.

05 Gauge Conversion projects are covering a length of 1,056 km costing ₹4,294 crore. Out of which, 606 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹2,628 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019. An outlay of ₹240 crore has been provided for these projects in 2019-20.

08 Doubling Projects are covering a length of 592 km costing ₹5,673 crore. Out of which, 123 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹1,398 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019. An outlay of ₹760 crore has been provided for these projects in 2019-20.

The project-wise details of projects including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railways website *i.e.* www.indianrailways.gov.in >Ministry of Railways >Railway Board >About Indian Railways >Railway Board Directorates >Finance (Budget)>Railway-wise Works Machinery & Rolling Stock Programme Regular Budget (year).

Average annual Budget Allocation for Infrastructure projects & 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).

Many of these projects are getting delayed due to land acquisition, forestry clearance, shifting of utilities etc. Under such circumstances, Government of Tamil Nadu has been requested to take appropriate action for clearing the bottlenecks, so that the pace of execution of Railway Projects is expedited.

The 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.

Provision of free wi-fi at railway stations

2993. SHRI PARLMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state,:

(a) the number of railway stations where Wi-Fi services are proposed to be provided, State-wise;

(b) the names of service providers with whom agreement has been signed for providing free Wi-Fi services at railway stations along with the details of conditions prescribed in the agreement;

(c) whether the Ministry has any data regarding the percentage of people using free mobile Wi-Fi service at present and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total fund allocated by Government so far for providing free Wi-Fi service at railway stations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Wi-Fi services are proposed to be provided at 6471 stations (i.e. all stations other than F category halt stations) over Indian Railways. 5816 stations are targeted to be provided with Wi-Fi services by March, 2020. State-wise details are appended in the Statement-I (*See below*). Balance 655 stations are targeted to be provided with Wi-Fi services by March, 2021. So far this facility has been provided at 5491 stations upto 3rd December, 2019.

(b) RailTel has signed agreement/MoU for extending Wi-Fi services with the following agencies:

1. M/s. Mahataa Information India Pvt. Ltd. (MI IPL) (a group company of M/s. Google).
2. M/s Power Grid Corporation of India Limited.
3. Department of Telecom under Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).
4. M/s Tata Trusts and Vijyavahini Charitable Foundation and Indian Railways.

Details of conditions prescribed in the agreements are appended in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir. During the month of October, 2019, a total of 15145433 (1.51 crores) unique users logged into free Wi-Fi services provided at Railway Stations of Indian Railways.

(d) So far funds of ₹ 27.77 crores, have been sanctioned by DoT under Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for the provision of Wi-Fi services at 200 Nos. Railway stations in rural areas. Balance stations have been completed in collaboration with other organizations under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)/Charity funding and under partnership with Railways.

Statement-I

State-wise number of feasible Railway Stations where Wi-Fi services are proposed to be provided

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Railway Stations proposed for Wi-Fi services
1	2	3
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	502
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
4.	Assam	215
5.	Bihar	357
6.	UT Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	118
8.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	26
11.	Goa	19
12.	Gujarat	294
13.	Haryana	133

1	2	3
14.	Himachal Pradesh	23
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	29
16.	Jharkhand	204
17.	Karnataka	334
18.	Kerala	119
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	396
21.	Maharashtra	555
22.	Manipur	1
23.	Meghalaya	1
24.	Mizoram	1
25.	Nagaland	2
26.	Odisha	230
27.	UT Puducherry	3
28.	Punjab	135
29.	Rajasthan	243
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	416
32.	Telangana	43
33.	Tripura	15
34.	Uttar Pradesh	707
35.	Uttarakhand	26
36.	West Bengal	485
TOTAL		5816

Statement-II*Details of conditions prescribed in the agreements for extending Wi-Fi*

1. M/s. Mahataa Information India Pvt. Ltd. (M/s. MIIPL)
 - (i) RailTel will connect its network to the equipment provided by MIIPL and provide Wi-Fi Services to the end user at the sites.
 - (ii) M/s. MIIPL will provide the Equipment (which may include Small Cells).
2. M/s. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
 - (i) RailTel will extend co-operation such as data, permissions etc. and co-ordinate with Railways.
 - (ii) Power Grid to support Railways by sponsoring installation of Wi-Fi at about 100 class-C Railway Stations in Mumbai Suburban area.
3. Department of Telecom under Universal Obligation Fund(USOF)
 - (i) Railtel shall be solely responsible for supply, installation, Testing, Commissioning, Operation and Maintenance of all the infrastructure created under the project for setting up of Wi-Fi hotspots in 200 Rural Railway Stations including their associated core network.
 - (ii) USOF shall provide financial support under the agreement.
4. M/s. Tata Trusts and Vijyavahini Charitable Foundation
 - (i) Indian Railways (through the Ministry and its subsidiary Railtel) shall provide Wi-Fi based Internet Access Services at 4791 Stations.
 - (ii) Installation, testing and commissioning of Wi-Fi at 4791 stations would be done by M/s. Tata Trusts /Vijyavahini Charitable Foundation.

Services outsourced to private entities in railways

2994. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the different services that have been outsourced to private entities by the Ministry of Railways;
- (b) the resultant change in the prices of these services for individual customers owing to outsourcing of these services; and

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to maintain a complaints redressal mechanism for all these outsourced services?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Outsourcing of certain services to private entities like cleanliness at stations and trains, pay and use toilets, retiring rooms, parking, leasing of Seating cum Luggage Rake(SLR), catering services through IRCTC, etc. is being done by Ministry of Railways on need based manner to improve services to the customer.

In some of the outsourced services, user/passenger has to pay nominal charges, while in most of the services, as such, there is no resultant change in the prices of these outsourced services to the individual customer.

(c) Yes, Sir. Complaint redressed mechanism (Rail Madad) is already in place to redress public grievances. Apart from Rail Madad, SMS based "Coach Mitra Service" has been provided in around 1050 pairs of trains having "on board house-keeping service" (OBHS) as a single window interface to register coach related requirements to passengers including cleaning.

Funds allocated for Madurai-Vanchimaniyachi-Tuticorin line

2995. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated sufficient funds for Madurai-Vanchimaniyachi-Tuticorin doubling and electrification work for the year 2019-20;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the works that are proposed to be undertaken with the outlay for the year 2019-20; and

(d) the tentative time by when the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Madurai-Vanchi Maniyachi-Tuticorin (Thoothukudi) doubling (160 Km) with electrification was included in the Budget 2015-16 subject to requisite approvals. The Detailed Estimate amounting to ₹1182.31 crore has been sanctioned in August 2017. An expenditure of ₹394 crore has been incurred upto November, 2019 and sufficient outlay of ₹160 crore has been provided for the year 2019-20.

On this project, earthwork, bridge works ballast supply etc. on entire stretch have been taken up.

The 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 affect the completion of the project. Therefore, confirmed timeline for completion of this project cannot be given.

Stoppage of trains at station in Bihar

2996. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways would take steps for stoppage of trains between Delhi and Kolkata in Begusarai in view of the large number of passengers in comparison to neighbouring stations;

(b) whether Railways would agree to have stoppage of Avadh Express in Lakhminia station (Begusarai, Bihar) and elevate the station from E to D category in view of the number of passengers and population of Lakhminia; and

(c) whether Government would increase the hour of functioning of reservation counter from two hours to eight hours in view of huge rush for reservation in Lakhminia?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Begusarai station is presently connected to Delhi by 11 pairs of Mail/Express trains and to Kolkata by 15227/15228 Yesvantpur-Muzaffarpur Express. These are considered adequate for the present level of traffic. Stoppage of additional trains at Begusarai is commercially not justified, at present. However, provision of stoppage of trains is an on-going process on Indian Railways.

(b) Provision of stoppage of 15909/15910 Dibrugarh-Lalgarh Awadh Assam Express at Lakhminia is commercially not justified, at present. Besides, the said train is a long distance train having scheduled stoppage at Begusarai which is 17 Km away.

Provision of stoppage in close proximity is operationally not expedient. The earlier station categorization (A-1, A, B, C, D, E and F) based on passenger earnings only was reviewed in the year 2017 for the period 2017-18 to 2022-23. As per new categorization of stations for provision of passenger amenities, Lakhmania is a Non-Suburban Grade (NSG)-5 category station based on the annual passenger earnings and number of passengers handled per annum.

The review regarding categorization of stations for provision of passenger amenities is done every five years.

(c) At present, one computerized Passenger Reservation System (PRS) cum Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS) counter functions at Lakhminia station from 08.00 hours to 14.00 hours. An analysis of the reservation related transactions being handled at this location has revealed that the existing arrangement is more than adequate to cater to the present level of traffic at the station.

Status of railway projects in Odisha

2997. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways had previously sanctioned a missing link of 50 km. between Buramara (Odisha) to Chakulia (Jharkhand);

(b) if so, whether the above-mentioned project has been dropped;

(c) whether the survey for 42 km. line between Bangriposi and Gorumahisani has been completed; and

(d) if so, has the project not been sanctioned by Railways citing low rate of return?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Buramara - Chakulia New Line (50 Km) has been sanctioned as a part of Gauge Conversion (GC) project of Rupsa - Bangriposi (90 km). GC project of Rupsa-Bangriposi (90 Km) has already been completed and commissioned. Buramara to Chakulia project was not found financially viable in a bankability study conducted by Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL). However, it has not been dropped and Board has decided to examine the project for executing under Gross Budgetary Support and Zonal Railway has been asked to prepare the detailed estimate.

(c) and (d) Survey for new line between Bangriposi and Gorumahisani (42 km) was completed in 2015-16. The Survey Report had been examined in Railway Board. Due to its unremunerative nature, poor traffic potential and large shelf of ongoing railway projects, the proposal could not be taken forward. However, a new updating survey has been sanctioned during 2018-19 and Survey work has been taken up.

Cost of Vande Bharat Express as compared to imported trains

2998. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Integral Coach Factory Staff Council, Chennai is unhappy that the production of Vande Bharat Express has been stopped with a view to import expensive trains from other countries;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto;

(c) whether importing rail will cost around ₹250 crore against ₹90 crore for production of Vande Bharat Express; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) There is no staff council at Integral Coach Factory (ICF), Chennai. The production of train sets at ICF has not been stopped and there is no proposal to import expensive trains from other countries.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Inventorisation of dead stock and valuation arrived at for disposal

2999. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Railways have taken any concrete measure to prepare inventory of dead stock and calculate the value for disposal to clean up the stores, godowns, workshops, yards, open spaces, etc. in the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor duly considering that disposal of dead stock may fetch huge money which could be utilised for useful purposes?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Dead stock/scrap is identified and assessed in stores, godowns, workshops, yards, open space, etc. and same is disposed off regularly. The details of disposal are as under:

Year	Disposal value in Indian Rupees
2014-15	₹3,221.19 Crores
2015-16	₹2,786.64 Crores
2016-17	₹2,699.46 Crores
2017-18	₹3,147.17 Crores
2018-19	₹4,197.84 Crores

(c) Does not arise.

Timely payment to sugarcane growers

3000. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount outstanding and total amount paid to sugarcane-growing farmers in Uttar Pradesh by State-owned and private sugar mills for purchasing of sugarcane in the last three years; and

(b) whether Government has made any comprehensive policy to ensure timely payment to sugarcane growing farmers by the State-owned and private sugar mills in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) As per information received from Government of Uttar Pradesh, total amount of cane dues outstanding and paid to sugarcane-growing farmers in Uttar Pradesh by State-owned, cooperative and private sugar mills for purchasing of sugarcane in the last three sugar seasons are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Payment of cane price to sugarcane growing farmers by the sugar mills is a continuous process. However, on account of surplus sugar production during sugar seasons 2017-18 and 2018-19 the sugar prices remained depressed which adversely affected the liquidity of the sugar mills resulting in accumulation of cane price arrears of the farmers.

With a view to improve the liquidity position of sugar mills of the country including State of Uttar Pradesh, enabling them to clear cane price arrears of farmers, the Government took following measures, in sugar seasons 2017-18 and 2018-19:

- (i) Fixing a Minimum Selling Price (MSP) of sugar w.e.f 07.06.2018 at ₹29/kg for sale at factory gate in domestic market, below which no sugar mill can sell sugar. MSP has further been increased to ₹31/kg. w.e.f. 14th February, 2019.
- (ii) Extending Assistance to sugar mills to offset the cost of cane in sugar seasons 2017-18 and 2018-19.
- (iii) Extending assistance to sugar mills by reimbursing carrying cost towards maintenance of buffer stock of 30 LMT of sugar.
- (iv) Extending Assistance to sugar mills for defraying expenditure towards internal transport, freight, handling and other charges to facilitate export of sugar from the country in sugar season 2018-19.
- (v) Extending soft loans to sugar mills through banks which Government would bear interest subvention @ 7% for one year to clear cane price arrears.
- (vi) Allowed production of ethanol from B-heavy molasses and sugarcane juice; and fixed remunerative price of ethanol for supply to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) An ethanol season 2018-19.
- (vii) Extending assistance to sugar mills for augmentation of ethanol production capacity.

Further, in view of huge carry over-stock and estimation of surplus production than the estimated consumption in the country in current sugar season 2019-20, the Government has taken following measures to improve liquidity of sugar mills enabling them to clear cane dues of farmers for sugar season 2019-2020:-

- (i) Created buffer stock of 40 LMT of sugar for a period of one year from 01.8.2019 to 31.7.2020 for which Government would be reimbursing carrying cost of about ₹1674 crore towards maintenance of buffer stock.
- (ii) Extending assistance to sugar mills to facilitate export of 60 LMT of sugar from the country in sugar season 2019-20, for which an estimated expenditure of ₹ 6268 crore would be borne by the Government.

- (iii) The Government has also allowed production of ethanol from sugar and sugar syrup; and has fixed the remunerative ex-mill price of ethanol derived from C-heavy molasses, B-heavy molasses and sugarcane juice/ sugar/ sugar syrup.

Further, Government of Uttar Pradesh has provided financial assistance of ₹ 483.93 crore to sugar mills in sugar season 2017-18 for payment of their cane dues. In sugar season 2018-19 also, soft loan of ₹ 2864 crore was extended to sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh under soft loan scheme announced by State Government for clearance of cane dues of farmers.

