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सत्यमेव जयते

Friday,

22 November, 2019

01 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 22nd November, 2019/1 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Shrimati Noorjehan Razack**, a former Member of this House, on the 13th of November, 2019, at the age of 79 years.

Born in December, 1939, in Ernakulam District of Kerala, Shrimati Noorjehan Razack was educated at the St. Theresa's College, Ernakulam and the Law College, Chennai.

An advocate by profession, Shrimati Razack practised in the Madras High Court. She took special interest in the welfare of women and children and served as a Member of the State and Central Social Welfare Boards. She was also the founder and legal Adviser of Indian Muslim Women's Welfare Association.

Shrimati Noorjehan Razack represented the State of Tamil Nadu in this House, from July, 1977 to July, 1983.

In the passing away of Shrimati Noorjehan Razack, the country has lost an eminent lawyer and an able parliamentarian.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shrimati Noorjehan Razack.

I request the Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

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

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला): महोदय, मैं कीटनाशी अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 36 की उप धारा (3) के अधीन कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (कृषि,

सहकारिता एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग) की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) G.S.R. 535 (E), dated the 30th July, 2019, publishing the Insecticides (Second Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (2) G.S.R. 782 (E), dated the 14th October, 2019, publishing the Insecticides (Third Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1050/17/19]

Notification of Ministry of Commerce and Industry

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PARKASH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 30 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade) Notification No. G.S.R. 637 (E), dated the 6th September, 2019, publishing the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertaking (Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 755/17/19]

श्री सभापति: श्री प्रताप चन्द्र षडंगी जी।

श्री संजीव कुमार बालियान: सर, ...

श्री सभापति: क्या आपका नाम प्रताप चन्द्र षडंगी है?

श्री संजीव कुमार बालियान: नहीं, सर। आज वे बाहर हैं।

श्री सभापति: आपको मेरी अनुमति लेनी चाहिए और कम से कम सदन को बताना है। That is why I am guiding you. In future, first of all, you have to write to me and, secondly, you have to meet me and mention.

Report and Accounts (2017-18) of Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited, Kavaratti, Lakshadweep related papers

मत्स्य पालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री संजीव कुमार बालियान): सर, मैं आपसे माफी चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मुझे भी अभी दस मिनट पहले ही पता चला था, इसलिए मैं आपसे अलग से अनुमति लेने नहीं आ पाया था।

महोदय, मैं श्री प्रताप चन्द्र षडंगी की ओर से निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited (LDCL), Kavaratti, Lakshadweep, for the year 2017-18, together with

the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013.

- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1058/17/19]

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

SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy of the Final Action Taken Statement (in English and Hindi) of the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and V of Twenty-seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes regarding Action Taken by the Government on the Fifteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC)' pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE SPICE BOARD

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I move the following Motion:-

"That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Spices Board Act, 1986 (No.10 of 1986) read with Rule 4(1)(b) and Rule 5(1) of the Spices Board Rules, 1987, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Spices Board."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I rise to announce that the Government Business

in this House for the week commencing Monday, the 25th November, 2019, will consist of:-

1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Lok Sabha:-
 - (i) The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019.
 - (ii) The Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
 - (iii) The Dam Safety Bill, 2019.
 - (iv) The Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment), Bill, 2019.
2. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 15 of 2019) and consideration and passing of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019 - after it is passed by the Lok Sabha.
3. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Ordinance, 2019 (No.14 of 2019) and consideration and passing the Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Bill, 2019 — after it is passed by the Lok Sabha.
4. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha: -
 - (i) The International Financial Services Centers Authority Bill, 2019.
 - (ii) The Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019.
 - (iii) The National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Bill, 2019.
 - (iv) The Industrial Relations Code Bill, 2019.
 - (v) The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Bill, 2019.
 - (vi) The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the matters to be raised with the permission of the Chair. But, before that, I have received notice from Shri B.K. Hariprasad, Shri Tiruchi Siva,

Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Shri Binoy Viswam, Shri Sanjay Singh, Shri T.K. Rangarajan, Shri Anand Sharma and Shri Digvijaya Singh on the reservation expressed by the RBI and the ECI on the Electoral Bond Scheme. I have gone through the rule. There is nothing new that has happened. But, it is an important matter. If you want to raise it, as I have already suggested yesterday, you have to give notice in a different form, not under Rule 267. I am not allowing it. But, if you want, I will allow it during Zero Hour. Or, you think about alternative route.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, allow us to mention it in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to mention?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not denying it. Just sit down. Already a Zero Hour notice was given by Shri Digvijaya Singh. I have admitted that. So, if you want to avail that opportunity, let Shri Digvijaya Singh speak first and other Members can associate with him.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we can have discussion later.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we want a detailed discussion on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You give notice.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I have already given notice. Sir, please consider that notice for discussion. Please convert it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. You cannot have both.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: You made your mention. You have made mention of it.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. It will not go on record. It is simple. The Chairman has to permit it. The Chairman has not permitted it. But, still, I myself added, because the matter is important. If you want to discuss it, you give notice in a different form.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Yes, Sir. We agree.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you are saying that you have given notice in different form. Let me examine it and then we will take a decision.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not agreeing to it under Rule 267. I am not agreeing to that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a point of order.

Sir, 267 is also a rule of this House. Normally, the Members will not invoke Rule 267 unless and until there is gravity or issue is serious. And, it is the discretion of the hon. Chairman to allow or not to allow. As far as Rule 267 is concerned, my submission to you is: Kindly consider such important matters and suspend the Business and ask the Government to make a full disclosure in this House and have a discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am only submitting it to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand. This is a good way of putting things. I can tell you, for your information, if I have to accept what Anand Sharmaji is saying, I have been receiving 4-5 notices, on an average, under Rule 267 on regular basis or on alternate days.

If I have to accept this logic, then, practically everybody thinks that his issue is more important. So, I have gone through the Rule 267. It says, "Any Member, with the consent of Chairman, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a motion related to the business listed before the Council of that day and if the motion is carried, the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being: Provided further that this rule shall not apply where specific provision already exists for suspension of a rule under a particular chapter of the Rules". So, the Chairman has to be convinced. I am not convinced about the sudden necessity of discussing it. However, I am convinced that there is a necessity to discuss it. This distinction must be understood. We will discuss it separately. And, under which rule, we will decide. *...(Interruptions)...* No; no. There is a request subsequently — Digvijaya Singh *ji* was also nodding his head — if you want to give notice in another form, you can have a word with me in my Chamber. *...(Interruptions)...* If it is mentioned, then, I will close it today itself. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं इतना ही कह रहा हूँ कि यह विषय *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Once I have mentioned something that is final. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... दिग्विजय सिंह जी, आप बहुत अनुभवी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajmani Patel. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Rajmani Patel. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Just one thing, Sir. Since hon. Chairman has made this observation, which is very important, that this is a serious matter which justifies a discussion in the House, the Leader of the House is here; the Ministers are present here, the Government alone should respond that they accept this discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Full disclosure in the House...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Once I give a ruling, everybody has to accept it, including the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Rajmani Patel. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Digvijaya Singh ji, this is not the practice. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no. No Minister will respond without permission. ...*(Interruptions)*... Silence, please; otherwise, I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, if you are not interested in discussing it, leave it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. Now you are free. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): *

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record — neither electronically, nor in print. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can go to lobby and discuss amongst yourself. Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already called Mr. Rajmani Patel. If he is not interested, then, I will go to next. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, this is going on record. I have taken his name. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes; yes. It is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am as fair as you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't question like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Better you have a discussion amongst yourself privately. This is House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero

[Mr. Chairman]

Hour is normally devised to see that current issues or the issues of larger interests — which could not be raised during the discussion of Bills or under other rules — are raised here by giving the Members an opportunity, so that those are brought to the attention of the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)... Whenever it suits you, you say that Zero Hour should be there. Whenever it suits you, you say that Question Hour should be there. And, whenever it does not suit you, you raise like this and say that you are not going to the Well of the House! Not going to Well of the House and disturbing from the seat, there is not much difference. There is a difference between a well and a river. That much will be the difference, not more than that. Now, Shri Rajmani Patel.

Need to take action against cement factories in Satna and Rewa in Madhya

Pradesh for violation of the Factory Act and pollution norms

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं सीमेंट फैक्टरियों में नियमों के उल्लंघन के संबंध में सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय सभापति महोदय, प्रिज्म, अल्ट्राटेक सीमेंट फैक्टरी, सतना और जे.पी. सीमेंट फैक्टरी, रीवा में फैक्टरी कानून का पालन नहीं हो रहा है, प्रदूषण नियमों का उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है और किसानों को agreement के अनुसार कोई सुविधा नहीं दी जा रही है। फैक्टरी में कार्य करने वाले स्थानीय ठेकेदारों का भी शोषण किया जा रहा है। उक्त फैक्टरियों में जिन किसानों की जमीन ली गई है, उनके परिवारजनों को समझौते के आधार पर नौकरी नहीं दी जा रही है। फैक्टरी की बजाय ठेकेदारों के अंतर्गत नौकरी दिलाकर, फैक्टरी में नौकरी बता कर शर्त पूरा करने की जानकारी देकर गुमराह किया जा रहा है और स्थानीय बेरोजगारों को भी रोजगार उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जा रहा है।

प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के मापदंडों का पालन नहीं होने से आस-पास की जनता बीमारी का शिकार हो रही है। उनके खेत तक की फसल, आम और महुआ की फसल को नुकसान हो रहा है। वहाँ स्थानीय ठेकेदारों से काम करवाया जाता है, लेकिन समय पर भुगतान नहीं किया जाता, उनको प्रताड़ित किया जाता है।

अगर कोई शिकायत की जाती है, समस्या के बारे में आवाज उठाई जाती है, तो फैक्टरी के प्रभाव के कारण विभागीय अधिकारियों तथा प्रशासन द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती, उल्टा शिकायतकर्ताओं को ही डराने, धमकाने और फंसाने का षड्यंत्र किया जाता है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी तत्काल जाँच कराकर कार्यवाही करे, ताकि जनता को न्याय मिल सके।

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

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jairam Ramesh to associate.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, Sir. I want to say one thing if I have your permission. Just one minute, sir. This House is often criticized, the Opposition is criticized, for resorting to the Select Committee route to choke the Bills. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, we are discussing about the Factories Act ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: * ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is relating to Zero Hour mention of Shri Rajmani Patel, 'Action against cement factories in Satna and Rewa' ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. You don't have the freedom to rise as and when and speak. If somebody violates the rule next time, I will not give them an opportunity. This is my decision. Now, Shri Ahamed Hassan. Do you want to speak in Bengali?

Need for starting a direct flight from Kolkata to Europe

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having given me an opportunity to raise an important issue. I will speak in my mother tongue, Bengali.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I always encourage mother tongues. I lost my mother when I was 13 months old. So, I have strong emotions for mother.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Yes, Sir. ** "Hon'ble Chairman Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on an important issue. We know that the Metropolitan city of Kolkata is known as the gateway of Eastern India and North-east India. Kolkata is the third largest Metropolitan city and is the most populous after Delhi and Mumbai. But sadly, there is no direct connectivity between Kolkata and any city in Europe. There are 4 direct non-stop flights from Delhi to Europe and 3 from Mumbai. There is one flight each from Chennai, Bengaluru and Hyderabad to Europe. Yet Sir, there is not a single flight from Kolkata to Europe.

Sir, let me tell you that about 2 lakh 50 thousand passengers travel from Kolkata to different cities in Europe every year on purpose of education, business, tourism and treatment. They have to take flights via Delhi or Mumbai or have to take flights from Kolkata in airlines meant for Gulf countries. So the passengers of West Bengal and other states in Eastern India have to face difficulties and there is wastage of money and time. Besides these, trade, business, education and technology delegations in addition to tourists are also facing difficulties in visiting these regions. While the

*Not recorded.

**English translation of the original speech made in Bengali.

[Shri Ahamed Hassan]

government is focusing on the 'Look East' policy, the lack of direct connectivity between the major city of Kolkata and North-eastern States with Europe is causing much harm.

Air India and British Airways had been operating flights between Kolkata and London decades ago, which had been stopped. Aeroflot, KLM and SAS also withdrew the fleet which was operating earlier. The Airlines side said that they were withdrawing due to paucity of travelers. We know that Left Front Government was ruling at that time and there was erosion of industry and economy in the State. Present situation in the state under Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee has seen a tremendous improvement in various sectors and about 2 lakh 50 thousand passengers travel to Europe from Kolkata every year via other airports.

Many Members of Parliament from West Bengal had requested the Minister of Civil Aviation at different times and had also drawn the attention of 'Air India' authorities so that air connectivity could be established again between Kolkata and Europe. Besides these, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Civil Aviation had also recommended in this respect, but those have been ignored.

Sir, I therefore request that the Government may instruct Air India to immediately start non-stop direct flights from Kolkata to Europe. It will also be beneficial and helpful to passengers from neighboring countries like Bhutan, Nepal, and Bangladesh if such connectivity is established from Kolkata airport. It will also be helpful for travelers to Europe from the states of Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand, Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram. It will contribute to large improvement in the areas of business, industry, technology, export, education, tourism and employment in West Bengal and the States mentioned before."

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती मीशा भारती (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद, अहमद हसन जी। श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर।

**Need for steps to be taken to prevent burning of hands of women
deshelling cashew nuts**

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। आज मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाने जा रही हूँ। जिन स्टेट्स में काजू होता है, cashew nut होता है, वहाँ पर जब उसको peel किया जाता है, तो उसमें एक प्रकार का acid सा निकलता है, जिससे वहाँ के workers जब उसका छिलका उतारते हैं, तो उनके हाथ जल जाते हैं, उनमें allergy हो जाती है और हमेशा के लिए एक घाव सा बन जाता है। इसलिए मैं चाहती हूँ कि भारत सरकार का जो Cashewnut Board बना हुआ है, उसके जरिए उनके लिए कोई न कोई प्रावधान करना चाहिए, चाहे उनको gloves दिए जाएँ, चाहे वे हाथों पर कोई ointment या तेल लगा कर उसका छिलका उतारें, जिससे उनके हाथ न जलें और हमेशा के लिए पूरी लाइफ उनको यह दर्द न सहना पड़े। खासकर महिलाएँ इस काम में लगी हुई हैं। महिलाओं को देखते हुए, उनकी हेल्थ को देखते हुए, उनकी आने वाली जिन्दगी को देखते हुए हमें इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए, क्योंकि अगर वे थोड़ा सा भी काम न कर पाईं, तो उनका जीवन एक तरह से बेकार हो जाएगा।

इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करूँगी और प्रार्थना करूँगी कि यह गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में सोचे और उनके लिए कोई ऐसा प्रावधान किया जाए, जिससे वे यह जलन न सहें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद विप्लव जी, आप अच्छा बोलीं। Shri K.K. Ragesh and Shri Prabhat Jha.

**Fee hike in JNU and disrespect shown to the statue of Swami
Vivekananda at JNU Campus**

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the JNU students are on strike for the last one month demanding to roll back the fee hike and ensuring the democratic rights in the campus.

Sir, the freedom of speech and expression, freedom to form association and freedom to assembly, all these are the Fundamental Rights ensured in our Constitution. I want to know from the Government whether such rights are denied, why such rights are denied to JNU students, whether the civil liberties are suspended in JNU, and whether an undeclared emergency is imposed in JNU.

Sir, the day before, the students had organized Parliament march. When they were coming out ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fee hike. Please highlight that actual issue - 'Fee hike'.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: I am saying that. When they were coming out for the Parliament march from the campus, the Police resorted to lathi charge against the students and also the leaders were taken to custody; and till late night, they were being beaten up. They were all severely beaten up by the Police. So, I am demanding the Government to institute a judicial inquiry into the unfortunate incident, the brutal lathi charge unleashed against the students; and also, Sir, I believe that we are still living in a democratic society, not in a *

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. There is no need to mention 'this Rashtra' or 'that Rashtra'. This is totally out of context. It is removed from the records. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't virtually stamp it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Unfortunately, Sir, students were severely attacked by the Police. And, Sir, I am demanding the Government to immediately intervene to roll back the fee hike. **

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

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: **

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not even touched the issue of fee rise. I had permitted you.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: **

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prabhat Jha. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Prabhat Jha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIVGIJAYAY SINGH: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। जेएनयू का अपना एक गौरवशाली इतिहास रहा है। यहां पर आज फाइनैस मिनिस्टर बैठी हुई हैं, ये भी वहीं से पढ़कर आई हैं। श्री अभिजीत बनर्जी जी भी वहीं से पढ़े हैं, जिन्हें नोबल पुरस्कार मिला है, लेकिन पिछले पांच-दस वर्षों से वहां जो कुछ भी हो रहा है, वह सही नहीं हो रहा है। स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी ने कौन सा अपराध किया था कि उनकी प्रतिमा को अनावरण से पहले ही लाल रंग से पोत दिया जाता है और वहां लिख दिया जाता है, 'भगवा जलाओ' यह क्या है? क्या जेएनयू में उन लोगों का समर्थन किया जाएगा?...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: *

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

श्री प्रभात झा: महोदय, मुझे इस सदन का सहयोग चाहिए।*

श्री सभापति: यह आपका इश्यू नहीं है। आपको अपने इश्यू के ऊपर आना है।

श्री प्रभात झा: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Other than fees hike and defacement of statue of Swami Vivekananda, nothing else would go on record...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रभात झा: विवेकानन्द जी भारत के youth icon थे। उन्होंने शिकागो में जाकर कहा था, 'Dear Brothers and Sisters of America'. उन्होंने वहां कितना आत्मीय सम्बोधन दिया था। जेएनयू में उनकी प्रतिमा के साथ जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया गया है, क्या वह अपराध नहीं है?

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि नख से शिख तक जेएनयू में मॉनिटरिंग होनी चाहिए। वहां पर इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए और जिन लोगों ने यह किया है...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: प्रभात जी, आपकी बात हो गई है। All those who want to associate, may send their names. ...*(Interruptions)*... श्री विजय गोयल।

श्री प्रभात झा: *

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

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

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Goel.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I wanted to raise two issues. You didn't allow me to raise the first one. Please allow me to speak, at least, on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have given two notices. The other one is admitted.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, you didn't allow me to raise the first issue. At least, allow me to speak on this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are converting it into the other one. Otherwise, you would have got the first opportunity. If you wish to associate, please associate.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, not associate, I want to speak on this issue.

श्री सभापति: अब टाइम नहीं है। टाइम खत्म हो चुका है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Goel...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: *.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have got every right to protest and I too have got a right.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. This is no way to threaten the Chairman, make an allegation and then get an opportunity. I would never, never give an opportunity like this. You have been totally unfair despite all your experience. Please sit down. Shri Vijay Goel.

Poor water quality in Delhi-NCR

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली में वायु प्रदूषण के बाद हम सबकी चिंता जल प्रदूषण है। दिल्ली में पानी कितना दूषित, गंदा और जहरीला है, इस पर बहस हो सकती है। हम यह सब कुछ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): सर, दिल्ली के प्रदूषण को लेकर बयान आया है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: संजय जी, आपको रिप्लाय नहीं देना है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, मैंने इनके बारे में कुछ भी नहीं कहा है।...(व्यवधान) यह गलत बात है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: *

श्री सभापति: संजय जी, आपको रिप्लाय नहीं देना है, प्लीज बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: *

श्री विजय गोयल: ठीक है, सर, मैं नहीं बोलता।...(व्यवधान) अगर आपको मुझे नहीं बोलने देना, तो मत बोलने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: संजय जी की बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रही है।

श्री संजय सिंह: *

श्री सभापति: आप लोग अपनी एनर्जी क्यों वेस्ट कर रहे हैं? It is not going on record, I am telling you. I am making a note of the names of all those Members who are defying the Chair, and appropriate course of action would be taken. This is not going on record either in print or otherwise.

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, मैंने दिल्ली सरकार के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं कहा है। दिल्ली में हम सबकी चिंता पानी है। दिल्ली में पानी कितना दूषित, गंदा और जहरीला है, इस पर बहस हो सकती है। हम सब इस बात को जानते हैं कि हम सब लोग bottled water या RO का पानी पी रहे हैं। मैं सिर्फ आपके सामने तथ्य रखना चाहता हूँ, जो मेरे नहीं, सरकार के हैं। दिल्ली को हर रोज 3800 मिलियन लीटर पानी चाहिए होता है। यह दिल्ली की जरूरत है, लेकिन सत्य यह है कि आधी दिल्ली टैंकर्स और ग्राउंड बोरेिंग से पानी पी रही है। दिल्ली में ट्रांसमिशन में 40% पानी बरबाद हो जाता है। दूसरे देशों में यह मैक्सिमम 15% है। इसका कारण लीकेज और चोरी है। दिल्ली में मुश्किल से 70% एरिया में पाइपलाइंस हैं। 25% एरिया में, यानी एक-चौथाई एरिया में पाइपलाइंस ही नहीं हैं। आधे से ज्यादा अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों में अभी पाइपलाइंस डली ही नहीं हैं। सभापति जी, आपको हैरानी होगी कि 21 लाख मीटर में से एक-तिहाई, यानी 7 लाख मीटर पाइपलाइंस खराब हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. This is not going on record ... (Interruptions)... Sanjayji. please.

श्री विजय गोयल: बोरिंग बैन है, लेकिन सरकार खुद जगह-जगह पर बोरिंग कर रही है।...**(व्यवधान)**... ग्राउंड वॉटर लगातार नीचे जा रहा है।...**(व्यवधान)**... पानी के संरक्षण पर हम काम नहीं कर रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... यमुना में 60% गंदा पानी जा रहा है, उसमें 19 नाले गिर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sanjayji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't use your lung power. Already lungs are suffering because of air pollution. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to name you. Don't provoke me further. Don't provoke. He has not made allegations against anybody so far. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल: महोदय, दिल्ली की हवा से ज्यादा पानी दूषित है।...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी Ministry of Consumer Affairs के Bureau of Indian Standards के शोध में 21 भारतीय शहरों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया, जिसमें दिल्ली का पानी सबसे गंदा निकला।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sanjay Singh, please sit down. You don't have... ...*(Interruptions)*... क्या संरक्षण चाहिए? ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसे unauthorized खड़े होकर बोलने के लिए आपको संरक्षण चाहिए क्या? ...**(व्यवधान)**... So what? Are you the Minister to correct it? When you get an opportunity, you can put forth your point of view. He is only making a submission. When he crosses the limits, I am there to take care of it. You don't worry and waste your energy. Don't unnecessarily put pressure on your lungs because lungs are already under stress because of air pollution across the country.

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, दिल्ली में आज 2 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग गंदा पानी पीने को मजबूर हैं। अभी 28 में से 19 सैम्पल्स खराब निकले हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to close in ten seconds. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल: मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि अभी आदरणीय रामविलास पासवान जी ने कहा था कि एक अधिकारी केन्द्र सरकार का हो जाए और एक अधिकारी दिल्ली का हो जाए, घर-घर से सैम्पल उठा लीलिए और उसके बाद तय कर लीजिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज एयर प्यूरिफायर की बिक्री से पता लग जाएगा कि वायु में कितना प्रदूषण है तथा bottled water और RO की बिक्री से पता लग जायेगा कि पानी कितना गंदा है।

श्री सभापति: समय समाप्त हो गया।

श्री विजय गोयल: आज लाखों लोग टैंकों का पानी पीने को मजबूर हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Goel, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... I would like to tell one thing to Shri Vijay Goel. I am telling this not only to Shri Vijay Goel but to other Members also. I have gone through the records yesterday. Display of any article whether it is air purifier, water bottle, mask or anything, is totally unauthorised and not allowed in this House. Sometimes, when you do it, others object; when they do it, you object. But I object to all. Anybody bringing anything to the House is not allowed as per the rules. Then, Members put pressure on the Deputy Chairman. The Deputy Chairman also is a Chairman when he sits in this chair. Panel Chairman is also a Chairman when he sits in this chair. They have all the powers of the Chairman as far as the conduct of the House is concerned. Please bear with me. We are the House of Elders. Just now we have observed the commencement of the 250th Session. That being the case, if I have to argue like this every day, it is not good. Please bear with me and follow the rules, decency and decorum of the House.

Need to set up a Tribal University in Telangana

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we demand for setting up a Tribal University as the Central University in Telangana. This is assured under the Schedule 13, Point No. 3, Section 94 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. Our hon. Chief Minister has made representation a number of times. He has given representation to the hon. Prime Minister also. Finally, they have issued an order in August 2018. We have given the land and temporary accommodation to conduct the classes and all facilities have been handed over to the respective mentor University, that is, Hyderabad University. DPR has been prepared and submitted to the Government of India. Now, for reasons not known, it is pending. Last year also, there was an announcement that classes would be conducted in that academic year, but that is delayed. We demand that from the next academic year, they have to start classes for the Tribal University students in Telangana.

* “Hon’ble Chairman Sir, please allow me to speak in Telugu for two minutes. The Central Government gave assurance to establish a Tribal University in Telangana as per the provisions made in the Andhra Pradesh State Reorganisation Act, 2014. On various occasions, hon. Chief Minister of Telangana, Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao, met hon. Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Central Cabinet and submitted representation in this regard. Orders were issued in August 2018 to conduct classes but

*English translation of the original speech made in Telugu.

[Dr. Banda Prakash]

these orders were not executed. The mentor university *i.e.* Hyderabad Central University (HCU) gave its consent for the proposed site for establishing the Tribal University. Detailed Project Report (DPR) was prepared and sent to the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The State Government came forward and made arrangements for a makeshift administrative office and also to run classes. However, for reasons unknown the classes didn't commence. Sir, through you, I request the Central Government to expedite setting up of Telangana Tribal University and commence classes from the next academic year. I also request that the necessary funds be allocated for the same. Thank you Sir."

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

Need for flight announcements to be made in regional languages

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there were days we used to see at the sky as to whether the flights are flying like birds. But, today, air travel is not

a luxury. Now, middle-class people, monthly-salaried employees, farmers, and younger generation from rural areas, seeking employment in Gulf countries, travel by air. But, what is shocking is that the announcements, even for precautionary measures and other guidance, are made only in Hindi and English. They are not able to understand. The co-travelers are afraid whether they have been asked to get down. I was thrilled with happiness when I travelled from Kuala Lumpur, when announcement was made in Tamil, from Singapore, announcement was made in Tamil, in Emirates, in Etihad, in Lufthansa, announcement was made in Tamil. Flight announcements in India should be made in regional languages or at least in the flights operated within the States. For example, flights between Madurai to Chennai, Chennai to Trichy, Chennai to Coimbatore, Thoothukudi, Salem, should be made in Tamil with priority. For baggage claims, announcements should be made in regional languages for flight from concerned States. I hope that all the Members of this House from different States will support my genuine request.

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

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

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

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

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

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

हूँ।

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اتر پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا

ہوں۔

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Muraleedharanji, please take note of this suggestion and pass it on to the Civil Aviation Ministry. It is a very, very important suggestion and also worth consideration. Now, Dr. Amar Patnaik.

Rehabilitation of people affected by cyclone Fani under the PMAY (Gramin)

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I rise to speak today about the cyclonic history of this State. Odisha has endured severe cyclonic storms regularly throughout its history. The recent being is Cyclone Bulbul. Earlier this year, a large amount of

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

damage and distress was caused by Cyclone Fani, one of India's strongest storms in terms of wind speed, to the coast of Odisha in May. The storm damaged lakhs of houses in 14 districts of the State out of 30, rendering the occupants homeless. The State Government had moved the Ministry of Rural Development, for sanction of special houses under PMAY (Gramin) in the first phase for the homeless poor families whose houses were partially or completely damaged by Fani. Initially, the State Government had requested waiver of the Permanent Waiting List, a 90:20 fund sharing between the Centre-State as a special case, and increasing the unit assistance of these houses to ₹2.5 lakh per house, to build in a concept of disaster resilience into these houses. Subsequently, we had put this 12.75 lakh damaged/kutcha houses in the Government of India's Awaas + App. We had made a request that since Odisha is prone to disaster; let the rest of the 14 districts also be covered under this formula of converting these kutcha houses to pukka houses. So, that eventually we have safe houses for all by 2024 which is also what the Government wants. But, unfortunately, so far the balance Central share of ₹818 crore, as the first tranche under PMAY (G), has not been received. Arrears of ₹ 202 crore under PMAY (G) Contingency Fund has not been received since 2017-18. The hon. Chief Minister of Odisha has made several requests to the hon. Prime Minister in June, August, September and as late as on 15th November, 2019. So, I request that the Government of India to look into it and release these assistances because people are still living under houses which are not really pukka and there could be another storm very soon.

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

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

Need to exempt the Wakf Board and religious trusts from GST

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, धार्मिक न्यास बोर्ड एवं वक्फ बोर्ड का जो गठन किया गया है, इसका मकसद यह है कि जो वक्फ की जायदाद है, उससे हो रही आमदनी को जरूरतमंदों एवं गरीबों के बीच खर्च किया जाए। सरकार इसको चलाने के लिए अनुदान भी देती है। स्टेट वक्फ बोर्ड, जिसकी आमदनी 5 हजार रुपए से ज्यादा है, उसमें यह है कि वह सात प्रतिशत राज्य वक्फ बोर्ड को देती है, उसका एक प्रतिशत सेस के रूप में देती है और स्टेट उसका एक प्रतिशत सेंट्रल काउंसिल को भेजती है। महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि अभी बिहार राज्य सुन्नी वक्फ बोर्ड को जीएसटी के रूप में 41 लाख, 41 हजार, 887 रुपए देने के लिए निदेशालय से नोटिस गया हुआ है। सुन्नी वक्फ बोर्ड और धार्मिक न्यास बोर्ड को इनकम टैक्स में भी छूट प्राप्त है। माननीय मंत्री महोदया बैठी हैं, मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे गुजारिश

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

करना चाहती हूँ कि सुन्नी वक्फ बोर्ड, शिया वक्फ बोर्ड या धार्मिक न्यास बोर्ड जैसी संस्थाओं पर से जीएसटी हटाया जाए।

† **محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) :** سبھاپتی مہودے، دھارمک نیاس بورڈ اور وقف بورڈ کا جو گٹھن کیا گیا ہے، اس کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ جو وقف کی جائیداد ہے، اس سے بوربی آمدنی کو ضرورت مندوں اور غریبوں کے بیچ خرچ کرنا۔ سرکار اس کو چلانے کے لیے انودان بھی دیتی ہیں۔ اسٹیٹ وقف بورڈ، جس کی آمدنی پانچ ہزار روپے سے زیادہ ہے، اس میں یہ ہے کہ سات فیصد راجیہ وقف بورڈ کو دیتی ہے، اس کا ایک فیصد سیس کے روپ میں دیتی ہے اور اسٹیٹ اس کا ایک فیصد سینٹرل کاؤنسل کو بھیجتی ہے۔

مہودے، میں یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ ابھی بہار راجیہ سنی وقف بورڈ کو جی ایس ٹی کے روپ میں اکتالیس لاکھ، اکتالیس ہزار، آٹھ سو ستاسی روپے دینے کے لیے ندیشالیہ سے نوٹس گیا ہوا ہے۔ سنی وقف بورڈ اور دھارمک نیاس بورڈ کو انکم ٹیکس میں بھی چھوٹ حاصل ہے۔ مانیئے منتری مہودیہ بیٹھی ہیں، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے ان سے گزارش کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ سنی وقف بورڈ، شیعہ وقف بورڈ یا دھارمک نیاس بورڈ جیسی سمنٹھاؤں پر سے جی ایس ٹی ہٹایا جائے۔

(ختم شد)

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Kahkashan Perween.

SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Kahkashan Perween.

Damage to crops due to hailstorm in Western Rajasthan

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ कि 13, 14 और 15 तारीख को पश्चिमी राजस्थान में भयंकर बरसात और ओलावृष्टि से हजारों-लाखों काशतकारों की खरीफ फसलें और खेतों में पड़ी फसलें पूरी तरह से नष्ट हो गईं और इससे हमारे जोधपुर, बीकानेर, बाड़मेर और जालौनू इन सभी जिलों में कम से कम हजार करोड़ से लेकर 1500 करोड़ रुपए तक का नुकसान हुआ। मैं भारत सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि अभी तक वहाँ न कोई गिरदावरी हो रही है, न कोई आकलन हो रहा है और बीमा वालों का गाँवों को क्लेम का भुगतान करने के लिए जो ऑनलाइन सिस्टम है, जब वे उसका उपयोग करते हैं, तो उन्हें इंटरनेट कनेक्शन नहीं मिलता है। इन कारणों से कई काशतकार इससे वंचित रह गए हैं। मैं भारत सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि काशतकारों को आपदा कोष से अविलंब फायदा पहुंचाएं और राहत दें।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

सभापति महोदय, इसी प्रकार से हमारी मूँग की खरीद के लिए भी कहा जा रहा है कि इसका रंग बदरंग हो गया है, लेकिन सर, रंग बदरंग होने से मूँग की गुणवत्ता कहीं नहीं गई है, गुणवत्ता वही है। मगर वे कहते हैं कि इसका रंग हरे से काला हो गया है, लेकिन हरे रंग का काला हो जाने से गुणवत्ता में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता, फिर भी वहाँ जो अधिकारी लोग हैं, वे काश्तकारों से मूँग भी नहीं लेते हैं। मैं भारत सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि वे इसके लिए कुछ डायरेक्शंस दें, जिससे काश्तकारों से मूँग ली जा सके। केवल रंग बदरंग होने की वजह से खरीदा नहीं जा रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि वे इन दो-तीन बातों पर ध्यान दें। सर, फसल खराब होने के आंकड़े हैं, तो उसका आकलन करवा कर उन्हें आपदा कोष से मुआवजा दिलाया जाए और साथ ही प्रति हैक्टेयर मुआवजा भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। यह बहुत पुराना मुआवजा हो चुका है। आज दो एकड़ जमीन का मुआवजा देते हैं, फसल का आकलन करके मुआवजा दिया जाता है, जब कि वह सारी की सारी फसल खत्म हो जाती है। दूसरी बात, आप बीमा कंपनियों को डायरेक्शन दें। जब आधार कार्ड के आधार पर जाँच की जाती है, तब कई बार उनके फिगर्स वगैरह नहीं आते हैं। इससे बहुत दिक्कत होती है और उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं होता है। सर, बरसात से मूँगफली की फसल का कलर खराब हो गया है, जिसके लिए मैं पहले भी निवेदन कर चुका हूँ, तो इस प्रकार से जिन काश्तकारों के साथ यह हुआ है, उन्हें आप समय पर मुआवजा दें।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ram Narain Dudi.

Need to implement the Supreme Court ruling to pay minimum wages to hospital staff

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Governments at the Centre and in the States towards the very pathetic situation of nurses in the country. Sir, we talk a lot about the nurses. We say that they are the inheritors of Florence Nightingale. We term them as the angels of the health sector. All the respect is there. But, how do they lead their lives? They live in very miserable conditions. Their salaries, in private hospitals, today are around ₹6,000 to ₹7,000, whereas the Government claims to provide them a minimum wage of around ₹65,000. The Supreme Court came to their rescue. The Supreme Court of India gave a direction that a minimum salary should be given to them as per the State Government salary level. This direction came on 29th January, 2016. But, the five star hospitals of the private industry, they hesitate and deny the justice to be given to the

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

nurses. The nurses are working today on minimum salaries. They are facing a very, very miserable condition. Nurses all over the country are agitated. I am proud to state that my State Kerala is the first State of the country to see that minimum wages for nurses as per the verdict of the Supreme Court is implemented in States. Even there, the private management is not ready to obey the decision of the Supreme Court or State Government. In Delhi, the Government made a declaration that it should be implemented from April, 2018 in Delhi. They say that the Government has to implement that. Here also, the big hospitals of Delhi went to Delhi High Court to get a stay on this decision. Sir, the Central Government and the State Governments have a duty to come in support of the nurses. Without nurses, the health sector will be in a very bad situation. 'Ayushman Bharat' is a great slogan of the Government. The role of the nurses is very critical and vital in implementation of 'Ayushman Bharat'. If we ignore them, if we forget them and if we deny them their wages, then how can we implement Ayushman Bharat? Sir, my point is that the nurses are on strike in Delhi. On 10th December, they are going to conduct a march towards the Parliament. Nurses are agitated all over the country. My plea to the Central Government and the State Governments is to come out in support of the nurses because they are great people, their service is great. So, I plead to all of you to support this demand of the nurses.

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

**Need to generate employment opportunities for workers of Bihar,
Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh**

श्री सकलदीप राजभर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे जनहित के एक व्यापक महत्व के विषय पर बोलने का समय दिया।

माननीय महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बड़ी गंभीरता और जिम्मेदारी के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि महानगरों में विशेष रूप से बिहार, झारखंड और उत्तर प्रदेश के मजदूर भारी संख्या में हैं। वे विगत 10 वर्षों से लगातार दिल्ली, मुंबई, हैदराबाद, कोलकाता आदि महानगरों में मजबूरन अपने बाल-बच्चों और परिवार को छोड़कर मजदूरी के लिए जाते रहे हैं। इसके कारण, उनके परिवार की दशा दयनीय होती जा रही है। मैं इस बात की सराहना करता हूँ कि माननीय मोदी जी ने गाँव, गरीब, किसान और मजदूरों के हित में, उनका जीवन-स्तर ऊँचा उठाने के विषय को गंभीरता से अपने संज्ञान में लिया है, परन्तु मैं एक बात पर विशेष जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि गाँव का किसान-मजदूर अपने कृषि-कौशल को छोड़कर पैसा कमाने के लिए शहर में जाकर मजदूरी का काम करता है, जबकि उसके लड़के-लड़कियों की शिक्षा-दीक्षा प्रभावित होती है। मजदूरों का परिवार एक वर्ष से तीन वर्ष तक अपने मुखिया की बाट जोहता रहता है, जो बहुत ही कष्टदायक है।

माननीय महोदय, महानगरों की तरफ लगातार होने वाले इस पलायन के कारण शहरों में बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या से जलवायु-वायु प्रदूषण तथा पीने के पानी की समस्या अनियंत्रित होती जा रही है और इसके कारण अपराधों में भी वृद्धि हो रही है।

माननीय महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह माँग करता हूँ कि विशेष रूप से बिहार, झारखंड और उत्तर प्रदेश के मजदूरों की पीड़ा को ध्यान में रखकर विशेष नीति बनाकर इसमें कल-कारखानों एवं पूँजीपतियों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की जाए, जिससे जीविकोपार्जन हेतु ग्रामों से मजदूरों का पलायन रुक सके, वे अपने परिवार की देखभाल कर सकें, उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई-लिखाई ठीक से हो सके और महानगरों को भारी जनसंख्या एवं जलवायु प्रदूषण से मुक्ति भी मिल सके। जय हिन्द।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

Failure of regulatory bodies in the finance sector

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Thank you Chairman Sir, I am very grateful to you. सर, मैं आपकी अनुमति से यह मुद्दा आपके सामने लेकर आया हूँ। सारे देश में बैंकों के जितने डिपॉजिटर्स हैं, उन सभी को इस टाइम बहुत ज्यादा distress है और उनके मन में डर-खौफ है।

सर, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर भी यहाँ हैं। मैं आपके ज़रिए उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक वक्त था जब हिन्दुस्तान के बैंक्स पर सभी को बहुत भरोसा था। जब वेस्टर्न वर्ल्ड के बैंक्स फेल हो रहे थे, अमेरिका के बड़े से बड़े इंस्टिट्यूट्स फेल हो रहे थे, उस समय हिन्दुस्तान के बैंकों के बारे में हमने कभी नहीं यह सुना था कि कोई बड़ा स्कैम हुआ हो। चलो, छोटे-मोटे तो चलते ही रहते हैं। जब से पंजाब नेशनल बैंक का नीरव मोदी और चौकसी वाला स्कैम शुरू हुआ.... उसके बाद आठ लाख रुपये हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों का जो आपके पब्लिक सेक्टर्स बैंक है, वह

[Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa]

अभी industrialists ने देना है, वह भी डूबा हुआ है, उसके बाद नॉन बैंकिंग IL&FS, वे सारे पैसे डूब गए और मैं आपके माध्यम से लेटेस्ट बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह Punjab & Maharashtra Co-operative Bank में हुआ। वर्ष 2004 में तकरीबन 1900 को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक्स हिन्दुस्तान में थे, अब उनकी गिनती 1500 रह गई है। हैरानी की बात यह है कि इस बैंक में टोटल डिपॉजिट 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये था और आरबीआई की सख्त गाइडलाइन्स हैं कि अपना पैसा एक entity को नहीं देना है, एक फर्म को सारा पैसा नहीं देना है। आप हैरान होंगे कि आरबीआई की देख-रेख के बावजूद, इनके महकमे की देख-देख के बावजूद एक फर्म है एचडीआईएल, उसको 6500 करोड़ रुपये, कुल डिपॉजिट 12 हजार करोड़, 70 परसेंट टोटल स्टेक जितना है, एक कंपनी को दे दिया। उसके अलावा जो चेयरमैन थे, उनका नाम वर्याम सिंह था। बाद में पता चला कि वे एचडीआईएल में स्टेक होल्डर भी हैं। He had two per cent stake in that company. मेरा कहने का मकसद यह है कि ये को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक्स 25 लाख रुपये से शुरू हो जाते हैं और आरबीआई और इनकी नज़र में वे बैंक नहीं आते हैं। मैं आज उनसे यह स्पेशल गुजारिश करने आया हूँ कि सिर्फ जितना salaried class है, पेंशनर्स हैं, मिडिल क्लास लोग हैं, स्मॉल ट्रेडर्स और स्मॉल फार्मर्स हैं, उन लोगों में घबराहट है कि हमारा पैसा... जैसे आज बैंक गिर रहे हैं तो यह जिम्मेवारी किसकी है? मैं अपनी बहन माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से अपील करूंगा कि आप floor of the house पर हर डिपॉजिटर को यकीन दिलाएं, क्योंकि आपकी गाइडलाइन्स के मुताबिक बैंक्स चल रहे हैं, को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक्स भी और पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंक्स भी चल रहे हैं। आप यकीन दिलाएं कि आपका पैसा सेफ है और गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया जिम्मेवार है।

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

श्रीमती मीशा भारती : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री संजय सिंह : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI RIPUN BORA : Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री सभापति: श्री राम कुमार वर्मा, डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा।

**Death of birds due to pollution from refinery of the Sambhar
Salts Limited, Rajasthan**

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने बहुत ही चिंताजनक और संवेदनशील मामला, जो पक्षियों से संबंधित है, उस पर बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करते हुए आपके माध्यम से सदन और सरकार को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि मीडिया के माध्यम से और समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से सभी को जानकारी है कि राजस्थान में जयपुर जिले में साम्भर साल्ट लेक के नाम से एक झील, जो न केवल भारत में, बल्कि विश्व में जानी जाने वाली झील है उस के आसपास के एरिया में हज़ारों की तादाद में पक्षी देश-विदेश से वहां पर प्रवास के लिए आते हैं और बहुत-सी प्रजातियों के पक्षी, विभिन्न प्रजातियों के दुर्लभ पक्षी भी आते हैं। पिछले 20 दिन से वहां पर हज़ारों की तादाद में करीब 25 हज़ार पक्षी मर चुके हैं, उसके बावजूद वहां पर कोई समाधान और कार्रवाई नहीं हो रही है। उनमें ऐसे पक्षी भी हैं, जो दुर्लभ हैं और राज्य सरकार के स्तर पर अभी तक कोई उचित कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है। न्यायपालिका ने भी इसका संज्ञान लेते हुए निर्देश दिए हैं। यह दुर्भाग्य और चिंता की बात है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार इसका कोई समाधान निकाले और उचित कार्रवाई करे और आने वाले समय में भी कहीं न कहीं दूसरे इलाकों में यदि ऐसी घटनाएं होती हैं, तो आप उनका भी समाधान करें।

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

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): सभापति महोदय, यह दुनिया की दूसरी सबसे बड़ी लेक है, जिसमें ढाई से तीन लाख पक्षी आते हैं। इसमें महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि केंद्रीय वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने राजस्थान की झील को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व की रामसर झील घोषित किया है। इसलिए हम चाहेंगे कि केंद्र इसमें दखल दे और साम्भर साल्ट लिमिटेड ने 'रामसर' साइट कन्वेंशन संधि का उल्लंघन किया है, उसमें अवैध निर्माण कर दिए और करीबन डेढ़ सौ अवैध इकाइयां चल रही हैं।

महोदय, साम्भर साल्ट लिमिटेड द्वारा वेटलैंड रूल्स 2010 को भी धता बताकर वहां पर ढेर सारे कुएं खोद दिए हैं, गहरी खाइयां खोद दी हैं। महोदय, यहां पर करीब 25-30 हज़ार विदेशी पक्षी आते हैं, ऊंची उड़ान वाले और करीब 25-30 प्रजाति के पक्षी यहां पर हैं, जिसमें

[डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा]

नॉर्दन शावलर, Kentish plover, रफ, Common coot, ब्लैक विंग्ड स्टिल्ट, मंगोलिया के Demoiselle crane और ईगल आऊल तक यहां आते हैं। सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार से...(व्यवधान)....

श्री सभापति: किरोड़ी लाल जी, आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा: सर, मेरा पर्यावरण मंत्रालय से निवेदन है कि वे इसमें दखल दें और एक विशेष जांच करवाई जाए जिससे इस पर कुछ न कुछ कार्रवाई हो सके और आगे ऐसी पुनरावृत्ति न हो।

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

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

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

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

OBSERVATIONS BY THE CHAIRS

श्री सभापति: शांता जी, मैं कल आपको बोलने के लिए मौका दूंगा। ज़ीरो ऑवर के समाप्त होने से पहले मैं एक ऑब्जर्वेशन करना चाहता हूँ और इसके बारे में सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ। कुछ लोग अपने इश्यूज को लेकर चेयरमैन के फैसला देने के बाद भी हंगामा करना शुरू कर देते हैं और उसी कारण से हाउस को adjourn करना पड़ता है, जिसके कारण दूसरे मेम्बर्स को नुकसान हो रहा है। उनको जो अवसर मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल पा रहा है। जिसके कारण लोग बाद में आकर मुझसे शिकायत करते हैं। एक बार हाउस adjourn करने के बाद लोगों की ऐसी आदत बन गई है कि आज नहीं हो पाया, तो automatically कल जरूर होगा। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि Monday के बाद कोई भी इश्यू, जो state था, वह नहीं हो पाया, तो वह अगले दिन बिना विशेष अनुमति के नहीं होगा। It is clear. I think you understand. I would like to translate it into English also. Some people have developed a habit of disturbing the House by addressing their point of view and insisting it beyond a point and then stalling the House for a variety of reasons. And, then, the Chairman adjourns the House because I do not want the ugly scenes to be seen by the people of this august House. That is my weakness or my strength or my conviction. Then, Members think that if the issues are not taken up today, these would be taken up automatically tomorrow. Here after, except on a very special permission, like, I have given to Shantaji just now — because only three minutes are left and I have to make this observation today itself — these would not be repeated again. This is one.

Secondly, if Members persistently defy the Chair and go on making commentaries, I have no option other than naming them. I want to appeal to all the Members not to take me to that extent to name anybody. आप अपनी वेदना एक लाइन में बता सकते हैं। यह होता भी है और कभी-कभी बाद में भी मिल सकते हैं but go on making running commentary and defying the Chair cannot be allowed. This would not add value to this august House. This is my second observation.

The third observation is this. The Members bringing placards or as I just now said about purifier, some masks because of pollution and all, nothing should be displayed in the House. It is totally prohibited. Action has to be taken against such Members in future if anybody does like this.

Also, some Members have developed a new habit of writing to the Chairman. The letter does not reach the Chairman and the Chairman has to read it in the newspapers. If you feel that it is a very important issue that should be brought to my notice, please write to me. I have no problem but you should wait for some time so that I receive it and go through it. Then, in that also, some Members have also developed the habit of making allegations against the Chair, thinking the Chair would come under pressure and then try to be positive to their demands. I am the last man and this House should be the last one to go by such pressure tactics being brought by media. I can understand. Members have got every right to come to my room. I think, it is the most liberal way of meeting the Chairman. This is my experience out of twenty years. People have got right to come and meet me and also express their viewpoint and all. There are leaders of their respective parties also. You can convey it to the leaders and leaders can bring it to my notice also. As and when any leader intervenes in anything, normally, we try to attend it positively. Please understand this and then cooperate in proper conduct of the House because I would like to repeat, it is the 250th Session. We should remember the expectations of the people and then please rise to the occasion and help in proper conduct of the House. That is my appeal to all. I am saying it out of agony and not because of any anger about any particular person today or yesterday or whatever it is. It is out of agony. This should not happen here afterwards.

Then about being questioned by somebody, yesterday a notice on air pollution was given by certain Members of the ruling party.

I have gone through the notice. And, then, earlier, I received a notice from an hon. Congress Member on Air Pollution under another rule. So, I combined it in the Calling Attention Motion. The Chair has got this right. Then, Members were questioning the Deputy Chairman as to how he included that name and all. किसको include करना

[श्री सभापति]

या नहीं करना, कौन से रूल में देना या नहीं देना, यह चेयरमैन का अधिकार है। हमें रूल्स ऐसा बताते हैं। इसलिए कृपया रूल्स को थोड़ा सा पढ़कर आइए और हाउस में जो भी बोलिए, समझकर बोलिए। कुछ विषयों पर जो चेयर का निर्णय होता है, उनका पालन करने का प्रयास करिए। Now, we will start Question Hour.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, where should we express our anguish?

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the Chamber.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Okay.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Creation of Cold Chain Grid

*61. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to slate:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to create a Cold Chain Grid to link every nook and corner of the country by its 42 Mega Food Parks, 234 Cold Chain projects under the PM Kisan SAMPADA Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the total number of Cold Chain Storage facilities available in the country as on date, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes Sir, The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is focusing on building cold chain infrastructure across the country, for seamless transfer of perishables from production to consumption areas, through the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), which comprises of component schemes namely (i) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, (ii) Mega Food Park, (iii) Creation of Backward & Forward Linkages, (iv) Creation / Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (v) Agro processing Cluster and (vi) Operation Greens. These schemes aim at arresting post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture produce by encouraging the creation of cold storages/ primary processing/ and transportation

facilities across the country. To fill in the gaps across the value chain and establishing the Cold Chain Grid, the Ministry has also sanctioned 40 Mega Food Parks and 313 Integrated Cold Chain Projects throughout the country.

(b) A State/UT-wise list showing the approved Cold Chain and Mega Food Park projects as on 31.10.2019 under the PMKSY is placed at Annexure-I(See below).

(c) The State/ UT-wise details of the total number of cold chain storage facilities available in the country along with their respective capacities as on 31.10.2019 is placed at Annexure-II.

Annexure-I

State/U.T.-wise list of approval cold chain and Mega Food Park projects under PMKSY as on 31.10.2019

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cold Chain	Mega Food Park	Total Projects
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20	3	23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	2
4.	Assam	3	1	4
5.	Bihar	5	1	6
6.	Chhattisgarh	3	1	4
7.	Gujarat	19	2	21
8.	Haryana	12	2	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16	1	17
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	1	7
11.	Karnataka	15	2	17
12.	Kerala	8	2	10
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8	2	10
14.	Maharashtra	66	3	69
15.	Manipur	1	1	2
16.	Mizoram	2	1	3

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cold Chain	Mega Food Park	Total Projects
17.	Nagaland	2	1	3
18.	Odisha	5	2	7
19.	Punjab	20	3	23
20.	Rajasthan	11	1	12
21.	Tamil Nadu	19	-	19
22.	Telangana	11	2	13
23.	Tripura	-	1	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	22	2	24
25.	Uttarakhand	25	2	27
26.	West Bengal	12	2	14
TOTAL		313	40	353

Annexure-II

State/ UT-wise distribution of MoFPI assisted cold chain projects along with the number of cold storages created and their respective capacities as on 31.10.2019

Sl.No.	State/ UT	Approved Cold Chain Projects	Number of Cold Storages created in cold chain projects	Total capacity of cold storage (in Lakh MT)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	17	0.39
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	0.01
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0.01
4.	Assam	3	6	0.12
5.	Bihar	5	8	0.45
6.	Chhattisgarh	3	6	0.15

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	19	19	0.34
8.	Haryana	12	19	0.48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16	25	0.34
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	7	0.07
11.	Karnataka	15	18	0.31
12.	Kerala	8	11	0.25
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8	9	0.17
14.	Maharashtra	66	89	1.95
15.	Manipur	1	5	0.03
16.	Mizoram	2	5	0.006
17.	Nagaland	2	4	0.02
18.	Odisha	5	7	0.12
19.	Punjab	20	35	0.53
20.	Rajasthan	11	22	0.43
21.	Tamil Nadu	19	40	0.40
22.	Telangana	11	16	0.21
23.	Uttar Pradesh	22	42	0.67
24.	Uttarakhand	25	53	0.89
25.	West Bengal	12	25	0.68
TOTAL		313	491	9.026

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my first supplementary is, the 42 Mega Food Parks if it is started—now it is partly commenced— the total capacity is 334 lakh MT. Our storage capacity as on today, according to your Answer, is 9.026 lakh MT only. It is less than three per cent. The cold chain management is very, very important in the entire Mega Food Parks. How will you meet the demand of 334 lakh MT production? What are your plans to meet that demand?

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, the answer which the hon. Member is talking about, is only related to the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) for which ₹ 6,000/- crores have been sanctioned to set-up, under seven different Schemes, Mega Food Parks, Cold Chain, Mini Food Parks, Creation of Backward and Forward and many other linkages. So, from Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana, out of these ₹ 6000 crores, we will be setting up cold-storage and for processing & preservation worth 334 lakh MT, That is only from Kisan Sampada Yojana. I would like to point out here that every project of ours- -there are about seven or eight hundred of them—each one of them or I would say, 98 per cent of them have cold-storages or cold chains and preservation & processing facilities as a part of them. So, I assure, the Member that what we are going to process, preservation of that is very much a part of the project as well.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: My second supplementary is, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana was started for the period of 2016-2020. Now, it is almost nearing and by March it will be closed. I would like to know from the Minister about the targets that you have reached. How many MT of the agro-products are now coming out of the Mega Food Parks? What is the direct or indirect employment generation? How many farmers benefited out of this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. मंत्री जी, उन्होंने supplementary में A, B, और C पूछा है...

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: So, if you want to know only of the Mega Food Parks or Cold Chain, since the question relates to Cold Chain as well, I can give you separate reply but I will give you combined because it will give you a better idea. As you said that the Kisan Sampada Yojana was launched in, I think, the guidelines were finalized by about November of 2016. So, setting up an infrastructure project of a Mega Food Park or a Cold Chain or a Mini Food Park, we give them, at least, 24 to 30 months to set-up that infrastructure. So, a lot of the projects are now nearing completion. But, we had Mega Food Park and Cold Chain Scheme earlier as well before 2014. This Scheme was launched in 2008. As you wanted to know as to how many farmers have been benefited and what has been the preservation capacity and all, so, to give you an idea that when I took over, when our Government came in governance in 2014, out of the 42 Mega Food Parks which were sanctioned in 2008, they should all get operational in 2½-3 years. But, in six years, out of the 42, only two were operational. So, the first thing which I had to do was to find out the reasons, change the formalities and re-start again. I am happy to tell you that in the five years that we had from 2014 till 2019, we operationalized 15. So, total 17 are operational now. My target is about all the balance Mega Food Parks.

Since the hon. Member has asked about employment generation, I would like to say that in 17 Mega Food Parks, approximately, 7,50,000 people have been employed,

where almost 17 lakh farmers have directly and indirectly benefitted. The capacity of cold storage created is 7.19 metric tonnes and the agro processing which is done, is to the value of ₹28,000 crores.

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, आपकी जस्ट गाइडेंस के लिए, जब भी सदस्य सवाल पूछें, तो the best practice is, 'I would like to inform the hon. Member', instead of using 'you' and 'me' and all that.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सभापति महोदय, प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना के अंतर्गत cold chain projects, Mega Food Parks के जरिए किसानों की फसलों को, खास तौर से जो perishable fruits and vegetables हैं, उनको बचाने के लिए बहुत प्रबंध किए जा रहे हैं... मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन उपायों के बाद भी दो Mega Food Parks के बाद, आपने 15 और operational कर दिए... इन सबके बाद भी perishable vegetable and fruits हैं, वे अब भी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर सड़ जाते हैं, तो क्या आपने उसका कोई मूल्यांकन किया है, उसके मूल्यों का कि वह कितना सड़ता है...

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, there was a study which was done by CIPHET of Ludhiana, first in 2010 and then I ordered a repeat study, which was done in 2015. This was done on 45 crops across 107 agro-climatic zones. उस study में, जो 2015 में उन्होंने repeat study की, they found that it was almost ₹ 92,000 crores worth of perishables at wholesale prices, which were rotting and wasting. Our wastage is, basically, at harvest, transportation and storage level. Which is why 2014 में हमने पहली प्राथमिकता यही बनाई that we should create infrastructure for storage and for processing ताकि wastage न हो... यह इंडस्ट्री जितना ग्रो करेगी, उतना ही किसान की crop की demand होगी, सिर्फ मंडी में ही नहीं, बाजार में ही नहीं, बल्कि industry के लिए भी, which is why यह Mega food Parks, cold chain projects वगैरह लगाने के लिए और खास कर 6,000 करोड़ रुपये प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किसान संपदा स्कीम में दिए हैं... बाकी बड़े-बड़े projects ही नहीं, लेकिन उसमें तीन-चार और शामिल किए... आप मिनी फूड पार्क 10 एकड़ में लगाइए या एक backward and forward linkages में, किसान जो अपनी perishable फसल को उगाता है-सिर्फ उसको बाजार में बेचना ही नहीं, लेकिन इसको preserve करें and value add करें, backward and forward linkages create करें, तो इन सब चीजों के लिए हमारा फोकस यह रहा है कि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर आए, ताकि प्रिज़र्वेशन और प्रोसेसिंग में उसकी बरबादी न हो...

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, the small farmers don't produce to store. They basically produce to immediately sell and get their price. This I am speaking from my experience as Director (Agriculture Marketing) for five years in Odisha. The small farmers have a problem in giving it into the cold chain system because they cannot get the price instantly. So there was a concern that this could be addressed by having some kind of a warehouse receipt scheme or a cold chain receipt scheme, in which case, they deposit the...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to ask the question.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Is the Government considering to link the cold chain system to a partly redeemable or a fully redeemable warehouse receipt scheme or cold chain receipt scheme in which case the small farmers can get the benefits?

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: I think this does not come under my mandate because Food Processing Industry is about promoting the infrastructure and the industry. But for hon. Members information, I would like to add, as said earlier, the raw material of this industry is the farmers' crop. Be it cold chain, where we set up a farm gate infrastructure, it has been made mandatory. So if they get a grant for a cold chain, they must set up at farm gate level as well along with processing or with the reefer vans, which are one of the two components. But farm gate level infrastructure is mandatory. In Mega Food Parks, again, the procurement is of the raw material. In all these things, there is a system in place where storage and preservation of the farmers' produce can be done. But I have a special focus, I have been trying, since the last five years, this Government has been focussing on creating farm gate level infrastructure and pushing the farmers from just an agro producer to an agro processor.

So, a part of it, he processes and the value-adds increase his income. There is a new scheme of Gram Samridhi Yojana which is specially going to be focussed towards micro farmers and putting up these as well.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा एक प्रश्न है कि बिहार में मेगा फूड पार्क प्रोजेक्ट की क्या स्थिति है? अगर यह आपकी उम्मीदों के अनुरूप नहीं है, तो क्या कारक हैं कि बिहार में यह मेगा फूड पार्क उस तरह टेक ऑफ नहीं कर पाया?

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, the hon. Member has asked a very good question. Although the questions are all about cold chain, but every one's mind is interested about Mega Food Parks. I would ask you to give me another question session just on Mega Food Parks. There is one Mega Food Park in Bihar which, according to me, is under implementation. But, I must say over here that we have a lot of trouble in Bihar to implement the projects. West Bengal and Bihar are two States where we have a lot of raw material, a lot of potential, but a lot of difficulties in implementing our projects over there. We have one Mega Food Park which is under implementation.

Burning of stubble residue in open

*62. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that farmers in States like Punjab and Haryana are forced to burn paddy/parali/stubble residue in open due to lack of technology for its management and lack of provision of cash incentives to dispose it scientifically; and

(b) if so, the urgent actions taken by Government to tackle this issue which worsens Air Quality Index (AQI) in the Northern parts of the country, particularly in Delhi?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Paddy stubble burning is mainly practiced in Indo-gangetic plains of the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to clear the fields for Rabi crop sowing.

To address air pollution and to subsidize machinery required for in-situ management of crop residue, a Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 to 2019-20 is being implemented with the total outgo from the Central funds of ₹ 1151.80 crores.

During 2018-19, the funds amounting to ₹ 269.38 crores, ₹137.84 crores, ₹ 148.60 crores and ₹ 28.51 Crores have been released to the Government of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and ICAR & Other Central Agencies respectively. During 2019-20, the funds amounting to ₹ 273.80 crores, ₹192.06 crores, ₹ 105.28, crores, ₹4.52 crores and Rs 18.48 crores have also been released to the Government of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, NCT of Delhi and ICAR respectively.

Out of these funds, the State Governments during 2018-19 have supplied more than 56290 machines to the individual farmers and Custom Hiring Centres on subsidy for in-situ management of crop residue. During 2019-20, it has been targeted to supply more than 46578 machines. The State Governments and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) have also undertaken Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities on a massive scale for creating awareness among farmers.

In compliance to the directions of Supreme Court vide order dated 06.11.2019, the Government of Punjab has brought out a scheme for providing compensation @ ₹ 100/-per quintal to those small and marginal farmers who are cultivating non-basmati paddy and are managing the paddy residue by in-situ method without burning. The Government of Haryana also brought out the scheme to provide ₹ 1000/- per acre operational charges for crop residue management for in-situ and ex-situ purposes. The Government of Haryana will also give ₹ 100 per quintal incentive to those farmers who have sold their paddy after 06.11.2019 and till 15.11.2019 and have not burnt the crop residue.

With the efforts of the Government through the above stated scheme, overall, about 15% and 41% reduction in burning events were observed in 2018 as compared to that in 2017 and 2016, respectively. During 2019-20, the total burning events recorded in the three states are 19.2% less than in 2018 till date. UP recorded 36.8% reduction, Haryana recorded 25.1% reduction, and Punjab recorded 16.8% reduction, respectively, in the current season than in 2018.

लेफ्टीनेंट जनरल (डा.) डी.पी. वत्स (सेवानिवृत्त): माननीय सभापति, कल प्रदूषण पर जो discussion हुआ, उससे यह तो माना गया कि पराली जलाना, vehicular pollution, industrial pollution और brick kiln pollution से काफी कम है, मगर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सारा discussion English language में हुआ, जबकि जो precipitating factors हैं, पराली जलाना और दिवाली के पटाखे जलाना, वे खास कर हिंदी स्पीकिंग एरिया से हैं, जिनमें हरियाणा, वेस्टर्न यू.पी. और पंजाब आदि राज्य आते हैं... पंजाबी भाषा तो हिंदी जैसी ज़बान है, इसलिए मेरी स्टेट से यह एक शिकायत थी कि आप हमें अंग्रेजी में blame कर रहे थे या शाबाशी दे रहे थे?

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, आपने शंका व्यक्त की है, पर आपका सवाल या सुझाव क्या है?

लेफ्टीनेंट जनरल (डा.) डी.पी. वत्स (सेवानिवृत्त): सभापति जी, मेरा सवाल भी है... मेरा सवाल यह है कि show window period होने की वजह से, due to bad weather conditions, due to wheat sowing immediately after that and harvesting जो है, वह due to bad weather conditions की वजह से करना जरूरी हो गया था, वरना फसल खराब हो जाती... गवर्नमेंट ने इसका जिक्र तो किया कि हमने इतनी मशीनें बाँटी हैं, पर मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनका road map क्या है? इन precipitating factors पर कब तक काबू पाया जा सकेगा? आप किसान को जो सौ रुपये पर एकड़ की आर्थिक सहायता देते हैं, क्या वह काफी है या नाकाफी है?

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न रखा है और उन्होंने उसमें लगभग उत्तर देने की कोशिश भी की है, उसके संदर्भ में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह किसानों का विषय है... जैसा कि आपने स्वयं यह कहा है कि पराली की वजह से जो प्रदूषण हो रहा है, वह किसानों की वजह से बहुत कम हो रहा है... यह मात्र 3 प्रतिशत के आस-पास है, बाकी प्रदूषण अन्य कारणों से होता है... आने वाले समय में जिस तरह से आपने मशीनरी का जिक्र किया है, किसानों के लिए सहायता की जो बात कही है, उस पर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार की तरफ से निश्चित रूप से सौ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी इसके निर्देश दिए हैं, इसके बाद उन्होंने इसको अनिवार्य रूप से किया भी है... हमारे जो किसान हैं, उन्होंने आईसीआर के द्वारा एवं और अन्य प्रयोग करके ऐसी मशीनरी भी तैयार की है, जो पराली के उसी खेते के अंदर टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर देती है... हमारे पास मशीनरीज के बहुत ज्यादा नाम उपलब्ध हैं। उन्होंने सात मशीनरी तैयार की हैं, जिसमें रोटोवेटर भी है, एपिथ्रडर भी है और जिनका बहुत ही ज्यादा भी उपयोग होता है। इसकी वजह से ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, कृपया आप बैठिए। डी. पी. वत्स जी, आपका दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी क्या है?

लेफ्टीनेंट जनरल (डा.) डी.पी. वत्स (सेवानिवृत्त): माननीय सभापति महोदय, पीआरएस लेजिस्लेटिव रिसर्च ने एक presentation दिया था। उसमें यह बताया गया था कि अगर हम हरियाणा के 600

गाँवों और पंजाब के 600 गाँवों को पूरी तरह से पराली बर्निंग से फ्री कर दें, तो pollution के precipitating factors में काफी कमी आ जाएगी। हमें यह कुछ ज्यादा convincing नहीं लगा, क्योंकि एक ही डिस्ट्रिक्ट में 600 गाँव हो जाते हैं। हमारे राज्य में तो कम Rice Bowl में से दस districts हैं और पंजाब में तो इससे भी ज्यादा districts हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकार क्या सोच रही है कि वह पूरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को parali burning free बनाएगी या सिर्फ 600-600 गाँवों को?

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदय ने जा कहा है, यह हमारा उद्देश्य है, क्योंकि पिछले तीन साल के जो आँकड़े हैं, उसके अंदर इसमें 54.5 प्रतिशत की कमी आई है। सरकार इसके लिए निरंतर प्रयास कर रही है। पूरे देश के अंदर और मुख्य रूप से हमारे तीन स्टेट्स-उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा और पंजाब में इसका असर ज्यादा होता है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद हम चाहते हैं, कि पराली जलाने की प्रक्रिया पूर्ण रूप से खत्म हो। Pollution के विषय में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है। निश्चित रूप से यह हम सभी के लिए है। हम आगे इसका प्रचार-प्रसार करेंगे तथा इसके लिए किसानों को और ज्यादा जाग्रत करेंगे। हम इसको खेती में किस तरह से खाद के रूप में काम लें, जिससे इसी से वापस हमारा उत्पादन बढ़े, इसके लिए प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

श्री सभापति: उनका सुझाव था कि यह प्रचार-प्रसार थोड़ा स्थानीय भाषा में, मातृभाषा में करें, तो बेहतर होगा। श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल यहाँ पर आया है। जब से खेती का mechanisation हुआ है, उसमें कुछ time constraint के हिसाब से 15-20 दिन की ही एक window चाहिए होती है, जैसा कि वत्स जी कह रहे थे। चूँकि किसानों के लिए भी urgency होती है, इसलिए वे पराली को जला रहे हैं। इस बात का जिक्र आया है कि इसका pollution में केवल 4 per cent contribution involved है। सरकारों ने करीब 1,151 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है, ताकि यह न जलाया जाए। जिन किसानों को किन्हीं कारणवश पैसा नहीं मिल पाया, उन्होंने पराली जलाई।

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, उनको जेल भेजा गया है। सवाल यह है कि agriculture कोई criminal activity तो नहीं है! खेती करने के लिए उनको जेल भेजा जा रहा है। इसके लिए पंजाब गवर्नमेंट 100 रुपए प्रति विंटेल् दे रही है, हरियाणा सरकार भी 1,000 रुपए प्रति एकड़ दे रही है, लेकिन अभी तक उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ नहीं दिया है। सर, हम यह चाहते हैं कि जो agricultural processes होते हैं, पंचायतों के माध्यम से उनका नियमन हो और किसानों को रिहा किया जाए। इसमें किसानों को जेल भेजने पर प्रतिबंध होना चाहिए। क्या आप खेती करने वालों को जेल भेज देंगे? आगे कैसे काम चलेगा? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे किसानों को जेल भेजने का प्रावधान खत्म करें।

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: माननीय सभापति जी, किसान को जेल भेजना और बेवजह भेजना, निश्चित रूप से मैं मानता हूँ कि यह गलत है। यह राज्य सरकार का विषय है। अगर राज्य सरकार ऐसा करती है, तो मैं यह सोचता हूँ कि किसान अपने उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास करता है। आज जिस तरह से 60 साल के अंदर किसान को गरीब बना दिया गया, वह किसने बनाया, हमें इसे भी देखना चाहिए। मैं तो यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह राज्य सरकार का विषय है और उनको किसानों को देखना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sekharji, is there any court order?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Yes. Sir, on 5th November, the hon. Supreme Court directed the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to provide financial assistance at the rate of ₹ 100 per quintal to the farmers to avoid burning of stubbles or *parali*. My question in this regard is whether in view of this order, the Government has taken up the issue with the concerned States for implementation of the order as burning stubbles from these States has affected the NCR region and the adjoining areas alarmingly.

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: माननीय सभापति जी, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो निर्देश दिया है, उसके आधार पर राज्य सरकारों ने उसको लागू किया है तथा उसके लिए प्रयास हो रहे हैं और किए जा रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: मुझे इस विषय के बारे में थोड़ा कहना है कि उसने आदेश दिया, साथ ही साथ केस रजिस्टर करने का भी आदेश दिया। इसके बारे में थोड़ी गंभीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि किसानों के ऊपर ऐसा कैसे चलेगा।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, इस पर डिबेट करनी होगी।

श्री सभापति: डिबेट करने से क्या होगा!

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: आप आदेश दे दीजिए, आपका आदेश सर्वोपरि है।

श्री सभापति: यह कोर्ट का मामला है, तो आदेश क्या? श्री विजय गोयल।

श्री विजय गोयल: सभापति जी, मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम दिल्ली में 50 साल से रह रहे हैं और पचासों सालों से पराली जल रही है। अभी यह क्या खास बात है कि हम दिल्ली के अंदर पराली-पराली चिल्लाते हैं, जबकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी कहा है कि जो 70 फीसदी से ज्यादा प्रदूषण है, वह लोकल कारणों से होता है? अभी पराली में ऐसा क्या हुआ है?

श्री सभापति: आपका question क्या है?

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, मेरा question यही है कि अभी ऐसा क्या हुआ है कि जो पराली 50 सालों से जल रही थी उसके बारे में अभी दिल्ली में पराली-पराली का शोर मच रहा है?

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, आप इसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहते हैं, तो कहिए।

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: सभापति महोदय, मैं इसमें यह कहना चाहूंगा, वास्तविकता यह है कि यहां की जो राज्य सरकार है, उसे हम *failure* समझ सकते हैं, इसके बहुत सारे कारण हैं। पॉल्यूशन के कई और कारण भी हो सकते हैं, जिनमें रोड्स का ट्रैफिक और डस्ट भी एक कारण हो सकता है। इसके साथ-साथ फैक्टरीज़ से भी पॉल्यूशन होता है, इसीलिए निश्चित रूप से यहां की राज्य सरकार को इसे देखना होगा। मैं सोचता हूँ कि इसे राजनीतिक रूप दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन हमारा मानना है कि किसानों को बदनाम करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जब भी पॉल्यूशन की बात आती है, तो हमेशा किसान के ऊपर ही गाज गिराने का काम किया जाता है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए।

Assistance to Maharashtra for development of clusters of farmers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government is not providing any assistance to farmers of Maharashtra to cultivate, develop and market agricultural produces, especially mangoes;

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

(c) whether Government is considering to provide special financial assistance to farmers of Maharashtra for development of clusters of farmers and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Agriculture is a State subject in the Constitution of India. Government of India plays a supportive role through various schemes, programmes and policy support. Under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) Programme, assistance is provided to farmers through State Governments including that of Maharashtra with the objective of increasing production, productivity of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals and nutri-cereals in identified districts through area expansion and productivity enhancement. Under NFSM, a total fund of ₹ 590.86 crore have been released till now since 2015-16 to Maharashtra.

Under Mission for integrated Development for Horticulture (MIDH), financial assistance is provided for cultivation, development and marketing of horticultural crops including mangoes. All States and IITs including Maharashtra are covered under the Scheme. Under MIDH scheme, assistance is also provided for high density plantation of mangoes. Under MIDH scheme, a total fund of ₹ 392.77 crore have been released till now since 2015-16 to Maharashtra.

Apart from above, assistance has also been provided to Government of Maharashtra under MIDH for establishment of two Centres of Excellence specially for mangoes. One Centre of Excellence (CoE) for mango had been established at Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krushi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli during 2008-10 at a cost of ₹ 636 lakh and another Centre of Excellence for kesar mango has been established at Himayatbaug District, Aurangabad during 2012-15 at a cost of ₹ 744 lakh under Indo Israel cooperation programme. These centres are engaged in production and supply of quality planting material to farmers, conducting demonstrations for high density plantations and

rejuvenation of old orchards at farmers field apart from conducting on and off campus training of farmers and field staff.

Government of India is also providing financial assistance for various horticultural activities including area expansion under mango through National Horticulture Board (NHB) which is a demand driven scheme. Under NHB, total fund of ₹ 236.73 crore have been released till now since 2015-16 to beneficiaries in Maharashtra.

The Government has started a new Central Sector Scheme, namely, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) with a view to augment income of the landholding farmers' families across the country to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs. Under the Scheme an amount of ₹6000/- per year is transferred in three 4-monthly installments of ₹2000/- directly into the bank accounts of the farmers. Under PM-KISAN, total fund of ₹ 3102.23 crore have been released till now to farmers in Maharashtra.

The Government is implementing Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) Scheme for providing holistic support to Agriculture sector through State/UTs for development from pre-production to post-harvest stages. Under this Scheme, total fund of ₹ 1460.68 crore have been released till now since 2015-16 to State to Maharashtra.

Government of India is providing assistance to farmers in the country including the State of Maharashtra under the schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) to promote organic farming which include cluster formation, implemented through State Governments. Under PKVY Scheme, total fund of ₹ 79.38 crore have been released till now since 2015-16 to Maharashtra.

Under Aricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI), a sub scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM), a back ended credit linked subsidy scheme, assistance is provided to farmers, Farme Producer Organizations (FPOs) and Self Help Groups (SHGs) etc. for creation of Agricultural Marketing infrastructure including Scientific Storage infrastructure across the country including Maharashtra. Under AMI scheme, total fund of Rs. 248.01 crore have been released till now since 2015-16 to beneficiaries in Maharashtra.

Besides, Government is implementing National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) scheme wherein online trading of agriculture and horticulture commodities is done for transparent price discover for farmers for their produce through cometitive online bidding system. Already trading parameters for 150 agricultural commodities including 75 horticultural

commodities such as fruits and vegetables, flowers etc. have been facilitated. So, far out of 585 wholesale regulated markets of 16 State and 02 UTs integrated with e-NAM platform, 60 wholesale regulated markets of Maharashtra have been integrated with e-NAM platform. Under e-NAM scheme, total fund of Rs. 37.71 crore have been released till now to Maharashtra.

(c) The Government is providing financial assistance to States including that of Maharashtra through various schemes/programmes such as NFSM, MIDH, PKVY for development of clusters of farmers. Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC), a registered society under Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Government of India has been forming and promoting clusters in the form of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and so far, they have helped 100 FPOs in registering as companies in Maharashtra. Besides, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is also forming FPOs and so far they have formed 311 FPOs in Maharashtra.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, according to the latest Census, there are about 15.3 million farmers in the State of Maharashtra and about 12 million farmers hold land up to two hectares, thus becoming marginal farmers. The Government has announced an annual outlay of ₹ 75,000 crores under PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojna, but the amount disbursed is abysmally inadequate. Will the hon. Minister enlighten this House the total amount disbursed under the above scheme in Konkan, Pune, Aurangabad, Marathwada, Nasik and Vidarbha regions where the amount is vastly inadequate?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय सभापति महोदय, 'प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना' के तहत प्रधान मंत्री जी की ओर से जो 6,000 रुपये की राशि देने की घोषणा हुई है, माननीय सदस्य ने उस राशि की किसानों को मुहैया कराने की बात पूछी है। आपने अपने हिसाब से बताया कि यह राशि 75,000 करोड़ रुपये होनी चाहिए। आपने तीन-चार जिलों की बात पूछी है, लेकिन अभी उन सबका डेटा मेरे पास नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र के संबंध में मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि इस योजना के तहत किसानों को जो पैसा मुहैया कराया जाना था, उसका 3,100 करोड़ रुपया उनको पहुंचा दिया गया है। इसमें वैरिएशन आने की वजह यह हो सकती है कि हमारे पास किसानों के जो डिटेल्स हैं, जो नाम हैं, राज्य सरकार के द्वारा अधिकृत होने के बाद उनको पैसा मुहैया कराते हैं। आपने किसानों की जो संख्या दी है और राज्य सरकार के द्वारा अधिकृत किसानों के जो नाम हैं, मैं मानता हूँ कि उसी में विसंगति के कारण यह डिफरेंस आ रहा है। आपके पास जो भी सूची है, उसे राज्य सरकार के साथ बैठ कर, यदि अधिकृत रूप से आप किसान पोर्टल पर चढ़वाने का काम करवा देंगे, तो इनको भी तुरन्त रुपया मुहैया करवाने का काम किया जा सकता है।

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, unseasonal rains in the month of October, early November and the super-cyclone have ruined Kharif crops of over 50 lakh hectares, besides vegetables and fruits. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government would announce additional financial relief or assistance to farmers of Maharashtra whose crops have been damaged and destroyed due to heavy rains and cyclone. I would also like to know whether any Central Team has been sent to various parts of Maharashtra to assess the situation and provide sufficient relief.