Statement

Sugarcane price payment by state-owned, cooperative and private sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh and arrears during last three sugar seasons i.e. 2018-19, 2017-18 and 2016-17 on State Advised Price (SAP) basis, (as on 09.12.2019)

(₹ in crores)

Sugar Season 2018-19				
Sector	Payable	Paid	Arrear	% of cane dues paid
1	2	3	4	5
Corporation/State-Owned	181.50	159.81	21.69	88.05
Cooperative	2892.54	2588.04	304.50	89.47
Private	29974.00	27362.77	2611.23	91.29
TOTAL	33048.04	30110.62	2937.42	91.11
Sugar Season 2017-18				
Corporation/State-Owned	148.23	148.23	0.00	100.00
Cooperative	3060.07	3060.07	0.00	100.00
Private	32255.41	32214.87	40.54	99.87
TOTAL	35463.71	35423.17	40.54	99.89
Sugar Season 2016-17				
Corporation/State-Owned	132.37	132.37	0.00	100.00

1	2	3	4	5
Cooperative	2434.75	2434.75	0.00	100.00
Private	22819.38	22797.09	22.29	99.90
TOTAL	25386.5	25364.21	22.29	99.91

Appointments made against employees who opted for VRS

‡3001. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the zone-wise details of the appointment made from the families of employees in lieu of their retirement under Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) in the Departments of the Ministry during the last five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that relaxations were given against many rules or the rules were changed for such appointments; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that irregularities have been found by CAG in the investigation of such appointments?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) A total 15,337 wards of Railway employees belonging to certain specified safety categories who had sought Voluntary Retirement under the Liberalised Active Retirement Scheme for Guaranteed Employment for Safety Staff (LARSGESS) Scheme have been given appointment on Indian Railways during the last five years. Zone-wise break-up of appointments is given in Statement (*See below*).

In the year 2004, a Safety Related Retirement Scheme was introduced in Indian Railways covering two safety categories viz., Drivers (excluding shunters) and Gangmen whose working has a critical bearing on safety of train operations and track maintenance. The scheme was framed on the consideration that with advancing age, the physical fitness and reflexes of staff of these categories deteriorate, thereby causing a safety hazard. The Scheme was re-named as Liberalised Active Retirement Scheme for Guaranteed Employment for Safety Staff (LARSGESS) in the year 2010 and extended to some more specified safety categories. The Scheme stands terminated w.e.f. 27.10.2017 pursuant to Supreme Court's orders in a case on the issue.

The observations made by CAG *vide* para 2.2 of CAG's Report No. 24, have been replied. Action Taken Note in this regard has been sent to Min. of Finance, Department of Expenditure (Monitoring Cell) on 25.04.2018.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Zone-wise breakup of appointments*

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	No. of employees appointed under LARSGESS Scheme during the last 5 years
1.	Central	2215
2.	Eastern	290
3.	Northern	Nil
4.	North Eastern	1987
5.	Northeast Frontier	736
6.	Southern	537
7.	South Central	1506
8.	South Eastern	247
9.	Western	267
10.	East Central	579
11.	East Coast	268
12.	North Central	2685
13.	North Western	948
14.	West Central	2608
15.	South East Central	285
16.	South Western	189
GRAND TOTAL		15,337

Progress of Delhi-Alwar via Mewat train service

†3002. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no progress has been made so far in the much awaited Delhi-Alwar (Rajasthan) train service via Mewat, Haryana;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) whether Government proposes to convert Delhi-Alwar (Rajasthan) train service *via* Mewat, Haryana to MEMU service; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Delhi-Alwar Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) corridor under the purview 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. At present, 23 pairs of Mail/Express trains, including Train 22985/86 Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Udaipur Rajasthan Humsafar Express *via* Alwar and Train 19337/38 Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Indore Express *via* Alwar introduced w.e.f. 24.02.2018 and 18.01.2019 respectively, serve Delhi-Alwar sector. Conversion of these Express trains into MEMU is not operationally expedient.

Railway action plan for Ayodhya city

†3003. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any action plan for development of Ayodhya city;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Railways propose to build a 'Railway Holiday Home' in Ayodhya, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. For the development of Railway infrastructure at Ayodhya City, the following works have been sanctioned and are already in progress:

(i) Development of double storied new station building.

(ii) Development of existing circulating area.

(iii) Waiting lounges and retiring rooms.

(iv) Provision of 6.10 metre wide Foot Over Bridge for passengers.

(v) Facilities for Divyangjans in toilets, lifts and ramps, tactile guiding path etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) There is no proposal/demand to build a Holiday Home in Ayodhya at present.

Outstanding payment burden of railways

3004. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have huge outstanding payments to diesel and electric power supply companies and also that the State Electricity Boards and NTPC increase the tariffs arbitrarily adding to the burden of Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Railways do not have huge outstanding payments to diesel and electric power supply companies. Details are as under:

Diesel fuel:-

Payments of diesel fuel bills is a continuous process on the Indian Railways. The bills keep on coming periodically and are also cleared in the same manner.

Electric Power:-

No amount is outstanding on Railways related to payments of electric power supply companies. Indian Railways (IR) promptly make payments to the utilities except in cases of any dispute. The state electricity boards who have increased the tariffs arbitrarily and add to the burden of Railways are listed below:-

Name of State	Average traction energy cost in 2016-17 (₹/unit)	Average traction energy cost in 2018-19 (₹/unit)
Odisha	5.94	6.40
Kerala	5.78	6.01
Punjab	6.39	7.74
Tamil Nadu	8.11	8.61
Uttarakhand	5.06	5.91
West Bengal	7.06	7.26

Message on tickets of senior citizens

3005. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for Railways printing the message on senior citizen's tickets "Are you aware that 43 per cent of your fare is borne by the common citizens of the country"; and

(b) whether the Ministry propose to take down this message and whether it considers such message as hurtful to the senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) In order to bring transparency regarding cost of travel being borne by the Government to all passengers, a decision was taken to print message on this account on reserved as well as unreserved tickets. There was no intention to hurt sentiments of any one.

Instructions have now been issued to print this message on the back side of reserved as well as unreserved tickets issued through Passenger Reservation System (PRS) and Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS) counters.

Ongoing railway projects in Andhra Pradesh

3006. SHRI T.G.VENKATESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various ongoing railway projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh including Kurnool Midlife Coach Factory (MCF), project-wise and their present status;

(b) the details of funds allocated to the Kurnool MCF since its inception and the reasons for delay in executing the project;

(c) the number of railway projects lagging behind the scheduled completion, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government to complete the projects at an early date, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Railway projects are sanctioned Zonal Railway wise, not State-wise. However, details of projects falling fully/partly in State of Andhra Pradesh are as under:

New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling:

Presently, 31 projects (17 new lines and 14 doubling projects), costing ₹52,686 crore for 4,677 km length, falling fully/partly in Andhra Pradesh, are under different stages of planning/approval/execution, out of which, commissioning of 265 km length has been achieved and an expenditure of ₹7892 crore has been incurred upto March 2019. This includes:

- 17 New Line Projects are covering a length of 2027 km, at a cost of ₹25,684 crore, out of which commissioning of 186 km length has been achieved and an expenditure of ₹4,143 crore has been incurred upto March' 19. An outlay of ₹1,105 crore has been provided for 2019-20.
- 14 Doubling Projects are covering a length of 2,649 km at a cost of ₹27,002 crore, out of which commissioning of 79 km length has been achieved and an expenditure of ₹3,749 crore has been incurred upto March' 2019. An outlay of ₹1,817 crore has been provided for 2019-20.

Budget Allocation:

Average annual budget allocation for Infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh, during 2014-19 has been enhanced to ₹2830 crore per year from ₹886 crore per year during 2009-14, which is 319% of average annual budget outlay during 2009-14.

Total allocation of Budget for Infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in State of Andhra Pradesh in 2019-20 is ₹3885 crore, which is 438% of average annual budget outlay during 2009-14.

Commissioning of New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling Projects:

- During 2009-14, 363 km length (81 km New Line, 144 km Gauge Conversion and 138 km Doubling), falling fully/partly in Andhra Pradesh has been commissioned.
- During 2014-19, 377 km length (258 km New Line and 119 km Doubling), falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh has been commissioned which is 104% of commissioning during 2009-2014.

Workshop and production units:

14 projects related to Workshop and Production Unit, at a cost of ₹ 1489 crore (falling in the State of Andhra Pradesh), are at different stages of execution.

The work of setting up of Coach Midlife rehabilitation Workshop at Kurnool was sanctioned at the cost of ₹562.8 crore in 2013-14. Fund to the tune of ₹53 crore has been utilized upto March 2019 and an outlay of ₹80 crore has been provisioned in the year 2019-20.

The project-wise details of projects including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railways' website *i.e.* www.indianrailways.gov.in >Ministry of Railways >Railway Board >About Indian Railways >Railway Board Directorates >Finance (Budget)>Railway-wise Works Machinery & Rolling Stock Programme Regular Budget (year).

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, cooperation and zeal of State Government for early completion of project, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. and all these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project, which is finally worked out at the completion stage.

Many of these projects are getting delayed due to land acquisition, forestry clearance, wildlife clearance, shifting of utilities and non deposition of State Govt.'s share in cost sharing projects. Ministry of Railways has requested Govt. of Andhra Pradesh to take appropriate action for clearing bottlenecks and to deposit their due share in cost sharing projects so that the pace of execution of Railway Projects is expedited.

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), regular meetings are held with the officials of State Government and concerned authorities to resolve the pending issues obstructing the progress of projects.

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

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

Creation of online FIR filing facility

3007. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways is considering to start a facility for passengers to file FIRs online;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that about 24,000 cases of theft are registered by railway passengers annually; and

(d) if so, whether the online registration facility will help more passengers to lodge their theft claims?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Policing on Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) District Police. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP to provide better protection and security of passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith. Policing on Railways being a State subject, the issue to allow Railway passengers to file online FIRs on railway crimes, comes under the purview of concerned State Governments.

Cases of Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes in Railways are registered and investigated by the concerned Government Railway Police. Railways does not maintain any data on Indian Penal Code crimes. Whenever any information about status of crime on Railways is sought, State GRP is requested to provide the information. Based on the data provided by Government Railway Police Stations, the yearly average number of cases of theft of passengers' belongings in trains registered during the last five years i.e. 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 is about 19266.

Pending railway projects in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

3008. DR.T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway projects under implementation in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) the status of those projects along with the estimated cost, expenditure incurred and the scheduled date of their completion; and

(c) the reasons for time escalation and cost escalation and details of timeline fixed for completion, with provision of adequate funds in the budget?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Railway projects are sanctioned Zonal Railway wise, not State wise. However, details of projects falling fully/partly in State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are as under:

Andhra Pradesh: Presently, 31 projects (17 new lines and 14 doubling projects), costing ₹52,686 crore for 4,677 km length, falling fully/partly in Andhra Pradesh, are under different stages of planning/approval/execution, out of which, commissioning of 265 km length has been achieved and an expenditure of ₹7892 crore has been incurred upto March 2019. This includes:

- 17 New Line Projects are covering a length of 2027 km, at a cost of ₹25,684 crore, out of which commissioning of 186 Km length has been achieved and an expenditure of ₹4,143 crore has been incurred upto March 2019. An outlay of ₹1,105 crore has been provided for 2019-20.
- 14 Doubling Projects are covering a length of 2,649 km at a cost of ₹27,002 crore, out of which commissioning of 79 Km length has been achieved and an expenditure of ₹3,749 crore has been incurred upto March 2019. An outlay of ₹1,817 crore has been provided for 2019-20.

Budget Allocation:

Average Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh, during 2014-19 has been enhanced to ₹2830 crore per year from ₹886 crore per year during 2009-14, which is 319% of average annual budget outlay of 2009-14.

Total allocation of Budget for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh in 2019-20 is ₹3885 crore which is 438% of annual budget outlay of 2009-14.

Commissioning of New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling Projects:

- During 2009-14, 363 km length (81 km New Line, 144 km Gauge Conversion and 138 km Doubling), falling fully/partly in Andhra Pradesh has been commissioned at an average rate of 73 km per year.
- During 2014-19, 377 km length (258 km New Line, 119 km Doubling), falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh has been commissioned) at an average rate of 75 km per year, which is 104% of commissioning during 2009-2014.

Many of these projects are getting delayed due to land acquisition, forestry clearance, wildlife clearance, shifting of utilities and non deposition of State Govt's share in cost sharing projects. Ministry of Railways has requested Govt. of Andhra Pradesh to take appropriate action for clearing bottlenecks and to deposit their due share in cost sharing projects so that the pace of execution of Railway Projects is expedited.

Telangana: 13 Projects (9 New Line and 4 Doubling) costing ₹20,226 crore for 1,604 km length, falling fully/partly in Telangana are under different stage of planning/approval/execution, out of which commissioning of 85 km length has been achieved and an expenditure of ₹3037 crore has been incurred upto March 2019. This includes:

- 9 New Line Projects are covering a length of 1,067 km at a cost of ₹14,816 crore, out of which 85 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹2,212 crore has been incurred upto March 2019. An outlay of ₹901 crore has been provided for 2019-20.
- 4 Doubling Projects are covering a length of 537 km at a cost of ₹5,410 crore. An expenditure of ₹824 crore has been incurred upto March 2019. An outlay of ₹665 crore has been provided for 2019-20.

Budget Allocation:

Average Annual Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Telangana, during 2014-19 was ₹1,110 crore per year.

Total allocation of Budget for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/ partly in the State of Telangana, in 2019-20 is ₹2,056 crore.

Commissioning of New Line and Doubling Projects:

- During 2009-14, 87 km (66 km New line and 21 km Doubling projects), falling fully/partly in the State of Telangana have been commissioned, at an average rate 17 km per year.
- During 2014-19, 188 km (135 km of New line and 53 km of Doubling projects), falling fully/partly in the State of Telangana have been commissioned in the State at an average rate 38 km per year.

The project-wise details of projects including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railways' website *i.e.* www.indianrailways.gov.in >Ministry of Railways >Railway Board >About Indian Railways >Railway Board Directorates >Finance (Budget)>Railway-wise Works Machinery & Rolling Stock Programme Regular Budget (year).

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, cooperation and zeal of State Government for early completion of project, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. and all these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project, which is finally worked out at the completion stage. Therefore, no definite time frame can be given for completion of these projects.

Many of these projects are getting delayed due to land acquisition, forestry clearance, wildlife clearance, shifting of utilities and non deposition of State Govt.'s share in cost sharing projects. Ministry of Railways has requested Govt, of Telangana to take appropriate action for clearing bottlenecks and to deposit their due share in cost sharing projects so that the pace of execution of Railway Projects is expedited.

Free wi-fi service by RailTel

3009. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that RailTel is turning railway stations into digital hubs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that RailTel is considering to provide free WiFi to many more stations across the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) RailTel, a Public Sector Undertaking of Ministry of Railways is turning railway stations into digital hubs by providing free Wi-Fi services. So far this service has been provided 5491 stations (as on 3rd December, 2019), through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)/Charity funding by various organizations and Government funds.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways have decided to provide free Wi-Fi services at all Railway stations (except F category halt stations) over Indian Railways. As on 3rd December, 2019 Wi-Fi services have been provided at 5491 stations. State-wise details are given in the Statement (See below). Another 325 stations are targeted to be completed by 31st March, 2020.

Statement

State-wise details of feasible Railway Stations provided with Wi-Fi services upto 03rd December, 2019

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total	Commissioned
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	502	501
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3
4.	Assam	215	203
5.	Bihar	357	324

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total	Commissioned
6.	UT Chandigarh	1	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	118	103
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	26	24
11.	Goa	19	19
12.	Gujarat	294	286
13.	Haryana	133	126
14.	Himachal Pradesh	23	23
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	29	11
16.	Jharkhand	204	183
17.	Karnataka	334	330
18.	Kerala	119	119
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	396	366
21.	Maharashtra	555	514
22.	Manipur	1	0
23.	Meghalaya	1	1
24.	Mizoram	1	1
25.	Nagaland	2	2
26.	Odisha	230	220
27.	UT Puducherry	3	3
28.	Punjab	135	133
29.	Rajasthan	243	411
30.	Sikkim	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total	Commissioned
31.	Tamil Nadu	416	416
32.	Telangana	43	41
33.	Tripura	15	15
34.	Uttar Pradesh	707	666
35.	Uttarakhand	26	25
36.	West Bengal	485	421
TOTAL		5816	5491

Primary medical assistance for sick passengers

‡3010. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of providing first aid medical care available to passengers who may suddenly fall sick during the course of journey at stations and on trains at present;

(b) the details of such passengers who fell sick and died during the course of their journey during the last five years; and

(c) the number of cases of negligence registered in the treatment of sick passengers at railway stations during the last five years and the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In compliance of orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court and as recommended by Committee of experts constituted at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIMS), instructions have been issued to provide a Medical Box containing life saving medicines, equipments, oxygen cylinder etc. at all Railway stations and passenger carrying trains. Front line staff *i.e.* Train Ticket Examiner, Train Superintendents, Assistant Station Master etc. are trained in rendering First Aid. Regular refresher courses are conducted for such staff. List of

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

near-by hospitals and doctors along with their contact numbers is available at all Railway Stations.

(b) No such death of any passenger has taken place.

(c) No case of negligence in the treatment of sick passengers at railway stations has been registered during the last five years.

Cleanliness and privacy issues in non-ac coaches

3011. LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) action taken/proposed to be taken by Government to ensure maintenance of cleanliness in non-AC coaches including the toilets;

(b) whether the privacy of the passengers is largely compromised in the non-AC coaches of the trains as anyone including different vendors selling their products can enter into the trains with bad intentions; and

(c) if so, the details of the actions taken by Government on ground level on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Cleanliness is a continuous process and every endeavour is made to keep passenger carrying trains in properly maintained and clean condition.

Some of the major initiatives taken by Indian Railways towards improvement of cleanliness in non-AC coaches as well as AC coaches including the toilets are as follows:

(i) Cleaning of coaches including toilets of trains is done at both ends, including mechanized cleaning.

(ii) On Board Housekeeping Service (OBHS) has been provided in nearly 1090 pairs — of important Mail/Express trains for cleaning of coach toilets, doorways, aisles and passenger compartments during the run of the trains.

- (iii) 'Coach Mitra' service has been provided in around 1050 pairs of OBHS trains as a single window interface to register coach related requirements of passengers such as cleaning, disinfestation, linen, train lighting, air conditioning and watering of coaches.
- (iv) Clean Train Station (CTS) scheme has also been prescribed for limited mechanized cleaning attention to identified trains including cleaning of toilets during their scheduled stoppages enroute at nominated stations. 39 CTS stations are operational.
- (v) Pest and rodent control of coaches is being done on a regular basis through authorised professional agencies.
- (vi) Earlier, dustbins were provided in AC Coaches only. Now, provision of dustbin is also being done in Non-AC coaches.
- (vii) Indian Railways is proliferating bio-toilets on its coaching stock so that no human waste is discharged from coaches on to the track.
- (viii) Regular checks are conducted at officers / supervisors levels, and corrective action is taken wherever any deficiency is noticed.
- (ix) Cleanliness drives and awareness campaigns are also carried out from time to time.

(b) and (c) The authorised vendors of pantry car in trains having pantry car and authorised vendors in other trains without pantry car service do have legitimate access to vend in all coaches including non-AC coaches of passenger trains. Other authorised onboard staff like housekeeping, maintenance and staff providing other amenities also have access to the coaches.

Care is taken by concerned authorities of Railways to verify the antecedents of these staff. However, instances are reported wherein unauthorised vendors and other unauthorised person like ticketless travellers, males travelling in ladies coaches, able bodied person travelling in coaches reserved for disabled persons, unreserved person travelling in reserved coaches, beggars, eunuchs causing nuisance etc. are found to enter unauthorisedly in trains / unauthorised coaches. Intensive drives under different sections of Railways Act are undertaken regularly to apprehend and prosecute such unauthorised persons and fine of nearly ₹17 crore has been collected from such persons in the current year.

Restoration of lakes under MGNREGA in Telangana

3012. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Telangana has linked works relating to the restoration of lakes with MGNREGA in view of the prevailing acute drought conditions; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the works taken up so far?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per Schedule-I of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA) renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies and conservation of old step well/boalis is a permissible activity. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment programme having bottom up approach and priorities of work are set at Gram Sabha level. As per the information uploaded by the State Government of Telangana in Management Information System (MIS), 9,552 works of renovation of traditional water bodies have been completed during last five years *i.e.* FY 2014-15 to FY 2018-19.

Social registry for welfare schemes

3013. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR:

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is working on a social registry, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the proposed social registry will track welfare schemes better, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has sought help including technical or financial support from World Bank to implement the project, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Ministry plans to build the social registry using the data from Census 2021 and how will it supplement the SECC; and
- (e) the estimated timeline for launching the social registry?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) had constituted an

Inter-Ministerial Expert Committee on June 02, 2017. Terms of Reference of the Committee, *inter alia*, include examining the feasibility of updating Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 to a live Social Registry. The Expert Committee has been deliberating over various aspects on updating SECC, 2011 and held four meetings till date. It is an effort to improve pro-poor public welfare programme within the legal framework.

(c) On September 12, 2016 the Government of India had sought Non-Lending Technical Assistance (NLTA) from World Bank on developing a Social Registry for improved service delivery of Social Programmes using SECC, 2011. The main elements of NLTA were (i) sharing relevant international experience with MoRD on social registries; (ii) review of Indian states where social registry-like platforms are already operational and (iii) provide inputs on options for design of social registry and implementation roadmap.

(d) Yes Sir. It will be done in accordance with the legal framework.

(e) No timeline has been fixed for the launch of social registry.

DISHA scheme

3014. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise progress of District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA) initiative;

(b) the progress of schemes in West Bengal after introduction of DISHA; and

(c) the State-wise details of meetings of the DISHA Committee headed by Lok Sabha MPs?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee named 'DISHA' was constituted in 2016 to fulfill the need for better coordination between elected representatives at all levels for coordinated, effective and time bound development of districts. DISHA Committees headed by Members of Parliament monitor the implementation of the programmes in accordance with prescribed procedures and guidelines. DISHA Committees have been constituted in 698 Districts of the country. State-wise details of number of districts in which DISHA Committees have been constituted is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The progress of schemes in West Bengal as per information available with this Ministry is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) State-wise details of meetings of the DISHA Committees for the past three years is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise details of districts in which DISHA Committees have been constituted

Sl. No.	State	No. of DISHA District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25
3.	Assam	27
4.	Bihar	38
5.	Chandigarh	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	27
7.	Delhi	11
8.	Goa	2
9.	Gujarat	33
10.	Haryana	21
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	22
13.	Jharkhand	24
14.	Karnataka	30
15.	Kerala	14
16.	Madhya Pradesh	51
17.	Maharashtra	36
18.	Manipur	9
19.	Meghalaya	7

Sl. No.	State	No. of DISHA District
20.	Mizoram	8
21.	Nagaland	11
22.	Odisha	30
23.	Punjab	22
24.	Rajasthan	33
25.	Sikkim	4
26.	Telangana	31
27.	Tamil Nadu	32
28.	Tripura	8
29.	Uttarakhand	13
30.	Uttar Pradesh	74
31.	West Bengal	20
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
33.	Daman and Diu	2
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
35.	Lakshadweep	1
36.	Puducherry	2
TOTAL		698

Statement-II

Progress of schemes in West Bengal

Schemes - Parameters	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20#
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)			
Total number of beneficiaries covered	1575	9170	
National Social Assistance Program (NSAP)			
Number of Beneficiaries (IGNOAPS)	1423192	1423192	1423192

Schemes - Parameters	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20#
Number of Beneficiaries (IGNWPS)	644590	644590	644590
Number of Beneficiaries (IGNDPS)	86750	86750	86750
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA)			
Job Cards Issued	11562898	11877119	12018348
Person-Days Generated	312557712	337998296	93654903
Total Expenditure (in crores)	7,990.67	7,723.03	3,762.52
Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G)			
Houses Completed	366738	552459	1992
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)			
Completed roads (in kms)	3,213	5,112	764.53
Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)			
Households Mobilised into SHGs (in Lakh)	91.14	107.93	58.97
SHGs Promoted (in Lakh)	7.91	9.85	5.6
Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana			
Trained	2302	8625	3109
Placed	1518	3700	2004
National Health Mission (NHM)			
ANC coverage within 1st trimester (in percent)	1360476	1439759	882134
Number of institutional deliveries conducted (including C-sections)	1266423	1294541	765097
Parivahan			
Number of registrations	1047040	1130000	1128020
Number of permits	8280	21970	33700

data as on 10th December 2019

Statement-III

*Details of no. of District Development Coordination and Monitoring
Committee Meetings reported by States*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Meetings Reported			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	5	5	21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	8	9	33
3.	Assam	41	33	28	102
4.	Bihar	49	19	13	81
5.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	70	73	42	185
7.	Delhi	-	-	-	0
8.	Goa	-	3	3	6
9.	Gujarat	50	46	53	149
10.	Haryana	40	38	22	100
11.	Himachal Pradesh	17	13	6	36
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	3	6	15
13.	Jharkhand	44	50	32	126
14.	Karnataka	511	51	51	153
15.	Kerala	31	43	47	121
16.	Madhya Pradesh	74	46	48	168
17.	Maharashtra	55	53	24	132
18.	Manipur	2	3	1	6
19.	Meghalaya	8	13	2	23
20.	Mizoram	15	23	14	52
21.	Nagaland	1	-	3	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Odisha	36	31	20	87
23.	Punjab	10	21	16	47
24.	Rajasthan	72	56	28	156
25.	Sikkim	4	3	5	12
26.	Telangana	15	18	10	43
27.	Tamil Nadu	1	8	25	34
28.	Tripura	10	6	5	21
29.	Uttarakhand	22	35	30	87
30.	Uttar Pradesh	94	112	104	310
31.	West Bengal	6	3	3	12
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	-	1	3
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	2	2
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	1	1
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	0
36.	Puducherry	-	1	1	2
TOTAL		853	817	660	2330

Sewage treatment plants

3015. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 70 per cent of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) are not functioning properly in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount spent for STPs during last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) As per the Central Pollution Control Board report on "Inventorization

of Sewage Treatment Plants" published in 2015 and as shared by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, out of 601 installed Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs) in the country, 522 were operational.

Urban sanitation is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to plan, design, execute, operate and maintain sanitation scheme in the urban areas in the country. However, Government of India launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25th June, 2015 in 500 selected cities as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme from financial year 2015-16 to 2019-20, with focus on providing basic amenities, such as water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, green areas and parks and non-motorized urban transport, in these cities. Under AMRUT, States/UTs have sanctioned construction of 338 STPs with a total capacity of 7214.22 MLD and total project and network work cost of ₹18, 734.87 crore. Under AMRUT, Central Assistance is not released project-wise or city-wise, but as a consolidated amount against the approved State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs). State-wise details of STPs sanctioned by States/Union Territories under AMRUT are given in Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of STPs sanctioned under AMRUT

Sl. No.	State	No. of STPs	Capacity (in MLD)	Project Cost (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	187	661.49
2.	Bihar	3	38	183.41
3.	Chhattisgarh	7	263.2	359.03
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	13	8.13
5.	Daman and Diu	1	4.21	7.21
6.	Delhi	1	45	60
7.	Gujarat	44	1709.33	2174.97
8.	Haryana	29	213.5	300.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	30	58.8

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	8	17.55
11.	Jharkhand	4	38.2	217.89
12.	Karnataka	26	298.85	1334.24
13.	Kerala	1	5	19.16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	55	967.5	3508.84
15.	Maharashtra	36	988.98	2763.48
16.	Odisha	2	80	110
17.	Puducherry	1	17	1.29
18.	Punjab	10	455	478.5
19.	Rajasthan	51	297.95	1497.88
20.	Tamil Nadu	19	1222.5	3767.31
21.	Telangana	2	18.25	118.34
22.	Uttar Pradesh	10	267	998.37
23.	Uttarakhand	4	46.75	88.63
GRAND TOTAL		338	7214.22	18734.87

Revision in wages of MGNREGA workers

3016. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of budgetary fund allocated for the current year for MGNREGA scheme;
- (b) the amount of fund being released till date, along with the details thereof;
- (c) the number of workers benefited out of it, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to revise wages of MGNREGA workers to address the slowdown in the rural economy, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Budget Estimate for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) for current FY 2019-20 is ₹ 60,000 crore.

(b) The Ministry has released ₹ 54,882.40 crore in the FY 2019-20 (as on 09.12.2019) to the States/UTs for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. States/UT-wise details of central fund released are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) As per the information uploaded by the States/UTs in Management Information System (MIS), details of employment provided to persons during the current FY 2019-20 (as on 09.12.2019) under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) As per section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005, the Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahanna 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. Revised wage rate for the FY 2019-20 has already been notified w.e.f. 01.04.2019.

Statement-I

States/UTs-wise details of Central fund released

Sl. No.	States	Central funds released to MGNREGA during 2019-20 (as on 09.12.2019)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	601193.16
2.	Karnataka	415956.14
3.	Madhya Pradesh	380446.00
4.	Odisha	175290.58
5.	Rajasthan	522215.29
6.	Telangana	189618.60
7.	Puducherry	1195.09

1	2	3
8.	Punjab	58627.38
9.	Uttar Pradesh	452302.53
10.	Assam	109029.63
11.	Haryana	24197.93
12.	Jharkhand	108397.72
13.	Kerala	219895.69
14.	Mizoram	39261.20
15.	Sikkim	4910.06
16.	Tamil Nadu	445044.63
17.	Gujarat	60446.33
18.	Himachal Pradesh	44695.98
19.	Uttarakhand	33156.23
20.	Tripura	59451.65
21.	Meghalaya	72024.84
22.	Bihar	269507.80
23.	Chhattisgarh	213776.10
24.	Maharashtra	146091.74
25.	West Bengal	691362.69
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	79405.61
27.	Dada and Nagar Haveli	0.00
28.	Daman and Diu	0.00
29.	Manipur	29702.21
30.	Nagaland	29853.75
31.	Goa	216.76
32.	Lakshadweep	23.82

1	2	3
33.	Arunachal Pradesh	10756.62
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	186.98
	TOTAL	5488240.74

Statement-II

Details of employment provided to persons during current FY 2019-20 (as on 09.12.2019) under NRBGS

(Fig. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Employment provided to persons during the current FY 2019-20 (as on 09.12.2019)\
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.29
3.	Assam	20.61
4.	Bihar	26.30
5.	Chhattisgarh	33.75
6.	Goa	0.0032
7.	Gujarat	10.06
8.	Haryana	2.51
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.54
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.43
11.	Jharkhand	14.69
12.	Karnataka	35.98
13.	Kerala	14.83
14.	Madhya Pradesh	47.99

1	2	3
15.	Maharashtra	20.92
16.	Manipur	5.60
17.	Meghalaya	5.44
18.	Mizoram	2.03
19.	Nagaland	3.86
20.	Odisha	27.12
21.	Punjab	7.61
22.	Rajasthan	69.86
23.	Sikkim	0.56
24.	Tamil Nadu	60.68
25.	Telangana	38.74
26.	Tripura	7.18
27.	Uttar Pradesh	52.41
28.	Uttarakhand	4.08
29.	West Bengal	41.61
30.	Andaman And Nicobar	0.05
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00077
32.	Puducherry	0.39
TOTAL		625.39

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

Status of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

3017. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of individuals from rural India who have received training under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), State/UT-wise details, and district-wise details of Haryana with gender, caste, religion-wise breakup;

(b) the number of individuals who have been placed after receiving training under DDU-GKY, State/UT-wise details and district-wise details of Haryana with gender, caste and religion-wise breakup; and

(c) the details of the project implementing agencies involved in this project, State/UT-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), a placement linked skill development program for rural poor youth of the country under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). The State/UT-wise number of candidates trained and placed in jobs under DDU-GKY since inception (September, 2014) till October, 2019 is given in Statement-I (See below).