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: सर, यह बात सही है कि इस बार महाराष्ट्र में ही नहीं, कई राज्यों में वर्षा के कारण फसलों को नुकसान पहुंचा है। महाराष्ट्र से भी हमको आवेदन पत्र मिला है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार की ओर से पहली बार जब आवेदन पत्र मिला था, उसी समय हमने डेलिगेशन भी भेज दिया था और डेलिगेशन ने इसकी अनुशंसा भी भेज दी है। हमने इनको इंटेरिम रूप से 600 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मुहैया कराने का अंतरिम निर्णय लिया है, जो पूर्ण नहीं है। बाकी किसानों की राहत में यदि महाराष्ट्र सरकार मदद करे सके, वह कर दे। दूसरा, अंतिम दौर में, पिछले राउंड में जो बारिश आई थी, शायद नवम्बर में ही आई थी, हम राज्य सरकार की ओर से इसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा में हैं। सूचना मिलने के बाद भारत सरकार की ओर से भी कार्यवाही करनी होती है, वह अवश्य ही की जाएगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. Nos. 64 and 68 are similar. So, we take up by combining both the questions.

[Question No. 64 and Question No. 68 were taken together]

Privatisation of railway routes

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning large-scale privatisation of railway routes;

(b) if so, the details thereof including authority for controlling fare system in these rails; and

(c) the number of routes that would be privatised during the next three years?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no plan for large scale privatisation of railway routes. There is a proposal to outsource the commercial and on board services of a few trains and also to permit private players to induct modern rakes to run trains on select routes with an objective to provide improved service delivery to passengers. However, the responsibility of train operations and safety rests with Indian Railways.

Privatization of operation of railways

*68. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has planned to privatize operations of railways in a phased manner including the maintenance of the platforms;
- (b) if so, the details on the exact plan of Government; and
- (c) the manner in which this plan would be executed?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to privatise the operations of Railways. However, there is a proposal to outsource the commercial and on board services of a few trains and also to permit private players to induct modern rakes to run trains on select routes with an objective to provide improved service delivery to passengers. The responsibility of train operations and safety certification rests with Indian Railways. Outsourcing of certain services like station cleaning, pay and use toilets, retiring rooms, parking and platforms maintenance etc. is being done on need based manner to improve cleanliness and other services.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, it appears that the Government is thinking of an idea to privatize a set of services of railways on select routes. If the idea is implemented, this will definitely affect prospects of the existing railway employees and future recruitment of railways. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what safeguards that the Government is proposing to take in this regard.

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, the interest of railway employees is protected. There is no problem for the existing railway employees due to privatization. And, we are not going in for privatization; it is only corporatization to improve railway services to passengers.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, the Indian Railways is the poor man's affordable transport. I am very sure, the Government is following all regulatory procedures for controlling the charges for services provided by the private players. May I know from the hon. Minister what are the controlling measures that the Government proposes to take in this regard?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, the land, stations, tracks, including the loco, are with the Indian Railways. Only commercial and onboard services can be given to the private organisers. The private organisers can create more employment. And, there will not be any impact on the existing employment. So, providing more services and generating more employment will be in the interest of the country.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, the Indian Railways has the largest network in the world. And, over the last seven decades, a lot of improvement and facilities have been granted to the commuters. The reply to the question mentions that the Government is planning to privatise certain sections or sectors of the Railways, which will give more facilities to the commuters. Welcome! But, I would like to know how come that, during the last seventy years, there has been no change in the steps used for boarding or deboarding the coaches. So many accidents have happened because of this. And, the people have fallen in between. It is a very hostile proposition, as it exists today, to those who are differently abled. Does this too figure in the plan of the Railway Minister?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, I appreciate the concern and the suggestion of the hon. Member. Today, we are doing a lot of improvements in the Railways. Safety and cleanliness are the utmost priorities for us. If you compare the conditions of the railway stations that earlier used to be and now what it is today, there is a sea change. There are same employees. But only mindset has been changed. Today, railway stations are so clean that people take selfies there. Apart from safety, we are taking utmost care ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the steps used for climbing or getting down from the coaches? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Yes, Sir, that problem is there. The hon. Member has made a very good suggestion.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Those are not friendly to differently abled people.

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Yes, you are right. Even I visited Vadodara, the other day. The problem is there. Along with the disabled people, their

relatives are also travelling with them in those coaches. Many times cases have also been booked. So, now, we will take care of what the hon. Member has raised.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, first I would like to compliment the hon. Railway Minister and appreciate him for immediately responding to the grievances brought to his notice, even though a tweeter message.

Sir, let me be precise. I think, corporatization is only a polished name of privatisation. I don't think there is a vast difference between both of these. If any, you can explain that. There is a proposal to outsource the commercial and onboard services on a few trains. But, it is already there. The problem is, the onboard service is a very essential one. Earlier, if there were any complaints ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put your question, please.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Earlier, if there used to be any complaint, we were to immediately lodge the same with the Railways. But, now, these people are outsourced. They do not respond to the passengers. Will you entrust the responsibility with the Travelling Ticket Examiner? Or, will you give an online number or a mobile number to make the complaint?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: The hon. Member has raised a very valid point. Even if we go for commercial and on board services, the Railway authorities will be there. There is no change in this thing. Safety is most important. It is with the Indian Railways. Apart from that, if any problem is there, the Railway authorities will be there to take care. You need not worry about that.

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम: सभापति महोदय, जब हम यात्रा करते हैं, तो रेलवे प्लेटफॉर्म पर देखते हैं कि वहां पर महिलाएं अपनी-अपनी ट्रेन का इंतजार करती हैं और कई बार ट्रेन का इंतजार करने के लिए उन्हें वहां पर रात भी बितानी पड़ती है। वे खुले में ही वहां पर अपना समय बिताती हैं और वे अपने छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को लेकर ऐसे ही खुले में अपनी ट्रेन का इंतजार करती हैं। ऐसे में उनके साथ जो छोटे-छोटे बच्चे रहते हैं, उनके चोरी होने की भी आशंका रहती है और कई जगह यह देखा भी गया है।

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारी जो बहन, बेटियां रेलवे स्टेशनों पर मजबूरी में रात बिताती हैं, उनके लिए आपने क्या इंतजाम किया है, जिससे कि उनके साथ कोई दुर्घटना न हो?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I understand the concern expressed by the hon. Member regarding women. But, almost all the stations are having special rooms especially for women. So, even if there is any problem, the Station Master is there, the Railway police is there, and the GRP is also there. So, they need not worry. If they have any specific complaint, we will take that up. But, at all the stations, we have made special rooms available for women and all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has written, 'No, Sir'. That means, there will be no privatisation or no corporatisation. In the second line, it is mentioned, "However, there is a proposal to outsource the commercial and on board services of a few trains and also to permit, I repeat, also to permit private players to induct modern rakes to run trains on select routes with an objective to provide improved service delivery to passengers." My specific question is this. You just clarify this. Don't mislead the House and the Members. The language terminology is different — 'privatisation' and 'corporatisation'. Are you doing both of it?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, the hon. Member has got confused. We are providing only commercial and on board services. The ownership lies with Railways only. We are not transferring any ownership rights to any private people.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: I am asking about rakes.

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: No, no. That is only permit. It is only licensing. It is only for providing better services to passengers. They are bringing in new rakes. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, no comments.

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: The entire controlling will be done by the Indian Railways, plus the rolling stock people. Members need not worry about that. We are not going for any privatisation.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, may I just clarify?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Cabinet Minister wants to say something.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I think it will be good that we all appreciate what the intention behind this is. As per our estimate, the Railways require about ₹50,00,000 crores in the next 12 years. Every day, Members come to me with new demands,

requirement of new lines, better services, quality of services, etc. Madam has raised a very valid point and I would like to respond to it. We all know that it is not possible for the Government of India to provide ₹50,00,000 crores in the next 12 years due to Budgetary constraints. Despite that, we have almost made two-and-a half times more investment in the Railways, due to which there have been significant charges and some of it, you can feel, are like on cleanliness, quality of rakes, quality service, etc. People say that there is waiting in trains, if you want to meet the assenger rush, new facilities and a large quantity of new rakes will be required.

Now, if there are private parties who are willing to invest and operate on the existing system, which will always continue to be owned by the Indian Railways, then, I think, it is something which consumers and passengers will benefit from. Our intention is to give better service and benefits, not at all to privatize the Indian-Railways. Indian Railways is and will always continue to be the property of the people of India. The intention of the Government is to provide at best, new facilities, new services, giving better quality is what the intention of the Government is. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. We had combined them together. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, my second supplementary. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We had combined them together. So, now, Question No. 65.

Linking of MGNREGA wages to inflation

65. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the constraints that the Ministry is facing to link MGNREGA wages to inflation so that labour would get hiked wages every year;

(b) whether any consultations in this regard have been held with the Finance Ministry;

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

(d) whether it is a fact that wages recommended by the Committee of Ministry of Labour and Employment for MGNREGA workers is ₹ 375/day whereas the Ministry fixed it at only ₹ 178.44/day; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not fixing the wages as recommended by the said Committee?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) As per section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005, the Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate every year for all States/UTs. To compensate the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers against inflation, the Ministry of Rural Development revises the unskilled wage rate based on Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) every year for all States/UTs.

A Committee was constituted to study *inter-alia* the appropriate index for revising Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wages. The Committee recommended using Consumer Price Index-Rural 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.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that consumption basket of which two-third constitute food items of Consumer Price Index for agriculture labour, which determine MNREGA wages, has not been revised for many years. If so, what the Ministry is going to do to revise the consumption basket of Consumer Price Index for agriculture labour?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मनरेगा देश का बहुत ही बड़ा और प्रतिष्ठित कार्यक्रम है। जहाँ तक मनरेगा के मजदूरों की मजदूरी का सवाल है, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम के माध्यम से यह तय है कि मनरेगा अपनी मजदूरी को समय-समय पर अधिसूचित करेगा। जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि मजदूरी को काफी दिनों से संशोधित नहीं किया गया है और बासकेट को भी संशोधित नहीं किया गया है, मैं उनकी जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रतिवर्ष अप्रैल में मनरेगा की मजदूरी की नई दरें अधिसूचित की जाती हैं। हम लोग अभी सीपीआईएल के अनुसार इन दरों को निर्धारित करते हैं। यह बात निश्चित रूप से

हमेशा चर्चा में रहती है कि इसके लिए सीपीआईआर का उपयोग करना चाहिए और हम लोगों ने इस दिशा में एक कमिटी भी बनाई थी, उस कमिटी की सिफारिशें भी आई हैं और उन्होंने भी कहा है कि सीपीआईएल के स्थान पर सीपीआईआरएल का उपयोग करना चाहिए। लेकिन जब हमने लेबर मिनिस्ट्री में बात की, तो लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का कहना यह है कि अभी वे सीपीआईएल और सीपीआईआरएल दोनों को संशोधित करने की दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं, इसलिए हमें उनके निर्णय का इंतजार है। जैसे ही निर्णय आएगा, तब हम आगे बढ़ेंगे।

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Sir, I would like to know by when all the pending dues to Andhra Pradesh would be released.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश का सवाल हो या देश के किसी भी राज्य का सवाल हो, कहीं भी पैसा रोकने का कोई सवाल नहीं उठता है। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि वहाँ से यूसी नहीं आता है, इसमें थोड़ी-बहुत देर लगती है, लेकिन मैं आपको आवश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश की कोई भी pendency हमारे पास नहीं रहेगी।

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Sir, I would like to know whether the MNREGA workers will be provided the Social Security Scheme like EPF, ESI and the Pension.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति जी, सामाजिक सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से “प्रधान मंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना” है, “प्रधान मंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना” है और काम करते समय उनके साथ जो दुर्घटनाएं वगैरह होती हैं, उनके लिए निश्चित रूप से संरक्षण किया गया है।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि देश में कारीगरी का एक बड़ा क्षेत्र है और मधुबनी पेंटिंग्स से लेकर वाल्मी पेंटिंग्स और खुर्दा के मिट्टी के बर्तन, ये सारी कारीगरी आज बहुत संकट में है। अगर मनरेगा में इस तरीके का समावेश करने का कोई सुझाव आता है, तो क्या सरकार सकारात्मकता से सोचेगी?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति जी, हमारे देश में निश्चित रूप से कारीगरों के बहुत सारे प्रकार हैं, लेकिन मनरेगा का मैण्डेट सुनिश्चित है। मनरेगा के माध्यम से एक तो गाँव-गाँव में वैकल्पिक रोजगार प्रदान किया जाता है और दूसरा, यह माँग आधारित योजना है। लेकिन, इसमें भी skill development हो, यह हम लोग निश्चित रूप से सुनिश्चित करते हैं और मनरेगा में bag wear और foot wear के नाम से हम लोग कुछ लोगों को skilled करते हैं, जो कि मनरेगा मजदूर ही होते हैं। जब वे skilled हो जाते हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से उनको मजदूरी के अलावा बाकी की देखरेख का काम भी सौंपा जाता है, जिससे उनको skill की wage मिलती है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: धन्यवाद, माननीय सभापति महोदय। आपने बहुत कृपा की जो मुझे अवसर दिया। माननीय, विभिन्न राज्यों की मजदूरी दर तय करने का अधिकार उनका है और अलग-अलग प्रांतों में अलग-अलग आर्थिक हालात हैं। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करेंगे और राज्यों की जो minimum wages हैं, उसके तहत पेमेंट करने के लिए उनको राशि उपलब्ध कराएँगे? यह मेरा प्रश्न है।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, सभी राज्यों की अपनी-अपनी स्थितियाँ हैं। उनके कारण निश्चित रूप से उनके यहाँ न्यूनतम मजदूरी भी अलग-अलग है। इसी तरह हम देखें कि जब हम CPI के अनुसार मनरेगा की मजदूरी तय करते हैं, तो वह मजदूरी भी अलग-अलग होती है, लेकिन सामान्यतः राज्य की न्यूनतम मजदूरी को मानकर ही हम उसको allow करें दें, यह निश्चित रूप से फिलहाल संभव नहीं होगा, क्योंकि अधिनियम में ही यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि मनरेगा को अपनी मजदूरी दरें अलग से अधिसूचित करनी चाहिए। उसकी प्रक्रिया बनी हुई है और उसके जो पुराने निर्देश हैं, उन्हीं के अनुसार इस प्रक्रिया का पालन करते हुए मजदूरी का निर्धारण किया जाता है।

हाजीपुर से महुआ तक नई रेल लाईन

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में हाजीपुर से महुआ के बीच एक नई लाइन के निर्माण हेतु कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सर्वेक्षण के पश्चात् अब तक आगे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बड़ी आबादी की यातायात संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए इस रेल खण्ड की मांग बहुत वर्षों से की जा रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसे प्राथमिकता देते हुए शीघ्र कार्यवाही आरंभ करेगी?

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) हाजीपुर-महुआ नई लाइन खंड के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। बहरहाल, महुआ के रास्ते भगवानपुर (हाजीपुर से 20 कि.मी. दूर) - समस्तीपुर (60 कि.मी.) के बीच नई लाइन के लिए टोही इंजीनियरी-सह-यातायात सर्वेक्षण (आरईटीएस) शुरू कर दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) नई लाइनों के लिए सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति की मांग करना सतत प्रक्रिया है। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की जांच के बाद परियोजना के वित्तीय और आर्थिक प्रतिफल के आधार पर परियोजना की स्वीकृति पर अंतिम निर्णय लिया जाता है।

New railway line from Hajipur to Mahua

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey has been got conducted by Government recently for the construction of a new railway line from Hajipur to Mahua;

(b) if so, what further action has been taken after the survey till date;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that demand for this railway line segment was being made for years to cater to the transport needs of a large population; and

(d) if so, whether Government would take quick action by according priority to it?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) No survey for Hajipur-Mahua New Line section has been conducted. However, a Reconnaissance Engg-cum-Traffic Survey (RETS) for new line between Bhagwanpur (located at a distance of 20 km from Hazipur) - Samastipur *via* Mahua (60 km) has been taken up.

(c) and (d) Demands for survey/sanction of new lines is a continuous process. Final view on sanction of project is taken on the basis of financial and economic return on the project, after examination of survey report.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि टोही इंजीनियरिंग-सह-यातायात सर्वेक्षण कब से शुरू किया गया और वह कब तक पूरा कर लिया जाएगा?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, survey is always an ongoing process. An Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for a new line between Bhagwanpur (located at a distance of 20 kilometres from Hazipur) - Samastipur *via* Mahua has been taken up. It is under process.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary, please.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: सर, कब से शुरू किया गया है और कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा, यह जवाब तो इन्होंने दिया ही नहीं।

श्री अंगादि सुरेश चन्नाबासप्पा: वह जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा हो जाएगा।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: सर, यह तो जवाब नहीं है।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। मंत्री जी आप specific बताइए कि यह कब से शुरू हुआ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: यह कब से शुरू हुआ है और कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा?

श्री अंगादि सुरेश चन्नाबासप्पा: यह बहुत पुराना है, जो वर्ष 2014 से पहले शुरू हो गया था।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: आप तारीख तो बताइए।

श्री सभापति: राम नाथ जी, सेकेंड सप्लिमेटरी। आप बैठिए न! सवाल पूछने के बाद, उनके द्वारा जवाब देते समय आप बैठिए, फिर बाद में खड़े होकर सवाल पूछिए। अब आप सेकेंड सप्लिमेटरी पूछिए।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: सभापति महोदय, हमारे प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा गया है कि परियोजना की स्वीकृति का एकमात्र आधार वित्तीय और आर्थिक प्रतिफल ही होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका उद्देश्य केवल यही होता है अथवा क्षेत्र के विकास, जन-सुविधा व सामाजिक कल्याण को धन में रखा जाता है?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, it started in 2006-07. अभी इसको जल्दी से जल्दी करके बिहार के लोगों को सुविधा देने का काम करेंगे। अगर पहले की तुलना में देखा जाए, तो अभी हमने बिहार के लिए 362 परसेंट ज्यादा दिया है। This year, we have given ₹ 4,903 crore, which is much more as compared to that of the earlier Government, from 2009 to 2014. Fifty-five projects are already in progress ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन।

श्री अंगादि सुरेश चन्नाबासप्पा: उसमें इस साल का ...*(व्यवधान)*... काम चाले है।

सभापति: मंत्री जी, बस।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि बिहार में ऐसी कुल परियोजनाएँ हैं, जो पहले से जारी थीं और अब तक लम्बित पड़ी हुई हैं?

محترمہ کہکشاں پروین : سر، میں آپ کے مادہیم سے مائے منتری جی سے جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ بہار میں ایسی کل کتنی پری-یوجنائیں ہیں؛ جو پہلے سے جاری تھیں اور اب تک لمبت پڑی ہوئی ہیں؟

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, there are 55 ongoing projects already. They are worth more than ₹ 72,000 crore. This year, ₹ 4,093 crore have been given, which is comparatively 362 per cent more than the previous allotment made from 2009 to 2014.

किसान की परिभाषा

67. **श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह:** क्या कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किसान की क्या परिभाषा निर्धारित की गई है और देश में इस परिभाषा के अंतर्गत कितने कितसान परिवार आते हैं;

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

(ख) क्या देश में किसान परिवारों की संख्या का पता लगाने के लिए सरकार कोई सर्वेक्षण कराती है, यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किए गए सर्वेक्षणों का मध्य प्रदेश सहित राज्य/क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा किसी व्यक्ति को किसान घोषित करने के लिए कोई मानदंड निर्धारित किया गया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) कृषि राज्य का विषय होने के कारण राज्य सरकार कृषि क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए कार्यक्रम/स्कीम का कार्यान्वयन करती है। भारत सरकार विभिन्न स्कीमों/कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों का समर्थन करती हैं। भारत सरकार की विभिन्न स्कीम तथा कार्यक्रम किसानों के कल्याण के लिए हैं जिसमें उत्पादन में बढ़ोत्तरी होती है और किसानों को लाभकारी आय प्राप्त होती है।

भारत सरकार संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के भू-रिकार्ड के अनुसार देश के कृष्य भूमि वाले सभी भू-जोत धारक किसान परिवारों को आय सहायता देती है।

भारत में कृषि संगणना देश के प्रचालनात्मक भू-जोत संबंधी आंकड़ों का संचयन एवं संकलन करने के लिए प्रत्येक 5 वर्ष के अंतराल पर सर्वेक्षण करती है। कृषि संगणना 2015-16 के परिणाम के आधार पर देश में प्रचालात्मक भू-जोतों का राज्य-वार विवरण अनुबंध पर है।

अनुबंध

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	संख्या ('000 में)
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	12
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	8524
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	113
4.	असम	2742
5.	बिहार	16413
6.	चंडीगढ़	1
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	4011
8.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	15
9.	दमण और दीव	8
10.	दिल्ली	21

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	संख्या ('000 में)
11.	गोवा	75
12.	गुजरात	5321
13.	हरियाणा	1628
14.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	997
15.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1417
16.	झारखंड	2803
17.	कर्णाटक	8681
18.	केरल	7583
19.	लक्षद्वीप	10
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	10003
21.	महाराष्ट्र	15285
22.	मणिपुर	150
23.	मेघालय	232
24.	मिजोरम	90
25.	नागालैंड	197
26.	ओडिशा	4866
27.	पुदुचेरी	34
28.	पंजाब	1093
29.	राजस्थान	7655
30.	सिक्किम	72
31.	तमिलनाडु	7938
32.	तेलंगाना	5948
33.	त्रिपुरा	573
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	23822
35.	उत्तराखंड	881
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	7243
	अखिल भारत	146454

Definition of a Farmer

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

- (a) the definition of a farmer as laid down by the Central Government and the number of farmer families under this definition in the country;
- (b) whether Government conducts any survey to find out the number of farmer families in the country, if so, the details of surveys conducted during the last three years, State/region-wise including Madhya Pradesh; and
- (c) whether any criteria has been laid down by Government for declaring a person as a farmer, if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) 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.

The Government of India provides income support to all land holding farmer families in the country having cultivable land as per land record of the concerned State/ UT.

Agriculture Census in India conducts a survey at an interval of five years to collect and compile data on operational holding in the country. A State-wise number of operational holdings in the country, based on the results of Agriculture Census 2015-16, is at Annexure.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Annexure*State-wise Number of Operational Holdings as per Agriculture Census 2015-16*

Sl. No.	States/UT	Number (in '000)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8524
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	113
4.	Assam	2742
5.	Bihar	16413
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	4011
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15
9.	Daman and Diu	8
10.	Delhi	21
11.	Goa	75
12.	Gujarat	5321
13.	Haryana	1628
14.	Himachal Pradesh	997
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1417
16.	Jharkhand	2803
17.	Karnataka	8681
18.	Kerala	7583
19.	Lakshadweep	10
20.	Madhya Pradesh	10003
21.	Maharashtra	15285
22.	Manipur	150
23.	Meghalaya	232
24.	Mizoram	90

Sl. No.	States/UT	Number (in '000)
25.	Nagaland	197
26.	Odisha	4866
27.	Puducherry	34
28.	Punjab	1093
29.	Rajasthan	7655
30.	Sikkim	72
31.	Tamil Nadu	7938
32.	Telangana	5948
33.	Tripura	573
34.	Uttar Pradesh	23822
35.	Uttarakhand	881
36.	West Bengal	7243
ALL INDIA		146454

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न में (ख) भाग के प्रत्युत्तर में माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने भू-जात के आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए हैं, ये आंकड़े स्पष्ट नहीं हैं। मैंने किसानों की संख्या मांगी थी, ये आंकड़े स्पष्ट नहीं करते कि किसानों की संख्या है या खसरो की संख्या है या पंचशाला खसरो की संख्या है अथवा इन तीनों से अतिरिक्त कोई आंकड़ा है, कृपया मंत्री जी इसको स्पष्ट करें कि ये आंकड़े किस संदर्भ में दे रहे हैं?

श्री परशोत्तम रूपाला: माननीय सभापति महोदय, हम सब भली-भांति जानते हैं कि कृषि राज्य का विषय है और ज़मीन भी राज्य का विषय है। ज़मीन से संबंधित सारा रिकार्ड राज्य सरकारों के पास होता है। भारत सरकार की ओर से किसानों को भू-जोत के साथ जोड़कर के साथ उसके मालिकाना हक को मानकर प्राथमिकतया हम उनको किसान मानते हैं। आपने फिगर्स के साथ जानना चाहा कि ये जो फिगर्स हैं, इन्हें खाता-खसरा मान सकते हैं, राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा अपने-अपने राज्यों में आईडेंटिफाई किए हुए भू-जोत की जो फिगर्स हैं, उनकी ये फिगर्स हैं, इनको आप इस प्रकार से ले सकते हैं।

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसका आंकड़ों के साथ मिलान करें तो बहुत अंतर दिखाई देता है। मेरा दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न है कि आज कृषि क्षेत्र में नए आयाम जुड़ गए हैं, नये आयामों में फल उद्यानिकी, मत्स्य पालन, पशुपालन, फूलों की खेती आदि क्षेत्र भी सम्मिलित हुए हैं। मेरा प्रश्न है कि क्या इन कार्यों में लगे हुए व्यक्तियों को भी आप किसान मानते हैं, अगर किसान मानते हैं तो प्रधानमंत्री कृषि समृद्धि योजना का लाभ इस क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों को देंगे अथवा दे रहे हैं।

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति जी, यह विषय बहुत ही स्पष्ट है कि भारत सरकार और अभी तक हमारी जो प्रथाएं, परम्पराएं और मान्यताएं हैं। इनके चलते हम भू-जोत के मालिक किसानों को ही किसान मानते हैं। अभी आपने जिक्र किया कि पशुपालन से जुड़े किसान, मत्स्य पालन से जुड़े किसान, बागवानी के साथ जुड़े हुए किसान आदि। उनमें से बागवानी वाले किसान भू-जोत के साथ ही जुड़े हुए हैं। उनको छोड़कर जो ज़मीन के अलावा या एलाइड सेक्टर में काम करने वाले लोग हैं और जिनका कृषि सेक्टर से नाता भी है, मगर इनको किसान मानने का अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं है, इसके चलते इन लोगों को प्रधान मंत्री सम्मान निधि, जिसमें 6 हजार रुपये मुहैया कराने होते हैं, वह भू-जोत के आधार पर राज्य सरकार जिनको किसान घोषित करेगी, उनको ही देने का प्रावधान है।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, one thing. The needs and plight of landless agricultural labourers are very different from any other class of labourers. Are landless labourers and cultivators covered in the definition of 'farmers.' for the purpose of all schemes that cater currently to the farmers' interests? The hon. Minister has just said that the State is going to decide.

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको यह बिल्कुल स्पष्टता से बता सकता हूँ कि जो लैंडलेस लेबर्स हैं या लैंडलेस काश्तकारी के साथ जुड़े हुए लोग हैं, इनको इस योजना का लाभ नहीं मिलने वाला है, अभी तक की यह स्थिति बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। अभी हम किसानों को ही, जो भू-जोत के साथ हुए हैं और जिनको राज्य सरकार...मैंने राज्य सरकार का जिक्र इसलिए किया था कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के कई राज्यों में ऐसी व्यवस्था है, जहां किसानों के नाम पर भू-जोत भी नहीं है, वहां individual मालिकाना हक भी नहीं है, ऐसे राज्यों के किसानों की मांग पर भारत सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया था कि वहां की राज्य सरकार अगर इन किसानों को identify करके कहती हैं कि ये हमारे किसान हैं, जो खेती-किसानी से जुड़े हुए हैं, हमने इनको प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि का बेनिफिट देने का निर्णय किया है।

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, the hon. Minister has just mentioned that under the *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Samman Nidhi Yojana*, ₹6000 has been given to the farmers. So far as my State, Assam is concerned, this amount of ₹6000 was to be given in three parts of ₹2000 each, through bank transfer. But, in Assam, till now, only the first part of ₹2000 has been given. The second and third parts, that means, rest of the money of ₹4000 has not yet been paid. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to when it will be paid and whether the Government has released it.

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: सर, मेरे पास असम की particular जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, आप जानकारी इकट्ठा करके माननीय सदस्य को दे दीजिएगा।

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: मैं इस विषय के बारे में जानकारी लेकर आपको अवगत करवा दूंगा।

Weekly unemployed allowance

*69. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether, on the lines of other countries, of the world, Government is considering to provide weekly unemployment allowance to unemployed persons till they get employment; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) There is no such proposal to provide weekly unemployment allowance to unemployed persons. However, as per provision under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005, every State/Union Territory has to provide at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The demand for work itself is influenced by various factors such as rain-fall pattern, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGA and prevailing unskilled wage rates.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Sir, is this true that in 2018, the estimated youth unemployment rate in India was at 10.42 per cent? According to the source, the data are of ILO estimates. For the past decade, India's youth unemployment rate has been hovering around the 10 percent mark, which, if true, would be the highest rate in 45 years.

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सांसद जी का जो मूल प्रश्न है, वह बेरोजगारी भत्ते से जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है और हमने उसका उत्तर दे दिया है। जहां तक दर का सवाल है। पहले मैं माननीय सांसद जी और सदन को अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि हमारा विभाग रोजगार के लिए लोगों को कौशल प्रदान करके उन्हें तैयार करता है। उनको विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कौशलकृत करके उन्हें रोजगार उपलब्ध हो, रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध हों और नियमित रोजगार और entrepreneurship के माध्यम से भी रोजगार प्राप्त करने के अवसर उपलब्ध करवाते हैं। लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने इस पर बहुत ही सार्थक पहल की है। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी मनरेगा के संदर्भ में कह रहे थे, वह भी रोजगार के अनेक अवसर उपलब्ध करवाता है। श्रम मंत्रालय रोजगार के अनेक अवसर उपलब्ध कराता है, टैक्सटाइल मिनिस्ट्री भी रोजगार के अनेक अवसर उपलब्ध कराती है, तो रोजगार की दृष्टि से हमारी सरकार ने बहुत ही अधिक से अधिक अवसर उपलब्ध करवाए हैं।

श्री सभापति: आपका सेकेंड सप्लीमेंटरी पूछिए। आप skill से संबंधित ही प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: सर, मैंने परसेंटेज के बारे में बोला है। Sir, is this true that 33 per cent of India's skilled youth are jobless?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whether 33 per cent of the skilled youths are jobless, उसके बारे में सवाल पूछा गया है।

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: सर, इसके भिन्न-भिन्न आंकड़े हैं। मैंने आपको बताया है कि कौशलकृत करने के आंकड़े मेरे पास बिल्कुल सटीक उपलब्ध हैं, लेकिन यह जो विभिन्न सर्वे है कि कहीं कुछ परसेंटेज बताते हैं, जो unemployed हैं और कितना employment हमारी सरकार ने दिया, उसके बारे में भी आंकड़े हैं। उदाहरण के रूप में मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि मुद्रा योजना जो हमारी नई प्लैगशिप योजना है, उसमें एक करोड़ दस लाख लोगों को विभिन्न माध्यमों से रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया है। ऐसे अनेक रोजगार उपलब्ध कराए हैं और उस दिशा में और पहल की जाएगी।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सभापति महोदय, कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत अच्छा कार्य हो रहा है, उसके लिए मैं मंत्रालय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। सर, मेरा आपके माध्यम से एक प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार जिन लोगों का यह skill develop कर रही है, तो क्या उनकी placement के लिए कोई योजना बना रही है कि निजी क्षेत्र और पब्लिक सेक्टर, दोनों में उनकी placement हो सके, जैसा कि इंस्टीट्यूट में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों placement होता है। क्योंकि उसके नहीं करने के कारण, जिन बच्चों को skill में develop किया जाता है, वे employment के लिए भटकते रहते हैं। उन्हें जानकारी नहीं होती है कि उनके skill के हिसाब से रोजगार कहाँ मिलेगा? मैं यह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: हम लोग इनके placement के साथ ही रोजगार के दो-तीन components देते हैं, चाहें प्रधानमंत्री कौशल केंद्र हो, जो पहले 600 से थोड़े ज्यादा थे और आज बढ़कर 812 हैं या तमाम एनजीओज, training partners को देते हैं। हम उनके साथ कंडीशन लगाते हैं कि आप उनको इतना रोजगार, 50 परसेंट उपलब्ध कराएंगे, तभी हम आपकी लिस्ट किस्त देंगे। उस आधार पर placement के जो हमारे पास लगभग पिछले तीन-चार वर्षों के आंकड़े हैं, उनमें अन्य मंत्रालयों के आंकड़ों की डिटेल् में जानकारी के अनुसार माननीय सदस्य को उपलब्ध करा दूंगा। मेरे विभाग के आंकड़े हैं कि 69 लाख को हमने RPL-plus-PMKVY और इन सबके द्वारा train किया है, यह पूरी तरह अधिसूचित है। उसमें particularly प्रधान मंत्री कौशल योजना के अंतर्गत हमने 12 लाख के ऊपर रोजगार इसके माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराए हैं।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: माननीय सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से माननीय कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री जी से मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आज देश में दो Defence Production Corridor बन रहे हैं और defence production के क्षेत्र में बहुत सारे foreign investors देश में आ रहे हैं। वैसे भी देश से import के लिए defence production की काफी संभावनाएं हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए इस देश में defence production के क्षेत्र में कौशल विकास की कोई विशेष योजना परिचालित करके, बड़ी संख्या में defence production के लिए skilled people तैयार करने के कार्य की क्या कोई कार्य योजना है? यदि है, तो उसके बारे में बताएं।

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। लेकिन defence देश का एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और एक अति प्राथमिकता का विषय है। अब तक 38 Sector Skill Councils हमारे विभाग के through हैं, जो NSDC और हमारा डिपार्टमेंट और काउन्सिल्स मिलकर ये job roles फिक्स करते हैं। हम लोग आपकी इस बात को बड़ी गंभीरता प्रदान कर रहे हैं और हमने हाल में defence के क्षेत्र में भी कौशलीकृत करने के लिए हमने एक नया MoU किया हुआ है।

रेलवे के कर्मचारियों की आउटसोर्सिंग

*70. चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे अपने विभागों में यह पता लगाने के लिए एक आकलन करवा रहा है कि किस-किस स्थान पर कितने-कितने कर्मचारियों को आउटसोर्स किया जा सकता है;

(ख) रेलवे में आउटसोर्स के माध्यम से कितने कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं और इन कर्मचारियों को लाभ प्रदान करने के लिए लागू सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभ योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) रेलवे में आउटसोर्स कर्मचारियों का तय किया गया न्यूनतम और अधिकतम वेतन कितना-कितना है और वास्तव में इन कर्मचारियों को कितना-कितना वेतन मिल रहा है?

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

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) रेलों में आउटसोर्सिंग के जरिए काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या से संबंधित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय द्वारा यथा संचालित सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं (अर्थात् ईपीएफओ, ईएसआईसी आदि) का ठेका संबंधी सामान्य शर्तों के जरिए अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है।

(ग) ठेका संबंधी सामान्य शर्तों में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम 1948 के उपबंधों के अनुसार न्यूनतम मजदूरी का भुगतान किया जा रहा है।

Outsourcing of employees in railways

†*70. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are conducting an assessment in its Departments to ascertain the places and the number of employees that can be outsourced;

(b) the number of employees working in Railways through outsourcing and the details of social security schemes applicable for benefiting these employees; and

(c) the minimum and maximum salary fixed for outsourced employees in Railways and the actual salary that these employees are getting?

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

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Information in regard to number of employees working in Railways through outsourcing is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Adherence to Social Security Schemes (*i.e.* EPFO, ESIC etc.) as administered by Ministry of Labour and Employment is being ensured through General Conditions of Contract.

(c) As specified in “General Conditions of Contract” (GCC), Minimum wages are being paid as per the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने मेरे प्रश्न का जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें मैंने पूछा कुछ था और उसका जवाब कुछ और ही आया। जानकारी न होने के कारण माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है। माननीय सभापति जी, आपको अधिकार है और मैं चाहूँगा कि ऐसे प्रश्न जिनकी जानकारी वे नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, अगर उन्हें स्थगित करके दुबारा पूछेंगे, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा, फिर पूरा जवाब मिलेगा, तो इसमें जैसा आपका आदेश हो। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से आप यह निजीकरण कर रहे हैं, उसके अनुसार रेलों में outsourcing के जरिए भर्तियां हो रही हैं। क्या इसमें सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है, जिससे कि ये भर्तियां पुनः विचार करके की जाएं, ताकि सरकारी जो लोग पहले से लगे हुए हैं, उनको पूरा लाभ मिल सके।

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, the hon. Member should remove this from his mind that we are going in for any privatization. We have told this many times. Outsourcing is being done for certain works by the Indian Railways. For those works, whatever employees are taken, the Shramik Kalyan Portal is there. In that, all the details like, names, address, age, etc., is there. We insist all the Departments in the Railways to upload the names of the people who are doing these outsourced works as per the contract. There is a specified ‘General Conditions of Contract’ and the minimum wages are being paid as per the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. So, they need not worry. In the Shramik Kalyan Portal, care will be taken, especially regarding employees’ PF, health, ESI and everything.

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: सभापति महोदय, सांसद की हैसियत से हम लोगों के लिए पास जारी होता है। उसमें लिखा होता है कि आप किसी भी ट्रेन में यात्रा कर सकते हैं। अभी एक नई ट्रेन “तेजस” चली है। मैं कानपुर से आता हूँ और “तेजस” ट्रेन लखनऊ से दिल्ली तक चलती है। उस ट्रेन में माननीय सांसदों के चलने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, ऐसी मुझे जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है। यदि हम लोगों के पास में यह लिखा दिया जाए कि सांसदों को यात्रा करने के लिए “तेजस” भी allow की जाएगी या फिर सांसद को उसमें चलने का अधिकार नहीं है, मैं इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Rural development schemes in tribal areas of Jharkhand**

*71. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various rural development schemes being implemented in several tribal areas of Jharkhand along with the details of the funds allocated for the said purpose, Scheme-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to accord ownership rights to the tribals residing in forest land of rural areas of Jharkhand;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has decided to construct roads and other infrastructural facilities in the said areas?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) For development of rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance, infrastructure development etc., the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay - Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RuRBAN Mission, Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) in the country including the tribal areas of Jharkhand.

The Programme wise total funds allocated to the state of Jharkhand during the current year are in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers the implementation of The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. Section 3(1) and Section 4 of the said Act provide for various forest rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers of all forest lands. These rights also include right of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce, which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries.

(d) Yes Sir, Construction of roads and creating infrastructural facilities etc. are taken up by the Ministry of Rural Development under different programmes, namely, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RuRBAN Mission etc. in the State of Jharkhand, including the tribal areas.

Statement

Total funds allocated during the current year under various Rural Development Programmes in Jharkhand

		(Amount in ₹ lakh)
Sl.No.	Programmes of RD	Year 2019-20
1.	NRLM	18335.62
2.	DDU-GKY(including RSETI)	180.33
3.	PMAY-G	245200.00
4.	NSAP	36399.82
5.	PMGSY	100000.00
6.	*MGNREGS	

*MGNREGS

As MGNREGA is a demand driven scheme, no fund allocation is made to any States/UTs. However, in so far as State of Jharkhand is concerned, during the current financial year 2019-20 (as on 18.31.2019), the Central Government has released ₹ 102241.56 lakh and 6.26 lakh works have been taken up (New+Spill Over) in the State.

Empowerment of women farmers

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

(a) whether the National Policy for Farmers proposes joint pattas for both homestead and agricultural land to ensure recognition and empowerment of women farmers;

(b) if so, the details of number of joint pattas given as per the policy;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the names of schemes and entitlements for women farmers and number of women who have benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Policy for Farmer (NPF), 2007 report in its heading (4) titled "Asset Reforms to Empower Farmers", sub-clause 4.2.1 states that "Joint pattas for both homestead and agricultural land are essential for empowering women to access credit and other services".

(b) and (c) Land and its Management falls under the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of States (as provided in Entry 18 and Entry 45 of List II State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution). The information on land holding is not maintained at the Central Level. The policy decision in regard to the implementation of joint patta for homestead and agriculture land has to be taken by the States under the relevant State Government laws.

(d) The Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing a programme exclusively for women farmers namely, Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP); which is a sub-component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY NRLM). The primary objective of MKSP is to empower women and to enhance their participation and create and sustainable livelihood opportunities for them in agriculture. MKSP projects are being implemented in 24 States/UTs and a total of 35.97 lakhs women have been covered till date. The state wise details of the women covered under MKSP given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is providing additional support and assistance to women farmers, over and above the male farmers under various Schemes namely Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centre (ACABC), Integrated Schemes of Agricultural Marketing (ISAM), Sub-Mission of Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) and National Food Security Mission (NFSM), the details of which are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Apart from these, two new schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan Yojana (PM-KMY) have been launched by the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare for income augmentation and providing pension benefits to the farmers including women farmers. The details of women farmers benefited under the schemes are given in Statement-III

Statement-I*State-wise Women Beneficiaries under Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana*

Sl. No.	State	Women Beneficiary (Nos)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1301107
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	14549
4.	Bihar	135012
5.	Chhattisgarh	60972
6.	Gujarat	25484
7.	Haryana	7613
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2510
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
10.	Jharkhand	112450
11.	Karnataka	19000
12.	Kerala	401118
13.	Madhya Pradesh	44415
14.	Maharashtra	181348
15.	Meghalaya	1600
16.	Mizoram	2000
17.	Nagaland	-
18.	Odisha	45405
19.	Puducherry	770
20.	Rajasthan	78138
21.	Tamil Nadu	16800
22.	Telangana	1022291

Sl. No.	State	Women Beneficiary (Nos)
23.	Uttar Pradesh	61161
24.	West Bengal	64000
TOTAL		3597743

Note: Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland States are yet to submit the report.

Statement-II

Schemes Providing Additional Assistance to Women (over and above male farmers)

- **Higher Rates of Assistance for Women under Agri-Clinic and Agri- Business Centre (ACABC) Scheme:** Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centre initiative of Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension provides for credit linked back-ended subsidy on the bank loan availed by trained candidates under the Scheme. The subsidy is 44% in respect of women, SC/ST and all categories of candidates from North-Eastern and Hill States and 36% in respect of other categories. During the year 2018-19, 682 women candidates have been trained and 167 women have established their ventures.
- **Support for Women under Integrated Scheme of Agricultural Marketing (ISAM):** Support for women is available to the extent of 33.33% for women against 25% assistance available for male farmers for storage infrastructure projects and other infrastructure projects.
- **Additional Financial Assistance under Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM):** 10% additional assistance is available for women under SMAM for Procurement of Agriculture Machinery/Equipment including Post Harvest equipment. During the year 2018-19, a total of 3019 women have been trained under the component of Agricultural Mechanisation through Training, Testing and Demonstration.
- **Support for Women under National Food Security Mission (NFSM):** 10% additional assistance is available for women for Plant Protection equipment including eco-friendly light trap and seed treatment drum as well as supply of improved farm implements. During the year 2018-19, a total number of 8,76,125 women were provided demonstration, training, water saving devices and seed distribution under the Scheme.

Statement-III*Details of Women Farmers benefitted under Farmer Welfare Schemes*

Department/ Ministry	Farmer Welfare Schemes	Entitlement	Women farmers benefitted (as on 18.11.2019)
Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW)	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan)	Income augmentation scheme (@ ₹2000/- per farmer in three equal installments in a year)	1,62,19,857
	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)	Pension scheme for farmers (after attaining the age of 60 years)	9,56,857

Barren land in the country

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

- (a) the area of barren land in the country, in hectares, and the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has any action plan to convert barren land into arable land across the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per the Land Use Statistics, State-wise details of barren and un-culturable land for the years 2014-15 to 2016-17 is in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India, land comes under the purview of State Government and, therefore, it is for the State Governments to take suitable steps to convert barren land into arable land. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of State Government through various programmes.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry of Rural Development is implementing an Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for development of rainfed / degraded areas. The IWMP has been converted to the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) from the financial year 2015-16 principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands. The activities being undertaken through the watershed development projects *inter alia* include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for asset less persons etc.

Apart from this, In order to reclaim and develop barren lands, ICAR through Indian Institute of Soil and Water Conservation (IISWC) has developed several location specific bio-engineering measures to check soil erosion due to run-off of rain water. Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur has developed sand dune stabilization and shelter belt technology to check wind erosion. The Council through Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal and All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Salt Affected Soils has developed reclamation technology, sub-surface drainage, bio-drainage, agroforestry interventions and salt tolerant crop varieties to improve the productivity of saline, sodic and waterlogged soils in the country. The ICAR also imparts training, organises Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) etc. to educate farmers on all these aspects.

Statement

State-wise details of barren and unculturable land in the country for the year 2014-15 to 2016-17

States/UTs	(latest available)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Andhra Pradesh	1,350,579	1,346,606	1,345,882
Arunachal Pradesh	37,369	37,369	NR
Assam	1,189,599	1,199,612	1,191,251
Bihar	431,715	431,715	431,715
Chhattisgarh	288,458	287,990	292,655
Goa	—	—	—

States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Gujarat	2,551,500	NR	NR
Haryana	118,878	112,568	NR
Himachal Pradesh	777,484	773,781	778,998
Jammu and Kashmir	305,125	305,125	303,691
Jharkhand	568,009	585,632	NR
Karnataka	786,582	793,353	793,013
Kerala	12,952	13,100	NR
Madhya Pradesh	1,356,965	1,360,090	1,343,518
Maharashtra	1,726,700	1,731,100	NR
Manipur	940	NR	NR
Meghalaya	129,176	128,611	128,866
Mizoram	6,301	NR	NR
Nagaland	2,496	2,496	2,496
Odisha	1,078,000	1,054,000	1,031,000
Punjab	57,712	52,170	42,658
Rajasthan	2,403,403	2,394,752	2,391,015
Sikkim	-	NR	NR
Tamil Nadu	488,739	457,635	457,671
Telangana	607,430	607,430	607,457
Tripura	—	-	NR
Uttarakhand	228,200	228,106	228,091
Uttar Pradesh	461,683	NR	NR
West Bengal	10,886	10,442	9,606
Andaman and Nicobar Island	1,639	NR	NR
Chandigarh	-	NR	NR
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	84	84	84
Daman and Diu	—	—	NR

States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Delhi	17,708	NR	NR
Lakshadweep	—	—	—
Puducherry	71	71	125
ALL INDIA	16,996,383	*	*

NR: Not Received

'-': zero hectares

*cannot be calculated since data from many States is still pending.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare

Use of modern information technology by farmers

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

- (a) whether Government has initiated any scheme to provide aid to the farmers for use of modern information technology and e-commerce technology, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the farmers in the country are deprived of weather-related information, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Government has taken following initiatives by utilizing modern Information Technology:-

- I. In order to provide better marketing facilities for farmers, the Government is implementing National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) scheme for transparent price discovery for remunerative prices for the farmers for their produce through competitive online bidding system. So far, 585 wholesale regulated markets of 16 States and 02 UTs have been integrated with e-NAM platform. Under the scheme, technical support and assistance is provided to States/UTs for implementation of e-NAM apart from training support to all stakeholders including farmers for e-NAM.
- II. AGMARKNET provides a nationwide information network established for speedy collection and dissemination of market information and data for its efficient and timely utilization. It also facilitates collection and dissemination of information related to better price realization by the farmers. Farmers can get market related information such as market fee, market charges, Price related information minimum, maximum, modal prices and arrivals.

- III. Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre regularly generates crop forecasts at District/State/National level for 9 major crops of the country, using Space and related technology.
- IV. The Department has also developed and made functional SMS/mKisan Portal for sending advisories on various crop related matters to the registered farmers through SMSs.

(b) and (c) For providing the weather related information to the farmers in the country following initiatives have been taken:

- I. Farmers in the country are provided with weather related information along with advisories through different modes of communications like Radio, Television, print media, Short Message Service (SMS). Kisan Suvidha app developed by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare provides information, *inter-alia*, on weather, input dealers, market prices, plant protection and expert advisories. Further, Officers, Scientists and Experts from all the concerned Organizations and Departments of the Government of India and the State Governments (including State Agriculture Universities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Agro-Meteorological Field Units)- are using mkisan portal for disseminating information (giving topical and seasonal advisories and providing services through SMSs to farmers in their local languages) on various agricultural activities to the registered farmers.
- II. India Meteorological Department (IMD) is venturing into implementation of block level Agrometeorological Advisory Service (AAS) in collaboration with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in the country. District Agromet Units (DAMUs) are being established in the Krishi Vikas Kendra (KVK) under ICAR network. Implementation of block level AAS would address the micro-level variation in wealher and climate and hence, more number of farmers will be benefilted.
- III. Further, agriculture related information including 'weather conditions' is provided to the farmers through Kisan Call Centres (KCCs) operating from 21 locations using a toll free Number, which is accessible through all mobile and land line phones of all telecom networks including private service providers. The replies to the farmers' queries are given in 22 local languages.

Utilization of grants by food testing laboratories

*75. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) number of food testing laboratories that received grants from the Ministry till date;
- (b) total amount of funds disbursed under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) towards food testing laboratories since 2016;
- (c) the number of food testing laboratories not accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories which received grants under PMKSY;
- (d) number of food testing laboratories not yet notified by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India which received grants disbursed under PMKSY; and
- (e) the manner in which the Ministry recovers unused grants disbursed under PMKSY?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL): (a) The Ministry has provided grants-in-aid to 132 food testing laboratories (FTLs) till date.

(b) A total amount of ₹ 68.60 Crore has been disbursed towards total 68 FTLs since 2016 under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY);

(c) Out of 68 FTLs which have received grants-in-aid, under PMKSY, 19 laboratories have not received accreditation by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL). Out of these 19, Six (06) have applied for NABL accreditation and 13 are under project implementation, hence not eligible as yet.

(d) Under PMKSY, 33 out of 68 FTLs have not been notified by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). Notification by FSSAI is not mandatory under the scheme guidelines.

(e) In the case where grants released by the Ministry are not utilized by the promoter, besides taking action to terminate the project following due process, Ministry takes recourse to legal action to recover the amount by filing civil suit in consultation with Department Legal Affairs.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Decline in Production of foodgrains

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

- (a) whether production of foodgrains has declined during the last three years and the current year in the country, including Tripura;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise and crop-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of foodgrains in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The production of foodgrains in the country has increased during 2016-17 and 2017-18 when the highest production of 285.01 million tones was achieved during 2017-18. During 2018-19 (as per Fourth Advance Estimates), total foodgrain production in the country is estimated at 284.95 million tones which is higher by 19.20 million tones than the previous five years' (2013-14 to 2017-18) average production of foodgrain.

The first comprehensive assessment of production of agricultural crops including foodgrains covering both Kharif and Rabi season for an agricultural year (July-June) is available with Second Advance Estimates, which is normally released during mid-February every year. State-wise and Crop-wise details of production of foodgrains in the country including Tripura during the last three years and the current year (kharif only) *i.e.* 2016-17 to 2019-20 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) In order to increase production and productivity of agricultural crops including foodgrains in the country, Government of India is implementing through State Governments, several Crop Development Schemes Programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Soil Health Card etc.

Under these Schemes/Programmes, funds are provided to States for implementation of State-specific agricultural strategies including incentives to farmers for use of quality seeds, improve soil health under Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), farm mechanization, etc. The States are also provided support for creation of agricultural infrastructure for optimal use of water and other natural resources.

Further, to achieve higher agricultural productivity, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is conducting basic and strategic research relating to crop improvement, production and protection technologies suitable to different situations including development of location-specific varieties/hybrids and technologies.

Statement*State-wise, Crop-wise Production of Foodgrains during 2016-17 to 2019-20*

States	Production ('000 Tonnes)											
	Rice				Wheat				Coarse Cereals			
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2019-20**	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2019-20**	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2019-20**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	7452.4	8166.2	8246.7	4868.7	0	0	NA	NA	1982	2776.1	1989.7	475.6
Arunachal Pradesh	220	233.3	#	#	7.7	7.7	#	NA	102.5	104.5	#	#
Assam	4727.4	5283.7	5135.4	4013	23.5	24.7	27.8	NA	94.1	101.8	94.9	99.9
Bihar	8239.3	8093.1	6042.6	6550.9	5110.8	6104.3	6153.6	NA	2719.1	2385.2	3058.7	565.3
Chhattisgarh	8048.4	4930.8	6526.9	6338.2	159.5	130.7	142.3	NA	357.5	347.2	331.5	327.3
Goa	113.2	103	#	#	NA	NA	#	NA	0	0	#	#
Gujarat	1930	1890.9	1889	2068.7	2737	3069	2399.5	NA	1937	1782.2	1741.7	853.5
Haryana	4453	4523.4	4516.1	4281.7	11546.8	10765.3	12574	NA	1087	833.8	972.8	982.3
Himachal Pradesh	146.6	114.8	114.8	113.4	704.2	565.7	565.7	NA	826.4	750.3	750.2	708.6
Jammu and Kashmir	572.2	513.1	603	NA	475.5	487.4	491.3	NA	561	559.9	525.8	NA
Jharkhand	3841.8	4078	2884.7	2991.1	425.2	468.7	300	NA	590.8	617.9	503.6	501.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	78
Karnataka	2604.8	3017.1	3267.6	2565	171	230.2	185.3	NA	5281	6592.6	5537.6	5171.5	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Kerala	437.1	521.3	577.2	383.3	NA	NA	0	NA	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	
Madhya Pradesh	4226.8	4123.9	4497.1	4324.7	17939.3	15910.8	15467	NA	4766.9	5304.1	5020.9	5235.9	
Maharashtra	3109.5	2730.8	3529	3008.3	1875.1	1696.8	948.5	NA	6579	5471.3	3222.3	2561.9	
Manipur	430.4	607.8	#	#	5.6	5.6	#	NA	58.8	63.1	#	#	
Meghalaya	203	304.6	#	#	0.9	0.9	#	NA	44.4	44.4	#	#	
Mizoram	61.5	59.6	#	#	NA	NA	#	NA	8.9	9.5	#	#	
Nagaland	336.7	349.6	#	#	6.2	6.3	#	NA	149.5	150.3	#	#	
Odisha	8325.9	6551.3	7310.5	6276.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	NA	256.2	170.2	172	159.4	
Punjab	11586.2	13381.8	12821.6	12427.5	16440.5	17830.4	18244.2	NA	477.2	453.2	423.5	592.3	
Rajasthan	452.7	450.9	453.2	475.4	8985.3	9368.5	10493.3	NA	6734.5	6732.2	7059.7	6086	Unstarred Questions
Sikkim	19.7	17.6	#	#	0.3	0.2	#	NA	75.9	71	#	#	
Tamil Nadu	2369.4	6638.9	6454.7	4924.8	0	0	0	NA	1345.2	3518.4	3380.6	1510.2	
Telangana	5173.4	6262.2	6702.9	4405.4	7	5.6	8	NA	2768.2	2639.3	2100.7	1333.4	
Tripura	814.6	812.1	#	#	0.5	0.4	#	NA	21.3	23.6	#	#	
Uttar Pradesh	13754	13274	15535.8	16018	30056	31879.1	32745.6	NA	3909	4016.8	3954.8	3506.3	
Uttarakhand	630	646.7	602.6	595.1	882	915.4	941.8	NA	308	286.9	252.9	286.1	

West Bengal	15302.5	14967	16051	11325.9	862.7	312	386	NA	721.6	1154.7	1385.6	152.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.6	16.8	#	#	NA	NA	#	NA	0.2	0	#	#
Chandigarh	0	0	#	#	0.3	0.3	#	NA	NA	NA	#	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31.7	31.7	#	#	0.1	0.1	#	NA	1.5	1.5	#	#
Delhi	17.3	16.8	#	#	87.2	83.4	#	NA	6.7	6.6	#	#
Daman and Diu	2	2.2	#	#	NA	NA	#	NA	0.5	0.6	#	#
Puducherry	52.2	42.5	#	#	NA	NA	#	NA	0.1	0.4	#	#
Others	NA	NA	2656.4	2394.2	NA	NA	115.9	NA	NA	NA	465.6	886.9
ALL INDIA	109698.4	112757.6	116418.7	100350	98510.2	99869.5	102189.9	NA	43772.1	46970.2	42945.5	31996.8
States	Pulses				Total Foodgrains							
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2019-20**	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2019-20**				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
Andhra Pradesh	931	1217.4	751.7	137.7	10365.4	12159.8	10988	5482				
Arunachal Pradesh	13.1	13.5	#	#	343.3	359.1	#	#				
Assam	107.5	115.8	118.9	44.6	4952.5	5525.9	5377	4157.5				
Bihar	461.7	454.2	437.8	57.1	16530.8	17036.9	15692.7	7173.3				

Written Answers to

[22 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	80
Chhattisgarh	758.7	550	536.7	73.4	9324.1	5958.7	7537.4	6738.9	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Goa	5.9	4.8	#	#	119.1	107.8	#	#	
Gujarat	818	922.6	664.1	399.3	7422	7664.7	6694.2	3321.5	
Haryana	75.9	69.4	73.3	17.8	17162.7	16191.8	18136.2	5281.8	
Himachal Pradesh	63.3	57.5	57.4	11.6	1740.6	1488.3	1488	833.6	
Jammu and Kashmir	10.3	10.6	13.2	NA	1618.9	1571.1	1633.3	NA	
Jharkhand	806.5	836.7	733.2	366.9	5664.4	6001.3	4421.6	3859.5	
Karnataka	1737.9	1951.2	1858.1	883.8	9794.7	11791.2	10848.6	8620.3	
Kerala	1.7	2	2.3	0.1	439	523.8	580.1	383.6	
Madhya Pradesh	6291.3	8111.6	7811.4	1982.5	33224.4	33450.4	32796.4	11543.1	
Maharashtra	3768.1	3347.8	2160.7	1172.4	15331.6	13246.7	9860.6	6742.6	Unstarred Questions
Manipur	30.3	30	#	#	525.1	706.5	#	#	
Meghalaya	11.8	11.9	#	#	260.1	361.8	#	#	
Mizoram	4.8	5.1	#	#	75.2	74.2	#	#	
Nagaland	44.5	46.1	#	#	536.9	552.3	#	#	
Odisha	479.1	429.6	427.4	261.3	9061.3	7151.3	7910.2	6697.5	
Punjab	33	26.5	26.3	10.4	28536.9	31691.9	31515.6	13030.2	
Rajasthan	3181.2	3405.4	3675.2	1655.3	19353.6	19957	21681.5	8216.7	

Sikkim	5.5	5.1	#	#	101.3	93.9	#	#
Tamil Nadu	427.1	556.3	567.3	121.1	4141.6	10713.6	10402.6	6556
Telangana	536	514	421.7	251.6	8484.6	9421.1	9233.3	5990.4
Tripura	23.2	19.3	#	#	859.6	855.3	#	#
Uttar Pradesh	2184.4	2200	2397	620.7	49903.4	51369.9	54633.2	20145
Uttarakhand	53	54.2	53.6	39	1873	1903.2	1850.9	920.2
West Bengal	259.5	443.8	477	53.1	17146.3	16877.5	18299.5	11531.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.5	0.2	#	#	13.3	17	#	#
Chandigarh	NA	NA	#	#	0.3	0.3	#	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.7	2.5	#	#	38.9	35.7	#	#
Delhi	0.1	0	#	#	111.2	106.9	#	#
Daman and Diu	0	0	#	#	2.5	2.8	#	#
Puducherry	0.6	1.2	#	#	52.8	44.1	#	#
Others	NA	NA	133.1	67.8	NA	NA	3371	3349
All India	23130.9	25416.2	23397.5	8227.6	275111.7	285013.5	284951.7	140574.4

* As per 4th Advance Estimates.

** As per 1st Advance Estimates (Kharif only).

NA: Not Available.

Included in others.

Written Answers to

[22 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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Disbursement of installments under PM-Kisan Yojana

642. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the amount of financial assistance provided to the beneficiaries of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-KISAN) in Maharashtra, district-wise and installment-wise;
- (b) whether payment of all installments under the scheme has been made to beneficiaries in Maharashtra, and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the time by which the remaining installments are likely to be disbursed to the eligible beneficiaries; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to take any measures to ensure time-bound disbursement of installments under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The details of amount of financial assistance provided to the beneficiaries of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-KISAN) in Maharashtra, district-wise and installment-wise is given Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme has become operational w.e.f. 01-12-2018. The Scheme is continuous and ongoing, in which the financial benefit of ₹6,000/- per year is transferred in three 4-monthly installments (trimester) of ₹2,000/- directly into 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. Since inception, releases have been made to the beneficiaries for the trimesters pertaining to 1st December, 2018 to 31st March, 2019, 1st April, 2019 to 31st July, 2019 and 1st August, 2019 to 30 to November, 2019. Thus the Scheme is continuous and the question of payment of all installments under the Scheme does not arise.

(d) Release of benefits under PM-KISAN for the period 1st December, 2019 onwards shall be made to the beneficiaries only on the basis of Aadhar authenticated data, leading to simplification of process of multi-level verification and validation by the concerned agencies thereby enabling timely payment of benefits to the eligible beneficiaries.

To further facilitate speedy disbursement of installments, a feature namely 'Farmers' Corner' has been provided in the PM-KISAN portal, which provides for correction of name and Aadhar number by the farmer himself.

The Common Service Centres (CSCs) have also been authorized to make necessary corrections in the beneficiary details on payment basis.

Statement

*Maharashtra District-wise Beneficiaries detail for registration period 1st
December 2018 to 31st March 2019*

District Name	1st Installment	Amount	2nd Installment	Amount	3rd Installment	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmednagar	154878	309756000	116160	232320000	101316	202632000
Akola	71356	142712000	69842	139684000	63972	127944000
Amravati	86595	173190000	75779	151558000	65092	130184000
Aurangabad	149432	298864000	147530	295060000	128430	256860000
Beed	198000	396000000	171807	343614000	150770	301540000
Bhandara	72512	145024000	65984	131968000	54206	108412000
Buldhana	122201	244402000	120619	241238000	112216	224432000
Chandrapur	73206	146412000	67501	135002000	55607	111214000
Dhule	64993	129986000	54198	108396000	50083	100166000
Gadchiroli	53575	107150000	53124	106248000	45040	90080000
Gondia	95294	190588000	76933	153866000	66685	133370000
Hingoli	75029	150058000	71668	143336000	54712	109424000
Jalgaon	137024	274048000	96635	193270000	54759	109518000
Jalna	118599	237198000	89460	178920000	83655	167310000
Kolhapur	186268	372536000	150626	301252000	107516	215032000
Latur	147746	295492000	143815	287630000	123233	246466000
Mumbai	4	8000	4	8000	4	8000
Mumbai Suburban	251	502000	251	502000	184	368000
Nagpur	62371	124742000	52408	104816000	43356	86712000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nanded	178382	356764000	174347	348694000	147521	295042000
Nandurbar	41298	82596000	38833	77666000	36085	72170000
Nashik	185161	370322000	167797	335594000	153427	306854000
Osmanabad	101456	202912000	100185	200370000	90969	181938000
Palghar	46039	92078000	43315	86630000	41899	83798000
Parbhani	91891	183782000	89407	178814000	64420	128840000
Pune	159664	319328000	146198	292396000	112845	225690000
Raigad	61718	123436000	53955	107910000	43014	86028000
Ratnagiri	60424	120848000	58812	117624000	54095	108190000
Sangli	141290	282580000	96420	192840000	75661	151322000
Satara	253617	507234000	129900	259800000	106902	213804000
Sindhudurg	32184	64368000	31045	62090000	26722	53444000
Solapur	175873	351746000	166817	333634000	125248	250496000
Thane	28179	56358000	26764	53528000	20710	41420000
Wardha	59454	118908000	56551	113102000	48903	97806000
Washim	81894	163788000	80635	161270000	72532	145064000
Yavatmal	107216	214432000	67720	135440000	35419	70838000
TOTAL	3675074	7350148000	3153045	6306090000	2617208	5234416000
District Name	1st Installment	Amount	2nd Installment	Amount		
Ahmednagar	173800	347600000	168928	337856000		
Akola	47505	95010000	45688	91376000		
Amravati	53891	107782000	52139	104278000		
Aurangabad	110141	220282000	109095	218190000		
Beed	98134	196268000	96254	192508000		

District Name	1st Installment	Amount	2nd Installment	Amount
Bhandara	34640	69280000	32475	64950000
Buldhana	107835	215670000	104907	209814000
Chandrapur	49720	99440000	47476	94952000
Dhule	76751	153502000	75104	150208000
Gadchiroli	39725	79450000	39113	78226000
Gondia	35310	70620000	31464	62928000
Hingoli	47972	95944000	47176	94352000
Jalgaon	178755	357510000	176061	352122000
Jalna	90695	181390000	89230	178460000
Kolhapur	141467	282934000	134742	269484000
Latur	113114	226228000	111643	223286000
Nagpur	48664	97328000	48064	96128000
Nanded	103524	207048000	101008	202016000
Nandurbar	48631	97262000	46900	93800000
Nashik	139723	279446000	137904	275808000
Osmanabad	75090	150180000	73803	147606000
Palghar	32319	64638000	31192	62384000
Parbhani	105452	210904000	102078	204156000
Pune	86017	172034000	84381	168762000
Raigad	31284	62568000	27959	55918000
Ratnagiri	58899	117798000	58253	116506000
Sangli	151590	303180000	107161	214322000
Satara	119555	239110000	117698	235396000
Sindhudurg	37536	75072000	36590	73180000
Solapur	249029	498058000	246457	492914000

District Name	1st Installment	Amount	2nd Installment	Amount
Thane	17116	34232000	16570	33140000
Wardha	37998	75996000	37316	74632000
Washim	43641	87282000	42566	85132000
Yavatmal	119388	238776000	110015	220030000
TOTAL	2904911	5809822000	2787410	5574820000

District Name	Record	Amount
Ahmednagar	15007	30014000
Akola	5692	11384000
Amravati	12766	25532000
Aurangabad	8655	17310000
Beed	22198	44396000
Bhandara	16615	33230000
Buldhana	5620	11240000
Chandrapur	9532	19064000
Dhule	16291	32582000
Gadchiroli	17599	35198000
Gondia	33134	66268000
Hingoli	28469	56938000
Jalgaon	4076	8152000
Jalna	9544	19088000
Kolhapur	4584	9168000
Latur	3761	7522000
Nagpur	3241	6482000
Nanded	29723	59446000
Nandurbar	860	1720000

District Name	Record	Amount
Nashik	8445	16890000
Osmanabad	16283	32566000
Palghar	13062	26124000
Parbhani	17483	34966000
Pune	15386	30772000
Raigad	6355	12710000
Ratnagiri	8334	16668000
Sangli	1476	2952000
Satara	4398	8796000
Sindhudurg	3627	7254000
Solapur	11189	22378000
Thane	1480	2960000
Wardha	4249	8498000
Washim	6396	12792000
Yavatmal	8024	16048000
TOTAL	373554	747108000

Note:- The beneficiaries are eligible for the installment for the period in which he/ she get registered and subsequent periods, thereafter. Therefore, 2nd and 3rd installments are not due for the beneficiaries registered in the period Aug'19-Nov'19.

Filing of lawsuits

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

(a) the number of lawsuits the Ministry is facing in various High Courts and the Supreme Court as on 31st August 2019, and the High Court-wise, statistics of the cases that have been filed and since when;

(b) the number of these lawsuits that are filed by the Government Departments/ Government establishments or State Governments; and

(c) whether the Ministry has evolved any structured mechanism to minimize the number of lawsuits being filed, if so, the nature of the same, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The details of Lawsuits in various High Courts and the Supreme Court are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(b) Number of lawsuits filed by the Government is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) Speedy redressal and effective monitoring of grievances would minimize the number of law suits being filed. One of the most effective mechanisms is the online web based Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System, (CPGRAM) maintained by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, (DARPG) which facilitates submission of grievances by the aggrieved citizens from anywhere and anytime (24*7) basis for instant and easy communication. Strict adherence to laid down rules and procedures is also a step in this direction.

Statement-I

Details of Law suits in various High Courts

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	No. of Law Suits	Since when
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67	2016
			2015
			2010
			2013
			2013
			2009
			2015
			2017
			2016
			2008
			2008
			2010

[illegible]

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	No. of Law Suits	Since when
			2011
			2011
			2011
			2011
			2012
			2012
			2012
			2013
			2013
			2013
			2013
			2013
			2013
			2013
			2013
			2013
			2013
			2013
			2013
			2013
			2014
			2016
			2017
			2016
			2018
			2018
			2017

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	No. of Law Suits	Since when
2.	Assam	6	2019 2018 2018 2015 2019 2014
3.	Bihar	11	2019 2017 2018 2019 2019 2019 2015 2017 2018 2017 2014
4.	Chhattisgarh	7	2018 2018 2018 2018 2018 2018 2019

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	No. of Law Suits	Since when
5.	Delhi	51	2012
			2016
			2017
			2007
			2007
			2018
			2019
			2019
			2015
			2019
			2019
			2019
			2019
			2019
			2019
			2019
			2019
			2018
			2017
			2018
			2018
			2018
			2008
			2015
			2019
			2019
			2019

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	No. of Law Suits	Since when
			2019
			2019
			2019
			2019
			2016
			2016
			2017
			2019
			2005
			2013
			2014
			2018
			2018
			2017
			2018
			2017
			2018
			2017
			2019
			2013
			2001
			2019
			2018
			2017
6.	Gujarat	52	2019
			2019

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	No. of Law Suits	Since when
			2019
			2018
			2015
			2015
			2014
			2014
			2016
			2018
			2015
			2019
			2018
			2018
			2018
			2018
			2019
			2019
			2019
			2019
			2019
			2010
			2019
			2019
			2019
			2019
			2018
			2018
			2018

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	No. of Law Suits	Since when
			2012
			2014
			2014
			2014
			2014
			2014
			2014
			2014
			2005
			2012
			2012
			2013
			2013
			2013
			2013
			2014
			2014
			2014
			2017
			2018
			2019
			2018
7.	Himachal Pradesh	10	2019
			2019
			2019
			2019

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	No. of Law Suits	Since when
			2012
			2017
			2018
			2018
			2012
			2012
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	2018
			2015
			2016
			2017
			2015
			2016
			2016
			2015
			2003
			2017
			2017
9	Jharkhand	2	2015
			2016
10.	Karnataka	56	2014
			2014
			2016
			2016
			2016
			2017
			2018
			2019
			2019

[illegible]

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	No. of Law Suits	Since when
			2016
			2016
			2016
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			2016
11.	Kerala	24	2014
			2014
			2017
			2018
			2017
			2018
			2018
			2012

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	No. of Law Suits	Since when
			2013
			2014
			2014
			2015
			2016
			2016
			2017
			2017
			2017
			2018
			2019
			2019
			2015
			2010
			2019
			2019
12.	Madhya Pradesh	30	2009
			2014
			2014
			2013
			2011
			2014
			2016
			2011
			2014
			2016
			2013

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	No. of Law Suits	Since when
			2015
			2015
			2016
			2016
			2016
			2016
			2017
			2017
			2017
			2018
			2015
			2013
			2017
			2014
			2019
			2018
			2019
			2017
13.	Maharashtra	59	2016
			2019
			2016
			2018
			2010
			2018
			2018
			2018
			2018

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	2018

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	No. of Law Suits	Since when
			2017
			2019
			2019
			2006
			2009
			2015
			2015
			2015
			2016
			2016
			2016
			2018
			2018
			2012
			2018
			2016
			2019
			2014
			2019
			2018
			2009
14.	Manipur	1	2016
15.	Odisha	45	2017
			2017
			2016
			2017
			2018

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	No. of Law Suits	Since when
			2016
			2017
			2017
			2017
			2003
			2003
			2003
			2004
			2011
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			2012
			2012
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			2015

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	No. of Law Suits	Since when
			2015
			2016
			2017
			2010
			2011
			2011
			2012
			2013
			2015
			2016
			2015
			2017
			2007
16.	Punjab/ Haryana	42	2018
			2014
			2019
			2018
			2015
			2019
			2018
			2018
			2018
			2018
			2018
			2018
			2018
			2017
			2016

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	No. of Law Suits	Since when
			2015
			2011
			2016
			2014
			2008
			2011
			2016
			2017
			2018
			2018
			2018
			2018
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			2002
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			2019
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			2019
			2014
			2018
			2019
			2019
			2019
			2019

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	No. of Law Suits	Since when
17.	Rajasthan	28	2016
			2018
			2003
			2013
			2015
			2018
			2015
			2004
			2004
			2005
			2005
			2010
			2010
			2010
			2010
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			2019
			2019
			2017
			2013
			2012
			2017
			2015
			2017
			2018
			2007

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	No. of Law Suits	Since when
18.	Tamil Nadu	39	2018
			2018
			2019
			2018
			2018
			2018
			2018
			2019
			2019
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			2009
			2014
			2011
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			2012
			2012
			2012

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	No. of Law Suits	Since when
			2012
			2013
			2002
			2018
			2018
			2019
			2003
			2015
			2018
			2018
			2018
			2018
19.	Telangana	15	2019
			2010
			2015
			2009
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			2015
			2017
			2016
			2017
			2015
			2013
			2011
			2011
			2010

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	No. of Law Suits	Since when
20.	Uttar Pradesh	38	2014
			2015
			2016
			2006
			2014
			2018
			2018
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			2019
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			2018
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			2008
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			2005
			2017
			2018
			2013
			2005
			2005
			2005
			2011
			2005
			2005

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	No. of Law Suits	Since when
			2005
			2015
			2019
			2019
			2019
			2007
			2017
			2008
			2005
			2011
			2012
21.	Uttarakhand	3	2019
			2015
			2015
22.	West Bengal	8	2009
			2009
			2012
			2017
			2019
			2009
			2010

Statement-II*Details of Lawsuits in Supreme Court*

Title of Lawsuits	Supreme Court	Since when
26		2016
		2012
		2017

Title of Lawsuits	Supreme Court	Since when
		2008
		2015
		2015
		2018
		2015
		2016
		2019
		2019
		2019
		2015
		2015
		2015
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		2014
		2019
		2016
		2016
		2016
		2013
		2016
		2013

Statement-III

Details of Lawsuits filed by the Ministry of Agriculture & FW

No. of Lawsuits filed by the Government	Since when
1	2
20	2016
	2017
	2012

1	2
	2019
	2008
	2015
	2015
	2015
	2015
	2019
	2015
	2011
	2014
	2008
	2012
	2013
	2001
	2014
	2017
	2002

Reducing agrarian distress

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

(a) whether Indian agriculture is confronted with high price volatility, climate risks and indebtedness, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the farmer's welfare/supporting programmes and schemes are disjointed and function independently of each other, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any practical solution for reviving the agrarian sector which would reduce the agrarian distress, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The prices of agricultural produce are determined by supply and demand conditions in the market on a day-to-day basis. Apart from demand and supply conditions, quality of produce, weather condition, seasonality, availability of stocks and international prices are also affecting the prices of agricultural produce. Price of agricultural produce tends to fall after harvesting season due to increase in market arrival of new crops.

Agriculture sector in India is vulnerable to climate change affecting yields. However, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed climate resilient variety seeds for reducing climatic risks for the benefits of farmers.

(b) and (c) Government has fixed the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of 22 mandated agricultural crops at 1.5 times over all-India weighted average cost of production for the season 2018-19 and Fair and Remunerative Prices (FRP) for sugarcane based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP).

MSP is calculated on the basis of A2+FL cost, which, *inter alia*, 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.

The Government constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee in April, 2016 to examine issues faced by farmers and to recommend strategies towards "Doubling of Farmers Income". The Committee submitted its report to the Government in September, 2018 and subsequently, an Empowered Body was set up on 23.01.2019 to monitor and review the progress thereof.

The Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) provides concessional short term crop loans upto ₹3.00 lakh at an interest rate of 7% per annum for one year. The benefits of ISS have also been extended to farmers in allied activities like Animal Husbandry and Fisheries to existing Kisan Credit Card (KCC) holders within the overall limit of ₹3.00 lakh and issue of new KCC for Animal Husbandry and Fisheries farmers with provision of benefit of Interest Subvention (IS) & Prompt Repayment of Incentive (PRI) for loan amount upto ₹2.00 lakh per annum. Interest subvention of 2% and prompt repayment

incentive of 3% on restructured crop loans is also given to farmers affected by severe natural calamities for a maximum period of 5 years on the basis of report of Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) for grant of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) assistance.

The government is also implementing various schemes/programmes to reduce agrarian distress such as Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) - an umbrella scheme which consists of Price Support Scheme (PSS) for pulses & oilseeds, Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Pilot of Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PPSS) for oilseeds, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), Electronic National Agricultural Market (eNAM), Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) etc.

Uneven increase of coverage and premium on crop insurance

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

(a) whether the number of farmers covered by crop insurance has gone up by 0.42 per cent only while the premiums paid to insurance companies have increased by 350 per cent, if so, whether Government has taken any measures to find the cause of this unevenness;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide a remedy for this issue?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The number of farmer applicants has increased from 20% under erstwhile crop insurance schemes to 30% under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). However, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 being good monsoon years, pan-India coverage under the scheme is almost constant inspite the fact that two major States namely, Bihar and West Bengal had opted out of the scheme.

Further, actuarial/bidded premium rates are paid to the insurance companies under PMFBY and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS), but farmers have to pay a low flat premium rate of maximum of 1.5% for Rabi, 2% for Kharif food and Oilseed crops and 5% for commercial/horticultural crop. The average premium

rate was 12.17% in Kharif 2016, 14.81% for Kharif 2017 and 15.13% in Kharif 2018. However, premium rates remained almost same during Rabi seasons *i.e.* 8.09% in Rabi 2016-17, 8.26% in Rabi 2017-18 and 8.22% in Rabi 2018-19. The major reason for increase in premium rates is the high claim ratios of insurance companies despite the good monsoon year. But increase in premium rates has no effect on farmers as they have to pay only flat rate of premium and remaining premium is shared by the Central and respective State Government on 50:50 basis. Prior to PMFBY, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) was predominantly under implementation in the country. NAIS was implemented on administered premium rate wherein farmers had to pay fixed premium ranging from 1.5% to 3.5% of sum insured for food and oilseed crops and claims over and above the 100% of premium collected was shared equally by the Central Government and concerned State Government. Hence, increase in premium paid to insurance companies under existing actuarial premium based scheme and erstwhile administered premium based NAIS are not comparable.

Further, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has formed Technical Support Unit (TSU) to provide technical assistance to Crop insurance schemes. TSU has provided supporting analysis to several States helping them understand the quantified risk assessment of their respective States. TSU has also provided bid analysis support to State Government of Haryana, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh helping them to review the bidded premium rates with insurance companies.

Requirement of fertilizer to meet targeted foodgrain production

646. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has set a target to meet the production target of 300 million tonnes of foodgrains by 2025;
- (b) if so, the quantity of fertilizers required to achieve the target along with the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status of production of fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per 4th advance estimates for the year 2018-19, the production of total foodgrains including rice, wheat, pulses and nutri cum coarse cereals is 284.95 million tonnes. In order to increase production and productivity

of foodgrains, Government has been implementing various schemes viz. National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), etc. to attain the production target.