The District- wise details of SC/ST, Women and Minority candidates trained under DDU-GKY in Haryana (maintained since 2018-19) from 2018-19 to October, 2019 is given in Statement-II

The District- wise data with regard to the candidates placed is being maintained since May 2019 onwards and is given in Statement-III (See below).

(c) The details of the State/UT-wise Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) involved in the implementation of DDU-GKY in the country is given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

*State-wise Progress under DDUGKY from 2014-15 to 2019-20
till October 2019*

Sl. No.	State	Cumulative Total till Oct'19	
		Trained	Placed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69529	63610
3.	Assam	45750	25832
4.	Bihar	42796	22628

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	32074	12588
6.	Gujarat	18371	10904
7.	Haryana	30467	24719
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4281	1100
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	52535	36590
10.	Jharkhand	36980	15562
11.	Karnataka	40937	23547
12.	Kerala	46690	26951
13.	Madhya Pradesh	45077	13008
14.	Maharashtra	36538	21306
15.	Manipur	993	247
16.	Meghalaya	1459	628
17.	Mizoram	586	127
18.	Nagaland	1033	349
19.	Odisha	156944	136867
20.	Punjab	8936	2685
21.	Rajasthan	51526	24666
22.	Sikkim	581	355
23.	Tamil Nadu	30651	42881
24.	Telangana	45674	40789
25.	Tripura	5739	3323
26.	Uttar Pradesh	113683	20399
27.	Uttarakhand	1841	531
28.	West Bengal	18686	10101
	TOTAL	940357	582293

Statement-II

District-wise progress of SC/ST, Women and Minority in Haryana under DDUGKY from 2018-2019 to 2019-20 till October 2019

District	Total Trained	SC/ST Trained	Women Trained	Minority Trained
Ambala	0	0	0	0
Faridabad	53	23	8	4
Fatehabad	80	54	22	6
Gurgaon	574	234	181	131
Hisar	0	0	0	0
Jhajjar	257	204	69	13
Jind	521	248	214	140
Kaithal	0	0	0	0
Karnal	380	374	174	15
Kurukshetra	210	206	92	10
Mahendragarh	0	0	0	0
Palwal	0	0	0	0
Panchkula	0	0	0	0
Rewari	0	0	0	0
Rohtak	190	124	34	1
Sirsa	137	73	79	43
Sonapat	725	343	527	21
Yamunanagar	163	146	42	0
TOTAL	3290	2029	1442	384

Statement-III

*District wise Placed candidates details in Haryana under
DDUGKY since May 2019*

District	Total Placed	SC/ST Placed	Women Placed	Minority Placed
Ambala	82	43	27	30
Bhiwani	2	2	0	0
Charki Dadri	0	0	0	0
Faridabad	0	0	0	0
Fatehabad	40	34	13	9
Gurgaon	4	1	2	0
Hisar	8	5	1	0
Jhajjar	43	26	4	1
Jind	81	40	29	18
Kaithal	16	9	6	1
Karnal	114	73	45	7
Kurukshetra	68	40	23	6
Mahendragarh	23	17	3	0
Mewat	4	0	1	0
Palwal	22	12	8	1
Panchkula	16	9	7	6
Panipat	13	6	13	5
Rewari	36	24	4	4
Rohtak	4	4	4	0
Sirsa	30	25	11	6
Sonipat	65	30	59	10
Yamunanagar	3	3	1	0
TOTAL	674	403	261	104

Statement-IV

Details of State/UT-wise project implementing agencies involved in the implementation of DDUGKY in the country

State/UT	Number of PIAs	Number of Projects	Allocated Target
1	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	71	74	114241
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	650
Assam	58	65	69383
Bihar	66	71	80473
Chhattisgarh	60	72	64013
Gujarat	37	37	29710
Haryana	17	17	32705
Himachal Pradesh	10	10	6948
Jammu and Kashmir	35	40	61139
Jharkhand	56	60	80485
Karnataka	38	41	89232
Kerala	104	144	82497
Madhya Pradesh	46	51	102381
Maharashtra	103	132	84174
Manipur	16	16	9502
Meghalaya	12	12	5461
Mizoram	6	6	2505
Nagaland	4	4	2940
Odisha	73	123	169183
Punjab	22	23	14319
Rajasthan	88	97	82342

1	3	4	5
Sikkim	5	5	1600
Tamil Nadu	57	59	47338
Telangana	46	65	77336
Tripura	6	7	10428
Uttar Pradesh	98	108	144672
Uttarakhand	28	29	13310
West Bengal	30	30	53778
TOTAL	1194	1400	1532745

Widening the scope of MGNREGA

3018. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has widened the scope of activities under MGNREGA on account of unemployment being at its highest;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons Government is not increasing its expenditure on the MGNREGA, on account of its failure to produce jobs;

(c) whether the Ministry has made an effort to maintain a State-wise database of the number of people getting timely payments of their MGNREGA jobs; and

(d) if so, the details of those initiatives and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is reviewed on regular basis and based on the inputs received from the stakeholders, the Ministry considers amending the list of permissible works in the Schedule of the Act. As per the information uploaded by the States/UTs in Management Information System (MIS), the persondays generated and total expenditure under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is on an increasing trend. The details of persondays generated and total expenditure during the last two years are given below:

Financial Year	Persondays generated (fig. in crore)	Total Expenditure* (₹ in crore)
2017-18	233.74	63,649.48
2018-19	268.00	69,618.47

* Including States share

(c) and (d) The Ministry along with the States/UTs has been making concerted efforts for improving the timely payment of wages. The Ministry has issued Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) on timely payment process for direct payment into the account of beneficiaries. States/ UTs have been advised to generate pay orders in time. This has resulted in considerable improvement in the status of timely generation of pay order leading to improvement in actual time taken to credit wages in the workers account. As per the information uploaded by the States/UTs in Management Information System (MIS), States/UTs-wise details of %age of pay order generated within 15 days from closure of muster roll during the current FY 2019-20 (as on 11.12.2019) under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of percentage of pay order generated within 15 days from the closure of muster roll during the current FY 2019-20 (as on 11.12.2019) under NREGS

[FY 2019-20 (as on 11/12/2019)]

Sl. No.	States	% age of pay order generated within 15 days from closure of Muster Roll
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	50.86
2.	Andhra Pradesh	99.25
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.07
4.	Assam	97.12
5.	Bihar	94.84
6.	Chhattisgarh	99.37

1	2	3
7.	Goa	46.95
8.	Gujarat	97.16
9.	Haryana	94.40
10.	Himachal Pradesh	98.55
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.84
12.	Jharkhand	99.99
13.	Karnataka	96.41
14.	Kerala	99.92
15.	Lakshadweep	92.93
16.	Madhya Pradesh	96.47
17.	Maharashtra	97.35
18.	Manipur	31.99
19.	Meghalaya	90.93
20.	Mizoram	96.92
21.	Nagaland	7.33
22.	Odisha	99.65
23.	Puducherry	92.68
24.	Punjab	94.86
25.	Rajasthan	99.78
26.	Sikkim	87.78
27.	Tamil Nadu	99.62
28.	Telangana	93.74
29.	Tripura	94.39
30.	Uttar Pradesh	96.24
31.	Uttarakhand	99.99
32.	West Bengal	91.34
	National	96.97

Implementation of recommendations of Nagesh Singh Committee

3019. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that Government has not implemented the recommendations of the Nagesh Singh Committee to revise the MGNREGA wage rate using the Consumer Price Index—Rural Labourers, instead of Consumer Price Index—Agricultural Labourers;

(b) the various reasons due to which MGNREGA wage payment transactions get rejected and the measures being taken to avoid the rejection of wages payment transactions; and

(c) whether there is any plan to introduce machines in MGNREGA, 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, 2005 (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) The reasons for rejected transactions in wage transactions under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The Ministry along with the States/UTs has been making concerted efforts for improving the timely payment of wages. The Ministry has issued Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) on timely payment process for direct payment into the account of beneficiaries. States/ UTs have been advised to generate pay orders in time. This has resulted in considerable improvement in the status of timely generation of pay order leading to improvement in actual time taken to credit wages in the workers account. During the current Financial Year 2019-20 (as on 09.12.2019), around 97% pay orders have been generated within 15 days from the date of closure of the Muster Roll.

(c) Para 22 of Schedule-I of 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-III.

Statement-I

SI. No.	Reasons for rejected transactions in wage transactions under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS
1	2
1.	Account Blocked or Frozen
2.	Account does not exit
3.	Account in Zero Balance/No Transactions have Happened, First Transaction in Cash or Self Cheque
4.	Account Inactive (No Transactions for last 3months)
5.	Aadhaar mapping does not exist/Aadhaar number not mapped to UN
6.	Account Closed
7.	Account Closed or Transferred
8.	Account Description Does not Tally
9.	Account Dormat
10.	Account Holder Expired
11.	Account Holder Name Invalid
12.	Account Inoperative
13.	Account reached maximum Credit limit set
14.	Account reached maximum debit limit set on account by bank
15.	Account Under Litigation
16.	Account Closed or Transferred
17.	Account Description not tally

1

2

18. Amount exceeds limit set on Account by Bank for Credit per Transaction
 19. Amount exceeds limit set on account by bank for debit per transaction
 20. Amount exceeds limits eton Account by Bank for
 21. Customer Insolvent / Insane
 22. Customer refer to branch
 23. Dormant Account (No Transactions for last 6 months)
 24. Financial transaction has been approved (DCC should go ahead and complete % the transaction)
 25. Inactive Aadhaar
 26. Invalid account
 27. Invalid Account (NRI/NRE/PPF/CC/Loan/FD)
 28. Invalid account number (DCC should reject the transaction)
 29. Invalid account(NRE/PPF/CC/Loan/FD)
 30. Invalid Bank Identifier
 31. Invalid IFSC/MICR Code
 32. KYC Documents Pending
 33. Miscellaneous-Account inactive (No Transaction for last 3 months)
 34. Miscellaneous-Account reached maximum credit limit set on account by bank
 35. Miscellaneous-Amount exceeds limit set on account by bank for credit per transaction
 36. Miscellaneous-Dormant A/c (No Transaction for last 6 months)
 37. Miscellaneous-KYC Document Required
 38. Miscellaneous-Network Failure(CBS)
 39. Network Failure (CBS)
-

1	2
40.	No such Accounts
41.	Participant not mapped to the product
42.	Transaction not permitted to card holder (DCC should reject the transaction)
43.	Others

Statement-II*Suggested list of activities and machines which can be used under 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 (ii) Compaction of morum/ gravel in 15 to 20 cm layers at optimum moisture content (iii) Mixing of cement concrete.	(i) Power Roller (ii) Trailer mounted water browser (i) Static smooth wheeled roller of 8 - 20 ton weight. (ii) Trailer mounted water browser (i) Mechanical Mixer

1	2	3	4
		(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

Wasteland of the country

3020. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that nearly 1/6th of total geographical area of the country is a wasteland;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the States in which the wastelands have decreased and the States in which wastelands have increased as compared to previous estimation?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. As per the Wastelands Atlas of India-2019, nearly 1/6th of total geographical area of the country is a wasteland.

As per this Atlas, an estimation of wastelands in the country indicates decrease in wastelands in 19 States & Union Territories and increase of wastelands in 11 States. Major decrease has been observed in the state of Rajasthan (4,803.56 sq. km.) followed by Uttar Pradesh (1,082.29 sq. km.), and Bihar (1,130.07 sq. km.). However, there is increase reported in wastelands in the states of Odisha (465.82 sq. km.), followed by Assam (406.69 sq. km.), Telangana (377.79 sq. km.) and Chhattisgarh (373.54 sq. km.).

The State wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise change matrix of area under wastelands during 2015-16 vis-a-vis 2008-09 and change in wasteland (Area in Sq. Km)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Geographical Area	Total wastelands		Change in Wastelands	Change in Wastelands (%)
			2008-09	2015-16		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	162989	24785.92	23981.74	-804.18	14.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83743	13738.70	13906.16	167.47	16.61
3.	Assam	78438	8596.39	9003.08	406.69	11.48
4.	Bihar	94171	8815.45	7685.39	-1130.07	8.16
5.	Chhattisgarh	135194	10501.83	10875.37	373.54	8.04
6.	Delhi	1483	80.50	81.27	0.77	5.48
7.	Goa	3702	514.55	515.66	1.11	13.93
8.	Gujarat	196024	21810.55	21740.39	-70.16	11.09
9.	Haryana	44212	1766.47	1658.96	-107.51	3.75
10.	Himachal Pradesh	55673	22832.19	22831.91	-0.29	41.01
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	222236	17-6080.25	175697.01	-383.24	79.06
12.	Jharkhand	79706	11774.36	11767.08	-7.28	14.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Karnataka	191791	13329.62	13229.68	-99.94	6.90
14.	Kerala	38863	2500.35	2288.32	-212.03	5.89
15.	Madhya Pradesh	308252	39934.63	39536.62	-398.00	12.83
16.	Maharashtra	307690	36167.54	36075.15	-92.39	11.72
17.	Manipur	22327	5564.90	5651.89	86.98	25.31
18.	Meghalaya	22429	4076.43	4135.77	59.33	18.44
19.	Mizoram	21081	4877.55	4300.66	-576.90	20.40
20.	Nagaland	16579	5105.86	5064.17	-41.69	30.55
21.	Odisha	155707	17956.54	18422.36	465.82	11.83
22.	Punjab	50362	741.51	462.37	-279.15	0.92
23.	Rajasthan	342239	83654.88	78851.33	-4803.56	23.04
24.	Sikkim	7096	3225.09	3294.79	69.70	46.43
25.	Tamil Nadu	130058	8228.74	8222.24	-6.50	6.32
26.	Telangana	112079	13863.42	14241.21	377.79	12.71
27.	Tripura	10486	931.27	920.52	-10.75	8.78
28.	Uttarakhand	53483	12711.69	12726.16	14.46	23.79
29.	Uttar Pradesh	240928	9619.35	8537.06	-1082.29	3.54
30.	West Bengal	88752	1973.87	1654.99	-318.88	1.86
31.	Union Territory	9490	309.95	306.23	-3.72	3.23
TOTAL		3287263	566070.36	557665.51	-8404.86	16.96

Source: Wasteland Atlas of India-2019

Note: (-) ve sign shows decrease in wasteland.