(b) and (c) This Ministry assesses the fertilizer requirement on the season to season basis. Before each season *i.e.* Rabi and Kharif, this Ministry organizes Zonal Conference with States to assess the requirement of fertilizer and takes into account cropping pattern, cropped area, crop wise recommended dose of fertilizers, requirement of nutrients in soil as per soil health status and recommended doses, irrigated/rainfed area consumption pattern, etc. The total quantity of fertilizers assessed for 2019-20 will be 640.48 lakh million tonnes *i.e.* for kharif is 313.70 lakh million tonnes and for rabi is 326.78 lakh million tonnes in so far as, fertilizer requirement during 2025, it will be assessed as per the procedure indicated above.

As per information furnished by Department of Fertilizer, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, the actual production of all fertilizers during 2016-17 to 2019-20 (up to October, 2019) in India are given below:

Year	Actual production (in lakh metric tonnes)
2016-17	414.41
2017-18	413.61
2018-19	414.85
2019-20 (Up to October)	245.01

Doubling income of farmers

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

(a) whether Government has planned to increase the income of the farmers to double annually;

(b) if so, the plan to double the income of farmers; and

(c) the growth rate of agriculture in 2017-18, 2018-19 and at the end of second quarter of 2019-20?

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

(c) As per Economic Survey 2018-19, the annual growth rate of Agriculture and allied sectors for the year 2017-18 is 5% and for the year 2018-19 is 2.7% (Provisional Estimate).

Statement

Details of schemes for Doubling income of farmers

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

- (i) Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be rationalized.
- (ii) "Per drop more crop" initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged for optimal utilization of water, reducing cost of inputs and increasing productivity.
- (iii) "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)" for promoting organic farming.
- (iv) Launch of e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic transparent and competitive online trading platform.
- (v) With a view to provide better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation, a crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

was launched from Kharif 2016 season. This scheme provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances, with low premium contribution by farmers.

- (vi) Under "Har Medh Par Ped", agro forestry is being promoted for additional income. With the amendment of Indian Forest Act, 1927, Bamboo has been removed from the definition of trees. A restructured National Bamboo Mission has been launched in the year 2018 to promote bamboo plantation on non forest government as well as private land and emphasis on value addition, product development and markets.
- (vii) Giving a major boost for the farmer's income, the Government has approved the increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif & Rabi crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 percent of the cost of production.
- (viii) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)'. The Scheme is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce as announced in the Union Budget for 2018. This is an unprecedented step taken by Govt. of India to protect the farmers' income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.
- (ix) Bee keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.
- (x) Extending the reach of institutional credit to more and more farmers is priority area of the Government and to achieve this goal, the Government provides interest subvention of 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.

Distress sale of vegetables by farmers

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

- (a) whether Government propose to formulate any long term plan to prevent distress sale of vegetables by farmers which is witnessed almost every year, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government would like to hold consultations with stakeholders and States in this regard, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Government of India provides support and assistance to States for promoting agriculture marketing. Further, the price of agricultural produce is dependent on variety of factors at any given point of time like demand and supply of the produce, climatic conditions, perishable nature of produce and availability of transport. The quality parameters also play an important role in the price of a commodity. The price of agricultural produce is usually low immediately after its harvest due to increased supply in the market, which gradually picks up thereafter.

In order to prevent the distress sale of vegetables, Government has taken several steps like promoting policy reforms and providing assistance for setting up marketing and value addition infrastructure, reefer transportation facilities, mobilizing farmers into Farmer Producer Organization and linking them to markets.

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) provides assistance for development of post harvest management and marketing infrastructure such as cold storages, ripening chamber, pack houses, reefer vehicles to farmers to improve marketability of their produce.

In order to develop the marketing infrastructure including storages and cold storage etc., the Government is implementing Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) Scheme.

The Government is promoting scientific storage facilities for the farmers in the country to improve the holding capacity through the scheme of "Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)", which is a sub-scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM). Assistance under the AMI Scheme is available to Individual farmers, Group of farmers/growers, registered Farmer Produce Organizations (FPOs) etc.

Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojna (PMKSY) scheme with the objective of creation of modern infrastructure along with efficient supply chain management along with the entire processing value chain. Government is implementing Operation Green scheme which provide financial assistance for short term price stabilization of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) crops.

Government of India is implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities which are perishable in nature and are not covered under the Price Support System.

Government of India has circulated a new model "The Agriculture Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017" to States/Union Territories (UTs) for its adoption. The Model APLM Act, 2017 provides alternate marketing channels such as setting up of private markets, direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, special commodity markets, declaring warehouses/silos/cold storages or such structures as market sub-yards to facilitate farmers in marketing their produce at competitive and remunerative prices. Model APLM Act, 2017 has recommended deregulation of marketing of fruits & vegetables outside the market yards.

Besides, Government is implementing National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) scheme wherein online trading of agriculture and horticulture commodities is done for transparent price discovery for farmers for their produce through competitive online bidding system. Already trading parameters for 150 agricultural commodities including 29 vegetables have been facilitated.

(b) Consultation with stakeholders and States by the Government is a continuous process such as through organizing various seminars, conferences and workshops etc.

Agriculture policy in the country

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

(a) the details of agricultural policy in the country, if any, and if no such policy is in place, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether farmers are not able to get fair price for their produce for want of agricultural policy in the country;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by Government to protect farmers' produce in the market from going into the hands of middlemen?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Based on the 'Draft National Policy for Farmers',

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

submitted by the Swaminathan Commission, which contained major recommendations of the Commission, the Government approved the National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007, which aims to improve economic viability of farming and increase net income of farmers. The Policy provisions in NPF-2007 include, *inter alia*, (i) asset reforms in respect of land, water, livestock, fisheries and bio-resources; (ii) supply of good quality seeds and disease-free planting material, (iii) issue of soil health passbooks to the farmers and integrated pest management system; (iv) region and crop specific implements and machinery; (v) support services for women; (vi) timely, adequate and easy reach of institutional credit at reasonable interest rates and farmer-friendly insurance instruments; (vii) support services and inputs like application of frontier technologies; (viii) agricultural bio-security system; (ix) use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and setting up of farm schools to revitalize agricultural extension; (x) coverage of farmers under a comprehensive national social security scheme; (xi) effective implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) across the country and establishing community foodgrain banks; (xii) development of agricultural market infrastructure and terminal markets for agriculture; (xiii) curriculum reforms in agricultural universities; (xiv) special categories of farming like organic farming and contract farming; (xv) rural non-farm employment initiative for farm households; and (xvi) integrated approach for rural energy, etc.

An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), which was constituted for preparation of Plan of Action, identified 201 Action Points from NPF, 2007, where necessary action had to be taken. Out of 201 number of action points identified, 200 numbers have already been implemented as of date.

(b) to (d) To ensure that farmers get appropriate price for their produce, the Government of India increased the MSP of 14 Kharif crops by 1.5 times. In the Years 2009-14 only 7.24 lakh MT of pulses and oil seeds were procured whereas in the period from 2014-19, 91.47 LMT were procured under Price Support Scheme. Further, in order to ensure remunerative prices to farmers, the following Marketing Reforms are being implemented:-

- (i) **Model APML Act:** The Government is advocating marketing reforms to provide farmers alternative channels to sell their produce. With the objective of ensuring better prices to farmers by promoting transparency, barrier free agriculture market as well as multiple alternative competitive marketing channels, the Government has released Model Act "The Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017" for its adoption by States/UT.

- (ii) Grams: As per Union Budget Announcement, 2018-19, the Government has announced to develop and upgrade existing 22,000 Gramin Haats into Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs) to work as centres of aggregation and for direct purchase of agricultural commodities from the farmers.
- (iii) Export policy: For the first time, an Agriculture Export Policy has been announced by the Government.
- (iv) Contract Farming: The Government has formulated and released a progressive and facilitative Model Act "The Agricultural Produce and Livestock Contract Farming and Services (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2018" in May, 2018 for its adoption by the states/Union Territories (UTs). The aforesaid Model Contract Farming Act covers the entire value and supply chain from pre-production to post harvest marketing including services contract for the agricultural produce and livestock.
- (v) e-NAM: 585 eNAMs have been created. This is a very important step for agricultural marketing. More than 1.65 crore farmers are already registered in the portal,
- (vi) FPOs: In the Budget 2019-20 emphasis has been laid on formation of 10000 FPOs.

Implementation of recommendations of National Commission on Farmers

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

- (a) the main recommendations of the National Commission on Farmers;
- (b) the present status of their implementation;
- (c) whether problems of farmers still persist despite follow-up action by various stakeholders on the recommendations of the Commission;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the comprehensive steps taken by Government to resolve problems being faced by the farmers?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The National Commission on Farmers (NCF) submitted five reports to the Government. The major recommendations of the Commission contained in the five reports were included in the 'Draft National Policy for Farmers' submitted by the Commission itself in 2006. Based on the 'Draft National Policy for Farmers', submitted by the Commission, which contained major recommendations of the Commission, the Government approved the National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007, which aims to improve economic viability of farming and increase net income of farmers. The Policy provisions in NPF-2007 include, *inter alia*, (i) asset reforms in respect of land, water, livestock, fisheries and bio-resources; (ii) supply of good quality seeds and disease-free planting material, (iii) issue of soil health passbooks to the farmers and integrated pest management system; (iv) region and crop specific implements and machinery; (v) support services for women; (vi) timely, adequate and easy reach of institutional credit at reasonable interest rates and farmer-friendly insurance instruments; (vii) support services and inputs like application of frontier technologies; (viii) agricultural bio-security system; (ix) use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and setting up of farm schools to revitalize agricultural extension; (x) coverage of farmers under a comprehensive national social security scheme; (xi) effective implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) across the country and establishing community foodgrain banks; (xii) development of agricultural market infrastructure and terminal markets for agriculture; (xiii) curriculum reforms in agricultural universities; (xiv) special categories of farming like organic farming and contract farming; (xv) rural non-farm employment initiative for farm households; and (xvi) integrated approach for rural energy, etc.

An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), which was constituted for preparation of Plan of Action, identified 201 Action Points from NPF, 2007, where necessary action had to be taken. Out of 201 number of action points identified, 200 numbers have already been implemented as of date.

(c) to (e) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertakes development of perspective plans and ensures effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. The Government of India also supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/Programmes.

The Government constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee in April, 2016 to examine issues relating to "Doubling of Farmers Income" and recommend strategies to achieve the same. The Committee submitted its Report to the Government in September, 2018

and thereafter, an Empowered Body was set up on 23.01.2019 to monitor and review the progress against the recommendations. Due to the efforts made as part of schemes/programmes of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare which also aligns with the strategy of doubling farmers' income, there has been an appreciable improvement in efficiency bringing about a positive impact in the agriculture sector. Various interventions and schemes that have already been rolled out as envisaged in the recommendations of DFI Committee to double the income of farmers by 2022 are given in Statement.

Statement

Implementation of recommendations of National Commission on Farmers

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

- (i) Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be rationalized.
- (ii) "Per drop more crop" initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged for optimal utilization of water, reducing cost of inputs and increasing productivity.
- (iii) "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)" for promoting organic farming.
- (iv) Launch of e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic transparent and competitive online trading platform.
- (v) With a view to provide better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation, a crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched from Kharif 2016 season. This scheme provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances, with low premium contribution by farmers.
- (vi) Under "Har Medh Par Ped", agro forestry is being promoted for additional income. With the amendment of Indian Forest Act, 1927, Bamboo has been removed from the definition of trees. A restructured National Bamboo Mission has been launched in the year 2018 to promote bamboo plantation on non

forest government as well as private land and emphasis on value addition, product development and markets.

- (vii) Giving a major boost for the farmer's income, the Government has approved the increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif 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 (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 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.

Credit linkages for agricultural project based activities

651. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government would consider to relax the credit linkages for the agricultural project based activities up to ₹ 25 lakhs?

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

Assistance under National Horticulture Mission

652. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there would be an increase in assistance under area expansion programme taken up in National Horticulture Mission under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal for increase in assistance under area expansion program in National Horticulture Mission under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture as no such proposal has been received in the department.

PPP for setting up of cold storages

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

(a) whether Government is considering to promote Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for setting up of cold storages in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to increase the cold storage infrastructure across the country along with the amount allocated, sanctioned and disbursed to various States, especially in Punjab, during the last three years and current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal with the Government to promote Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for setting up of cold storages in the country. However, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for holistic development of Horticulture in the country, which includes assistance for development of Post Harvest Management (PHM). Post Harvest Management component includes, inter-alia, setting up of cold storages.

The component is demand/entrepreneur-driven from among entrepreneurs, private companies, cooperatives, farmers groups etc. through commercial ventures for which assistance at the rate of 35% of admissible project cost in general areas and 50% in hilly and scheduled areas is available as credit linked back ended subsidy through respective State Horticulture Missions.

The State-wise funds allocated and released to various States including Punjab for development of horticulture including setting up of cold storages during last three years and current year under MIDH is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

Further, National Horticulture Board (NHB) is implementing a scheme namely "Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Products". Under the scheme, credit linked back-ended subsidy at the rate of 35% of the capital cost of the project in general areas and 50% in case of North East, Hilly States and Scheduled areas for construction/expansion/modernization of cold storage and CA storage is available. In case of North East Region, the units with capacity above 1000 MT are also eligible. The Scheme is demand/entrepreneur-driven.

The details of State-wise funds sanctioned and released for development of cold storages under NHB during last three years and current year are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Ministry of Food Processing Industries is also implementing the Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure as one of the components of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana with the objective of arresting post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture produce and providing remunerative price to farmers for their produce. Under the scheme, Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid at the rate of 35% for general areas including Punjab and 50% for North East States, Himalayan States, ITDP areas and Islands for storage and transport infrastructure and at the rate of 50% and 75% respectively for value addition and processing infrastructure subject to a maximum grant-in-aid of ₹10 crore per project for setting up of integrated cold chain projects including irradiation facility without any break from the farm gate to the consumer.

The scheme is primarily private sector driven and proposals under this scheme are invited through Expression of Interest (EOI). No state-wise allocations of funds is made under the scheme. However, the funds are released directly to the promoters of the approved cold chain projects. The state-wise details of cold chain projects being implemented under the scheme along with the Grants-in-aid approved and released during the last three years and current year including Punjab is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise funds allocated and released to various States for development of horticulture including setting up of cold storages during last three years (2016-17 to 2018-19) and current year (as on 14.11.2019) under MIDH

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation (GOI)	Release of Funds (GoI)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	376.06	293.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	116.60	32.50
3.	Assam	224.00	138.74
4.	Bihar	97.62	65.96
5.	Chhattisgarh	404.46	266.95
6.	Goa	12.54	8.53
7.	Gujarat	416.78	312.94
8.	Haryana	361.68	253.55
9.	Himachal Pradesh	146.50	102.57
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	194.50	382.59
11.	Jharkhand	148.36	64.63
12.	Karnataka	405.94	303.58
13.	Kerala	171.84	112.53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	167.70	111.38
15.	Maharashtra	513.94	296.52
16.	Manipur	138.00	73.00
17.	Meghalaya	135.00	55.11
18.	Mizoram	133.00	112.58
19.	Nagaland	137.00	85.84
20.	Odisha	277.82	131.55

Sl.No.	State	Allocatioo (GOT)	Release of Funds (GoI)
21.	Punjab	221.72	90.50
22.	Rajasthan	302.78	178.13
23.	Sikkim	111.00	89.96
24.	Tamil Nadu	326.06	286.41
25.	Telangana	121.80	58.14
26.	Tripura	154.00	55.50
27.	Uttar Pradesh	208.54	180.04
28.	Uttarakhand	172.31	135.19
29.	West Bengal	137.82	33.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.00	0.00
31.	Puducherry	8.00	4.99
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	4.50	0.50
34.	Delhi	2.00	0.25
35.	Lakshadweep	3.20	0.00
TOTAL		6363.07	4316.69

Note:- expenditure reported includes unspent balance of previous financial year and provisional.

During 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 1949.73 lakh as Central share was released by DAC&FW, GOI on 31.01.2017 towards committed liabilities for projects sanctioned under Food Processing component of HMNEH

During 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 47.89 crore released for Prime Minister's Development Package 2015 for Jammu and Kashmir.

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 2017-18, an additional amount of ₹ 10.14 crore has been released to Himachal Pradesh to clear the pending liability.

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.

Statement-II

The details of State-wise funds sanctioned and released by NHB under its scheme for development of cold storages during last three years (2016-17 to 2018-19) and current year (as on 31.10.2019)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Sanctioned and Released (₹ in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.39
2.	Assam	9.27
3.	Bihar	5.26
4.	Gujarat	6.66
5.	Haryana	1.80
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8.98
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.12
8.	Karnataka	18.44
9.	Kerala	0.46
10.	Madhya Pradesh	11.73
11.	Maharashtra	3.44
12.	Odisha	2.14
13.	Punjab	32.08
14.	Rajasthan	9.12
15.	Tamil Nadu	6.33
16.	Telangana	7.21
17.	Uttar Pradesh	75.44
18.	Uttarakhand	0.30
TOTAL		220.18

Statement-III

State-wise details of Grants-in-aid approved/released for cold chain projects by MoFPI during the last three years (2016-17 to 2018-19) and current year (as on 31.10.2019)

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No	Project	Grants-in-aid Approved	Grants-in-aid Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160.02	30.68
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.45	2.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.11	5.28
4.	Assam	10.00	0.00
5.	Bihar	27.58	4.92
6.	Chhattisgarh	9.75	0.00
7.	Gujarat	93.61	61.29
8.	Haryana	46.54	20.26
9.	Himachal Pradesh	68.61	10.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.39	5.11
11.	Karnataka	83.53	27.70
12.	Kerala	52.48	4.32
13.	Madhya Pradesh	32.09	1.91
14.	Maharashtra	279.87	118.76
15.	Nagaland	17.77	5.28
16.	Odisha	34.79	10.00
17.	Punjab	43.40	22.45
18.	Rajasthan	47.59	27.11
19.	Tamil Nadu	115.66	26.56

1	2	3	4
20.	Telangana	66.83	10.80
21.	Uttar Pradesh	111.74	61.47
22.	Uttarakhand	94.01	31.96
23.	West Bengal	41.68	10.77
	TOTAL	1457.50	498.63

Assistance to farmers of Kerala affected by rains and floods

654. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:.

(a) the details of the facilities/benefits provided by the Central Government for small and marginal farmers including others affected by the havoc caused due to rains and floods in the State of Kerala;

(b) whether Central Government has received any report of the damages in the affected areas of Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Information on facilities/benefits provided to rains and flood affected small and marginal farmers etc. by various Ministries/Departments of Central Government is not maintained centrally, since the execution of such facilities/relief activities on the ground is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments through State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per established procedure of providing relief to the farmers whose crops are damaged due to the natural calamities. 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.

(b) and (c) As per the Memorandum submitted by the State Government of Kerala for seeking assistance from the NDRF in respect of floods/landslide during South West Monsoon, 2019, a total of 0.31 lakh hectare agriculture area has been damaged.

Adoption of IOFS

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

- (a) whether 'One acre Integrated Organic Farming System' (IOFS) model has been developed with the objective to generate more than 80 per cent of inputs required for organic farming within the farm itself;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any suggestions/inputs from the farmers regarding the feasibility of this model; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) ICAR-Indian Institute of Farming Systems Research, Modipuram has developed One acre Integrated Organic Farming System (IOFS) models under the scheme *All India Network Programme on Organic Farming (AI-NPOF)*. Further, a model for Sikkim was also developed by Regional centre of ICAR-Research Complex for North Eastern Region, Gangtok, Sikkim.

Kerala: The IOFS model comprising of Crops (Turmeric, Coconut, Fodder, Yam, Banana, Tapioca and Vegetable cowpea) + livestock (2 cows) has been developed at Calicut (Kerala). The-model could generate net income of ₹ 1,23,00 lakhs/acre and 89% of the seeds/planting materials and nutrients required within the system.

Meghalaya: One acre IOFS model comprising of crops and cropping systems rice-lentil, rice -pea, maize + soybean - trench bean, vegetables (tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, brinjal, chilli, spinach, carrot, pumpkin, bitter gourd etc.), fruits (Assam lemon, papaya, peach, guava) and fodder crops, livestock (1 milch cow and 1 calf), fishery in 0.046 ha has been established at Umiam (Meghalaya). Net income of ₹ 73,903/- year was recorded. The model could also generate 80% of the seeds/planting materials, nutrients required within the system.

Sikkim: A 1.25 acre IOFS model comprising of cropping systems (rice – vegetable pea, rice – potato – dhaincha, rice – toria – dhaincha, rice – cabbage – dhaincha, maize–soybean – buckwheat, coriander – radish – broccoli – fenugreek and cauliflower –

pea – beet root – spinach), 2 cows and 50 poultry birds has been developed for Sikkim. Net income of ₹ 1, 37,000/- year can. be obtained from this model.

Tamil Nadu: One acre Integrated Organic Farming System (IOFS) model comprising of cropping systems okra + leaf coriander-maize + cowpea (fodder), green manure-cotton-sorghum, and fodder grasses (CoCN4 and desmanthus)+ agroforestry (Sesbania grandiflora, Thespesia populnea, Lucaena leucocephala)+ dairy (2 cows+vemricompost+ boundry plantations (desmanthus, banana, glyricidia)+ supporting area (manure pit, threshing floor) has been established at Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu). The IOFS model could generate net return of ₹ 1,68,669/acre. The system generates 84% of the organic inputs such as seeds/planting materials, nutrients and botanical formulations for insect-disease management within the system.

The State-wise details of number of farmers visited these models durine the last 4 years and feedback/suggestions are given in Statement (*See below*).

Need based trainings are also given to develop integrated organic farming system models.

Statement

*State-wise details of number of farmers visited these models
during the last 4 years*

Sl. No.	Location	Number of farmers visited the IOFS model					Farmers Feedback/ suggestions
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Calicut (Kerala)	10	23	45	60	138	Appreciated the integrated organic farming system and informed successfully practiced by marginal farmers'. Technical and financial support at the initial stage is required for establishment of the model.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Umiam: (Meghalaya)	379	535	448	513	1875	IOFS model for NEH region should also involve pig as component.
3.	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	1550	1340	1140	1175	5205	Cattle shed wash recycling through drip irrigation system can be integrated to save water and supplement nutrients.
TOTAL		1939	1898	1633	7218		

Scientific agricultural practices

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

- (a) whether the Ministry is focusing on developing scientific and sustainable agricultural practices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of hi-tech hubs and custom hiring centres set up in the last three years, State-wise; and
- (d) the total expenditure incurred on setting up the facilities and maintenance in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Agricultural Research and Education System of the Country comprising of 103 ICAR Research Institutes, 75 Agricultural Universities and 82 All India Coordinated Research Projects/Network Projects is engaged in developing location specific, cost effective, eco-friendly technologies for conservation and management of natural resources to ensure food, nutritional, environmental and livelihood security in the country. Efforts are made for the development of new high yielding, nutrient fortified, resilient and/or stress tolerant varieties of field and horticultural crops, high producing and climate resilient breeds of

animals and production technologies for the production of crop, livestock and fish besides engineering interventions for facilitating small farm mechanization, processing and value addition of agro-produce. The salient achievements made by ICAR during the last 5.5 years are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) ICAR has established 150 custom hiring centres under National Innovation on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) and other schemes. In addition, more than 750 custom hiring centres for farm implements and machines have so far been established in different parts of Madhya Pradesh by the 1350 entrepreneurs trained at ICAR-CIAE, Bhopal. Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture, under the Govt. Scheme "Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation" has set up 223 hi-tech hubs and 8905 custom hiring centres across the country. Details of expenditure incurred by the Government together with the number of High Tech Centres and Custom Hiring Centres established in different states are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Scientific and sustainable agricultural technologies/practices
developed by ICAR*

- During the last 5.5 years, the ICAR Research Institutes have developed 51 Integrated Farming System Models encompassing field and horticultural crops, agroforestry, livestock, fisheries suitable for small and marginal farmers of different agro-ecological regions of the country. ICAR developed 45 organic farming packages of practices for dominant crops and cropping systems, which are being promoted under *Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana* (PKVY). Additionally, 633 district contingency plans are in place for preparedness and real time implementation in the event of weather aberrations and extreme climatic events.
- ICAR/NARS developed and released 1234 high yielding stress tolerant varieties/hybrids in different field crops since, May 2014. Of these 1020 varieties are resilient to various biotic and abiotic stresses and 54 varieties are fortified for different nutrients. In addition, over 150 improved varieties of different horticultural crops have also been notified for cultivation under different agro-climatic conditions during the period.
- In livestock, focused attention has been given towards improvement of productivity and health. During the last 5.5 years, 9 new varieties of pig and 6 new varieties of poultry were developed. Nine vaccines for livestock and poultry and 41 diagnostic

kits were also developed, besides breeding, nutritional and management technologies. In fisheries and aquaculture, during the last 5.5 years, ICAR developed breeding and seed production technologies for 9 different fish species including 5 marine fish species suitable for open sea cage culture. Over 1600 cages have already been installed all along the coast of India to facilitate doubling farmers' income.

- Farm implement and machines suitable for farmers under Indian conditions being developed and popularized by ICAR. The farm machinery banks are being established for machines being manufactured elsewhere in the country to supply in low mechanized region on custom hiring basis. During the last 5 years, ICAR research institutes developed over 72 equipment/machines/gadgets and 34 products/process protocols for mechanization of farm and postharvest operations. Established 49 agro-processing centres in rural catchments to encourage entrepreneurship and processing at the production sites.
- Proven Scientific, sustainable and climate resilient agricultural technologies/practices developed by ICAR are being disseminated among farmers through a network of 715 KVKs at district level, managed by 11 Agricultural Technology Application Research Centres (ATARIs) at zonal level. KVKs are mandated for technology assessment and demonstration besides training and capacity building activities of farmers throughout the country to increase their awareness regarding use of new techniques and processes aimed at increasing production, productivity, input use efficiency and encouraging use of farm machinery and post-harvest technologies to reduce losses under different farming and environmental conditions.

Statement-II

Details of custom hiring centres, High tech hubs established and expenditure incurred by Government during 2014-15 to 2019-20

State	No. of Custom Hiring Centres Established	Nos. of High Tech Hubs Established	Total Expenditure Incurred (₹ in crores)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1093	0	424.73
Arunachal Pradesh	7	0	16.24

1	2	3	4
Assam	8	0	16.70
Bihar	166	2	48.01
Chhattisgarh	988	0	89.19
Gujarat	14	3	46.52
Haryana	639	3	143.66
Himachal Pradesh1	4	0	63.66
Jammu and Kashmir	130	0	30.64
Jharkhand	0	0	12.37
Karnataka	27	151	309.02
Kerala	123	0	35.53
Madhya Pradesh	313	22	223.44
Maharashtra	417	0	305.92
Manipur	72	0	35.47
Meghalaya	0	0	5.26
Mizoram	0	0	20.35
Nagaland	23	0	79.76
Odisha	1583	0	273.77
Punjab	283	13	102.68
Rajasthan	275	11	53.11
Sikkim	0	0	8.06
Tamil Nadu	1549	10	334.71
Telangana	49	0	33.66
Tripura	0	0	92.28
Uttar Pradesh	647	0	156.25
Uttarakhand	177	0	114.70
West Bengal	308	8	46.88
TOTAL	8905	223	3086.57

Implementation of ICAR projects

657. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) projects would be implemented in 25 districts (one district from each State) through the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and each KVK would involve about 200 youths below the age of 35, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has made B.Sc. Agriculture a mandatory qualification to get licence for sale of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides which would create several thousand jobs for agriculture graduates, if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes Sir, To tap the energy of rural youth in agricultural development, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has initiated a project called "Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture" (ARYA) during the XII Plan period which is being implemented in 25 States through KVKs, one district from each State. Depending upon the type of enterprise, individual or group-based activities/enterprises are being encouraged. In one district, about 100-200 rural youth below the age of 35 years are identified for their skill development in entrepreneurial activities and establishment of related micro-enterprise units in the different areas of enterprises in agriculture. This provides additional opportunities to the rural youth in primary and secondary agriculture and related enterprises.

To strengthen it further, during the year 2018-19, the ARYA project was extended to additional 71 KVKs. Under the project, upto 2018-19, 12783 youth in various groups have been oriented for establishing micro-entrepreneurial units.

(b) B.Sc. Agriculture has not been made a mandatory qualification to get license for sale of seeds and fertilizers. However, as per Insecticides Rules, 1971, 'person who applies for the grant of license to sell, stock or exhibit for sale or distribute insecticides shall possess or employ a person possessing a graduate degree in Agricultural Sciences or Biochemistry or Biotechnology or Life Sciences or in Science with Chemistry or

Botany or Zoology from a recognized university or Institute; Or one-year diploma course in Agriculture or Horticulture or related subjects from any government recognized university or institute with course content on plant protection and pesticides management':

Provided that all retailers or dealers possessing a valid license without the prescribed qualification as on the date of publication of these rules as amended by The Insecticides (Second Amendment) Rules, 2017 shall be allowed a period of two years to comply with the said qualifications:

If the existing licensee of pesticide dealers, who are more than forty-five years of age and who have been running their trade either themselves or have inherited with cumulative period of experience of more than ten years as on the date of publication of these rules as amended by The Insecticides (Second Amendment) Rules, 2017 and the annual turnover is less than ₹ Five lakh are exempted from the aforesaid rule for a period of license ship continuing in their name.

Non-receiving of financial benefit by farmers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of Central Government's announcement on financial benefit to farmers, the farmers of the country are still in the dark about getting their benefits in their account since April 2018;

(b) if so, the details of announcements made by Government from 2017-18 financial year onwards;

(c) the support that has been extended to farmers since 2018, State-wise; and

(d) the proposal of Government to meet the demands of and commitments to farmers of the country and the time schedule thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) The Government has been effectively implementing different schemes and financial benefits have been transferred to the farmers directly or indirectly as per the provisions of the schemes. The various schemes

implemented by the Government are in different formats and have different modes of transfer of benefits to the farmers.

For example, Government has implemented the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme, an income support scheme for farmers to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs. The scheme is for all farmers' families holding cultivable land, subject to certain exclusions relating to higher income groups. Under the Scheme, a financial benefit of ₹ 6000/- per year is transferred to the beneficiary farmers' families directly in their bank accounts through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode, in three 4-monthly installments of ₹ 2000/-. The scheme was launched on 24.2.2019 only, though it is effective from 1.12.2018. The status of payment under PM-Kisan Scheme is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Details of coverage including farmers applications, premium claims paid and farmers benefitted etc. since inception under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and the restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS), are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Similarly, details of funds released for the Schemes, namely, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palms (erstwhile Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize) (NMOOP), Rainfed Area Development (erstwhile Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change), Soil Health Management (SHM), Soil Health Card (SHC), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms (ATMA) under Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE), Sub-Mission in Agriculture Mechanisation (SMAM), Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Bamboo Mission [erstwhile National Agroforestry and Bamboo Mission (NABM)], Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Per Drop More Crop component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and Sub-Mission on Agro-forestry (SMAF) is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

Further, in respect of the scheme for relief in the eventuality of drought and other natural calamities, the State Governments are empowered to initiate necessary relief measures from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), which is readily available with

them. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) on receipt of Memorandum from State Governments and in accordance with extant norms and procedures. Details of assistance approved by the High Level Committee to the States during 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given in Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Details of PM-Kisan Payment Status

Period	Period December 18-March 19	Period April 19- July 19	Period August 19 -30th November 19	Total
Beneficiaries Registered between 1st Dec' 18 to 31st Mar' 19	41,530,333	40,218,882	37,895,475	119,644,690
Beneficiaries Registered between 1st Apr' 19 to 31st Jul' 19		26,007,705	22,630,812	48,638,517
Beneficiaries Registered between 1st Aug' 19 to 30th Nov' 19			6,251,848	6,251,848
TOTAL	41,530,333	66,226,587	66,778,135	
Number of unique beneficiaries paid till now				73,789,886

Statement-II**Details of PMFBY & RWBCIS 2016-17 All India Business Statistics**

Season	Number of Farmers Insured (number in lakhs)			Area Insured (in Lakh Ha.)	Sum Insured	Farmers Share in Premium	GOI Share in Premium	State Share in Premium	Gross Estimated Premium Claims	Approved Claims	Claim Paid	Claims Outstanding as per Estimated- claims	No. of Claim Farmers Ratio against paid Claims (number in lakhs)		
	Loanee	Non Loanee	Total						in ₹ crore						
Kharif 2016	303.3	102.1	405.4	382.8	131,595	2,906	6,465	6,637	16,009	10,558	10,558	10,557	2	108.2	66%
PMFBY	289.2	101.3	390.5	369.6	124,932	2,666	6,166	6,339	15,171	9,269	9,269	9,267	2	94.9	61%
RWBCIS	14.2	0.8	15.0	13.2	6,662	241	299	299	838	1,289	1,289	1,289		13.3	154%
Rabi 2016-17	140.1	35.1	175.1	187.1	72,725	1,305	2,281	2,297	5,883	6,104	6,104	6,102	2	40.2	104%
PMFBY	135.0	34.5	169.6	183.1	69,316	1,141	1,965	1,981	5,087	5,735	5,735	5,733	2	37.3	113%
RWBCIS	5.0	0.5	5.6	4.0	3,409	164	316	316	796	369	369	369	0	3.0	46%
2016-17 Total	443.4	137.2	580.6	569.9	204,320	4,211	8,746	8,934	21,892	16,662	16,662	16,659	3	148.4	76%
PMFBY	424.2	135.8	560.0	552.7	194,248	3,807	8,131	8,320	20,258	15,004	15,003	15,000	3	132.1	74%
RWBCIS	19.2	1.3	20.5	17.2	10,072	404	615	615	1,634	1,658	1,658	1,658	0	16.3	101%

Details of - PMFBY & RWBCIS- 2017-18 All India Business Statistics

Season	Number of Farmers Insured (number in lakhs)			Area Insured (in Lakh Ha.)	Sum Insured	Farmers Share in Premium	GOI Share in Premium	State Share in Premium	Gross Premium	Estimated Claims	Approved Claims	Claim Paid	Claims Outstanding as per Estimated claims	No. of Farmers against paid Claims (number in lakhs)	Claim Ratio
	Loanee	Non Loanee	Total						in ₹ crore						
Kharif 2017	243.4	107.5	350.9	340.8	128,131	2,968	7,968	8,045	18,981	18,029	18,028	18,020	9	146.8	95%
PMFBY	229.8	106.6	336.4	324.2	119,297	2,669	7,289	7,366	17,324	16,723	16,722	16,717	6	135.1	97%
RWBCIS	13.6	0.9	14.5	16.5	8,834	299	679	679	1,658	1,306	1,306	1,303	2	11.7	79%
Rabi 2017-18	139.9	36.3	176.2	179.2	78,407	1,481	2,503	2,496	6,480	3,808	3,715	3,672	136	27.6	59%
PMFBY	134.6	35.9	170.5	175.5	75,103	1,320	2,231	2,224	5,774	3,239	3,147	3,104	135	23.4	56%
RWBCIS	5.3	0.4	5.7	3.7	3,303	161	272	272	706	569	568	568	1	4.2	81%
2017-18 Total	383.3	143.8	527.1	520.0	206,538	4,449	10,471	10,541	25,461	21,837	21,743	21,692	145	174.3	86%
PMFBY	364.4	142.5	506.9	499.7	194,401	3,990	9,519	9,589	23,098	19,962	19,869	19,820	142	158.5	86%
RWBCIS	18.9	1.3	20.2	20.2	12,137	460	952	952	2,363	1,874	1,874	1,871	3	15.9	79%

PMFBY & RWBCIS - 2018-19 All India Business Statistics

Season	Number of Farmers Insured (number in lakhs)			Area Insured (in Lakh Ha.)	Sum Insured	Farmers Share in Premium	GoI Share in Premium	State Share in Premium	Gross Premium	Estimated Claims	Approved Claims	Claim Paid	Claims Outstanding as per Estimated claims	No. of Claim Farmers against paid Claims (number in lakhs)	Claim Ratio
	Loanee	Non Loanee	Total						in ₹ crore						
Kharif 2018	221.4	120.1	341.5	316.7	136,980	3,182	8,711	8,828	20,721	16,166	14,457	13,688	2,478	130.0	78%
PMFBY	208.6	118.9	327.5	302.0	127,619	2,859	7,898	8,016	18,774	14,130	12,727	12,077	2,053	119.8	75%
RWBCIS	12.8	1.2	14.0	14.7	9,361	323	812	812	1,947	2,036	1,730	1,611	425	10.1	105%
Rabi 2018-19	133.7	88.8	222.4	198.6	98,297	1,695	3,193	3,193	8,082	4,987	4,463	3,859	1,128	35.1	62%
PMFBY	128.3	86.9	215.2	193.4	91,563	1,448	2,839	2,839	7,126	3,967	3,545	3,119	849	32.9	56%
RWBCIS	5.4	1.8	7.2	5.2	6,734	247	354	354	956	1,020	919	740	279	2.2	107%
TOTAL 2018-19	355.0	208.9	563.9	515.3	235,277	4,877	11,904	12,022	28,803	21,153	18,921	17,547	3,606	165.1	73%
PMFBY	336.9	205.8	542.7	495.4	219,182	4,307	10,738	10,855	25,900	18,097	16,272	15,196	2,902	152.8	70%
RWBCIS	18.1	3.1	21.2	19.9	16,095	570	1,166	1,166	2,903	3,056	2,649	2,352	705	12.3	105%

* Kharif 2018 claims are not yet fully reported.

* Rabi 2018-19 enrolment and claims statistics are provisional.

Statement-III

(A) Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure under schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2017-18

(₹ in crore)

SI. No.	Name of the Scheme	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)			National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palms (Erstwhile Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize) NMOOP			Rainfed Area Development Erstwhile Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change			Soil Health Management (SHM)			Soil Health Card (SHC)		
	Name of the State	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	119.50	101.54	100.74	41.99	19.66	35.43	17.00	20.00	20.00	5.16	12.22	12.22	12.14	12.26	12.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.12	6.56	6.56	5.60	1.00	3.27	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.28	0.21	0.21
3.	Assam	152.79	130.06	95.44	25.09	11.07	2.79	2.00	0.69	0.00	3.39	1.38	0.00	3.76	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	101.67	28.69	42.61	6.07	1.03	0.48	2.50	1.13	0.87	8.08	0.00	0.00	11.78	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	93.26	69.86	58.26	13.25	7.58	6.59	6.00	6.00	4.73	1.17	1.24	1.24	8.45	8.88	8.88
6.	Goa	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.00				0.69	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00

7.	Gujarat	37.91	5.00	16.37	29.30	10.00	15.74	10.00	8.00	4.02	4.52	3.39	3.33	16.82	19.90	19.61
8.	Haryana	15.68	7.96	6.30	5.78	0.00	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.20	4.50	0.00	7.10	10.65	10.65
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13.21	12.23	13.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	7.30	7.30	0.75	0.56	0.56	1.35	1.36	1.36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.74	9.05	7.40	0.80	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.23	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	59.64	25.71	21.03	6.48	5.48	3.64	7.00	5.60	5.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	146.07	96.55	112.89	17.91	11.88	12.47	10.00	7.50	7.50	5.76	4.32	4.32	14.99	11.36	11.36
13.	Kerala	1.22	0.13	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.78	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	377.28	103.80	104.17	60.25	5.00	14.33	4.00	2.00	0.74	6.09	0.00	0.00	20.83	26.69	26.69
15.	Maharashtra	161.28	152.10	134.61	48.10	27.18	27.88	25.00	17.50	16.64	0.90	0.00	0.00	21.12	10.67	10.67
16.	Manipur	15.04	4.68	4.68	1.04	0.00	0.00	5.50	1.38	1.38	0.90	0.68	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	8.38	5.23	4.40	1.49	0.75	0.00	2.00	1.95	1.95	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.40	0.40
18.	Mizoram	2.31	2.30	2.37	13.45	5.30	5.30	6.50	9.50	9.50	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.12	0.12
19.	Nagaland	20.29	17.75	17.23	6.11	4.15	4.15	8.00	11.00	11.00	2.56	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	79.88	54.90	53.78	14.49	10.29	8.97	12.00	13.48	13.48	0.00	2.98	2.98	6.02	4.51	4.51
21.	Punjab	14.88	5.43	7.19	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.93	2.47	1.30	7.52	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	190.76	85.30	156.94	60.97	21.06	32.62	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.78	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	5.95	0.00	5.96	0.28	0.00	0.07	3.00	1.00	1.00	2.72	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.14	0.14
24.	Tamil Nadu	51.28	37.02	40.94	11.27	9.87	9.48	34.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.47	8.69	8.69

Written Answers to

[22 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
25.	Telangana	51.11	19.34	21.82	11.92	0.00	3.14	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.32	8.02	8.02	9.31	7.05	7.05
26.	Tripura	19.03	17.15	15.11	1.43	0.99	0.69	4.00	5.32	5.25	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.33	0.33
27.	Uttar Pradesh	173.99	83.10	77.83	15.60	7.00	9.27	20.00	20.00	20.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	44.68	22.56	22.56
28.	Uttarakhand	17.70	3.83	8.56	0.54	0.28	0.18	5.00	6.45	6.45	0.00	0.25	0.25	1.83	0.93	0.93
29.	West Bengal	116.43	107.86	97.90	30.63	18.91	19.32	7.00	9.92	6.91	1.56	0.00	0.00	11.70	5.91	5.91
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.14	0.14
31.	Chandigarh				0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu				0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	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
36.	Puducherry				0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		2080.98	1193.13	1234.29	430.58	178.52	217.55	215.00	205.99	194.23	77.42	42.18	34.40	243.80	152.77	152.48

NFSM:- Union Territories are not covered under NFSM.

(B) Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure under schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2017-18

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)			Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reform (ATMA)' under "Sub Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)"			National E-Governance Plan (NEGP-A) Phase- II			Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation (SMAM)			Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.23	6.56	6.56	19.47	19.47	13.49	1.85	1.85	1.85	132.92	132.92	132.92	13.10	13.95	13.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	0.95	0.00	12.83	12.83	10.95	1.27	1.27	1.27	6.00	5.50	2.75	0.25	1.12	
3.	Assam	5.79	18.04	17.74	13.31	13.31	11.74				10.00	10.00	0.00	15.20	33.29	15.45
4.	Bihar	10.02	2.14	0.00	38.02	38.02	25.47	2.97	2.97	2.16	10.00	0.00	0.00	14.50	24.15	0.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.81	3.40	2.17	14.93	14.93	17.48	0.78	0.78	0.76	30.00	30.00	11.78	4.90	21.73	20.53
6.	Goa	0.07	0.00	0.00	1.58	1.58	1.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	6.48	6.48	0.05	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
7.	Gujarat	1.75	0.00	0.00	26.90	26.90	27.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	3.00	2.06	0.26
8.	Haryana	0.35	0.00	0.00	11.66	11.66	8.57	0.00	0.00	1.31	11.70	11.70	11.70	0.68	1.73	0.23
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.32	11.19	11.19	9.62	9.62	11.13				3.50	1.80	1.76	5.00	3.92	3.92
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.74	0.00	0.00	7.07	7.07	7.55	0.74	0.00	0.58	1.00	1.00	0.80	7.00	9.33	9.12
11.	Jharkhand	8.18	3.21	3.21	26.01	26.01	21.25				75.00	75.00	75.00	0.58	-	000
12.	Karnataka	9.56	12.25	10.76	13.90	13.90	17.35				9.79	9.79	5.87	6.00	12.03	0.91
13.	Kerala	23.50	13.78	2.30	11.49	11.49	11.26				50.00	43.11	41.50	0.69	0.26	0.26
14.	Madhya Pradesh	36.86	28.85	25.50	34.41	34.41	33.36				34.13	34.13	34.13	12.00	68.23	21.78
15.	Maharashtra	30.32	6.98	6.98	45.25	45.25	34.74				5.00	2.85	2.85	10.00	38.97	25.07
16.	Manipur	0.79	0.49	0.00	10.14	10.14	5.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.25	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	1.18	0.00	0.00	6.34	6.34	4.85	0.31	0.31	0.31	5.00	4.81	3.66	0.50	2.02	1.42
18.	Mizoram	0.90	2.12	2.12	7.91	7.91	7.05	0.50	0.50	0.50	16.00	16.00	11.41	0.50	-	-
19.	Nagaland	0.63	1.29	1.29	13.55	13.55	13.55	0.45	0.45	0.45	66.27	66.27	66.27	2.30	2.17	1.93
20.	Odisha	5.62	6.11	6.11	33.47	33.47	24.62	1.61	1.50	1.50	48.50	48.50	25.17	0.95	0.52	0.52
21.	Punjab	9.44	4.28	4.28	17.96	17.96	12.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.06	23.06	7.97	3.35	0.10	0.10
22.	Rajasthan	30.17	8.46	7.69	32.92	32.92	27.03	1.58	0.91	0.57	2.50	1.38	1.38	7.65	15.72	15.40
23.	Sikkim	3.95	0.00	0.00	3.81	3.81	2.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.34	51.34	51.34	-	-	-

152 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

24.	Tamil Nadu	1.97	1.95	1.95	39.82	39.82	49.77	2.13	1.27	1.27	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.70	20.90	13.45
25.	Telangana	21.97	8.35	1.51	15.04	15.04	6.89	0.55	0.55	0.00	15.52	25.52	25.44	9.04	26.84	11.50
26.	Tripura	1.32	1.65	1.65	5.29	5.29	3.66	0.97	0.97	0.97	43.97	43.97	35.80	1.00	0.33	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	12.02	9.35	8.91	63.84	63.84	77.49	8.01	2.78	0.32	30.95	30.95	30.95	13.87	63.73	16.88
28.	Uttarakhand	16.73	27.81	24.80	8.55	8.55	6.34	0.56	0.56	0.56	10.00	10.00	9.66	4.00	10.68	9.90
29.	West Bengal	2.11	3.74	0.49	42.45	42.45	43.15	1.71	0.80	0.51				0.60	-	-
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.99	0.00	0.00	1.18	1.18	1.42				0	0	0	-	-	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0	0	0	-	-	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35.69	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	000				0	0	0	-	-	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	3.93	2.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0	0	0	-	-	0.00
34.	Delhi	35.69	4.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0	0	0	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0	0	0	-	-	
36.	Puducherry	0.57	0.29	0.00	1.63	1.63	1.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.29	-
TOTAL		350.65	200.28	147.19	590.35	590.35	540.22	26.00	17.48	14.88	755.15	741.58	642.09	148.66	374.07	183.40

Written Answers to

[22 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

(C) Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure under schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2017-18

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)			National Bamboo Mission (Erstwhile) National Agroforestry & Bamboo Mission (NBM)			Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)			Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY			Sub-Mission on Agro forestry (SMAF)		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84.03	76.70	78.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	213.89	208.20	208.20	485.00	517.00	517.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.30	0.00	26.45	0.76	0.76	0.19	41.92	10.63	10.63	6.00	8.30	8.30			
3.	Assam	28.00	22.90	18.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	290.99	241.07	212.70	35.00	3.00	3.00			
4.	Bihar	26.31	18.00	20.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	175.69	69.31	96.80	41.00	12.50	8.89	6.00	3.00	2.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	89.23	89.23	86.27	0.57	0.48	0.42	166.08	157.65	153.64	65.00	55.00	31.81	5.00	2.50	2.34
6.	Goa	2.52	2.51	1.13				17.77	3.89	8.88	2.00	0.00	0.00			
7.	Gujarat	91.39	88.74	74.69	0.90	0.00	0.00	220.13	194.70	192.55	325.00	300.00	268.04	0.00	2.70	2.69
8.	Haryana	79.84	73.50	64.03				122.12	87.53	85.92	20.00	14.01	10.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32.00	38.14	21.41	0.37	0.00	0.00	24.42	22.94	22.94	30.00	19.25	19.25	1.05	0.49	0.49

10.	Jammu and Kashmir	46.00	116.50	74.50				113.84	24.76	23.52	12.00	3.00	2.74	3.00	0.61	0.61
11.	Jharkhand	40-18	25.00	12.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	128.77	0.60		67.00	25.00	15.79	8.00	4.00	4.00
12.	Karnataka	72.97	68.50	72.58	1.26	0.95	0.84	264.72	235.11	235.11	385.00	385.00	318.51	9.00	4.50	4.43
13.	Kerala	46.42	29.00	20.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	128.44	51.50	51.50	22.00	25.00	5.53	5.00	2.06	1.38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	45.35	30.00	28.75	0.89	0.44	0.44	236.73	217.53	217.53	290.00	150.00	130.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	108.97	86.73	48.96	0.17	0.00	0.00	419.62	398.62	356.30	475.00	362.50	288.89	8.00	4.00	4.00
16.	Manipur	32.00	24.00	13.60	2.17	2.17	2.17	17.17	13.75	13.75	11.00	7.50	7.50			
17.	Meghalaya	25.50	15.36	36.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.10	10.41	9.91	11.00	3.30	2.20	2.00	1.00	0.93
18.	Mizoram	41.50	41.50	37.20	3.11	2.84	2.55	10.43	10.38	9.20	18.00	12.30	12.30	1.50	0.50	0.50
19.	Nagaland	41.50	36.34	36.45	2.83	2.17	2.17	57.57	57.35	57.35	13.00	11.80	11.80	2.00	0.91	0.91
20.	Odisha	49.91	46.87	32.16	1.44	0.72	0.72	289.04	174.42	174.42	51.00	48.00	48.00	8.00	4.00	3.25
21.	Punjab	39.86	15.00	14.22				284.47	131.42		10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	70.89	58.00	60.99	0.02	0.00	0.00	241.28	234.97	234.97	168.00	107.50	98.35	12.00	6.00	2.05
23.	Sikkim	30.50	30.50	14.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.09	2.99	2.99	15.00	4.00	4.00			
24.	Tamil Nadu	75.03	61.27	93.50	0.06	0.00	0.00	224.14	224.38	224.18	335.00	369.55	356.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Telangana	32.90	32.18	20.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	127.68	63.85	49.45	326.00	257.00	170.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	33.00	10.00	6.77	0.09	0.00	0.00	40.38	32.76	32.76	10.00	3.75	1.51			
27.	Uttar Pradesh	37.27	35.87	37.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	440.00	268.72	260.53	100.00	55.00	43.88	12.00	6.00	3.20

Written Answers to

[22 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
23.	Uttarakhand	31.00	30.37	40.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	8571	79.66	78.32	32.00	27.20	27.20			
29.	West Bengal	24.91	10.00	22.83				306.80	293.36	270.95	35.00	31.00	17.15			
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2.00	0.00	0.69				2.30	1.15	0.65	-	-	0.25			
31.	Chandigarh	1.00	0.99	0.99				0.15	0.00							
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00				2.86	0.00							
33.	Daman and Diu	0.50	0.00	0.00				0.45	0.00							
34.	Delhi	1.50	0.50	0.00				3.31	0.00							
35.	Lakshdweep	0.50	0.00	0.00				0.30	0.00							
36.	Puducherry	0.80	0.00	0.00				2.66	0.00		-	-	-			
TOTAL		1397.58	1214.20	1116.68	14.64	10.53	9.50	4729.05	3528.59	3295.64	3395.00	2817.47	2428.74	82.55	42.27	33.04

MIDH:- Expenditure reported include unspent balance of previous financial year an provisional.

During 2017-18, an additional amount of ₹ 75 crore released for Prime Minister Development Package 2015 for JSK.

An additional amount of ₹10.14 crore has been released to Himachal Pradesh to dear the pending liability.

PMKSY:- The allocation is as per initial allocation at BE stage conveyed to the States. However, releases have been made according to the revised allocation, performance of states and demand of states during implementation & expenditure figure also includes unspent balance of previous years.

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

(₹ in Crore)																
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)			National Food Security Mission-Oil Seeds and Oilpalm (NFSM-OS&OP) Erstwhrle NMOOP			Rainfed Area Development (Erstwhile) Rainfed Area Development & Climate Change (RAD)			Soil Health Management (SHM)			Soil Health Card (SHC)		
	Name of the State	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exc.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74.06	62.54	62.78	52.50	41.65	32.01	17.50	17.50	13.13	6.11	18.45	18.45	13.46	13.46	13.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.60	7.20	0.00	9.70	6.52	2.36	2.00	1.20	1.20	0.17	0.57	0.00	0.66	0.49	0.49
3.	Assam	162.21	105.58	98.16	33.80	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.62	1.18	0.00	7.49	5.62	5.62
4.	Bihar	83.63	46.63	33.37	11.74	0.00	0.79	2.00	0.97	0.00	4.74	0.63	0.00	12.90	9.68	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	111.82	78.58	69.72	21.87	6.42	5.78	6.50	6.50	2.41	4.28	1.97	0.00	7.00	9.44	3.50
6.	Goa	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00				0.08	0.71	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	26.86	17.21	14.25	25.06	22.37	21.77	11.60	11.60	3.48	8.70	0.16	0.00	18.33	11.35	5.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8.	Haryana	20.47	11.42	5.92	4.01	0.00	0.77	1.00	0.00	0.00	3.24	2.36	0.00	16.00	11.55	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12.92	12.11	11.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.49	2.25	2.23	1.51	1.13	1.06
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.76	6.21	3.65	0.89	0.55	0.29	2.00	1.00	0.95	0.70	1.19	0.00	2.47	2.47	2.00
11.	Jharkhand	58.70	44.90	15.76	7.00	0.98	0.00	7.50	6.71	3.19	0.97	0.39	0.00	1.49	1.12	0.00
12.	Karnataka	138.94	131.91	90.53	13.92	9.61	8.16	10.00	5.54	4.79	9.98	7.12	6.45	16.71	20.49	16.25
13.	Kerala	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.01	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.16	0.00	0.00	2.06	1.55	1.31
14.	Madhya Pradesh	309.03	104.40	166.17	30.50	5.00	3.78	2.00	0.00	0.00	13.68	0.68	0.00	23.72	20.98	12.91
15.	Maharashtra	155.90	112.56	101.73	48.56	39.58	34.41	25.00	25.00	18.81	15.68	1.16	0.00	31.20	46.64	15.60
16.	Manipur	13.71	7.44	13.70	1.79	0.94	0.94	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	5.95	4.94	3.22	1.67	0.00	0.00	4.00	3.99	3.99	0.23	2.60	0.00	0.61	0.61	0.30
18.	Mizoram	3.04	2.28	2.29	11.64	11.64	9.59	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.09	0.34	0.34	0.23	0.27	0.27
19.	Nagaland	18.67	18.73	18.34	6.79	3.40	3.40	9.00	9.00	9.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.40	0.40
20.	Odisha	84.98	84.91	84.19	19.94	10.30	4.00	17.00	20.93	15.81	4.18	1.15	1.15	6.84	3.42	3.42
21.	Punjab	16.30	0.15	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.57	0.99	0.00	8.12	4.06	1.09
22.	Rajasthan	188.82	116.27	95.39	56.00	28.00	25.06	2.00	0.00	0.00	16.43	4.65	0.00	42.19	21.10	17.96
23.	Sikkim	11.29	9.39	9.40	0.50	0.05	0.12	2.40	2.40	2.06	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.92	0.92
24.	Tamil Nadu	58.16	55.20	52.06	24.33	11.84	11.29	32.00	35.50	35.50	4.59	3.32	2.57	12.86	12.86	9.05

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

25.	Telangana	34.27	9.61	16.35	10.00	2.50	0.11	10.50	4.20	4.20	4.61	16.00	0.00	9.98	4.99	4.99
26.	Tripura	22.46	17.34	16.19	1.72	0.71	0.30	6.00	6.00	3.28	0.23	0.52	0.00	0.53	0.64	0.64
27.	Uttar Pradesh	192.37	131.24	101.28	19.49	9.74	8.18	20.00	25.08	19.74	14.89	9.06	1.75	46.22	23.19	20.64
28.	Uttarakhand	20.49	17.83	11.98	0.84	0.43	0.26	8.00	8.00	7.99	0.53	0.50	0.19	2.18	2.36	2.24
29.	West Bengal	109.22	92.51	96.24	52.23	29.81	16.52	6.00	8.00	5.86	4.60	0.00	0.00	12.74	6.37	4.06
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island				0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.38	0.00	0.20	0.15	0.04
31.	Chandigarh				0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Havali				0.00	0.00	0.00							0.08	0.06	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu				0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi				0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshdweep				0.00	0.00	0.00							0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry				0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		1958.03	1309.59	1207.24	467.18	242.54	189.89	226.00	214.12	170.38	127.21	78.63	32.13	299.88	237.40	144.14

NFSM:- Union Territories are not covered under NFSM.

Written Answers to

[22 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)			Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (Erstwhile Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms-SMAE)			National E-Governance Plan (NEGP-A Phase-II)			Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechansation (SMAM)			Sub Mission on Seeds & Planting Material (SMSP)		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80.78	68.00	54.19	18.86	18.86	16.94	1.09	1.09	1.09	150.00	150.00	150.00	10.17	18.90	14.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh -	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.75	11.15	12.55	1.30	1.06	0.00	10.00	3.55	3.55	2.00	0.00	-
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.11	6.11	8.41				30.00			14.50	30.81	12.77
4.	Bihar	2.06	0.00	0.00	27.91	27.91	40.71	3.02	3.02	2.32	50.00	25.00		4.80	19.76	0.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.20	10.10	0.00	12.26	12.26	12.77	1.12	0.58	0.00	50.00	20.00	10.74	5.80	6.17	-
6.	Goa	10.10	4.98	0.00	1.44	1.44	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	8.69		1.00		-
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.98	34.98	32.97	1.70	0.00	0.00	60.00	45.00	29.49	8.80	1.06	-

8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.27	10.27	8.14	0.94	1.92	1.74	15.00	14.53	14.53	2.35	0.91	0.01
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.27	0.00	0.00	12.49	12.49	12.49				13.62	10.22	9.48	7.51	8.47	5.46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.76	0.00	0.00	6.39	8.39	8.37	1.02	0.49	0.00	3.00	3.00		9.50	5.92	4.98
11.	Jharkhand	15.15	0.00	0.00	18.49	18.49	17.95				104.98	104.98	104.46	4.55		-
12.	Karnataka	10.10	4.08	0.00	25.84	25.84	23.30				15.00	10.37		7.23	16.79	2.00
13.	Kerala	2.22	0.00	0.00	11.19	11.19	7.99				100.00	50.39	22.00	1.00	0.08	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	49.44	24.72	0.22	27.85	27.85	31.04				151.71	145.50	14.32	32.62	28.37	6.67
15.	Maharashtra	7.07	0.00	0.00	31.03	31.03	41.17				10.00	28.61		22.05	35.73	23.18
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.48	5.16	10.23	0.50	0.00	0.00	4.00	1.11	1.11	2.00	0.10	0.09
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.33	7.33	8.32	0.70	0.64	0.32	8.00	3.75		2.00	1.15	-
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.22	0.00	7.45	6.75	7.31	0.70	0.67	0.67	41.96	41.96	41.96	2.00	0.00	-
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.43	0.00	19.49	19.49	16.03	1.20	1.08	0.54	72.96	72.96	72.96	3.00	1.81	1.81
20.	Odisha	14.54	13.38	13.11	35.56	35.56	30.86	1.91	1.91	0.00	30.00			6.70	2.04	-
21.	Punjab	2.02	0.00	0.00	9.46	9.46	15.29	1.04	0.00	0.00	30.00	10.00		1.00	0.10	-
22.	Rajasthan	100.98	50.49	16.71	23.23	23.23	21.85	1.71	0.73	0.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	16.80	1.14	-
23.	Sikkim	0.00	6.57	6.03	3.13	2.79	3.02	0.50	0.50	0.00	153.21	153.21	73.54	1.00	0.47	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.04	5.64	5.36	45.41	45.41	36.43	2.40	2.36	0.97	20.00	6.00		16.72	33.91	9.00
25.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.70	2.70	8.47	0.69	0.25	0.00	50.00	31.28	28.09	7.40	8.22	-

Written Answers to

[22 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.72	0.00	4.73	4.73	4.86	1.00	1.37	1.37	75.00	36.58	0.22	1.00	0.00	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10.10	12.80	4.48	103.83	98.37	81.93	4.78	2.39	2.60	50.00	37.50	37.50	46.55	43.40	4.93
28.	Uttarakhand	118.15	107.81	87.85	7.81	7.81	8.34	0.72	0.72	0.00	15.00	11.25	9.24	11.13	10.83	4.48
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.42	39.42	44.90	1.96	1.96	0.00				3.57	0.97	
30.	Andamana and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.49	0.21	0.00	0.15			0.00	-		
31.	Chandigarh	2.19	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.09	0.00				0.00	0.00	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	-						
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	-						
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00					1.00	0.40	-
35.	Lakshadweep	4.54	2.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	-						
36.	Puducherry	0.67	0.00	0.00	1.78	1.78	1.04	0.24	0.07			1.27		1.00	0.27	-
TOTAL		457.37	312.98	187.95	580.55	569.73	576.60	31.00	22.78	11.76	1333.44	1028.71	625.20	256.75	277.83	89.66

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

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

(₹ in Crore)																
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)			National Bamboo Mission NBM (Erstwhile) National Agroforestry & Bamboo Mission (NABM)			Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)			Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY			Sub-Mission on Agra forestry (SMAF)		
	Name of the State	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	114.00	102.93	110.25	11.84	7.10	0.00	204.71	253.48	199.30	520.00	520.00	499.58	2.50	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.00	2000	22.68	22.55	11.27	0.00	18.58	9.26	5.29	25.00	12.50	5.00			
3.	Assam	84.00	56.00	43.59	23.15	5.00	0.00	202.29	201.62	64.09	90.00	30.00	1.10			
4.	Bihar	22.50	19.00	18.83	9.85	4.92	0.00	168.39	83.97	16.23	55.00	27.91	13.34	3.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	123.00	102.25	58.58	4.56	2.28	0.00	116.43	113.94	50.20	91.00	43.39	10.34	3.00	1.50	0.94
6.	Goa	4.50	2.87	3.92				15.00	7.45	0.00	3.00	1.20	0.00			
7.	Gujarat	127.00	95.25	79.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	114.58	109.24	36.06	345.00	272.50	243.82	5.00	4.00	4.00
8.	Haryana	110.00	71.60	83.59				66.07	80.55	18.48		27.41	21.96	2.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	27.50	23.75	47.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.84	23.52	20.19	30.00	26.00	14.76	2.00	1.00	0.97
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	47.50	110.00	88.33				19.83	9.59	8.85	13.00	7.80	000	3.00	3.00	1.50
11.	Jharkhand	34.00	9.50	24.20	6.42	3.21	0.65	101.51	32.49	19.85	75.00	10.00	0.00	4.00	1.00	0.14
12.	Karnataka	130.00	115.58	105.55	16.73	10.00	7.72	115.38	127.36	124.47	40500	372.03	313.91	5.56	5.56	5.56
13.	Kerala	39.50	6853	17.29	8.28	5.80	0.00	68.29	82.94	18.65	22.00	4.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38.50	31.76	30.02	21.08	21.08	21.08	174.38	219.17	45.67	275.00	132.56	57.98	3.50	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	158.00	107.00	98.87	19.88	11.93	9.65	247.78	245.11	121.40	480.00	360.00	278.95	4.00	2.00	1.74
16.	Manipur	37.00	25.50	35.78	8.99	4.50	4.50	16.53	14.69	14.56	40.00	40.00	20.00			
17.	Meghalaya	42.00	21.00	6.62	5.82	2.90	0.00	20.58	16.93	9.53	40.00	12.00	5.48	1.50	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	30.00	25.00	14.78	18.94	18.95	9.50	11.80	11.06	5.63	75.00	27.80	18.60	1.50	1.50	1.50
19.	Nagaland	32.00	27.00	36.69	12.48	6.24	6.24	40.30	48.69	47.11	35.00	35.00	36.80	1.50	1.50	1.50
20.	Odisha	89.00	21.00	40.69	7.54	3.77	0.00	198.80	242.02	178.37	70.00	58.00	34.26	4.00	2.00	1.11
21.	Punjab	71.00	35.50	30.63				90.60	44.59	0.00	15.00	9.00	0.80	4.92	4.48	1.07
22.	Rajasthan	90.50	52 .00	35.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	160.00	196.99	112.71	240.00	168.48	31.51	4.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	25.00	22.00	37.3	6.89	3.44	0.00	14.06	17.36	12.19	70.00	55.19	893			
24.	Tamil Nadu	98.00	129.00	72.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	175.36	216.59	126.35	355.00	355.00	346.50	2.50	0.00	0.00
25.	Telangana	28.00	5.00	14.90	6.69	3.35	0.00	258.53	128.69	0.00	348.00	122.00	84.20	3.00	0.80	0.00

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

26. Tripura	44.00	12.00	34.55	24.59	12.30	7.38	53.45	66.67	17.20	25.00	15.00	0.00			
27. Uttar Pradesh	67.00	62.57	57.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	333.55	389.58	247.39	115.00	87.88	42.32	4.00	0.00	0.00
28. Uttarakhand	55.00	40.00	41.63	14.39	6.91	5.57	22.78	28.86	22.16	43.00	43.00	42.12			
29. West Bengal	44.00	15.00	11.23				194.21	243.49	61.90	40.00	40.00	4.06			
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.00	0.00	0.53				2.50	-	-	-					
31. Chandigarh	3.00	1.50	0.56				0.26								
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00				3.10								
33. Daman and Diu	0.50	0.00	0.00				0.57								
34. Delhi	1.50	0.00	0.00				3.45								
35. Lakshdweep	0.50	0.00	0.00				0.41								
36. Puducherry	0.80	0.00	0.00				282	1.35	-	-					
TOTAL	1846.80	1430.09	1304.26	250.67	144.95	72.29	3260.75	3267.20	1603.83	3940.00	2915.65	2138.81	67.48	28.35	20.03

MIDH:- expenditure reported include unspent balance of previous financial year and provisional.

During 2018-19, an additional amount of ₹ 56.03 crore has been released to mitigate the floods in Kerala.

During 2018-19, an additional amount of ₹ 50.00 crore has been released to mitigate Gaja Cyclone in Tamil Nadu.

PMKSY:-The allocation is as per initial allocation at BE stage conveyed to the States However, releases have been made according to the revised allocation, performance of states and demand of states during implementation.

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

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)			National Food Security Mission-Oil Seeds and Oil Palm(NFSM-OS&OP) Erstwhile NMOOP			Rainfed Area Development (Erstwhile) Rainfed Area Development & Climate Change			Soil Health Management (SHM)			Soil Health Card (SHC)		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55.68	30.49	13.96	30.67	0.00	0.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	1.61	1.61	0.00	11.97	8.98	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.35	5.81	0.00	9.76	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	189.62	39.68	0.00	11.19	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.11	6.45	0.00
4.	Bihar	78.60	19.70	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.35	11.51	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	105.59	10.17	0.00	10.39	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	2.60	0.00	0.00	2.94	2.20	0.00
6.	Goa	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	34.46	10.71	6.35	18.85	12.41	0.00	13.00	6.66	0.00	0.00	2.28	0.00	4.33	3.25	0.00
8.	Haryana	23.65	3.48	0.00	2.28	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.28	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12.03	8.42	3.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.65	5.19	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	1.73	1.67	0.00

166 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.44	7.07	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.70	3.35	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	61.61	3.26	3.60	4.95	3.74	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.54	0.00	4.20	2.10	0.00
12.	Karnataka	129.45	52.15	0.00	9.20	6.05	0.00	10.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.43	2.57	0.00
13.	Kerala	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.15	3.87	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	403.44	131.22	0.00	31.25	12.20	0.00	4.50	2.70	0.00	67.32	0.00	000	6.69	0.00	0 00
15.	Maharashtra	141.54	70.42	31.49	31.67	16.46	0.00	26.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	000	8.55	6.41	0.00
16.	Manipur	14.60	10.95	0.00	2.25	1.69	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	000	1.01	0.76	000
17.	Meghalaya	5.86	2.57	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.30	0.00
18.	Mizoram	3.13	2.39	0.00	7.63	4.20	0.00	500	3.00	0.00	0.37	0.11	0.00	0.39	0.29	0.00
19.	Nagaland	19.04	13.84	0.00	6.03	4.53	0.00	7.00	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.13	1.60	0.00
20.	Odisha	79.71	38.18	0.00	14.53	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.38	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	15.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.84	0.00	000	2.01	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	215.78	109.20	57.43	45.55	24.79	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.78	4.33	0.00
23.	Sikkim	8.07	5.96	2.97	0.69	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.58	0 00
24.	Tamil Nadu	55.02	26.01	5.79	14.93	9.44	0.00	33.00	19.80	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	5.56	4.17	0.00
25.	Telangana	30.66	0.00	0.00	11.49	000	000	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.01	0.00	0.00	8.68	10.05	0.00
26.	Tripura	14.90	2.72	3.03	1.17	0.88	0.00	4.00	2.40	0.00	0.37	0.93	0.00	1.64	1.23	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	160.04	67.00	15.32	8.61	2.37	0.00	34.00	20.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.20	0.00	000

Written Answers to

[22 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
28.	Uttarakhand	18.32	7.45	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	9.00	5.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.61	1.21	000
29.	West Bengal	76.85	18.52	0.00	24.31	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.56	3.28	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				0.00	0.00	0.00				0.20	0.20	0.00	0.18	0.13	000
31.	Chandigarh				0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu				0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi				0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshdweep				0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry				0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00		0.00	0.14	0.00
	TOTAL	1985.23	697.36	143.26	303.73	98.75	0.00	247.25	76.95	0.00	89.89	9.37	0.00	137.42	80.43	0.00

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

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

(₹ in Crore)																
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)			Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (Erstwhile Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms-SMAE)			National E- Governance Plan (NEGP-A) Phase- II			Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation (SMAM)			Sub Mission on Seeds & Planting Material (SMSP)		
	Name of the State	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83.23	0.00	0.00	14.73	7.36	5.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.19	75.00		16.50	8.05	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.66	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.08	3.50		1.60		
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.14	0.00	5.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.41			17.60	0.27	
4.	Bihar	2.12	0.00	0.00	50.11	25.06	19.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.65			14.50		
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.81	0.00	0.00	15.18	7.59	3.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.58	20.00		10.30	7.84	
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.84	9.86		0.00		
7.	Gujarat	0.00	6.67	0.00	27.85	13.93	14.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.04	25.00		12.00	2.44	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.81	5.40	4.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.70	30.60		3.50	3.01	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.34	3.64	0.00	13.00	13.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.03	12.85		4.50	5.41	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.78	0.00	0.00	14.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.55			11.70	10.34	
11.	Jharkhand	15.61	0.00	0.00	24.66	12.33	10.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.54	75.00		4.90		
12.	Karnataka	10.40	0.80	0.00	21.52	10.76	6.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.67	12.00		11.80	0.77	
13.	Kerala	2.29	0.00	0.00	11.39	5.69	2.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.75	70.00		3.60	0.08	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50.94	25.82	0.00	36.58	18.29	4.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.92	75.00		38.90	12.48	
15.	Maharashtra	7.28	16.83	0.00	35.79	17.90	11.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.36			32.30	27.61	
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.84	3.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.87	1.50		1.10		
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.26	4.13	4.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	7.26		1.65		
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.66	1.83	2.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.41	15.00		0.75	0.25	
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.17	6.09	9.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.45	50.00		2.55		
20.	Odisha	14.98	0.00	0.00	33.32	16.66	13.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.96			8.90	0.25	
21.	Punjab	2.08	2.92	0.00	18.25	0.00	6.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.64			3.80	0.19	
22.	Rajasthan	104.04	0.00	0.00	20.75	10.38	8.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.58	2.40		14.00	0.18	
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.74	1.37	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.08	70.00		0.50		
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.16	4.69	0.00	39.52	19.76	17.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.58			13.00	13.88	

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

25.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.99	4.49	4.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.29	30.65		9.50	1.72	
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.18	2.09	2.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.18			1.85	2.40	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10.40	3.22	0.00	100.63	50.32	23.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.46	42.00		29.50	2.37	
28.	Uttarakhand	121.73	10.34	0.00	12.00	6.00	4.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.30	10.00		9.10	0.66	
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.61	18.30	17.42	0.00	0.00	0.00				2.40		
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.60	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
31	Chandigarh	2.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				2.50	0.04	
35.	Lakshadweep	4.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	
36.	Puducherry	0.69	0.00	0.00	1.40	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.50	0.19	
TOTAL		460.83	74.94	0.00	612.83	291.34	212.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	927.11	637.62	0.00	285.30	100.43	0.00

SMAE:- Expenditure reports for 2019-20 up to Sept. 2019 is awaited from majority of states except Gujarat and Jharkhand.

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

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

(Rs in Crore)																
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)			National Bamboo Mission (NBM)			Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)			Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY			Sub-Mission on Agro forestry (SMAF)		
	Name of the State	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	114.00	49.38	20.89	4.73	0.00	0.00	208.34	102.40		420.00	252.00		1.50	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.00	12.50	N.R	9.00	0.00	0.00	19.46	0.00		30.00	18.00				
3.	Assam	84.00	37.84	29.16	9.00	0.00	0.00	219.93	107.65		70.00					
4.	Bihar	22.50	11.00	N.R	1.50	0.00	0.00	184.53	0.00		53.00			2.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	123.00	14.00	35.41	4.76	0.00	0.00	132.66	63.01		77.65			2.00	1.00	0.00
6.	Goa	3.00	1.50	0.01				16.28	3.31		3.00					
7.	Gujarat	127.00	63.50	12.02	10.28	0.00	0.00	118.07	57.16		300.00	180.00		5.00	4.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	110.00	48.90	23.21				63.97	31.69		28.00			1.50	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	55.00	16.43	9.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.90	12.05		30.00	18.00		2.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.00	0.00	N.R				21.17	0.00		15.00			2.00	0.00	0.00

172 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

11.	Jharkhand	34.00	0.00	N.R	5.81	1.11	0.00	109.50	0.00		45.00		2.50	2.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	130.00	50.00	14.11	7.75	2.94	0.00	189.20	52.70	30.62	320.00	192.00	6.00	4.50	0.00
13.	Kerala	39.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	66.95	30.00		1500		1.50	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38.50	14.00	6.40	14.00	5.93	0.00	182.53	89.87		170.00	50.00	1.50	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	158.00	52.35	44.63	10.84	0.00	0.00	261.76	125.54		290.00	174.00	1.50	0.75	0.00
16.	Manipur	37.00	13.50	10 16	9.75	0.00	0.00	16.33	0.99		44.00	18.00			
17.	Meghalaya	42.00	0.00	16.91	5.00	0.00	0.00	20.06	0.00		25.00		2.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	30.00	14.58	6.46	10.00	0.00	0.00	11.74	5.10		45.00	27.00	3.50	1.75	0.00
19.	Nagaland	32.00	7.50	N.R	10.00	3.98	3.98	38.83	18.94	18.94	53.00	30.00	3.50	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	89.00	20.00	N.R	1.00	0.00	0.00	207.84	98.71		50.00	30.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	71.00	10.00	N.R				90.95	0.00		15.00		5.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	90.50	25.00	N.R	0.00	0.00	0.00	164.31	79.61		125.00		1.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	25.00	0.00	28.35	7.80	0.00	0.00	15.59	7.65		53.00				
24.	Tamil Nadu	98.00	49.00	N.R	1.81	0.00	0.00	176.63	87.68		340.00	204.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Telangana	28.00	0.00	6.16	1.00	0.00	0.00	261.18	129.89		200.00		3.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	44.00	000	9.91	12.20	0.00	0.00	56.61	27.35		30.00	18.00			
27.	Uttar Pradesh	67.00	29.25	29.13	5.45	2.72	0.00	348.06	11.28		100.00	48.58	4.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	55.00	17.32	14.98	2.93	1.46	0.00	23.37	173.50		32.00	19.20			

Written Answers to

[22 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

173

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
29.	West Bengal	44.00	0.00	N.R				223.27	109.14		45.00					
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2.00	0.00	0.00				2.30	1.15		1.50					
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.20	0.00							
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.50	0.00	N.R				290	0.00							
33.	Daman and Diu	1.50	0.00	N.R				0.50	0.00							
34.	Delhi	0.50	0.25	N.R				3.30	0.00							
35.	Lakshdweep	0.80	0.00	N.R				0.30	0.00							
36.	Puducherry	300	0.00	0.63				2.70	0.00		1.50					
TOTAL		1880.30	557.80	318.43	145.61	18.14	3.98	3491.21	1426.37	49.56	3026.65	1278.78	0.00	53.00	14.00	0.00

PMKSY:-The allocation for 2019-20 for the scheme is ₹ 3500 crore. So far, 3026.65 Crore has been allocated to States and remaining amount is kept as reserve.

SMAF:- BE: 2019-20 ₹ 50 crore.

Statement-IV

*Details of assistance approved by High Level Committee to the States for
2017-18 and 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State	Calamity	Amount approved by High Level Committee (₹ in crore)
During 2017-18			
1.	Chhattisgarh	Drought (Kharif)	395.91
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought (Kharif)	836.09
3.	Rajasthan	Drought (Kharif)	526.14
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought (Rabi)	113.14
5.	Maharashtra	Pest Attack/Ockhi Cyclone	60.76
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought (Rabi)	157.23
TOTAL			2089.27
During 2018-19			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought (Kharif)	900.40
2.	Karnataka	Drought (Kharif)	949.49
		Drought (Rabi)	1029.39
3.	Maharashtra	Drought (Kharif)	4714.28
4.	Rajasthan	Drought (Kharif)	1206.62
5.	Gujarat	Drought (Kharif)	127.60
6.	Jharkhand	Drought (Kharif)	272.42
TOTAL			9200.20

Utilisation of paddy stubble for commercial purposes

659. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is aware that stubble of paddy can be used as fodder for animals and in paper industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to announce schemes for utilization of paddy stubble for commercial use;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Paddy straw is used as conventional animal feed in most parts of the country. However, it can be better utilized by making it nutritional feed material by treating with urea solution. The paddy straw is also used for paper making. However, it is less preferred by the paper industry due to high silica content causing chocking of blast furnaces, low fiber strength, less pulp yield, yellowness of pulp and requirement of large storage space etc.

(c) to (e) However, the Ministry of Power has brought out a policy for biomass utilization for power generation through co-firing in pulverized coal fired boilers in November, 2017 as per which, all fluidized bed and pulverized coal units (coal based thermal power plants) except those having ball and tube mill, of power generating utilities, public or private, located in India, shall endeavour to use 5-10% blend of biomass pellets made, primarily of agro residue along with coal after assessing the technical feasibility viz. safety aspects etc.