Skill training under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

3021. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide remunerative employment to the rural population, particularly from the BPL and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe category,

through skill training programmes conducted under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons belonging to the BPL and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe category who were provided initial skill training under the said programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-KKY), a placement linked skill development program for rural poor youth of the country under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). All the candidates trained under DDU-GKY belong to BPL category except in Jammu and Kashmir where APL candidates are also eligible for training under this scheme. DDU-GKY Guidelines provide for mandatory assured placement to 70% of the trained candidates. The Guidelines also provide for earmarking 50% of fund allocation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe category candidates training at national level.

(c) The State-wise total number of persons and Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe category candidates who were imparted skill training under DDU-GKY since inception (September, 2014) till October, 2019 is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise total No. of persons and SC/ST category candidates who were imparted skill training under DDU GKY since inception (Sept. 2014) upto October 2019

State	From 2014-15 till Oct'19	
	Total Trained	SC/ST Trained
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	69529	37030
Assam	45750	13945
Bihar	42796	17380
Chhattisgarh	32074	17168

1	2	3
Gujarat	18371	10479
Haryana	30467	17258
Himachal Pradesh	4281	1868
Jammu and Kashmir	52535	1767
Jharkhand	36980	19232
Karnataka	40937	18899
Kerala	46690	16733
Madhya Pradesh	45077	21722
Maharashtra	36538	21147
Manipur	993	456
Meghalaya	1459	1459
Mizoram	586	529
Nagaland	1033	1027
Odisha	156944	78257
Punjab	8936	4697
Rajasthan	51526	29548
Sikkim	581	124
Tamil Nadu	30651	12873
Telangana	45674	22605
Tripura	5739	3070
Uttar Pradesh	113683	45952
Uttarakhand	1841	1136
West Bengal	18686	10812
TOTAL	940357	427173

National Rural Livelihood Mission

3022. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of the National Rural Livelihood Mission;
- (b) the steps that have been taken in the field of sustainable agriculture; and
- (c) how Government propose to address the issue of NPA, in the bank linkage scheme of the mission?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is being implemented in 5894 blocks spread over 646 districts across 29 States and 5 UTs up to October' 2019. Since inception of the mission, as on October, 2019 more than 6.47 crore women have been mobilized into 58.66 lakh Self-Help Groups (SHGs). Cumulatively, about ₹ 8334.72 crore has been provided as capitalization support under the Mission upto October, 2019. Cumulatively, ₹2.59 lakh crore worth of bank credit has been leveraged by the SHGs since 2013-14.

(b) The initiative to promote the agro-ecological practices *i.e.* sustainable agriculture as an essential element of farm based livelihoods interventions was started first under Mahila Kisan Shasaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), launched in 2010-11 as a sub-component of DAY-NRLM. With learning of MKSP, States are promoting agro-ecological practices through the Annual Action Plan (AAP) of State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs).

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 and 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, comer pits, 5% models etc.

- Pest management: Preparation and usage of bio-pesticides such as Agnayastram, Neemastram and Brahmastram, pot manure, trap crop, pheromone trap, sticky trap etc.
 - Agronomic practices: Other agronomic practice like method of cultivation, showing techniques, land preparation etc. are being promoted.
 - Livestock is integrated with Agro-ecological practices, under which improved livestock management practices are being promoted.
- (c) The steps taken by NRLM to minimize NPA on bank loans to SHGs are as follows:
- Sponsorship of loan applications only from women Self Help Groups meeting quality criteria.
 - Preparation of Micro Credit Plan for individual SHG members prior to submission of loan application to ensure proper utilisation of the loan.
 - Positioning of Bank Sakhi at Bank branch to assist SHG members visiting bank branch for loan repayment to avoid delays.
 - Institutionalizing Community Based Repayment Mechanism (CBRM) at bank branches -a committee at bank branch level involving representatives of Self Help Group with Branch Manager as the chairman of the committee. The Committee meets once a month and resolves issues like NPA among others.
 - Banks share list of SHGs having overdue or have turned NPA with NRLM. State Rural Livelihoods Mission organises recovery camps/ meetings with defaulting SHGs and make effort to recover overdue amount.

Employment under MGNREGA

‡3023. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people given employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last five years, the State-wise details thereof;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the reasons for the decline in percentage of the people getting employment under MGNREGA;

(c) whether Government is taking any step to provide employment to the maximum number of people for the maximum number of days under MGNREGA; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per the information uploaded by the States/UTs in Management Information System (MIS), details of employment provided to persons during the last five years under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) 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.

(c) and (d) 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 NPJEGS, 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 get them approved in the Gram Sabha.

Statement

Details of employment provided to persons during last five years under NREGS

Sl. No.	States	Number of persons provided employment				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5574494	6093683	6584514	6513082	6908932
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	141120	188449	221935	147964	169364

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	1220962	2172391	2328882	2604313	2462250
4.	Bihar	1113063	1829638	2793763	2702189	3383286
5.	Chhattisgarh	3258964	4116624	3998142	4277448	4568945
6.	Goa	7500	6068	6932	6624	1161
7.	Gujarat	917093	999795	1279629	1393801	1517005
8.	Haryana	325944	260027	417918	396050	326861
9.	Himachal Pradesh	576187	541983	690675	671046	736078
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	420604	920253	868042	1011224	983644
11.	Jharkhand	1572453	1568003	2470142	1908209	1623744
12.	Karnataka	3006239	3026118	4415073	3890970	3934898
13.	Kerala	1513149	1693253	1643558	1471107	1708184
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5823142	5178179	5202861	6098330	6675661
15.	Maharashtra	2155396	2394554	2726261	3139897	3276329
16.	Manipur	498833	484565	548329	527178	570353
17.	Meghalaya	463043	500274	545520	591429	679527
18.	Mizoram	261307	238102	214276	207234	202682
19.	Nagaland	475483	533275	515245	453580	416884
20.	Odisha	2122586	3141545	3282338	3754645	3369188
21.	Punjab	337366	575774	650894	809495	824278
22.	Rajasthan	5142506	6023326	6652485	6531324	7537420
23.	Sikkim	68014	81095	83265	74257	72178
24.	Tamil Nadu	6913415	7413183	7616367	6829325	6524719
25.	Telangana	4368725	4608491	4433708	4343639	4252199
26.	Tripura	1099370	955865	929971	707277	739389
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4692512	6834845	6225882	6039835	6152112

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Uttarakhand	541745	677766	704841	662536	639054
29.	West Bengal	7348237	9154794	8528559	8101182	7443499
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16975	11459	14589	8397	7080
31.	Lakshadweep	493	135	8	142	259
32.	Puducherry	31671	35524	33563	41448	35931
TOTAL		62008591	72259036	76628167	75915177	77743094

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

Allowing use of machines under MGNREGA

3024. SHRI VAIKO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have asked for allowing use of machines in work done under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), apart from manual labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government;

(c) whether rules would be relaxed to allow use of machines for digging ponds and other construction work in rocky terrain in States, in addition to manual labour; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (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. [Refer to the Statement-II appended to answer to USQ No. 3019 (Part (c))]

Garbage collected under Swachhhata Abhiyan

3025. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the system in place for disposal of garbage collected under the cleanliness drive (Swachhhata Abhiyan);

(b) whether the disposal of garbage collected under Swachhhata Abhiyan is being done as per conventional method and dumped garbage spread again here and there; and

(c) the number of modern plants setup for disposal of garbage during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) As per the information shared by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, sanitation is a State subject. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [(SBM (G)], Government of India provides financial and technical support to supplement their efforts towards sanitation. Under SBM (G), flexibility has been provided to the States/UTs to adopt appropriate implementation and delivery mechanism. SBM (G) guidelines, however, provide for promotion of collection, segregation and safe disposal of household garbage through decentralised systems like household composting, etc. and activities related to maximum reuse of organic solid waste as manure should be adopted. Further, Gram Panchayats may create forward linkages with blocks/Districts/private agencies where treatment of waste within the village is not possible.

As per the information shared by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, management of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is a State subject. Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) encourages Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to manage their garbage in scientific manner as prescribed under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. As reported by the ULBs/State Governments, the details of waste processing plants in the country are as under:

Completed SWM Projects

Type of Project	No. of Projects
Waste to compost (with capacity of more than 5 TPD)	1531
Waste to Electricity	4
Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)/ Bio Gas etc.	41
Metal Recovery Facility (MRF)	237
Construction & Demolition (C&D)	6

Under construction/Upgradation Projects

Type of Project	No. of Projects
Waste to compost (with capacity of more than 5 TPD)	566
Waste to Electricity	26
Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)/ Bio Gas etc.	27
Metal Recovery Facility (MRF)	31
Construction & Demolition (C&D)	6

Lack of awareness among youth in skill development programmes

3026. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent survey by the World Economic Forum (WEF) indicates a lack of awareness among 70 per cent of youth in Government-run skill development programmes, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) what percentage of youth in India perceive the lack of professional guidance in identifying jobs to be the main obstacle in securing a desirable job, if so, the reasons and remedies therefor; and

(c) whether any State-level skill development programme has received any national or international award like "Utkarsh Bangla" of West Bengal, which received a champion project award under the aegis of the United Nations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) According to 'Young

India And Work—A Survey of Youth Aspirations' conducted by Observer Research Foundation and World Economic Forum published in October 2018, 76% of youth reported high interest in enrolling themselves in skill development programmes. 71% of the youth reported being unaware of government-run skills development programmes in their area. 51 percent of youth perceive the lack of professional guidance in identifying jobs that match their skills to be the main barrier in finding a desirable job. The report presents findings from the Youth Aspirations in India Survey in which 5,764 youth between the ages of 15 and 30 years were asked about their employment, education and skilling aspirations. Data was collected from seven states in India, including Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi.

Under Skill India Mission, the Government is implementing various schemes for imparting employable skills to the youth through short term and long term training. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 2.0) for imparting short term training across the country. Long term training is provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs).

Under PMKVY, Training Partners (TPs) use variety of channels for mobilisation, namely, Mass Media (radio, television, newspapers, mobile phones etc.), Small Media (posters, flyers, leaflets, guidelines, training materials, standalone banners etc.) and Kaushal Melas/Mobilisation Camps (camp-based approach). TPs are mandated to conduct Kaushal and Rozgar Melas every six months with press/media coverage; they are also required to participate actively in National Career Service Melas and on-ground activities.

MSDE's Skills Career Counselling Scheme aims to counsel one crore candidates from the age group of 15-35 years focusing on School and College dropouts, 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. The above mentioned initiatives are undertaken to generate awareness and provide professional guidance, thereby enhancing enrolment of youth in the skill development schemes.

MSDE organizes India Skills competition at State and regional levels to penetrate these competitions to the remotest part of the country and also participates in World Skills competition. The Ministry has been implementing National Entrepreneurship

Awards (NEA) to recognize and honour outstanding young first generation Entrepreneurs and their Ecosystem Builders for their outstanding contribution to entrepreneurship development. The Ministry has also announced "Kaushalacharya Awards" to recognize the contribution made by skill trainers in the vocational training ecosystem.

Targets of Skill India Mission

3027. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) when was the Skill India Mission launched and the corpus fund provided;
- (b) whether the targets fixed for each year were achieved, in the last three years;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor, with details thereof;
- (d) whether new industrial training courses including electronic vehicle courses are proposed to be introduced at Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), across India;
- (e) if so, the details thereof, and by when these courses would be operational; and
- (f) the number of youth expected to be trained under the Skill India Mission in the current year and the next two years, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (f) The National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th July, 2015 on the occasion of World Youth Skills Day to provide a strong institutional framework to implement and scale up skill development efforts across the country and to train a minimum of 300 million skilled people by the year 2022. Under the Mission, 20 Central Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship are involved in the implementation of more than 40 schemes/programmes on Skill Development. The implementation of skilling activities under the Mission will be as per the budget provisions of various schemes under their respective heads of account. Further, the National Skill Development Fund has been set up by the Government of India with an initial corpus of ₹ 995.10 crore for skill development in the country.

To achieve the objective of Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) are running various schemes/programs to impart skilling to the youth through long term and short term training. The Ministry is providing long term training through Industrial Training Institutes. Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS), 13 new courses have been introduced in the National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) and Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), the details of the course is given in the Statement (*See* below). No course on electronic vehicle courses has been started under CTS however, a module on EV technology have been introduced in trade Mechanic 2 and 3 wheeler.

The Ministry is implementing its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 2.0) 2016-20 with an objective to provide skill training to one crore prospective youth pan India over four years with a budgetary outlay of ₹ 12,000 crore. Under the scheme, as on 11.11.2019, 69.03 lakhs candidates have been trained. Further, under the Craftsmen Training Scheme of Directorate General of Training, 23.14 lakhs trainees have been enrolled during the year 2018-19 across the ITIs located all over the country, for getting skilled training. The seating capacity for the year 2019-20 is 35.44 lakh.

Statement

List of new courses introduced under the Craftsmen Training Scheme

Sl. No.	Course
1.	Soil Testing and Crop Technician
2.	Internet of Things (Smart Agriculture)
3.	Internet of Things (Smart Healthcare)
4.	Internet of Things (Smart City)
5.	Smartphone Technician Cum App Tester
6.	Geo Informatics Assistant
7.	Aeronautical Structure and Equipment Fitter
8.	Additive Manufacturing Technician (3D Printing)
9.	Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA)/Drone Pilot
10.	Electrician Power Distribution

Sl. No.	Course
11.	Technician Mechatronics
12.	Solar Technician (Electrical)
13.	Fireman

Employment opportunities abroad

3028. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of people skilled, year-wise, during the last five years;
- (b) are the people being skilled with a special focus on employment opportunities abroad; and
- (c) how many of these skilled persons have found employment abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing various schemes/programs to impart skilling to the youth through long term and short term training. The Ministry is implementing its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), launched in 2015, to provide employable skills to the youth of the nation. Owing to the success of PMKVY 1.0, the scheme was re-launched in October, 2016 called PMKVY 2.0 (2016-2020) on pan-India basis with a target to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country over four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of 12,000 crore. As on 11.11.2019, the details of candidates trained year-wise under the scheme PMKVY are given in the Statement (*See below*). The long term training is provided through Industrial Training Institutes. The details of the trainees trained under 'Craftsmen Training Scheme during the last five years are given in the Statement.