The State Governments are promoting the *ex-situ* management of paddy residue by way of utilizing it in biomass based power plants, production of bioethanol and Bio-CNG. The State of Haryana has notified Bio Energy Policy and has made agreement with Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) for setting up of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) plants. The Ethanol plants of IOCL at Bohali, Panipat has agreed to purchase the paddy straw at remunerative price from the farmers.

The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, under Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization is extending financial support to the State Governments for supply of Balers & Rakes used for collection & removal of paddy straw from the fields.

Selling of agricultural products to Government

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

- (a) whether there is any increase in the percentage of agricultural households across the country who are actually able to sell their produce to Government; and
- (b) if so, the details about the percentage of such agricultural households in the last five years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) No such information is maintained by the Government.

Share of small and marginal farmers in the average yearly income from cultivation

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

- (a) whether the farm income of small and marginal farmers, is decreasing;
- (b) if so, the details about average yearly income from cultivation of small and marginal farmers, who hold less than 3 hectares of land, during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (c) the share of small and marginal farmers in the total national income of the last five years from farming?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The average income of agricultural households from various sources is estimated by National Statistical Office (NSO) through the 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' conducted from time to time. As per the results of latest such Survey conducted during NSS 70th round (January 2013 - December, 2013), the average monthly net receipt from cultivation (value of output - input and other expenditure) per agricultural household form different size classes of land possessed, including small and marginal households (with less than 2 hectares of land) is given in the table below:

Size class of land possessed (hectares)	Net receipt from cultivation (₹)
<0.01	30
0.01-0.40	687
0.41-1.00	2145
1.01-4.00	7359
4.01-10.00	15243
10.00+	35685
All sizes	3081

Source: NSS Report No. 569: Some Characteristics of Agricultural Households in India, 2012-13.

Since the last Survey on income of agricultural households was conducted in 2013, the extent of increase/decrease in income and the share of small and marginal farmers in the total national income from farming for the last five years are not known.

Drought management

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

- (a) the regions affected by drought during the last three years;
- (b) the steps taken for drought management; and
- (c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The States for which financial assistance from National Disaster Response Fund has been approved, on account of their being affected by drought, during the last three years i.e. 2016-17 to 2018-19, is as under:

During 2016-17:

Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Puducherry (5 States and 1 UT).

During 2017-18:

Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh (5 States).

During 2018-19:

Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Jharkhand (6 States).

(b) and (c) The 'Manual for Drought Management, 2016' highlights the various drought mitigation programmes and measures in vogue, such as construction of water harvesting & conservation structures, use of water saving technology, afforestation etc. A Drought Management Plan, 2017, has been prepared for the benefit of all stakeholders for drought management & mitigation. These documents are available at Ministry's website.

District Agriculture Contingency Plans for 650 districts have been prepared by Central Research Institute for Dry land Agriculture (CRIDA) to mitigate the situation in drought affected areas. There is a provision of distribution of seeds of contingency crops such as pulses, millets, oilseeds, which are drought hardy and survive with minimal available water in rain fed/drought affected areas under National Food Security Mission (NFSM).

In the eventuality of natural calamities, the State Governments are empowered to initiate necessary relief measures from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), which is readily available with them. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), on the receipt of Memorandum from State Governments and in accordance-with extant norms and procedures.

Drought managment

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

- (a) whether there are regions that have no drought management plans;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) by when drought management plans would be introduced in these regions; and
- (d) the steps taken to deal with Maharashtra's drought issue?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) 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. Drought Management 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 denning 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 State Government is primarily responsible for managing and undertaking necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities, including drought. Government of India supplements the efforts of State Government with financial assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). The financial assistance of ₹ 4714.28 crore has been approved by the High Level Committee to the State Government of Maharashtra from NDRF for drought during 2018-19.

Production of exportable crops

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the farmers in the country could avail better prices for their yields on producing exportable agro products which could help towards doubling their income;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that adequate measures have been adopted by Government in the said direction and results have come on expected lines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Agriculture Export Policy (AEP), 2018 has been unveiled to focus on growth of export of agro products from the country which would *inter-alia* improve the alternative market access for our farmers thereby contributing to the objective of doubling farmers' income.

The said Policy provides for cluster based approach whereby clusters for specific agri products are identified across the country and focused interventions are carried

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

out in these clusters. Under AEP-2018, 18 unique products and their 41 clusters have been identified for export promotion.

Minimum wages for women farmers

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

- (a) whether the women engaged in agriculture sector are not being paid minimum wages;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to remove such problems?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Agricultural labour is a scheduled employment under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. 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.

Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. The Act is effectively enforced by the Central and State Government by conducting regular inspections to detect the violation of provisions of the Act by establishments. 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 Act. Officers of the appropriate Government notified as Inspectors make inspections and prosecute those found violating provisions of the Act.

Benefits of MSP to farmers from vulnerable communities

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

- (a) whether Government has any specific information on the numbers and extent of benefits that farmers from vulnerable communities, including low income groups, obtain under the MSP, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the specific efforts made by Government to ensure that farmers from these communities benefit from MSP; and

(d) the steps Government plans to undertake to augment their income?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) No such information is maintained by the Government as government implements MSP operation for the entire category of farmers who offer their produce for such operation.

(c) and (d) To ensure MSP to farmers, Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA). The farmers from vulnerable communities, including from low income groups can also avail benefits from all relevant schemes of Government of India.

Use of modern technology for assessing damage to crops

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

(a) whether the reports on pilot studies for assessment of damage caused to crops using modern technologies under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) have been submitted by the concerned agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action Government proposes to take on the basis of reports submitted; and

(d) whether Government has fixed any timeline for change in the methodology for assessment of damage to the crops?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, through Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC) had carried out pilot studies for Optimization of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) in various States involving 8 agencies/ organizations during Kharif 2018 and Rabi 2018-19 under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). The review of these pilot studies was carried out by High Level Committee constituted for the purpose.

Based on the Pilot Study Reports, it was found that there is possibility of 30-70% reduction of CCEs (based on the crop and geographical region).

Based on these results and the technologies which were verified during the Pilot studies, the Government rolled out Smart Sampling Technique (CCE location selection using satellite data), in 96 districts of 9 States, for rice crop, during Kharif, 2019. Around 1 lakh CCEs for Rice crop are conducted, during Kharif 2019; using Smart Sampling Technique.

Pilot studies have been undertaken for estimation of yield at Gram Panchayat level, during Kharif 2019, through 14 agencies, by use of technology (Satellite data, UAV, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, etc.). As soon as statistically sound methodology for yield estimation through technology is established for the crop, the same may be adopted.

Implementation of PMFBY in Bihar

668. SHRI AKHILHSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS), introduced in the country from Kharif 2016 season are optional for States. Bihar State Government opted for implementation of the PMFBY only, at the time of introduction of the scheme. After implementing the scheme till 2017-18, Bihar State Government opted out of the scheme and started its own assistance scheme namely, Bihar Rajya Fasal Sahyata Yojana.

The crops notified by the State Government of Bihar under PMFBY were paddy and maize during Kharif seasons and maize, potato, sugarcane, wheat, lentil and blackgram during Rabi seasons.

Details of farmers applications covered, sum insured, total premium, total claims and number of farmers benefitted for aforesaid crops under PMFBY in Bihar are given in table below:

(₹ in crore)					
Season	No. of Farmer Applications (in lakhs)	Sum Insured	Total Premium	Claims	Farmers Benefitted (in lakhs)
Kharif 2016	14.90	6531.00	1122.50	290.80	1.5
Rabi 2016-17	12.30	5276.00	293.80	57.10	0.60
Kharif 2017	11.60	5271.80	670.80	374.50	1.90
Rabi 2017-18	11.44	4676.88	358.47	26.96*	0.15

*Provisional

MSP for Kharif crops

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

- (a) whether Government has recently increased the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of some Kharif crops;
- (b) whether farmers unions/State Governments concerned have been consulted in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Government has increased the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of all mandated kharif crops for 2019-20 on 3rd July 2019.

(b) to (d) While recommending MSP, Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), seeks views of various Central Ministries, State Governments. Farmers, Farmers Association and Research Institutes, industry and oilier stakeholders. Besides,

CACP also collects the inputs/information through questionnaires from various stakeholders.

Status of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan) Yojana

670. SHRI SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Yojana since the inception of this programme, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the challenges faced in implementation of PM-KISAN Yojana; and
- (c) the plans for development of PM-KISAN Yojana in the future?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As on 18-11-2019, around 7.27 Cr. farmers have been benefitted under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN). The details of beneficiaries since the inception of this programme, year-wise and State-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The challenges faced in the implementation of PM-KISAN Yojana are as follows:

1. State of West Bengal has not provided any data of beneficiaries
2. Some States have joined late and some are slow in providing data of beneficiaries.
3. The correction of data by State authorities is taking time.

(c) The Scheme is implemented in a Mission Mode through the Central Project Monitoring Unit (PMU), headed by a Chief Executive Officer (CEO), for which the provisions for funds have been made in the Scheme to ensure proper implementation and monitoring of the Scheme and timely transfer of payment to the farmer families. In order to facilitate funding for the various operational and functional requirements of the PMU from the Grant-in-Aid provision of the Scheme, a registered Society is being formed, under the provisions of the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The office bearers of the Society would include the CEO of PM-KISAN and other members.

Release of benefits under PM-KISAN for the period 1st December, 2019 onwards shall be made to the beneficiaries only on the basis of Aadhar authenticated data. On

the instructions of the Union Government, the States have organized Publicity/Awareness Camps in their States to ensure Aadhar authentication of the data of the beneficiaries along with new registrations and correction of already registered data.

Statement

Details of beneficiaries under PM-KISAN, Year-wise. State-wise

(As on 18-11-2019)

State/UT Name	Number of Farmer families registered and benefitted	
	Dec-2018 to March 2019	April 2019 till now
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11173	4422
Andhra Pradesh	3519368	753993
Arunachal Pradesh	3054	12815
Assam	1402436	1288375
Bihar	679405	3451465
Chandigarh	267	171
Chhattisgarh	165089	1317328
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6066	3613
Daman and Diu	2561	721
Delhi	2117	8946
Goa	3831	2326
Gujarat	2990037	1543192
Haryana	1163810	227536
Himachal Pradesh	559650	259847
Jammu and Kashmir	566865	258382
Jharkhand	524477	915332
Karnataka	384186	3856933
Kerala	1887954	269614

1	2	3
Lakshadweep	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	12973	4080292
Maharashtra	3653818	3252647
Manipur	37481	40563
Meghalaya	21980	36686
Mizoram	32532	31243
Nagaland	36326	107954
Odisha	972317	2053707
Puducherry	6134	2665
Punjab	1462244	243749
Rajasthan	2727700	1711863
Sikkim	0	0
Tamil Nadu	2624111	641087
Telangana	2577436	785433
Tripura	1 59207	29503
Uttar Pradesh	12753521	3958936
Uttarakhand	536866	103693
West Bengal	0	0
TOTAL:	41486992	31255032

Fixing of MSP of crops

†671. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether there is a demand by farmers' organisations to fix production cost

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of their crops by changing the existing formula of fixing Minimum Support Price (MSP) on the basis of C-2 system;

(b) whether Government would consider the demand of farmers' organisations and the recommendations of MS Swaminathan Commission on fixing MSP for farmers crops so that their financial condition may improve; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) From time to time, some farmers and farmers' organizations have been making such said demand regarding changing existing formal of MSP.

National Commission on Farmers (NCF) headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan had recommended that the MSP should be at least 50 percent more than the weighted average cost of production. However, when the National Policy for Farmers, 2007 was finalized by the then Government, this recommendation of providing 50 per cent returns over cost of production was not included.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSP at levels of one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government has increased the MSP 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. This decision of the Government was a historic one as it fulfills the commitment to the farmers to provide 50 per cent return over all-India weighted average cost of production for the first time for all mandated crops. During 2019-20 also, Government has increased the MSP of all mandated kharif and rabi crops in line with the principle of fixing the MSP with a return of atleast 50 per cent of the cost of production.

MSP for Rabi crops

672. SHRI RAVIPRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether Government has increased the MSP of various crops for Rabi season 2019-20;

- (b) if so, the details of increase in MSP, crop-wise;
- (c) whether the above increase is inaccordance with the recommendations of Swaminathan Commission;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the details of other measures Government has taken to double the income of farmers by 2022?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Union Government has announced the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for six rabi crops *viz.* wheat, barley, gram, lentil, rapeseed and mustard and safflower on 23rd October, 2019. The details of increase in MSP are given in Statement-I.

(c) to (e) National Commission on Farmers (NCF) headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan has recommended that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) should be at least 50 per cent more than the weighted average cost of production. However, when the National Policy for Farmers, 2007 was finalized by the then Government, this recommendation of providing 50 per cent returns over cost of production was not included.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSP at levels of one and half times the cost of production. Accordingly, Government has increased 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 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 crop-wise return over cost of production is given in Statement (*See below*).

(f) The Government had constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee in April, 2016 to examine issues relating to "Doubling of Farmers Income" and recommend strategies to achieve the same. The Committee submitted its Report to the Government in September, 2018 and thereafter, an Empowered Body was set up on 23.01.2019 to monitor and review the progress against the recommendations. Due to the efforts made as part of schemes/ programmes of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare

which also aligns with the strategy of doubling farmers' income, there has been an appreciable improvement in efficiency bringing about a positive impact in the agriculture sector.

Major schemes and programmes being implemented in this regard, *inter-alia* include enacting of the Model Act 'The Agricultural Produce & Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017', e-National Agricultural Markets, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana, Soil Health Card, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) and PM Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana.

Statement

Details of Minimum Support Prices for rabi crops

(₹ per quintal)						
Sl. No.	Crops	Cost* of production RMS# 2020-21	MSP for RMS# 2019-20	MSP for RMS* 2020-21	Absolute increase in MSP	Return over cost (in per cent)
1.	Wheat	923	1840	1925	85	109
2.	Barley	919	1440	1525	85	66
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

Crops loss due to floods and storms

†673. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA:

SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA:

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that the crops of farmers have suffered losses due to frequent heavy rains, floods and storms this year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of the steps to be taken by Government to compensate the farmers of the country for the losses of their crops?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Based on information received from the State Governments, the details of the agriculture areas, reported to have been damaged due to flood/landslides/hydro-metroiological hazards during South-West Monsoon-2019, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The financial assistance under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the wake of notified natural disasters is given by way of immediate relief and not as compensation for the losses suffered. It is given as per the established procedure and the Hems & norms of SDRF/NDRF in vogue. 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. Keeping in view the severity of the natural calamities, the Government of India has released its share of SDRF in advance to the States of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland and Odisha.

Statement

Reported loss of crops by States due to flood/landslides/ hydro-metrological hazards during South-West monsoon-2019

Provisional 01.06.2019 to 14.11.2019

Sl. No.	State	Total agriculture area affected (in lakh ha.)
1	2	3
1.	Assam	2.14
2.	Bihar	2.61
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.018
4.	Karnataka	9.35

1	2	3
5.	Kerala	0.31
6.	Madhya Pradesh	6.04
7.	Maharashtra	4.17
8.	Nagaland	0.02
9.	Odisha	1.49
10.	Punjab	1.51
11.	Rajasthan	27.36
12.	Tripura	0.014
13.	Uttar Pradesh	8.88
14.	Uttarakhand	0.003
15.	West Bengal	0.08
TOTAL		63.995

MSP for Kharif and Rabi crops

674. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

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

(a) the details of MSP for various Kharif and Rabi crops, cost of production and profit margins over the cost of production of all principal crops during the last two years, crop-wise;

(b) the percentage of increase made in the MSP during the last two years, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce, if so, the corrective steps taken by Government to provide relief to the farmers; and

(d) whether Government proposes to announce the MSP for various agricultural produce for the current year, if so, the details thereof, produce-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The details of Minimum Support Price (MSP), cost of production and profit margins over cost of production for major kharif and rabi crops for year 2018-19 and 2019-20 is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The percentage increase in MSP in year 2018-19 and 2019-20 is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSPs at a level of at least one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government had increased MSPs for all mandated crops with a return of at least 50 percent over all India weighted average cost of production for the season 2018-19. Government has recently increased the MSPs for all kharif and rabi crops for 2019-20 season in line with the principle of providing at least 50 percent return over all India weighted average cost of production.

Government has recently implemented a new Umbrella Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan" (PM-AASHA), comprising Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS), and pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) to ensure remunerative prices to farmers.

Interim Union Budget 2019 had announced a historic programme namely "Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)". Under this programme, landholding farmer families will be provided direct income support at the rate of ₹ 6,000 per year. The PM-KISAN scheme aims to supplement the financial needs of the farmers in procuring various inputs to ensure proper crop health and appropriate yields, commensurate with the anticipated farm income at the end of the each crop cycle.

(d) The Government has announced the MSP for Kharif crops of year 2019-20 on 3rd July, 2019 and Rabi crops of year 2019-20 to be marketed in Rabi Marketing Season of 2020-21 on 23rd October, 2019. The details are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I*Details of Cost* MSP and Return for Kharif and rabi crops*

(₹ per quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2018-19			2019-20		
			Cost	MSP	% Return over Cost	Cost	MSP	% Return over Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kharif Crops								
1.	Paddy	Common	1166	1750	50.1	1208	1815	50.2
		Grade 'A'®		1770			1835	
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	1619	2430	50.1	1698	2550	50.2
		Maldandi®		2450			2570	
3.	Bajra		990	1950	97.0	1083	2000	84.7
4.	Maize		1131	1700	50.3	1171	1760	50.3
5.	RAGI Ragi		1931	2897	50.0	2100	3150	50.0
6.	Arhar (Tur)		3432	5675	65.4	3636	5800	59.5
7.	Moong		4650	6975	50.0	4699	7050	50.0
8.	Urad		3438	5600	62.9	3477	5700	63.9
9.	Cotton	Medium Staple	3433	5150	50.0	3501	5255	50.1
		Long Staple®		5450			5550	
10.	Groundnut		3260	4890	50.0	3394	5090	50.0
11.	Sunflower Seed		3592	5388	50.0	3767	5650	50.0
12.	Soyabean	Yellow	2266	3399	50.0	2473	3710	50.0
13.	Sesamum		4166	6249	50.0	4322	6485	50.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Nigerseed		3918	5877	50.0	3960	5940	50.0
Rabi Crops								
1.	Wheat		866	1840	112.5	923	1925	108.6
2.	Barley		860	1440	67.4	919	1525	65.9
3.	GRAM		2637	4620	75.2	2801	4875	74.0
4.	Masur (Lentil)		2532	4475	76.7	2727	4800	76.0
5.	Rapeseed/ Musta RD		2212	4200	89.9	2323	4425	90.5
6.	Safflower		3294	4945	50.1	3470	5215	50.3
Other Crops								
1.	Copra (Calender Year)	Milling Ball®	5007	7511 7750	50.0	6347	9521 9920	50.0
2.	De-Husked Coconut (Calender Year)@^			2030			2571	
3.	Jute	2267	3700	63.2	2535	3950	55.8	
4.	Sugarcane#	155	275	77.4	156	275	76.3	

*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 & imputed value of family labour.

@ Cost data are not available for Paddy(Grade A), Jowar (Maldandi), Cotton (Long staple), Copra (Ball) and De-husked Coconut.

^ MSPs of De-husked coconut are determined on the basis of MSPs of Copra respectively.

Fair and remunerative price

Statement-II*Details of Percentage increase in MSP for Kharif and Rabi Crops*

(₹ per quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	% age Increase in MSP in year 2018-19 over 2017-18	% age Increase in MSP in year 2019-20 over 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kharif Crops							
1.	Paddy	Common	1550	1750	1815	12.9	3.7
		Grade 'A'	1590	1770	1835	11.3	3.7
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	1700	2430	2550	42.9	4.9
		Maldandi	1725	2450	2570	42.0	4.9
3.	Bajra		1425	1950	2000	36.8	2.6
4.	Maize		1425	1700	1760	19.3	3.5
5.	Ragi		1900	2897	3150	52.5	8.7
6.	Arhar (Tur)		5450	5675	5800	4.1	2.2
7.	Moong		5575	6975	7050	25.1	1.1
8.	Urad		5400	5600	5700	3.7	1.8
9.	Cotton	Medium Staple	4020	5150	5255	28.1	2.0
		Long Staple	4320	5450	5550	26.2	1.8
10.	Groundnut		4450	4890	5090	9.9	4.1
11.	Sunflower Seed		4100	5388	5650	31.4	4.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Soyabean	Yellow	3050	3399	3710	11.4	9.1
13.	Sesamum		5300	6249	6485	17.9	3.8
14.	Nigerseed		4050	5877	5940	45.1	1.1
Rabi Crops							
1.	Wheat		1735	1840	1925	6.1	4.6
2.	Barley		1410	1440	1525	2.1	5.9
3.	Gram		4400	4620	4875	5.0	5.5
4.	Masur (Lentil)		4250	4475	4800	5.3	7.3
5.	Rapeseed/ Mustard		4000	4200	4425	5.0	5.4
6.	Safflower		4100	4945	5215	20.6	5.5
Other Crops							
1.	Copra	Milling	6500	7511	9521	15.6	26.8
	(Calender Year)	Ball	6785	7750	9920	14.2	28.0
2.	De-Husked Coconut (Calender Year)		1760	2030	2571	15.3	26.7
3.	Jute		3500	3700	3950	5.7	6.8
4.	Sugarcane #		255	275	275	7.8	0.0

Fair and remunerative price.

Statement-III***MSP for Kharif and Rabi crops of year 2019-20***

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	MSP2019-20
Kharif Crops			
1.	Paddy	Common	1815
		Grade 'A'	1835
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	2550
		Maldandi	2570
3.	Bajra		2000
4.	Maize		1760
5.	Ragi		3150
6.	Arhar (Tur)		5800
7.	Moong		7050
8.	Urad		5700
9.	Cotton	Medium Staple	5255
		Long Staple	5550
10.	Groundnut		5090
11.	Sunflower Seed		5650
12.	Soyabean	Yellow	3710
13.	Sesamum		6485
14.	Nigerseed		5940
Rabi Crops*			
1.	Wheat		1925
2.	Barley		1525
3.	Gram		4875
4.	Masur (Lentil)		4800

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	MSP2019-20
5.	Rapeseed/Mustard		4425
6.	Safglower		5215
Other Crops			
1.	Copra (Calender Year)	Milling	9521
		Ball	9920
2.	De-Husked Coconut (Calender Year)		2571
3.	Jute		3950
4.	Sugarcane [#]		275

*MSP is announced for Rabi crops of year 2019-20 to be marketed in Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2020-21

[#]Fair and Remunerative Price

Sale of pesticides with banned chemicals

675. DR. KANWARDEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether incidents of sale of pesticides with banned chemicals and herbicide-tolerant cotton seeds have been reported from different parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto;
- (c) the likely impact of such pesticides and seeds on crops and health of farmers; and
- (d) the action being taken by Government thereon and to check their sale in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As informed by the States, no incident of sale of pesticides with banned chemicals has been reported. However, some incidences of sale of herbicide-tolerant (HT) cotton seeds have been reported from three Cotton growing States *i.e.* Maharashtra, Gujarat and Telangana.

As reported by the State Government of Maharashtra, illegal HT Cotton Seeds were seized in the districts of Nagpur, Chandrapur, Parbhani, Nandurbar, Yavatmal and Gadchiroli. Total of 9559 illegal cotton seed packets and 1089 Kg. loose cotton seeds valued at Rs 104.16 Lakh was confiscated, Further 28 FIRs have been lodged for sale of unapproved HTBT cotton seed.

As reported by the State Government of Gujarat, during 2018-19 and 2019-20, 8 incidences of sale of illegal HT cotton seeds were reported, 8 FIRs were registered against accused of selling HT cotton seeds in Vadodara, Kutch, Sabarkantha and Gir-Somnath and Bhavnagar district.

As reported by the State Government of Telangana, sporadic cases of HT cotton seeds have been witnessed. However, because of close monitoring and effective seed control mechanism adopted by State Government the cases of HT seeds have reduced considerably in last one year,

In 2017, 368 samples were tested, out of which 81 samples were found Ht. positive. In 2018, 694 samples were tested, out of which 119 samples were found Ht. positive. In 2019, 589 samples were tested, out of which 78 samples were found Ht. positive.

State Government of Telangana booked 67 cases, 56 persons were arrested, administrative action was taken in respect of 21 seed licences, 3840 Quintals of seeds worth ₹ 9.87 Crore were seized and 56956 Quintals of seeds worth ₹ 162.01 Crore were detained.

(c) As there are no incidences of sale of pesticides with banned chemicals, the question of its impact on crops and health of the farmers does not arise. However, as far as the HT cotton seeds are concerned, they are not approved for use in the country.

(d) In addition to the punitive actions mentioned in para (b) above, the State Governments have alerted the quality control inspectors and district authorities to be vigilant to the illegal production and sale of HT cotton seeds duly taking samples in all cases of suspicion and taking consequential action in cases of mischief. Time and again farmers are being educated extensively not to use HT Cotton seeds by the concerned State Governments. In Telangana, State level and District level statutory committees have been formed for ensuring prompt action and the State Government has imposed restriction on usage of Glyphosate vide memo No. 2689/Agri.1(1)/2018 dated 10-07-2018.

In addition, to check the sale of HT cotton seeds, an Inter-Ministerial Field Inspection and Scientific Evaluation Committee (FISEC) had been constituted for on-the-spot inspection of the cotton fields to assess the veracity of spread of unapproved HT cotton in the country, to confirm the presence of gene(s), strategies and measures to contain it. The FISEC has suggested strategies for immediate action, short term action and medium term action to control and curb the spread of HT cotton. As a follow up step, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare has issued advisory to all cotton growing states urging them to take all the necessary steps to check the sale and cultivation of unapproved HT cotton.

Damage to crops due to heavy rains and floods

676. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total loss incurred by the farmers whose crops have been damaged due to heavy rains/floods during the last six months in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether in certain districts, the entire crop has been destroyed, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any survey/investigation to assess the extent of the loss incurred by farmers in such States; and
- (d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Based on information received from the State Governments, the details of the agriculture areas, reported to have been damaged due to flood/landslides/hydrometrological hazards during South-West monsoon-2019 are given in Statement (*See below*).

- (b) No such information is available.

(c) and (d) Government of India has constituted IMCTs for 15 States *viz.* Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Nagaland. IMCTs have visited the affected areas of 13 States for on-the-spot assessment of damages due to floods, 2019. The Government of Gujarat has informed that it does not

intend to submit a memorandum for seeking assistance from National Disaster Response Fund. Additional financial assistance under NDRF is considered as per the laid down procedure.

Statement

Reported loss of crops by States due to flood/landslides/hydro-metrological hazards during South-West Monsoon-2019

Provisional 01.06.2019 to 14.11.2019

Sl.No.	State	Total agriculture area affected (in lakh ha.)
1.	Assam	2.14
2	Bihar	2.61
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.018
4.	Karnataka	9.35
5.	Kerala	0.31
6.	Madhya Pradesh	6.04
7.	Maharashtra	4.17
8.	Nagaland	0.02
9.	Odisha	1.49
10.	Punjab	1.51
11.	Rajasthan	27.36
12.	Tripura	0.014
13.	Uttar Pradesh	8.88
14.	Uttarakhand	0.003
15.	West Bengal	0.08
TOTAL		63.995

Implementation of pension scheme for farmers

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to swiftly implement the pension schemes for farmers;
- (b) if so, whether Governments has taken any steps so far in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) With a view to provide social security to Small and Marginal Farmers in their old age when they have no means of livelihood and minimal or no savings to take care of their expenses, the Government has started the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY). Under this scheme, a minimum fixed pension of ₹3,000/- is provided to the small and marginal farmers, subject to certain exclusion criteria, on attaining the age of 60 years. It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme, with entry age of 18 to 40 years. The subscribing farmer is required to contribute to a Pension Fund between ₹55 to ₹200 per month depending on the entry age, with equal contribution from the Central Government. The Pension Fund is managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). In case of death of the farmer before reaching 60 years of age, the spouse shall have the option of continuing the scheme by payment of remaining contributions under the scheme. If the spouse does not wish to continue or there is no spouse, the subscribers' contributions along with fund interest earned or Savings Bank Interest, whichever is higher, would be payable to the spouse or the nominee. On the death of the pensioner, the spouse shall receive 50% of the assured pension as family pension. For enrollment, the farmer is required to approach the nearest Common Service Center (CSC) or the Nodal Officer (PM-Kisan) nominated by the State/UT Governments. An exclusive web-portal www.pmkmy.gov.in has been launched for the Scheme.

Zero Budget Natural Farming

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

- (a) the details of Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) implemented and practised in various States, including the area of land covered and the number of farmers practising ZBNF, for the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of farm output and income per hectare under ZBNF and under fertilizer-based chemical farming, for crops including but not limited to wheat, sugarcane, paddy and banana; and

(c) the details of any study or survey carried out to evaluate the proclaimed effectiveness of ZBNF in increasing output?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per information available, the details of States practicing ZBNF are as follows:

1. Karnataka - has initiated implementation of ZBNF on pilot basis in an area of 2000 ha in each of the 10 Agro Climatic Zones of the State through the respective State Agriculture/horticulture Universities as demonstrations/Scientific experimental trials in farmer's fields and in the research stations of the concerned universities.
2. Himachal Pradesh - is implementing State funded scheme 'Prakritik Kheti Khushal Kisan' since May, 2018, the details of which are as:

2018-19-2669 farmers, Area: 357 ha.

2019-20-19936 Farmers, Area: 1155 ha.
3. Kerala - only awareness programmes, trainings and workshops to draw interest of farmers towards ZBNF has been imparted.
4. Andhra Pradesh - launched ZBNF in September 2015 under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. The area covered and farmers practising ZBNF, for the last 3 years are as follows:

Year	No. of farmers	Area covered (ha)
2016-17	40656	16660
2017-18	163000	69175
2018-19	523000	200400

(b) Crop wise details on yields, net profits of ZBNF and chemical farming given by the states of Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR): ICAR-Indian Institute of Farming Systems Research initiated a study on Evaluation of Zero Budget Natural Farming practices in Basmati/coarse rice-wheat system from Rabi 2017 at 4 locations namely Modipuram, Pantnagar, Ludhiana, Kurukshetra.

Andhra Pradesh: Rythu Sadhikara Samstha (RySS). Govt. of Andhra Pradesh is conducting experiments to generate the scientific evidence of the ZBNF in collaboration with University of Reading, UK World Agro forestry Centre, Nairobi, FAO & resource NGOs/Civil Society Organizations like Centre for Sustainable Agriculture. Hyderabad.

Himachal Pradesh: The findings of studies conducted by the state indicated that ZBNF practice showed an improvement in soil quality within a single cropping season and incidence of Invasive leaf miner was significantly less in ZBNF system as compared to the organic farming and conventional farming.

Statement

*Crop-wise details under ZBNF and fertiliser-based chemical farming Table-I
Andhra Pradesh*

Yield, Costs and Returns per hectare - Kharif 2018-19 - Andhra Pradesh

Crop		Yield (Quintals/Ha)	Net Returns (₹/Ha)
Miaze	ZBNF	51.43	45375
	Non-ZBNF	39.41	21458
Groundnut	ZBNF	13.34	35819
	Non-ZBNF	11.51	25409
Cashew	ZBNF	5.19	40311
	Non-ZBNF	4.84	35616
Citrus	ZBNF	41.24	73881
	Non-ZBNF	36.85	67856
Palmoil	ZBNF	203.39	147734
	Non-ZBNF	159.36	97846
Tomato	ZBNF	375.24	323409

Crop		Yield (Quintals/Ha)	Net Returns (₹/Ha)
Cotton	Non-ZBNF	368.57	229926
	ZBNF	11.19	28585
Paddy	Non-ZBNF	10.56	19662
	ZBNF	45.22	45262
	Non-ZBNF	47.70	41708

Table-H: Himachal Pradesh.

Sl. No.		Name of CropNet Profit (in ₹ per Hectare)	
		Chemical	ZBNF
1.	Wheat	20,475	52,787
2.	Maize	15,775	63,900
3.	Paddy	21,225	50,475
4.	Potato	96,475	2,06,100
5.	Vegetables		
	(a) Okra	3,20,225	3,91,175
	(b) Cauliflower	2,23,812	2,99,550
	(c) Cucumber	63,725	1,42,375
6.	Apple	18,25,312	21,29,625

Implementation of PKVY in Uttar Pradesh

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

(a) the amount of fund allocation under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) to Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the number of farmers benefited under PKVY, district-wise in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) whether any suggestions have come from Government of Uttar Pradesh for improvement in implementation of PKVY?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The amount of fund allocated to UP State under PKVY during last 3 years is given below:

Name of year	Fund allocation (Amount in Lakh Rupees)
2016-17	12.71
2017-18	9.35
2018-19	12.80
TOTAL	34.86

(b) As of now, the number of farmers benefitted under PKVY in UP is 31000. District wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The suggestions of UP Government of improvement in implementation of PKVY were received while revising the guidelines of the scheme in 2018-19 which were duly addressed.

Statement

*District -wise details of the number of farmers benefitted under
PKVY in Uttar Pradesh*

Sl. No.	District	Name of clusters formed	No of benefitted farmers
1.	Bulandshahar	25	1250
2.	Aligarh	50	2500
3.	Moradabad	50	2500
4.	Pilibhit	5	250
5.	Jhansi	50	2500
6.	Jalaun	50	2500
7.	Hamirpur	25	1250
8.	Banda	50	2500
9.	Mirzapur	40	2000

SI. No.	District	Name of clusters formed	No of benefited farmers
10.	Gorakhpur	50	2500
11.	Lalitpur	20	1000
12.	Ghaziabad	10	500
13.	Mahoba	50	2500
14.	Kannauj	50	2500
15.	Chitrakoot	50	2500
16.	Mathura	5	250
17.	Bijnore	5	250
18.	Badayun	5	250
19.	Kanpur Nagar	5	250
20.	Azamgarh	5	250
21.	Gonda	5	250
22.	Sultanpur	5	250
23.	Firozabad	5	250
24.	Amroha	5	250
AREA COVERED		620 12400 ha	31000

Implementation of PM-Kisan Yojana in Madhya Pradesh

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

(a) whether a decision has been taken to cover all the farmers of the country under the ambit of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the beneficiary farmers in Madhya Pradesh have been identified under this Yojana and whether the amount is being transferred to their accounts; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme is aimed at providing income support to all landholding farmers' families across the country, irrespective of the size of the land holding, subject to certain exclusions relating to higher income strata. Under the Scheme, an amount of ₹6,000/- per year is transferred in three 4-monthly installments of ₹2,000/- directly into the bank accounts of the farmers.

(c) and (d) 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 entire responsibility of identification of beneficiaries rests with the State/UT Governments. The data of beneficiaries so uploaded by them have to undergo a multi-level verification and validation by various concerned agencies, including the banks, and only then the amount is released into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries. 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 farmers for the Scheme upon payment of fees. Farmers can also do their self-registration through the 'Farmers Corner' in the portal.

The estimated number of beneficiaries under the Scheme, in the State of Madhya Pradesh, on the basis of operational land holding data as per Agri - Census Data 2015-16 extrapolated to 2018-19, is 1,03,65,783. As on 19-11-2019, 64,44,588 number of beneficiaries have been registered under the Scheme and payment has been released to 40,93,265 beneficiaries. The remaining data undergoes a correction process by the State Government before approving the same for payment.

Controlling the prices of medicines

681. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps being taken by Government for controlling the prices of medicines and providing medicines at cheap/fair rate to the poor;

(b) whether it is a fact that some medicines have been added and some have been removed by making large changes in the control-list by Government for providing medicines at cheaper price; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has taken the following steps for controlling the prices of medicines:-

- (i) All medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011(NLEM) have been included in the First Schedule of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 for the purpose of price regulation. The NPPA fixed ceiling prices of 530 scheduled formulations under NLEM, 2011 effecting per annum saving of ₹ 2,422/-crores. Further, ceiling prices have been fixed for 859 formulations under NLEM, 2015 effecting per annum savings of ₹ 2,644/- crores to consumers.
- (ii) The NPPA capped the prices of 106 formulations related to treatment of diabetes and cardiovascular diseases under para 19 of DPCO, 2013 vide order dated 10th July, 2014.
- (iii) Further, the NPPA fixed the ceiling price of Coronary stents *vide* order dated 13th February, 2017 and fixed the ceiling prices of Knee Implants in August, 2017 resulting in total notional benefit accrued to consumers amounting to ₹ 4547 crore and ₹ 1500 crore annually respectively.
- (iv) The NPPA *vide* order SO 1041 (E) dated 27th February, 2019 put a cap on Trade Margin of 42 select non-scheduled anti-cancer medicines under Trade Margin Rationalisation' Approach. By this approach the MRP of 526 brands of these medicines have been reduced by upto 90%. This move will result in an estimated annual savings of around ₹ 984 crore to the patients.
- (v) Also, the prices of non-scheduled formulation are monitored so that their MRP is not increased by more than 10% of MRP during preceding twelve months.

The details of prices fixed for scheduled formulations, 106 Anti-diabetes and Cardiovascular medicines, Coronary stents, Knee Implants and Anti-cancer medicines are available on NPPA's website www.nppaindia.nic.in.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare issued National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2015 by adding and deleting some of the medicines from NLEM, 2011. There were 348 medicines listed in NLEM 2011. A total of 107 medicines (Coronary stents was added at later stage in July, 2016) have been added, and 70 medicines have been deleted to prepare NLEM 2015 which now contains a total of 377 (Coronary stents was added at later stage in July, 2016) medicines. The NLEM, 2015 is available on website of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare at www.mohfw.gov.in.

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare *vide* order no. 11035/923/2017-DRS dated 03.07.2018, has constituted Standing National Committee on Medicine (SNCM) under the chairmanship of Secretary, DHR & DG, ICMR to review and revise the National list of Essential Medicines (NLEM) by way of addition and deletion in the existing NLEM, 2015 in the context of contemporary knowledge of use of therapeutic products in health & hygiene of general public.

Sanitary napkin scheme

682. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently launched a scheme for making available sanitary napkins for ensuring menstrual hygiene of women;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the sanitary napkin is environment friendly;
- (d) the number of sanitary napkins sold in India so far under this new scheme, whether the price of the said sanitary napkin is cheaper as compared to similar sanitary napkins available in the market;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether country-wide awareness programme has been launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government under the Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) made available 'Janaushadhi Suvidha Oxo-Biodegradable

Sanitary Napkin' at all its kendras (stores) with effect from 4th June, 2018, Initially these sanitary pads were made available to public at ₹ 2.50/- per piece. Subsequently, with effect from 27.08.2019, the price of these sanitary pads was reduced and presently they are being sold at Rs 1.00/- per piece so as to make them more affordable.

(c) The 'Janaushadhi Suvidha' Sanitary Napkins are environmental friendly, as these pads are made with Oxo-biodegradable material complying with ASTM D-6954 (biodegradability test) standards.

(d) and (e) As on 18.11.2019, more than 2.25 crore pads of 'Janaushadhi Suvidha' Sanitary Napkins have been sold under the scheme across the country. The price of these napkins at Rs 1/- per pad are much cheaper than the market price of similar sanitary napkins being sold at ₹ 3/- to ₹ 8/- per pad.

(f) and (g) Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI), the implementing agency of PMBJP is spreading awareness campaign about the salient features of Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana including Janaushadhi Suvidha Oxo-Biodegradable Sanitary Napkin through various types of advertisements such as Print Media, Radio advertisement, TV advertisement, Cinema advertisements and Outdoor publicity like Hoardings, Bus Queue Shelter branding, Bus brandings, auto Rikshawas wrapping. In addition to this, BPPI also educating the public about the usages of Jan Aushadhi generic medicines through social media platforms like facebook, twitter, Instagram, Youtube, etc. regularly on daily basis.

Divestment of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals

683. 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 divest the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on recommendation of a Committee of Ministers, the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 28.12.2016 has decided for strategic sale of Bengal Chemicals and

Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL) after meeting its liabilities from the proceeds of sale of surplus land to Government agencies. As land sale to government agencies could not materialize, the matter was re-considered. Subsequently, the Cabinet in its meeting held on 17.07.2019 has decided, amongst others, that sale of the surplus land would be as per revised Department of Public Enterprises' (DPE) guidelines dated 14.06.2018. Separately, the High Court of Calcutta *vide* its order dated 13.02.2018 passed in CWP No. 15560/2017 has set aside the decision of strategic sale of the Company, indicating that the order would, however, not prevent the authorities from deciding on fate of BCPL, in accordance with the law. The order has been challenged before the Division Bench of the High Court and is presently pending before the Court.

Purchase of Fertilizers under DBT Subsidy Scheme

684. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that farmers are not interested to purchase fertilizers under DBT subsidy scheme;
- (b) the State-wise consumption of fertilizers during the last three years;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that many of the fertilizer companies are reluctant to produce fertilizers due to pendency of payment from Government; and
- (d) if so, the details of pendency of payment to fertilizer companies as on date?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) No Sir. No report has been received in the Department of Fertilizers that farmers are not interested to purchase fertilizers under DBT subsidy scheme.

(b) The details of State-wise consumption of fertilizers during the last three years is given Statement-I and III (*See* below).

(c) No complaint/information has been received from fertilizer companies that they are reluctant to produce fertilizers due to pendency of payment from the Government.

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

Statement-I*State-wise Consumption of Major Fertilizers 2016-17*

(In 000 Tonnes)

State/U.T.	UREA	DAP	MOP	COMPLEX	SSP	Total
Andhra Pradesh	1482.07	372.05	261.44	1148.08	192.79	3456.43
Telangana	1511.45	249.66	186.66	903.29	57.14	2908.20
Karnataka	1272.36	606.92	235.24	1034.14	44.36	3193.02
Kerala	114.26	28.75	89.87	110.70	0.78	344.36
Tamil Nadu	784.37	244.61	250.93	538.87	80.28	1899.06
Puducherry	10.27	1.21	2.35	4.75	0.43	19.01
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.75	1.00	0.37	0.63	0.00	2.75
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	2079.40	456.88	144.10	448.73	121.55	3250.66
Madhya Pradesh	2318.75	933.49	94.93	265.04	684.23	4296.44
Chhattisgarh	684.25	316.32	67.20	144.36	182.10	1394.23
Maharashtra	2545.03	614.42	368.85	1669.89	867.73	6065.92
Rajasthan	1923.68	572.63	13.04	50.88	408.04	2968.27
Goa	3.29	1.68	0.64	2.90	0.00	8.51
Daman and Diu	0.28	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.91	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.79
Haryana	1962.06	562.37	61.52	18.45	156.14	2760.54
Punjab	2727.00	761.01	80.40	24.63	73.68	3666.72
Uttar Pradesh	5301.99	2003.99	292.34	581.70	323.16	8503.18
Uttarakhand	351.81	35.25	5.39	37.71	5.42	435.58

State/U.T.	UREA	DAP	MOP	COMPLEX	SSP	Total
Himachal Pradesh	64.64	0.75	9.91	33.71	5.46	114.47
Jammu and Kashmir	130.62	63.75	25.72	0.56	0.00	220.65
Delhi	11.90	0.69	0.06	0.00	0.00	12.65
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	1977.49	531.73	229.80	240.60	66.48	3046.10
Jharkhand	218.54	62.19	3.02	15.02	0.93	299.70
Odisha	489.49	184.02	94.26	198.88	8.43	975.08
West Bengal	1273.15	288.88	262.55	940.03	350.48	3115.09
Assam	319.29	59.27	70.55	0.00	96.13	545.24
Tripura	29.72	2.70	7.70	0.00	25.74	65.86
Manipur	17.24	3.68	2.67	0.00	4.19	27.78
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	1.91	1.35	0.74	0.76	0.65	5.41
Arunachal Pradesh	0.97	0.15	0.25	0.00	0.38	1.75
Mizoram	4.64	1.10	0.70	0.00	0.11	6.55
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ALL INDIA	29613.58	8963.51	2863.20	8414.31	3756.81	53611.41

Source: State Governments

Statement-II

State-wise Consumption of Major Fertilizers 2017-18

State/U.T.	UREA	DAP	MOP	COMPLEX	SSP	Total
Andhra Pradesh	1407.26	326.12	283.77	991.46	187.70	3196.31
Telangana	1404.73	253.23	202.70	1007.79	49.71	2918.16
Karnataka	1313.33	474.95	250.15	1069.43	52.34	3160.20
Kerala	118.70	28.79	93.23	118.04	0.99	359.75

State/U.T.	UREA	DAP	MOP	COMPLEX	SSP	Total
Tamil Nadu	818.08	227.42	273.91	477.36	58.65	1855.42
Puducherry	11.01	1.00	1.33	3.61	0.57	17.52
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.14	1.51	0.54	0.91	0.00	4.10
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	2312.52	581.33	160.44	522.79	123.25	3700.33
Madhya Pradesh	2248.24	1080.88	110.90	240.02	540.73	4220.77
Chhattishgarh	592.41	280.52	71.71	52.19	145.37	1142.20
Maharashtra	2371.28	659.64	436.67	1943.39	801.14	6212.12
Rajasthan	1646.83	525.85	25.96	54.04	373.57	2626.25
Goa	1.86	1.61	0.00	2.25	0.00	5.72
Daman and Diu	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.36	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77
Haryana	2062.09	546.79	71.92	19.09	156.15	2856.04
Punjab	2670.34	711.58	79.91	21.23	67.28	3550.34
Uttar Pradesh	5974.93	2143.13	297.69	576.38	299.86	9291.99
Uttarakhand	307.09	28.46	4.86	31.35	9.18	380.94
Himachal Pradesh	69.80	0.01	10.24	32.03	5.37	117.45
Jammu and Kashmir	150.96	65.97	37.61	17.76	0.00	272.30
Delhi	11.43	3.37	0.27	0.00	0.00	15.07
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	2039.55	682.30	244.87	262.15	71.99	3300.86
Jharkhand	222.05	81.97	3.20	14.32	2.96	324.50
Odisha	521.76	185.14	113.28	227.46	15.89	1063.53
West Bengal	1241.19	321.83	292.90	910.60	344.29	3110.81

State/U.T.	UREA	DAP	MOP	COMPLEX	SSP	Total
Assam	312.24	68.37	75.0	0.00	101.03	556.64
Tripura	27.03	2.23	5.30	0.00	22.62	57.18
Manipur	21.25	8.30	7.60	0.00	6.30	43.45
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	1.93	1.35	0.77	0.78	0.64	5.47
Arunachal Pradesh	2.80	0.05	1.45	0.00	1.80	6.10
Mizoram	10.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.23
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ALL INDIA	29894.44	9294.11	3158.18	8596.43	3439.38	54382.54

Source: State Governments

Statement-III

State-wise Consumption of Major Fertilizers (2018-19)

(In 000 Tonnes)

State/U.T.	UREA	DAP	MOP	COMPLEX	SSP	Total
Andhra Pradesh	1418.01	313.62	241.39	1055.80	163.24	3192.06
Telangana	1378.08	228.00	151.42	1044.18	40.65	2842.33
Karnataka	1336.59	558.40	302.93	1251.23	48.89	3498.04
Kerala	98.13	22.34	99.78	130.53	0.85	351.63
Tamil Nadu	882.63	245.53	277.40	495.15	44.07	1944.78
Puducherry	12.12	1.22	1.82	3.47	0.57	19.20
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.32	0.13	0.01	0.51	0.00	0.97
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	2573.08	1175.98	106.12	307.03	703.97	4866.18
Chhattishgarh	545.60	266.28	81.04	91.84	161.20	1145.96

State/U.T.	UREA	DAP	MOP	COMPLEX	SSP	Total
Maharashtra	2179.25	591.83	428.66	1884.27	863.40	5947.41
Rajasthan	2029.60	711.99	38.95	82.84	346.47	3209.85
Goa	2.14	1.62	0.58	4.15	0.00	8.49
Daman and Diu	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.40	0.31	0.00	0.71	0.00	1.42
Haryana	2158.21	637.92	71.02	37.59	167.18	3071.92
Punjab	2917.00	702.00	64.00	54.00	107.00	3844.00
Uttar Pradesh	6631.45	1838.81	210.63	632.34	234.49	9547.72
Uttarakhand	267.27	32.50	7.31	33.04	9.36	349.48
Himachal Pradesh	68.30	1.07	7.67	35.26	3.84	116.14
Jammu and Kashmir	134.96	62.12	24.68	1.50	0.00	223.26
Delhi	20.39	2.34	0.72	0.00	0.00	23.45
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	2183.70	677.49	222.77	312.10	77.00	3473.06
Jharkhand	229.37	83.89	4.67	41.25	3.64	362.82
Odisha	550.36	193.61	120.85	260.66	15.16	1140.64
West Bengal	1307.67	315.17	265.15	883.39	360.09	3131.47
Assam	381.35	63.90	78.07	0.00	90.60	613.92
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manipur	23.82	10.15	8.95	0.00	8.48	51.40
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	9.90	2.49	1.99	0.00	1.30	15.68
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ALL INDIA	29339.72	8740.71	2818.58	8642.84	3451.45	52993.30

Source: State Governments

Employment in chemicals and fertilizers industry

685. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons employed in chemicals and fertilizers industry in the country;
- (b) whether potential for creating opportunity for additional employment has been asserted and, if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether the Ministry has instituted training programmes for facilitating the recruitment of efficient manpower; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) As per the Annual Survey of Industries data for Industry Division 20 of NIC 2008 (Chemical and Chemical Products) and group 222 of Industry Division 22 of NIC 2008 (Plastic Products) the number of persons employed in the chemical and fertilizer industry (factory sector) in the country from 2014-15 to 2016-17 is as under:—

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
No. of persons Employed	11,18,002	11,72,945	12,74,937

The Department of Fertilizers (DoF) does not maintain employment data with respect to fertilizer industry in the country. However, the details of the number of persons employed in the fertilizer PSUs under the administrative control of DoF are as under:—

Name of PSU	No. of persons employed
National Fertilizers Limited (NFL)	3353
Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF)	2940
Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited	577
Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL)	579

Name of PSU	No. of persons employed
The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT)	2370
FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited (FAGMIL)	40
Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL)	324
The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL)	4
Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL)	1

Under the administrative control of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals there are four Public Sector Undertakings and two autonomous bodies, namely, Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL), Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited (HFL), HIL (India) Ltd., Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited (BCPL), Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET), and Institute of Pesticides Formulation Technology (IPFT). The number of employees (regular and non-regular/contractual) in these organizations as on 1.11.2019, are as follows:—

	HIL (India) Ltd.	HOCL	HFL	BCPL	CIPET	IPFT
Employee Number (including non-regular/contractual)	980	379	109	700	3019	25

There is one PSU under the Department of Pharmaceuticals, namely, Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL) which is engaged in the Chemical industry, apart from Pharma products, and it has about 189 employees.

(b) Recruitment of manpower for various positions in the PSUs under the Department of Fertilizers is regularly undertaken to meet the manpower shortage arising out of massive retirement of personnel in the PSUs as well as additional manpower requirement due to expansion of marketing network to cope up with growing import and trading business of the PSUs. The details of persons recruited in the last three years and the current year in the following PSUs as below in tabular form:—

Name of PSU	Year	Persons employed
NFL	2016	277
	2017	160
	2018	254
	2019 (till 31.10.2019)	346

Name of PSU	Year	Persons employed
RCF	2016-17	4
	2017-18	15
	2018-19	23
BVFCL	2016	5
	2017	44
	2018	11
	Current year	4

So far as MFL is concerned, PDIL has submitted its final draft report on manpower assessment study and submitted it to the Board for approval of increasing the manpower strength from 1036 to 1084. However, no such additional recruitment has been made during the last three years by FACT, FAGMIL, PDIL, HFCL and FCIL.

As per the report of the committee on "Skill Gap requirement in Plastics Sector", constituted by the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, about 3.06 lakh skilled manpower has been employed in the petrochemical sector during the last three years (2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19).

Of the three Chemical PSUs under the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, HOCL and HFL are loss making PSUs and therefore, no recruitment has been made by these two PSUs during the last 3 years and current year 2019-20 (upto 01.11.2019). HIL has recruited 30 employees during the last 3 years and current year 2019-20 (upto 05.11.2019). Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited (BCPL) has generated indirect employment for around 2500 persons inside the BCPL.

Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. under the Department of Pharmaceuticals is under strategic sale as per Cabinet decisions dated 28.12.2016 and 17.07.2019.

(c) and (d) PSU-wise training programmes for facilitating the recruitment of efficient manpower under the Department of Fertilizers are as follows:-

National Fertilizers Limited (NFL)

NFL is providing training in various fields including the following to improve the skill/employability of different categories of trainees:-

Sl. No.	Category of Training	2016	2017	2018	2019
1.	Apprenticeship Training	123	169	243	213
2.	Vocational Training	1522	1525	1393	855
3.	CMA Training	1	9	7	9
4.	Company Secretary	4	2	1	2

Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF)

Under the Apprentices Act, Apprenticeship training is imparted as follows:-

For SSC qualified candidates - Three years

For B.Sc. qualified candidates - One and half years

For Diploma qualified candidates - One year

Currently, RCF has 248 candidates undergoing under the Board of Apprenticeship training (BOAT) and Regional Director of Apprenticeship Training (RDAT).

Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL)

Continuous efforts for improved performance of employees is made through in-house training both in the plant and through classroom lectures. In spite of limitations like fund and training resources, BVFCL works out training need assessment based on the yearly feedback on performance from the departments. Further extensive training needs survey is carried out periodically based on the analysis of the educational qualification, training imparted during the induction period, subsequent on the job exposure, summarized feedback on performance and interviews. BVFCL has also been imparting vocational training to the unemployed educated youth of the locality as recommended by the concerned Institutes. In addition to the above, BVFCL has been engaging Apprentices at their corporation under the Apprenticeship (Amended) Act 1973 and 1986.

Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL)

Training has been imparted on roster writing and reservation policies to be adopted in recruitment. In-campus training program was conducted for 2 days during 18th November, 2018 and 19th November, 2018. Training on Constitutional provisions

regarding Reservation and Concession-Recruitment/Promotion and related service rules was conducted for 3 days from 24th to 26th July, 2019.

The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT)

Training School is imparting Apprentices training under Apprenticeship Act and skill development programmes.

No such training programme has been instituted by other PSUs.

Except for Board level posts, recruitment of manpower is done by the PSUs under the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals themselves, as per the vacancy position and operational/business requirements of the company.

CIPET, under the administrative control of Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, is conducting long-term, short-term, modular, tailor made training programmes to meet the skilled manpower requirement of plastics and allied industries. It has given its special focus to conduct the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) aligned training programmes at CIPET centres located across the country so as to provide skilled and efficient manpower to the Plastics Industry/Petrochemical Sector.

Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. under the Department of Pharmaceuticals has their HR policies as per guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises (DPEs), which have appropriate provisions in this regard.

Performance of fertilizer PSUs

686. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the financial and physical performance of National Fertilizers Limited (NFL), Ramagundam Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (RFCL) and Project and Development India Limited (PDIL) during the last three years;

(b) whether these companies are paying dividend to Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The financial and physical performance of National Fertilizers Limited

(NFL) and Project and Development India Limited (PDIL) during the last three years are as follows in tabular form:-

Financial performance of NFL and PDIL:

		(In crores)		
Name of PSUs	Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
NFL	Total Turnover	7643.00	8928.00	12214.00
	Profit/(Loss) before Tax	325.00	335.00	463.00
	Profit/(Loss) after Tax	208.00	213.00	298.00
PDIL	Total Turnover	57.75	77.86	131.50
	Profit/(Loss) before Tax	(9.95)	0.61	37.22
	Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(10.58)	2.69	30.36

Physical performance of NFL:

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Re-assessed Capacity (RAC) (LMT)	32.31	32.31	32.31
Installed Capacity (LMT)	35.68	35.68	35.68
Production (Urea)	38.10	38.10	38.59
Capacity Utilisation (Urea) (%) of RAC	117.92	117.92	119.44
Sales (Urea)	37.58	39.16	38.98

Sales (Traded Goods)

Di-Ammonium Phosphate (LMT)	2.14	3.28	5.04
Urea (Imported) (LMT)	*	*	3.70
Compost (LMT)	0.03	0.12	0.21
MoP/APS/NPK (LMT)	-	0.53	0.94

(in crores)

Others

Agro Chemicals (Kg./Ltrs.)	25350	369533	640533
Seeds (Quintal)	43754	53290	70786

*NFL has been appointed Fertilizers Marketing Entity (FME) by GoI on 22nd November, 2018 for handling of Imported urea on Government Account.

Physical performance of PDIL:

(in MT)

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Production (Catalyst)	4	97	138
Sales (Catalyst)	10	96	159

However, Ramagundam Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (RFCL) is in process of reviving closed fertilizer unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FoIL) at Ramagundam. Overall physical progress of RFCL project is 98.4% as on 15th October, 2019 and financial progress is 66.66% as on 30th October, 2019.

(b) and (c) The details of the dividend paid by NFL and PDIL to the Government of India during the last three years are as follows:-

(in crores)

Name of PSUs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
NFL	31.15	39.95	28.22
PDIL	Nil	Nil	11.80

No dividend has been declared by RFCL as they are in project stage.

Supply and Import of Fertilizers

687. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various fertilizers that are being imported into the country through its various ports during the last three years;

(b) the agencies involved in importing fertilizers from various countries through various ports of the country during these years;

(c) the rationale behind selection of ports and foreign supply for importing fertilizers into the country and the details thereof; and

(d) the rationale and planning of supply of fertilizers in the country by fertilizer companies along with the justification on logistic advantage of these supply plans of the fertilizer companies?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Sir, the quantum of fertilizers imported by Government during the last three years is as under:—

Import of Fertilizers

(Qty. in LMT)

Year	Urea	DAP*	MOP*	NPK*
2016-17	54.81	43.85	37.36	5.21
2017-18	59.75	42.17	47.36	4.99
2018-19	74.81	66.02	42.14	5.46

*Based on the information received from various companies.

(b) Urea is under statutory price control and for direct agriculture use its import on Government account is permitted through State Trading Enterprises (STEs) namely MMTC Limited (MMTC), State Trading Corporation Limited (STC) and Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) under the Foreign Trade Policy of the Government. M/s IPL which was also a State Trading Enterprise (STE) has been de-listed from the list of STEs by DGFT with effect from 05.10.2018.

Government is also importing urea from Oman India Fertilizer Company (OMIFCO) under a Long term Urea Off Take Agreement (UOTA) between GoI and OMIFCO. The project is promoted by Indian Farmers and Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO) and Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO) from India side and Oman Oil Company from the Omani side. IFFCO and KRIBHCO are importing Urea from OMIFCO, Oman on FOB basis, being Joint Venture partners in the OMIFCO joint venture company

under UOTA between Government of India and OMIFCO, Oman and distributing the OMIFCO urea to the States as per supply plan of Government of India.

Import of fertilizers (other than Urea) is free and on private account under OGL, commonly known as Open General Licence (OGL). Various companies import these fertilizers as per their commercial judgement.

(c) and (d) The month-wise demand is assessed and projected by the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) in consultation with the State Governments before commencement of each cropping season. On the basis of month-wise and State-wise projection given by DAC&FW, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly agreed supply plan as per the Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973. The gap between demand (requirement) and production is met through import.

Import of Urea is done either through designated STEs on Government account as per the MoU signed between Department of fertilizers and STEs or under the long term agreement of OMIFCO. The import of other fertilizers is under OGL. The ports are decided based upon the various options given by the STE and the requirement of different regions. The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents.

Impact of closing of pharma companies in China

688. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to notice of the Ministry that the environmental disruptions resulting in closing of tens of thousands of pharma companies in China is impacting Indian Pharma Sector;

(b) whether any assessment has been made about shortage of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) and closing down of nearly 200 API units in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and how the Ministry is planning to address this serious problem; and

(d) whether there are alternative countries for importing APIs and if not, how would the Ministry ensure that drugs manufactured with help of APIs are kept at a reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The Government is not aware of any such report.

(c) In view of reply to (a) and (b) above, question does not arise.

(d) Apart from China, APIs are also imported from USA, Italy, Singapore, Hong kong, Spain, Germany, France, Japan, Denmark, Netherlands, Indonesia, Korea, etc. from which Bulk drugs/APIs can be imported during contingencies. The policies formulated by Government from time to time are designed to minimize country's dependence on imports and to give fillip to indigenous manufacturing. In this direction, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has formulated a Scheme namely 'Assistance to Bulk Drug Industry for Common Facility Centre' for providing assistance to Bulk Drug Industry for Common Facility Centre in any upcoming bulk drug park promoted by State Governments/State Corporations. An Inter-Ministerial Task Force was also constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State (Chemicals and Fertilizers) on 18.04.2018 to formulate a roadmap for the enhanced production of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) in the country.

Status of Namrup based Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited

689. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a Government team has recently visited Assam to take stock of the Namrup based Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL) which has been lying closed for years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether ₹ 100 crore has been sanctioned for Namrup fertilizer plant's unit I and II;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the closure of the production units at Namrup has led to skyrocketing of prices of urea in the black market; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No Government team has visited Assam to take stock

of the Namrup based Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), though the Union Minister for Chemical and Fertilizers and Chief Minister of Assam has visited BVFCL in the month of September, 2019. No such fund has been sanctioned for Namrup fertilizer plant's unit I and II so far.

(c) and (d) There is no such report from the State Government. As regards black-marketing, State Government under the extant provisions of Fertilizers Control Order (FCO), 1985 have been adequately empowered to take preventive/punitive action against the offenders who indulge in black-marketing of fertilizers.

Generic drugs in the country

690. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has introduced generic drugs in the country;
- (b) if so, whether the prices of generic drugs are cheaper than other drugs available in the open market with the same composition;
- (c) the reasons behind the price variation of the same products;
- (d) whether Government proposes to fix "one product-one price" all over the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Drugs imported, manufactured and sold in the country are regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder. Generic version of a medicine is defined in paragraph 2(j) of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) as a formulation sold in pharmacopeial name or the name of the active pharmaceutical ingredient contained in the formulation, without any brand name. The generic medicines, which are already available in the country, are generally those which contain same amount of same, active ingredient(s) in same dosage form, and are intended to be administered by the same route of administration as that of corresponding branded medicines.

The medicines, whether branded or generic, imported or manufactured for sale, distribution in the country, are required to comply to the same standards as specified in the Second Schedule to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

(b) Yes, Sir. Both generic drugs without any brand name and branded drugs are treated alike for fixation of ceiling price under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order (DPCO). As per provisions of DPCO, all manufacturers of Scheduled medicines (branded or generic) have to sell their products within the ceiling price fixed by the Government. As regards non-scheduled formulations, the manufacturers are not allowed to increase the price by more than 10% per annum. The prices are both fixed as well as monitored in case of scheduled medicines and monitored only in case of non-scheduled medicines by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA). In case a violation of an order issued under DPCO is detected, action for overcharging is taken as per provisions of DPCO.

(c) in view of (b) above, the occasion does not arise.

(d) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

(e) In view of (d) above, the occasion does not arise.

Setting up of New Chemical Fertilizer Plants

†691. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up new units/plants for production of chemical fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up any plant with the help of external assistance to manage the shortage of fertilizers in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps proposed/taken by Government to increase domestic production of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Sir, Government of India is reviving 5 closed fertilizer plants of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) namely Talcher, Ramagundam, Gorakhpur and Sindri plants of FCIL and Barauni plant of HFCL by setting up new Ammonia Urea plants of 12.7 Lakh Metric Tonne per annum capacity each, in the following states:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

In addition to above, the Cabinet in its meeting held on 21.05.2015 has decided to install a new urea plant of 8.648 LMTPA in the existing premises of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Limited (BVFCL), which will subsequently replace the existing urea plants Namrup-II (capacity 2.20 LMTPA) and Namrup-III (capacity 2.70 LMTPA).

These projects upon implementation/operationalization will help bridge the gap between demand and supply of urea in the country, and will rejuvenate the fertilizer sector. Subsequent to commissioning/start of the above plants, the indigenous urea production capacity will be enhanced by 72.148 Lakh Metric Tonne per year leading to corresponding reduction in import of urea.

(c) and (d) Government has been encouraging Indian companies to establish Joint Ventures abroad in countries which are in fertilizer resources and to enter into long-term agreement for supply of fertilizers and fertilizer inputs to India.

(e) The Government had announced New Investment Policy (NIP) - 2012 on 2nd January, 2013 and its amendment on 7th October, 2014 to facilitate fresh investment in the urea sector and to make India self-sufficient in the urea sector.

Under NIP - 2012 read with its amendment, Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (Matix) has set up a Coal Bed Methane (CBM) based Greenfield Ammonia-Urea complex at Panagarh, West Bengal. The commercial production of Matix started on 1st October, 2017. Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (CFCL) has also set up a Brownfield project at Gadepan, Rajasthan. The commercial production of CFCL-III started on 1st January, 2019.

The Government of India has also notified the New Urea Policy (NUP) - 2015 on 25th May, 2015 for existing 25 gas based urea units with the objective of maximizing indigenous urea production; promoting energy efficiency in urea production; and rationalizing subsidy burden on the Government. NUP-2015 has led to additional production of approximately 20 LMT as compared to 2014-15, from the existing gas based urea plants and the total production of urea during the year 2015-16 was 244.75 LMT, *i.e.* the highest ever urea production in the country. The indigenous urea production for the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 was 242.01 LMT, 240.23 LMT and 240 LMT respectively.

Demarcation of roles between pricing regulator and Government control

692. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pharmaceutical industry has raised issue that there is no clear demarcation of roles between pricing regulator (NPPA and NPPP) and Government's control; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the course of action to clearly define duty of each authority?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of reply at (a) above, the question does not arise.

BIS standards of different chemicals

693. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR:

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many chemicals produced and imported in the country are not having BIS standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has recently made BIS standard mandatory for some chemicals; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The chemicals sector is de-licensed. The BIS standards of majority of chemicals and petrochemicals are voluntary in nature. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has formulated approximately 853 standards on chemical and chemical products. Further there are many chemicals and chemical products produced and imported in the country, which are not having BIS standards.

(c) and (d) The Government has recently made BIS Standards mandatory for Caustic Soda, Acetic Acid, Aniline, Methanol and Poly Aluminium Chloride to protect human health, environment, national security and to prevent unfair trade practices.

Setting up of Plastic Parks

694. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE:

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has any scheme for setting up of plastic parks in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total number of plastic parks functioning in the country also the details thereof;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to setup new plastic parks in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The scheme for Setting up of 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. Under the scheme, Government of India provides grant funding upto 50% of the project cost, subject to a ceiling of ₹ 40.00 crore per project. The remaining project cost is to be funded by the State Government, beneficiary industries and by loan from financial institutions.

(c) So far, six Plastic Parks have been approved. These are located in the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh (two Plastic Parks), Odisha, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu and currently in various stages of completion. Out of these, the Plastic Park at Tamot, Madhya Pradesh is functional. The details of these six Plastic Parks are as under:—

- (I) Madhya Pradesh: Plastic Park at Tamot was approved with a total project cost of ₹ 108 crore with a grant-in-aid of ₹ 40.00 crore from Government of India. So far, ₹ 32.80 crore has been released and the park has achieved 100% physical progress till September, 2019. One unit is functional in the Plastic Park.
- (II) Madhya Pradesh: Plastic Park at Bilaua was approved with a total project cost of ₹ 68.72 crore with a grant-in-aid of ₹ 34.36 crore from Government of India. So far, ₹ 6.872 crore has been released and the park has achieved 42% physical progress till September, 2019.
- (III) Odisha: Plastic Park at Paradeep was approved with a total project cost of ₹ 106.78 crore with a grant-in-aid of ₹ 40.00 crore from Government of India. So far, ₹ 33.50 crore has been released and the park has achieved 75% physical progress till September, 2019.
- (IV) Jharkhand: Plastic Park at Deoghar was approved with a total project cost of ₹ 67.33 crore with a grant-in-aid of ₹ 33.66 crore from Government of India. So far, ₹ 2.00 crore has been released and the work of the park has started in August, 2019.
- (V) Tamil Nadu: Plastic Park at Thiruvallur was approved with a total project cost of ₹ 216.92 crore with a grant-in-aid of ₹ 40.00 crore from Government of India. So far, ₹ 8.00 crore has been released and the work of the park is yet to start due to shifting of site.
- (VI) Assam: Plastic Park at Tinsukia was approved with a total project cost of ₹ 93.65 crore with grant-in-aid of ₹ 40.00 crore from Government of India. So far, ₹ 22.00 crore has been released and the Park has achieved 43% physical progress till September, 2019.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Four new Plastic Parks have been given "in-principle" approval for establishment in the States of West Bengal, Haryana, Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh. The process of according final approval to these new 4 Plastic Parks is pending due

to the ongoing work of revision of scheme guidelines and also the Third Party Evaluation of the scheme as per the directions of NITI Aayog.

Monitoring of supply and availability of fertilizers

695. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE:

DR. VIKAS MAHATME:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has created any platform to monitor supply and availability of fertilizers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether State Governments are also monitoring the availability and supply of fertilizers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Sir, Department of Fertilizers (DoF) has developed an IT enabled system viz., Integrated Fertilizer Management System (iFMS), which captures end to end details of Fertilizer in terms of Production, Movement, availability, requirement, Sale, Subsidy Bill Generation to Subsidy payment to fertilizer companies. The iFMS system can be accessed at <http://mfms.nic.in/>. Concerned stakeholders like DoF, State Agriculture Departments, District Collectors, Fertilizer Companies are all provided with separate credentials for operating and monitoring purposes. Few features of iFMS portal are as below:—

- Real time, online tracking of fertilizer movement, along the plant/port-rake point-district-wholesaler-retailer chain.
- Real time Fertilizer availability data at State, district, wholesaler and retailer level.
- Real time tracking of sale of fertilizers at subsidized rates to farmers through PoS devices.
- A complete end to end transaction visibility of fertilizers starting from import/production till sales to farmers.

Department has also developed a dashboard which can be accessed at <https://urvarak.nic.in>. The dashboard is developed to facilitate easy monitoring by various Stake holders viz. State Agriculture Departments, District Collectors and State Marketing Federations. The Dashboards provide various reports viz.,

- Top 20 buyers (State-wise, District-wise)
- Frequent buyers (Stats-wise, District-wise)
- the retailers not selling fertilizer through PoS devices
- Stock as on Today
- Stock Availability: at port, plant, in States, product and period-wise (month, year etc.)

(c) and (d) The State Governments are also monitoring the availability and supply of fertilizers through these portals.

Disinvestment of public undertakings

696. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken decision to disinvest public sector undertakings under the Ministry;

(b) if so, the names of the undertakings and the details thereof;

(c) whether profit-making companies are also being disinvested or privatized and if so, the rationale therefor;

(d) whether any protest/objections were raised by the stakeholders, especially, employees' union and associations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to review the disinvestment decision, with details?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (c) At present, the restructuring plant of Hindustan organic Chemicals

Limited (HOCL), comes under the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, approved by the Government on 17th May, 2017 includes 'in-principle' approval for HOCL to be put up for strategic disinvestment through the Department of Investment and Public Assets Management (DIPAM) after the process of disposing unencumbered land and assets of Rasayani unit of HOCL (that has been closed down under the restructuring plan) is completed. While assets like closed down plants/machinery, utilities and 10 flats at Mumbai have been disposed of, out of the approx. 684 acres land of HOCL at Rasayani that has so far been approved by the Government for sale, about 375 acres land has been disposed of. HOCL have been incurring losses since 2011-12 except the profit earned in 2018-19.

Process of disinvestment of 100% share of Government of India in Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL), comes under the Department of Fertilizers, through strategic sale was approved 'in-principle' from Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 27th December, 2016. Alternative Mechanism (AM) in its meeting held on 18th February, 2019 considered and approved the following recommendations of Core Group of Secretaries on disinvestment (CGD):

- (i) Rejection of conditional financial bid submitted by Engineers India Limited (EIL) as recommended by CGD.
- (ii) Authorize Department of Fertilizers to initiate the process for disinvestment of 100% shareholding of GoI in PDIL to strategic buyer identified through 2-stage auction process.

PDIL has been incurring continuously losses from 2014-15 to 2016-17. Then it has made profit from 2017-18 onwards.

Based on the recommendation of Group of Ministers, the Union cabinet in its meeting held on 28th December, 2016, has decided the strategic sale of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL) and Hindustan Antibiotic Limited (HAL) (both comes under Department of Pharmaceuticals) after meeting its liabilities from the sale of surplus land to Government agencies. As land could not materialize, the department approached Cabinet again, which was decided, amongst others on 17th July, 2019 that sale of surplus land be as per revised Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guidelines dated 14th June, 2018.

DIPAM has obtained approval CCEA for sale of 100% Government of India equity in a profit making PSD, namely, Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL), comes under the Department of Pharmaceuticals, based on recommendations of NITI Ayog.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Three representations were received from stakeholders especially employees union and association, as detailed under:—

- (i) During March, 2017, this Department has received a representation regarding merger of PDIL with similar Government Consultancy from staff of PDIL. Meanwhile, DIPAM had also requested to factor in the interest shown by Engineers India Limited (EIL). The conditional financial bid submitted by EIL has been rejected as recommended by CGD. Therefore, the merger of PDIL with EIL could not be done. Thereafter, this Department has again initiate the disinvestment process of PDIL through strategic sale.
- (ii) Later, in June 2019, Projects and Development India Limited Employees' Association (PDILEA) had requested DoF to merge PDIL with other giant CPSE. However, Secretary (DIPAM) had clarified that CPSEs may not be allowed to participate in the bidding for PDIL in fresh transactions. However, in the EC meeting held on 17.9.2019, it was informed by JS, DIPAM, that CPSEs will also be allowed to participate in the bidding.
- (iii) Employees' unions of BCPL have filed petitions in the Hon'ble High Court of Kolkata against the decision. Hon'ble High Court has set aside the decision of the strategic sale of the Company, An appeal has been filed before the Division Bench of the Court in the matter. In case of KAPL, it has been assigned the responsibility of being the sole manufacture and distribution of Oxytocin in the country. It has been decided that the decision of disinvestment will not materialized, if Government Scheme of manufacturing Oxytocin through public sector receives a confirmation of the higher court.

India's new Free Trade Ageement

697. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is moving towards a new Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with some countries in the Asia-Pacific Region, if so, the contours thereof;

(b) whether as a result of this new FTA, India's local market would be flooded with comparatively cheap foreign farm, dairy and plantation products, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the domestic products which could be at risk?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) India was negotiating a Free Trade Agreement in the Asia Pacific region known as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) with 10 Members of ASEAN namely Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam as well as their 5 Free Trade Agreement Partners namely, Australia, China, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand. 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.

Monitoring system for steel imports

698. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently developed monitoring system which would provide advance information on steel imports to Government and other stakeholders, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether steel importers would have to submit advance information in online system to get automatic Registration Number, if so, details thereof;

(c) details of validity of Registration Number and documents which have to be entered by importer in Bill of Entry to enable clearance from customs for consignment;

(d) whether this would bring transparency and help solve issue of over invoicing and under invoicing, if so, details thereof; and

(e) further steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has introduced a Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS) vide Notification dated 5th September, 2019 which has changed the import

policy of specific iron and steel items appearing in Chapter 72, 73 and 86 of Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised System) [ITC (HS)]. 2017, Schedule - I (Import Policy) from 'free' to 'free subject to compulsory registration'. This would require importers of 284 tariff lines of iron and steel to submit advance information of their imports on an online system to get an automatic Registration Number.

(c) An importer can apply for registration not earlier than 60th day and not later than 15th day before the expected date of arrival of the import consignment. The validity of Registration will be for a period of 75 days. The only thing to be entered by an importer in the Bill of Entry is the Registration Number and expiry date of registration.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The purpose of SIMS is to gather advance information on important items of iron and steel and make it available to the stakeholders including Government and Indian domestic industry in responding to the market conditions in a more dynamic manner.

World Economic Forum's 33rd India Economic Summit

699. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government organized the World Economic Forum's 33rd India Economic Summit;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the theme of the Summit;
- (c) the number of leaders and delegates from different countries who participated in the Summit;
- (d) the issues discussed in the Summit and its outcome thereof;
- (e) the advantage that India got out of organizing such a Summit; and
- (f) the other steps taken by Government for overall development of the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) As per information received from Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), the India Economic Summit was organized by the World Economic Forum (WEF) in collaboration with the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Government of India on 3-4th October, 2019 in New Delhi.

The Summit was held under the theme 'Innovating India: Strengthening South Asia, Impacting the World' with a special focus on collaboration with South Asia and ASEAN countries. The summit brought together leaders from business, Government, civil society and academia from India and overseas and discussed the several transformational changes occurring in the country's economic landscape that impacted India's growth, and the impact this would have on South Asia and the rest of the world. The Summit was to host around 800 delegates from 41 countries including India. The participants addressed issues such as geopolitical shifts, inclusive growth, digitisation, climate change, automation and Industry 4.0, innovation and entrepreneurship among others. The discussions at the summit ranged from India-US trade relations, to India's economic reforms, to the digital divide in the internet economy to more pressing issues such as healthcare innovation, sustainable mobility, skill development and the economic slowdown.

(e) The meeting convenes key leaders from Government, the private sector, academia and civil society to discuss issues that affect the country's development. Participants debated the economic and social uses and benefits of the Fourth Industrial Revolution technologies. Specific to India, the meeting considered how the country can best use these technologies to leapfrog to an advanced stage of development. In doing so, India has the potential to offer South Asia and the world a successful model to replicate.

(f) Wide range of Schemes has been put in place by the different ministries. Performance of manufacturing sector is interplay of several factors such as domestic demand, demand for exports, level of investment and prevailing prices. The Government aims at creating conducive environment by streamlining the existing regulations and processes and eliminating unnecessary requirements and procedures. 'Make in India' programme has been launched with an objective of making India a global hub for manufacturing, research and innovation and an integral part of the global supply chain. Several steps to boost domestic manufacturing are being taken as part of schemes such as 'Startup India', 'Ease of Doing Business', Business Reform Action Plan, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy, creation of infrastructure etc. Further, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalized progressively.

India's Ease of Doing Business 2020 Survey Rankings

700. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite India climbing up the Ease of Doing Business 2020 Survey rankings to 63 (among 190 economies), the marked deterioration in business sentiments on the ground suggests otherwise;

(b) whether latest gain in the EODB rankings has come at a time when the country's industrial production is on downswing, credit flow to industry is seized up and unemployment is rising; and

(c) whether World Bank's methodology for this Survey is flawed since the investigation on different parameters relies on interactions with a panel of business facilitators situated in urban business capitals alone, ignoring the MSME sector operating from the vast hinterland?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) In the latest Doing Business Report (DBR), 2020 released by the World Bank on 24th October, 2019, India stands at 63rd position out of 190 countries, registering a jump of 14 places from its last year's rank. The Doing Business Team of the World Bank collects data which are based on a detailed reading of domestic laws, regulations and administrative requirements as well as their implementation in practice as experienced by private professionals. The data are collected through several rounds of communication with expert respondents (both private sector practitioners and government officials) through responses to questionnaires, conference calls, written correspondence, and visits by the team. According to the World Bank's methodology, Doing Business measures aspects of business regulation affecting small domestic firms located in the largest business city/cities of the economies.

RCEP agreement

701. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Government appointed high-level advisory group led by economist Surjit Bhalla has batted strongly for India joining the proposed RCEP agreement;

(b) whether in the panel's view, it may not be an option for India to keep out of the RCEP because this will deprive India from a large regional market; and

(c) whether there has also been a chorus of strong protest by many trade and activist unions and political outfits, calling India to be wary of the trap that would befall the domestic farming community in India?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Government appointed a High Level Advisory Group (HLAG) chaired by Dr Surjit S. Bhalla. The Group's report has certain recommendations on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). The report is available at the website of the Department of Commerce at <http://commerce.gov.in>.

(c) Various stakeholders have provided their inputs on different aspects of RCEP from time to time, including some on their concerns on agriculture. 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.

Decision on RCEP

702. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has decided against RCEP at the meeting held at Bangkok on 4th November, 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the reasons for rethinking;

(c) whether Government may make a rethinking when the co-members in the RCEP pave the way for resolving India's concern; and

(d) whether the decision would affect India's trade with ASEAN and other "MFN" status countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) During the 3rd Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (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 India did not join RCEP. India also stated that the Act East Policy was the bedrock of India's economic policy and India's engagement with ASEAN countries and other trading partners would continue.

RCEP meetings

703. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether two levels of RCEP meetings were held in Bangkok recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of countries which participated in the meeting;
- (c) the details of the points and subjects raised by India along with the outcome thereof; and
- (d) the details of the issues discussed, negotiations and decisions taken in the said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, A preparatory Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Trade Ministers Meeting was held on 1 November, 2019 preceded the RCEP Summit on 4th November, 2019 in Bangkok, Thailand. All RCEP countries consisting of 10 ASEAN Member States namely Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam as well as their 6 free trade agreement (FTA) Partners namely Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand participated in these meetings.

(c) and (d) During the 3rd RCEP Summit, 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 India did not join RCEP. The other 15 countries agreed on a way forward to signing of the agreement in 2020, but India did not agree to join.

Violation of FDI rules by e-Commerce companies

704. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the e-Commerce companies are cooperating with Government in following the rules of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI);

(b) whether any complaints are being received regarding alleged violation of FDI rules by e-Commerce companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the guidelines being framed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Government has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), wherein most of the sectors are open to FDI under the automatic route. The onus of compliance of the provisions of FDI Policy is on the investee entity. The policy is made legally enforceable through notifications under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Any violation of FDI regulations is covered by the penal provision of the FEMA, 1999. RBI administers the FEMA and Directorate of Enforcement (ED) is the authority for the enforcement of FEMA

(b) and (c) Some representations have been received in this Department, complaining that e-commerce companies are offering deep discounts, indulging in predatory pricing, engaging in B2C Business, exercising control over inventory and influencing the prices of goods sold on the platform. Any violation of FDI regulations is covered by the penal provision of the FEMA, 1999. RBI administers the FEMA and Directorate of Enforcement (ED) is the authority for the enforcement of FEMA

(d) In order to provide clarity to FDI policy on e-commerce and to ensure due compliance of the FDI policy on this sector, Press Note 2 (2018), containing detailed guidelines of FDI policy on e-commerce activities, has been issued by Government. The said Press Note 2 (2018) has been notified *vide* RBI Notification No. FEMA.20(R)(6)/2019-RB dated 31.01.2019 and is effective from 01.02.2019.

Index of Industrial Production

705. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Index of Industrial Production has contracted by 1.7 per cent, the biggest decline since 2012;

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

(c) the steps Government proposes to review investments, production and demand?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per the latest data available, the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) registered a growth rate of 1.3 per cent during April - September, 2019-20. Global growth is forecast at 3.0% for 2019, its lowest level since 2008-09 as per the World Economic Outlook of the IMF, October 2019. However, despite this global downturn, India continues to grow faster than rest of the world.

(c) The production of industries depends on several factors, such as, domestic demand, demand for exports, level of investment and prevailing prices. The Government has been continuously taking measures to boost investment, production and demand through its initiatives such as Make in India, Start-up India, Ease of doing Business, Business Reform Action Plan, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy and sectoral schemes/programmes. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalised progressively. Recently, several short- term and long-term measures have been announced to boost investment, production and demand. Corporate tax rate has been slashed to 22% for domestic companies and 15% for new domestic manufacturing companies; drive initiated for GST refund to MSME within 30 days; ban lifted for purchase of new vehicles in ministries/departments, and tax benefits provided to boost demand of vehicles. The Government has made upfront capital release of ₹ 70,000 crore to Public Sector Banks and has made additional provision for lending and liquidity of ₹ 5 lakh crore to increase credit flow to industries. To bolster consumption/ demand, the banks have cut interest rates, a move that would lead to lower EMI for home, auto and other loans. To strengthen real estate sector, Alternate Investment Fund has been established to provide last mile,, funding for completion of stalled projects under affordable and middle-income housing category. Reform momentum towards self- certification, labour laws, environment clearance will boost investment and production.

Growth rate of industrial, core and manufacturing sectors

†706. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the growth rate of industrial, core and manufacturing sectors of India;
- (b) the details of growth rate of the industrial, core and manufacturing sectors of the last five years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is a fact that the industrial, core sector and manufacturing growth rate is decreasing;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) A statement of the growth of IIP, Index of Eight Core Industries and Manufacturing sector during the last five years is placed below:

Growth of Index of Industrial Production (IIP), Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI) and Manufacturing Sector

Growth/Years	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Overall Growth of IIP	4.0	3.3	4.6	4.4	3.8
Overall Growth of Core Industries	4.9	3.0	4.8	4.3	4.4
Manufacturing Sector	3.8	2.8	4.4	4.6	3.9

Source: 1) National Statistical Office (NSO), 2) Office of Economic Adviser, DPIIT.

Global growth is forecast at 3.0% for 2019, its lowest level since 2008-09 as per the World Economic Outlook of the IMF, October, 2019. However, despite this global downturn, India continues to grow faster than rest of the world.

(d) and (e) The growth of industrial sector is an interplay of several factors, such as, domestic demand, demand for exports, level of investment and prevailing prices. The Government has been continuously taking steps to boost industrial growth including infrastructure sector which *inter alia*, includes putting in place a policy framework to create conducive business environment, strengthening infrastructure network and ensuring availability of required inputs. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalised progressively. The Government has also taken up a series of measures to improve Ease of Doing Business.

Recently, several short-term and long-term measures have been taken to boost investment, production and demand. Corporate tax rate has been slashed to 22% for domestic companies and 15% for new domestic manufacturing companies; drive initiated for GST refund to MSME within 30 days; ban lifted for purchase of new vehicles in

Ministries/departments and tax benefits provided to boost demand of vehicles. The Government has made upfront capital release of ₹70,000 crore to Public Sector Banks and has made additional provision for lending and liquidity of ₹ 5 lakh crore to increase credit flow to industries. To bolster consumption/ demand, the banks have cut interest rates, a move that would lead to lower EMI for home, auto and other loans. To strengthen real estate sector, Alternate Investment Fund has been established to provide last mile funding for completion of stalled projects under affordable and middle-income housing category. Reform momentum towards self-certification, labour laws, environment clearance will boost investment and production.

Following are the sector specific measures taken by the Government to boost the core sector:—

Steel- The Government has taken corrective steps to increase the domestic demand in steel sector which amongst others include trade measures such as anti-dumping duties, safeguard duties and notified Quality Control Order thereby making BIS standards mandatory for all steel products and imports; notified the policy on Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products in government procurements which facilitates domestic value addition; and notified National Steel Policy, 2017 with a view to encourage long-term growth of domestic steel sector.

Coal- The Government has come up with new methodology for auction of coal mines for sale of coal. The salient features of the methodology for auction of coal are no restriction on the sale and/or utilization of coal from the coal mine; coal can be exported; more flexibility in coal production schedule; FDI to the extent of 100% under automatic route is to be allowed in coal mining activities.

Electricity- Government has introduced various operational reforms to improve the power supply, system performance and financial health of the sector such as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDU-GJY in 2014), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS in 2014), Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY in 2015), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya in-2017), etc. For the promotion of Renewable Energy, Government has fixed a cumulative target of addition of 175 GW Renewable Energy based electric installed capacity by 2022 with an objective to promote cleaner and sustainable energy.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Government has taken several steps to enhance exploration and production of oil and gas in the country which include; Policy

for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetisation of hydrocarbon discoveries, Discovered Small Field Policy, Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy, Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts, Policy for early monetisation of Coal Bed Methane, Setting up of National Data Repository, Appraisal of Unapprised areas in Sedimentary Basins, Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources, Policy framework to streamline the working of Production Sharing Contracts in Pre-NELP and NELP Blocks, Policy to Promote and Incentivise Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas, Policy framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under existing Production Sharing Contracts, Coal Bed Methane contracts and Nomination fields.

Challenge to export subsidy scheme

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

- (a) the details of export subsidy scheme that the US has challenged before the WTO;
- (b) how the provisions have been violative of WTO Rules and how the Ministry looks at the loss of India with US at the WTO;
- (c) the impact of this ruling on SEZs and export-oriented units;
- (d) whether the Ministry is planning to go in for an appeal; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The US has challenged India's schemes such as Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS); Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme; Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Scheme; Export Oriented Units/Electronics Hardware Technology Park Scheme/Bio-Technology Parks Scheme (EOU/EHTP/BTP); and Duty Free Imports for Exporters Scheme (DFIE) Scheme. These schemes allow for duty free import of raw materials and capital goods which are used in the manufacture of products that are meant for export purposes.

(b) The US has challenged that as India's schemes are prohibited subsidies contingent on export, it is a violation of Article 3.1 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (ASCM) of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

(c) to (e) India will appeal against the Panel Report circulated in this dispute (DS541) before the Appellate Body of the WTO.

Export Development Fund

708. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the concern about falling exports of the country which have shown downward trend during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether taking cognizance of the declining exports trend, Government is planning to create an 'Export Development Fund' to propose a financing mechanism; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to increase the exports and thereby earn foreign revenue for the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) India's overall exports (merchandise and services) increased from 498.63 US\$ billion in 2017-18 to 538.07 US\$ billion in 2018-19, registering a positive growth of 7.91% as compared to the previous year. India's exports has also increased from 262.14 US\$ billion in 2018-19 (Apr.-Sept.) to 266.63 US\$ billion in 2019-20 (April-September), showing a positive growth of 1.71% during current year.

(c) There exists Export Development Fund (EDF) in Exim Bank under the provisions of the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981.

(d) Government has taken following steps to increase exports and thereby earn foreign exchange for the country:—

- (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 are fully transferable.

- (ii) The Mid-term Review of the FTP 2015-20 was undertaken on 5th December, 2017. Incentive rates for labour intensive/MSME sectors were increased by 2% with a financial implication of ₹ 8,450 crore per year.
- (iii) A new Logistics Division was created in the Department of Commerce to coordinate integrated development of the logistics sector. India's rank in World Bank's Logistics Performance index moved up from 54 in 2014 to 44 in 2018.
- (iv) Interest Equalisation Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit was introduced from 1.4.2015 providing interest equalisation at 3% for labour intensive/MSME sectors. The rate was increased to 5% for MSME sectors with effect from 2.11.2018 and merchant exporters were covered under the scheme with effect from 2.1.2019.
- (v) Various measures for improving Ease of Doing Business were taken. India's rank in World Bank 'Ease of Doing Business' ranking improved from 142 in 2014 to 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 (TICS)" 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 provides 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.
- (ix) A new scheme called Scheme for Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) covering export of garments and made-ups was notified on 7.3.2019 providing refund of duties/taxes at higher rates.

Certifying agency for organic foodgrains

709. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that in the absence of proper regulatory body for certifying the organic foodgrains, consumers are being cheated and charged heavily by selling ordinary food material in the name of organic food;

(b) if so, whether Government has any proposal to develop proper certifying agency, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is the food regulator in the country and is responsible for regulating organic food in domestic market and imports. FSSAI has notified domestic standards for organic products recognising National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), Participatory Guarantee System for India (PGS) or any other equivalent procedure as pre-requisite" for qualifying the organic food claim in domestic market. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has notified Food Safety and Standards (organic Foods) Regulations, 2017 in the Gazette of India on 29.12.2017. These Regulations require organic food to comply with the provisions of any one of the existing certification systems viz. National Programme for Organic Production under Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) or Participatory, Guarantee System for India (PGS) under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. Organic Food are required to comply with the requirements of Labelling of FSSAI in addition to that of NPOP or PGS-India. Therefore, a proper system is in place to regulate the organic foods in the country.

Imposition of ban on export of onions

710. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government recently imposed ban on export of onions from the country after surging of prices of this commodity in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that this decision has upset the onion growers in the country, particularly in Maharashtra;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures Government has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Export of all varieties of onions has been prohibited till further orders

by Government through Notification No. 21/2015-2020 dated 29.09.2019. However, Government *vide* Notification No. 27/2015-2020 dated 28.10.2019 has allowed export of Bangalore Rose Onion upto 9,000 MT through Chennai Port till 30.11.2019.

(c) to (e) The prohibition on export of onions has been imposed in view of the prevailing adverse domestic availability and price situation. No report of adverse impact on onion growers in the country, particularly in Maharashtra, has been received in the Ministry. The Agriculture Export Policy, brought out by the Government in December 2018, aims at a stable trade policy for agricultural products and provides an assurance that export restrictions will be imposed only on the commodities essential for food security, under extreme price situation, based on the decision of a high-level committee.

Creation of special fund for Agro-Processing Units

711. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has created a special fund of ₹ 2000 crore with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for providing affordable credit to Agro-Processing Units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has issued any guidelines as to which Units/Food Parks would receive financial assistance in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India (GoI) has accorded top priority for the development of the food processing industry in the country and accordingly, in reply to the debate on General Budget in Lok Sabha on 18 July, 2014, the Finance Minister had announced setting up of a Special Fund of ₹ 2000 crore in NABARD to make available affordable credit for establishing the designated Food Parks and also for setting up of individual food/agro processing units in the designated Food Parks (DFPs). The Fund, designated as Food Processing Fund 2014-15, has been established in NABARD by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Food Parks designated and notified by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), GoI and the food processing units in such

designated Food Parks are eligible for financial assistance from the Fund. The designated Food Parks includes:—

- (i) Food Parks promoted by MoFPI;
- (ii) Mega Food Parks promoted by MoFPI;
- (iii) Food Parks/exclusive food processing industrial estates promoted by State Governments;
- (iv) Food processing/agro processing/multi-product Special Economic Zones (SEZs), including de-notified areas of these SEZs, designated by MoFPI; and
- (v) Any other area having developed enabling infrastructure and designated as Food Park by MoFPI

The salient features, of the operational guidelines for the Food Processing Fund notified by NABARD on 11.11.2014 and further revised on 03.04.2018 are given in Statement.

Statement

The salient features related with operationalization of Food Processing the Fund

1. Objective	To provide impetus to development of food processing sector on cluster basis in the country to reduce wastage of agricultural produce and to create employment opportunities, especially in rural areas.
2. Mode of Financial Support	NABARD will provide term loans out of the Fund. Term loans will be provided either directly or through consortium arrangements with other financing agencies.
3. Eligible Institutions/Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Governments / Entities promoted by State Governments (with or without Government Guarantee) • Entities promoted by Government of India, Joint ventures, SPVs, Cooperatives, Federations of Cooperatives, Farmers' Producer Organizations, Corporates, Companies, Entrepreneurs, etc.
4. Designated Food Parks	Only the Food Parks designated and notified by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), GoI and the food

	processing units in such designated Food Parks will be eligible for financial assistance from the Fund. The designated Food Parks will include:—
	(i) Food Parks promoted by MoFPI;
	(ii) Mega Food Parks promoted by MoFPI;
	(iii) Food Parks/exclusive food processing industrial estates promoted by State Governments;
	(iv) Food processing/agro processing/multi-product Special Economic Zones (SEZs), including de-notified areas of these SEZs, designated by MoFPI; and
	(v) Any other area having developed enabling infrastructure and designated as Food Park by MoFPI
5. Type of Projects	<p>(i) Development/Establishment of all infrastructure required in the designated Food Parks.</p> <p>(ii) Augmentation/modernisation/creation of additional infrastructure in the designated Food Parks.</p> <p>(iii) Setting up of individual food processing units or any other unit that is established for supporting the operations of the food processing units within the designated food Parks.</p> <p>(iv) Modernisation of existing processing units in the designated Food Parks, resulting in process technology upgradation, automation, increased efficiency, improvement in product quality, reduction in cost, etc.</p>
6. Scope and types of processing activities	<p>The scope of processing activities undertaken by the individual units set up in the designated Food Parks may cover a wide range of post-harvest processes resulting in value addition and/or enhanced storage life, such as cleaning, grading, waxing, controlled ripening, labelling, packing and packaging, warehousing, canning, freezing, freeze drying, various levels of food processing and all activities related to food processing. The products of processing/manufacturing undertaken by the units may include:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruits, vegetables, mushrooms, plantation crops and other horticulture crops.

- Milk and milk products.
- Poultry and meat.
- Fish and other aquatic and marine products.
- Cereals, pulses, oilseeds and oil crops.
- Herbs, medicinal and aromatic plants, forest produce, etc.
- Consumer food products, such as bakery items, confectionery, snacks, etc.
- Any other ready-to-eat food/convenience foods.
- Beverages, non-alcoholic drinks, energy drinks, carbonated drinks, packaged drinking water, soft drinks, etc.
- Food flavours, food colours, spices, condiments, ingredients, preservatives and any other item which may be required in food processing.
- Nutraceuticals, health foods, health drinks, etc.
- Any other activity approved by the competent authority for establishment in the designated Food Park.

7. **Terms of Lending**

Sl. No.	Borrowing Entity	Max. Quantum of loan (% to eligible project outlay)	Tenure of loan	Rate of interest (% p.a.)	Security
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i)	State Governments	95%	7 years	As decided by RBI from time to time. Presently, it is as applicable for Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) lending (Bank Rate - 1.50%)	An undertaking to the effect that State Government will repay the loans, with interest, in time and shall make adequate budgetary provisions to make the repayment obligations.

1	2	3	4	5	6
(ii)	Entities promoted by State Governments (with Government Guarantee)	95%	7 years	As decided by RBI from time to time. Presently, it is as applicable for RIDF lending (Bank Rate-1.50%)	Primary security, Government Guarantee and Collateral Security as acceptable to NABARD
(iii)	Entities promoted by State Governments (without Government Guarantee)	95%	Upto 7 years	PLR* + Risk Premium	Primary Security and Collateral security as acceptable to NABARD
(iv)	Entities promoted by Government of India, Joint Ventures, SPVs, Cooperatives, Federations of Cooperatives, Farmers' Producer Organisations, corporates, companies, entrepreneurs, etc.	75%	Upto 7 years	PLR* + Risk Premium	Primary Security and Collateral Security as acceptable to NABARD

*PLR: Prime Lending Rate of NABARD, as decided from time to time and as applicable at the time of disbursement of each loan installment.

Consultations with Export Promotion Councils

712. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had consultations with various Export Promotion Councils to contain the fall in exports and to help the export growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has found the reasons for the dip in exports and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the trade promoters have urged Government to announce foreign trade policy at the earliest; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Department of Commerce holds regular meetings and interactions with the Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) to discuss issues and problems faced by the exporters and ways to promote exports. On the basis of the feedback and inputs received, particularly in the backdrop of global slowdown, the Department of Commerce takes issues with concerned Ministries/Departments for an early redressal. In the Board of Trade (BoT) chaired by the Commerce and Industry Minister with representations from State Commerce and industry Ministers and Central Ministries/Departments where EPCs are also members problems faced by the exporters and suggests possible measures to promote exports are discussed. This year, three BoT meetings have already been held.

(c) As per latest data made available by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the exports for the period April-October, 2019-20 (QE) as against the period April-October 2018-19 have registered a decline of 2.21 per cent, which is primarily on account of the negative growth in the exports of other Cereals, Oil Meals, Rice, Oil Seeds, Meat, Dairy and Poultry Products and cotton yarn/fabs./made-ups/handloom products, attributed mainly to fall in demand for exports from our major export destinations.

(d) and (e) A new Foreign Trade Policy will replace the current Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20), before its expiring on 31st March, 2020.

Use of plastic for packaging of food items

713. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the food processing units are using plastic for packing of food items in the country;

- (b) if so, the measures taken to control /reduce usage of plastic in food processing sectors;
- (c) whether the sale of loose oil to public is banned in the country; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI), the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, is mandated for laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. In this context, FSSAI has notified the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging) Regulations, 2018 which prescribe different packaging materials including plastics, used for the packaging of food articles and the food safety aspects from packaging perspective. The plastics complying with the standards of these regulations can be used safely for packaging of foods.

The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) constituted an Expert Committee (EC) comprising the representatives of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) and Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) on the subject 'regulatory provisions on restriction of plastic packaging and related issues'. The Expert Committee has already submitted the report to the Hon'ble NGT with recommendations and responsibilities of various stakeholders in reducing the usage of plastics and also in managing the plastic waste at different levels of the society. A brief of the report is mentioned below:

The main focus of Expert Committee was to identify areas where the use of plastics may be reduced or other environment friendly packaging could be used. In order to address these concerns, the EC proposed the following points to be taken up by different stakeholders.

- (i) **Manufacturer/User Industries of Plastic Packaging Materials:** Companies may adopt packaging reduction strategies by reducing weight of packaging, eliminating unnecessary packaging, using lightweight packaging materials, optimising packaging size and use of recyclable (compostable)/reusable packaging material.

- (ii) Final consumers/Users of plastic packaged articles and food stuff may take-up responsibilities to eliminate/ban single serve/use plastics, encouraging the use alternatives to plastics, improved litter management and better plastic disposal.
- (iii) Municipal bodies/other organisations promoting circular economy: All municipal bodies, be made responsible for development and setting up of infrastructure for segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of the plastic waste either on its own or by engaging agencies or producers as mentioned in the Plastic Waste Management Rules.
- (iv) Citizens and consumers: Managing the packaging waste is of great importance since wastes generated from households are in large quantities and to be aware about different types of waste, method of segregation at household level and practices to be adapted to reduce/reuse/recycle packaging waste so as to keep up with the growing demand to reduce plastic pollution.
- (v) Science and Research Institution: Science and research institutions must be encouraged for working in the direction of developing environmental friendly packaging materials and plastic waste management systems which can be used on commercial basis.

Hon'ble NGT, *vide* order dated 14.10.2019, have taken cognisance of this Report and directed the concerned stakeholders to take further action in the matter.

(c) and (d) Sub regulation 2.3.15 (1) of Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Regulations, 2011 provides:

"No person shall sell or expose for sale, or distribute, or offer for sale, or dispatch, or deliver to any person for the purpose of sale any edible oil-

- (i) which does not conform to the standards of quality as provided in the FSS Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder; and
- (ii) which is not packed in container, marked and labelled in the manner as specified in FSSAI regulations.

Provided that the State Government may, in the public interest, for reasons to be recorded in writing, in specific circumstances and for specific period by a notification in the official Gazette, exempt any edible oil from the provisions of this."

The above restriction is intended to ensure that edible oil is not adulterated and is safe to consume.

Shortage of coconut oil

714. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the coconut oil market is likely to firm up this season due to short supply from key States like Kerala and Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that India is the world's biggest buyer of vegetable oil, importing nearly 60 per cent of its 16-17 million tonne annual consumption; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that the shortage of coconut oil may further add the requirement to import more vegetable oil in the coming days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (c) India has imported 58.4% of its annual consumption of 24.97 million ton of edible oil during the 2017-18 Oil Year (Nov. 2017 to Oct. 2018).
- (d) As coconut oil is not in short supply in major coconut oil producing States viz. Tamil Nadu and Kerala, the question of importing more vegetable oil due to shortage of coconut oil, does not arise.

Procurement of surplus rice from the Government of Chhattisgarh

†715. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has received proposal for the procurement of surplus rice from the Government of Chhattisgarh;
- (b) the details of procurement of rice from Chhattisgarh State during the last three years, month-wise and year-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is a fact that there is an apparent delay towards procurement of surplus rice from Chhattisgarh State Government in the current year; 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) Government of India has received a proposal from the Government of Chhattisgarh for procurement of rice over and above requirement of rice under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) in Chhattisgarh.

(b) The detail of receipt of rice in Central Pool from Chhattisgarh State during last three years, month wise is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Chhattisgarh has adopted Decentralized Procurement Scheme (DCP). Under this scheme, the State Government itself undertakes direct purchase of paddy, also stores and distributes the procured rice under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS). Further, any surplus rice over and above the requirement under NFSA & OWS is received by Food Corporation of India (FCI) for Central Pool. As per notification dated 06.11.2019 of Government of Chhattisgarh, procurement of paddy for Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2019-20 is going to start on 1st December, 2019. Therefore, the question of delay in receiving surplus rice from Chhattisgarh Government does not arise.

Statement

Month-wise Rice Procurement under Central Pool in Chhattisgarh Region (Fig in MT)

Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2016-17	Food Corporation of India (FCI)	Chhattisgarh State Civil Supply Corporation (CGSCSC)	Total
1	2	3	4
Month			
Nov-16	0	405	405
Dec- 16	2,23,780	4,99,771	7,23,551

1	2	3	4
Jan-17	4,43,788	5,79,343	10,23,131
Feb-17	4,71,464	4,60,388	9,31,852
Mar-17	5,23,877	38,059	5,61,936
Apr-17	3,69,951	34	3,69,985
May- 17	2,93,348	0	2,93,348
Jun-17	1,09,664	0	1,09,664
Jul-17	5,381	0	5,381
Aug-17	54	0	54
Sep-17	481	0	481
TOTAL	24,41,788	15,78,000	40,19,788
KMS 2017-18	FCI	CGSCSC	Total
Month			
Nov-17	10,067	56,079	66,146
Dec-17	2,46,243	6,47,441	8,93,684
Jan-18	3,08,567	6,89,477	9,98,044
Feb-18	2,98,560	2,02,117	5,00,677
Mar-18	2,81,440	0	2,81,440
Apr- 18	2,49,812	0	2,49,812
May-18	1,54,546	0	1,54,546
Jun-18	62,727	0	62,727
Jul-18	7,112	0	7,112
Aug-18	882	0	882
Sep-18	477	-2,497	-2,020
TOTAL	16,20,433	15,92,617	32,13,050

KMS 2018-19	FCI	CGSCSC	Total
Month			
Nov-18	36,420	38,593	75,013
Dec-18	2,80,090	6,07,695	8,87,785
Jan-19	3,32,513	3,16,608	6,49,121
Feb-19	2,99,258	6,37,104	9,36,362
Mar-19	2,89,875	0	2,89,875
Apr-19	2,99,099	0	2,99,099
May-19	2,09,026	0	2,09,026
Jun-19	1,28,330	0	1,28,330
Jul-19	1,71,133	0	1,71,133
Aug-19	1,52,166	0	1,52,166
Sep-19	1,18,399	0	1,18,399
Oct-19	71,545	0	71,545
TOTAL	23,87,854	16,00,000	39,87,854

Note:- A few negative figures are there due to adjustments/ updation at a later stage.

Agro warehouses in the country

716. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of functional agro warehouses under FCI in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is aware of any gap in the actual and desired number of agro warehouses;

(c) whether it is proposed to increase the number of agro warehouse, if so, the details of the proposed number, time-frame and revenue sources for the same; and

(d) whether it is also proposed to ease the multiple regulatory requirements to improve the viability of agro warehousing as a business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to(d) Against total stocks of 642.32 LMT (as on 01.10.2019), the total storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and the State Agencies (both owned and hired capacity), was 753.93 LMT (as on 30.09.2019) comprising 624.13 LMT in covered godowns and 129.80 LMT in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage. As such, there is sufficient capacity for storage of Central Pool foodgrains at the national level. As on 30.09.2019, a total of 2131 godowns and silos (including both owned and hired) are available with FCI for stocking Central Pool foodgrains. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

However, depending on requirement in specific areas and for modernization of the storage facilities, the Government implements the following schemes for construction of godowns and silos for storage of Central Pool Stocks in the country:

- (i) **Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme:** Under this Scheme, which was formulated in 2008, storage capacity is created by private parties, CWC and State Government Agencies for guaranteed hiring by FCI. A capacity of 143.08 LMT has been created as on 30.09.2019. Under this scheme, no funds are allocated by Government for construction of godowns and full investment is done by the private parties/CWC/State Agencies.
- (ii) **Central Sector Scheme (erstwhile Plan Scheme):** This scheme is implemented in the North Eastern States along with a few other States. Funds from annual budgetary allocation are released by the Government of India to FCI and also to the State Governments for construction of godowns. A total capacity of 1,84,175 MT has been completed by FCI and State Governments during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). This scheme has been extended for 3 years from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020. A capacity of 49,375 MT has been created by FCI & State Governments from 01.04.2017 to 30.09.2019.
- (iii) **Construction of Steel Silos:** In addition to conventional godowns, Government of India has also approved an action plan for construction of steel silos in the country for a capacity of 100 LMT in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for modernizing storage infrastructure and improving shelf life of stored foodgrains. Against this, as on 30.09.2019, steel silos of 7.25 LMT capacity have been created. In the case of silos constructed in

Viability Gap Funding (VGF) mode, land is provided by the Government/ Government Agencies and full investment for construction is done by the private party. However, there is a provision for seeking grant up to 20% of total project cost from the Government in the bidding stage. In non-VGF mode, full investment including provision of land is done by private party. In both cases, after silos are constructed and are taken over by Government Agency, storage charges are paid to private party for the guaranteed period as per the Concession Agreement.

Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) regulates only the warehouses registered with it. If any warehouse intends to issue Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (NWR), it is mandatory to obtain certificate of registration from WDRA. However, no such registration is required for warehouses which do not propose to issue NWR. The NWRs issued by the warehouses help farmers to seek loan from banks against NWRs to avoid distress sale of agricultural produce.

Statement

Details of UT-wise number of storage godowns & silos available with Food Corporation of India (FCI) (both owned & hired) for storage of Central Pool Stock of foodgrains (as on 30.09.2019)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Godowns	Silos	Total
1.	Bihar	76	0	76
2.	Jharkhand	41	0	41
3.	Odisha	45	0	45
4.	West Bengal	33	0	33
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0	13
6.	Assam	40	0	40
7.	Manipur	6	0	6
8.	Nagaland	6	0	6
9.	Meghalaya	6	0	6
10.	Mizoram	6	0	6
11.	Tripura	8	0	8

Sl. No.	State/UT	Godowns	Silos	Total
12.	Delhi	7	0	7
13.	Haryana	249	1	250
14.	Himachal Pradesh	18	0	18
15.	Jammu and Kashmi	32	0	32
16.	Punjab	575	3	578
17.	Rajasthan	141	0	141
18.	Uttar Pradesh	266	0	266
19.	Uttarakhand	19	0	19
20.	Andhra Pradesh	75	0	75
21.	Karnataka	68	1	69
22.	Kerala	26	0	26
23.	Tamil Nadu	57	2	59
24.	Telangana	79	0	79
25.	Chhattisgarh	54	0	54
26.	Gujarat	34	0	34
27.	Madhya Pradesh	56	0	56
28.	Maharashtra	87	1	88
TOTAL		2123	8	2131

Downward revision of output of sugar

717. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Sugar Mills Association has revised the output for the current sugar season downwards to 30.7 million tonnes against 31.5 million tonnes as estimated earlier in October, 2018;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this is after considering estimated diversion of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar into production of ethanol through heavy molasses; 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) As per Industry sources, Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA) has revised its production estimates from 28.2 million tonnes made in July, 2019 to 26 million tonnes in November, 2019, ISMA has revised its estimates downward by taking into account the expected diversion of sugar into ethanol; and on account of scanty rainfall in some parts of Maharashtra and Karnataka and excessive rainfall in some other regions resulting in floods, destroying sugarcane crop.

Hoarding of onion

718. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the revision in the prices of onion declared by Competition Commission of India (CCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that hoarding of onions by the retailers and wholesalers in various States are the main reasons for increase in the prices of onions;

(d) if so, whether CCI has conducted any inquiry into this matter; and

(e) the action that has been taken by Government against the hoarders of onions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (d) CCI does not decide on the prices of onion. However, CCI had conducted an inquiry relating to unusual rise in price of onions in December 2010 - January 2011. Accordingly, the Commission has passed final order u/s 26(6) *vide* order dated 10.04.2012 in a Suo-Moto Case No. 01/2011. The case was closed by the Commission due to absence of any evidence of collusion or cartelization among the traders/Commission agents or any other players in the supply chain.

Prices of onions 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.

(e) Government, on 29.09.2019, imposed stock limits on onion traders across the country -100 quintals on retail traders and 500 quintals on wholesale traders under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Further, Government of India has urged State Governments to hold regular meetings with the traders of Onions at State and District level to prevent hoarding, speculative trading and profiteering, unfair and illegal trade practices like cartelling, etc.

FRP dues to sugarcane growers

719. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 99 per cent formers were paid their Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) dues in 2016-17 concerning sugarcane;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the sugar mill owners failed to deposit the full FRP amount into farmers' bank accounts; 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) and (b) Yes, Sir. Out of sugarcane dues payable of ₹ 55247.24 crore on all India basis for sugar season 2016-17, sugarcane dues of ₹ 55188.54 crore on FRP basis have been paid to Sugarcane farmers. State-wise details of cane price payable and cane dues paid is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) More than 99% of sugarcane dues payable for sugar season 2016-17 on FRP basis have been credited into the bank accounts of sugarcane farmers; and only ₹58.70 crore cane dues are outstanding.

Statement

Statement showing Cane price Payable, Cane price Paid and Cane price Arrears during sugar season 2016-17

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Cane dues Payable	Cane price Paid	Cane price Arrears
1.	Bihar	1575.28	1574.68	0.6
2.	Haryana	2049.21	2049.21	0.00
3.	Punjab	2032.66	2032.66	0.00
4.	Uttarakhand	1079.96	1079.96	0.00
5.	Uttar Pradesh	25386.50	25364.21	22.29
6.	Andhra Pradesh	1054.18	1054.18	0.00
7.	Telangana	290.96	290.96	0.00
8.	Gujarat	3191.44	3174.15	17.29
9.	Maharashtra	8405.97	8403.42	2.55
10.	Karnataka	6200.29	6200.29	0
11.	Tamil Nadu	2746.62	2739.95	6.67
12.	Chhattisgarh	109.95	109.95	0.00
13.	Odisha	97.22	94.33	2.89
14.	Madhya Pradesh	999.6	993.19	6.41
15.	West Bengal	1.46	1.46	0.00
16.	Puducherry	19.43	19.43	0.00
17.	Goa	6.51	6.51	0.00
ALL INDIA		55247.24	55188.54	58.70

Overstocking of wheat and rice by FCI

720. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the current stock of wheat and rice in the FCI godowns;
- (b) the steps taken by the Ministry to reduce overstocking of wheat and rice by FCI; and
- (c) the number of scientific silo storage units that have been built in the last year, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) The total stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool as on 01.11.2019 was 604.82 lakh tons consisting of 373.77 lakh tons of wheat and 231.05 lakh tons of rice.

(b) In order to liquidate the excess stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool, Government of India avails the available options of disposal of the excess stock of foodgrains through Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) and Export on Government-to-Government basis, as export from public stockholding is not compliant to WTO norms." Stock of wheat and rice are sold to bulk consumer/traders/ State Government from the central Pool at pre-determined prices in the open market from time to time through e-tender to enhance the supply especially during the lean season and in the deficit regions and thereby to moderate the open market prices. 100 lakh metric tons of wheat and 50 lakh metric tons of rice has been set as target for sale under OMSS(D) during 2019-20. In addition to this Government allocates additional foodgrains to states/UTs for meeting their additional requirements like festival, drought, natural calamity etc. as per requirement of state governments.

- (c) In 2018-19, a capacity of 0.5 LMT of steel silos has been built in Punjab.

Wastage of foodgrains

†721. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the recently released report of UNICEF, according to which every second child in India is suffering from malnutrition;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that 40 per cent of the annual foodgrain production is getting wasted every year in the country;

(c) if so, whether steps are being taken by Government to prevent starvation and wastage of food in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) With support from UNICEF, Government of India has conducted the first ever Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) in 30 States during 2016 - 2018. As per the CNNS report stunting is 34.7%, wasting is 17.0% and underweight is 33.4%.

(b) No sir.

(c) and (d) The Government of India accords high priority to the issue of starvation and has been providing foodgrains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted population through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS).

NFSA provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), thus covering about two-thirds of the population of the country for receiving foodgrains @ Rs 1/2/3 per kg for nutri-cereals/wheat/rice respectively. Identification of beneficiaries under the Act is under two categories-households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Households (PHH), within the coverage determined for the State/UT. While Priority Households are entitled to receive 5 kg per person per month, AAY households, which constitute the poorest of the poor, continue to receive 35 Kg of foodgrains per household per month. At present, the Act is being implemented in all the States/UTs covering about 80 crore persons to get highly subsidized foodgrains. The coverage under the Act is substantially high to ensure that all the vulnerable and needy sections of the society get its benefit. The Act also has a special focus on the nutritional support to women and children. Pregnant women, lactating mothers and children upto 14 years of age are entitled to nutritious meals, free of cost, as per the prescribed nutritional standards. In case of non-supply of entitled foodgrains or meals, the beneficiaries will receive food security allowance. The Act also contains provisions for setting up of grievance redressal mechanism at the District and State levels.

The implementation of NFSA through the Public Distribution System (PDS) is a joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments/UT Administrations, and the State Governments/UT Administrations are responsible for the identification of beneficiaries under the NFSA. The scheme of End-to-End Computerization of the PDS has ensured rightful targeting of the beneficiaries all over the country. Further, Government of India has issued advisories to all States/UTs to identify and cover the weakest sections of the society under PDS and launch special drives to issue ration cards to them.

Procurement of farmers' crops by private players

†722. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government remains lackadaisical about implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for procurement of the agricultural produces of the farmers owing to which the produces of farmers are procured by private players at a rate lower than the MSP fixed by Government;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to formulate any policy for private players to procure the crops of farmers at the fixed MSP rate; and

(c) whether there currently exists any official guideline for the private players to buy farmers' crops or are they free to act at their discretion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Minimum Support Price (MSP) is announced by the Government every year before start of each marketing season (Kharif/Rabi). Wheat and paddy offered by farmers within the stipulated period and conforming to the specifications prescribed in advance by Government of India (GOI), are purchased at by the Government Agencies including Food Corporation of India (FCI) for Central Pool. Coarsegrains are procured by State Governments as per the procurement plan prepared in consultation with FCI and approved by the Central Government. However, if any producer/farmer gets better price

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in comparison to MSP, he/she is free to sell his/her produce in open market. No such instance regarding procurement of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) stocks by private players below MSP in the mandies has been reported.

To give special focus to increase the spread of MSP operation in some states, private players for procurement of paddy/rice were engaged in Jharkhand, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh during KMS 2015-16 to KMS 2017-18.

Further, in order to ensure remunerative prices to farmers for their produce, pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) has been launched under Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan' (PM-AASHA). Under this scheme, oilseeds producing states will have the option to roll out PPSS on pilot basis in district/selected Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) of district involving the participation of private stockist. The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is implementing the PPSS scheme for procurement of oilseeds.

(c) There are set guidelines prescribed by Government of India for private players engaged by FCI for procurement of paddy. The private players so engaged procure paddy at MSP declared by Government of India.

Implementation of Consumer Protection Act, 2019

†723. DR AMAR PATNAIK:

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 is in force and has been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Consumer Disputes Resolution Commissions are issuing orders under the provisions of the new Act; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the status and details of implementation of the rules and regulations under the new Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (d) The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 has been notified on 9th August, 2019. The draft of the various rules and regulations have been uploaded on the website of the Department for stakeholders' consultation. The Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions will be issuing orders under the provisions of the new Act, once the new Act comes into operation.

E-commerce guidelines for consumers

†724. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:

DR. AMAR PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in the process of drafting new rules and/or guidelines to regulate e-commerce in the interest of consumers;

(b) if so, the details and salient features thereof;

(c) whether Government has held consultations with stakeholders in this regard; and

(d) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Government has drafted new rules to regulate e-commerce. The draft rules have been uploaded on the Department's website for stakeholders' consultation. The salient features of the draft e-commerce rules are focussed towards protecting the interests of the consumers before, during and after purchase from e-commerce companies.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Prices of food items

725. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the prices of food items including vegetables, especially onions and tomatoes, have risen abnormally which are beyond the reach of the common people;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the specific reasons for the increase; and

(c) the action Government has taken to curb the price rise along with the action taken against the hoarders and the result achieved thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Yes. Government is aware of the prices of food items including vegetables, especially onions and tomatoes.

All India Daily Average Retail Prices of 22 essential food items including vegetables, onions and tomatoes during the last three years 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.

(c) Government has taken various measures from time to time to stabilize prices of essential food items which, *inter-alia*, include appropriately utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import duty and export management through instruments like Minimum Export Price, export restrictions, etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices; imposition of stock limits and advising States for effective action against hoarders & black marketers. Also appropriate Minimum Support Price are promulgated to incentivize farmers for increasing production. Government is also implementing Schemes which, *inter alia*, include Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), etc. for increasing

agricultural production and productivity through appropriate interventions. Besides, Government is also implementing Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to help moderate the volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities like pulses, onion, and potato. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing scheme "Operation Greens" for integrated development of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) value chain which, *inter alia*, has the objective of price stabilization for producers and consumers through production planning in the TOP clusters and introduction of dual use varieties.

Government, on 29 September 2019, imposed stock limits on onion traders across the country - 100 quintals on retail traders and 500 quintals on wholesale traders under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Further, Government of India has urged State Governments to hold regular meetings with the traders of Onions at State and District level to prevent hoarding, speculative trading and profiteering, unfair and illegal trade practices like cartelling, etc.

Statement

*All India yearly average retail prices of 22 essential food items monitored by
Department of Consumer Affairs*

(Unit: in ₹/kg.)				
Year/Commodity	2016	2017	2018	2019 (Till 13.11.2019)
1	2	3	4	5
Rice	27.32	29.23	30.05	31.38
Wheat	23.57	23.90	24.20	26.60
Atta (Wheat)	25.16	26.24	26.43	28.12
Gram Dal	90.78	87.28	66.47	65.89
Tur/Arhar Dal	131.72	84.02	71.07	80.55
Urad Dal	136.95	92.35	70.83	74.37
Moong Dal	94.55	77.57	73.46	80.10
Masoor Dal	82.75	70.32	61.29	62.61
Groundnut Oil (Packed)	130.99	131.00	125.79	129.15

1	2	3	4	5
Mustard Oil (Packed)	109.47	106.98	106.16	109.28
Vanaspati (Packed)	74.40	77.71	80.32	80.15
Soya Oil (Packed)	82.61	85.21	89.34	92.09
Sunflower Oil (Packed)	95.11	93.10	96.28	99.45
Palm Oil (Packed)	68.58	70.37	76.68	75.53
Potato	19.28	14.94	19.02	17.93
Onion	16.79	22.41	23.64	24.68
Tomato	26.01	32.32	21.82	31.02
Sugar	38.62	42.63	38.92	38.56
Gur	42.02	44.72	43.11	43.93
Milk (₹/ltr.)	39.96	41.58	42.31	43.57
Tea Loose	199.02	202.76	209.19	211.84
Salt Pack (Iodised)	14.98	15.11	15.22	15.37

Source: State Civil Supplies Deptt.

Power of Central Consumer Protection Authority

726. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) has been established;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the CCPA is empowered to imprison manufacturers or service providers for false or misleading advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. For establishment of the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA), draft rules on CCPA under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 have been prepared and uploaded on the Department's website for stakeholders' consultation.

(c) No, Sir. As per Section 8-9 read with section 92 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, a manufacturer or service provider who causes a false or misleading advertisement can be imprisoned by a competent court on a complaint filed by the CCPA or any officer authorised by it in this behalf.

Starvation deaths

727. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of starvation deaths that have been reported between 2017-2019, ever since Aadhaar became mandatory to avail subsidised foodgrains and cash transfer of food subsidy;

(b) the number of the deceased who were denied ration due to unavailability of Aadhaar card or related software problem; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to address the fatal lapses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) A few reports have of late appeared in the media citing non-linking of Aadhaar with Ration Cards as one of the reasons for the difficulties faced by the beneficiaries under NFSA in receiving their entitled quota of foodgrains. However, as informed by the concerned State Governments, the allegations made in the media reports of deaths between 2017-2019 due to starvation have not been substantiated.

Further, as per the provisions of the Notification issued under the Section-7 of the Aadhaar Act 2016, vide SO No. 371[E] dated 08/02/2017 (as amended from time to time) by the Department of Food & Public Distribution, Government of India, all the eligible ration card holders/beneficiaries entitled to receive subsidized foodgrains or Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy, under the National Food Security Act 2013 [NFSA], who do not possess an Aadhaar number or, are not yet enrolled for Aadhaar, but are desirous of availing the subsidized foodgrains or Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy, have been given time to enrol themselves for Aadhaar and subsequently ensure linking of Aadhaar/EID number with their ration card by 31/12/2019.

Furthermore, this Department *vide* letter dated 24/10/2017 has issued instructions to all States/UTs that no eligible beneficiary/household shall be deleted from the list

of eligible beneficiaries/households only on the ground of not possessing an Aadhaar number, and shall also not be denied from subsidized foodgrains or cash transfer of food subsidy under NFSA due to failure of biometric/Aadhaar authentication because of network/ connectivity/ linking issues/ poor biometric of the beneficiary or other technical reasons. It has also been directed that in such cases, benefits under NFSA shall be provided based on physical production of Aadhaar card in place of biometric authentication of beneficiary.

These instructions were re-iterated to all States/UT *vide* letter dated 08/11/2018 that owing to failure of biometric/Aadhaar authentication or Aadhaar related failures, no genuine beneficiary shall be denied from foodgrains entitled under NFSA.

Miserable living condition of cattle

728. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the bad treatment of cattle in large scale farms, such as the cattle being forced to live in unacceptable conditions in large, dark rooms without windows/natural sunlight, lie in their own feces all day without good quality feed and lack of healthcare;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken or proposes to take any action in this regard; 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 (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) There are some news reports that cattle are being ill-treated and kept in conditions which are unacceptable.

(b) and (c) As per Section 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty Animals Act, 1960, it shall be the duty of every person taking care or charge of any animal to take all reasonable measures to ensure the well-being of such animal and to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering. Cruelty to animals is an offense under Section 11(1) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and its Rules and also as per the provisions of the State laws. Further, Section 11(1) (h) of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 provides that it is a cruelty, if any person, being the owner of (any

animal) fails to provide such animal with sufficient food, drink or shelter and as per the Section 11 (1)(i) it is a Cruelty, if any person, without reasonable cause, abandons any animal in circumstances which tender it likely that it will suffer pain by reason or starvation, thirst and it is also a punishable offense under PCA Act, 1960. The Provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and Rules framed there under need to be implemented by the State Governments.

It is also pertinent to mention that it is the responsibility of the local bodies to ensure that the stray animals including cows are provided proper shelter, water feed and medical care.

The Animal Welfare Board has been recognizing the Animal Welfare Organizations and has recognised 3575 Animal Welfare Organisations which are taking care of old and stray animals. The Animal Welfare Board encourages such organisations by providing Regular Grant, Shelter House Scheme, Animal Birth Control and Ambulances Services Scheme. The Animal Welfare Board has issued advisory on stray animals to all the State Governments/Union Territories *vide* letter dated 12th July, 2018. The Gaushalas are established to take care of stray animals.

Constitution of Central Approval and Monitoring Committee

†729. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central Approval and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Joint Secretary, Fisheries, under the aegis of Department of fisheries towards the development of fishery and welfare of fishermen;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of meetings convened by the Committee so far, and the details of the shortcomings observed during these meetings; and

(d) to what extent Government has addressed these shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. A Central Approval and Monitoring Committee (CAMC) under the chairmanship of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Joint Secretary (Fisheries) has been constituted in the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying to examine, appraise and recommend feasible/viable proposals for development of fisheries for central financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries. The other members of the CAMC are (i) Fisheries Development Commissioner, Department of Fisheries, Government of India, (ii) Director General, Fisheries Survey of India, Mumbai. (iii) Director, Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training, Kochi, (iv) Director, Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery, Bangalore, (v) Director, National Institute of Fisheries Post Harvest Technology and Training, Kochi, (vi) a nominee of National Fisheries Development Board, Hyderabad, (vii) Joint Commissioner (Fisheries), Department of Fisheries, Government of India. During the current financial year 2019-20 and till date, a total of four meetings of the Central Approval and Monitoring Committee (CAMC) have been held to consider various fisheries development proposals under CSS and no short comings have been observed during these meetings.

Construction of cyclone shelter at fishing villages

730. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there exist any multipurpose cyclone shelters at fishing villages in Maharashtra, especially in the light of Cyclone Maha, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has any proposal for rehabilitation/assistance of fishermen communities affected by Cyclone Maha, if so, the amount of budget allotted for the purpose; and
- (c) the details of the construction of multi-purpose cyclone shelters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the Department of Fisheries, Government of Maharashtra as such no multipurpose cyclone shelter has been established at fishing villages in Maharashtra, especially in the light of Cyclone Maha and there is no proposals for construction of the same. Further, the Department of Fisheries, Government of Maharashtra also informed that there is no proposal for the rehabilitation/assistance of fishermen communities in connection with Cyclone Maha.

Assistance to Tamil Nadu under FIDF

731. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided any financial assistance to the State Government of Tamil Nadu under Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF);

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) to (c) Under the Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) concessional finance is provided to the Eligible Entities (EEs), including State Governments/Union Territories and State entities for development of identified fisheries infrastructure facilities through 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. 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 NLEs at the interest rate not lower than 5% per annum under the FIDF.

The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has recommended proposals of the Government of Tamil Nadu for construction of three new fishing harbours at a total estimated cost of ₹420.00 crore, with the interest subvention for a total cost of ₹370.00 crore under FIDF. The details of the recommended fishing harbour proposals of Government of Tamil Nadu are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Fishing Harbour	District	Estimated cost (₹ in crore)	Project cost restricted for interest subvention under FIDF (₹ in crore)
1.	Tharangampadi	Nagapattinam	120.00	120.00
2.	Thiruvottriyur Kuppam	Tiruvallur	200.00	150.00
3.	Mudhunagar	Cuddalore	100.00	100.00
TOTAL			420.00	370.00

Fishing capacity in ocean

732. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country has good inland fishing, but very poor in ocean fishing capacity;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the present ocean fishing activity is way below country's potential;
- (c) if so, to what extent the Blue Revolution is helping the Ministry to address this problem;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that the National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security is preparing a mechanism for this purpose; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) No Sir. India has about 2.6 lakh marine fishing crafts of different categories to harness the estimated potential of marine fishery resources (531 million metric tonnes) available in our jurisdictional waters. During the year 2018-19; about 70 % of the potential *i.e.* 3.714 million metric tonnes has been harnessed out of the total estimated marine fisheries potential.

(c) This Ministry under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) 'Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries' provide financial assistance for development of the fisheries sector and included various marine fisheries activities like (i) motorization of traditional crafts (ii) supply of safety kits to fishermen; (iii) assistance for procurement of Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic boats, (iv) procurement of insulated ice boxes (v) promotion of mariculture, (vi) construction and renovation of fishing harbours and fish landing centres, (vii) assistance for deep sea fishing for traditional fishermen (viii) Conversion of trawlers into long liners besides other fisheries activities.

(d) and (e) National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security deals with matters related to safety of fishermen and fishing vessels venturing into the sea.

Assistance to Kerala for fishing sector

733. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of production and export of marine and aquaculture products in the country during last five years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has noticed the decline in employment opportunities of fishermen and allied workers, if so, the remedies likely to be taken by Government;
- (c) the details of amount sanctioned to Kerala from Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), National Cooperatives Development Corporation (NCDC) and all scheduled banks; and
- (d) the details of financial assistance sanctioned for the development of new fishing harbours and fish landing centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) State-wise and year-wise details of the fish production and fish export in the country during the last five years are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(b) As per the statistical information compiled in 2018 by Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying the fisheries sector engages about 1,60,96,975 fishers population in fishing and allied activities, against the 1,38,4482 fishers population contained in the data compiled during 2014 .

(c) Under the Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) concessional finance is provided to the Eligible Entities (EEs), including State Governments/Union Territories and State entities for development of identified fisheries infrastructure facilities through 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. So far no amount has been sanctioned to Kerala under FIDF.

(d) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated

Development and Management of Fisheries provides financial assistance to the maritime State Governments and Union Territories (UTs) for up-gradation/expansion/repair// renovation of the existing fishing harbours and fish landing centres as well as development of new fishing harbours and fish landing centres. The CSS also provides suitable convergence with the Sagarmala of Ministry of Shipping for development of fishing harbour and fish landing centres. State-wise details of financial assistance sanctioned for the development of new fishing harbours and fish landing centres during under the CSS on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries is given in Statement.

Statement-I*Details of fish production during the period of last five years*

Sl.No.	State/UT's	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.786	23.523	27.662	34.496	39.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.040	0.041	0.041	0.043	0.05
3.	Assam	2.827	2.942	3.066	3.273	3.32
4.	Bihar	4.798	5.069	5.091	5.879	6.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.142	3.423	3.768	4.572	4.70
6.	Goa	1.180	1.119	1.179	1.240	1.20
7.	Gujarat	8.099	8.096	8.156	8.345	7.25
8.	Haryana	1.112	1.210	1.442	1.900	1.92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.107	0.118	0.125	0.128	0.13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.203	0.201	0.204	0.207	0.22
11.	Jharkhand	1.064	1.160	1.452	1.900	2.08
12.	Karnataka	6.232	5.806	5.575	6.025	5.87
13.	Kerala	7.260	7.275	5.928	5.626	7.14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.091	1.150	1.387	1.434	1.73
15.	Maharashtra	6.081	5.797	6.629	6.060	5.83
16.	Manipur	0.305	0.320	0.320	0.330	0.32

Sl. No.	State/UT's	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P)
17.	Meghalaya	0.060	0.113	0.123	0.120	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.064	0.068	0.076	0.076	0.07
19.	Nagaland	0.078	0.082	0.086	0.090	0.10
20.	Odisha	4.695	5.213	6.081	6.850	7.33
21.	Punjab	1.148	1.201	1.327	1.366	1.36
22.	Rajasthan	0.454	0.425	0.502	0.540	0.56
23.	Sikkim	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	6.976	7.092	6.693	6.819	6.75
25.	Telengana	2.684	2.368	1.989	2.700	3.28
26.	Tripura	0.652	0.691	0.725	0.768	0.85
27.	Uttarakhand	0.039	0.041	0.043	0.046	0.05
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4.943	5.048	6.177	6.287	6.62
29.	West Bengal	16.173	16.714	17.018	17.421	17.70
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.372	0.373	0.388	0.395	0.41
31.	Chandigarh	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.318	0.230	0.240	0.247	0.05
34.	Delhi	0.007	0.007	0.009	0.008	0.01
35.	Lakshadweep	0.132	0.159	0.298	0.208	0.22
36.	Puducherry	0.474	0.538	0.503	0.499	0.31
	INDIA	102.60	107.62	114.31	125.90	133.41

Statement-II*Details of Assistance provided State-wise for export during the last five years*

State		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
Gujarat	Q:	251920	245434	208624	237442	312568	305113
	V:	3658.56	3645.23	3567.24	4417.40	5071.05	5199.93
	S:	604.51	597.84	546.31	659.70	791.38	744.28
Maharashtra	Q:	147411	151684	127629	151753	180820	155288
	V:	3986.11	4273.29	3672.99	4311.65	4906.82	5964.78
	S:	661.23	703.33	565.25	650.12	772.68	874.04
Goa	Q:	34288	44684	31681	43199	50571	36501
	V:	445.92	569.54	490.48	641.41	711.91	606.16
	S:	72.13	93.38	75.09	96.79	111.73	86.32
Karnataka	Q:	98619	116323	84032	126607	144296	141799
	V:	1122.39	1374.97	1050.38	1589.05	1796.68	1887.53
	S:	184.09	225.11	160.99	279.20	282.05	269.43
Kerala	Q:	165698	166754	149138	159141	178646	167130
	V:	4706.36	5166.08	4644.42	5008.54	5919.03	5180.70
	S:	784.79	851.27	714.60	755.46	929.62	748.57
Tamil Nadu	Q:	94843	3477	85063	88257	114370	120742
	V:	4874.28	5038.18	4184.06	4341.78	5408.82	5546.75
	S:	815.60	830.64	646.49	654.71	850.09	805.24
Andhra Pradesh	Q:	121975	147081	168323	223636	290521	305319
	V:	8360.49	9671.32	9369.76	13066.17	16381.37	16372.38
	S:	1381.17	1597.79	1446.67	1970.36	2572.75	2372.32
West Bengal	Q:	68752	85551	91397	104786	105318	107453
	V:	3058.67	3696.67	3441.17	4459.26	4909.71	4799.10
	S:	504.11	610.74	532.50	705.96	771.02	694.65

Note: As there is no ports in Odisha handling reefer cargo, the export from the State of Odisha is happening through the ports of West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

Statement-III

Details of financial assistance sanctioned for the development of new fishing harbours and fish landing centres under CSS Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries

(₹ in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of FH / FLC	Date of Approval	Approved project cost	Central share	Central funds release
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra					
1.	Modernisation of Sassoon Dock FH	Aug-16	5217.00	2608.50	752.13
2.	Karanja FH	Mar-18	14980.00	7490.00	3715.48
3.	Anandwadi (FH)	Mar-18	8844.00	2500.00	625.00
TOTAL (MH)			29041.00	12598.50	5092.60
Gujarat					
4.	3rd Stage of Mangarol FH	Sep-17	15583.00	2500.00	1625.00
TOTAL (GU)			15583.00	2500.00	1625.00
Karnataka					
5.	Kulai FH	Mar-18	19651.00	18668.45	4912.50
6.	Hejmadi Kodi FH	Jul-18	13860.00	6930.00	2772.00
TOTAL (KA)			33511.00	25598.45	7684.50
Tamil Nadu					
7.	Mookaiyur FH	Sep-16	11390.00	5695.00	4271.25
8.	Kunthukal FLC	Mar-18	7400.00	3700.00	2817.00
TOTAL (TN)			18790.00	9395.00	7088.25
Odisha					
9.	Chandipur FH	Jul-18	4994.00	2497.00	998.90

1	2	3	4	5	6
Puducherry					
10.	Up-gradation of Puducherry FH	Jan- 19	1563.00	1563.00	533.09
Andhra Pradesh					
11.	Biyyaputhippa FLC	Mar-19	1358.00	679.00	200.00
GRAND TOTAL			104840.00	54830.95	23222.34

Note: FH - Fishing Harbour and FLC: Fish landing Centre

Achievements under Rashtriya Gokul Mission

734. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of steps taken and achievements under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission to protect cows in the country so far;
- (b) the details of animals identified tagged and data uploaded on INAPH database till date, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of achievement under e-pashuhaat portal so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) The details of the steps taken under Rashtriya Gokul Mission for Development and Conservation of Indigenous Bovine Breeds are as under:

- (i) **Gokul Gram;** 21 Integrated indigenous cattle development Centres - "Gokul Grams"- are being established under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission with the aim of conservation and development of indigenous bovine breeds in a scientific and holistic manner.
- (ii) **National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre:** Two National Kamdhenu Breeding 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.

- (iii) **Pashu Sanjivni:** Animals are being identified under the Pashu Sanjivni using poly urethane tags with 12 digit unique identification number and their data is being uploaded on INAPH database. As on date 2.49 crore animals have been tagged and their data have been uploaded on INAPH data base.
- (iv) **E Pashu Haat Portal:** E Pashu Haat portal has been developed for connecting breeders and farmers regarding availability of quality bovine germplasm of indigenous breeds. Information of 10.91 crores semen doses; 363 embryos and 18.13 lakh live animals is available on the portal.
- (v) **National Gopal Ratna and Kamdhenu Awards:** In order to create awareness and reward for farmers and Institutions who are engaged in scientific management of recognized Indigenous cattle breeds, National Gopal Ratna and National Kamdhenu Award have been instituted under Rashtriya Gokul Mission.
- (vi) **Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan:** AI coverage with High Yielding Indigenous Breeds: In the 112 aspirational districts identified by Niti Aayog. Under the programme 9.05 lakh artificial inseminations have been performed for protection of indigenous breeds.
- (vii) **Nationwide AI programme:** Nationwide AI programme has been launched on 11 September 2019 for implementation in 600 districts with less than 50% Artificial Insemination coverage covering 100 villages per district 200 animals per village. During the programme from 15th September to 15th March 2020 about 1.2 crore animals will be covered, so far 2.16 lakh Artificial inseminations have been performed.
- (viii) **Establishment/strengthening of Embryo Transfer and In-Vitro Fertilization centres:** Projects for strengthening/establishment of 30 ETT/IVF labs have been sanctioned for propagation of elite animals of indigenous breeds and to meet demand to bulls of indigenous breeds. Out of 30 labs approved under the scheme 13 labs have been made functional. Centre of Excellence for Indigenous Breeds (CoEIB) are under establishment for providing training

in ETT, IVF, Sex Sorted Semen production, Genomics and retraining of skilled manpower in latest developments in breeding technologies.

- (ix) **National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds (NBGC-IB):** Funds have been released to National Bureau of Animal Genetics Resources and National Dairy Development Board for development of genomic chip. A custom made genotyping chip (INDUSCHIP) which is suitable to genotype Indian cattle breeds and their crosses has been developed by NDDB and till date 10386 animals have been genotyped in order to create referral population.
- (x) **Establishment of Facility for Sex Sorted Semen Production:** Projects from 12 semen stations Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh have been sanctioned and Central Share has been released to 10 stations. The use sex sorted semen will not only enhance milk production but also crucial in limiting population of male cattle/ stray cattle.

The details of the achievements made under the scheme so far is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The detail of the animals identified tagged and data uploaded on INAPH database till date, State-wise in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Detailed information of 10.91 crores semen doses; 363 embryos and 18.13 lakh live animals is available on the e-pashuhat portal as on 19th November 2019. This can be seen online also on www.epashuhat.gov.in.

Statement-I

Details of achievements made under the scheme

Sl. No.	Steps undertaken under Rashtriya Gokul Mission	Achievements
1	2	3
I	Extension of AI coverage	
1.	Establishment of MAITRIs	9384
2.	Strengthening of existing AIC	49,536

1	2	3
3.	Training of existing AI workers	54,325
4.	Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan	9.05 lakh AI performed
5.	Nationwide AI programme	205.72 crores released for performing 1.2 crores animals covered leading to birth of high genetic merit 40 lakh calves. AI performed 2.16 lakh
II Genetic upgradation through traditional technique		
6.	High Genetic Bulls for AI	2,362
7.	Field Performance Recording	84375
I.II Modern Reproductive Technique		
8.	Establishment of ETT/IVF labs	30 (sanctioned); 13 functional
9.	National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds	2 (NDDB and NBAGR) Indus chip developed; 10326 animals genotyped
10.	Sexed semen production facility	12 (Maharashtra; Uttar Pradesh; Tamil Nadu; Haryana; Telangana; Gujarat; Madhya Pradesh; Kerala; Karnataka Uttarakhand, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh)
III Conservation of Indigenous Breeds		
7.	Establishment of Gokul Grams (sanctioned)	5 complete (16 work in progress)
8.	Establishment of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre	1 complete (at Nellore Chintaldevi)
9.	Identification of animals in milk and issuing animal health card	2.49 crore
V Awareness Programme		
14	Gopal Ratna to farmers and Kamdhenu	22 (2017-18)2018-19 62 (farmers, Institutes, AI technicians and veterinarians)

Statement-II*Details of animals Registered in INAPH database as on 18.11.2019*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Cattle	Buffalo	Total Animals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1074986	994408	2069394
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1040	0	1040
3.	Assam	194515	141	194656
4.	Bihar	227861	66364	294225
5.	Chhattisgarh	62577	4818	67395
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	179	14	193
7.	Daman and Diu	541	60	601
8.	Gujarat	2251647	3131492	5383139
9.	Haryana	60744	475410	536154
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4355	525	4880
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4432	6	4438
12.	Jharkhand	60824	1093	61917
13.	Karnataka	2687580	742986	3430566
14.	Kerala	780301	4216	784517
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1467218	1267225	2734443
16.	Maharashtra	1549341	960239	2509580
17.	Meghalaya	2772	0	2772
18.	Mizoram	978	0	978
19.	Nagaland	1052	0	1052
20.	Odisha	107539	3139	110678
21.	Puducherry	3112	1	3113
22.	Punjab	115960	407563	523523
23.	Rajasthan	1241841	1332266	2574107

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Cattle	Buffalo	Total Animals
24.	Sikkim	9031	39	9070
25.	Tamil Nadu	1156906	13369	1170275
26.	Telangana	190692	468857	659549
27	Uttar Pradesh	554320	889708	1444028
2.8	Uttarakhand	111381	14990	126371
29.	West Bengal	159346	1240	160586
GRAND TOTAL		14083071	10780169	24863240

Assistance to fishermen

†735. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of funds allocated and utilised for fisheries in Gujarat during the last three years;
- (b) the facilities provided to fishermen under fishery schemes; and
- (c) the details of development work carried out in Gujarat in the field of employment\generation and fishery during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) to (c) An amount of ₹ 6059.47 lakh was released to Government of Gujarat under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries of this Ministry during the last three years for implementing various fisheries development activities including employment generation. The fisheries activities supported include expansion of 50.32 ha area for aquaculture, establishment of 5 fish/shrimp hatcheries, construction of 145 deep sea fishing vessels, motorization of 833 traditional crafts, supply of safety kits to 1625 to marine fishers, construction of 3 units of ice plants and cold storages, upgradation of 4 fishing harbours and fish landing centres, construction of 203 fishermen houses, insurance coverage for 8,73,080 fishers and imparted skill based training to 1170 fish farmers and other stakeholders.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Action plan for Animal Husbandry and Dairying

†736. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any action plan towards granting the status of an industry to Animal Husbandry and Dairying and for encouraging new entrepreneurs towards it, if so, the details thereof and number of new industries opened in this field during last three years and the growth registered in their products; and

(b) whether Government has also formulated any plan to provide special assistance to encourage farmers to start Dairy and Animal Husbandry industries besides growing crops to increase their income, if so, details of said plan and the number of farmers benefited by such plans during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) There is no such proposal of Government to grant the status of private industry to Animal Husbandry and Dairying. However, for employment generation and promotion of entrepreneurship in dairy and small ruminant sector especially in rural areas, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing two schemes, namely, Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS), and Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation (EDEG) across the country. Under DEDS, 1,22,866 entrepreneurs/dairy units have been benefitted with total subsidy amount of ₹ 63,739.32 lakh during the last three years i.e. 2016-17 to 2018-19 and 58,168 beneficiaries have been assisted under EDEG during the period of 2014-2019.

(b) Government has formulated a National Action Plan (Vision - 2022) for Dairy Development in the cooperative sector with following objectives -

- To increase the national milk production from 163.7 MMT in 2016-17 to 254.55 MMT by 2021- 22 for meeting the increasing milk demand by domestic milk production and also ensuring nutritional security at household level.
- To double milk producers' income at farm level by 2021-22 by providing rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk processing sector
- However, Government is implementing various schemes for development and promotion of animal husbandry and dairying sector across the country

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

such as Rashtriya Gokul Mission (ROM), National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), National Dairy Plan- I (NDP-I), Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS), National Livestock Mission, and Livestock Health and Disease Control. ROM is not a beneficiary oriented scheme. However, benefits of the scheme are being accrued to all farmers engaged in rearing of cattle and buffaloes in the form of enhancement in milk productivity. Under NPDD scheme, 2.26 lakh milk producer members have been benefitted during the last five years *i.e.* 2014-15 to 2018-19 whereas under NDP-I, 15.5 lakh milk producer members have been enrolled. Further, 1.83 lakh dairy units/ entrepreneurs have been benefitted under DEDS during the last five years *i.e.* 2014-15 to 2018-19. Under EDEG components of NLM, 58,168 beneficiaries have been assisted during the period of 2014-2019. Livestock Health & Disease Control is not a beneficiary oriented scheme.

Milk production in the country

737. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) the average milk production from a cow in the country;
- (b) whether the average milk production increased over the past ten years; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for the stagnation or decline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) As per the results of Integrated Sample Survey, the average milk production from a cow is 1700 Kg during the period 2018-19.

(b) and (c) Yes, the average milk production from a cow in the country has increased from 1259 Kg during 2009-10 to 1700 Kg during 2018-19.

Shrimp production in Maharashtra

738. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) the production of shrimp in coastal Maharashtra during the last four years; year-wise;

(b) whether shrimp is being exported abroad from the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last four years; year-wise; and

(d) the incentives Government proposes to provide to substantially increase shrimp production in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDARY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) As reported by the Government of Maharashtra, the year-wise details of total shrimp production including production from capture fisheries and aquaculture in coastal Maharashtra during the last four years are given below:

Year	Estimated Production (in MT)	
	Culture Shrimp Production	Capture Shrimp Production
2015-16	6124	112493
2016-17	6842	118207
2017-18	6073	105486
2018-19	5605	110712

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Shrimp is being exported from the State to other countries. The year-wise details of shrimp export from Maharashtra for the last four years are given below:-

Year	Quantity in MT	Value	
		Rupees (Crore)	US\$ (Million)
2015-16	44038	2057.13	317.28
2016-17	45221	2258.64	340.80
2017-18	53063	2613.83	410.53
2018-19	57120	2719.83	393.55

(d) The CSS on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries of the Department of Fisheries provide financial assistance for different

activities for development of brackishwater aquaculture in the coastal States including Maharashtra. These activities include construction of new ponds/tanks, renovation of existing ponds/tanks, input cost for brackishwater shrimp culture, establishment of hatcheries and solar power support system for aquaculture.

Basic facilities provided to panchayats in Chhattisgarh

†739. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of facilities provided by Government to panchayats in Chhattisgarh;
- (b) the extent to which the objectives of panchayats have been achieved, area-wise, during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether Government has reviewed the basic facilities provided to panchayats in order to improve the standard of living of people living in remote villages of Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by Government for the empowerment of panchayats and for providing panchayats with basic facilities during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) and (b) Panchayat, being "Local Government", is a State subject and part of State list of Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India. Mandate for setting up of Panchayats is provided by Article 243 in Part IX of the Constitution of India. Accordingly, the Panchayats are setup and operated through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. Providing the necessary facilities to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) is the responsibility of the States, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) supplements the efforts of the States through Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (ROSA) and untied grant of Finance Commission.

Under Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) award, ₹ 2,00,292.20 crore has been allocated to the Gram Panchayats (GPs) constituted under Part IX of the Constitution in 26 States including Chhattisgarh, amounting to an assistance of ₹ 488 per capita per annum at an aggregate level, for the award period 2015-20, for delivering basic services including water supply, sanitation including septic management, sewerage, solid waste

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

management, storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets, maintenance of road, footpath and street lighting, burial, and cremation grounds and any other basic services within the functions assigned to them under relevant legislations. The grant provided under FFC is being utilized by the States towards providing basic services.

Status of allocation and release of FFC Grant to Chhattisgarh for providing aforesaid basic services in Gram Panchayats during the last three years and the current year (as on 18.11.2019) is given in the table below:

(₹ in crore)

2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
886.82	886.82	1022.18	1022.18	1180.02	1047.86	1588.94	707.945

The State Government of Chhattisgarh has reported that 192207, 192380 and 154065 works have been sanctioned under the FFC for FY 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively in the Gram Panchayats of the State.

(c) MoPR reviews the performance of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) throughout the country from time to time through studies, review meetings, field visits, video conferencing, Information Technology applications, Common Review Missions (CRMs) etc.

(d) The restructured scheme of RGSA, operationalised during 2018, aims at strengthening the TRIs by way of training of functionaries and capacity building of PRI. Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) one holistic plan for one Gram Panchayat is prepared annually for the GP through a National Campaign. The works taken up by the GP are monitored through MoPR's Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES) and towards transparency in the payment system Public Finance Management System (PFMS) is being used by GP.

Under e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP), being implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj a suite of Core Common Software Application, collectively called PES has been developed to address various aspects of Panchayats' functioning including planning, budgeting, implementation, accounting, monitoring, social audit and deliver," of citizen services like issue of certificates, licences etc. MoPR has also

entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Common Service Center (CSC) e-Governance Services India Limited of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY), Government of India towards utilization the expertise of CSCs in the e-governance, provision of services online etc.

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan

740. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched the "Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)" for capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions and ensuring delivery at the grassroots;

(b) if so, the progress made under the RGSA since its inception, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has undertaken a Mission Antyodaya to bring one crore households out of poverty and to make 50,000 Gram Panchayats poverty free;

(d) if so, the progress made, State-wise; and

(e) whether there is urgent need for implementation of e-governance in panchayats to make them transparent, accountable and effective institutions of self-governance, if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to strengthen governance capabilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to deliver on Sustainable Development Goals, the Government has launched the core Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) which is being implemented for 4 years from 2018-19 to 2021-22 with total outlay of ₹7255.50 crore. The scheme comprises Central share of ₹4500 crore and State share of 2755.50 crore. The sharing pattern for the State component is in the ratio of 60:40, except North East and Hill States including Union Territory(UT) of Jammu and Kashmir where Central and State sharing is in the ratio of 90:10. In the case of other UTs, the Central share is 100%.

The progress made under the RGSA since its inception *i.e* 2018-19, State-wise is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Mission Antyodaya is envisaged as an accountability and convergence framework for transforming lives and livelihoods of the Gram Panchayats (GP) yielding

measurable outcomes against baseline. A total of 50,000 GPs were selected by the State/ UT Governments during 2017 and a baseline survey was conducted in these GPs on three broad parameters-Infrastructure and access to services; Social Development and Protection; Economic Development and Diversification of Livelihoods. The scores for each GP under the three broad pillars as mentioned are analysed and the ranking is done. For 2019 the Antyodaya Survey is in progress and as on November 20, 2019 survey on 112 parameters in more than 1.68 lakh GPs has been completed. In the previous survey completed in 2018 Kerala had the highest ranking and the Manipur was ranked at the bottom among States. The details of the Gram Panchayat/State wise ranking is available at <https://missionantyodaya.nic.in>.

(e) Realising the importance of e-governance at the Gram Panchayat level, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) is implementing e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) wherein a suite of core software applications for Panchayats have been developed. These applications are collectively called Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES) which address planning, budgeting, implementation, accounting, monitoring, social audit and delivery of citizen services like issue of certificates, licences, etc. These applications are available to all the Gram Panchayats.

Statement

Progress made under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan since inception

(₹ in cr.)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	Fund Released	
		2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	67.7	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.2	39.6
4.	Assam	39.2	-
5.	Bihar	4.25	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	7.24	-
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-

1	2	3	4
8.	Daman and Diu	-	-
9.	Goa	-	-
10.	Gujarat	-	-
11.	Haryana	6.99	-
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6.99	-
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.1	-
14.	Jharkhand	4.49	-
15.	Karnataka	-	-
16.	Kerala	7.68	-
17.	Lakshadweep	*	*
18.	Madhya Pradesh	62.8	85.5
19.	Maharashtra	11.5	8.43
20.	Manipur	9.25	4.54
21.	Meghalaya	4.44	2.63
22.	Mizoram	9.9	0.5
23.	Nagaland	7.89	-
24.	Odisha	-	-
25.	Punjab	29.7	-
26.	Rajasthan	25.6	-
27.	Sikkim	5.08	1.25
28.	Tamil Nadu	57.6	-
29.	Telangana	-	-
30.	Tripura	2.77	-

1	2	3	4
31.	Uttar Pradesh	57.1	75.2
32.	Uttarakhand	33.1	23.8
33.	West Bengal	54.9	44.1
TOTAL		584.65	285.54

(-) Funds could not be released due to unspent balance available with State/ UT.

* Proposal not submitted by UT.

Reconstruction/strengthening of railway bridges

741. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have evolved any parameters for reconstruction / strengthening of railway bridges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated / earmarked for the said purpose in the current financial year, Zone-wise including the tribal areas of the country;

(d) whether any inspections are carried out by Railways in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken / being taken by Railways for strengthening the railway bridges?

THE MINISTER RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) As on 01.04.2019, there are 1,50,746 Railway Bridges on Indian Railways' network. There is a well-established system of inspection of railway bridges in Indian Railways. All the bridges are inspected twice a year, one before the on set of monsoon and one detailed inspection after the monsoon by the designated officials. Repair/strengthening/rehabilitation/rebuilding of railway bridges is a continuous process and is undertaken whenever so warranted by their physical condition as ascertained during these inspections. As on 01.04.2019, a total of 4168 Bridges are sanctioned for repair / strengthening/rehabilitation/rebuilding. The data are maintained Zonal Railway wise

and not area-wise. The Zone-wise, including tribal area, total ₹ 809.05 crore are allocated as under:-

Zonal Railways	Central	Eastern	East Central	East Coast	Northern	North Central	North Eastern	Northeast Frontier	
Fund	83.50	70.70	71.06	40.22	67.51	31.55	24.67	69.04	allocated
									(₹ in crore)
Zonal Railways	North Western	Southern	South Central	South Eastern	South East Central	South Western	Western	West Central	Total
Fund	26.64	48.39	49.25	46.66	14.28	23.64	78.31	56.61	809.05
									allocated
									(₹ in crore)

Lawsuits in High Courts and Supreme Court

742. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of lawsuits Railways is facing in various High Courts and the Supreme Court as of 31st August, 2019 and the High Court-wise and Department-wise statistics of these cases that have been filed and since when;

(b) the number of lawsuits that are filed by Government Departments/Government establishments or State Governments; and

(c) whether Railways have evolved any structured mechanism to minimise the number of lawsuits being filed and if so, the details of the nature of the same and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Linking capitals of all North Eastern States by rail network

743. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to link all the capitals of North Eastern States by rail network;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this is proposed to be executed under the PPP model, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time-frame within which the proposal is to be initiated and completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government has planned to connect all State Capitals of North Eastern States (except Sikkim in which case, in first phase, new line work has been sanctioned up to Rangpo) with Indian Railways' rail network without PPP mode.

The capitals of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura States have been connected by Broad Gauge (BG) rail network.