The Ministry is implementing various programmes for training people for overseas employment. This includes training people in domain skills, language skills as well as pre-departure orientation and soft skills. These programmes are currently targeting Gulf countries (under India International Skill Centre (IISC) and 1-day Pre-Departure Orientation Training (PDOT)) and Japan (under Technical Intern Training Program

(TITP)] as destinations for overseas employment. The trained youth have been provided employment through the efforts of the Government and its accredited partners. In the pilot phase of IISC program, 63 candidates have been provided overseas employment. Under 1-day PDOT program, 48,000 prospective emigrants have been trained. Under TITP program, 161 candidates have been sent to Japan as technical intern. Further, under the scheme PMKVY 2.0, as on 11.11.2019, 26 candidates have been reported employed overseas.

Statement

The details of candidates trained under the scheme PMKVY

Sl. No.	Financial Year	PMKVY 1.0 (2015-16)	PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20)
		Candidates Trained	Candidates Trained
1.	2015-16	1551849	-
2.	2016-17	433942	223885
3.	2017-18	146	2155868
4.	2018-19	-	2099474
5.	2019-20	-	2424444
TOTAL		1985937	6903671

The details of the trainees trained under Craftsmen Training Scheme during the period 2014 to 2018.

Sl. No.	Year	Trainees Trained
1.	2014	951173
2.	2015	1102256
3.	2016	1201239
4.	2017	1217648
5.	2018	1455430

Impact of skill development training

3029. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed youth who got skill training across the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the trained youth got jobs after the skill training, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any study conducted to assess the impact of training on students who received the skill enhancement training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the Skill India Mission, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing a flagship scheme called the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 which enables large number of prospective youth for taking up Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through empanelled training centres / training providers (TCs/TPs) throughout the country. Under PMKVY (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.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, focus on employment has been significantly enhanced and candidates have been placed in various sectors and industries. Training Centres (TCs)/ Training Providers (TPs) are required to have dedicated mentorship-cum-placement cells for industry linkage and placement of candidates. TPs are mandated to organize Placement/Rozgar Melas every six months with support from the Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) and to ensure the participation of local industry. Scheme also incentivizes TCs/TPs for facilitating placement of the trained candidates. The reimbursement of last 20% of training payout to TCs is linked with the placement (wage employment or self employment) of the candidate. Additionally, post placement support of ₹ 1500 per month per trainee is applicable for special group and special areas for 2 or 3 month post training depending on placement within or outside the district of the domicile of the candidate. Under STT, as per data reported on SDMS (Skill Development Management System), 30.21 lakh candidates are certified. Out of these certified candidates, 15.4 lakh candidates have been reported to be placed in various sectors across the country.

The State-wise candidates enrolled, trained, assessed, certified and placed under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 11.11.2019, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) NITI Aayog is being conducting an independent evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes including PMKVY (2016-20). For the same, RFP has been already issued by NITI Aayog in May, 19. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), an implementing agency of PMKVY, has already engaged a third party agency Sambodhi

Research and Communications Pvt. Ltd. to conduct the impact evaluation of on-going Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 2016-20.

Statement

The State-wise candidate enrolled, trained, assessed, certified and placed under PMKVY as on 11.11.19

Sl. No.	State/UT	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Reported Placed*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1,882	1,002	755	656	43
2.	Andhra Pradesh	192458	181657	159809	142925	71416
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	17109	13435	11803	10963	2494
4.	Assam	202607	189722	156289	139042	31377
5.	Bihar	321263	299886	265244	232396	74247
6.	Chandigarh	16072	13985	11702	10356	2958
7.	Chhattisgarh	98872	93591	79335	67630	20807
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2950	2950	2642	2371	681
9.	Daman and Diu	4764	4181	3632	3222	1170
10.	Delhi	283188	270952	233246	211968	57514
11.	Goa	6455	5752	3774	3432	655
12.	Gujarat	245281	224218	191253	175034	37410
13.	Haryana	436150	424071	372442	341147	129259
14.	Himachal Pradesh	86165	76943	68626	61254	15793
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	158238	152252	127472	115712	39349
16.	Jharkhand	130376	119125	101293	91014	19506
17.	Karnataka	314091	300923	240199	214743	41643
18.	Kerala	169779	163308	133393	120856	15726

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Lakshadweep	90	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	500580	476804	432881	379690	144153
21.	Maharashtra	694498	604153	483710	415113	42670
22.	Manipur	38302	31442	28255	26175	4816
23.	Meghalaya	21942	19927	18050	15689	3583
24.	Mizoram	13962	12672	10495	9316	2421
25.	Nagaland	11412	9082	7208	6260	1690
26.	Odisha	310667	295430	248725	209737	44849
27.	Puducherry	16797	14315	12698	11816	5239
28.	Punjab	253004	230017	206529	187460	78465
29.	Rajasthan	611745	588784	471896	438594	124211
30.	Sikkim	7539	6873	6034	5138	542
31.	Tamil Nadu	416496	402754	350429	316090	107471
32.	Telangana	228139	220195	192581	174587	73868
33.	Tripura	42445	37868	33342	30120	6430
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1074776	1024173	894902	800972	231147
35.	Uttarakhand	125845	112889	99096	85723	30164
36.	West Bengal	298133	278340	243008	217194	76399
TOTAL		73,54,072	69,03,671	59,02,748	52,74,395	15,40,166

[*Placement is against the certified candidates in short term training courses *i.e.* 30,21,889 candidates.

Connecting skill with enterprise

‡3030. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of policy and action plan to connect skill to enterprise in the country; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the State-wise details of financial assistance for creating entrepreneurship and employment through various disciplines of skill education training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015 envisages enabling entrepreneurship Eco-System by catalyzing and co-ordinating entrepreneurship efforts across the country to ensure sizeable and measurable outcomes. In order to achieve the targets and objectives of the Policy, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) started its flagship scheme, 'Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan (PM-YUVA)' in April, 2017. The scheme targeted to create an enabling ecosystem for Entrepreneurship Development through entrepreneurship education and training across the country in the Institutes of Higher Learning. First phase of PM-YUVA scheme was conducted in 239 empanelled Institutes of Higher Learning *viz.* Universities, Colleges and Polytechnics under the scheme throughout the country. Implementation of this scheme has since been stopped in June, 2018 and the implementation strategy is being revamped. In the meanwhile, a pilot project has been launched in 10 States and 2 Union Territories *i.e.* Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Kerala, Delhi and Puducherry with a view to accelerating job creation by providing end to end entrepreneurship education, handholding and mentoring support to potential and existing entrepreneurs who aspire to start or scale-up their existing enterprises.

In order to enhance employability of trainees graduating from Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) from the session 2019-20, duration of curricula of employability skill has been increased from 110 hours to 160 hours in the 1st year of ITIs. In addition to this web based employability skills would be additional components of 80 hours in the 2nd year courses of ITIs.

The Ministry has also been implementing a flagship Scheme, 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), 2016-20' which has an end to end customized entrepreneurship orientation module of 40 hours integrated training under the Life Skill Course module in the PMKVY courses so that trainees undergoing will receive orientation in Entrepreneurship. Additionally, dedicated Entrepreneurship Cells under PMKKs would serve as a hub/nodal point for facilitating entrepreneurship. Under State-Engagement 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 the State Skill Development Missions. The State-wise details of funds disbursed under Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 11.11.2019 are given in the Statement.

Statement

*The State-wise funds disbursed under CSSM component of PMKVY
2016-20, as on 11.11.2019*

Sl. No.	State Name	Funds disbursed under CSSM component (in ₹)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,10,78,767
2.	Andhra Pradesh	28,84,26,464
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14,42,49,768
4.	Assam	36,95,32,800
5.	Bihar	36,81,62,449
6.	Chandigarh	6,15,88,800
7.	Chhattisgarh	35,57,76,000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,10,85,984
9.	Daman and Diu	3,00,24,540
10.	Delhi	15,39,72,000
11.	Goa	10,70,25,937
12.	Gujarat	35,94,93,826
13.	Haryana	21,56,99,375
14.	Himachal Pradesh	21,55,60,800
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22,94,18,280
16.	Jharkhand	29,59,64,978
17.	Karnataka	21,43,95,135
18.	Kerala	22,00,25,988

1	2	3
19.	Lakshadweep	1,23,17,760
20.	Madhya Pradesh	21,46,66,296
21.	Maharashtra	85,77,62,615
22.	Manipur	24,99,88,939
23.	Meghalaya	12,77,96,760
24.	Mizoram	10,88,73,601
25.	Nagaland	16,94,76,980
26.	Odisha	27,71,49,600
27.	Puducherry	7,34,51,280
28.	Punjab	26,39,52,000
29.	Rajasthan	14,19,35,789
30.	Sikkim	2,00,16,360
31.	Tamil Nadu	34,43,10,720
32.	Telangana	22,94,64,472
33.	Tripura	8,37,68,100
34.	Uttar Pradesh	52,26,00,000
35.	Uttarakhand	35,01,78,040
36.	West Bengal	38,04,64,812
	TOTAL	8,08,96,56,015

Setting up of polytechnics in Rajasthan

3031. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan has requested for sanction to set up 15 new Government polytechnic colleges and 26 women hostels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether Government of Rajasthan has sought any financial assistance to set up the said colleges and hostels;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has sanctioned any amount for this purpose; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (f) Yes Sir, the Government of Rajasthan had requested Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) in the past for setting up of 15 new government polytechnic colleges and 26 women's hostels under the Scheme "Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under the Coordinated Action for Skill Development" covering components of 'Setting up of New Polytechnics in Un-served and Under-served Districts' and 'Construction of Women's Hostel in existing Polytechnics'.

Under Setting up of new polytechnics in the State of Rajasthan, a total Grant-in-aid of ₹ 1,62,12,00,000.00 (Rupees one hundred sixty two crores and twelve lakhs only) has been released to the State upto 31st March, 2019 since commencement of the Scheme. Under 'Construction of Women's Hostel' in the State of Rajasthan, a total Grant-in-aid of ₹23,04,66,215.00 (Rupees twenty three crores four lakhs sixty six thousand and two hundred fifteen only) has been released upto 31st March, 2019 since commencement of the scheme.

The details of financial assistance sanctioned by Government of India for both the above components in the State of Rajasthan are given in Statement-I & II respectively.

Statement-I

Details of financial assistance sanctioned by the Government of India for setting up of new polytechnics in Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of District	Grant-in-Aid Released upto 31st March, 2019 (₹)
1	2	3
1.	Baran	12,00,00,000.00
2.	Bhilwara	10,00,00,000.00
3.	Bundi	12,00,00,000.00

1	2	3
4.	Banswara	10,00,00,000.00
5.	Dausa	10,00,00,000.00
6.	Dholpur	12,00,00,000.00
7.	Dungarpur	10,00,00,000.00
8.	Hanumangarh	10,00,00,000.00
9.	Jaisalmer	12,00,00,000.00
10.	Jhunjhunu	12,00,00,000.00
11.	Jalore	10,00,00,000.00
12.	Karauli	10,00,00,000.00
13.	Nagaur	10,00,00,000.00
14.	Pratapgarh	12,12,00,000.00
15.	Tonk	10,00,00,000.00
TOTAL		1,62,12,00,000.00

Statement-II

Details of financial assistance provided by the Government of India under the construction of women's Hostel in the State of Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of Polytechnic	Grant-in-aid released upto 31st March, 2019 (₹)
1	2	3
1.	Government Polytechnic College, Ajmer	98,47,145.00
2.	Government Polytechnic College, Sri Ganganagar	90,00,000.00
3.	Government Polytechnic College, Alwar	90,00,000.00
4.	Government Polytechnic College, Chittorgarh	90,00,000.00
5.	Government Polytechnic College, Sirohi	90,00,000.00
6.	Government Polytechnic College, Rajsamand	90,00,000.00

1	2	3
7.	Government Polytechnic College, Jhalawar	99,27,486.00
8.	Government Polytechnic College for Women, Ajmer	90,00,000.00
9.	Government Polytechnic College for Women, Bikaner	90,00,000.00
10.	Government Polytechnic College for Women, Jodhpur	99,12,000.00
11.	Government Women Polytechnic College, Kota	99,57,900.00
12.	Government Women's Polytechnic College, Udaipur	99,43,818.00
13.	Government Women Polytechnic College, Sanganer, Jaipur	90,00,000.00
14.	Government Gokul Varma Govt. Polytechnic College, Bharatpur	90,00,000.00
15.	Government Polytechnic College, Banswara,	90,00,000.00
16.	Government Polytechnic College, Barmer	90,00,000.00
17.	Government Polytechnic College, Churu	90,00,000.00
18.	Government Polytechnic College, Pali	20,00,000.00
19.	Government Polytechnic College, Sawai Madhopur	90,00,000.00
20.	Government Polytechnic College, Sikar,	90,00,000.00
21.	Government R.C. Khaitan Polytechnic College, Jhalana Doongari, Jaipur	90,00,000.00
22.	Government Polytechnic College, Kota	99,61,556.00
23.	Government Women Polytechnic College, Gandhi Nagar, Jaipur	99,63,310.00
24.	Government Polytechnic College, Bikaner	90,00,000.00
25.	Government Polytechnic College, Jodhpur	99,53,000.00
26.	Government Polytechnic College, Neemrana. Alwar	50,00,000.00
TOTAL		23,04,66,215.00

Skill development training to farmers

†3032. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers imparted skill development training related to agriculture by Government, the State-wise details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether information about new techniques of disposal of stubble from the fields was also imparted to the farmers by Government; and

(c) if not, whether no such arrangements are there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) (2016 - 2020) is the flagship outcome-based Skill Training Scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) which aims to train 10 million youth by 2020. There are three kinds of training routes under the scheme: Short term Training for fresh skilling of school/college drop outs and unemployed youth, Recognition of Prior Learning to recognize the existing skills and Special Projects to address skilling requirements of groups which are underrepresented or require special initiatives and efforts. RPL provides orientation to the already skilled workforce, and does not mandate placements. Scheme is being implemented in the country in both rural and urban areas across 37 sectors including the Agriculture sector. As on 11th Nov., 2019, more than 5 lakh candidates have been trained. The State-wise details of number of farmers imparted skill development training related to agriculture by Government is given in the Statement (See below).

The Ministry for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has adopted several measures to tackle Stubble burning incidents including launch of a Central Sector Scheme, 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for *In-Situ* Management of Crop Residue in the State of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi with a total outgo of ₹ 1151.80 Crores for the period from 2018-19 to 2019-20 to tackle air pollution and to subsidize machinery required for *in-situ* management of crop residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi.