Great emphasis has been given by Central Government during last 5 years towards quick execution of infrastructure and safety projects and funding to the infrastructure projects has increased considerably on Indian Railways. The average annual expenditure in New Line / Gauge Conversion / Doubling infrastructure projects during 2014-19 was ₹ 26,022 crore per year as against ₹11,527 crore per year during 2009-14 which is around 126% more than during 2009-14. Similarly, the average budget allotment per year for North Eastern States was ₹ 2,122 crore per year from 2009-14. However, it increased by 161% to ₹5,531 crore per year for this region during 2014-19.

In Arunachal Pradesh, a BG railway line was commissioned in February, 2015 upto Naharlagun (suburban city of Itanagar) and first Broad Gauge (BG) train was started on 20.02.2015 from Naharlagun (Itanagar) to New Delhi.

Long pending and delayed work of Bogibeel Bridge on Brahmaputra river was completed in 2018 leading to further reduction of rail travel distance from Dibrugarh to Naharlagun (Itanagar) by 705 km (via Guwahati).

First BG trial train to the State of Tripura (Agartata) was started on 13.01.2016 and first BG passenger train (long distance) was introduced to Delhi on 31.07.2016.

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

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

- (1) **Manipur:** The project of BG line connectivity from Jiribam to Imphal (110.62 km) in Manipur State was sanctioned in 2003-04. The latest anticipated cost of the project is ₹13,809 crore and expenditure of ₹ 8,487.74 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019.

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

- (2) **Mizoram:** The project of BG line connectivity from Bhairabi to Sairang (51.38 km) (suburban city of Aizawl, the Capital city of Mizoram) in Mizoram was sanctioned in 2008-09. The latest anticipated cost of the project is ₹ 5,021.45 crore and the land could be made available in 2014-15 and work speeded up from 2015-16 & the expenditure of ₹ 2,671.85 crore has been incurred on the project upto March, 2019.

The construction work has been taken up throughout the length of project and 87% tunneling work has been completed and the work on 6 tall bridges has been taken up.

- (3) **Nagaland:** The project of BG line connectivity from Dimapur (Dhansiri) - Zubza (Kohima) (82.50 km) (suburban city of Kohima, the Capital city of Nagaland) in Nagaland was sanctioned in 2006-07. The latest anticipated cost of the project is ₹3.000 crore and the work speeded up from September, 2018 and the, expenditure of ₹729.89 crore has been incurred on the project upto March, 2019.

The construction work has been taken up throughout the length of project. For complete commission of the project, the work of acquiring balance land in 8 km length has been taken up (ownership disputes). Target for completion for complete project is 3 years after complete land is handed over to Railways.

- (4) **Meghalaya:** Two projects of BG line have been taken up for Capital connectivity of Meghalaya.
 - (i) New BG line from Tetelia - Byrnihat (21.50 km) in Meghalaya was sanctioned in 2006-07. The latest anticipated cost of the project is ₹ 1,532 crore and the work speeded up from 2014-15. 10 km length of

the project falling in Assam State from Tetelia to Kamalajari got completed in October, 2018 and expenditure of ₹ 581.32 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019. Some organization is stating that a railway connectivity may lead to influx of outsiders and this has led to local resistance to this project in Meghalaya. Target for complete project is 2 years after complete land is physically handed over to Railways.

- (ii) New BG line from Byrnihat to Shillong (108.40 km) was sanctioned in 2010-11. The latest anticipated cost of the project is ₹ 6,000 crore and the expenditure of ₹ 261.03 crore has been incurred on the project up to March, 2019. Some organization is stating that a railway connectivity may lead to influx of outsiders and this has led to local resistance to this project in Meghalaya. Final Location Survey has not been allowed (by local people) to be conducted in around 5 km length and also not allowing to fix center line pillars in alignment. Hence, target for completion not fixed, as the same would be decided, once the entire land is physically handed over to Railways.

- (5) **Sikkim:** The project of BG line connectivity from Sivok to Rangpo (44.39 km) was sanctioned in 2008-09. The latest anticipated cost of the project is ₹ 4,085.69 crore and the expenditure of ₹ 645.77 crore has been incurred on the project upto March, 2019.

The project suffered on account of delay in handing over of encumbrance free forest land by Government of West Bengal. However, now the work has been started on the land handed over so far. Still 26 structures falling in Railway alignment need to be shifted by Government of West Bengal, which is hampering the progress of work. Target for completion of complete project is 3 years after complete physical possession of land is given to Railways.

Expediting electrification of railways

744. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways is ready to expedite electrification process and to run all trains with electric engines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Railways have identified the rail divisions/rail routes where electrification work is pending;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State and Zone-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by Government to complete electrification work in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways have prepared an Action Plan to electrify balance Broad Gauge (BG) Routes of Indian Railways. As on 01.11.2019, 37,237 Route Kilometers of rail lines have been commissioned on electric traction, which is 57.91% of total Indian Railways' BG network. Trends of achievements are as under:-

Year	Route Kilometer Electrified
2009-10	421
2010-11	75
2011-12	595
2012-13	1337
2013-14	610
TOTAL (2009-14)	3,038
2014-15	1176
2015-16	1502
2016-17	1646
2017-18	4087
2018-19	5276
Total (2014-19)	13,687
Increase in %age	351%

(c) and (d) State/Zone-wise details and present status of the on-going electrification projects under Plan Head "Railway Electrification" is given in Statement (*See* below).

(e) To expedite electrification of railway lines in the country, steps taken includes award of Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) contracts, better project monitoring mechanism, delegating more power to field units for award of contracts/sanction of estimates and close monitoring at highest level.

Statement*Details of expediting electrification of Railways*

Sl. No.	State(s)	Zonal Railways	Name of Project	Total Route Kilometer (RKM)	Balance RKM to be electrified as on 01.11.2019
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam, Bihar and West Bengal	East Central & Northeast-frontier	Barauni-Katihar-Guwahati incl Katihar-Barsoi	836	480
2.	Karnataka and Kerala	Southern	Shoranur-Mangalore-Penambur	328	22
3.	Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	South Central & South Western	Guntakal - Bellary - Hospet incl. Tornagallu - Ranjitpura Branch Line	138	35
4.	Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh	Central & South East Central	Amla - Chhindwara - Kalumna	257	51
5.	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh	West Central & Noth Central	Itarsi - Katni - Manikpur incl Satna - Rewa and Manikpur - Chheoki	653	148
6.	Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh	East Central	Garwa Road - Chopan - Singrauli	257	115

7.	Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Northern, North Western and Western	Delhi Sarai Rohilla - Rewari - Palanpur - Ahmedabad, incl. Kalol -Gandhinagar - Khodiyar and Alwar - Bandikui - Jaipur - Phulera	1087	345
8.	Punjab	Northern	Rajpura - Dhuri - Lehra Mohabat	151	67
9.	Punjab	Northern	Jakhal - Dhuri - Ludhiana	123	64
10.	West Bengal	Eastern	Katwa- Azimganj -Nalhati & Azimganj - Tildanga/New Farakka incl. Nalhati & Azimganj bypass line	200	60
11.	Madhya Pradesh	West Central	Singrauli-Katni	260	115
12.	Gujarat	Western	Ahmedabad- Rajkot	233	172
13.	Gujarat	Western	Mehsana-Viramgam-Samakhiali	292	292
14.	Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	West Central & Western	Ratlam - Nimach - Chanderia - Kota	348	248
15.	Jharkhand	East Central	Koderma - Hazaribagh - Barkakana - Ranchi	203	67
16.	Uttar Pradesh	North Eastern	Ghazipur - Aunrihar -Manduadih -2nd Line	78	78
17.	Tamil Nadu	Southern	Tiruchchirappali - Nagapattinam - Karaikkal Port	153	105
18.	Bihar and Jharkhand	Eastern	Bonidanga Link Cabin/Bonidanga-Barharwa- Sahibganj - Kiul incl. Tinpahar - Rajmahal	247	85

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions 311

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Telangana	South Central	Manmad - Mudkhed -Dhone excl Umdanagar-Mehboobnagar	783	783
20.	Goa and Karnataka	South Western	Hospet - Hubli - Vasco da Gama	346	346
21.	Maharashtra	Central	Jasai - Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust	9	9
22.	Maharashtra	Central	Pune-Miraj-Kolhapur	326	294
23.	Uttar Pradesh	North Eastern	Mathura-Kasganj - Kalyanpur	338	59
24.	Uttar Pradesh	North Central	Chunar-Chopan	100	19
25.	Punjab	Northern	Beas-Gownidwal Sahib-Taran Taran-Amritsar	72	72
26.	Gujarat	Western	Samakhiyali-Gandhidham-Kandla Port- Mundra Port	77	77
27.	Rajasthan	North Western	Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur-Ringas	188	165
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Northern	Noli-Tapri	143	143
29.	Karnataka	South Western	Miraj-Londa	189	189
30.	Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra	South East Central	Gondia-Nainpur-Jabalpur	229	56

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Unstarred Questions

31.	Madhya Pradesh	West Central	Vijaipur-Maksi	188	88
32.	Madhya Pradesh	South East Central	Chhindwara-Nainpur-Mandala Fort	183	164
33.	Madhya Pradesh	North Central	Birlanagar-Etawah	115	315
34.	Uttar Pradesh	North Central	Bhandai-Udi	113	113
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Northern	Unnao-Balaraau-Sitapur	162	162
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Northern	Bareilly-Chandausi-Harduaganj incl. Chandausi-Moradabad	199	111
37.	Karnataka and Tamil Nadu	South Western	Bengaluru-Omalur via Hosur	196	196
38.	Madhya Pradesh	West Central	Guna-Gwalior	227	126
39.	Bihar	East Central	Darbhangha-Jaynagar	69	69
40.	Assam	North east Frontier	Guwahati-Dibrugarh via Tinsukia and Simaluguri-Dihrugarh	661	661
41.	Gujarat	Western	Rajkot-Sikka-Okha	271	199
42.	Jharkhand	East Central	Giridih-Nawadih-Koderma	114	6
43.	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	North Eastern	Kaptanganj -Thawe-Khairah-Chhapra Kacheri	206	106
44.	Bihar	East Central	Raxaul-Sitamarhi-Darbhangha-Samastipur	231	231

Written Answers to

[22 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 313

1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	Haryana	Northern	Garhi Harsaru-Farukhnagar	12	12
46.	West Bengal	North east Frontier	Raninagar-Jalpaiguri-Samuktala Road - 2nd line	129	129
47.	Rajasthan	North Western	Alwar-Bandikui - 2nd line (60 RKM)	60	60
48.	Assam	North east Frontier	New Bongaigaon-Goalpara-Kamakhya	175	175
49.	Tamil Nadu	Southern	Villupuram-Cuddalore Port-Mayiladuturai- Thanjavur & Mayiladuturai-Thiruvavur	228	178
50.	Uttar Pradesh	North Central	Shikohabad-Farrukhabad	158	158
51.	Haryana and Rajasthan	North Western	Rewari-Sadulpur-Hanumangarh	320	320
52.	Maharashtra	Central	Wani-Pimpalkhutti	66	66
53.	Rajasthan	North Western	Sadulpur-Ratangarh-Bikaner Lalgah incl. Ratangarh Sardarshahar	286	286
54.	Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	South Western	Chikjajur-Bellary	184	184
55.	Maharashtra	Central	Miraj-Kurduwadi-Latur	377	377
56.	Karnataka and Maharashtra	South Western	Gadag-Hotgi	284	284
57 .	Uttar Pradesh	Northern	Unnao-Unchahar	113	113

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Unstarred Questions

58.	Gujarat	Western	Wankaner-Dahinsara-Maliya Miyana & Surendranagar-Dhrangandhra	132	132
59.	Karnataka	South Western	Chikbanavar-Hubbal	456	456
60.	Uttar Pradesh	North Eastern	Kasganj-Bareilly, Bhojipura-Daliganj	401	401
61.	Rajasthan and Gujarat	North Western	Suratgarh - Phalodi - Bhildi incl. Phalodi-Jaisalmer	902	902
62.	Maharashtra	Central	Lonand-Phaltan	26	26
63.	Bihar	East Central	Dauram Madhepura-Purnia	77.30	77.30
64..	Bihar	East Central	Muzaffarpur - Sitamarhi	64.52	64.52
65.	Bihar	East Central	Dildarnagar-Tarighat	18.67	18.67
66.	Odisha	East Coast	Khurda Road - Balangir	301	301
67.	Odisha	East Coast	Lanjigarh Road- Junagarh Road	56	56
68.	Odisha and Andhra Pradesh	East Coast	Naupada-Gunupur	90	90
69.	West Bengal	Eastern	Katwa-Ahmadpur	52	52
70.	Jharkhand and Odisha	Eastern	Rampurhat(excl) - Dumka-Bhagalpur(excl) & Jasidih - Deoghar - Dumka (excl) incl. Barahat - Banka (excl.) -Chandan - Deoghar and Madhupur - Giridih	361	361

Written Answers to

[22 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 315

1	2	3	4	5	6
71.	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	North Eastern	Shahjahanpur-Pilibhit, Pilibhit-Tanakpur	145.46	145.46
72.	Bihar	North Eastern	Hathua-Bathua Bazar-Bhatni New line	79.6	79.6
73.	Uttar Pradesh	North Eastern	Salempur-Barhai Bazar exisiting BG line	20.25	20.25
74.	Bihar	North Eastern	Duraundha-Maharajganj - Masrakh	41.53	41.53
75.	Uttar Pradesh	North Eastern	Mandhana Jn-Brahmavard	8	8
76.	Uttar Pradesh	North Eastern	Gorakhpur-Anand Nagar-Gonda & Anand Nagar-Nautanwa	261.61	261.61
77.	Uttar Pradesh	North Eastern	Gonda- Bahraich	59.84	59.84
78.	Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh	North Eastern	Moradabad-Kashipur-Ramnagar, Rampur- Lalkua-Kathgodam incl. Lalkua-Kashipur and Bareilly-Lalkua	309	309
79.	Uttar Pradesh	North Eastern	Paniahwa - Chhitauni -Tamkuhi Road	67, 69	67.69
80.	Uttar Pradesh	North Central	Barhan-Etah	59	59
81.	Madhya Pradesh	North Central	Mahoba-Udaipura	196	196
82.	Rajasthan	North Western	Luni-Marwar	71.71	71.71

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Unstarred Questions

83.	Rajasthan	North Western	Bikaner-Merta-Jodhpur and Merta-Phulera	424	424
84.	Rajasthan	North Western	Degana - Ratangarh	142.89	142.89
85.	Rajasthan	North Western	Hanumangarh-Sriganganagar-Sarupsar-Suratgarh incl. Sarupsar-Anupgarh	281	281
86.	Haryana and Rajasthan	North Western	Hisar-Suratpura	64.6	64.6
87.	Rajasthan	North Western	Samdari - Barmer-Munabao	250.29	250.29
88.	Rajasthan and Gujarat	North Western	Udaipur City-Himmatnagar	209.66	209.66
89.	Rajasthan	North Western	Sikar-Loharu	122	122
90.	Rajasthan	North Western	Mavli - Bari Sadri	82	82
91.	Rajasthan	North Western	Dausa-Gangapur city	93	93
92.	Rajasthan	North Western	Madar-Pushkar	25.7	25.7
93.	Rajasthan	North Western	Ringas-Sikar-Churu	140	140
94.	Rajasthan	North Western	ThiyatHamira-Sanu incl. Pipar Road-Biiara, Makrana-Parbatsar and Merta Rd-Merta city	135.72	135.72
95.	Assam	Northeast Frontier	Chaparmukh-Silghat Town incl. Senchoa Jn-Mairabari single line	130	130
96.	Assam	Northeast Frontier	Lumding-Badarpur single line	172	172

Written Answers to

[22 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
97.	Assam, Tirpura and Mizoram	Northeast Frontier	Badarpur-Jiribam, Katakhal-Bhairabi & Badarpur-Karimganj-Sabroom incl. Karimganj-Maishasan, Agartala-Akhaura & Baraigram-Dullabachera	590	590
98.	Assam and Arunachal Pradesh	Northeast Frontier	Rangiya Jn.- Rangapara-Harmuty - Naharlagun including branch lines	339	339
99.	Assam	Northeast Frontier	Mariani-Jorhat town-Furkating & Tinsukia Jn -Makum-Tirap & Makum-Dangri single line	174	174
100.	Assam	Northeast Frontier	Harmuty-Murkongselek including branch line	230	230
101.	Bihar	Northeast Frontier	Katihar - Jogbani single line	109	109
102.	West Bengal	Northeast Frontier	Raninagar- Haldibari single line	34	34
103.	West Bengal and Assam	Northeast Frontier	New Jalpaigudi-New Mal Jn-Alipurduar-Samuktala and Alipurduar-New Coochbehar incl. New Mai Jn-Changrabandha, New Changrabandha- New Coochbehar, New Coochbehar - Bamanhat, New Coochbehar - Fakiragram-Dhubri	506	506
104.	Bihar and West Bengal	Northeast Frontier	Katihar-Teznarayanpur, Barsoi-Radhikapur &	176	176

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

			Eklakhi-Balurghat single line		
105.	Bihar and West Bengal	Northeast Frontier	Aluabari-Siliguri via Baghdogra	76.23	76.23
106.	Uttar Pradesh	Northern	Prayag-Prayagghat	2.46	2.46
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Northern	Raebareli-Unchahar incl. Dalmau-Daryapur	63	63
108.	Uttar Pradesh	Northern	Phaphamau-Pratapgarh	46	46
109.	Uttar Pradesh	Northern	Akbarpur-Faizabad-Barabanki	161	161
110.	Uttar Pradesh	Northern	2nd Line Utratia-Raebareli-Amethi	126	126
111.	Himachal Pradesh	Northern	AmbAndaura	40	40
112.	Punjab	Northern	Bhatinda-Ferozpur-Jalandhar City Incl. Lohian Khas-Nakodar-Phillaur & Nakodar- Jalandhar	301	301
113.	Punjab	Northern	Ludhiana - Ferozpur City - Hussainiwala including Ferozpur City - Fazilka - Abohar & Kotkapura - Fazilka	339	339
114.	Punjab	Northern	Phagwara Jn.-Nawanshahar Doaba-Jaijon Doaba incl. Nawanshahar-Rahon	74	74
115.	Punjab	Northern	Jalandhar City - Hoshiarpur	38.4	38.4

Written Answers to

[22 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 319

1	2	3	4	5	6
116.	Punjab	Northern	Verka Jn. - Dera Baba Nanak	45	45
117.	Punjab	Northern	Taran Taran - Patti - Khemkaran	54.4	54.4
118.	Punjab	Northern	Batala Jn. - Qadian	19	19
119.	Punjab and Rajaslhan	Northern	Bathinda Jn. - Abohar-Sri Ganganagar	125	125
120.	Harayana	Northern	Sonipat- Gohana- Jind	86	86
121.	Uttar Pradesh	Northern	Raja Ka Sahaspur-Sambhal Hatim Sarai	23	23
122.	Uttar Pradesh	Northern	Faizabad - Sultanpur-Chilbila	94.4	94.4
123.	Uttar Pradesh	Northern	Janghai-Zafrabad	47	47
124.	Maharashtra, Karnataka and Telangana	South Central	Parli Vaijnath - Vikarabad	269	269
125.	Maharashtra Telangana	South Central	Pimpalkutti-Mudkhed & Parbhani - Parli Vaijnath	246	246
126.	Andhra Pradesh	South Central	Tenaii- Repalle	34	34
127.	Andhra Pradesh	South Central	Nandyal-Yerraguntla	123	123
128.	Maharashtra	South Central	Purna-Akola	209	209

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Unstarred Questions

129.	Telangana	South Central	Lingempet Jagtiyal-Nizamabad	95	95
130.	Andhra Pradesh	South Central	Dharamavaram-Pakala	228	228
131.	Telangana	South Central	Gadwal-Raichur	57	57
132.	Madhya Pradesh	South East Central	Tirodi-Kalangi	15	15
133.	Maharashtra	South East Central	Wadsa-Gadchiroli	49.2	49.2
134.	Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh	South East Central	Tumsar Road - Tirodi	46.8	46.8
135.	Madhya Pradesh	South East Central	Balaghat-Katangi	46.8	46.8
136.	Chhattisgarh	South East Central	Marauda-Dallirajhara	76	76
137.	Odisha	South Eastern	Rupsa-Bangriposi	89	89
138.	West Bengal	South Eastern	Bankura-Mashagram	118	118
139.	Jharkhand and Odisha	South Eastern	Tata-Badampahar	89	89
140.	Karnataka	South Western	Hospet-Swamihalli	59	59
141.	Karnataka	South Western	Birur-Talguppa	161	161
142.	Karnataka	South Western	Mysuru- Hassan-Mangalore inch Arsikere- Hassan	347	347
143.	Karnataka	South Western	Mysuru-Chamarajanagar	61	61

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Unstarred Questions 321

1	2	3	4	5	6
144.	Karnataka	South Western	Kadur-Chikmaglur	46	46
145.	Karnataka	South Western	Chikbanavar-Hassan	166	166
146.	Karnataka	South Western	Bangarpet-Yelehanka	149	149
147.	Tamil Nadu and Kerala	Southern	Dindigul-Palghat	179	179
148.	Tamil Nadu	Southern	Tiruchchirapalli-Manamadurai-Virudunagar-	217	217
149.	Tamil Nadu	Southern	Salem-Vridachalam-Cuddalore Port	196	196
150.	Kerala	Southern	Shoranur-Nilambur	66	66
151.	Kerala	Southern	Kollam-Punalur	44	44
152.	Tamil Nadu	Southern	Virudunagar - TenkasiJn	122	122
153.	Tamil Nadu	Southern	Sengotlai- Tenkasi Jn. -Tirunelveli - Tiruchendur	141	141
154.	Tamil Nadu	Southern	Madurai - Manamadurai Jn.-Rameswaram	161	161
155.	Tamil Nadu	Southern	Pollachi-Podanur	40	40
156.	Gujarat	Western	Kanalus-Wansjalia-Porbandar	103.33	103.33

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Unstarred Questions

157.	Gujarat	Western	Rajkot-Jetalsar-Verval-Somnath with Jetalsar-Wansjalia	277.54	277.54
158.	Gujarat	Western	Mhow - Khandwa	138	138
159.	Gujarat	Western	Vasad - Kathana	43	43
160.	Gujarat	Western	Anand - Khambhat	51.79	51.79
161.	Gujarat	Western	Vishvamitri - Pratap Nagar - Chhotaudepur	102	102
162.	Gujarat	Western	Kanjari Boriyavi- Vadtal	6.4	6.4
163.	Gujarat	Western	Nadiad- Modasa	104.79	104.79
164.	Gujarat	Western	Ankleshwar - Rajpipla	62.84	62.84
165.	Gujarat	Western	Jhund-Kharagoda	23.3	23.3
166.	Gujarat	Western	Adipur- New Bhuj	48.94	48.94
167.	Gujarat	Western	Mahesana- Patan-Bhildi	90.61	90.61
168.	Gujarat	Western	Dhola- Bhavnagar with Sihor Jn.- Palitana & Rajula Road Jn-Mahuva	119.21	139.21

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Unstarred Questions

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Decreasing strength of Railway employees

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to bring down the strength of Railway employees by three lakhs;
- (b) if so, the Zone-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Introduction of a new Sampark Kranti Express to Telangana State

746. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has received any representation requesting for introduction of a new Sampark Kranti Bxpress to Telangana State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the response of the Ministry to the request and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) No representation in this regard has been received. Besides, at present, there is no proposal to introduce Sampark Kranti Express bound for the stations located in the State of Telangana. However, Secunderabad-New Delhi Sector is served by 10 pairs of express trains including the Telangana Express and a daily Rajdhani Express. Further, it has been decided to run 12721/12722 Hyderabad-H.Nizamuddin Dakshin Express as an independent service with 22 coaches which will provide additional accommodation to the passengers of Hyderabad-Delhi sector.

Strategic sale of concor

747. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS to be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to hive off the profitable PSU, Container

Corporation of India (CONCOR), the Railway's logistic arm, through a strategic sale of the Navratna PSU;

(b) whether CONCOR's container terminals are strategically located in proximity of dedicated freight corridors; and

(c) whether CONCOR currently serves sensitive security items like currency, nuclear fuel, defence-related items and would its proposed sell-off to private operators pose security problems?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has accorded 'In-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment in CONCOR.

(b) CONCOR has 75 terminals and tie-ups with 9 terminals spread all over the country based on commercial requirements. Some of these terminals are close to the Dedicated Freight Corridors.

(c) CONCOR as well as other private licensed container operators transport a wide variety of items based on the commercial demand from time to time.

Feud among loco pilots

748. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an unseemly row has erupted between loco pilots of the Kota Division and loco pilots of other divisions of the Delhi-Kota section over the claim for additional kms. covered beyond the mandatory duty hours, delaying running of the trains in this section inordinately;

(b) whether loco pilots belonging to Kota Division often refuse to take along co-pilots of other divisions and refuse to provide them training to run trains on this route; and

(c) the service conditions that prevent Railways from cracking down on the erring loco pilots of the Kota Division to end the inter-division feud among loco pilots?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The balancing of kilometrage between different Zonal Railways is an ongoing process and such issues are resolved by mutually agreed sharing of subsequently introduced trains.

(b) Such types of cases are handled administratively on case to case basis on merit of each case.

(c) There are provisions in Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules for disciplining the erring loco pilots. Such type of decisions are generally taken up based on the merit of the case.

**Preventing accidental deaths of elephants and implementation of
"Buzzing Bee" plan**

749. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many elephants have died due to accidents while trying to cross the railway tracks;

(b) if so, the Zone-wise data of number of such accidental deaths of elephants;

(c) the status of implementation of the "Buzzing Bee" plan recently introduced by Government across various zones to prevent such mishaps; and

(d) whether Government is working on similar plans to curb accidental deaths of other animals that die while trying to cross railway tracks?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Zone-wise data of number of accidental deaths of elephants during 2019 (upto October) is as under:-

Zonal Railway	Number of accidental deaths of elephants during 2019 (upto October)
East Coast	2
Northern	2
Northeast Frontier	2
Southern	1
TOTAL	7

(c) Buzzing Bee plan has been implemented by Zonal Railways viz East Coast Railway, Northern Railway, Northeast Frontier Railway, Southern Railway, South Western Railway to repel the elephants in elephant corridors/elephant crossing area/manned level crossings with installation of Buzzing Bee sound instruments.

(d) A number of preventive measures are taken by Zonal Railways in coordination with Ministry of Environment and Forest which include the following:

- (i) Imposition of speed restrictions in identified locations.
- (ii) Provision of signage board to warn loco pilots about identified wild life corridors,
- (iii) Sensitization of Train Crew and Station Masters on a regular basis,
- (iv) Need based clearance of vegetation on the sides of the track within railway land,
- (v) Construction of underpasses and ramps for the movement of wild life at identified locations, and
- (vi) Provision of fencing at isolated locations.

Solar power tenders

750. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways is planning to come up with solar power tenders of 4 gigawatt (GW) soon, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Railways currently requires 16 billion units of electricity every year, equivalent to supplies from 13 GW of generation capacity; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Railways spends around ₹ 10,000 crore on electricity every year with the average per unit cost being around ₹ 6?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In the year 2018-19, Indian Railways consumed 19.94 Billion Units of electricity (17.68 Billion Units in Traction + 2.26 Billion Units in Non-Traction), which is equivalent to 2.276 Giga Watt (GW) or 2276 Mega Watt (MW) of generation capacity.

(c) In the year 2018-19, Indian Railways spent around ₹11870 crore (₹ 10170 crore for Traction + ₹ 1700 crore for Non-Traction) on electricity. Further, the average cost of electricity for Traction is ₹ 5.75 per unit and for Non-Traction is ₹ 7.54 per Unit.

ESIC account for contract labour

751. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway contractors are required to apply and obtain an employer code from Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), get ESI account number allotted to the contract labour, ensure that the contribution towards ESI is deducted from the contract labour and the same along with contribution from the employer is deposited with ESIC;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of number of contractors working under the Ministry till that and how many of them are registered with their concerned regional offices of ESIC, Zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Privatisation of Railways

752. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to privatise the Railways;

(b) if so, the planning for privatisation of the different wings of Railways stage by stage; and

(c) the reasons that prompted the Government to opt for privatisation of Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to privatise the operation of Railways. However, there is a proposal to outsource the commercial and on board services of a few trains and to permit private players to induct modern rakes to run trains on select routes with an objective to

provide improved service delivery to passengers. The responsibility of train operations and safety certification rests with Indian Railways. Outsourcing of certain services like station cleaning, pay and use toilets, retiring rooms, parking and platforms maintenance etc. is being done on need based manner to improve cleanliness and other services.

Recruitment of 2.3 lakh people

753. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have decided to recruit 2.3 lakh people in various posts over the next two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that, taken together with the ongoing process to recruit 1.5 lakh people, the total number of jobs up for grabs in Railways would be almost 4 lakh; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that this includes around one lakh vacancies that may arise due to retirements in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Three Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for around 1.41 lakh vacancies for various Group 'C' posts (including Level-1) have been notified in 2018. Against 02 CENs, recruitment is completed and, as on 14.11.2019, panels of around 73,500 candidates have already been supplied to Indenting Railways.

Further, in 2019, another four CENs for around 1.43 lakh additional vacancies have also been notified. Recruitment for 01 CEN is completed and, as on 14.11.2019, panels of 1519 candidates have been furnished to Indenting Railways.

Recruitment process for remaining CENs is in progress.

Further, for around 10,000 vacancies of Sub-Inspectors and Constables in Railway Protection Force (RPF)/ Railway Protection Special Force (RPSF), three CENs have been issued in 2018 and recruitment for the same has been completed.

(c) A total of about 2.94 lakh vacancies for various Group 'C' posts (including Level-1) have been notified in years 2018 & 2019.

(d) Retirement (anticipated) is one of the parameters of vacancy assessment process.

Security cameras in trains

†754. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that most of the trains of Indian Railways are equipped with security cameras;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that a large number of cameras installed in the trains are not functioning properly; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) It has been decided to fit Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras in trains / coaches of Indian Railways.

Till date, CCTV cameras have been provided in more than 2,000 coaches in around 114 Mainline trains, 88 Electric Multiple Unit (EMU) rakes and 4 Mainline Electric Multiple Unit (MEMU) rakes.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Total land owned by Railways

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

- (a) the total land area owned by Railways across the country;
- (b) the total land area being utilised out of this and in what manner and the details of land area remaining unutilised;
- (c) the market price of the land area owned by Railways;
- (d) the total land area of Railways under illegal occupation; and
- (e) the steps taken to set Railways' land area free from illegal possession?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As on 31.03.2019, the total land available with the Indian Railways is 4.78 lakh hectares out of which 4.27

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

lakh hectare land is under operational and allied usages and 0.51 lakh hectare (approximately) land is vacant. This vacant land is mostly in the form of narrow strips along tracks and utilized for servicing and maintenance of track, bridges and other infrastructure. The vacant land is also utilized for execution of various infrastructural projects for meeting future growth needs of Railways which include projects like doubling/tripling and traffic facilities works, etc. Railways' operations also necessarily require development of ancillary logistic support/infrastructure such as bulk oil installations and oil depots, steel yards, concrete sleeper plants, coal dumps, connectivity to private sidings, connectivity to ports and other infrastructure, commercial plots, vending stalls, etc. for which land is leased/licensed. The Railways do not maintain market price of land as it is governed by various factors and keeps on fluctuating.

(d) and (e) Out of 4.78 lakh hectare land available with Indian Railways, approximately 821.46 hectare land (0.17%) is under encroachment. For prevention/removal of encroachments, Railways carry out regular surveys of encroachment and take action for their removal. If the encroachments are of temporary nature (soft encroachments) in the shape of jhuggies, jhopris and squatters, the same are removed in consultation with and the assistance of Railway Protection Force and local civil authorities. For old encroachments, where party is not amenable to persuasion, action is taken under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 (PPE Act, 1971), as amended from time to time. Actual eviction of unauthorized occupants is carried out with the assistance of State Government and police.

Trains from Begusarai-Barauni

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

(a) the number of trains running from Bihar's industrial city Begusarai-Barauni to Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai;

(b) whether Government is considering to run new trains;

(c) by when the construction of Barauni-Hasanpur rail line would be completed; and

(d) the hurdles in the construction of the Barauni-Hasanpur rail line?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The number of pairs of train services presently connecting Begusarai/Barauni to Delhi,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai are as under:-

Sl. No.	Station	No. of trains running (in pair)
1.	Delhi	20
2.	Kolkata	19
3.	Mumbai	6
4.	Chennai	3

At present, there is no proposal to introduce new train from Barauni/Begusarai. However, introduction of trains is an ongoing process over Indian Railways and is done keeping in view the traffic justification, operational feasibility, resource availability, competing demands etc.

(c) and (d) Earlier a survey for Hasanpur-Barauni (43 Km) new line was completed in 1997-98. This survey was shelved as it was financially not viable. However, an updating survey for Hasanpur-Barauni is in progress. Final view will be taken after examination of survey report.

Derailment of Trains

757. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to slate:

- (a) the Zone-wise details of derailments that have occurred during the last three years;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to avoid such incidents; and
- (c) the total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of tracks for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Zone-wise and year—wise number of consequential train derailments during the last three years *i.e.* 2016-17 to 2018-19 and the current year (from 1st April, 2019 to 31st October, 2019) are given below:-

Zonal Railway	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Upto 31st October, 2019)
1	2	3	4	5
Central	7	8	4	5
Eastern	5	1	0	2

1	2	3	4	5
East Central	13	6	6	3
East Coast	6	4	2	0
North Central	4	3	0	3
North Eastern	1	4	4	0
Northeast Frontier	5	1	4	1
North Western	2	2	4	2
Northern	10	10	10	4
South Central	1	3	1	2
South Eastern	0	2	3	0
South East Central	5	1	0	0
South Western	1	1	1	0
Southern	7	3	4	1
West Central	2	0	1	3
Western	8	4	2	3
Konkan	1	1	0	0
Kolkata Metro	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	78	54	46	29

(b) The following steps have been taken to avoid incidents of derailments and to improve safety of railway tracks:-

- (1) During 2018-19, 4181 km track renewal had been carried out. For the current year *i.e.* 2019-20, 2643 km track renewal has been carried out upto October, 2019.
- (2) In order to improve safety, modern track structure consisting of Prestressed Concrete Sleeper (PSC), 60kg, 90 or higher Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, fanshaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers, Steel Channel Sleepers on girder bridges is used while carrying out primary track renewals.

- (3) Long rail panels of 260M/13GM length are being manufactured at the steel plant to minimize number of Alumino Thermit joints in the track.
- (4) Provision of Thick Web Switches (TWS) is planned for all important routes of IR. To expedite provision of TWS; procurement of Thick Web Switches has been decentralized to zonal railways.
- (5) Cold weather patrolling of the railway tracks is done during the coldest part of the night in cold months of the year to look out for weld/rail fractures for ensuring safety.
- (6) Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails. USFD Vehicular testing system has been introduced and implemented successfully on Northern Railway.
- (7) GPS trackers are being provided to keyman and patrolmen to monitor their movement and to report any unsafe condition noticed by them instantaneously.
- (8) Mechanization of track maintenance is being carried out to reduce human errors.
- (9) Track management system has been introduced on Indian Railways for development of database and decision support system and to decide/rationalize maintenance requirement and optimize inputs.
- (10) Safety drives and inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and, educate staff for observance of safe practices.

(c) The total expenditure on Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works during the last three years i.e. 2016-17 to 2018-19 and the current year (from 1st April, 2019 to 31st October, 2019) are given below:-

Year	Total expenditure on Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works (₹ in crores)
2016-17	12244.36
2017-18	13499.96
2018-19	14558.75
2019-20(Upto 31st October, 2019)	9768.25

Convenience fee on E-tickets

758. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the convenience fee on e-tickets withdrawn by IRCTC is going to be reintroduced again with GST;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is not contradictory that on the one hand Ministry wants to push digital payments and on the other hand it is putting hurdles in the form of convenience fee etc., which restricts online bookings; and
- (d) if so, would the Ministry reconsider its decision of introducing convenience fee one-tickets?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) levies service charge as per market conditions since the introduction of online ticketing facility over Indian Railways in 2002. In order to incentivize digital payments, the aforesaid service charges were temporarily withdrawn in November, 2016.

However, IRCTC incurs substantial expenditure on providing online ticketing facility. Further, many initiatives like Alternate Train Accommodation Scheme 'VIKALP', Artificial Intelligence based Passenger Name Record (PNR) confirmation predictor etc. have been introduced on the IRCTC website to enhance passenger convenience and user-experience. In order to defray the cost incurred in maintenance, upgradation and expansion of ticketing infrastructure, a convenience fee of ₹ 15/- + GST per ticket for Non-AC Classes and ₹ 30/- + GST per ticket for AC Classes is being levied by IRCTC *w.e.f.* 01.09.2019.

(c) The online ticket booking facility provided by IRCTC is one of the most passenger friendly initiative of Indian Railways. Even after the levying of the convenience fee, online ticketing through IRCTC has continued its upward trend and it presently constitutes about 72% of total reserved tickets booked on Indian Railways.

(d) At present, there is no proposal to reconsider the decision of introducing convenience fee on e-tickets.

Adarsh railway stations

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

- (a) whether Government is developing railway stations as Adarsh Stations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of stations developed as Adarsh Stations and the number of stations to be developed till date, Zone-wise; and
- (d) the details of funds allocated for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 'Adarsh' Station Scheme has been started since 2009-10 and presently, upgradation of Railway stations are taken under 'Adarsh Station Scheme'. Since then, 1253 stations have been identified for development under 'Adarsh Station Scheme' out of which 1149 stations so far have been developed under 'Adarsh Station Scheme' and remaining stations are targeted to be developed by 2019-20.

Various passenger amenities which, *inter-alia*, include improvement to facade of the station building, retiring room, waiting room (with bathing facilities), separate waiting room for ladies, landscaping of circulating area, earmarked parking, signages, Pay & Use toilets, Foot Over Bridge, ramps at entry to station etc. are proposed to be provided at Railway stations which are identified for development under this scheme as per the respective category of the station and the works for which are funded under Plan Head 'Passenger Amenities'.

Upgradation / modernization of stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and on-going process- Works for improvement of passenger amenities are undertaken depending upon need, volume of passenger traffic and *inter-se* priority, subject to availability of funds.

(c) Zone-wise number of railway stations, which have been developed as Adarsh stations till date and number of railway stations to be developed are as under:

Zonal Railways	Identified	Developed (up to Oct 2019)	To be developed
1	2	3	4
Central Railway	72	69	3
Eastern Railway	278	276	2

1	2	3	4
East Central Railway	58	48	10
East Coast Railway	52	39	13
Northern Railway	124	105	19
North Central Railway	42	35	7
North Eastern Railway	53	43	10
Northeast Frontier Railway	91	90	1
North Western Railway	41	36	5
Southern Railway	128	113	15
South Central Railway	68	68	0
South Eastern Railway	86	86	0
South East Central Railway	28	25	3
South Western Railway	45	36	9
Western Railway	62	59	3
West Central Railway	25	21	4
TOTAL	1253	1149	104

(d) Funds are not allocated separately for Adarsh Station Scheme and the works are carried out under various passenger amenities works under Plan Head-53 'Passenger Amenities'. The details of funds allocated under Budgetary Sources for this Plan Head-53, over Indian Railways during the last three years namely 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 and current year are as under:

Years	Allocation
2016-17	₹ 917.91 crs.
2017-18	₹ 1470.79 crs.
2018-19	₹ 2410.71 crs.
2019-20	₹ 3422.57 crs.

Bullet train terminus

760. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) had suggested Railways to have bullet train terminus on its land at Dadar or Bandra and not at Bandra Kurla Complex (BKC) and if so, whether the Ministry has decided to shift the terminus from BKC; and

(b) whether there is a possible loss of revenue to the tune of ₹ 48,000 crore, if the MMRDA land in BKC is given to Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The terminal station has been planned to be constructed at 'G-txt' Block of Bandra Kurla Complex (BKC) *i.e.* Exhibition Ground.

Reserved coach in newly introduced trains

†761. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to attach a reserved coach in all the newly introduced trains such as Vande Bharat Express;

(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 RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Newly introduced variants of train services like Humsafar Express, Tejas Express, Vande Bharat Express trains etc., already have reserved class coaches in their composition.

Privatisation of Railway production units

762. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to privatise the railway production units;

(b) if so, whether stakeholders like workers' unions were consulted before taking the aforementioned decision;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details of the consultation process including objections raised and responses to these objections; and

(d) the details of steps taken by Government in the past five years to upgrade the existing production units?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In the last five years, 32 works involving modernization of Production Units, augmentation of their capacity and up-gradation of overall facilities at a cost of ₹ 1324 crore have been completed. Another 20 similar works at an estimated cost of ₹ 7745 crore are under various stages of execution.

Construction of additional lines in Tamil Nadu

763. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State;

(a) whether there was a proposal to construct additional lines in the State of Tamil Nadu which has been struck down;

(b) if so, the details of the places that these proposed lines were to connect; and

(c) the reasons for decision against implementing the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Presently, 09 New Line Projects covering a length of 871.11 Km at a cost of ₹ 11,612.25 crore, 05 Gauge Conversion projects covering a length of 1,056.68 Km at a cost of ₹ 4,293.75 crore and 08 Doubling Projects covering a length of 591.59 Km at a cost of ₹ 5,673.10 crore falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are under different stages of planning/sanction/execution.

Also, proposals of laying of additional lines to connect places is a continuous and ongoing process. Projects are taken up based on remunerativeness, missing links, socio-economic considerations etc., depending upon ongoing projects, overall availability of funds and competing demands.

Rat menace at railway stations

764. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chennai Division of Railways spent approximately ₹ 22,300 on trapping one rat and have spent nearly ₹ 6 crore on tackling rat menace at the railway stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating expenditure of all other Railway Divisions thereon; and

(c) the details of new cost-effective measures being taken by Railway authorities to eliminate rats at various railway stations across the country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. For Stations in Chennai division Rodent control is part of station cleaning contract.

(b) Rodent control is part of mechanized cleaning contracts and separate expenditure is not captured by Accounts in many divisions.

(c) With the construction of concrete aprons, there is little scope for rodents to make holes. At rest of the places burrows are treated with zinc phosphate with laced food attractant baits. With the installation of bio-toilets & provision of dustbins in coaches it is ensured that food/other waste, is not dumped on station tracks or platforms, which is a major source of attraction for rodents. Integrated mechanized cleaning contracts at stations are inclusive of pest and rodent control.

Mission Raftaar

765. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have indigenously designed and manufactured a high-speed locomotive capable of achieving a top speed of 180 kmph;

(b) if so, the details of the amount spent on the project;

(c) the details of funds released under Mission Raftaar since the last two years;

(d) whether the average speed of trains across the railway network has increased under the Mission Raftaar project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cost of indigenously designed and manufactured WAP-5 class of electric locomotive by Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW), capable of achieving speed of 200kmph is ₹ 16.3 Crore.

(c) Since Mission Raftaar is a 'mission' and not a 'project', precise capital expenditure for development of the railway infrastructure and capacity expansion which would lead to attainment of the goals and objectives of Mission Raftaar has not been quantified.

(d) and (e) Improvement in average speed of trains is a continuous exercise on Indian Railways. The "Mission Raftaar" announced in Railway Budget 2016-17 envisages doubling of average speed of freight trains and increasing the average speed of all non-suburban passenger trains by 25 kilometer per hour in the next 5 years.

Action Plan for improving mobility and increasing average speed includes removal of speed restrictions, construction of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and road under (RUBs), right powering of trains and replacement of conventional passenger trains (short distance trains stopping at all stations and excluding mail/express trains) by Main Line Electric Multiple Unit (MEMU) trains and diesel Electric Multiple Unit (DEMU) trains.

Provisional clearance to Train 18

766. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that citing serious inadequacies, the Electrical Inspector to the Government (EIG) gave only provisional clearance to Train 18 for three months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the department wrangling puts a question mark over the prestigious project before the launch;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in compliance with the technical observations of EIG clearance, Train 18 may have to be sent back to the Integral Coach Factory (ICF), Chennai; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Ratlam-Dungarpur rail line

767. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Ratlam-Dungarpur via Banswara rail line has been approved by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details regarding original estimated cost of the said rail line and the shares of Central Government and Rajasthan State Government in the cost;

(d) the details regarding escalation in cost over time and the present estimated cost; and

(e) the details regarding present status of construction of the said rail line?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Ratlam-Dungarpur via Banswara (188.85 Km) new line project was sanctioned in 2011-12 with the proviso to share 50% of the final construction cost of the project and providing land free of cost by the State Government of Rajasthan. The abstract cost of the project was ₹2082.75 crores, which has now increased to ₹4079.15 crores.

The total requirement of land for the project is 1736 Hectares, out of which, Government of Rajasthan has handed over only 646 Hectares land to Railway and deposited only ₹200 crores as part of construction cost of the project.

Since as per the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Railways and Government of Rajasthan, the Government of Rajasthan has neither provided the total land required for this project nor deposited their share to Railways, hence, the project is presently held up on account of the same.

Reconstruction / strengthening of railway bridges

768. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have evolved any parameters for reconstruction / strengthening of railway bridges including over bridges in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Railways is aware that the people of Khetasarai (Jaunpur) in Uttar Pradesh are facing immense problems due to non-availability of railway crossing / over bridge in that area;

(d) if so, whether any inspection has been carried out by Railways in that particular area, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken / being taken by Railways for sanctioning railway bridges across the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As on 01.04.2019, there are 1,50,746 Railway Bridges and 3199 Road over Bridges (ROBs) on Indian Railways' network. The ROBs are given the same attention as given to Railway Bridges. There is a well-established system of inspection of railway bridges in 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.

(c) and (d) No representation has been received about problem being faced by the people of Kheta Sarai (Jaunpur) due to non-availability of Railway Phatak/Over Bridge in the area. However, Level Crossing (LC) No. 55C exists at Kheta Sarai station in West Yard. This LC qualifies for its replacement by ROB on cost-sharing basis as traffic density is more than one lakh. Accordingly, State Government has been requested to submit necessary consents for sharing of cost and closure of LC. But, no proposal in this regard has been received from State Government so far.

(e) The data are maintained Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise. The State of Uttar Pradesh is covered under five Railway Zones, *i.e.* East Central, Northern, North Central, North Eastern and West Central. As on 01.04.2019, a total of 4168 Bridges were sanctioned for repair / strengthening / rehabilitation / rebuilding in the Indian Railways' network. The Zone-wise breakup of the bridges sanctioned in the above five Zones, covering Uttar Pradesh, is as under:

Zonal Railways	East Central	Northern	North Central	North Eastern	West Central
No. of Bridges Sanctined	575	338	172	18	291

Railway projects in Andhra Pradesh

769. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed an outlay of ₹3000 crores for various railway projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh during 2019-20;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has allocated the entire amount for each project that is proposed to be undertaken during the financial year;
- (d) if so, the details of amount allocated and released till date, project-wise; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Total allocation of Budget for New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects falling fully/partly in State of Andhra Pradesh for financial year 2019-20 is ₹2921.88 crore.

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

Quality of food in Tejas train

†770. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many passengers fell seriously ill due to supply of inferior quality food in Tejas Train No. 22120 which run between Goa and Mumbai;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that occurrence of such incidents is not being put to an end because instead of taking action on complaints lodged by passengers with regard to the supply of substandard food products in trains casual attitude is adopted by Railways; and

(d) the details of the action taken by Railways on complaints received with regard to the supply of substandard food products in trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) An incident of suspected food poisoning by several passengers was reported in Train No. 22120, Tejas Express more than two years back on 15/10/2017. It was reported that 26 passengers on the said trip fell ill due to food poisoning on-board Tejas train.

The said incident was enquired into by a Senior Administrative Grade (SAG) level committee appointed by Railway Board. Food samples collected on arrival of the train at Panvel were tested in the Brihan Mumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) test laboratory and found normal.

(c) No, Sir. It is the continuous endeavour of Indian Railways to monitor and supervise catering services on Indian Railways besides providing quality and hygienic food to the passengers. A centralized Catering Services Monitoring Cell (CSMC) has been set Up for I prompt redressal of passenger grievances related to the catering services by providing real time assistance to travelling passengers. In addition, passengers can also lodge their complaints through 'Rail Madad Twitter handle, CPGRAMS, E-Mail and SMS based complaints redressal mechanism. In case any instance of supply of substandard quality of food is reported or noticed, strict action is taken against the service provider.

(d) The details of the action taken by Railways on complaints received with regard to the supply of substandard quality food products in trains are given in Statement.

Statement

The details of the action taken by Railways on complaints received with regard to the supply of substandard quality food products in trains

Sl. No.	Train	Fined	Fine Amount	Warned	Advised Suitably	Any other	Grand Total
1.	Rajdhani	15	1,10,000	185	151	49	400
2.	Shatabdi	33	2,30,000	87	72	49	241
3.	Duronto	7	65,000	64	64	12	147
4.	Mail/Express	76	6,53,347	167	108	20	371
5.	Tejas Express	2	40,000	2	0	0	4
6.	Vande Bharat	0	0	8	6	6	20
GRAND TOTAL		133	10,98,347	513	401	136	1183

Onboard housekeeping services in running trains

771. SHRI VAIKO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have decided to discontinue the onboard housekeeping services and toilet maintenance, in the running trains of Railways, including Southern Railways;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of complaints received about poor hygienic conditions in coaches and toilets in Railways in the last three years;

(d) the follow up action taken to improve the conditions;

(e) whether any alternative arrangement has been worked out to ensure cleanliness in the trains, in view of complaints of unhygienic conditions, cockroaches and rats running in the trains; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Around 60,000 complaints have been received from various sources regarding poor hygienic conditions in Coaches in the last three years.

Passenger complaints are monitored at different levels and attended promptly. Defaulting agencies are penalised for under-performance as per terms and conditions of the contract.

(e) and (f) Cleanliness is a continuous process and every endeavour is made to keep the coaches including toilets in properly maintained and clean condition. Some of the major initiatives taken by Indian Railways towards improvement of cleanliness of trains are as follows:

- (i) Cleaning of coaches including toilets of trains is done at both ends, including mechanized cleaning.
- (ii) Onboard Housekeeping Service (OBHS) has been provided in nearly 1090 pairs of trains including Rajdhani, Shatabdi and other important long distance 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.
- (v) Pest and rodent control of coaches is being done on a regular basis through authorised professional agencies. Fumigation is also done for pest control.
- (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.

Railway station redevelopment in Odisha

772. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the techno-economic feasibility studies of the railway station being undertaken in Odisha for stations redevelopment;
- (b) whether the feasibility studies themselves incorporate Innovative Revenue Models, Public-Private Partnerships and Viability Gap Funding while making their assessment;
- (c) whether the station redevelopment is intended to cover major cities and centres or would it also target stations in lesser developed regions;
- (d) if not, reasons for the same; and
- (e) whether Government has introduced any measures to aid in the development of railway ' stations in the backward areas of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Ministry of Railways through various agencies is undertaking tech no-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, these include the stations located in the State of Odisha. The cost of station redevelopment project is to be met by leveraging commercial development of land and air space in and around the stations.

(b) Yes, Sir. All the possible models are being considered i.e. various modes of Public Private Partnerships (PPP), Modified Bid challenge method, Joint Venture with State Govt. entities/other Public Sector Undertakings, combination of PPP mode and Engineering, Procurement & Consultancy (EPC), standalone EPC (in certain circumstances), or combination of any or all of these modes.

(c) Station redevelopment project is intended to cover Railway stations when it is financially viable to redevelop at no cost to Railways.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Bhubaneswar Railway station is being redeveloped with the cooperation of Government of Odisha. An MoU has been signed between East Coast Railway and State Govt. of Odisha on 19.09.2019 for redevelopment of Bhubaneswar Railway station.

Ajmer-Sawai Madhopur rail line

773. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR:

SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new rail line from Ajmer (Nasirabad) to Sawai Madhopur (Chauth Ka Barwara) *via* Tonk has been approved by Government and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Government of Rajasthan has agreed to share 50 per cent cost of the project, if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government of Rajasthan has agreed to provide land for project free of cost, if so, details thereof;

(d) whether Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Central and Rajasthan Government for cost sharing, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor; and

(e) the present status of project and time-frame to complete the said project?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Ajmer (Nasirabad)-Sawai Madhopur (Chauth Ka Barwara) *via* Tonk (165 Km) new line project was sanctioned in 2015-16 with the proviso to share 50% of the final construction cost of the project and providing land free of cost by the State Government of Rajasthan.

Accordingly, State Government was requested for funding 50% cost of the project and providing land free of cost.

Since as per the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Railways and Government of Rajasthan, the Government of Rajasthan has neither provided the total land required for this project nor deposited their share to Railways, hence, the project is present!) held up on account of the same.

New railway projects and surveys

†774. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the ongoing and new railway projects and surveys in the country, especially in the backward and rural areas during the last three years;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated for the said projects, project-wise as well as State-wise details of duration in which the said fund was spent; and
- (c) by when the said projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Presently, Indian Railways have taken up 498 Railway projects of length 49,069 km, costing ₹6.75 lakh crore, which are in different stages of execution/planning/sanction, out of which, commissioning of 8,979 km has been achieved and expenditure of ₹1.54 lakh crore incurred up to March, 2019.

Above projects include 188 New Line projects of length 21,295 km, costing ₹3.87 lakh crore, which are in different stages of execution/planning/sanction. Out of which, commissioning of 2,622 km has been achieved and expenditure of ₹85,536 crore incurred up to March, 2019.

In addition to the above, during the last three years (2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19) and the current financial year, 276 Surveys pertaining to New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling have been completed.

Most of the new line projects have been taken up primarily on socio-economic considerations in backward and remote areas for the speedy development of economically backward areas.

(b) Funds to the Railway Projects are allocated project-wise, not State-wise. The details of allotment of funds and expenditure project-wise are made available in public domain on Indian Railways website *i.e.* www.indianrailways.gov.in >Ministry of Railways >Railway Board >About Indian Railways >Railway Board Directorates >Finance (Budget).

(c) The timely completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities (both underground and over ground), statutory

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

clearances from various - authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic considerations, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. and all these factors vary from project to project and site to site. Hence, no confirmed time frame can be fixed for completion of projects.

Vande Bharat Express

775. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided not to manufacture Vande Bharat Express rakes in the country any more;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the reasons for stopping of the manufacturing of more such high speed Make in India trains in the country; and
- (c) the details of the cost to manufacture one Vande Bharat Express train (high speed train) and how many such trains have been produced?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Integral Coach Factory (ICF), a departmental Production Unit of Indian Railways, has so far produced two "Vande Bharat" train sets consisting of 16 coaches each. These train sets are the first two prototypes with ultra modern facilities. These being prototypes, it is not possible to ascertain their exact cost at this stage including various overheads, especially as ICF also produced over 3000 other coaches in 2018-19.

Indian Railways is planning to produce 40 "Vande Bharat" rakes and it would be possible to determine the exact cost of manufacturing during their production.

Electrification of Roha-Thokur section

†776. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage-wise details of the electrification work completed at Roha-Thokur section (740 route Km.), of Konkan Railways, so far;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the reasons behind the delay in completing the above mentioned stretch; and

(c) the details of action taken by Government to deal with the delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) 40% physical work has been completed in the section.

(b) The contracts for Railway Electrification works of Roha-Verna (428 Route Kilometer) and Verna-Thokur (312 Route Kilometer) have already been awarded.

The works have been taken up from both the ends *i.e.* Roha & Thokur. Thokur-Bijoor (120 Route Kilometer) section is ready and commissioning is expected in December-2019. Balance works of Bijoor-Verna and Roha-Verna sections are in progress and planned for commissioning during 2020-21 in phases.

Unlike other sections of Indian Railways, prolonged heavy monsoon this year in Konkan region has affected the progress of Railway Electrification works in this section.

(c) To expedite electrification of Roha-Thokur section, Automatic Wiring Train (AWT) are being adopted. Besides, better project monitoring mechanism and close monitoring is being done at the highest level to ensure early commissioning of this important section.

Hindrance to Act East Policy due to poor rail connectivity

777. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that poor rail connectivity is acting as a hindrance to India's Act East Policy;

(b) if so, whether Government has proposed to promote trade and tourism through building of railway lines between India and its neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Myanmar;

(c) if so, the details on status of current Railway projects under construction between India and the above four countries; and

(d) the time-frame for completion of all of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) At present, India is having transport connectivity with its neighbouring countries by rail/road/air/water routes as the case may be for a particular country. Improved rail connectivity is likely to further boost the trade & relationship.

(b) and (c) Railway Projects taken up between India and Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Myanmar are:

- **Nepal:** There are two rail connectivity projects namely Jogbani (India) to Biratnagar (Nepal) and Jayanagar (India) to Bardibas (Nepal), besides the existing link of Raxaul (India) - Birganj (Nepal).
- **Bangladesh:** There are two rail connectivity projects between Agartala (India) to Akhuara (Bangladesh), Haldibari (India) to Chilhati (Bangladesh) besides the existing four links, Gede (India)-Darshana (Bangladesh), Petrapole (India)-Benapole (Bangladesh) and Singhabad (India) -Rohanpur (Bangladesh) and Radhikapur (India) - Birol (Bangladesh).
- **Bhutan:** No rail connectivity project is under construction.
- **Myanmar:** No rail connectivity project is under construction.

(d) The execution of rail connectivity projects with neighbouring countries depends on various factors such as land acquisition and forest clearance etc. in India. It also entails a large number of works to be done in the associated neighbouring countries. Hence, no precise time-frame for completion of projects can be indicated.

Construction of lavatories under Indira Awaas Yojana

778. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) do not have any lavatories, if so, the details thereof and the number of such houses identified;

(b) the details of amount sanctioned for IAY houses during 2019-20 in the State of Telangana; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken by Government for providing lavatories in those houses?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) financial assistance is provided to eligible rural households for construction of a pucca house and not for construction of lavatories. However, there was a provision for construction of toilets / lavatories for IAY houses in convergence with schemes implemented by Govt. of India and State Govt.

(b) No funds have been released under IAY scheme during 2019-20 to the State of Telangana as the erstwhile Rural Housing Scheme IAY has been re-structured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) which came into effect from 1st April, 2016.

(c) Construction of a toilet has been made an integral part of the PMAY-G house. The toilet shall be provided to beneficiaries through funding from Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) or any other dedicated source of financing. Under Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin implemented by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, State of Telangana has been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) State as per MIS of the Scheme.

Status of implementation of roads under PMGSY in Jharkhand

779. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of development of roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the State of Jharkhand;

(b) whether it is a fact that many of the works under the PMGSY are held up because of want of 'No Objection Certificates' (NOCs) in respect of the reserved forestlands in the tribal areas;

(c) if so, the details of the works which are pending under PMGSY due to non-availability of NOCs in the State of Jharkhand; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by Government in this regard and the outcome of the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As reported by the Government of Jharkhand, the State has been

sanctioned 28,180.70 Km road length under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), out of which construction of 23,233.96 Km road length has been completed till 18th November, 2019.

(b) and (c) As reported by the State, following 5 road works under PMGSY are held up due to delay in forest clearance/wildlife clearance in the tribal areas in the State:-

Sl. No.	District Name	Road Name/Bridge Name	Road Length (Kms)
1.	Latehar	Mandal Road - Tatha	4.00
2.	Latehar	Garu Mahuadar Road - Beshnakhanr	4.25
3.	Latehar	Pwd Road Labhar - Karmdih	7.00
4.	Latehar	Labhar Mandal Road - Gasedag	1.20
5.	Latehar	Pwd Road - Mukundpur Via Korwatoli Piri	14.50

(d) The issue of incomplete road works for want of forest clearance/wildlife clearance is reviewed regularly by the Ministry during Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings & Pre-Empowered/EmPOWERED Committee Meetings with the State authorities. The State Governments are regularly advised to convene meetings with the concerned authorities in Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to expedite such matters.

Allowing use of machines in work under MGNREGA

780. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have requested Government to allow use of machines in work done under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) which is restricted for manual labour, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, whether Government would like to have a re-look in the matter as some States have rocky terrains that makes it difficult to undertake construction work through manual labour, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) 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 Statement.

Statement

Details of activities and machines can be used under MNREGA

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

Final report of Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011

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

(a) whether Government has received the final report of the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is aware of the reports that 31 per cent of the rural population is poor and unable to meet basic necessities, such as two-time food for their families?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) and (b) The Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) of both rural and urban households was completed on 31.03.2016. The Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs are the owners of rural and urban data respectively. The final results of rural data are available at <https://www.secc.gov.in>. The purpose of SECC-2011 was to identify rural poor households on the basis of three criteria- automatically excluded, automatically included and, deprivation- in order to know their eligibility for different Schemes/ Programmes of the Government of India. The key findings of SECC (Rural) data are the following:

Parameters/ Particulars	Figures (in crores)
Total no. of households	24.49
Total no. of rural households	17.97 (100%)
Automatically excluded households	7.07 (39.4%)
Automatically included households	0.16(0.9%)
Deprived Households	10.74 (59.8%)

Funds to Chhattisgarh under MGNREGA

†782. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds provided to Chhattisgarh under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during last three years;

(b) the district-wise details of said fund allocation in Chhattisgarh;

(c) the district-wise and year-wise details of funds allocated in Chhattisgarh including Balrampur-Ramanujganj districts during the period mentioned above and the details of wages paid to workers out of the said fund; and

(d) the details of works completed under MGNREGA in Balrampur-Ramanujganj districts of Chhattisgarh during the above said period?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Details of total central fund released and fund released on wages to Chhattisgarh State under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) during the last three years are as under:

Financial Year	Total Central fund released (₹ in lakh)	Central fund released on wages (As per UC) (₹ in lakh)
2016-17	223193.55	193551.31
2017-18	289885.21	163023.44
2018-19	308997.05	234316.30

(b) and (c) Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand driven wage employment programme. The Ministry releases funds to the States/UTs based on the basis of the agreed to Labour Budget (Persondays), opening balance, pending liabilities of the previous financial year, if any, and overall performance.

As per information uploaded by Chhattisgarh State on Management Information System (MIS), the districts-wise total expenditure and expenditure on wages in the State during the financial year 2016-17, financial year 2017-18 and financial year 2018-19 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Number of completed works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in Balrampur-Ramanujganj district of Chhattisgarh during the last three year is as under:

Financial Year	Number of completed works
2016-17	13423
2017-18	17411
2018-19	23710

Statement

Districts-wise details of expenditure reported by Chhattisgarh State in Management Information System (MIS) during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Districts	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Total expenditure*	Expenditure on wages#	Total expenditure*	Expenditure on wages#	Total expenditure*	Expenditure on wages#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bastar	5063.99	3274.71	8192.45	3441.07	6399.45	3867.73
2.	Bilaspur	15895.83	11013.35	19977.66	11000.66	16160.05	12334.84
3.	Dantewada	2731.11	2027.4	3036.17	1653.35	2896.92	2366.58
4.	Dhamtari	19952.99	12375.11	17070.05	10188.46	13881.73	10661.35
5.	Jashpur	9407.68	8180.03	10960.96	7491.89	9856.36	8109.74
6.	Kanker	10986.34	7886.69	14721.16	8903.14	13487.12	10854.19
7.	Kawardha	17842.65	12821.77	19562.02	9705.23	14813.61	12165.2
8.	Korea	14803.3	10733.35	13734.47	7692.64	11966.45	9493.11
9.	Raigarh	7837.04	5299.99	11232.65	6464.79	10386.91	7530.88
10.	Rajnandagon	24194.24	19319.89	30863.06	21459.4	30779.73	25263.39
11.	Surguja	8700.55	5412.45	11415.11	6356.32	9314.37	6652.04
12.	Janjgir-Champa	11613.67	9603.05	14556.84	8448.81	13742.04	8838.73
13.	Korba	7296.26	5414.06	9095.47	5465.03	9647.67	6577.29
14.	Mahasamund	12512.58	8432.61	15726.74	8006.09	14427.92	10733.38
15.	Raipur	8203.39	7072.62	9131.58	6229.07	9086.52	6914.34
16.	Balod	11967.05	9785.39	15516.24	9182.87	14291.72	11352.3
17.	Baloda Bazar	12083.77	9228.14	18010.27	10754.29	17531.81	13032.65
18.	Balrampur	15967.25	9829.64	16734.6	8631.96	12848.2	4546.2
19.	Bemetara	7525.44	6060.65	9772.78	5010.23	8365.22	6499.02
20.	Bijapur	2614.89	1995.61	2670.42	1459.76	1855.86	1407.08
21.	Durg	5361.64	4609.66	7118.9	4782.4	7956.59	5823.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Gariyaband	14204.08	11239.11	12412.33	7165.32	13379.46	10308.13
23.	Kondagaon	4606.97	3814.82	6055.2	3757.46	7735.64	4671.86
24.	Mungeli	7612.65	5039.19	7593.29	4636.25	6950.74	6068.94
25.	Narayanpur	1005.13	717.78	1975.16	1131.04	1270.51	999.8
26.	Sukma	3083.74	2298.2	5227.18	3027.56	6264.25	5161.12
27.	Surajpur	11094.5	7349.14	18601.1	11872.58	19603.66	14469.79
TOTAL		274168.73	200834.4	330963.86	193917.67	304900.5	226703.4

* Includes State Share also.

May Include expenditure on wages of previous years.

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

MGNREGA'S help in tackling climate change

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Institute of Science has found that drought-proofing activities under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) can achieve removal or sequestration of about 197 million tonnes of carbon dioxide by 2030, which is 8 percent of Government's target;

(b) whether Government plans to employ workers under MGNREGA in public works projects which help in tackling climate change, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether such projects are already underway, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is implementing a programme titled "Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth (ICRG)" with the support from the Department for International Development (DFID), India. The programme aims at providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Rural Development and 103 blocks covering three States (Bihar, Odisha & Chhattisgarh) to improve the design and implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS). The focus is to create durable assets which lead to economic development and resilience through ground water recharge, micro I irrigation, integrated afforestation and horticulture.

The efforts have been made to increase the number of Natural Resource Management I (NRM) infrastructure works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS to improve individual and community resilience to climate change. The progress is as under:

- (i) Capacity building of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS functionaries on climate resilience in three States.
- (ii) Climate information services introduced in planning, implementation and monitoring of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.
- (iii) ICRG has facilitated around 1,000 detailed project reports (DPRs) in addition to providing support in the Labour Budget of Gram Panchayats.

93,000 households have been benefited through NRM structures designed under ICRG which have increased resilience to climate change.

Centrally sponsored schemes implemented by Ministry

784. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), including flagship programmes, being implemented at present by the Ministry; and
- (b) the details of targets set and allocations made, funds allocated, disbursed and utilized in these schemes during the last three years, including the current year, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise, particularly in the State of Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) For development of rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance, infrastructure development etc., the Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay -Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Shyama Prasad Mukherjee National RuRBAN Mission and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP).

(b) State/UT-wise central release and funds utilized under various Rural Development schemes during the last two years and current year including Punjab is given in Statement (*See below*). The detail of targets under various Rural Development Schemes is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I**(A) Details of Funds Allocated, Released and utilized under PMAY-G**

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20 (As on dated 20.11.2019)		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35985.830	35192.885	26454.130	0	18605.430	26455.200	34416.000	0.000	976.200
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2661.140	1210.970	0.000	0	0	0.000	8775.000	0.000	0.000
3.	Assam	48816.800	166961.670	164213.570	0	24408.400	116399.330	234000.000	24408.400	99148.240
4.	Bihar	403572.500	60257.060	389532.790	0	444931.907	586797.490	584644.810	197965.860	438528.540
5.	Chattisgarh	158566.700	262507.140	421901.830	268865.940	263695.439	388105.170	191265.300	56254.500	95851.730
6.	Goa	0.000	0.000	36.950	0	0	63.300	0.000	0.000	49.600
7.	Gujarat	68221.670	53264.220	124419.150	0	68219.855	83360.860	77112.000	0.000	41832.500
8.	Haryana	7186.980	2153.840	17782.160	0	2839.560	4626.450	0.000	0.000	3572.460
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3055.380	5087.875	4029.930	0	1468.940	3488.440	1053.000	0.000	731.120
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	26467.830	4982.112	9571.500	0	22683.112	18614.300	61425.000	0.000	10773.900

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Jharkhand	124547.280	162629.855	315886.400	108754.521	173352.475	275971.010	245220.000	122610.000	228175.860
12.	Karnataka	39150.260	59304.625	53789.280	0	18822.480	59746.930	61920.000	30960.000	4283.030
13.	Kerala	7392.150	2140.780	13536.410	0	0	5127.600	0.000	0.000	738.960
14.	Madhya Pradesh	296389.410	487626.830	795711.810	427280.190	425042.660	730916.750	432072.000	229197.575	266481.090
15.	Maharashtra	113019.380	110207.766	229734.340	51954.739	113552.925	204613.110	215109.590	24978.240	92764.910
16.	Manipur	0.000	5855.296	7113.650	0	429.975	4996.760	10413.000	371.370	893.600
17.	Meghalaya	4520.410	4273.762	11648.510	0	12621.226	10845.340	20124.000	0.000	4770.890
18.	Mizoram	2182.940	644.250	2646.510	0	2923.830	793.950	1755.000	0.000	615.550
19.	Nagaland	0.000	832.990	16.900	0	0	3902.600	6903.000	0.000	276.900
20.	Odisha	269164.030	312405.903	585156.260	202335.063	329032.427	458570.430	429113.810	132734.450	262435.100
21.	Punjab	2995.200	1602.060	3476.440	0	0	12887.450	7200.000	0.000	637.020
22.	Rajasthan	167453.390	189566.230	432050.010	159647.160	234013.320	318688.200	262080.000	131040.000	139020.170
23.	Sikkim	0.000	0.000	1058.850	0	0	576.050	0.000	65.033	20.600
24.	Tamil Nadu	97504.240	84848.578	113191.930	15724.800	50279.810	141495.620	144000.000	0.000	58388.440
25.	Telangana	0.000	4815.530	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
26.	Tripura	1531.950	18316.450	25118.730	0	765.980	9888.510	33740.460	6246.923	7767.880

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27.	Uttar Pradesh	298544.560	494806.433	1027721.630	150325.030	277585.808	477817.140	129350.000	58428.009	158572.760
28.	Uttarakhand	5980.570	1381.400	8162.310	0	9598.300	6060.010	0.000	0.000	508.400
29.	West Bengal	280522.190	455666.018	797223.740	439046.150	437284.790	776380.990	605799.880	298800.000	354677.720
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	326.980	33.070	0.000	0	0	0.000	480.000	0.000	37.200
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	999.650	330.880	55.200	7800.000	946.970	906.400	0.000	0.000	919.200
32.	Daman and Diu	33.700	8.740	10.400	0	0	5.200	0.000	0.000	0.000
33.	Lakshadweep	0.000	70.920	0.000	0	0	23.400	69.600	0.000	26.250
34.	Puducherry	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL		2466793.120	2988986.138	5581251.320	1831733.593	2933105.619	4728123.990	3798041.450	1314060.360	2273475.820

(B) Details of Financial Progress under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

(₹ in Crore)										
Sl. No.	State	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20 (as on 19.11.2019)		
		Allocated	Released	Expenditure	Allocated	Released	Expenditure	Allocated	Released	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.00	92.37	136.25	200.00	200	257.43	500.00	0	183.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	700.00	700	384.85	1350.00	1350	1005.98	1200.00	0	468.21

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Assam	575.58	575.58	397.76	2506.58	2506.58	2413.64	1200.00	598.54	1748.2
4.	Bihar	1349.31	1349.31	1586.67	60.57	60.57	1874.77	200.00	83.70	653.27
5.	Chhattisgarh	338.96	338.96	722.00	664.39	664.39	1510.58	800.00	786.46	642.9
6.	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0	52.35	0.00	0	32.69	50.00	0	9.29
8.	Haryana	0.00	0	28.89	0.00	0	2.28	50.00	0	0.19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	360.17	399.56	520.82	677.25	677.25	690.59	600.00	587.00	364.1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1400.00	1400	731.27	581.46	581.46	1066.79	700.00	342.50	911.74
11.	Jharkhand	1087.89	1122.26	1247.88	757.32	757.32	1175.47	1000.00	73.73	786.84
12.	Karnataka	5.00	5	50.30	0.56	0.56	15.49	50.00	0	1.08
13.	Kerala	169.13	169.13	205.99	100.77	100.77	225.30	90.00	41.02	79.36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1075.08	1294.63	1900.87	913.30	913.3	2533.07	1000.00	795.26	1096.77
15.	Maharashtra	270.59	270.59	381.38	6.75	6.75	193.68	300.00	0	80.96
16.	Manipur	219.00	231.5	264.64	293.63	293.63	309.31	600.00	0	296.66
17.	Meghalaya	45.68	50.04	112.85	196.42	196.42	158.81	400.00	195.50	106.63

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18.	Mizoram	200.00	200	72.71	51.32	51.32	138.48	350.00	118.00	149.58
19.	Nagaland	8.80	8.8	18.77	149.63	149.63	70.04	100.00	0	47.95
20.	Odisha	2038.19	2147.8	2679.84	2461.50	2461.5	3289.38	1800.00	97.09	1150.52
21.	Punjab	318.73	339.15	334.66	0.00	0	227.64	50.00	0	23.71
22.	Rajasthan	889.90	1120.26	536.53	0.00	0	857.63	200.00	0	252.03
23.	Sikkim	337.00	337	205.84	199.40	199.4	222.55	400.00	4.39	91.81
24.	Tamil Nadu	591.07	636.39	528.10	589.00	589	880.98	600.00	0	581.13
25.	Telangana	99.22	135.38	132.66	99.64	73.31	321.02	400.00	0	92.13
26.	Tripura	135.38	866.81	136.09	73.31	253.54	129.54	150.00	0	52.53
27.	Uttar Pradesh	866.81	702.21	1822.71	253.54	988.23	959.98	500.00	0	203.17
28.	Uttarakhand	686.31	1058.35	608.36	988.23	1386.44	698.43	1150.00	7.15	445.75
29.	West Bengal	1000.00	99.22	1253.13	1386.44	99.64	2058.28	1100.00	6.55	894.18
30.	Incentive	0	842.50	0	0	804.20	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		14807.80	16492.8	17054.17	14561.01	15365.21	23319.83	15540.00	3736.89	11414.57

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Unstarred Questions

(C) Details of Status of Statewise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under DAY-NRLM

₹ in lakh)

Name of States/UTs	2017-18			2018-19**			2019-20			
	Total	Central Release	Expenditure*	Total	Central	Expenditure*	Total	Central	Expenditure*	
	Central			Cental	Releases		Cental	Releases		
	Allocation	NRLM NRLP		Allocation	(NRLM)		Allocation	(NRLM)		
								Upto Aug.		
								2019		
								Upto Oct.		
								2019		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	6214.57	9321.86	0.00	15003.57	8638.93	11922.19	19562.52	11924.13	5962.07	1830.44
Bihar	25343.75	25343.75	6503.20	60294.84	35230.54	35230.54	60615.60	48627.99	24314.00	8357.93
Chattisgarh	5629.01	8443.52	4523.34	20502.76	7824.92	10317.47	14919.80	10800.58	5400.29	9016.00
Goa	300.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	150.00	0.00	400.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	4010.20	3800.78	528.11	6118.05	5574.60	2787.30	7688.78	7694.51	3847.26	5988.34
Haryana	2359.27	2282.54	0.00	3526.99	3279.64	3181.56	1997.12	4526.82	2263.41	1446.34
Himachal Pradesh	993.58	748.78	0.00	590.92	1381.18	690.59	1058.93	1906.41	953.21	195.58
Jammu and Kashmir	1227.80	6590.53	0.00	7165.13	1709.40	5854.70	7873.31	2359.46	1179.73	569.37

Jharkhand	9556.09	8907.35	4396.60	20366.20	13283.99	12512.08	22200.86	18335.62	17557.93	9084.02
Karnataka	8044.95	4022.48	582.44	5393.14	11183.34	10297.26	4965.86	15436.13	7718.07	181.57
Kerala	3609.74	5004.07	0.00	5463.76	5017.93	6925.01	11000.51	6926.15	3463.08	1499.59
Madhya Pradesh	12058.92	10596.52	5082.96	22451.62	16763.19	8381.60	31968.82	23237.89	11618.95	12135.12
Maharashtra	15902.89	15093.06	5731.58	30305.32	22106.73	29977.34	41804.17	30513.46	15256.73	11500.00
Odisha	12185.48	12001.65	4342.20	31037.89	16939.12	20244.16	34231.20	23380.72	11690.36	11366.56
Punjab	1146.58	573.29	0.00	308.93	1593.87	1380.61	1270.68	2199.98	1099.99	1092.00
Rajasthan	6108.79	9110.24	2427.55	16127.98	8491.88	8442.36	13008.44	11721.17	5860.59	8997.61
Tamil Nadu	9420.09	13907.84	995.73	17951.46	13094.93	17444.53	32340.38	18074.67	9037.34	1532.70
Telangana	4438.98	3456.04	0.00	4982.21	6170.66	3085.33	4632.01	8517.24	4258.62	3015.62
Uttar Pradesh	36486.54	27362.74	1752.06	37256.39	50720.22	39151.80	60168.39	70008.07	35004.04	17982.00
Uttarakhand	1921.04	1921.04	0.00	2964.16	2670.45	3853.52	3364.80	3685.97	2586.24	2282.81
West Bengal	13541.73	20164.33	4162.25	36009.06	18824.48	20978.27	34498.93	25983.03	21608.31	20149.06
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.00	99.70	0.00	0.00	100.00	150.00	0.00	200.00	100.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	100.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	100.00	0.00

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	100.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	400.00	327.80	0.00	0.00	400.00	306.70	0.00	600.00	300.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	920.00	1496.33	0.00	472.25	3177.00	2575.02	2239.01	5597.11	2798.56	652.79
Assam	9885.00	9595.10	2122.91	16089.46	17694.00	19618.00	19533.94	20781.78	20781.78	11986.00
Manipur	920.00	834.93	0.00	779.64	3091.94	1545.97	200.00	5447.25	0.00	742.99
Meghalaya	1380.00	3502.80	0.00	1338.83	4944.00	4944.00	1919.68	8710.17	4355.09	1646.25
Mizoram	1840.00	2991.78	0.00	1619.91	5442.38	4203.89	131.00	9588.20	4794.10	947.13
Nagaland	2760.00	1380.00	0.00	2061.86	7295.57	5475.17	2273.29	12853.08	6426.54	1406.63
Sikkim	690.00	619.36	0.00	584.54	2134.00	1067.00	732.16	2948.06	1092.34	1335.52
Tripura	3105.00	3677.15	0.00	4075.84	8958.00	8575.63	4831.52	15705.14	7852.57	168.29
GRAND TOTAL	202800.00	213427.36	43150.93	370842.71	304336.89	301369.60	441031.72	429290.79	239281.20	147108.24

*Expenditure Against Total Available Funds which also includes State share, Opening Balance and Misc. Receipts

* *— NRLP is closed on 30th June, 2018 and no funds have been allocated for current financial year

370 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

(D) State-Wise details of Funds Allocation, Disbursed & Utilized Under NSAP

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (As on 19.11.2019)	
		Funds Allocated	Funds Disbursed & Utilized	Funds Allocated	Funds Disbursed & Utilized	Funds Allocated	Funds Disbursed & Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30664.44	30664.44	30664.44	30664.44	30664.44	15888.60
2.	Bihar	106376.58	106376.58	114627.51	114627.51	106136.80	62802.79
3.	Chhattisgarh	24252.91	24252.91	27281.60	27281.60	27502.72	9514.44
4.	Goa	665.34	0.00	694.54	0.00	631.36	0.00
5.	Gujarat	14661.17	14661.17	17310.27	17310.27	24751.60	11096.18
6.	Haryana	10493.10	10493.10	10113.79	10113.79	9531.08	6130.12
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6433.40	6433.40	4464.00	4464.00	3242.64	2285.41
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4666.53	4666.53	4764.23	4764.23	3784.97	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	35305.31	35305.31	35352.58	35352.58	36399.82	7928.30
10.	Karnataka	51897.94	51897.94	52168.88	52168.88	43767.78	26023.28

Written Answers to

[22 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala	21751.21	21751.21	34197.86	34197.86	19742.67	11283.03
12.	Madhya Pradesh	75424.06	75424.06	75963.70	75963.70	64807.15	17607.94
13.	Maharashtra	41998.92	41998.92	36611.92	36611.92	42492.20	33529.98
14.	Odisha	68156.30	68156.30	65841.97	65841.97	59004.86	50216.48
15.	Punjab	7421.68	0.00	3236.86	3236.86	7299.66	3286.43
16.	Rajasthan	41765.77	41765.77	30524.70	30524.70	33785.24	15909.71
17.	Tamilnadu	63219.31	63219.31	63610.69	63610.69	53802.36	32020.66
18.	Telangana	21915.14	21915.14	20309.59	20309.59	18992.16	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	151906.43	151906.43	105473.96	105473.96	160927.34	70012.67
20.	Uttarakhand	6594.16	6594.16	8546.54	8546.54	10343.74	0.00
21.	West Bengal	57939.11	57939.11	59551.87	59551.87	63310.78	45237.50
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	2476.49	0.00	1238.08	1238.08	2398.29	0.00
23.	Assam	14273.72	14273.72	23730.73	23730.73	60705.22	29088.34
24.	Manipur	2575.14	2575.14	987.89	987.89	4812.33	1914.50
25.	Meghalaya	1669.50	1669.50	1781.64	1781.64	5811.86	387.36

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

26.	Mizoram	1010.11	1010.11	909.22	909.22	2073.89	526.60
27.	Nagaland	1107.60	1107.60	2505.43	2505.43	3399.78	1046.35
28.	Sikkim	788.66	788.66	261.25	261.25	1272.09	581.25
29.	Tripura	4717.26	4717.26	2424.55	2424.55	11526.54	4652.12
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	156.79	0.00	161.00	0.00	161.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	128.83	0.00	132.34	0.00	132.34	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	183.56	0.00	187.76	0.00	187.76	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	32.49	0.00	33.14	0.00	33.14	0.00
34.	NCT Delhi	5458.50	5458.50	5458.50	5458.50	5531.57	3132.41
35.	Lakshadweep	19.32	0.00	19.76	0.00	19.76	0.00
36.	Puducherry	893.73	893.73	917.03	917.03	1013.06	1226.70
GRAND TOTAL		879000.52	867916.00	842059.82	840831.28	920000.00	463329.15

Written Answers to

[22 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 373

(E) Details of Funds released (₹ in lakh) to States/UTs under DDU-GKY

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (As on 31.10.2019)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5874.000	7247.000	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1056.462	113.500	0
3.	Assam	8669.000	5128.600	0
4.	Bihar	9660.000	18294.000	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	13913.066
6.	Gujarat	1766.100	0	8205.600
7.	Haryana	3098.891	5662.000	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	183.600	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5974.970	12933.600	23234.040
10.	Jharkhand	7186.398	1160.000	0
11.	Karnataka	8280.863	0	0
12.	Kerala	3347.286	9842.500	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	3799.752	11558.000
14.	Maharashtra	0	5327.000	0
15.	Manipur	0	2240.000	31.917
16.	Meghalaya	574.543	1884.000	142.650
17.	Mizoram	0	1431.588	22.860
18.	Nagaland	0	2238.000	33.585
19.	Odisha	14028.000	13889.600	16245.600
20.	Puducherry	0	0	870.000
21.	Punjab	0	1082.000	0
22.	Rajasthan	5785.000	3282.000	0
23.	Sikkim	0	60.500	0

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	5291.000	7459.000
25.	Telangana	3875.580	0	21597.000
26.	Tripura	0	3785.600	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	7115.940	765.000
28.	Uttarakhand	0	2621.000	0
29.	West Bengal	0	5869.000	0
30.	Multi-State	31.471	0	554.032
TOTAL		79208.564	120481.780	104632.350

(F) Details of Funds released to States/UTs under RSETI

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (As on 31.10.2019)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	447.95	0
2.	Assam	96.39	357.76	0
3.	Bihar	318.05	317.41	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	172.29	467.02	0
5.	Gujarat	255.42	498.16	0
6.	Haryana	0	288.75	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	106.82	103.41	0
8.	Jharkhand	0	316.12	180.33
9.	Karnataka	508.77	433.66	0
10.	Kerala	0	152.57	0
11.	Maharashtra	378.97	313.88	0
12.	Meghalaya	61.34	26.66	0
13.	Mizoram	15.17	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Nagaland	0	9.49	0
15.	Odisha	0	1081.18	0
16.	Punjab	164.59	169.62	0
17.	Rajasthan	279.00	278.44	0
18.	Sikkim	0	7.14	0
19.	Tamilnadu	0	309.31	0
20.	Telangana	0	134.74	0
21.	Tripura	0	7.55	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	35.12
23.	Uttarakhand	0	73.23	0
24.	West Bengal	201.47	114.55	0

(G) State/UT-wise details of funds released under SPMRM (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18	2018-2019	2019-20 (As on 18.11.2019)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.35	9.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33.10	8.10	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	8.35	4.05
4.	Assam	32.40	1.40	20.25
5.	Bihar	0.00	17.60	21.60
6.	Chhattisgarh	54.10	0.00	0.00
7.	Dadra and Nagar	9.00	0.35	0.00
8.	Daman and Diu	0.35	5.89	0.00
9.	Delhi	0.35	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Goa	0.00	0.35	0.00
11.	Gujarat	17.99	28.84	0.00
12.	Haryana	0.00	22.30	0.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	13.20	0.00	0.00
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.05	0.00	0.00
15.	Jharkhand	21.35	24.30	0.00
16.	Karnataka	0.00	15.68	2.2734
17.	Kerala	46.20	16.20	5.40
18.	Lakshadweep	0.35	0.00	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2.10	40.50	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	21.60	8.20	16.20
21.	Manipur	8.45	8.45	4.05
22.	Meghalaya	12.15	0.35	4.05
23.	Mizoram	4.30	12.15	0.00
24.	Nagaland	4.40	0.00	4.05
25.	Odisha	20.30	13.50	0.00
26.	Puducherry	9.00	9.35	0.00
27.	Punjab	27.35	5.40	5.40
28.	Rajasthan	24.10	39.20	0.00
29.	Sikkim	0.35	12.15	0.00
30.	Tamil Nadu	44.25	16.20	16.20
31.	Telangana	35.55	40.50	0.00
32.	Tripura	12.15	16.90	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	86.77	43.04	45.8172
34.	Uttarakhand	4.75	8.10	4.05
35.	West Bengal	0.40	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		550.76	432.35	153.3906

(H) Details of Central funds released under MGNREGA

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/Uts	2017-18 #	2018-19 \$	2019-20 (as on 11.11.2019)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	512763.00	671458.36	597683.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20679.65	19800.64	10756.62
3.	Assam	112366.54	105037.23	103451.39
4.	Bihar	246888.44	289194.25	242018.95
5.	Chhattisgarh	289885.21	308997.05	204411.85
6.	Gujarat	82505.07	106079.98	60446.33
7.	Haryana	30140.64	35625.15	23649.33
8.	Himachal Pradesh	58684.46	78034.36	34675.64
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	125417.69	79334.12	79405.61
10.	Jharkhand	135264.57	154629.50	100468.21
11.	Karnataka	295632.54	304975.56	415956.14
12.	Kerala	185406.40	235473.91	219895.69
13.	Madhya Pradesh	376889.92	470364.71	330172.41
14.	Maharashtra	185828.74	201918.84	140499.13
15.	Manipur	15778.89	28698.66	29702.21
16.	Meghalaya	87060.44	79654.70	69164.61
17.	Mizoram	20081.04	40288.92	33876.53
18.	Nagaland	110492.88	19560.20	29853.75
19.	Odisha	219834.66	222418.39	175290.58
20.	Punjab	61895.86	60000.32	58627.38
21.	Rajasthan	472828.41	549230.58	522215.29

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Sikkim	10571.15	9762.58	4578.22
23.	Tamil Nadu	583166.13	498193.66	445044.63
24.	Telangana	253920.33	297094.62	184040.08
25.	Tripura	40440.50	44462.89	54240.53
26.	Uttar Pradesh	369177.65	547575.02	425572.10
27.	Uttarakhand	71685.06	61194.75	33156.23
28.	West Bengal	592702.95	737344.61	654097.99
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	966.07	761.93	186.98
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	484.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	26.71	15.97	23.82
33.	Puducherry	1569.03	1475.36	1195.08
34.	Goa	56.05	48.83	216.76
TOTAL		5570606.67	6259189.67	5284573.77

including ₹136890.498 lakh deducted against wage expenditure on account of rejected transaction amount credited back during financial year 2017-18.

\$ Including ₹156046.92 lakh of failed transactions during financial year 2018-19.

Statement-II

(A) Details of Physical target under PMAY-G (Units in No.)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (As on 20.11.2019)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48058	0	47800
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2187	0	7500
3.	Assam	40119	0	200000

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	538959	0	800000
5.	Chattis Garh	206372	348960	151100
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	91108	0	107100
8.	Haryana	9598	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2511	0	900
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21752	0	52500
11.	Jharkhand	159052	138884	322000
12.	Karnataka	52284		86000
13.	Kerala	9872	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	389532	565914	830100
15.	Maharashtra	150934	68464	289700
16.	Manipur	0	0	8900
17.	Meghalaya	3715	0	17200
18.	Mizoram	1794	0	1500
19.	Nagaland	0	0	5900
20.	Odisha	340498	255958	565000
21.	Punjab	4000	0	10000
22.	Rajasthan	223629	213204	364000
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	130214	21000	200000
25.	Telangana	0		0
26.	Tripura	1259	0	28838
27.	Uttar Pradesh	396594	317306	178900
28.	Uttarakhand	1514	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
29.	West Bengal	374629	586333	830000
30.	Andaman And Nicobar	262	126	400
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	756	4665	0
32.	Daman and Diu	15	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	58
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		3201217	2520814	5105396

(B) Details of Physical progress under PMGSY (in km)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (As on 19.11.2019)
		Target length	Target length	Target length
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	36
2.	Andhra Pradesh	500	500	800
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1000	1400	3500
4.	Assam	2000	5000	5230
5.	Bihar	5600	5000	4300
6.	Chhattisgarh	1600	3800	2500
7.	Goa	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	50	50	0
9.	Haryana	50	3	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1700	2400	3015
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1800	2800	3000
12.	Jharkhand	4500	5000	2700
13.	Karnataka	66	12	0

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Kerala	434	500	266
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5200	4500	2400
16.	Maharashtra	900	500	500
17.	Manipur	1000	900	2000
18.	Meghalaya	450	400	1000
19.	Mizoram	500	400	600
20.	Nagaland	50	200	400
21.	Odisha	7000	8000	8200
22.	Punjab	950	275	50
23.	Rajasthan	3200	2600	150
24.	Sikkim	400	1000	800
25.	Tamil Nadu	1500	2000	1500
26.	Telangana	400	500	600
27.	Tripura	650	500	450
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4500	1950	1000
29.	Uttarakhand	1500	2510	2500
30.	West Bengal	3500	5000	2600
TOTAL		51000	57700	50097

(C) Details of Targets under DAY-NRLM

(in numbers)

State	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20 (Upto Sep. 2019)		
	Social mobilisation of SHGs	Total Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF)	Total Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF)	Social mobilisation of SHGs	Total Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund(RF)	Total Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF)	Social mobilisation of SHGs	Total Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF)	Total Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	108400	25000	4500	1000	30168	0	10000	11000	0
Assam	26520	23100	12000	59978	35826	13418	39876	30000	21300
Bihar	85422	110039	71160	204046	107427	90860	80000	100619	145900
Chhattisgarh	31200	15802	8700	35000	13230	5406	35000	22000	10000
Goa	990	700	300	1400	1700	1000	400	1145	288
Gujarat	11816	9467	7070	40000	1550	7000	13240	1860	11160
Jharkhand	41839	34683	18843	68000	40000	10000	56303	100000	8000
Karnataka	122640	9175	5410	45000	7500	10000	30000	25000	15000

Written Answers to

[22 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	384
Kerala	13099	11299	4358	4000	3666	4500	6500	18685	529	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Madhya Pradesh	38778	34296	8875	74094	66532	13975	50000	40000	25000	
Maharashtra	38458	52698	23368	46154	42378	25000	130012	88763	25012	
Odisha	18335	20000	52500	27545	30572	25608	49204	10000	31046	
Rajasthan	11760	9650	7270	17331	13693	11678	55083	41500	16900	
Tamil Nadu	20000	4000	5899	5000	11000	16000	5000	7000	15000	
Telengana	0	800	800	600	0	1000	1000	0	1000	
Uttar Pradesh	48680	40460	29120	52049	56302	38090	93379	65000	39500	
West Bengal	19640	34025	24000	172578	154358	32168	76114	133627	52684	
Haryana	5500	5000	1350	12500	12000	7500	20000	10000	8000	
Himachal Pradesh	2523	2500	1300	2500	3000	1500	2580	3900	860	Unstarred Questions
Jammu and Kashmir	7880	7086	6676	13453	14106	11856	4100	0	0	
Punjab	5215	4761	1751	4525	3864	1598	10040	5951	3951	
Uttarakhand	7050	5500	1500	8000	7550	2775	10000	8500	10000	
Arunachal Pradesh	1771	1231	465	1355	950	327	2252	1225	1875	
Manipur	1410	1168	970	1600	1277	1394	5080	4155	2860	

Meghalaya	2676	2692	1784	3240.4	3350	2010	10200	5800	3204
Mizoram	13052	1259	882	1300	1383	1530	945	1311	749
Nagaland	4150	3862	1250	3500	4000	1500	5500	6000	2707
Sikkim	1341	1341	1200	391	931	1062	62	465	845
Tripura	1505	1828	1046	5000	2500	2000	6000	3800	2465
Andaman	0	0	0	500	300	80	250	350	50
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	680	300	150	800	800	100
Daman and DIU	0	0	0	190	155	100	120	150	15
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	200	238	150	180	180	214
Puducherry	0	0	0	664	300	1100	950	800	765
TOTAL	691650	473422	304347	913373.4	672106.3	342335	810170	749585.9	456979

Written Answers to

[22 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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**Non-payment of wages to MGNREGA workers in Andhra Pradesh
and Telangana**

785. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the MGNREGA workers have not been paid wages for 5 to 14 weeks in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States due to non-release of funds from Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of claims submitted, funds released and pending payments in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana under MGNREGA during the last year and in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand driven wage employment programme. The Ministry releases funds periodically in two tranches with each tranche consisting of one or more installments based on agreed to Labour Budget (Persondays), opening balance, pace of utilization of funds, pending liabilities of the previous year, if any, and overall performance. The total persondays generated and fund released to the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during the FY 2018-19 and current FY 2019-20 (upto 18.11.2019) is given below:

State	FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20 (upto 18.11.2019)	
	Persondays generated (in lakh)	Total fund Released (₹ in lakh)	Persondays generated (in lakh)	Total fund released (₹ in lakh)
Andhra Pradesh	2465.41	671458.36	1553.82	600069.24
Telangana	1176.81	297094.62	863.18	185379.98

There are no pending payments of wages to workers in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana as on date.

Habitations connected by all-weather roads

786. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of eligible habitations connected by all-weather roads in the country, State-wise details thereof; and

(b) the State-wise target of the number of eligible habitations to be connected by all-weather roads and the time-frame for achievement of the target?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As on 18th November, 2019, out of the 1,78,184 eligible and unconnected habitations of population size of 500+ in plain areas and 250+ in Special category States, Deserts, Tribal and Backward Districts (as per Census, 2001) identified for coverage under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY); 1,66,723 habitations have been connected through all-weather roads including 16,086 habitations connected by States out of their own resources. 4,109 habitations have been dropped or are non-feasible. Of the remaining 7,352 sanctioned habitations, States have reported that 2,368 habitations are not feasible as of now due to reasons such as forest clearance, land issues and Court cases etc. The balance 4,984 habitations are targeted for completion at the earliest.

The State-wise details of habitations connected and habitations remains to be connected are given in Statement.

Statement*Status of Habitation Connectivity under PMGSY*

Sl. No.	State Name	Total Eligible Unconnected Habitations	Total Connected Habitations	Total State Connected Habitations	Total Connected including State Connected	Habitations to be connected@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	0	0	0	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1636	1191	357	1548	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	642	495	0	495	105
4.	Assam	15320	11351	1428	12779	1747
5.	Bihar	34586	28844	3112	31956	1091
6.	Chhattisgarh	10638	9342	550	9892	262
7.	Goa	15	1	0	1	14
8.	Gujarat	3387	3048	319	3367	4
9.	Haryana	1	1	0	1	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3554	2270	656	2926	42
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2497	1838	198	2036	244
12.	Jharkhand	11469	9534	1539	11073	7
13.	Karnataka	423	296	127	423	0
14.	Kerala	434	402	17	419	2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	19448	17330	1601	18931	188
16.	Maharashtra	1950	1323	480	1803	25
17.	Manipur	667	568	15	583	63
18.	Meghalaya	771	362	125	487	165
19.	Mizoram	256	155	12	167	56
20.	Nagaland	116	95	7	102	8
21.	Odisha	16488	14909	1054	15963	281
22.	Punjab	535	389	146	535	0
23.	Rajasthan	16450	15969	283	16252	19
24.	Sikkim	360	325	9	334	18
25.	Tamilnadu	2013	1985	11	1996	0
26.	Tripura	2071	1907	31	1938	61
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14804	11747	2436	14183	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Uttarakhand	2658	1401	778	2179	312
29.	West Bengal	14221	12969	631	13600	230
30.	Telangana	767	590	164	754	2
TOTAL		178184	150637	16086	166723	4984

@ Remaining habitations have been dropped or are not feasible/reportedly unfeasible as of now due to forest clearance, land issues and Court cases etc.

Reverse migration from city to village

787. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of reverse migration from city to village/district in last five years;
- (b) which State and city has the largest number of reverse migration;
- (c) the reasons of this reverse migration, whether these migrated people get jobs, if so, in which sector and their average wages per day;
- (d) the percentage of unemployment within reverse migration; and
- (e) whether Government has drawn plans to equip these unemployed battery of youth with job oriented skills, if so, the details of the courses offered?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Ministry of Rural Development does not compile data on migration. The latest available National Sample Survey on 'Migration In India 2007-2008' was conducted during July 2007 to June 2008 (64th Round). The percentage of internal migrants by four types of rural-urban migration streams (*i.e.* from rural areas to rural areas, from rural areas to urban areas, from urban areas to rural areas and from urban areas to urban areas) for each State/UT is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

As per survey on 'Employment & Unemployment and Migration Particulars' conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO) during its 64th round (July 2007 - June 2008), the details of internal migrants in percentage along with the reasons for migration for each of the migration streams is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), placement linked skill development programmes for wage employment and self employment.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. Its objective is to provide skilling to one crore prospective youth under Short Term Training (STT) courses and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country during 2016-2020. Under the scheme, short duration industry relevant Skill Development training is being imparted across 39 Sectors.

Statement-I

Percentage distribution of internal migrants by the four types of rural-urban migration streams for each State/U.T. during 2007-08

State/U.T./All-India	Migration Streams				
	Rural to Rural	Urban to Rural	Rural to Urban	Urban to Urban	All
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	59.5	5.8	24.5	10.2	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	30.5	20.3	28.1	21.1	100.0
Assam	77.4	3.9	13.8	5.0	100.0
Bihar	79.2	4.4	11.7	4.7	100.0
Chhattisgarh	73.1	4.5	14.0	8.4	100.0
Delhi	4.0	2.1	55.9	38.1	100.0
Goa	24.5	5.9	35.8	33.9	100.0
Gujarat	53.5	5.2	28.0	13.3	100.0
Haryana	59.8	6.0	22.3	11.9	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	75.5	12.6	8.4	3.6	100.0
Jammu and Kashmir	74.4	6.5	11.1	7.9	100.0
Jharkhand	71.8	3.7	12.1	12.3	100.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	56.1	7.4	20.8	15.7	100.0
Kerala	63.5	12.0	15.4	9.1	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	66.6	5.4	15.4	12.7	100.0
Maharashtra	47.7	5.8	26.7	19.9	100.0
Manipur	39.4	8.0	30.3	22.3	100.0
Meghalaya	59.3	20.8	12.8	7.1	100.0
Mizoram	30.7	4.7	33.5	31.1	100.0
Nagaland	24.1	19.8	32.0	24.0	100.0
Odisha	76.3	3.6	12.3	7.7	100.0
Punjab	54.7	7.7	19.2	18.4	100.0
Rajasthan	68.2	4.4	17.9	9.5	100.0
Sikkim	70.0	8.3	12.5	9.2	100.0
Tamil Nadu	45.8	8.5	26.1	19.7	100.0
Tripura	73.5	3.4	17.3	5.8	100.0
Uttarakhand	59.5	9.7	14.4	16.4	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	71.1	4.7	13.6	10.5	100.0
West Bengal	67.4	4.4	14.2	13.9	100.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56.8	10.5	22.0	10.7	100.0
Chandigarh	10.6	2.5	47.5	39.4	100.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	75.8	4.0	15.5	4.7	100.0
Daman and Diu	48.9	28.5	12.1	10.5	100.0
Lakshadweep	20.7	33.0	33.0	13.4	100.0
Puducherry	30.5	7.5	38.5	23.6	100.0
ALL-INDIA	61.7	5.7	19.5	13.1	100.0

Source: NSS report No. 533: Migration in India (64th round)

Statement-II

Percentage distribution of internal migrants by reason for migration for each of the rural -urban migration streams during 2007-08

		All-India							
Reason for migration		male				female			
		rural to rural	urban to rural	rural to urban	urban to urban	rural to rural	urban to rural	rural to urban	urban to urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	in search of employment	5.1	3.4	19.7	8.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.4
2.	in search of better employment	10.5	7.6	20.8	9.8	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.5
3.	business	1.4	2.5	2.7	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
4.	to take up employment/better employment	8.2	8.5	13.8	12.7	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.1
5.	transfer of service/contract	3.0	5.4	3.0	12.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5
6.	proximity to place of work	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
	SUB-TOTAL (Employment related reasons)	29.1	28.8	60.9	48.2	0.5	2.0	2.6	2.7
7.	marriage	12.2	2.1	1.6	1.2	92.6	74.2	62.8	58.5

8.	movement of parents/earning member	23.7	18.4	22.8	28.9	3.6	15.4	28.2	31.1
9.	studies	10.5	12.5	7.8	5.3	0.5	1.2	2.5	1.9
10.	other reasons (incl. n.r.)	24.4	38.2	6.9	16.4	2.9	7.3	4.0	5.7
ALL		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Explanatory Note:

1. Migrant: A household member whose last usual place of residence (UPR), anytime in the past, was different from the present place of enumeration was considered as a migrant member of the household.
 2. Usual place of residence: Usual place of residence (UPR) of a person was defined as a place (village/town) where the person had stayed continuously for a period of six months or more.
 3. Persons who have migrated to a place in India from another place in India are internal migrants.
- Source:* NSS report No. 533: Migration in India (64th round)

Construction of roads in rural Maharashtra

788. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding shortage of pacca roads in rural Maharashtra;
- (b) the roads constructed in rural Maharashtra during the last four years; and
- (c) the target date for completion of road construction in rural areas in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (b) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. Since inception till 18th November 2019, 27,571 km roads have been sanctioned under PMGSY in Maharashtra, out of which 26,328 km length has been completed. The details of roads constructed under PMGSY in the State during the last four years is given below:-

Sl. No.	Year	Completed Length (km)
1	2015-16	890.71
2	2016-17	2000.7
3	2017-18	569.76
4	2018-19	266.83
TOTAL		3727.99

(c) As reported by the State, remaining road works under PMGSY are targeted to be completed by December 2020.

Construction of roads under PMGSY in Madhya Pradesh

†789. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the length, in kilometers, of roads constructed during the last three years under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and the current status of this scheme;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of funds and length of roads allocated for construction in Madhya Pradesh under phase-II of the above said scheme; and

(c) the details of work completed and work remaining under this allocation and whether proposals of the Members of Parliament have been received for this scheme, if so, the details of the action taken/being taken on those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The road length constructed in the country and in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are as under:-

Year	Road Length constructed (in Km)	
	All PMGSY implementing States/UTs	Madhya Pradesh
2016-17	47447	5082
2017-18	48730	5222
2018-19	49043	4521

Since inception till 19th November, 2019, 6,96,616 Km road length has been sanctioned under various interventions/verticals of PMGSY and 6,06,135 Km road length has been completed. In the State of Madhya Pradesh, against total sanctioned length of 81,114 Km, 76,330 Km road length has been completed.

(b) and (c) The State of Madhya Pradesh has been sanctioned 375 road works worth ₹ 3,240.91 crore covering a road length of 5,010 Km under Phase-II of PMGSY, out of which 159 road works measuring length 3,894 Km has already been completed and 216 roads with 1098 Km of road length remains to be completed. Balance road length is less than the difference of sanctioned and completed length due to the reasons that some habitations were connected with less than the sanctioned length due to reduction in curve length, change in alignment, construction of part length by other agencies, etc.

As reported by the State Government, proposals from 6 Members of Parliament were received for inclusion of 33 roads under PMGSY-II, out of which 3 roads were included and sanctioned. The remaining 30 roads could not be included since 20 roads

were not fulfilling norms under PMGSY-II and 10 roads could not be taken up as the total road length allocated to Madhya Pradesh under PMGSY-II was already sanctioned.

Release of inadequate funds under MGNREGA

†790. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact only ₹12,000 crore funds have been provided till September as against ₹60,000 crore of funds sanctioned in budget for current financial year under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that demand of work under MGNREGA has increased which is not being fulfilled due to the unavailability of funds; and

(d) whether additional funds have been demanded keeping in view the increasing demand of employment in MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Ministry has released ₹ 48,302.80 crore in the FY 2019-20 (as on 30.09.2019) to the States/UTs for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS).

(c) and (d) The Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand driven wage employment programme. The Ministry releases funds to the States/UTs based on the agreed to Labour Budget, opening balance, pending liabilities of the previous year for the financial year, if any, and overall performance. Fund release to the States/UTs is a continuous process and Central Government is committed to making funds available keeping in view the demand for work. The Ministry seeks additional fund for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS from the Ministry of Finance as and when required for meeting the demand for work on the ground.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Interlinking of MGNREGA with agriculture sector

791. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any representation from any State Government requesting to interlink the MGNREGA with Agriculture sector to achieve the desired results;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any decision on this matter, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The State of Telangana has requested for integration of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) with agriculture sector to help the farmers to promote their agricultural activities.

(b) and (c) Mahatma Gandhi NREGS already lays emphasis that atleast 60% of works at district level in terms of cost shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to Agriculture and Allied Activities which include works related to water security like construction of farm ponds, wells, earthen check dam, field channels and other water harvesting structures. The percentage of expenditure on Agriculture and Agriculture allied works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18 & FY 2018-19 has been 66%, 66.07% & 63.62% respectively. Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is for providing a fall back option for livelihood security to the rural poor and is not a regular employment scheme. The Act provides that works which are non-tangible, not measurable and repetitive such as removing grass, pebbles and agricultural operations shall not be taken up.

Allocation and establishment of PMKKs in Maharashtra

792. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Training Centres (TCs) empanelled under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in the last three years and the current year in Maharashtra, district-wise;

(b) the total number of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) that have been allocated across the country, State/UT-wise, including Maharashtra;

(c) the number of PMKKs that have been established in the last three years and current year in Maharashtra, district-wise; and

(d) the number of candidates certified and the number of candidates placed under PMKVY in Maharashtra, in the last three years and current year, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (d) The district-wise number of empanelled TCs, candidates certified and reported placed in State of Maharashtra under PMKVY 2016-20 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through National Skill Development Corporation promotes establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district throughout the country for imparting skill training through PMKVY 2016-20. As on 11.11.2019, 812 PMKKs have been allocated in 722 districts across the country. Out of allocated PMKKs, 681 PMKKs have been already established. The State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

In State of Maharashtra, 50 PMKKs have been allocated in 36 districts. Out of allocated PMKKs, 41 PMKKs have been already established. The district-wise number of PMKKs in State of Maharashtra is given at column (b) of table at Statement-I.

Statement-I

The district-wise details of number of empanelled TCs, PMKKs, candidates trained and certified under PMKVY 2016-20 in State of Maharashtra, as on 11.11.2019

Sl. No.	District	No. of TCs (CSCM)	No. of PMKKs	Trained	Certified
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmednagar	26	2	29,586	16,875
2.	Akola	10	1	5,565	4,041
3.	Amravati	13	1	7,505	4,996
4.	Aurangabad	19	1	9,620	5,522
5.	Beed	14	0	17,333	11,060
6.	Bhandara	8	1	5,677	4,115
7.	Buldhana	10	1	5,050	3,711
8.	Chandrapur	9	1	14,958	10,572
9.	Dhule	8	1	4,016	2,778
10.	Gadchiroli	6	1	3,687	2,392
11.	Gondia	11	1	8,920	7,341
12.	Hingoli	3	1	3,119	2,425
13.	Jalgaon	15	2	10,100	6,772
14.	Jalna	5	1	2,959	1,726
15.	Kolhapur	18	1	32,969	26,434
16.	Latur	15	1	28,325	20,191
17.	Mumbai	31	0	81,369	56,160
18.	Mumbai Suburban	4	1	1,869	1,335
19.	Nagpur	35	2	31,823	22,345
20.	Nanded	14	1	19,129	12,277

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Nandurbar	7	1	4,256	3,116
22.	Nashik	29	2	50,477	32,417
23.	Osmanabad	7	1	16,108	11,288
24.	Paighar	2	1	485	307
25.	Parbhani	9	1	2,501	1,267
26.	Pune	69	2	85,590	58,339
27.	Raigad	12	2	6,820	4,307
28.	Ratnagiri	3	0	7,963	5,580
29.	Sangli	9	1	19,853	14,769
30.	Satara	7	1	18,047	13,614
31.	Sindhudurg	4	0	7,029	5,283
32.	Solapur	11	2	23,308	15,462
33.	Thane	25	3	21,397	14,743
34.	Wardha	3	1	10,018	7,378
35.	Washim	2	1	2,094	1,163
36.	Yavatmal	11	1	4,628	3,012
TOTAL		484	41	6,04,153	4,15,113

Statement-II

State-wise details of allocated and established PMKKs, as on 11.11.2019

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Districts	No. of Allocated PMKKs (Districts +PCs)	No. of Established PMKKs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	2	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	25	23

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	20	4
4.	Assam	33	33	23
5.	Bihar	38	49	46
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	27	27
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2	1	1
10.	Goa	2	2	1
11.	Gujarat	33	34	33
12.	Haryana	22	23	23
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	11
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	22	17
15.	Jharkhand	24	24	23
16.	Karnataka	30	36	35
17.	Kerala	14	20	11
18.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	51	52	50
20.	Maharashtra	36	50	41
21.	Manipur	16	16	9
22.	Meghalaya	11	8	3
23.	Mizoram	8	6	0
24.	Nagaland	11	11	2
25.	Delhi	11	11	9
26.	Odisha	30	30	27
27.	Puducherry	4	4	4

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Punjab	22	24	24
29.	Rajasthan	33	35	34
30.	Sikkim	4	4	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	32	40	31
32.	Telangana	31	32	23
33.	Tripura	8	8	3
34.	Uttar Pradesh	75	88	84
35.	Uttarakhand	13	13	13
36.	West Bengal	23	47	42
GRAND TOTAL		722	812	681

Allocation of funds for skill development scheme

793. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the total funds allocated for Skill Development Scheme, State-wise details thereof;
- (b) the categories being covered in Skill Development Scheme;
- (c) the duration fixed for training under this scheme;
- (d) the stipend being paid to trainees during training;
- (e) the number of centres in various States which are providing such training for artisans under Skill Development, the details thereof;
- (f) the number of persons who have been trained under the 'Training for Trainers' scheme of Skill India; and
- (g) how many of them actually were made to engage in providing training to the concerned category, after being awarded the Completion Certificate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Under the Skill India Mission,

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing a flagship scheme called the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 with an objective to impart skill training to 1 crore prospective youth pan India for four years i.e. 2016-20 with an outlay of ₹ 12,000 cr. PMKVY has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/ UTs popularly known as State- Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, there is no provision of State-wise funds allocation. However, under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 have been allocated to the States/UTs for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions. The State-wise details of funds disbursed under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 11.11.2019, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Training under PMKVY 2016-20 scheme is being imparted in 371 different job roles across 37 sectors. The duration of training across job roles is based on the National Occupational Standards (NOS) and Qualification Packs (QPs) specifications laid down by respective Sector Skill Councils.

(d) Under PMKVY, there is no provision of stipend for candidates under training. However, an amount of ₹ 500 is being provided to each successful certified candidate as monetary reward through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

(e) PMKVY 2016-20 does not mandate the establishment of skill development centres. The scheme provides for taking up Short Term Training (STT) courses and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centers (TCs) throughout the country. 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, 13,911 TCs have been empanelled under PMKVY 2016-20 across the country including 107 TCs of Handicrafts and Carpet Sector. Presently, the scheme is being implemented across 37 sectors, including Handicrafts and Carpet Sector which incorporates artisan related job roles. As on 11.11.2019, 1,25,423 candidates have been trained / oriented under Handicrafts and Carpet Sector.

(f) and (g) Training of Trainers (ToT) programme is a self-paid programme implemented by Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) and facilitated through NSDC in short-term skill development eco-system. Till date, 25,600 Trainer certifications have been issued across 38 sectors.

Currently, the trainers who undergo Training of Trainers programme are nominated by the training providers, as most short-term skill development schemes have made certification of trainers as a mandatory requirement for providing training in the concerned category.

Statement

*State-wise details of funds disbursed under CSSM component of
PMKVY 2016-20, as on 11.11.2019*

Sl. No.	State Name	Funds disbursed
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

1	2	3
16.	Jharkhand	29,59,64,978
17.	Karnataka	21,43,95,135
18.	Kerala	22,00,25,988
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

Simplification of process of getting loan for skill development

794. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to simplify the process for getting loan for skill development, especially for poor and backward people of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of India had launched Skill Loan Scheme on 15th July, 2015 to provide loan facility to aspirants wanting to do skill development courses aligned to National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF). The Important features of the Scheme, *inter-alia*, are as follows:

- Any Indian National who has secured admission in a course run by Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Polytechnics or in a school recognised by Central or State education Boards or in a college affiliated to recognised university, training partners affiliated to National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) Sector Skill Councils, State Skill Mission, State Skill Corporation can avail loan for the purpose.
- No processing fee is charged by Banks.
- Amount of loan ranges from ₹ 5,000 to ₹150, 000/- depending on the course having a repayment period of 3 to 7 years.
- Simple rate of interest @ 11% and 12% per annum is charged during the period of study. No minimum course duration.
- No specific restriction with regard to age.
- Risk of banks covered through Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Skill Development (CGFSSD)
- Under the scheme of CGFSSD, interest rate to be charged by Member Lending Institution (MLI) should not be more than 1.5% per annum over Base Rate.
- Borrower must enter into an agreement with National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC) for providing guarantee against default in repayment of the loan extended by lending institutions.
- The fund shall provide guarantee cover to the extent of 75% of the amount in default.

- The loan is sanctioned without any collateral security or third party guarantee.

Persons trained by Skill Development Centres in Kerala

795. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons trained by Skill Development Centres set up by the Ministry in the State of Kerala during each of the last three years;
- (b) whether Government offers jobs to such persons trained by these Centres; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme called Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 with an objective to provide skilling to one crore prospective youth under Short Term Training (STT) courses and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centers (TCs) throughout the country. 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).

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).

As on 11.11.2019, 1.63 lakh candidates (1.10 lakh in STT and 0.53 lakh in RPL) have been trained under PMKVY 2016-20 in the State of Kerala. Under STT, as per data reported on SDMS (Skill Development Management System), as on 11.11.2019, 40,373 candidates are certified. Out of these candidates, 15,726 candidates have been reported to be placed in various sectors.

Establishment of Skill Development centre in Gujarat

†796. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal has been received from the State of Gujarat regarding the establishment of Skill Development Mission/Centre during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the result after Government has given required approval in this regard; and
- (d) the amount of funds allocated by the Central Government to the State of Gujarat in this regard?

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. The scheme provides for taking up Short Term Training (STT) courses and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centers (TCs) throughout the country. 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 empanelled under PMKVY 2016-20 in the State of Gujarat.

Additionally, Ministry also promotes establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district for imparting skill training through PMKVY 2016-20. As on 11.11.2019, for establishment of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) in the State of Gujarat, 38 proposals have been received during the last three years of allocation process. As on date, 34 PMKKs have been allocated, out of which 33 PMKKs have been already established in State of Gujarat.

(c) As on 11.11.2019, 26,682 candidates have been trained in these PMKKs under PMKVY 2016-20.

(d) Under the PMKK programme, an amount of ₹ 9.60 cr. has been sanctioned for the establishment of PMKKs in State of Gujarat.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Formal vocational/technical training

797. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per unit-level data from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2017-18, only 1.8 per cent of the population reported receiving formal vocational/technical training in 2017-18;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) As per Report of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PFLS) 2017-18 of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 2% of the population aged 15-59 years has received formal vocational or technical training while 6.1% of the population in the same age group has received non-formal training. Further, 69.03 lakhs candidates have been trained under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY-2016-20) till 11th November 2019.

Enrolling of ex-servicemen under PMKVY

798. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of ex-servicemen who have completed skilling courses under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY);
- (b) the number of ex-servicemen who have been placed after completing their courses under the PMKVY; and
- (c) the State-wise list of ex-servicemen enrolled in the PMKVY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Under PMKVY skilling is being imparted through 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). Directorate of Indian Army Veterans (DIAV) is the implementing body who is

providing placement in support with Army Welfare Placement Organisation (AWPO). The State-wise details of ex-servicemen trained/oriented under PMKVY 2016-20 are given in Statement.

Statement

*State wise details of ex-servicemen trained/oriented under
PMKVY during 2016-20*

(a) Short term traing (STT):

Sl. No.	State	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Placed
1.	Jharkhand	410	387	347	306	0
2.	Uttar Pradesh	156	156	144	124	0
3.	Uttarakhand	49	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		615	543	491	430	0

(b) Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL):

Sl. No.	State	Enrolled	Oriented	Assessed	Certified
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1372	1372	1351	1351
2.	Assam	26	26	26	26
3.	Bihar	3386	3347	3147	2336
4.	Delhi	3626	3626	3311	2567
5.	Goa	55	55	26	26
6.	Gujarat	1476	1476	1411	1352
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1829	1786	1747	1350
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2977	2878	2884	2209
9.	Jharkhand	3321	3321	3168	2404
10.	Karnataka	11058	10894	10447	8899
11.	Kerala	2748	2748	2539	2302
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14645	14053	14262	11224
13.	Maharashtra	9976	9347	9486	8086
14.	Meghalaya	6746	6746	6474	5500
15.	Odisha	1318	1318	1367	1218
16.	Punjab	110	110	109	81

Sl. No.	State	Enrolled	Oriented	Assessed	Certified
17.	Rajasthan	88	88	88	62
18.	Tamil Nadu	2829	2759	2623	2029
19.	Telangana	3011	3026	2868	2778
20.	Uttar Pradesh	14601	13854	12897	9503
21.	Uttarakhand	7617	7579	7517	6444
22.	West Bengal	74	74	74	54
GRAND TOTAL		92889	90483	87822	71801

**Training and skill development of youth for employment in Andhra Pradesh,
Telangana and Tamil Nadu**

799. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youth given training for skill development for employment in the last three years in the country, especially in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Tamil Nadu;

(b) how many of them, among the trained youth, have been gainfully employed or self-employed in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the employment opportunities are very poor for them; and

(d) the efforts made to ensure that all the persons trained under the scheme are gainfully employed?

THE MINISTER OF 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 with an objective to provide skillifig to one crore prospective youth under Short Term Training (STT) courses and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country including States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Tamil Nadu for four years *i.e.* 2016-2020. 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).

As on 11.11.2019, 69.03 lakh (appx.) (38.01 lakh STT + 31.02 lakh RPL) candidates have been trained under the scheme in the country. Out of which, 1.81 lakh, 2.2 lakh and 4.02 lakh candidates are from States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Tamil Nadu, respectively.

Under STT, as per data reported on SDMS (Skill Development Management System), as on 11.11.2019, 30.21 lakh candidates are certified. Out of these candidates, 15.4 lakh candidates have been reported to be placed in various sectors across the country. The State/UT-wise details are given in 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. 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. 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.

Due to the abovementioned initiatives, the reported placement under PMKVY 2016-20 is approximately 51%. The third party impact evaluation of PMKVY 2016-20, conducted by independent body, has observed that 17% of the students enrolled under PMKVY 2016-20 prefer to go for higher studies rather than getting into employment.

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

Statement

State-wise details of candidates enrolled, trained, assessed, certified and reported placed under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 11.11.2019

Sl. No.	State/UT	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Placed
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,882	1,002	755	656	43
2.	Andhra Pradesh	192458	181657	159809	142925	71416

Sl. No.	State/UT	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Placed
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
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

Sl. No.	State/UT	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Placed
35.	Uttarakhand	125845	112889	99096	85723	30164
36.	West Bengal	298133	278340	243008	217194	76399
GRAND 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

Enrollment of persons with disabilities under PMKVY

800. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) who have been enrolled for training under the PMKVY from the year 2016 to 2019, year-wise;
- (b) the number of PwDs who have been placed under PMKVY from 2016 to 2019, year-wise; and
- (c) the provisions made in the training centres to encourage participation from PwDs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Financial year wise details of enrolled, trained, assessed, certified and placed Persons with Disabilities under PMKVY (2016-20), as on 11.11.2019, is given in table below:

FY	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Reported Placed
2016-17	337	53	33	27	0
2017-18	7734	2530	1748	1437	542
2018-19	18753	14234	11518	9747	1812
2019-20	12108	17408	17005	15740	8971
TOTAL	38,932	34,225	30,304	26,951	11,325

(c) Under PMKVY, there are certain incentives to encourage participation of PwDs in the skill training namely; post placement support, monthly conveyance allowance, boarding and lodging etc. There is an exclusive Sector Skill Council for PwDs namely Skill Council for PwD (SCPwD) for catering to the needs of the PwD candidates and run training in PwD-friendly training centres. Such centres are structurally designed to enable PwD candidates to experience a beneficial training such as availability of Braille, computer screen reader for visually impaired, sign language interpreter for speech and hearing impaired at Training Centres.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is Over. The House stands adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS—Deferred/Introduced

The representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2014

विधि और न्याय मंत्री; संचार मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक अनुरोध है। मेरा पहला प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एम.वी. राजीव गौड़ा जी बहुत अच्छी बहस कर रहे हैं। आज मेरी कोई व्यक्तिगत डिफिकल्टी है, इसलिए मैंने उनसे आग्रह किया है कि इसको अगली बार ले लिया जाए। यदि आप अनुमति देंगे, तो आपकी बड़ी कृपा होगी।

श्री उपसभापति: मुझे विश्वास है कि इस पर हाउस की सहमति है।

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: I am quite happy to do it.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (Amendment of Tenth Schedule)

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Right to Universal and Free Health Care Bill, 2019

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the right to free and compulsory healthcare services and universal health to people and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Right of Dwellers as Owners of the Land Bill, 2019

SHRI B.K HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to identify the dwellers like farmers, labourers, artisans, tribes living in nonrevenue or unrecognised village and to provide those identified dwellers to be entitled for registration as owners in respect of dwelling house, built on land not belonging to them and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI B.K HARIPRASAD: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Tribal (Adivasi) Regiment Bill, 2019

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Rajasthan): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of a new army regiment to be known as the Tribal Regiment for safeguarding the borders of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Mangarh Dham National Memorial Bill, 2019

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Rajasthan): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the erection and management of a National Memorial to perpetuate the memory of those killed or wounded on the 17th day of November, in Mangarh Dham in the State of Rajasthan.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Private Sector Bill, 2019

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Rajasthan): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation for the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in private sector and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anil Desai to move for leave to introduce the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2019; not present.

Now, Shri Rajkumar Dhoot to move for leave to introduce the Mangrove Forests (Special Provisions) Bill, 2019; not present.

Now, Shri Rajkumar Dhoot to move for leave to introduce the Victims of Flood Caused by Heavy Rains, Cyclones and Other Reasons (Rehabilitation and Welfare) Bill, 2019; not present.

Now, Shri Rajkumar Dhoot to move for leave to introduce the Compulsory Periodical Desiltation of Dams, Reservoirs and Rivers Bill, 2019; not present.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (Amendment of Article-343)

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (insertion of new article 14A and omission of article 44).

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Let me complete. Now, Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya to move for leave to introduce the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (insertion of new article 14A and omission of article 44); not present. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I have a point of order. This is against the basic structure. As per the present position, basic structure of our Constitution cannot be amended. Secularism is the basic structure of our Constitution. This Bill is against secularism and hence, against the basic structure of our Constitution. Hence, this Bill cannot be introduced.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Well, your point is taken. I would come to this. Now, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (amendment of article 51A). Shri Prabhat Jha to move a motion for consideration of the Constitutional (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017
(Amendment of Article 51A)**

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:-

कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।

आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, स्वच्छता और शुद्धता हमारी संस्कृति और हमारे संस्कार का एक अंग हैं। हम घर में पर्व मनाते हैं, ईश्वर की पूजा करते हैं अथवा जो हमारा आराधना स्थल होता है, उसकी साफ-सफाई का पूरा ध्यान रखते हैं। हम बाह्य परिवेश को तो स्वच्छ करते हैं, लेकिन अपने अंतर्मन को भी स्वस्थ और स्वच्छ रखने के लिए श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता के 16वें अध्याय में 26 गुण बताए गए हैं। उन 26 गुणों के आधार पर कोई पूछे कि क्या ये आज की बातें हैं, तो मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि गीता के 6वें अध्याय में दिए गए 26 गुणों में एक गुण स्वच्छता का भी बताया गया है। जो 26 अन्य गुण उसमें बताए गए हैं, वे हैं निडरता, शुद्ध सात्विक वृत्ति, ज्ञान व योग में आस्था, दान, दम, यज्ञ, स्वाध्याय, तप, सरलता, अहिंसा, सत्यता, अक्रोध, अहंकार शून्यता, शान्ति, छिद्रान्वेषण में अरुचि - अर्थात् पीठ पीछे बात न करना, दया भाव, लालच न करना, कोमलता,

[श्री प्रभात झा]

लज्जा, चंचलता का अभाव, तेजस्विता, क्षमाशीलता, धैर्य, स्वच्छता और शुद्धता का भाव, विद्रोह न करना और अभिमान या घमण्ड न करना। ये गुण श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता के 16वें अध्याय में दिए गए हैं। उसमें कहा गया है कि स्वच्छता और शुद्धता आत्मीयता से होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, मनुष्य एक विवेकशील प्राणी है और वह विवेकशील प्राणी इसलिए है, क्योंकि अगर उसमें विवेक नहीं होता, तो उससे शुद्धता और स्वच्छता की अपेक्षा ही नहीं की जाती। फिर तो हम भी उसी श्रेणी में होते, जिस श्रेणी में कहां खाना है, कहां जाना है, कोई जानकारी ही नहीं होती है। इसलिए मनुष्य के विवेकशील होने के कारण हमारा मौलिक दायित्व बन जाता है कि हम शुद्धता और स्वच्छता के साथ जुड़ें।

उपसभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने गंदगी को अपराध माना था। प्रधान मंत्री बनने के बाद लाल किले की प्राचीर से 5 अगस्त, 2014 को श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी ने स्वच्छता के लिए आह्वान किया था। सामान्य तौर पर आज तक प्रधान मंत्री ऐसी बातें नहीं करते रहे हैं। लेकिन देश की प्राथमिकता और देश की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, एक नागरिक का सामान्य मौलिक भाव क्या होना चाहिए, सिविक सेंस क्या होनी चाहिए, इसकी ओर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पूरे देश का ध्यान दिलाया। इस देश में वोटर सेंस तो बहुत डेवलप की गई कि आप हमें वोट देंगे, तो हम यह दे देंगे, लेकिन आज़ादी के 70-72 साल के बाद, आज भी इस देश में यह लिखना पड़ता है, 'बाएं चलिए', 'दाएं चलिए', 'गाड़ी मत खड़ी करिए'। यह क्या है? इसका कारण यह है कि हमने अपनी सिविक सेंस को, नागरिक बोध को छोटा कर दिया और मत बोध, अर्थात् वोटर सेंस को बढ़ा कर दिया, इसीलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने लाल किले की प्राचीर से आह्वान किया कि स्वच्छता अभियान हमारा जन-आन्दोलन बनना चाहिए।

महोदय, अभी मैंने राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी की बात कही। सबसे पहले गांधी जी ने दक्षिण अफ्रीका से स्वदेश आने के बाद, एक श्रद्धांजलि के तौर पर उनकी प्रिय स्वच्छता को देश से अपनाने की अपील की थी। उनकी यह अपील आज देश में जन-आन्दोलन का रूप ले चुकी है। मैं अतिशयोक्ति नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन गांधी जी की 50वीं वर्षगांठ पर स्वच्छता एवं उनके स्वयं के कुछ कार्य सदैव हमको याद रखने चाहिए। महात्मा गांधी जी ने 104 साल पहले, 1915 में गंदगी को अपराध माना था। उन्होंने कहा था कि गंदगी एक अपराध है और आजीवन वे स्वच्छता के कार्य में लगे रहे। एक तरफ वे अंग्रेजों से लड़ते रहे, दूसरी तरफ, जब भी भारत में उनका प्रवास होता था, तो उनका आकर्षण सबसे पहले गंदगी को दूर करने और स्वच्छता के प्रति रहता था। इतिहास में अनेकों प्रसंग मौजूद हैं, लेकिन उनके संबंध में एक बहुत ही जागरूक संस्मरण है। गांधी जी श्री रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर के आश्रम शान्ति निकेतन, कलकत्ता गए थे। उन्होंने वहां पर तीन दिन तक रहने का कार्यक्रम बनाया था। गांधी जी अपने स्वभाव के अनुसार स्वच्छताप्रिय थे। जब वे वहां गए, तो उनके साथ में आचार्य कृपलानी जी भी थे। आचार्य कृपलानी जी से गांधी जी ने कहा कि भाई, यह कैसा आश्रम है? यहां रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर जैसे इतने बड़े आदमी रहते हैं, इसके बावजूद यहां का यह हाल है। गांधी जी का मन एकदम हिल गया। आचार्य कृपलानी

जी ने यह लिखा है कि गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर के आश्रम में साफ-सफाई के प्रति जो उदासीनता दिखायी गयी थी, तो गांधी जी, जो वहाँ कुछ बात करने गये थे, उन्होंने सबसे पहले शान्ति निकेतन की साफ-सफाई में वहाँ पर पूरा दिन गुजारा। उन्होंने शान्ति निकेतन परिसर को इतना भव्य और सुन्दर बनाया कि जब रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर जी आये, तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं अपने ही आश्रम में आया हूँ या कहीं बाहर आ गया! तो गांधी जी ने उनको कहा कि स्वच्छता कार्य-सिद्धि की पहली प्राथमिकता है, पहली सीढ़ी है। अगर आपका मन स्वच्छ नहीं है, परिसर स्वच्छ नहीं है, आपका परिवेश स्वच्छ नहीं है, तो आप किसी भी काम में अशुद्धता ही करेंगे, कभी नहीं आगे जा सकते। उन्होंने फिर रवीन्द्रनाथ जी से कहा कि इसलिए आप कृपा करके, इस दृष्टि में आप जब उठें, तो पहला कार्य अपने हाथ से करिए, तो आश्रम में रुकने वाले लोग भी इस दिशा में काम करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यहाँ यह स्मरणीय है कि गांधी जी को 'महात्मा' की जो उपाधि मिली थी, माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह 'महात्मा' की उपाधि उसी तीन दिन के कार्यकाल में रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर जी ने उनको दी थी कि आप सच में 'महात्मा' हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

गांधी जी ने 1920 में गुजरात में 'गुजरात विद्यापीठ' की स्थापना की। गुजरात में इस विद्यापीठ आश्रम की जीवन-पद्धति, यदि आप जायेंगे, तो देखेंगे। जो लोग जाते हैं, वे देखते हैं कि वहाँ पर चाहे वह शिक्षक हो, छात्र हो या स्वयंसेवक जो उनके वहाँ काम करते हैं, कर्मचारी हो या कार्यकर्ता हो, उसके कार्य का प्रारम्भ सूर्योदय होते ही स्वच्छता से शुरू होता है। आज भी वहाँ गांधी जी के किये गये कार्यों को देखा जा सकता है। विद्यापीठ की रिहायशी कुटीरों में, गलियों में, कार्यालयों में और अन्यान्य जगह, जहाँ भी आप जायेंगे, वहाँ आपको यह दिखेगा। सबसे पहले, आश्रम में जो रुकने आते हैं, उनके लिए वहाँ लिखा हुआ है कि 'आप प्रातः स्वच्छता का यह कार्य करेंगे और सोने से पूर्व भी स्वच्छता का अवलोकन करने के बाद सोयेंगे।' लोग गांधी जी के साथ रहने की इच्छा व्यक्त करते थे। लोग चाहते थे कि मैं गांधी जी का कार्यकर्ता बन जाऊँ। लेकिन गांधी जी के पास जो लोग रहने आना चाहते थे, उनको गांधी जी कहते थे कि मेरे साथ रहना आसान नहीं है, क्योंकि मैं जैसा करता हूँ, वैसा करोगे? पहली ड्यूटी यह होगी कि आश्रम की सफाई, चाहे वह शौचालय की हो, बाथरूम की हो या जिस तरह की हो, तो क्या तुम मेरे साथ करोगे? मेरे व्यक्तित्व के आकर्षण से कुछ मत समझो, आश्रम के जो नियम हैं और स्वच्छता के प्रति जो मेरा समर्पण है, अगर उसके साथ कुछ काम कर सकते हो, तो तुम मेरे साथ जरूर काम कर सकते हो।

19 नवम्बर, 1925 को 'यंग इंडिया' में गांधी जी ने भारत में स्वच्छता के बारे में अपने विचारों को रखते हुए कहा था कि देश के अपने भ्रमण के दौरान-- उन्होंने पूरे भारतवर्ष का दौरा किया था। पूरे भारतवर्ष का दौरा करने के बाद वे जब आये और कुछ लोगों से चर्चा की, तो गांधी जी बहुत दुखी थे। लोगों ने पूछा कि गांधी जी, क्या बात है, आप दुखी क्यों हैं? उन्होंने कहा कि भारत में सब कुछ अच्छा है, लेकिन मैं जहाँ-जहाँ गया, वहाँ गंदगी देख कर मेरा माथा झुक गया, मेरा मन खराब हो रहा है। इतनी गंदगी मैंने कभी नहीं देखी। उसके साथ उन्होंने कहा कि इसके लिए अपने को एक आन्दोलन करना पड़ेगा। आज जब हमारे यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने देश में स्वच्छता को एक अभियान की तरह चलाने की बात की है, उन्होंने

[श्री प्रभात झा]

कहा कि इसे मन से स्वीकार कीजिए, अगर आप इसे चाहते हैं, तो इसे जनान्दोलन बनाइए। यह राजनीति का मुद्दा नहीं हो सकता, यह वोट बैंक का मुद्दा नहीं हो सकता है, इसलिए उन्होंने यह कहा। उन्होंने Ambassadors बनाये और देश के गणमान्य लोगों को उसके साथ जोड़ा कि स्वच्छता, चाहे सचिन तेन्दुलकर हों या अमिताभ बच्चन हों, आपको भी करनी पड़ेगी। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दिल्ली में बाल्मीकि कॉलोनी से उस कार्य की शुरुआत की थी। 'Charity begins at home', इसलिए हम सबको इस बारे में विचार करना चाहिए।

अब भारत में गांधी जी के बाद, गांधी जी के विचारों से सहमत होते हुए अगर किसी व्यक्ति ने काम शुरू किया, जिसने शौच का वैज्ञानिक निस्तारण 'सुलभ इंटरनेशनल' के माध्यम से किया, उसका नाम है- डॉ. बिन्देश्वर पाठक, जिसे 'पद्म भूषण' मिला है। यह आज नहीं मिला है, बल्कि सन् 1984 में मिला है। उन्होंने गांधी जी के सपनों को साकार करने के लिए जो किया, उसके संबंध में एक घटना सुनाता हूँ। जब वे एमए पास आउट होकर पटना से गांव गए, तो गांव में लोगों ने कहा कि तुम यह क्या कर रहे हो? तुम जनेऊ पहनते हो, चुटिया रखते हो, यह तुम क्या कर रहे हो? वे क्या करते थे? खेत में लोग जो latrine जाते थे, जब वह सूख जाता था, तब वे उसको कुदाली से साफ करते थे। लोगों ने कहा कि यह पागल हो गया है। बिन्देश्वर पाठक इतना सब कुछ झेलने के बाद भी झुके नहीं, बल्कि वे अपने अभियान में लगे रहे। यही कारण है कि आज सुलभ इंटरनेशनल एक लाख से ज्यादा मानवसेवी के साथ 44 कंट्रीज़ में एक मानव की संवेदनशीलता का सबसे बड़ा केन्द्र बनता जा रहा है। मैं भारत सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि ऐसे काम करने वाले को..., जो लोग नोबेल पुरस्कार देते हैं, जो लोग इसके लिए छानबीन करते हैं, उनसे मेरा निवेदन है कि भारत में भी एक ऐसा व्यक्ति है, जिसने न जनेऊ की चिंता की, न चुटिया की चिंता की, न जात की चिंता की, उसने कहा कि यदि मनुष्य का मल गंदगी फैलाता है, तो इसको दूर करने का उपाय करना चाहिए और इसके लिए उन्होंने सिर्फ आलोचना नहीं कि, बल्कि उन्होंने उसको दूर करने के लिए सुलभ इंटरनेशनल की स्थापना की।

महोदय, मेरी माता जी का निधन हुआ, तो अभी मैं गांव गया था। मैं जब गांव जाता था, तब वहां देखता था कि अंधेरा होते ही लोग लोटा लेकर सड़क के किनारे बैठ जाते थे। इस बार मैं अवाक् था। मैं लोटे वालों की तलाश करने के लिए नेपाल के बॉर्डर तक गया, मेरा गांव नेपाल के पास है, लेकिन वहां पर भी मुझे कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति नहीं मिला, जो लोटा लेकर जाता हो। हम नेपाल से 14 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर भारत में रहते हैं। मैंने वहां लोगों से पूछा कि ऐसा कैसे हो गया? उन्होंने कहा कि साहब, प्रधान मंत्री शौचालय योजना के अंतर्गत इतने शौचालय बन गए हैं, माताएं-बहनें इससे बहुत खुश हैं। इसमें क्या होता है? जब हम हर चीज को राजनीतिक निगाह से देखते हैं, तो वह जनान्दोलन नहीं बन पाता है, लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि लोगों ने, चाहे वे किसी पार्टी के सरपंच हों, किसी पार्टी के मुखिया हों, सबने मिल कर इसको एक अभियान के तहत किया और आज मैं गौरव के साथ कहता हूँ कि सड़कों के किनारे की गंदगी, आप

चाहे टॉर्च लेकर जाइए, आपको वहां पर नहीं मिलेगी। मैंने बिन्देश्वर पाठक जी की बात इसलिए बताई, क्योंकि उन्होंने इस काम के प्रारंभ में बहुत यातनाएं सही, इसलिए अगर आप किसी चीज को लाते हैं, तो उसका फिर समाधान करने की भी कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

महोदय, हम इस वर्ष गांधी जी की 50वीं वर्षगांठ मना रहे हैं। आज भारत खुले में शौच से मुक्त हो गया है, इसके लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री जी को शत-शत बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। यह अद्भुत कार्य हुआ है। 'स्वच्छ भारत मिशन' एनडीए सरकार की प्राथमिकताओं में से एक अहम प्राथमिकता है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने खुद इस अभियान को प्रारंभ किया और उन्होंने अपेक्षा की और एक नहीं, बल्कि सभी मंत्रियों को, सभी सांसदों को... मैं कभी-कभी सोचता हूँ कि जब मैं मुम्बई में पढ़ता था, उस समय मैं छः साल का था, उस समय यानी 1964 में पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी एम्पाला गाड़ी में रोड से निकले थे। उस समय इतना बॉडी गार्ड वगैरह नहीं होता था। हम लोगों को स्कूल में गुलाब का फूल दिया गया था और कहा गया था कि जब नेहरू जी मुम्बई-आगरा रोड से निकलेंगे, तो उन्हें सब बच्चे एक-एक गुलाब का फूल देंगे। मैं यह बात इसलिए कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि छोटी से छोटी जगह पर जाइए, तो स्वच्छता देखने लायक होनी चाहिए। उस समय हम लोगों को कहा गया था कि नहा-धोकर बढ़िया कपड़े पहन कर स्कूल आना है, क्योंकि नेहरू जी आ रहे हैं। आज देश में प्लास्टिक बीनने का काम शुरू किया गया। प्लास्टिक भी बहुत रोगों का जनक है। इसकी शुरुआत किसने की? क्या इससे पहले प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हुए? जब आदमी के मन में जुनून होता है कि मेरा भारत स्वच्छ होना चाहिए, तब यह संभव है। हम ऑस्ट्रिया से आते हैं, स्विट्जरलैंड से आते हैं, थाईलैंड से आते हैं, मॉरीशस से आते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि वहां क्या सफाई है। मैं सिर्फ सुनता रहता था। क्या यह सफाई भारत में नहीं हो रही है? ये जो सुनते थे, इसलिए धीरे-धीरे इसमें भी बहुत बड़ा बदलाव आया। 2 अक्टूबर, 2014 से यह मिशन शुरू हुआ और 130 करोड़ भारतवासियों ने राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी को और मैं भी आज यहां खड़े होकर सदन के भारत आप सभी की ओर से उनको श्रद्धांजलि देता हूँ कि आज भारत पूरी तरह से खुले में शौच से मुक्त हुआ है।

इसका सारा श्रेय जन आंदोलन को जाता है, जिसे भारत की जनता ने स्वीकार किया है। सर, "स्वच्छ भारत मिशन" की शुरुआत 2 अक्टूबर, 2014 को हुई, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस मिशन के अंतर्गत देश भर में दस करोड़, 50 हजार, 588 शौचालय बने और इससे पाँच लाख, 64 हजार, 658 गाँवों को खुले में शौच से मुक्त कर दिया गया। यह कोई सामान्य उपलब्धि नहीं है। अगर हम जनता को खड़ा कर देंगे, तो जनता इस देश के अभियान को आगे बढ़ाएगी। जैसे कल श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर जी ने कहा कि बीजिंग में यह 15 साल में हुआ। उन्होंने कहा कि हम यहाँ और जल्दी खत्म करने की कोशिश करेंगे, जन जागरण करेंगे। अखबार में छाप दिया गया कि यह 15 साल में होगा। यह हमारा मौलिक दायित्व है, इसे Constitution में होना चाहिए, इसलिए मैंने यह बात यहाँ रखने की कोशिश की है। "स्वच्छ भारत मिशन" सफल रहा है। स्वच्छता को संविधान के मौलिक कर्तव्य में शामिल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की मानें, तो स्वच्छता अभियान से सतही, जल, मिट्टी या वायु रहित, पर्यावरण

[श्री प्रभात झा]

के सभी पहलुओं के साथ-साथ, खुले में शौच से मुक्त क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले समुदायों में स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण का बहुत प्रभाव हुआ है। सर, स्वच्छता सिर्फ सफाई नहीं है, बल्कि इसके कारण भारत में तीन लाख लोग जो डायरिया से मरते थे, मुझे आपको बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि इससे इनकी संख्या में 75 फीसदी कमी आई है और आज डायरिया से कम मौतें हो रही हैं। पहले गाँव-गाँव में डायरिया फैल जाता था। वर्ल्ड हेल्थ ऑर्गनाइजेशन ने अपने वर्ष 2018 के अध्ययन में अनुमान व्यक्त किया था कि भारत के खुले में शौच करने से मुक्त हो जाने पर "स्वच्छ भारत मिशन" ने तीन लाख से अधिक जिंदगियां बचाई हैं। आज "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" से तीन लाख से अधिक जिंदगियां बच रही हैं और इस अभियान को जो उपलब्धियाँ मिली हैं, वे उपलब्धियाँ तभी सतत बनी रहेंगी, जब प्रत्येक देशवासी स्वच्छता को अपना कर्तव्य मानेगा। देखिए अपने अधिकारों के लिए तो हम हमेशा लड़ते हैं, लेकिन नागरिक की भी कुछ ड्यूटीज़ हैं और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमें नागरिक की ड्यूटीज़ का अहसास इस धरा पर, भारत में कराया। उन्होंने बताया है कि हम सिर्फ नागरिक नहीं हैं, हमारी कुछ ड्यूटीज़ भी हैं। जब तक माँग न पूरी होगी, ये सब चीज़ें होनी चाहिए और नागरिक के नाते जो कर्तव्य हैं, जो नागरिक बोध है, उसका भी जागरण होना चाहिए। इसके सुनिश्चितकरण के लिए आज संविधान में प्रावधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है और स्वच्छता अभियान को मौलिक कर्तव्यों में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। महोदय, संविधान में मौलिक कर्तव्य पहले से नहीं थे। इन्हें संविधान में 42वें संविधान संशोधन 1976 द्वारा जोड़ा गया था। वर्तमान में इनकी संख्या कुल 11 है। संविधान के भाग-4 में सम्मिहित अनुच्छेद 5(क) में लिखित मौलिक कर्तव्यों के अनुसार भारत में प्रत्येक नागरिक के कुछ कर्तव्य हैं। अब मैं यहाँ उन कर्तव्यों को जरा बता देता हूँ, उसके बाद मैं निवेदन करूँगा।

- (क) संविधान का पालन करें और उसके आदर्शों, संस्थाओं, राष्ट्र ध्वज और राष्ट्र गान का आदर करें।
- (ख) स्वतंत्रता के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदर्शों को हृदय में संजोए रखें और उनका पालन करें।
- (ग) भारत की प्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करें और उसे अक्षुण्ण रखें।
- (घ) देश की रक्षा करें और आह्वान किए जाने पर राष्ट्र की सेवा करें।
- (ङ) भारत के सभी लोगों में समरसता और समान भ्रातृत्व की भावना का निर्माण करें, जो धर्म, भाषा और प्रदेश या वर्ग पर आधारित सभी भेदभाव से परे हो, ऐसी प्रथाओं का त्याग करें जो स्त्रियों के सम्मान के विरुद्ध हैं।
- (व) हमारी सामासिक संस्कृति की गौरवशाली परंपरा का महत्व समझें और उसका परिरक्षण करें।
- (छ) प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की, जिसके अंतर्गत वन, झील, नदी और वन्य जीव हैं, रक्षा करें और उसका संवर्धन करें तथा प्राणि मात्र के प्रति दयाभाव रखें।

- (ज) वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, मानववाद और ज्ञानार्जन तथा सुधार की भावना का विकास करें।
- (झ) सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को सुरक्षित रखें और हिंसा से दूर रहें।
- (ञ) व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने का सतत प्रयास करें, जिससे राष्ट्र निरंतर बढ़ते हुए प्रयत्न और उपलब्धि की नई ऊंचाइयों को छू ले। सर, आखिरी है-
- (ट) यदि माता-पिता या संरक्षक हैं, छह वर्ष से चौदह वर्ष तक की आयु वाले अपने, यथास्थिति, बालक या प्रतिपाल्य के लिए शिक्षा के अवसर प्रदान करें।

यह वर्ष 2002 में 86वें संविधान संशोधन के द्वारा हमारे संविधान में जोड़ा गया था।

आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, ये सारी बातें बताने में विषय बहुत लम्बा हो सकता है। हम अपने घर को साफ रखना चाहते हैं। मैंने उन लोगों को भी देखा है, जो अपने घर के पूरे पॉट को साफ करते हैं, लेकिन आप नगरपालिका में चले जाइए, नगरपालिका के लैट्रिन को देखिए -- मैंने "सुलभ इंटरनेशनल" की बात इसलिए की कि एक जगह पर नगर निगम का भी शौचालय था और वही दूसरी ओर "सुलभ इंटरनेशनल" का भी शौचालय था। दोनों में जमीन-आसमान का अंतर था। एक में पॉट गायब, किवाड़ गायब, सांकल गायब, लेकिन वहां दूसरे में एक केयरटेकर था। वहाँ तीन लोग ड्यूटी करते हैं। इसलिए मेरा यह मानना है कि जब हम इसको मौलिक कर्तव्य में जोड़ेंगे, तो नागरिक का भी भाव बढ़ेगा। देश हमारा है। अगर भारत नहीं रहेगा, तो हम किस गर्व से कहेंगे कि हम भारतीय हैं? हमें कहने में कोई गर्व नहीं होगा। इसलिए नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के इस आह्वान को देश ने स्वीकार किया।

जब युद्ध हुआ था और देश में गेहूँ का संकट हुआ था, तब लालबहादुर शास्त्री जी ने कहा था कि सोमवार को एक दिन का उपवास कीजिए। मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि तब लालबहादुर जी की बात सारे लोगों ने मानी थी। मैं भी उस समय पढ़ता था। मेरे घर में भी एक ड्रम रखा गया। हमारे घर में शाम को खाने के जितने सामान बनते थे, चावल, गेहूँ, आटा, जो भी होता था, उसको उस ड्रम में रख दिया जाता था। उसके बाद, इस देश के 130 करोड़ नागरिक अगर किसी नेता की बात सुनते हैं, तो वे अपने प्रधान मंत्री की बात सुनते हैं और वह इसीलिए क्योंकि स्वच्छता में जीवन है, स्वच्छता में जिन्दगी है, स्वच्छता में साँस है, स्वच्छता में भारत है।

इसलिए मैंने सदन से और आपसे यह निवेदन किया है कि मौलिक कर्तव्यों में स्वच्छता को जोड़ा जाए। अगर यह हो जाता है, तो मुझे लगता है कि इससे हम नागरिकों का सम्मान बढ़ेगा और स्वच्छता हमारा एक कर्तव्य भी बन जाएगा। इन्हीं बातों के साथ, मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

The question was proposed.