Statement

The State-wise detail of number of farmers imparted skill development training related to agriculture by Government as on 11 November, 2019

State	Number of Candidates trained under STT	Number of Candidates trained under SPL	Number of Candidates Oriented under RPL
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	598	-	6,068
Arunachal Pradesh	116	0	144

1	2	3	4
Assam	970	88	11,500
Bihar	2,249	-	15,112
Chhattisgarh	939	-	334
Delhi	-	22	1,285
Gujarat	5,177	-	4,239
Haryana	7,937	938	2,653
Jammu and Kashmir	507	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	2,084
Jharkhand	2,466	0	3,319
Karnataka	305	99	17,878
Kerala	1,144	-	37,559
Madhya Pradesh	7,329	825	4,918
Maharashtra	2,442	-	2,35,164
Manipur	-	30	83
Meghalaya	120	-	50
Mizoram	-	90	-
Nagaland	229	-	45
Odisha	4,130	-	73,791
Punjab	2,908	360	1,320
Rajasthan	10,201	-	12,974
Sikkim	-	-	100
Tamil Nadu	3,997	-	4,572

1	2	3	4
Telangana	949	-	4,193
Tripura	1,066	-	70
Uttar Pradesh	5,974	-	9,080
Uttarakhand	1,243	-	2,009
West Bengal	15,521	-	4,929

Wrong assessment of ITIs

‡3033. SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of ITIs remain closed owing to wrong assessment submitted by officers inspite of their having adequate resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of funds released for being granted to ITIs in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) No sir. If any ITI has any grievances, there is a grievances redressal mechanism at state level and Directorate General of Training level.

(c) Government ITIs are primarily built, maintained & run by State Governments. However, under few schemes like ESDI (Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure), LWE (Left wing Extremism) district, World Bank funded projects etc., some funds are given by Central Government. Funds released to ITIs in the current financial year 2019-2020 (upto 10.12.2019) is given in the Statement.

Statement**(A) Fund Released in FY2018-19 to ITIs**

Sl. No.	Scheme Name	BE 2018-19	FE 2018-19	Expenditure	Fund released State/ITI Wise Breakup	(₹ in Crore)
1.	Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs	22.00	17.25	17.25	(i) Govt. ITI Yupia, Arunachal Pradesh: -0.98 cr. (ii) Govt. ITI Chandigarh: -1.50 cr. (iii) Govt. ITI Bangalore, Karnataka: -1.36 cr. (iv) Govt. ITI Honnavar, Karnataka: -1.75 cr. (v) Govt. ITI Kalamassery, Kerala: - 2.80 cr. (vi) Govt. ITI Men, Puducherry: -1.75 cr. (vii) Govt. ITI Saket Meerut, UP:-2.80 cr. (viii) Govt. ITI Karaundi, Varanasi, UP:-1.57 cr. (ix) Govt. ITI Jagjitpur, Haridwar, Uttarakhand: - 0.89 cr. x. Govt. ITI Durgapur, West Bengal: -1.85 cr.	

2	Skill Development in 47 Districts affected by LWE	19.35	10.72	10.72	Jharkhand [Establishment of 10 ITIs & 20 SDCs (Chatra, West Singhbhum, Palamau, Garhwa, East Singhbhum, Bokaro, Lohardaga, Gumla, Latehar and Hazaribagh)]: 10.72 cr.
3	Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States	30.50	14.95	14.34	Arunachal Pradesh (Establishment of 5 new ITIs at Namsai, East Kameng, Kurung, Kumei, Tawang and West Siang districts): 14.00 cr. Mizoram (Office expenses for SPMU): 0.18 cr. Nagaland (Office expenses for SPMU): 0.16 cr.

(B) Fund Released in FY 2019-20 to ITIs (as on 10.12.2019)

Sl. No.	Scheme Name	BE 2019-20	Expenditure as on 10.12.2019	Fund released State/ITI-wise Breakup	₹ in Crore
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs	13.00	1.40	(i) Govt. ITI Udaipur, Rajasthan: -1.40 cr.	
2.	Skill Development in 47 Districts affected by LWE	10.99	9.37	(i) Telangana (Establishment of 01 ITI and 02 SDCs in Khammam district): -1.14 cr.	

1	2	3	4	5
	3 Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States	10.00	9.03	ii. Bihar (Establishment of 2 ITIs at Muzzafarpur and Nawada District):- 8.23 cr.
				(i) Arunachal Pradesh (Establishment of 5 new ITIs at Namsai, East Kameng, Kurung, Kumey, Tawang and West Siang districts):- 5.41 cr.
				(ii) Arunachal Pradesh (Establishment of 3 new ITIs at Manjoliang-Ziro, New Sagalee and Mipang districts):- 2.31 cr.
				(iii) Nagaland (Operationalization of ITI Kiphire in rented accommodation <i>i.e.</i> Minor Civil Works, Machines & Equipment, Furniture, Diesel, Generator etc.): - 1.12 cr.
				(iv) Nagaland (Office expenses and salary of staff for operationalization of ITI Kiphire in rented accommodation):- 0.07 cr.
				(v) Meghalaya (Office expenses for SPMU):- 0.12 cr.

Employability rate of PMKVY

3034. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the employability and the entrepreneurship rate of the youth trained under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) at all India level;

(b) the employability and the entrepreneurship rate of the youth trained under the PMKVY in West Bengal; and

(c) the steps taken by Ministry to ensure that the persons trained under PMKVY get employed or start their own venture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Under PMKVY (2016-20) training is being imparted to youth under Short Term Training (STT) courses and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). STT is being imparted to either school/college dropouts or unemployed youth at accredited and affiliated Training Centres (TCs). Upon successful completion of their assessment, candidates are being offered/provided with placement assistance by Training Providers (TPs). Under RPL, individuals with prior learning experience or skills are being assessed and certified. It aims to align the competencies of the unregulated workforce of the country to the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF).

Under PMKVY (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. Under STT, as per data reported on SDMS (Skill Development Management System), 30.21 lakh candidates are certified. Out of these certified candidates, 15.4 lakh candidates have been reported to be placed in various sectors across the country which is approximately 51% of certified candidates. In State of West Bengal, 1.44 lakh candidates have been certified under STT; out of which, 0.76 lakh candidates have been reported to be placed which is approximately 53% of certified candidates.

(c) Under PMKVY 2016-20, focus on employment has been significantly enhanced and candidates have been placed in various sectors and industries. Training Centres (TCs)/ Training Providers (TPs) are required to have dedicated mentorship-cum-placement cells for industry linkage and placement of candidates. TPs are mandated to organize Placement/Rozgar Melas every six months with support from the Sector Skill

Councils (SSCs) and to ensure the participation of local industry. The scheme also incentivizes TCs/TPs for facilitating placement of the trained candidates. The reimbursement of last 20% of training payout to TCs is linked with the placement (wage employment or self employment) of the candidate. Additionally, post placement support of ₹ 1500 per month per trainee is applicable for special group (women candidates and persons with disability) and special areas (LWE, North East region and Jammu and Kashmir) for 2 or 3 month post training depending on placement within or outside the district of the domicile of the candidate.

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

Skill development training

3035. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched any scheme to provide skill development training to minority communities, especially in North Eastern State of Assam, if so, details thereof;
- (b) funds allocated by Government for this purpose;
- (c) number of students of North Eastern region, especially Assam, being imparted skill development training by various Ministries and Skill Development Ministry during last three years and current year;
- (d) details of targets set and achievements made under each of said schemes;
- (e) whether Government has received any proposal from various North Eastern States, if so, details thereof; and
- (f) other steps taken by Government to improve skill development in North Eastern region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Under Skill India Mission, the Ministry of Minority Affairs is implementing various schemes for skill

development of youth belonging to minority communities on pan India basis namely "Seekho aur Kamao"- a placement linked Skill Development scheme for minorities, Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development (USTTAD) for preservation of traditional crafts/arts and "Nai Manzil" to integrate education with skills for economic empowerment of minority communities. As per the available information, budget of ₹ 420 crores has been allocated to the Ministry for the above schemes.

(c) to (f) The Government is implementing more than 40 skill development schemes/ programmes across 20 Central Ministries/Departments, for providing a variety of skill development training programmes to the prospective youth of the country including North Eastern region. The major schemes are Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Capacity Building scheme for North Eastern Region (NER) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2016-20). As per the available information, under the above mentioned schemes a total of 407945 candidates have been trained in last three years and current year in North East region, out of which 243026 candidates belong to Assam.

Directorate General of Training, MSDE in 2011 has formulated the scheme Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States with an objective to enhance the existing infrastructure of skill development in North Eastern States including Assam. 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 scheme *inter-alia* envisages funding for establishment of 34 new Industrial Training Institutes along with upgradation of 22 existing Government ITIs by introducing of three new trades per ITI and supplementing infrastructure deficiencies in 28 ITIs by constructing new hostel, boundary wall and supplementing old and obsolete tools and equipment. An amount of ₹ 180.84 crore has been released to States covered under the scheme for the purpose.

PMKVY 2016-20 scheme also provides additional incentives for participation of youth in training from NE region. For incentivising the youth, there is a provision of monthly travel allowance and post placement support for candidates of NE States. Also, Training Centres (TCs) are paid 10% additional cost for training in the NE States. Further, the provision has been made for allowing residential training for maximum of 50% of the candidates in NE region alongwith 20% residential training in other parts of India outside NE region.

Skill development centres in Gujarat

†3036. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of skill development centres functioning with associated partners under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in Gujarat, district-wise;

(b) the number of persons enrolled for getting training and the number of persons being trained in above mentioned skill development centres at present;

(c) whether Government has talked to some organisations to ensure that youth who pass out from the above-mentioned training centres, get employment, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the details of efforts made to expand employment sector for above mentioned successful young people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme called Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20. PMKVY (2016-20) does not mandate the establishment of skill development centres, however, it enables large number of prospective youth to take up Short Term Training (STT) courses and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through empanelled training centers (TCs) throughout the country including State of Gujarat. Under the scheme, empanelment of TCs is done through the process of accreditation and affiliation for respective job roles on digital platform known as SMART (Skill Management and Accreditation of Training Centres). As on 11.11.2019, 442 TCs have been accredited and affiliated in State of Gujarat; out of which, 170 TCs are operational.

In addition, the Ministry through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) promotes establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) for imparting skill training in every district throughout the country. At present, skill training at PMKKs is being imparted under the PMKVY (2016-20). As on 11.11.2019, 34 PMKKs have been allocated in State of Gujarat; out of which 33 PMKKs have been established.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The district-wise number of empanelled TCs (STT), candidates enrolled and trained/oriented under PMKVY (2016-20) and number of established PMKKs in State of Gujarat is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Under PMKVY 2016-20, focus on employment has been significantly enhanced and candidates have been placed in various sectors and industries. Training Centers (TCs)/ Training Providers (TPs) are required to have dedicated mentorship-cum-placement cells for industry linkage and placement of candidates. TPs are mandated to organize Placement/Rozgar Melas every six months with support from the Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) and to ensure the participation of local industry. The scheme also incentivizes TCs/TPs for facilitating placement of the trained candidates. The reimbursement of last 20% of training payout to TCs is linked with the placement (wage employment or self employment) of the candidate. Additionally, post placement support of ₹ 1500 per month per trainee is applicable for special group (women candidates and persons with disability) and special areas (LWE, North East region and J&K) for 2 or 3 month post training depending on placement within or outside the district of the domicile of the candidate.

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

Statement

The district-wise number of empanelled TCs (STT), candidates enrolled and trained/oriented under PMKVY (2016-20) and number of established PMKKs in State of Gujarat, as on 11.11.2019

Sl. No.	District	Empanelled TCs (STT)	Enrolled	Trained/Oriented	Established PMKKs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmedabad	56	39,554	36,132	1
2.	Amreli	5	1,387	1,151	1
3.	Anand	9	5,872	5,307	1
4.	Aravalli	2	339	309	1
5.	Banaskantha	14	4,701	4,287	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Bharuch	11	5,616	5,201	1
7.	Bhavnagar	16	9,695	8,776	1
8.	Botad	2	1,388	1,088	1
9.	Chhota Udaipur	7	1,575	1,395	1
10.	Dahod	9	2,083	2,083	1
11.	Dangs	2	1,082	932	1
12.	Devbhoomi Dwarka	4	486	336	1
13.	Gandhinagar	10	8,181	8,035	
14.	Gir Somnath	10	2,840	2,480	1
15.	Jamnagar	14	11,649	10,067	1
16.	Junagadh	16	6,443	5,054	1
17.	Kheda	17	5,511	4,581	1
18.	Kutch	21	7,732	7,152	1
19.	Mahisagar	3	540	420	0
20.	Mehsana	18	7,467	6,717	1
21.	Morbi	5	2,673	2,313	1
22.	Narmada	7	3,995	3,995	1
23.	Navsari	13	2,608	2,401	1
24.	Panchmahal	7	2,713	2,435	1
25.	Patan	7	1,875	1,635	1
26.	Porbandar	3	1,429	1,189	1
27.	Rajkot	22	10,075	8,990	1
28.	Sabarkantha	10	4,731	4,526	1
29.	Surat	48	63,176	59,625	1
30.	Surendranagar	9	4,386	3,906	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Tapi	9	2,057	1,988	1
32.	Vadodara	34	13,697	12,402	1
33.	Valsad	22	7,725	7,310	1
TOTAL		442	2,45,281	2,24,218	33

Scheme for fishermen going to high seas

3037. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to help fishermen going to high seas and meet with any accidental death or injury due to natural calamities like storm, etc.;

(b) whether there is any insurance scheme for fishermen, if so, premium collected from fishermen and the amount of insurance cover, the details thereof; and

(c) the share of State Governments and Central Government under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on "Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries", *inter-alia* provides financial assistance to the Coastal State Governments/Union Territories to support (i) the traditional fishermen for procurement of resource specific deep-sea fishing vessels like tuna long liners and (ii) conversion of existing Trawlers into resource specific Deep-sea fishing vessel. Besides, in order to ensure safety of fishermen at Sea, financial assistance is also provided under the CSS for supply of safety kits consists of GPS, communication equipment, echo-sounder, lifejackets, lifebuoys, Distress Alert Transmitter (DAT), life-saving appliances (VHF radiotelephones), fish finder, backup battery, search and rescue beacon etc.

(b) and (c) The Department under the CSS implementing a 'Group Accident Insurance to Active Fishermen' in align with the Pradhan Mantri Surakshya Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide insurance coverage to active fishermen registered with the State Governments and Union Territories. The insurance coverage under the scheme includes

(i) ₹2.00 lakh against death or permanent total disability and (ii) ₹1.00 lakh for partial permanent disability. The insurance premium of ₹ 12/- per fishers per year is shared (a) 50:50 between the Central and General State Governments, (b) 80:20 between the Centre and Himalayan/ North Eastern States and (c) 100% Central share in case of Union Territories.

**Assessment of quality of engagement and employment under
skill development programmes**

3038. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a policy of assessment of quality of engagement and employment received after various skill development programmes of Government; and
- (b) if so, the feedback of such assessment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (b) Common Norm notified by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in 2015 defines the activities constituting 'Skill Development' in the country, skill development courses and their alignment with the National Skills Qualification Framework, broad input standards for training programmes and the outcomes expected from these programmes. The outcomes of skill training programmes have been defined in terms of placement achieved in wage and self-employment, both for fresh trainees as well as existing workers who have undergone Recognition of Prior Learning. Besides, the Common Norms Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship brings about uniformity and standardisation among the skill development schemes of the Central Government. It also provides for Third Party Assessment and Certification as well as post placement tracking mechanism.

Further, an Evaluation Study of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 2.0) conducted by National Skill Development Corporation shows 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.

Placement percentage and median salary under PMKVY

3039. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the placement percentage and median salary for the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) over the last three years;
- (b) the sector-wise details of employment under the PMKVY;
- (c) whether the trained individuals are gaining employment overseas;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the national trainer to trainee ratio in the PMKVY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Under PMKVY (2016-20) training is being imparted to youth under Short Term Training (STT) courses and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). STT is being imparted to either school/college dropouts or unemployed youth at accredited and affiliated Training Centres (TCs). Upon successful completion of their assessment, candidates are being offered / provided with placement assistance by Training Providers (TPs). Under RPL, individuals with prior learning experience or skills are being assessed and certified. It aims to align the competencies of the unregulated workforce of the country to the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF).

Under PMKVY (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. Under STT, as per data reported on SDMS (Skill Development Management System), 30.21 lakh candidates are certified. Out of these certified candidates, 15.4 lakh candidates have been reported to be placed in various sectors across the country which is approximately 51% of certified candidates. As per guidelines of PMKVY (2016-20), candidates are being placed in jobs (wage employment) which provides wages equivalent to or above the prescribed minimum wages. The reported median salary under PMKVY(2016-2020) is approx.7,800 per month. The sector - wise candidates enrolled, trained, assessed, certified and reported placed under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 11.11.2019, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As on 11th Nov 2019, 26 candidates have been reported overseas employed under PMKVY (2016-2020).

(e) Under PMKVY(2016-2020) the minimum permitted batch size is 10 and maximum batch size is of 30 candidates. The standard trainer to trainee ratio under PMKVY (2016-2020) is 1:30.

Statement

The Sector - wise candidates enrolled, trained, assessed, certified and reported placed under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 11.11.2019

Sl. No.	Sector	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Reported* Placed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Aerospace and Aviation	6,385	5,080	3,759	3,514	49
2.	Agriculture	6,27,915	5,52,394	4,45,143	3,77,493	43,408
3.	Apparel	8,35,126	7,77,543	7,04,102	6,51,913	3,00,278
4.	Automotive	1,34,959	1,25,601	1,05,045	95,317	21,880
5.	Beauty and Wellness	3,80,803	3,64,323	3,14,824	2,89,910	1,00,372
6.	BFSI	1,48,995	1,47,959	1,37,445	1,08,489	42,721
7.	Capital Goods	52,779	44,876	33,758	23,639	12,107
8.	Construction	3,26,103	3,09,834	2,55,908	2,25,745	52,694
9.	Domestic Worker	58,893	53,537	41,515	38,767	7,277
10.	Electronics and Hardware	8,46,325	7,81,301	6,89,837	6,00,171	2,76,902
11.	Food Processing	32,223	30,410	25,438	23,067	6,701
12.	Furniture and Fittings	1,26,609	1,26,175	1,14,503	1,06,030	5,607
13.	Gems and Jewellery	91,864	91,443	78,313	73,850	10,119
14.	Green Jobs	2,03,774	1,94,947	1,38,764	1,36,471	13,796
15.	Handicrafts and Carpet	1,27,751	1,25,423	1,14,040	1,12,694	4,729
16.	Healthcare	1,20,047	1,05,483	94,032	85,666	38,844

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Hydrocarbon	1,15,881	1,14,050	44,211	40,580	73
18.	IASC	13,162	12,489	9,545	8,323	-
19.	Infrastructure Equipment	23,318	22,876	17,746	16,026	921
20.	Iron and Steel	32,278	29,854	26,675	24,994	7,610
21.	IT-ITeS	2,66,660	2,30,702	2,02,981	1,55,348	74,754
22.	Leather	1,34,623	1,31,554	1,15,650	1,10,818	7,094
23.	Life Sciences	53,984	52,421	43,544	36,590	6,087
24.	Logistics	3,63,676	3,40,479	3,07,277	2,72,476	1,19,289
25.	Management	2,31,165	2,25,448	1,80,856	1,61,761	3,009
26.	Media and Entertainment	2,33,606	2,20,304	1,69,373	1,60,279	24,259
27.	Mining	37,654	36,969	33,430	29,946	5,162
28.	Paints And Coatings	5,411	4,930	2,137	1,179	-
29.	Plumbing	85,111	80,692	66,434	57,249	10,929
30.	Power	1,01,866	96,403	85,115	75,867	23,718
31.	Retail	5,05,020	4,78,464	4,35,284	3,82,370	1,43,304
32.	Rubber	1,13,308	1,12,829	1,00,742	91,745	1,283
33.	Security	47,021	46,460	42,154	35,556	9,491
34.	Sports	13,728	11,767	9,476	9,284	624
35.	Telecom	2,73,139	2,58,904	2,33,706	2,00,346	98,244
36.	Textiles And Handlooms	1,09,733	1,07,225	99,746	97,679	8,920
37.	Tourism and Hospitality	4,35,015	4,19,106	3,51,646	3,27,841	47,447

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38.	Persons with Disability	38,162	33,416	28,594	25,402	10,464
	TOTAL	73,54,072	69,03,671	59,02,748	52,74,395	15,40,166

[* placement is against the certified candidates in short term training courses *i.e.* 30,21,889 candidates]

Setting up of skill development institutes

‡3040. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering setting up of Skill Development Institutes on the lines of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs);

(b) if so, whether Government is considering setting up Skill Development Institutes in the State of Gujarat as well; and

(c) if so, the number of such institutes alongwith locations thereof and by when these are to be established and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Government of India have approved the proposal for setting up of Indian Institute of Skills (IISs) in 3 locations in the country namely Mumbai (Maharashtra), Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) and Ahmedabad (Gujarat). 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.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I adjourn the House to meet at 1'o clock. We will have Valedication and National Anthem, and than come to a conclusion.

The House then adjourned at thirty-one minute past twelve of the clock.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The House reassembled at one of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

VALEDICTORY REMARKS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Leader of the House, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot; hon. Leader of the Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; leaders of various parties and Members of this august House!

The historic 250th Session of this august House is concluding today. I am one with all of you in taking pride in being associated with such a landmark in the history of Rajya Sabha. I wholeheartedly compliment all of you for this honour.

I am particularly delighted over such a landmark Session ending on a happy note with the House and the Members acquitting themselves well in terms of productivity and quality of debates during this Session. You may recall that during my valedictory observations at the end of the last Session, I said that you have reasons to go back with smiles on your faces having scripted the much-needed turnaround in the functioning of this august House. I had also complimented all of you for the last Session proving to be the best in respect of several performances and parameters.

You may also recall that at the start of this historic 250th Session, I had appealed to all of you to sustain the positive momentum of the last Session. I am glad that collectively all of you have risen to the occasion broadly and kept up the happy tide.

I would like to sum up the course of this historic Session as one marked by 'seriousness and brevity'. The seriousness is borne out of a definite sense of purpose of enhancing the dignity of this august institution. Brevity has manifested itself in adhering to time-limits resulting in more number of Starred Questions orally answered and Zero Hour submissions and Special Mentions made besides more number of Members intervening in debates during this Session.

I am particularly happy over all of you collectively demonstrating that parliamentary democracy is more about contestation of ideas and ideologies than confrontation which carries a tinge of conflict in its womb. The quality of debates on several occasions bears this out.

Effectiveness of parliamentary democracy is critically dependent on efficient functioning of legislatures. There is a certain public disapproval of the dysfunctionality

[Mr. Chairman]

that has come to mark the legislatures across the country, I am very pleased to note that this House of Elders has demonstrated its resolve to send out a positive message by turning out 100 per cent productivity during the last Session and this Session. I tend to strongly believe that this new norm will stay for all the times to come. Whenever there is loss of time, we made up for the loss by sitting extra. That is why this percentage came.

The debates on the state of economy, the Pegasus spyware issue, the Surrogacy Bill and the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, etc., have brought out the best from all sides of this august House. Spirited arguments and counter-arguments were made from both the sides. While the Opposition flagged their concerns, the Treasury Benches sought to address them in equal spirit. This heightened quality of debates deservedly got the media space proving a point that it is not disruptions alone that fetch space but meaningful debates get even more. I compliment all of you for the same.

This Session began reflecting on the 'Role of Rajya Sabha in Indian Polity and the Way Forward' on the historic occasion of the 250th Session of this august institution. It gave us an opportunity to reflect on the journey so far and introspect as well on what needs to be done to enable this House to fulfill its mandate more effectively. Several of you have made over 80 suggestions for better functioning of this House, and they are under my consideration.

This session also coincided with another landmark of the 70th Anniversary of adoption of the Constitution of India, the law of the land. This gave us an opportunity to focus on the Fundamental Duties of the citizens enshrined in the Constitution towards nation-building.

Hon. Members, I would now like to present a set of statistics as evidence of all of you collectively steadying the ship of Rajya Sabha which has been sailing through stormy waters for some time now by sustaining the positive spirit of the highly productive last Session.

While the last Session recorded a productivity of 104 per cent by availing more than the available time for transacting the Business, this Session too clocked almost around 100 per cent productivity. This is perhaps for the first time that this House recorded 100 per cent productivity for two successive Sessions. For me, this is a certain proof of this ship being steadied, and all of you collectively deserve credit for the same. As against the total scheduled time available of 108 hours 33 minutes during this

Session, with 20 sittings, the House functioned for 107 hours 11 minutes, resulting in a productivity of 99 per cent. A total of 11 hours 47 minutes amounting to about 11 per cent of the available time of the House has been lost, unfortunately, due to disruptions and interruptions. Spurred by a sense of duty, the hon. Members, however, sat for 10 hours 52 minutes beyond the scheduled hours, resulting in a productivity of close to 100 per cent during this Session. Fifteen Bills have been passed during this Session, including some landmark Bills like the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, which is the first of its kind for the benefit of transgender persons. I was a little surprised to see that the media not taking note of this Bill, it being the first time when the voice of the transgender persons is increasingly finding echo in different parts of the world. The other major Bills passed during this Session include the Citizenship Amendment Bill, the Constitution (126th Amendment) Bill, extending reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislature by another ten years, the Bill banning e-cigarettes and the International Financial Services Centres Authority Bill. After a long time, this House discussed and returned the Appropriation Bill also. You have passed a record of four Bills yesterday with adequate discussion by sitting for about three hours beyond the schedule. That shows, if you intend, you can do it and you have done it also. I compliment all of you. To give you an idea of the distribution of time on different items of Business, 39 per cent of the total functional time has been spent on Legislative Business, 25.4 per cent on raising and discussing matters of urgent public importance under Short Duration Discussions, two Calling Attention notices, Zero Hour and Special Mentions, 13 per cent on Question Hour, meant for ensuring accountability of the Executive and five per cent on the Private Members' Bills. Coming to the brevity dimension of this Session that I earlier referred to, 171 of the Starred Questions, accounting for 67 per cent of the total 255 Questions scheduled to be taken up, have been orally answered during this Session. This comes to 9.5 Questions orally answered per day, which is the best performance in the last 49 years, since 1971, for which data is available. The previous best has been 8.71 Starred Questions orally answered per day during the 198th Session in 2003. During the last Session, 40.27 per cent of the scheduled Starred Questions were orally replied. It is pertinent to note that over the years, the trend has been that usually four to five Starred Questions are orally replied per day. This brings out the contrast in substantial improvement realized during this Session. This has been made possible with hon. Members and the Ministers cooperating by being brief with the Questions and replies. If you improve further, we can take up more Questions in the coming days. As a result, all the listed Starred Questions were taken up for replies on as many as four days

[Mr. Chairman]

during this Session, which is a rarity. All the Questions were taken up. We could have done that today also! I thank all of you for the same. Question Hour could not be taken up for two days during this Session due to interruptions but for which the daily performance could have been even better. I am sure all of you would appreciate the importance of Question Hour in discharging the mandate of ensuring the accountability of the Executive to the Legislature. During this Session, a total of 199 Zero Hour submissions and 115 Special Mentions were made at a record over 14 and 7, respectively per day. This itself is also a record. This is a substantial improvement over nine Zero Hours submissions and 5.5 Special Mentions made per day during the last Session. During this Session, a certain intent to speak more and more in the mother tongue in the House has been evident.

For the first time in 67 years since inception of this august institution, a Member could speak in Santhali, one of the 22 scheduled languages, with simultaneous interpretation facility. Besides Hindi, Members also spoke in other Indian languages like Sanskrit, Maithili, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Marathi and Bengali. I compliment all of you, whoever has taken this initiative, and I urge upon other Members also, in future, to try to speak more and more in their mother tongue, particularly the scheduled languages so that there can be an arrangement for translation and our people, the constituents, will be able to understand and appreciate your contribution in this august House. We must use more and more Indian languages and that should find echo in this House. Members speaking in their own native languages in Parliament would encourage the people to do so.

In fact, I am keen to conduct the proceedings of the House in my native language, Telugu, for a full day and hope to do so with the cooperation of all of you one day. Don't be afraid; only for a day!

Hon. Members, while this august House is turning out better performance as evident in the previous and this Session, a concern about functioning of Department-related Standing Committees and other Committees of the House has emerged. I held a meeting with the Chairmen of all these 20 Committees on the fifth of this month to share my concern. I was told by some Chairmen that it was a first of its kind. Subsequently, I have written to leaders of all the parties and groups in this House seeking to ensure quantitative and qualitative participation in the meetings of these Committees given the criticality of their role in the functioning of our parliamentary democracy. I once again reiterate my appeal to all of you to take the meetings of these Committees and other Committees more seriously. I hope things would improve there as well.

I extend my heartiest Christmas, English New Year, Sankranti and Pongal Greetings to all of you and your families because we will be meeting after these festivals only. May we collectively rise to further new heights in the discharge of our responsibilities towards this august institution and our country.

I thank the hon. Deputy Chairman, Shri Harivansh who has been a great support, the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, all Panel Vice-Chairpersons, Secretary-General and his team of officials "and Secretariat staff, the watch and ward personnel for their hard work and support.

Members would have noticed Panel Vice-Chairpersons presiding over the proceedings of the House during Question Hour. I am happy that whoever has been given this responsibility has performed well. I am happy that this has been received positively by the Members.

I also thank the media for their unwavering interest in the proceedings of this House and coverage of spirited debates during this Session. I have an appeal to make to media: Cover what is happening in the House, but, please also cover what is said in the House. That is important because at the end of the day the message and the purpose of the debate is to highlight what the hon. Members say in the House so that they will also get encouragement, prepare themselves, come to the House regularly and speak as and when they get an opportunity to convey their thoughts, their views and their feelings.

Hon. Members, I am overall happy about the Session, but for small disappointments which could have been avoided. I hope that all of you will take note of the feelings expressed from the Chair. That is the collective feeling of the entire House. Also, keep the expectations of people in the mind as we are observing the 250th Session of the Parliament and moving on. Thank you very much.

Namaskar, Jai Hind, Vande Mataram.

NATIONAL SONG

(The National Song, "Vande Mataram", was then played)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

*The House then adjourned sine die at fifteen
minutes past one of the clock.*