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं अपने colleague, प्रभात झा जी का अभिनन्दन करूँगा कि वे एक बहुत अच्छा बिल यहाँ लेकर आए हैं। यह इसलिए है, क्योंकि मैं

[डा. विकास महात्मे]

एक डॉक्टर हूँ और मैं आपके जरिए सभी लोगों को बताना चाहूँगा कि जो भी बीमारियाँ होती हैं, उनमें से 80 प्रतिशत अस्वच्छता के कारण ही होती हैं। अगर हम इसका स्वच्छता में रूपांतरण करें, तो इन infectious diseases का प्रभाव बहुत कम हो सकता है। जितने भी infections हैं, उनके पीछे या तो water contamination है, यानी अशुद्ध पानी पीने से हमें बीमारियाँ होती हैं या हम जो खाना खाते हैं, उसमें जो food contamination रहता है, उससे बीमारियाँ होती हैं। हमारी जो food handling की आदत है, उसके तरीके अच्छे न होने से भी बीमारियाँ हो रही हैं। ये सभी चीज़ें स्वच्छता में आती हैं। मुझे लगता है कि यदि हम स्वच्छता की तरफ ध्यान दें, तो 80 प्रतिशत काम अपने आप हो सकता है। मुझे लगता है कि हमारे जो मूल कर्तव्य हैं, उनके बारे में काफी लोगों को आज तक पता नहीं था। जब हमारी कोई डिमांड होती है या हम जो भी चाहते हैं, उसके लिए हम सड़कों पर उतरते हैं, यह सब तो हमें पता रहता है, लेकिन हमें क्या करना है हमारी जिम्मेवारियाँ क्या हैं, इसके बारे में हमें जानकारी नहीं है। मेरे ख्याल से इस बिल के माध्यम से सभी लोगों को अब यह पता चल जाएगा कि कांस्टिट्यूशन में फंडामेंटल राइट्स की तरह ही फंडामेंटल ड्यूटीज़ भी हैं, जिनकी संख्या 10 है। लोगों को इस बारे में सजग करना चाहिए, जिससे फंडामेंटल ड्यूटीज़ की तरफ भी लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित होगा।

हमारी एक परम्परा है कि आज भी लोग दिवाली में अपने घरों की पूरी साफ-सफाई करते हैं, पेंटिंग करते हैं और इस तरह सभी के घरों में स्वच्छता का एक अभियान चलाया जाता है, लेकिन यह काम हमारे रूटीन दैनंदिन व्यवहार में होना चाहिए, यह हमारे अंदर imbibe होना चाहिए, यह हमारे अंदर तक पहुँचना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह बहुत जरूरी है। काफी लोगों को लगता है कि इसके लिए गरीबी एक कारण है। गरीबी एक कारण होगा, लेकिन उससे भी ज्यादा हमारी मानसिकता बदलनी जरूरी है। मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर बताना चाहूँगा कि यदि आप रोड पर जा रहे होंगे तो कार से जाने वाले लोगों को भी कचड़ा बाहर फेंकते हुए देखा होगा, यानी उनके पास पैसा है, लेकिन आज तक उनकी मानसिकता नहीं बनी है कि कचड़ा बाहर नहीं फेंकना चाहिए। इससे गंदगी बढ़ेगी, बीमारियाँ बढ़ेंगी और परेशानी होगी, उससे environment pollution भी हो सकता है। ये सारी चीज़ें हैं, इसलिए यह मूल कर्तव्य में आना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं यह बताना चाहूँगा कि अभी मोदी सरकार ने जो स्वच्छता अभियान चलाया, हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वयं उसके ऊपर जोर दिया है। इस बार हमने देखा कि कुम्भ मेला इतना बड़ा हुआ, लेकिन इस कुम्भ मेले में स्वच्छता बहुत अच्छी थी। यह सिर्फ मैं नहीं कह रहा, बल्कि सभी लोग और बाहर देशों से जो लोग आए, उन्होंने भी कहा कि यह कुम्भ मेला बहुत अच्छा और साफ-सुथरा था और पानी भी बहुत अच्छा था। यह जो बदलाव है, ऐसा ही बदलाव सब जगह आना जरूरी है। इसके लिए मोदी जी जो स्वच्छता अभियान लाए हैं, उससे यह काम आसानी से हो सकता है, किंतु जब यह मूल कर्तव्य में आएगा तो हमेशा के लिए भारत एक स्वच्छ देश करके जाना जाएगा। इसमें यह समझना चाहिए कि सिर्फ स्वच्छता ही मूल कर्तव्य नहीं है, लेकिन जो कर्मचारी स्वच्छता में योगदान दे रहे हैं, सफाई का काम कर रहे हैं, hygienic cleanliness का

काम कर रहे हैं, उनको भी उतना ही सम्मान चाहिए। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे यहां जो लोग टॉयलेट साफ करते हैं, उनके प्रति हम सम्मानपूर्वक व्यवहार नहीं करते। यह बदलना ज़रूरी है। पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है कि हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उन सफाई कर्मचारियों का सम्मान करने के लिए कुम्भ मेले में जिन लोगों ने साफ-सफाई का काम किया, उन लोगों का सम्मान करने के लिए उनके पैर स्वयं धोए और साफ किए और पूरे भारतवर्ष में एक संदेश पहुंचाया कि जो लोग भी साफ-सफाई का काम कर रहे हैं या टॉयलेट साफ करने का काम कर रहे हैं, वे भी उतने ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं, जितने बाकी काम करने वाले लोग हैं। इसलिए यह संदेश बहुत ज़रूरी था और मुझे लगता है कि हम सबको इस पर काम करना चाहिए। हमारे बापू, महात्मा गांधी का भी यही मानना था, बापू खुद भी शौचालय साफ करते थे और खुद ही स्वच्छता का काम करते थे। इसलिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह जो बिल आया है, इससे बहुत फ़र्क पड़ेगा और सबको लगेगा कि यह हमारा एक मूल कर्तव्य है। यदि हम इसे सिर्फ बोलेंगे और मूल कर्तव्य में नहीं लेंगे तो यह आगे नहीं बढ़ पाएगा। जैसे मैं कहता हूँ कि सबसे पहले मूल कर्तव्य में लिखा है कि संविधान का पालन करें और उसके आदर्श संस्थाओं, राष्ट्रीय ध्वज, राष्ट्र गान का आदर करें। यह यदि मूल कर्तव्य पाठ्यक्रम में आता है, तो अपने आप स्कूल में पढ़ाया जाता है। स्कूल से हमें शिक्षा मिलती है। इससे एक value system develop होता है। इसलिए यह बहुत ज़रूरी है कि यह मूल कर्तव्य में शामिल हो और स्कूल जीवन से ही साफ-सफाई के काम का सम्मान करने की सीख मिले। यदि हम ऐसा मूल्य उन विद्यार्थियों को सिखाते हैं तो कुछ दिनों में ही, कुछ सालों में ही भारत एक स्वच्छ और सुंदर देश के नाम से सब तरफ जाना जाएगा। जब टूरिस्ट लोग बाहर से आते हैं, तो आप देखेंगे कि जहां-जहां टूरिस्ट प्लेसेज़ हैं, वहां-वहां प्लास्टिक की बोतल और कचरा पड़ा रहता है। काफी बार ऐसा होता है कि हम जो सुंदर स्पॉट देखना चाहते हैं, वहां गंदगी देखकर हमें बहुत बुरा लगता है। ऐसा नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसलिए मोदी सरकार प्लास्टिक बंदी भी लेकर आयी है। मुझे लगता है कि इस तरीके से गंदगी हटायी जा सकती है, भारत को स्वच्छ किया जा सकता है और यह मूल कर्तव्य में लाना बहुत ज़रूरी है। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपने शब्दों को विराम देता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री पी.एल. पुनिया जी।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण प्राइवेट मेंबर बिल की चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मैं आदरणीय वरिष्ठ सांसद प्रभात झा जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने इसकी तरफ सोचा। वे स्वच्छता के लिए आर्टिकल-51(A) fundamental duties में इसे सम्मिलित करने का सदन के सामने एक प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, जिसके ऊपर आज यहां चर्चा हो रही है। इसमें कोई विवाद की बात नहीं है कि स्वच्छता अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। वह न केवल हमारे धार्मिक परिवेश में, बल्कि सामाजिक और यहां तक कि घरेलू परिवेश में भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखती है। आदरणीय प्रभात जी ने गांधी दर्शन का विस्तार से उल्लेख किया और उसमें शांति निकेतन की उनकी विज़िट का भी उल्लेख किया है। जिस तरह से वे अपने आश्रम में स्वच्छता रखते थे, उस तरह की स्वच्छता उन्हें वहां पर दिखाई नहीं दी। उन्होंने सुलभ इंटरनेशनल के संस्थापक डा. बिंदेश्वर पाठक जी का भी

[श्री पी.एल. पुनिया]

उल्लेख किया। उन्होंने यह बताया कि किस तरह से उन्होंने एक अभियान के रूप में इस पूरे कार्यक्रम को चलाया और उन्होंने आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा चलाए गए स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के बारे में भी पुनः उल्लेख किया। उन्होंने कहा कि इन सब प्रयासों के बाद पूरा हिंदुस्तान अब खुले में शौच से पूर्णतया मुक्त हो गया है। सर, **Open-Defecation-Free** और उन्होंने गांधी जी के दर्शन का उल्लेख किया, यह होना चाहिए था, जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। डा. बिदेश्वर पाठक जी का उल्लेख किया, यह होना चाहिए था, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री जी का संकल्प और स्वच्छ भारत अभियान का उल्लेख किया, यह भी होना चाहिए था, लेकिन उसके बीच यूपीए सरकार के समय के दौरान निर्मल भारत अभियान चलाया गया था और उस अभियान में भी यही कार्यक्रम थे। उसके अंतर्गत भी शौचालय बनाए गए थे और स्वच्छता के ऊपर अभियान चलाया गया था और उसमें **ODF** गांव का उल्लेख किया गया था। तब ग्राम प्रधान सरपंचों को बुलाकर निर्मल भारत अभियान के अंतर्गत उनको सम्मानित किया जाता था और उसका आयोजन दिल्ली में होता था। ऐसे प्रधानों को अलग से दस-दस लाख रुपये अनुदान देकर उनको सम्मानित किया जाता था। सर, बहुत से गांव ऐसे हुए, जो *saturate* हुए और निर्मल गांव के रूप में उनको सम्मानित किया गया। जब इन सब चीजों का उल्लेख कर रहे थे, गांधी जी का उल्लेख कर रहे थे, शांति निकेतन का उल्लेख कर रहे थे, बिदेश्वर पाठक जी का उल्लेख कर रहे थे, प्रधान मंत्री जी का उल्लेख कर रहे थे, तो यह ठीक है, यह होना चाहिए था और जरूरी भी है, लेकिन यूपीए सरकार के द्वारा इसे महत्वपूर्ण अभियान के रूप में चलाया, उसको कैसे विस्मरित कर दिया? यह सही है और आपने कहा है कि इसमें राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह एक राष्ट्रीय महत्व का अभियान है और इसे एक अभियान के रूप में चलाया जाना चाहिए, तो क्या इसमें राजनीति नज़र नहीं आती? इसका विशेष रूप में उल्लेख करना चाहिए था और मैं समझता हूं कि इस डिबेट का स्तर और इस कदम का और ज्यादा महत्व होता, अगर पूरी पृष्ठभूमि में इसका भी विस्तार से उल्लेख करते, तो वह बहुत अच्छा होता। आपने टॉयलेट्स के बारे में बताया कि जब वे गांव गए, तो रात को कोई नहीं दिखाई दिया। गांव तो हम भी जाते हैं और शाम को जब दिन ढलता है, तो अभी भी महिलाएं खुले में शौच करने जाती हैं। जिन शौचालयों का निर्माण हुआ है, अगर वहां जाकर उनका परीक्षण किया जाए, तो उनमें सामान रखा रहता है, उनमें कंड़े रखे रहते हैं। पानी की व्यवस्था अनिवार्य है। शौचालय बिना पानी की व्यवस्था के नहीं हो सकता। जब पूरे गांव में ही पानी नहीं है, तो शौचालयों में पानी कहां से आएगा? सर, किस तरीके से पूरा भारत **Open Defecation-Free** हो गया, खुले में शौच से मुक्त हो गया, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया और आज भी इस तरह की समस्या है। स्वच्छ भारत अभियान केवल सफाई करने, शौचालय बना देने तक ही सीमित नहीं है। हवा का भी अपना महत्व है। पानी की भी स्वच्छता होनी चाहिए, उसका भी अपना महत्व है। दिल्ली में प्रदूषण के ऊपर कल चर्चा हुई थी, वह भी इसी में सम्मिलित है, उसका भी उल्लेख होता, तो ज्यादा अच्छा था। आज यमुना जी के पास जाकर देखें, तो वहां पर दूर-दूर तक कूड़ा फैला हुआ है। इस तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं है। यह केवल एक अभियान के रूप में, एक जुमले के रूप में कह देना कि स्वच्छ

भारत हो गया, पूरा भारत Open Defecation Free हो गया और अब तो हमारे देश की मर्यादा और गरिमा इतनी ऊंची हो गई, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, लेकिन यह वास्तविकता से परे है। मेरा विशेष रूप से अनुरोध है कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। इसे Fundamental Duties में सम्मिलित होना चाहिए, लेकिन व्यापक दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए सब चीजों का उल्लेख करते हुए, सबका सम्मान करते हुए, इसको एक अभियान के रूप में आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। मैं यही करना चाहता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, पुनिया जी। प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): शुक्रिया, उपसभापति महोदय। स्वच्छता को आज के दिन एक केंद्रीय बिंदु के रूप में चर्चा में लाने के लिए मैं प्रभात जी को व्यक्तिगत तौर पर धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। मैं शुरुआत करूंगा -

कुछ ऐसा मोज़ा लबज़ों के साथ हो जाए,

जो मैं कहूँ, वह जमाने की बात हो जाए।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, गांधी जी का बहुत जिक्र हुआ है। पारिस्थितिक स्वच्छता को चाहे इस सरकार ने या पिछली सरकार ने जो impetus दिया, चाहे वह निर्मल ग्राम का मामला हो या स्वच्छ भारत अभियान का हो, समेकित और सम्मिलित प्रयास से ही इस तरह के अभियान, जो कि प्रभात जी की मनोभावना है, कि इस समेकित और सम्मिलित प्रयास इस जन-अभियान का हिस्सा बने, इससे कतई विरोध नहीं है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह मेरा पहला आग्रह है। स्वच्छता बाकी मुल्कों में क्या मसला है, यह मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन हमारे मुल्क में स्वच्छता की पूरी जिम्मेदारी एक जाति विशेष पर होती है, खास कर सार्वजनिक जगहों की स्वच्छता की। बचपन से छोटे स्टेशन पर बापू की एक लाइन लिखी दिखती थी, जो आप गंदगी फैला रहे हैं, ध्यान रहे कि आप ही जैसा कोई मनुष्य इसे साफ करता है। आप ही जैसा, आप नहीं। यह जो आप जैसे मनुष्य हैं, वे आज भी स्वच्छता अभियान में हैं। मुझे स्वच्छता अभियान का एक सबसे बड़ा critique यह लगा है कि जातिगत आधार को इसके संदर्भ में नहीं लिया है। मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि इस पर आगे भी चर्चा हो। अगर स्वच्छता की हकीकत देखनी हो, मैं मानता हूँ कि कई जगह बदलाव हुआ है, तो rail network को जरूर देखा जाए। जब आप ट्रेन में बैठें हों, अगर AC compartment भी हैं, तो खिड़की के बाहर देखिए, platform और platform के इर्द-गिर्द की जगह देखिए, आपको अपने आप प्रमाण-पत्र मिल जाता है कि स्वच्छता को लेकर हमारा गांभीर्य किस पायदान पर खड़ा है। सर, मैं इन बीते कुछ वर्षों में महात्मा गांधी जी के जन्मदिवस या उनकी पुण्यतिथि पर, अखबारों के माध्यम से या digital platform पर एक खत लिखता हूँ, तो अक्सर मैं कल्पना करता हूँ। मैं अभी कल्पना करूँ कि अगर बापू आ जाएं, हो सकता है कि उनको परमिशन न हो और वे सेन्ट्रल हॉल में भी नहीं आ सकते, क्योंकि वे मेम्बर नहीं रहे थे, अगर वे आ जाएं, तो क्या कहेंगे? पहली बात तो वे हमारी attendance देखेंगे, तो उन्हें

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

लगेगा कि यह क्या है? दूसरी बात वे यह कहेंगे कि तुम कहां से कहां आ गए हो? सर, मैं छोटी बात कहता हूं, बापू ने 1909 में लिखा कि मेरा राम कौन है? बापू ने लिखा कि मेरे राम सिर्फ दशरथ पुत्र नहीं, बल्कि निराकार, निरंजन हैं। वह गॉड भी है, अल्लाह भी है, खुदा भी है और जेहोवा भी है, हमने उसे बिसरा दिया है। सर, पारिस्थितिक स्वच्छता बहुत आवश्यक है, लेकिन मानसिक स्वच्छता भी बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं कल ही की बहस देख रहा था, हम लोग एक-दूसरे के विरोधी हैं, दुश्मन नहीं हैं। न आप इस देश का बुरा चाहते हो, न हम चाहते हैं। हां, हमारी विचारधारा अलग है और वह होनी भी चाहिए। लेकिन यह जो शत्रुता है, इसकी वजह से मानसिक स्वच्छता बढ़ गई है। सर, अब कमाल है, इस मुल्क में कभी हमें पता नहीं था कि बापू की शहादत, उनकी हत्या और हत्यारे को भी कहा जाएगा कि वह बड़ा महान है, लेकिन हम उसको भी झेल रहे हैं। सर, मैं सीधी सी बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस मुल्क में बापू, पेरियार, अम्बेडकर के लिए अशोभनीय भाषा का इस्तेमाल हो और उसकी स्वीकारोक्ति दिनों-दिन बढ़ती जाए, तो पारिस्थितिक स्वच्छता के साथ मानसिक स्वच्छता के लिए भी उतने ही सघन अभियान की आवश्यकता है।

सर, आज संयोगवश विद्यार्थी जीवन के बाद फंडामेंटल ड्यूटीज़ का विषय फिर से सामने आया है। सर, मैं तीन चीज़ों का उल्लेख करूंगा। 54A में (e) कहता है, "To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities." यह सवाल हम सब के लिए है। Are we doing that? Are we transcending these barriers or are we creating new barriers every day? This is a question that your posterity, my posterity will ask that when these barriers were being erected between people and communities, why were you silent? We shall be in the custody of history, if not, today, tomorrow.

Second, Sir, 'To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.' सर, मेरे बचपन में, प्राथमिक विद्यालय में एक शिक्षक रहमान साहब थे। वे मुझे अंग्रेज़ी भी पढ़ाते थे, संस्कृत भी पढ़ाते थे और मेरी मादरी जुबान मैथिली भी पढ़ाते थे। आज कहीं रहमान साहब होंगे ऊपर, तो कह रहे होंगे कि तुम लोग कहां आ गए हो उल्टे पांव की यात्रा करते-करते। फिरोज़ खान संस्कृत नहीं पढ़ा सकता है। सर, अगर आप इसको देखें, "To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture', are we working towards that?

सर, मैं अगला लेता हूं, जो बहुत ही निर्गुण सा है, 'To develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.' और scientific temper, आप बीते पांच वर्षों के बड़े-बड़े नेताओं के बयान देख लीजिए। सर, अगर आपको उसमें scientific temper का एक प्रतिशत भी मिल जाए, उनकी तलवार मेरा सर। सर, ऐसा इसलिए हो रहा है कि scientific temper को हमने तिलांजलि दे दी है। प्रभात जी, तमाम चीज़ों के बावजूद भी, मैं इस विषय पर आपके साथ शत-प्रतिशत हूं। लेकिन मेरी उम्मीद होगी कि पारिस्थितिक स्वच्छता तभी खूबसूरत

लगेगी, जब मानसिक स्वच्छता हो और मानसिक स्वच्छता का बीते वर्षों में घोर अभाव है। एक तरह से legitimacy मिल गई है, एक तरह से premium मिल गया है, कोई कहता है कि फलां ने ऐसा बयान दिया। यकीन मानिए, दल कोई भी हो, जब ऐसा अशोभनीय बयान आता है, तो मैं यह नहीं सोचता हूँ कि कल उसका खंडन होगा। मुझे लगता है कि उसे बड़ा ओहदा मिल जाएगा। जब आपके ओहदे तय कर रहे हैं कि आप कितना घटिया बोल रहे हैं, कितना अश्लील और अशोभनीय बोल रहे हैं, इसका मतलब है कि हमारी साझा संस्कृति, हमारी सोच, हमारी मानसिकता में, ऐसी तब्दीलियाँ आई हैं कि अगर इसे फौरी तौर पर हमने दुरुस्त नहीं किया, तो इतिहास के कई सारे मूलक गुनाहगार हैं। उनके सांसदों का जिक्र होता है कि जब ऐसा हो रहा था, जब अंधा युग लाया जा रहा था, तुम क्यों थे, तुम कहाँ थे? हम सब को एक न एक दिन जवाब देना होगा। सर, आज आप घंटी नहीं बजा रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: झा साहब, आपसे विषय पर बोलने की अपेक्षा है। आप विषय पर बोलें, बस आपसे यही अपेक्षा है। आप प्राध्यापक हैं, आप अच्छा बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैं विषयांतर नहीं करूँगा। मैंने अपने लिए self-discipline रखा हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल: मनोज भाई, आप बोलिए। हम आपके साथ हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बैठकर बात न करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, साथ हैं... लेकिन उस तरह से साथ नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप आपस में दोनों क्यों बात कर रहे हो? You are supposed to address the Chair.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Final argument, Sir. I think when we talk about bringing this in the Fundamental Duties, we should also look at the possibility of the fact, a kind of self-evaluation that what have we done with regard to Fundamental Duties already listed there. Except for a sham reference, except for a meaningless reference, we have not made it because this entire concept was brought from USSR. सर USSR कभी कोशिश कर रहा था कि जैसे फैक्टरी से चीज़ें बनाई जा सकती हैं, तो समाज भी बनाया जा सकता है। उस आधार पर ये चीज़ें आई थीं, लेकिन हम उसमें सफल नहीं हुए। सर, मैंने आपको उदाहरण दिया।

'To safeguard public property and abjure violence', अब इसी कतार में यह भी लिस्ट हो जाएगा। जिसका आज प्रभात जी जिक्र कर रहे थे, मौलिक तौर पर जब जन आंदोलन खड़ा हो और तब जाकर उसको इसमें लिस्ट किया जाए, तब बात बनती है, अन्यथा कोई बात नहीं होगी।

सर, फाइनली आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया और धन्यवाद। पहली बार ऐसा लगा कि घंटी नहीं बजी, लेकिन दिमाग की घंटी बज रही है। सर, थैंक यू वेरी मच, जय हिंद।

श्री उपसभापति: समय के अंदर बोलने के लिए आपका धन्यवाद। यह अनुशासन बना रहना चाहिए, क्योंकि इस विषय पर बातचीत के लिए दो घंटे हैं। मैं वक्ताओं को समय दे रहा हूँ, इसलिए आप उसमें उदारता को याद रखें। श्री संजय सिंह - अनुपस्थित। डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, श्रेष्ठ भारत के निर्माण के लिए स्वच्छता की अवधारणा को सार्थक करना और उसको भारत के संविधान के मूल कर्तव्यों में सम्मिलित करना, इस बात का माननीय प्रभात झा द्वारा इस विधेयक में प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ पर अवधारणा ही है कि किसी भी अच्छे काम को करने के लिए, किसी शुभ काम को करने के लिए जब पवित्रता की बात आती है, तो हम जल का ही उपयोग करते हैं और जल को हाथ में लेकर जो मंत्र पढ़ा जाता है, वह इस प्रकार से है -

"ऊँ अपवित्रः पवित्रो वा सर्वावस्थां गतोऽपि वा।

यः स्मरेत् पुण्डरीकाक्षं स बाहान्तरः शुचिः॥"

जो भी अपवित्रता है, जिस प्रकार की भी अपवित्रता है, जो बाह्य दिखाई देने वाली है और जो आंतरिक है, मन की शुद्धता है, तन की शुद्धता है, हमारे यहाँ पर आत्मा की अवधारणा भी है, इसलिए यदि तन-मन शुद्ध हो, तो आत्मा भी शुद्ध होती है, जिसको हम प्राण शक्ति कहते हैं। स्वच्छता की यह जो प्रारंभिक अवस्था है - क्योंकि हमारा यह देश तो परंपराओं का देश है।

"हम कौन थे, क्या हो गए और क्या होंगे अभी,

आओ विचारें आज मिलकर ये समस्याएँ सभी।

यद्यपि इतिहास अपना ज्ञात पूरा है नहीं,

हम कौन थे, इस ज्ञान का फिर भी अधूरा है नहीं।

भू लोक का गौरव, प्रकृति का पुण्य लीला स्थल कहां,

फैला मनोहर गिरि हिमालय, और गंगाजल कहां।

संपूर्ण देशों से अधिक, किस देश का उत्कर्ष है,

उसका कि जो ऋषि भूमि है, वह कौन, भारतवर्ष है।

यह धरती, गंगा, गौ माता, हमारे लिए पवित्रता के पर्याय हैं। हमने धरती के लिए जो कहा है, उसके अनुसार वह धृ है, धातु है, उससे धारण करने वाली है।

"धृति क्षमा दमोस्तेयं, शौचं इन्द्रियनिग्रहः।

धीर्विद्या सत्यं अक्रोधो, दसकं धर्म लक्षणम्॥

यह धृ है, उसमें धारण करने की क्षमता है, इस धारण करने की क्षमता में शुद्धता को सन्निहित करना है, इसलिए यह बात स्वच्छता अभियान की है। स्वच्छता अभियान के क्या मायने हैं? शारीरिक

स्वच्छता। पहले व्यक्ति की स्वच्छता, फिर आवास की स्वच्छता। महोदय, आजकल तो आवास के अंदर ही प्रातः काल की सारी प्रारंभिक विधियों को करने की सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो गई हैं। एक समय था जब ये सारी सुविधाएं नहीं होती थी, इसलिए वहाँ की भी स्वच्छता, फिर अपने घर की, हम जिस परिवेश में हैं, वहाँ की स्वच्छता आदि इसके अंतर्गत आती हैं। इनको करने के लिए एक संस्कार की आवश्यकता है और वह संस्कार परिवार के जो प्रमुख हैं, उनके मार्गदर्शन में आता है। ऐसे परिवार के प्रमुख के मार्गदर्शन में जो संस्कार है, उस संस्कार को जन्म से ही धारण किया जाता है। मैं देखता हूँ कि उन परिवारों में, जिनमें इन सारी बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाता है, उनमें ये सारी स्वच्छताएं हैं स्वतः ही हो जाती हैं। और वह व्यक्ति आगे जीवन में भी कुछ अच्छा कर सकता है। जहाँ अस्त-व्यस्तता है, वहाँ कुछ नहीं हो पाता है। इसलिए स्वच्छता के सारे काम में हम देखते हैं कि इन सारी बातों को करने की दृष्टि से श्रेष्ठ भारत के निर्माण के लिए स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के लिए साफ-सफाई की आवश्यकता है। जब हम पढ़ते थे, तो hygiene की बात होती थी। जब हम स्कूल जाते थे, तो हमारे नाखून की जाँच भी की जाती थी। आपने ड्रेस कैसी पहनी हुई है, उसको देखा जाता था। चूँकि मेरा मिलिटरी स्कूल हुआ करता था, तो उसमें आपकी ड्रेस कैसी है, यह भी देखा जाता था। उसी के ऊपर सम्मानित करने की परंपरा चलती थी। अच्छी ड्रेस होने के कारण उसको सम्मानित भी किया जाता था। इस प्रकार से यह जो संस्कार है, यह हमारे विद्यालयों में भी यदि प्रारम्भ में इस प्रकार का संस्कार पैदा होता है, तो निश्चित रूप से यह संस्कार आगे तक जाता है। इसलिए हमारे विद्यालय की शिक्षा में यह जो सामान्य hygiene है, यह जो सामान्य स्वच्छता है, इसका संस्कार देने के लिए उपाय करना चाहिए, जो अभी हमें नहीं दिखाई देता है।

फिर हमारे यहाँ गाँव का जो परिवेश है, उस परिवेश में हमने आँगनवाड़ी और बाकी बातों की शुरुआत की है। अब आँगनवाड़ी में जो शुरुआत की गई है, उसमें गाँव के परिवेश में स्वच्छता लाने के लिए क्या उपाय करना है, तो निश्चित रूप से उस प्रकार के प्रशिक्षण और सामान्य सुविधाओं की वहाँ पर आवश्यकता है। मैं आँगनवाड़ी के कई केन्द्रों को देखने के लिए गया हूँ, किन्तु ये जो केन्द्र बने हुए हैं, वहाँ पर चूँकि सरकारी भवन भी नहीं हैं, पक्के मकान भी नहीं हैं, कहीं किराये के मकान पर सारे केन्द्र चलते हैं, तो न तो वहाँ पर पानी की व्यवस्था है और न बाकी की व्यवस्थाएँ हैं। इस प्रकार से हमारी जो अवधारणा है, इस पर हम कितना ध्यान देते हैं, ये सारी बातें हैं।

हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वच्छता अभियान चलाने का एक बड़ा संकल्प लिया। उन्होंने उसमें स्वयं काम किया। अभी हम गाँधी संकल्प यात्रा में गाँव-गाँव में जाकर स्वच्छता अभियान में भाग लेने का काम करते हैं। निश्चित रूप से हर गाँव में जाकर हम यह संदेश देने का काम करते हैं। गाँधी जी का जो सत्य और अहिंसा है, उसमें यह जो सत्य है, उसमें स्वच्छता भी है। स्वच्छता है, तो ऐसा है कि हमारे यहाँ पर बौद्ध वाक्य है - 'सत्यमेव जयते', सत्य की ही विजय होती है, 'नानृतम्', असत्य की नहीं होती है। 'सत्येन पन्था विततो देवयानः', चूँकि यह दिव्यता का मार्ग है, 'यत्र तत् सत्यस्य परमम् निधानम्', तो यह परम समाधान का भी मार्ग है। इन सारी बातों का जिस तरह से हमारे यहाँ प्रशिक्षण होता है, इस प्रशिक्षण में यह जो सत्य है, इस सत्य के लिए स्वच्छता है, स्वच्छता के लिए ये जो सारे उपाय हैं, उनको करने की हमें आवश्यकता होती है। निश्चित रूप से ये उपाय किए गए हैं।

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

हमारे अपने संविधान में जो मूल कर्तव्य दर्शाए गए हैं, उन मूल कर्तव्यों में जो बातें कही गई हैं, उनमें निश्चित रूप से कहा गया है कि हमारे भारत की प्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करें और उसको अक्षुण्ण रखें। अब एकता और अखंडता को अक्षुण्ण रखने के लिए एक संकल्प की आवश्यकता है और यह संकल्प हमने Preamble में व्यक्त किया हुआ है। इसलिए इस Preamble में जो बातें कही गई हैं, उस Preamble को मानने के लिए, संकल्प को पूरा करने के लिए भी निश्चित रूप से मानस बनाना होगा। जैसे कहा गया है, "We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens: Justice -- social, economic and political". अब हमने यह जो कहा है, उसमें भी ये सारी बातें हैं। इसलिए स्वच्छता का जो दायरा है, वह कोई ऐसा नहीं है कि वह केवल देखने वाली साफ-सफाई है या बाह्य साफ-सफाई है, परंतु हाँ, यह है। इसलिए हमारे concept में, माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार और हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में शहरों को आदर्श शहर बनाने की जो कल्पना चली है, उसमें हम देख रहे हैं कि वे स्वच्छता अभियान में बहुत आगे बढ़ गए हैं। पहले एक समय ऐसा हुआ करता था कि यह sense नहीं आया था, यह विचार ही नहीं आया था। यह विचार नहीं आया था, इसका मतलब है कि इसको किसी ने प्रेरित नहीं किया था। किन्तु 2014 में जब माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने यह स्वच्छता अभियान चलाने का काम किया, इस स्वच्छता अभियान के लिए स्वयं हाथ में झाड़ू लेने का काम किया, तो हजारों-लाखों लोगों ने अपने हाथ में झाड़ू लेकर इसकी शुरुआत की। अब यह जरूरी नहीं है कि हमने हाथ में झाड़ू लिया, तो पूरी सफाई हो जाएगी। मेरे मन में आ गया कि इसको स्वच्छ बनाने के लिए जो भी उपाय मैं कर सकता हूँ, मुझे करना है, मेरी ओर से इस प्रकार के काम में कभी इस प्रकार का नुकसान नहीं होना चाहिए, इसमें कमी नहीं होनी चाहिए।

उस संकल्प को पूरा करने और संस्कार देने का काम हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी के बाद माननीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने किया है। इसके लिए निश्चित रूप से उनका अभिनन्दन करना चाहिए। यह श्रेष्ठ भारत के निर्माण की दृष्टि से भी एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है, जिसको करने के लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उपाय किया है। आज हमारे सामने बहुत सारी चुनौतियाँ हैं, उन चुनौतियों में से एक बड़ी चुनौती स्वच्छता की भी है। हम स्वच्छ पानी की बात करते हैं, कल हमने प्रदूषण के बारे में भी बात की थी। ये सारी बातें एक-दूसरे से जुड़ी हुई हैं। मनुष्य जिन्दा है, तो जिन्दा रहने लायक परिस्थितियाँ भी बननी चाहिए। मनुष्य के जीने की परिस्थितियों में सबसे पहले जल और वायु आते हैं, इसके बाद जहाँ हम रहते हैं, वहाँ की परिस्थितियाँ आती हैं। इन सारी चीज़ों की स्वच्छता और शुद्धता रखने का काम हमको करना होगा। सारी चुनौतियों को स्वीकार करने की दृष्टि से माननीय प्रभात झा जी ने एक अच्छा उपाय सुझाया है। निश्चित रूप से इसको सम्मिलित करने के लिए यदि सरकार आश्वस्त करती है, तो वह एक बहुत बड़ा कदम होगा। चूंकि अब यह एक अभियान का रूप ले चुका है और लोगों तक पहुंच रहा है। निश्चित रूप से इसकी प्रसिद्धि बढ़ रही है। इसमें सत्य, अहिंसा इत्यादि बातें कही गई हैं। हमारे धर्म में जो पांच बातें बताई गई हैं, वे हैं - सत्य, अहिंसा, अपरिग्रह, अचौर्य और ब्रह्मचर्य। ये सारी बातें एक अच्छे व्यक्तित्व के निर्माण की ओर संकेत करती हैं। एक अच्छे मनुष्य का निर्माण करने के लिए सत्य

और अहिंसा को इसके साथ जोड़ा गया है। ये सब बातें संस्कार दिए बिना संभव नहीं होंगी। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस चुनौती को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से ही हम सब उपाय करेंगे।

"संसार की समरस्थली में वीरता धारण करो।

चलते हुए निज इष्ट पथ पर, संकटों से मत डरो।।"

इसमें आलोचना की गुंजाइश कहाँ है? संस्कार देने के नाते हमने गांव में सुविधा देने की बात कही है। आपको पता है गांव में शौचालय की सुविधा न होने से, रात के समय में महिलाएं किस प्रकार से उन सारी बातों को घर के अंदर ही करने के लिए विवश हो जाती हैं। आप सबको इसकी कल्पना होगी, चूंकि आप भी गांव के परिवेश से आते हैं और मैं भी आता हूँ। जिसका एक ही कमरे का घर है, उसी घर में, एक बर्तन के अंदर ही महिलाओं को लघुशंका करने और बाकी सब कुछ करने में कितना मुश्किल होता होगा, क्या आप इसकी कल्पना नहीं कर सकते? यदि हर घर में शौचालय बनाने की कोशिश की गई, तो क्या सब के सब खराब हो गए और सबमें सामान भर दिया गया? हमारी यह अवधारणा नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमने अच्छी शुरुआत की है। इस अच्छी शुरुआत में और क्या जोड़ा जा सकता है, इसमें हमें योगदान देना चाहिए। जो अच्छी शुरुआत की गई है, उसकी सराहना करने में निश्चित रूप से इस सदन को कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि यदि वह बात कही भी गई है, तो आपका ध्यान दिलाने के लिए कही होगी। मकान कितना बड़ा बनना चाहिए, कैसा बनना चाहिए, इसके लिए सरकार मदद कर रही है। गांवों में भी घर बनाने के लिए सरकार सहायता करने का काम कर रही है। शहरों में तो सहायता हो ही रही है। शहरों में इसके लिए ढाई लाख रुपये तक की मदद की जाती है। निश्चित रूप से इसमें शौचालय का प्रावधान भी है। अब कोई व्यक्ति दिल्ली जैसे शहर में आ गया और किसी को शौच जाने की आवश्यकता पड़ गई, तो वह कहाँ जाएगा? इसके लिए जगह-जगह सार्वजनिक शौचालय बनाने का काम हुआ है। यह प्रारम्भ है, जिसके माध्यम से एक संकेत देने का काम किया है। इन सारी बातों को हमें एक चुनौती के रूप में लेना चाहिए, एक संस्कार के रूप में स्वीकार करना चाहिए। यदि हम इन्हें स्वीकार करेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करेंगे।

"संसार की समरस्थली में वीरता धारण करो।

चलते हुए निज इष्ट पथ पर, संकटों से मत डरो।

अति धीरता के साथ अपने कार्य में तत्पर रहो।।"

अधीरता के साथ नहीं, अति धीरता के साथ। यह हो जाएगा, वह हो जाएगा, हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे। यहां अति धीरता, अर्थात् धैर्यपूर्वक बढ़ने की बात कही गई है।

"विपत्तियों के वार सारे वीर बन करके सहो।

भय-बाधाएं मुक्त हो जाएंगी, होगी सफलता अंत में।

फिर कीर्ति फैलेगी हमारी चहुं ओर दिगदिगंत में।।"

एक भारत-श्रेष्ठ भारत बनाने का जो लक्ष्य हमने रखा है, उसको हम अवश्य प्राप्त कर सकेंगे, इसी विश्वास के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित): उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि महात्मा गांधी जी को आने से रोक दीजिए, चूंकि जिन्होंने उन्हें आमंत्रित किया था, वे स्वयं ही चले गए।...**(व्यवधान)**... ठीक है, आ गए हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: राकेश जी, चेयर की ओर देख कर बोलें।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं दो बातें कहना चाहूंगा। जो बातें श्री प्रभात झा जी ने उठाई हैं, उनमें से दो बातें मुझे बहुत ही अच्छी लगीं। उन्होंने कहा कि मानसिक प्रदूषण नहीं होना चाहिए और विमर्श में स्वच्छता होनी चाहिए। इसके साथ मैं एक बात और जोड़ना चाहूंगा। जब जमींदारी प्रथा का उन्मूलन हुआ था, जमींदारों की जमींदारी चली गई थी और सामान्य लोगों को जमीन मिल गई थी, जो उनके असली रैयत थे, तो जमींदारों को यह लगता था कि ये सामान्य लोग असभ्य व्यवहार कर रहे हैं। भारतीय राजनीति में जब वैकल्पिक राजनीति ने आधिपत्यवादियों के आधिपत्य को समाप्त कर दिया, तो उन्हें ऐसा लगने लगा और वे घड़ी की सुई 30 जनवरी, 1948 से आगे ले जाना नहीं चाहते हैं।

मैं एक घटना का जिक्र करके इस विषय पर आऊंगा। वह एक बहुत छोटी घटना है। भारत सरकार के अधिनियम, 1919 के अन्तर्गत जब चुनाव हुए और पहली बार कांग्रेस के लोग मंत्रिमंडल में आये, तो कांग्रेस के उन लोगों को जो नौकरशाही 'गुंडा' कह कर फाइलों में लिखती थी, कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ताओं को कार्यकर्ता नहीं कहा जाता था, धरना-प्रदर्शन में जो कार्यकर्ता गिरफ्तार होते थे, पुलिस रिपोर्ट करती थी कि '22, 25, 90, 200 गुंडे पकड़े गये', उनके अनुसार वे गुंडे जब मंत्री बने, तो ब्रिटिश नौकरशाही को वे गुंडे अच्छे नहीं लगते थे। भारतीय राजनीति में उसी औपनिवेशिक काल में जो परिवर्तन हुआ, वही परिवर्तन हो रहा है। आप उस परिवर्तन को स्वीकार कीजिए। विमर्श की जिम्मेदारी साझी होती है, साझी जिम्मेदारी के साथ चलिए और देखिए, भारतीय राजनीति पुनः 50-60 के दशक के रास्ते पर चलेगी।

अब मैं स्वच्छता के ऊपर आता हूँ। मैं प्रभात झा जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। जिस विषय को उन्होंने आज उठाया है, वह असामान्य क्यों है? उसको आप जोड़ दीजिए महात्मा गांधी के साथ। 1920 में जब कांग्रेस पार्टी भारतीय राजनीति में साम्राज्यवाद के विरोध में एक consolidation की अवस्था से गुजर रही थी, उस दौरान महात्मा गांधी ने रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों की घोषणा की। 1930 में आकर वे रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम इस देश का अभिन्न हिस्सा बन गये। आप कल्पना कीजिए कि जब देश में अंग्रेजों को हटाना ही एकमात्र उद्देश्य था, उस वक्त महात्मा गांधी कह रहे थे कि "हम हरिजनों के बीच यात्रा करेंगे, दलितों के यहाँ या अनुसूचित जाति के घर जाकर हम यात्रा करेंगे, जिसको उस समय 'हरिजन यात्रा' कहा गया, हम स्वच्छता का अभियान चलायेंगे।" उस समय भी ऐसे लोग थे, जैसे आज कुछ लोग नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की जुमलेबाजी की बात कर रहे हैं, उस समय भी महात्मा गांधी को, ऐसे लोग थे, जो कहते थे कि "जब एंटी-ब्रिटिश मूवमेंट चल रहा है, तो महात्मा गांधी जुमलेबाजी कर रहे हैं।" वास्तव में प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने राजनीति को वह पूर्ण सम्पूर्णता दी है, जिस सम्पूर्णता को पिछले 5 दशकों में छीन लिया गया था। Post-Mahatma Gandhi era में राजनीति की एक स्वायत्तता बना दी गयी थी,

electoral politics, बना दी गयी थी। राजनीति का मतलब था- electoral politics, राजनीति का मतलब सत्ता में बैठना, विपक्ष में बैठना, संसद और विधान सभाओं में बैठना, प्रशासन के साथ व्यवहार करना, समाज को एक रैयत की तरह देखना। नरेन्द्र मोदी ने सामाजिक सरोकारों को राजनीति से जोड़ने का काम किया है, यानी राजनीति और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता के बीच में जो एक लाइन खींच दी गयी थी, उसे समाप्त कर दिया गया। जैसे मनोज झा जी ने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात कही, एक जाति-विशेष को समाज की सफाई की जो वंशानुगत जिम्मेदारी दी गयी थी, इन पाँच वर्षों में जिस मात्रा में उसे समाप्त करने की कोशिश की गयी है, शायद पिछले 7 दशकों में नहीं की गयी। जब देश का प्रधान मंत्री झाड़ू उठाता है, देश का सांसद झाड़ू उठाता है-- मैं स्वयं चकित था। मैं राजनीति में एकदम नया हूँ, नवजात शिशु की तरह हूँ। मैंने कभी नहीं सोचा था कि राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता बनने के बाद मैं एक गाँव जाऊँगा। उस गाँव में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता थे। वे क्या नारे लगा रहे थे? वे 'पार्टी का जिन्दाबाद, व्यक्ति का जिन्दाबाद' के नारे नहीं लगा रहे थे। वे 'प्लास्टिक का उपयोग नहीं करेंगे, नहीं करेंगे', 'गाँव को स्वच्छ बनायेंगे, हिन्दुस्तान को स्वस्थ बनायेंगे' के नारे लगा रहे थे। भारतीय राजनीति में यह परिवर्तन 1930 के दशक में जिस प्रकार से महात्मा गांधी ने रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम के आधार पर देश को एक जनान्दोलन में तब्दील कर दिया था, अंग्रेजों को तो बाहर करेंगे, साथ-साथ अपने-आपको भी अनुशासित करेंगे। अनुशासन की सीमा में स्वच्छता है, अनुशासन की सीमा में समरसता है। जिस समरसता की बात प्रभात झा जी कर रहे थे, उस समरसता का तात्पर्य है, समानता से एक कदम आगे बढ़ना, बराबरी का अधिकार देना, गैर-बराबरी को समाप्त करना, लेकिन उसके साथ मन की गैर-बराबरी को समाप्त करना। अगर भौतिक गैर-बराबरी को समाप्त करते हैं, तो वह समानता होती है, जब मन की गैर-बराबरी को समाप्त करते हैं, तो वह समरसता होती है। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी उसी समरसता, उसी स्वच्छता को भारतीय राजनीति का एक अभिन्न हिस्सा बना दिया।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं जिस विद्यालय में पढ़ता था, वह विद्यालय वनवासियों के बीच था, नेतरहाट विद्यालय। हर रविवार को हम उन वनवासियों के घरों में जाया करते थे। हम उसको घाटी बोलते थे, जब हम पठार से नीचे जाते थे, उसे घाटी बोलते थे। हम एक-एक घर में जाकर देखते थे उनका स्वाभिमान, उनका समरस व्यवहार, उनका स्वावलम्बन और उनकी स्वच्छता। यदि हिन्दुस्तान को स्वच्छता, स्वावलम्बन और समभाव सीखना है, तो भारत के उन वनवासियों, जिन्हें आप आदिवासी कह दें, वनवासी कह दें, गिरिजन कह दें, उनसे प्रेरणा लेनी चाहिए, सीखनी चाहिए।

उपसभापति महोदय, शहरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति ने, शहरों की ओर लोग जो कूच करने लगे और इससे जो सामुदायिक जीवन समाप्त होने लगा, इस सामुदायिक जीवन के समाप्त होने के कारण हमारी निर्भरता राज्य पर बढ़ती गई। स्वच्छता का दायित्व जैसे किसी विशिष्ट जाति के लोगों पर था और यह सदियों से चलता रहा, हम दशकों से विमर्श करते रहे और बार-बार कहते हैं कि हमने एक कदम आगे बढ़ाया, एक रेडिकल स्टेप की जरूरत है, स्वच्छता की जिम्मेदारी किसी एक जाति विशेष की नहीं होनी चाहिए, एक गोत्र विशेष के लोगों की नहीं होनी चाहिए, स्वच्छता की जिम्मेदारी साझी है, इसलिए इसे जाति, सम्प्रदाय से ऊपर उठ कर देखना चाहिए।

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं और दो बातें कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। कई वक्ताओं को बोलना है। मैं भारतीय राजनीति में एक और परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता महसूस करता हूँ। हम जिस सदन में बैठे हुए हैं, उसकी बड़ी गंभीर जिम्मेदारी है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि सदन के 250वें सत्र में हम ऐसे विषयों को लेकर बहस कर रहे हैं, जो राजनीति से इतर है। सिर्फ भावनात्मक विषयों पर, राजनीतिक विषयों पर हमारा विमर्श होता रहा, उसकी अपनी जरूरत है, अपनी सीमाएं हैं, लेकिन गैर-राजनीतिक विषयों पर, जिस पर हम और विपक्ष के बीच की दूरी समाप्त हो जाती है, जिसमें लेफ्ट, राइट, सेंटर नहीं रह जाता है। आज पृथ्वी संकट में है, पर्यावरण संकट में है, जलवायु संकट में है, अनेक प्रकार की नई-नई बीमारियां फैल रही हैं, नई पीढ़ियों की दशाएं बदल रही हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में स्वच्छता भी एक ऐसा विषय है, जिस पर कम से कम मैं विपक्ष से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का वह प्रयास, जो गोवर्धन पर्वत उठाने से कम बड़ा प्रयास नहीं है, लोगों का मन बदलना, लोगों की आदतें बदलना, प्रशासन, राजनीति और समाज के बीच के अंतर को समाप्त कर देना और उस साझेपन के साथ एक परिवर्तन के चित्र को दुनिया के सामने रखना, यह हमारी आज की आवश्यकता है। एक ऐसा समय आता है, जब हम पक्ष और विपक्ष के अंतर को समाप्त कर दें। मैं दो और छोटी बातें इसमें जोड़ देना चाहता हूँ तीस-तीस सेकंड में। टेलीविजन डिबेट में जाने के कारण हम तीस सेकंड का ही एक्स्ट्रा समय मांगते हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, जब गांव और शहर के बीच में दो प्रकार के प्राधिकरण काम करते हैं, शहर के प्राधिकरण को स्वच्छता रखने के लिए इतने पैसे खर्च करने पड़ते हैं, आप बताइए कि किस पंचायत के लिए, किस गांव के लिए कौन सा प्राधिकरण काम करता है? गांव की सफाई शहर की सफाई से कम नहीं होगी, इसलिए राज्य की प्राथमिकताओं में गांव की सफाई के लिए शहर की तुलना में जितना बजट देने की आवश्यकता है, देना चाहिए, पंचायतों को और स्वावलम्बी बनाना चाहिए, क्योंकि शहर की स्वच्छता इस देश की स्वच्छता को सुनिश्चित नहीं कर सकती है, जब तक कि गांवों तक बात नहीं जाती है। महोदय, तीसरी और अंतिम बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आधिपत्य टूटने के कारण भारतीय राजनीति में गैर-बराबरी टूटी है। मैंने देखा कि प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने स्वच्छता का अभियान प्रधान मंत्री बनते ही शुरू किया। उन्होंने तीन-चार मुद्दों को उठाया, जैसे "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ", स्वच्छता, पर्यावरण, हमने कल्पना भी नहीं की थी कि केन्द्र में जल शक्ति नाम से मंत्रालय होगा और एक मंत्री जल शक्ति के नाम से होगा। आज से पाँच साल पहले यह हमारी कल्पना में भी नहीं था। मैं मानता हूँ यदि हम पहल के साथ, जनप्रतिनिधि के नाते एक कदम बढ़ाते हैं, तो समाज दस कदम बढ़ाता है। यदि हम जनप्रतिनिधि के नाते अपने अस्पतालों के पास, अपने विद्यालयों के पास और अपनी सड़कों की सफाई की थोड़ी-सी पहल करते हैं, तो संभवतः यह अभियान सफल होगा। यह अभियान भारतीय समाज का, भारतीय राज्य का, भारतीय सरकार का, भारत के जन का अभियान है। हमें राजनीति से दूर रहकर इस अभियान में साथ चलना चाहिए। एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा आरंभ कराने के लिए मैं प्रभात झा जी का फिर से अभिनंदन करता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, अभी इस विषय पर बोलने के लिए पाँच वक्ता हैं। इसके बाद माननीय मंत्री जी बोलेंगे, फिर मूवर रिप्लाय देंगे। हमें दो घंटे के अंदर साढ़े चार बजे तक इसे संपन्न करना है, इसलिए आने वाले वक्ताओं से मेरा आग्रह है कि तीन-तीन मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करें।

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, the Private Member Bill brought by Shri Prabhat Jha *ji* is not just a practical thing. But it is the necessity of the day. I agree with it. We all should think about *Swachh Bharat*, *Swasth Bharat* and a clean Bharat. It is the necessity of the day. In fact, this was started during the tenure of the UPA Government by Dr. Manmohan Singh when he was the Prime Minister of this country. *Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan* was one of the flagship programmes of the UPA Government. Today, it has taken so many different shapes and we are discussing the Bill to include this in the Fundamental Duties of our Constitution. We have to think of our tradition. The Indian society has travelled such a long distance in thousands of years. Whom have we given this job of *Swachh Bharat* or *Swachh Samaj*? There were four varnas. , Brahmins would only gain knowledge. *Kshatriyas* would look after the security of the country. *Vaishyas* would take care of the business part of the society. *Shudras* would work for the welfare of the whole people as the *sevak*. *Shudras* were only doing the work of the *sevaks*. There was one more category called *avarnas* or *panchmas* whom this work was allotted as per our tradition. The *panchmas* are now called *pourakarmikas* or scavengers. They have been allotted the cleaning job of this country. Swami Vivekananda said that if by any chance the *pourkarmika* community goes on strike for one week, the whole country will suffer a big stroke and thousands and lakhs of people will die if they go on strike for a week.

That is what Swami Vivekananda said. How have we taken care of them? That is the big question to be asked today. Have we taken care of them? First of all, what is their cleanliness? Have we taken care of them? Have we taken care of them as human beings? We have never taken care of them as human beings. We have treated them worse than animals and birds. In our tradition, I think, all of you know, birds and animals are gods, but not the human beings. They were never treated as human beings at all. Dog is a god and every other alternate bird is a god in our tradition but human beings are treated very, very badly and never treated like human beings at all.

Sir, now, when the question of cleanliness comes up in discussions like *Swachh Bharat*, we always take the name of Gandhiji. Gandhiji is one character whom we can fit anywhere in the history. The person who killed Gandhiji is now talked more than

[Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah]

Gandhiji. I don't know why. People who worship Gandhiji could not follow Gandhiji. That is another part of it. A very interesting part is, people are trying to build temple in the name of Godse and chanting the mantras of Gandhiji. Sir, what is this paradox? I am shocked to know this. The same people who killed Gandhiji are thinking of a healthy society. Today, we want to create a healthy society and while talking about Swachh Bharat, we are talking about Godse who killed the father of healthy society. Sir, what is this? I want to give one example about Gandhiji. Are we following Gandhiji sincerely or are we only chanting mantras of Gandhiji or the name of Gandhiji? That is my question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to this. You can definitely react. I am open to that.

In his Ashram, Gandhiji was a very practical man. When a brahmin went to his Ashram, he used to send him to clean the toilets; when an SC or ST person went to his Ashram, he used to send him to prepare food for his Ashram people. That was Gandhiji. Once it happened like this. An untouchable family was outcast; they were thrown out of the village. That family went to Gandhiji's Ashram. They were standing outside, requesting him to allow them to stay in his Ashram. Gandhiji had his own written formulas. What were the conditions to be a member of Gandhiji's Ashram? That untouchable family fitted in everything. But the person who was feeding in that Ashram told Gandhiji that if he allowed that untouchable family into the Ashram, from the next day, he would stop giving food to the Ashram people. It became a very big problem for Gandhiji. He thought if he did not admit that family, he would not do justice to his own soul; he would not be happy and he would do injustice to that family; and if he allowed them, from the next day, all the Ashram people would have to starve and have no food. In the evening, Gandhiji decided to admit that untouchable family into his Ashram. He said that from the next day onwards even if he has to beg or starve, he would not mind, but there was no reason for him to say no to that untouchable family. That was the purity of Gandhiji. Sir, are we following any rules of Gandhiji today? We deny minimum wages. This is a very good discussion to highlight the present situation. There are people in this country who carry human excreta on their heads even today. The Government statistics say that more than two lakh persons are doing this kind of menial job.

Sir, are we giving minimum wages to these people? We want to include this into the Fundamental Duties of the Constitution. The other part I wanted to bring to your

notice is this. What are the provisions of the Constitution as of date and how is this society following it? We are hypocrites of the highest order. I want to tell this without any shame. The society and the people of this country are hypocrites of the highest order.

I want to give one simple example. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution says that untouchability is prohibited. If anybody practices it in any form, he would be punished. If this one Article 17 of the Indian Constitution is implemented in its true spirit, I take a bet, around 50 crore to 60 crore people would have to be sent to the jail, and I am finding the whole Bharat as an open jail. I visualize that if this one Article is going to be implemented. We are so much against the provisions of the Constitution, and every day we want to include one by one into the Constitution. We have taken the Constitution for a ride. That is what Baba Saheb Ambedkar was telling. Every other day now people are complaining that we take the Constitution for a ride. Sir, there are two things. I come from Karnataka which is the land of Basavanna, who was a great saint in the middle era India. The whole *Vachanakaras* were the followers of Basavanna. They told that one is *Antaranga* and the other one is *Bahiranga*. *Antaranga* is the one where you have real love and real preaching on God, if you really believe it. If people like me, who do not believe it, that is a different thing but for those who believe God should truly believe and truly pray. Sir, if you pray to God from your inner heart, by your inner eye, that is the real puja. But what is happening today? Are we doing that? Do we have anything sacred on that? Today, I tell you, the puja, the *bhakti* has become a *Bahiranga*. It has become commercial.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have one more speaker from your Party.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Sir, I am concluding. Sir, if the *puja* and your *bhakti* has become a public activity, it would not be a real *puja* and real *bhakti*. You are not doing any prayer to the God. You are only using the God for your personal ends. That is what is happening today. But our Basavanna told that if one is a real man of duty, he would always pray God by his inner soul and inner opening. He would not exhibit the *bhakti*, he would not exhibit the prayer of God. He would not exhibit any Gods in public but today we are trying to build the temples but not showing the *bhakti*. Basavanna told that your body is a temple. That is the real temple. You should keep it clean.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hanumanthaiah, only six minutes are left for the other colleague.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Sir, in another half-a-minute, I would conclude. Please allow me for half-a-minute because Basavanna should not be cut in this place. Sir, I wanted to tell that Basavanna told that our body is the real temple. Please keep it clean. Please do *puja* for your own self, not to show in the public. It should not be an ornament.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute is over. Now, I would stop you.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Lt. Gen. (Dr.) D.P. Vats (Retd.), आपकी पार्टी का समय खत्म हो चुका है, इस लिए बहुत कम समय में आप अपनी बात कहें।

लेफ्टीनेंट जनरल (डा.) डी.पी. वत्स (सेवानिवृत्त) (हरियाणा): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आपने मुझे इतने vast topic पर बोलने का समय दिया। *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan* touches all the aspects of society, of life and even this Parliament.

किसी शायर ने कहा है

"खुदा ने आज तक उस कौम की हालत नहीं बदली,

न हो जिसको ख्याल खुद अपनी हालत बदलने का।"

आज बहुत अच्छी बात है कि हमें across party lines स्वच्छता का ख्याल आया और स्वच्छता में एक बहुत ही बढ़िया बात dignity of labour उभर कर सामने आई है। अगर हमारी dignity of labour शुरुआत से ठीक होती, ... तो यहां पर जातिवाद का जिक्र किया गया, यहां पर गुलामी का जिक्र किया गया, अस्पृश्यता का जिक्र भी किया गया, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर dignity of labour बरकरार होती, तो हमें यह face नहीं करना पड़ता। मैं कसौली कंटोन्मेंट में as a Junior Officer posted रहा हूँ, तो वहां लिखा हुआ था- 'Indians and dogs not permitted' यानी एक ऐसी भी कौम थी, who created us like that और मैं माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि like a true soldier of Swachhta, he is leading with personal example or must say personal example of leadership in cleansing the country; in cleansing the society and in cleansing our thoughts, also including our health. महात्मे जी ने बहुत बढ़िया बात कही कि स्वच्छता अभियान की implications सेहत पर हैं। As a commandant of a medical education institution, first of all, I used to give highest award to the Safai Karamcharees and I demand from the Government here कि सफाई कर्मचारी का वेतन भी बढ़ाएं और मैं तो कहता हूँ कि उनका बहुत high वेतन करें। एक बड़ी बेहतरीन बात यह हुई कि मैंने कहा कि dignity of labour restore होने से caste system का गंद साफ होने लगा। एक बात मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि अभी हमारे माननीय डा. साहब बोल रहे थे, उपसभापति जी through you मैं कहूंगा कि महान आत्माओं, महान इंसानों पर जैसे गांधी जी थे, बाबा साहेब थे, उन पर किसी पार्टी विशेष या जाति विशेष का आधिपत्य नहीं होना चाहिए। वे सभी के थे और हम सभी को

उनसे सीख लेनी चाहिए। कि इसमें We should cut across party lines. Now, I am coming to my State, Haryana. हरियाणा का स्वच्छता में nation में काफी ऊपर नंबर है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि सिविकम का पहला नंबर होना चाहिए था, लेकिन पहला नंबर हरियाणा को दिया गया है और माननीय मोदी जी ने जैसे 2 अक्टूबर, 2014 और अब 2019 को यह अभियान शुरू किया।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

मैंने उसमें participate किया था। मैंने अपने MPLADS से संस्था को पे भी किया था। मैंने ट्रॉलीज भरने के लिए और बहुत से कामों के लिए पूरे गांव को भी लगाया था, जहां मैं रहता हूं। सर, हरियाणा कन्या भ्रूण हत्या के लिए बदनाम है। सर, कन्या भ्रूण हत्या के जिक्र की वजह से श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता जी ने skewed sex ratio का जिक्र भी किया था। हरियाणा उनकी mother State है और दिल्ली उनकी foster State है। उन्होंने surrogacy बिल में ऐसा जिक्र किया था। मगर इस कन्या भ्रूण हत्या का एक social implication यह हुआ कि हमारा skewed gender ratio तो हरियाणा ने improve कर लिया और we are near normal. मगर कन्याओं की कमी हो गई और खासकर पांच जातियों में कमी हुई, जो अपने आपको upper caste कहते हैं और इतनी कमी हुई कि उन्हें ढाई लाख कन्याएं बाहर से लानी पड़ी और हरियाणा ने उन कन्याओं को अपने समाज में ज़ब्त कर लिया। जब ऐसा हुआ तो खाप पंचायतें, जिनका मैं National Convener हूं, हमने कहा कि जाति-पाति तोड़कर जिन जातियों में कन्याएं कम हैं, आप उन जातियों की कन्याएं ले लें, इससे जाति-पाति खत्म हुई और मैं कहता हूं कि district-wise maximum inter-caste marriages आज के दिन हरियाणा में हैं।

मैं dignity of labour का जिक्र करूंगा। मैं Maharaja Agrasen Medical College, Agroha का Advisor General था। वहां जब स्फाई कर्मचारियों की भर्ती हुई, तो एक जाति विशेष ने तो यह कहा कि हम इसमें दूसरी जाति के लोगों को नहीं आने देंगे। मगर मैंने वहां ब्राह्मणों और जाटों के बच्चे भी भर्ती किए, ताकि dignity of labour restore हो। जब dignity of labour restore होगा, तो जाति-पाति का गंद भी साफ होना शुरू होगा। झा साहब ने मानसिक स्वच्छता की बात कही थी। हम आपसे बिल्कुल agree करते हैं। मैं तो कहता हूं कि it is the first duty because it is a question of Fundamental Duties in Article 51A and duties have been enumerated by Shri Prabhat Jhaji. But your first duty becomes to keep yourself fit. हम तो एक special discussion लाना चाहते हैं - 'Lifestyle Diseases in Parliamentarians or Politicians'. But at the same time to keep fit स्वच्छता बहुत जरूरी है। भारत को मोदी जी की रहनुमाई में स्वच्छ होना पड़ेगा और इतना स्वच्छ होना पड़ेगा जैसे सिंगापुर है, जैसे हमारा सिविकम स्टेट है और बहुत सी other countries हैं। मुझे बड़ा खेद होता है, मैं फ्रांस में था, तो वहां claim किया गया कि इस मुल्क में मच्छर और मक्खियां नहीं हैं। मैं एक भारतीय ढाबे पर, जिसे hotel भी कह देते हैं, खाना खाने गया।...**(समय की घंटी)**... वहां मैंने मक्खी देख ली। Holland में भी देखी, France में भी देखी, चाहे वह food की ऐसी सुगंध के कारण आ जाती है। मैं यह जरूर कहता हूं कि मोदी ने स्वच्छता अभियान चलाया है और हम स्वच्छता अभियान

[लेफ्टीनेंट जनरल (डा.) डी.पी. वत्स]

में लगे। हमने MPLADS से पैसे भी दिए। अगले ही दिन सारी जातियां लगाई, गांव का सरपंच लगाया, जहां से सफाई की थी वहां अगले ही दिन उतना ही कचरा पड़ा हुआ मिला। Not only that जो हरियाणा में अपनी टिकट के दावेदार थे, मैंने उनको भी कहा कि इनके घर की सफाई देखो, इनके घर के समाने कचरा पड़ा है या नहीं पड़ा है। अगले ही दिन उनके घर के सामने कचरा आ गया, तो मैं यह कहता हूं कि जब पूरा समाज, पूरा नेशन, पूरी पार्टीज़, इस स्वच्छता अभियान में शामिल नहीं होंगी and if you do not take pride in our health, our स्वच्छता, our society, our nation, then merely leading with personal example will have lacunas. समाज को हमारे साथ, नेता के साथ होना पड़ेगा, जिससे यह स्वच्छ भारत हो सके। मैं तो यह भी कहूंगा कि जब आप स्वच्छ होंगे, तो स्वच्छ administration भी बहुत जरूरी है। जैसे corrupt लोगों को जबरन retire किया जा रहा है, मैं तो इसे स्वच्छता अभियान का एक पार्ट ही कहूंगा है। वर्ना स्वच्छता अभियान के पैसे भी ये corrupt लोग खा जाएंगे। मैं बहुत ज्यादा टाइम नहीं लूंगा, क्योंकि मेरी बहन भी वेट कर रही हैं, इन्होंने भी जाना है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपने बहुत बोला है। स्वच्छता अभियान सफल हो।

लेफ्टीनेंट जनरल (डा.) डी.पी. वत्स (सेवानिवृत्त): टूरिज्म का भी नाम लिया गया। मैं तो कहता हूं कि अगर हमने स्वच्छता achieve कर ली और हम स्वस्थ भी हो गए, हम मानसिक तौर से भी clean हो गए, तो हमारी economy भी बढ़ जाएगी, क्योंकि स्वच्छ मुल्क में लोग सैर-सपाटा भी करने आएंगे, tourism करने आएंगे और यहां होटलों में रहकर pay करेंगे और foreign exchange आएगा। लोग देखेंगे कि यह 132 करोड़ का मुल्क किस तरह से स्वच्छ हो गया। मैं तो कहता हूं कि दिल्ली वालो, सबसे पहले हमारा फर्ज बनता है कि दिल्ली को साफ रखें। जब यहां पर सफाई कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल हुई थी, तो बड़ी-बड़ी मांद लग गई थी। हम गोबर इकट्ठा करते हैं, उसको हरियाणा में मांद कहते हैं। Delhi should lead with personal example, not merely slogans, but by work. It is not an expersion. यह एक आह्वान है, क्योंकि फौज की ट्रेनिंग में हमें कैम्प में ले जाकर सिखाया जाता है कि ऑफिसर पूरा काम खुद करेगा, साफ-सफाई, लीपा-पोती, अपना मोर्चा खोदना और लड़ाई में हम जवान के साथ मोर्चे में जाकर रहते हैं। Not only that, my son is also an Army officer; rather, my complete family is in Army.

मेरे लड़के को भी या किसी भी अफसर को छः महीने lowest rank के साथ रहना पड़ता है, वहीं सोना पड़ता है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि यह समाज, यह देश फौज से सीखे। अंत में, मैं कहूंगा कि एक दिन जरूर इतिहास अपनी पुनरावृत्ति करेगा और तक्षशिला, नालंदा का इतिहास लौटकर आएगा और भारत की गौरव गाथा को मोदी जी का स्वच्छता अभियान दोहराएगा, नरेन्द्र मोदी दोहराएगा। जय हिन्द।

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I am glad that such Bills have been brought by Private Members. But, I think, the Bill is for adding a Clause in Part IVA on the Fundamental Duties and not on the

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. But, all the speakers have concentrated on speaking about the current movement or programme. So, I may come directly to the point. Constitution of India is the soul of India. Part III is on Fundamental Rights. Part IV is on Directive Principles of the State Policy and Part IVA has been inserted for the Fundamental Duties and it says, "It shall be the duty of every citizen of India"; so, the honourable dignitaries are not mentioned here. They are listed from (a) to (k). By this Private Member's Bill, you want to insert (l), which says, "to participate in mass movement for cleanliness..." But cleanliness of what? Sir, cleanliness always goes with 'of' what. "...and propagate the message of Clean India through his words and deeds." I mean, the citizen should mean his or her. But we always write 'her' and we don't write 'his'. That is the practice!

Sir, coming to the point directly, when we are talking of Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of the State Policy and fundamental duties, let me mention what jurisprudence is, which is the science of philosophy and justice, which says what rights are. The state owes to its citizens. But, as a counter balance, duties are what? Citizens or people owe in return to the state.' This Private Member's Bill is for the citizens to the duties listed. Being that, if one concentrates only on what one has done, what has not been done and what the schemes are, that is not the subject-matter of this Private Member's Bill. But, coming to Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, let me clarify once and for all. Even Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan came during the UPA time. Before that, there was National Sanitation Programme already in place. So, when we are talking of the governance of past decades, this had been in place. So, cleanliness is part of the governance and it is going on eternally from the times we have become independent. It is going on at a proper pace. When we have come up with this Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, then it is fine; everyone is taking part in it. We are seeing celebrities with brooms but we don't know where the collected garbage goes, because we have not provided for a proper drainage system or sewage disposal system to see that this garbage is cleaned. So, we only see brooms and that is the optics that we get!

Secondly, Sir, the simple way to balance the equilibrium in society is to propagate rights and duties. Unless and until these duties are performed by the citizens, I think, this balance will not be struck. I come from the land of Mahatma Gandhi. Everyone has mentioned Mahatma Gandhiji. Everyone has given all kinds of their own thoughts on this. But, Mahatma Gandhiji said, 'My life is my message!' I think, if this one sentence is taken in the right way, by one's own self, there is no need to go for all the sermons.

[Dr. Amee Yajnik]

But, I come from that land. Outside the Sabarmati Ashram, just a few metres away if you go, you will find the photographs of *Devis* and *Devatas* on the walls written, 'Don't spit here!' So, when we are talking of swachhata, why do we have to make this elaborate hoardings which say, 'Please don't spit here'? Why do you have to keep Gods and Goddesses' photos there? Yes, and that is why this duty which every citizen has to inculcate in oneself is missing somewhere. And why is it missing? There seems to be a certain degeneration of ideas and a certain degeneration of some kind of thoughts in our young minds because continuously with the advance in technology, with the changing of textbooks we are confusing the young minds, the children's minds and that is why they do not know what to fall back on and that is why we have to come with this fundamental duty clause at this point of time in the history of this country. Fundamental Duties are meant for everyone to perform and these should be examples. I think it is very good to talk about Khap Panchayats, the social evils, but we do not want to talk about what we have done for the eradication of these Khap Panchayats or the social evils. We just want to harp on them, we just want to talk about them, but we have forgotten the fundamental duty part which is enshrined in the Constitution of our country. Sir, I would like to make one last point. We are continuously talking about what is happening currently, what programmes are happening currently and if Private Members' Bills are not to be brought to bring some change in our policy, bring the change in our Government structure, bring change in the administration, then, do some good for the people of this country. I think we have enough space, enough avenues and enough opportunities to laud the successes or whatever schemes of this present Government or even of the past Government. If we are going to use these kinds of Bills — not to pinpoint why this Bill has been brought about — if we are not going to demarcate what the duties are, if a citizen has to be told that his duty is this, I think we have come to a very sorry stage. So I would urge upon the Private Member to clarify what the meaning of cleanliness is. Many people have added to *mansikta*, to the thoughts. They have gone back to the old age because we are suddenly finding the Parliament is talking about all kinds of ancestral epics, and also the television media today is full of these epics. Let the students, the young minds know who are the founding fathers of this country, what was our colonial history for 200 years, what did he do for countering this colonial history of 200 years, how did we usher out the British after 200 years of rule here, who paid the price for these 200 years, who got us Independence after 200 years. That is what is needed to be told to our young children,

young generation and that is what is expected of this august House rather than giving sermons and what each one is doing and all these other Vedas. We know, we are all people who are enlightened here. We all would have read all these if we had really gone to school. If we had not gone to school, it is a different matter. But we have gone to school, it has been a part of our curriculum. Moral science has been a part of our curriculum, moral hygiene has been a part of the curriculum and so if we have taken the right kind of education, right kind of upbringing, I think, we need not be told about all these basic things. Let us pin that down and say, "Yes, when the State gives us so many rights, when the Constitution gives us so many rights, we owe a duty to the State and we need to follow these Fundamental Duties." This is the House of Elders. We need to respect the House of Elders and we need to behave ourselves. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। सबसे पहले तो मैं श्री प्रभात झा को बहुत-बहुत बधाई दूंगी कि वे जिस स्वच्छता को लेकर यह विषय लाए हैं, उसके लिए बधाई के पात्र हैं। महोदय, सरकार 2014 से "स्वच्छता अभियान" के तहत इस काम को कर रही है। इस अभियान को जन आंदोलन में बदलने का जो काम किया है, उसके लिए मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी धन्यवाद दूंगी कि आज वह "स्वच्छता अभियान", जो 2014 से अब तक चल रहा है, वह रुका नहीं है। बहुत सारे ऐसे काम हुए हैं, जिनको पूरा देश जानता है, देश की जनता जानती है और यहाँ सदन में जितने भी सदस्य बैठे हैं, वे भी इस चीज से भली-भाँति परिचित हैं। अभी मेरे से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने अपने-अपने विचार रखे, लेकिन मैंने भी जो महसूस किया, जो मैंने देखा है, मैं उस चीज को यहाँ सदन में जरूर बताऊँगी। जैसे स्वच्छ अभियान के तहत शौचालय बनवाने का जो काम किया गया है और इस सदन में पहले भी यह बात आई कि जो शौचालय बनवाए गए हैं, वे उन गरीब महिलाओं के लिए, उन गरीब परिवारों के लिए, जो शौचालय नहीं बनवा सकते थे, जिनको कहीं न कहीं पैसे का अभाव था, जिनको मजबूरी में शौच के लिए खुले में जाना पड़ता था, यह सबके लिए बहुत शर्म की बात थी। किसी को अच्छा नहीं लगता, किसी भी महिला को अच्छा नहीं लगता कि वह खुले में शौच जाए। किसी भी परिवार को अच्छा नहीं लगता कि वह अपनी बहन-बेटियों को खुले में शौच के लिए भेजे। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस पर ध्यान दिया और इसका संज्ञान लिया। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आती हूँ। मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत से जिलों का दौरा किया और वहाँ जानकारी भी ली। उत्तर प्रदेश में अब तक एक करोड़ के आसपास शौचालय बनवाने का काम किया गया है। सबसे बड़ी बात है कि जो पार्टियाँ यह कहती थीं कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी अनुसूचित जाति की विरोधी पार्टी है, मैं मानती हूँ और सभी इस बात को जानते हैं कि अनुसूचित जाति का कोई ऐसा घर भी अछूता नहीं रहा है, जिसके घर शौचालय नहीं बना हो। जाति-बिरादरी से ऊपर उठ कर शौचालय बनवाने का काम किया गया है। केन्द्र सरकार की ऐसी तमाम योजनाएँ हैं, जिनके जरिए समाज में जाति-बिरादरी से ऊपर उठ कर सभी को लाभ पहुँचाने का काम किया गया है।

[श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम]

हम सभी चाहते हैं कि हमारा भारत स्वच्छ रहे और हमारा भी जो घर और आँगन है, जो हमारा गाँव है, वह भी स्वच्छ रहे। बाहर से भी देश-विदेश से यहाँ यात्रा करने के लिए विदेशी सैलानी बहुत आते हैं। वे ताजमहल देखने आते हैं, मथुरा के कृष्ण जन्मभूमि पर आते हैं, अयोध्या आते हैं, बहुत सारी जगह आते हैं। ऐसे तीर्थ स्थलों की भी सफाई हो, वहाँ इसको भी संज्ञान में लिया गया है। आज आप वहाँ देखिए कि कितना साफ-सुथरा और कितना सुंदर वातावरण है। आपने देखा होगा कि इलाहाबाद में इस बार जो कुम्भ लगा है, उसमें हमने एक मिसाल दी है। वहाँ बाहर से भी इतने सैलानी आए और यहाँ से भी कितने ही लोग यात्रा करने, उस कुम्भ में नहाने के लिए गए हैं। सबने एक ही बात कही है कि इतनी संख्या में यहाँ लोग आए हैं और स्नान किया है, लेकिन इलाहाबाद में इतना साफ-सुथरा कुम्भ हुआ है।

ऐसे ही गंगा की सफाई के बारे में मैं बताना चाहूँगी। आप लोग पहले देखते थे कि गंगा किस तरह से दूषित थी। आज गंगा पर काम हो रहा है। नदियों पर कितना काम हो रहा है। जगह-जगह सफाई पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और न जाने ऐसे कितने और भी काम करने हैं।

आप लोगों को मैं एक बात और बता दूँ कि जो शौचालय बनवाने की बात है, अब तक घर में शौचालय बनवाए गए हैं, लेकिन अब हमारी जो उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार है, वह गाँवों में सामूहिक शौचालय बनवाने जा रही है। घर पर शौचालय के अतिरिक्त अगर सामूहिक शौचालय है, तो अगर किसी को जरूरत है, तो वह सामूहिक शौचालय को use कर सकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार हर गाँव में ऐसी योजना लाई है कि घर-घर में और गाँव-गाँव में शौचालय रहें और किसी तरह की दिक्कत न हो। कितने ही ऐसे प्रधानों को अपने गाँव को साफ-सुथरा रखने के लिए अवार्ड्स भी मिले हैं और हमारे ऐसे कितने ही एमएलएज़ को भी अवार्ड्स मिले हैं कि उनकी विधान सभा साफ-सुथरी है। सबको इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए, क्योंकि हमारा जो पहला कर्तव्य है, वह यह है कि हम अपने घर से शुरुआत करें। अगर हम देखते हैं कि हमारे किसी गाँव में या हमारी किसी भी जाति में हमें लगता है कि सफाई नहीं है, तो हम सामूहिक होकर इस काम को करके उसका घर और आँगन भी साफ-सुथरा बना सकते हैं तथा उसके गली-मोहल्ला और गाँव को भी साफ-सुथरा रख सकते हैं। हमें इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना चाहूँगी। वे हमारे राज्य सभा में भी रह चुके हैं और भारतीय जनता पार्टी में भी वे एक बहुत बड़े नेता रहे हैं। वे अनुसूचित जाति के नेता के नाम से भी जाने गए हैं। मैं उनका बहुत सम्मान करती हूँ। उनका नाम है - संघप्रिय गौतम। जब कभी हम उनके यहाँ जाते थे, वे मंत्री भी रहे या नहीं भी रहे, तो हम देखते थे कि वे अपना शौचालय खुद साफ करते थे और अपने घर-आँगन में खुद झाड़ू लेकर सफाई करते थे। वे अपने यहाँ की सफाई खुद ही करते थे। जो भी लोग उनके पास आते थे, वे उन्हें टोकते थे कि आपको तो नौकर-चाकर मिले हुए हैं, तो आप सफाई का काम अपने-आप क्यों करते हैं? वे बोलते थे कि अपने घर की सफाई और देख-रेख स्वयं ही करनी चाहिए। अगर सफाई की शुरुआत हम अपने से ही करेंगे, तो हमारा देश भी साफ-सुथरा रहेगा। हमारे यहाँ इतने टूरिस्ट आते हैं, हमारे यहाँ

की स्वच्छता को देखकर वे एक अच्छा मैसेज लेकर लौटेंगे। हमारे यहां रेलवे स्टेशंस हैं, बस स्टैंड हैं अथवा अन्य सार्वजनिक स्थान हैं, वे साफ-सुथरे रहें, यह सभी को अच्छा लगेगा।

अंत में, मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत बधाई देती हूँ कि आप इतना अच्छा बिल लेकर आए। मैं श्री प्रभात झा जी को भी बहुत बधाई और शुभकामनाएं देती हूँ, आपको बहुत सफलता मिले, आप आगे बढ़ें। मैं अपनी पार्टी को भी बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूँ, जिसने मुझे यहां बोलने का मौका दिया, धन्यवाद।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: माननीय महोदय, मेरी एक छोटी सी गुजारिश है। संभवतः यहां पर हम 25 लोग भी नहीं हैं। मंत्री महोदय तक यहां बैठे हुए हैं। अभी बीच में तो यहां हम केवल 18 सदस्य ही रह गए थे। मेरा मानना है कि इतने गंभीर विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है और मंत्रिमंडल के लोग भी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। यह पूरी टिप्पणी हम सब पर है कि इतने गंभीर विषय पर हम मात्र 25 लोग भी इकट्ठे नहीं हो सकते हैं। मैं यह बात आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहता था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): ठीक है। श्री कैलाश सोनी जी।

श्री कैलाश सोनी (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सम्माननीय श्री प्रभात झा जी के द्वारा प्रस्तुत इस विधेयक के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इसके लिए सर्वप्रथम मैं माननीय प्रभात जी को साधुवाद देना चाहता हूँ और धन्यवादों का ढेर समर्पित करना चाहता हूँ। यह बात आज देश के बिल्कुल अनुकूल और एक्युरेट बैठती है। आज देश के निर्माण की जो फीक्वेन्सी है, उसमें यह वर्तमान संशोधन लाने के लिए आपने बिल्कुल ठीक समय का चुनाव किया है। इसमें कोई अधिकारों की लड़ाई नहीं है। इसमें अपने आप को सम्मिलित करके, कर्तव्यों से अपने आप को जोड़ने का संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया गया है। हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी चेतनाशील आदमी, जो देश और समाज के प्रति कमिटेड है, शायद ही इसका विरोध करे।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, श्रेष्ठ सामाजिक जीवन के लिए स्वच्छता प्रथम पायदान है। यदि हम दुनिया के नक्शे में हिन्दुस्तान को जाज्वल्यमान नक्षत्र के रूप में स्थापित करना चाहते हैं, तो अन्य उपायों के साथ सबसे प्रमुख उपाय यह स्वच्छता है, इसलिए इसके साथ गांधी जी का नाम जोड़ा गया है। आधुनिक युग में स्वच्छता पर यदि किसी ने सबसे ज्यादा काम किया है, सबसे ज्यादा कमिटमेंट दिखाया है, तो वह पूज्य महात्मा गांधी जी का दिखाया है। उन्होंने इस देश के पार्षदों को अवैतनिक स्वीपर कहा है। यह सबसे अधिक गुरुतर कार्य है। सनातन की मनीषा में भी स्वच्छता के काम को सबसे अधिक श्रेष्ठ माना गया है। सफाई करने वाले आदमी के लिए यह कहा गया कि जो व्यक्ति सफाई का काम करता है, उसको मन्दिर जाने की जरूरत नहीं है, केवल मन्दिर का कलश देखकर ही उसका मोक्ष सुनिश्चित है। कालांतर में इस बात को खंडित करके दूसरे ढंग से स्थापित किया गया। इसी बात को गीता रहस्य नामक पुस्तक में, लोकमान्य तिलक जी ने कहा है कि सफाई का काम देश का इतना पवित्र काम है कि जो व्यक्ति सफाई का काम करता है, उसे राम का नाम लेने की भी आवश्यकता नहीं है। उसका मोक्ष ऐसे ही सुनिश्चित है। कृष्ण के प्रत्यक्ष दर्शन करने वाले लोकमान्य तिलक जी ने यह कहा है। यह हमारी मूल अवधारणा है।

[श्री कैलाश सोनी]

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बहुत जड़ निर्माण हो चुके हैं। आज देश को आवश्यकता है- दिल-दिमाग के निर्माण की, अच्छे आदमी और उसके भीतर अच्छे दिल और दिमाग के निर्माण की आवश्यकता है। हम मन्दिर में स्वच्छता क्यों करते हैं और क्यों मन्दिर में स्वच्छता पायी जाती है? आज हम श्रेष्ठ अस्पताल उसको मानते हैं, जो एकदम *neat and clean* हो। तब हम कहते हैं कि वह बहुत अच्छा अस्पताल है। आज हम बहुत अच्छा स्कूल उसको मानते हैं, जहाँ सबसे अच्छी स्वच्छता है। आज हमारा जो मन है, वह वहाँ ठीक रहता है, जहाँ स्वच्छता है, वातावरण में अनुकूलता है। इसलिए अच्छे मन-मस्तिष्क के निर्माण के लिए हमें स्वच्छता की ओर जाना ही होगा। *There is no other route.* कोई और रास्ता नहीं है, हमें इससे ही होकर जाना पड़ेगा, लेकिन यह बात देश में अंगीकार कब होगी, आत्मसात कब होगी? इस देश का जो ट्रेडिशन है, वह ऊपर से नीचे जाने का है, नीचे से कोई बात ऊपर नहीं आती। जब ऊपर से कोई बात कही जाये, जब महात्मा गांधी कोई बात कहें, तब यह *acceptance* आती है। अभी वर्तमान में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वच्छता को केवल बोला नहीं है, स्वच्छता को आत्मसात भी किया है। भाषण का *impact* नहीं होता है, *impact* उसके पीछे खड़े आचरण का होता है। कभी कोई पत्रिका का विमोचन प्रधान मंत्री जी करते हैं और कचरे को अपनी पॉकेट में रखते हैं, असर इसका है। ऐसा नहीं है कि केवल एक नारा दिया और भूल गये। 2014 से आज तक हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी स्वच्छता को भूले नहीं हैं। मैं आपको एक छोटी सी घटना का उदाहरण देकर इसका *impact* बताता हूँ। अभी मैं रेलगाड़ी में था। एक माता जी ने ऊपर से कचरा फेंक दिया, तो बीच में से बच्ची ने सिर निकाल कर कहा कि "*No mummy, bad thing.*" मोदी जी क्या कहते हैं- गन्दगी नहीं करनी है।" तो वह माता जी नीचे उतरी और कचरा लेकर स्लीपर क्लास में जहाँ कूड़ेदान लगा है, वहाँ फेंकने गयीं। *Awareness* आ रही है।

मैं जिस जिले से आता हूँ, वहाँ 'बघवार' नामक एक गाँव है। बघवार का, उस आदर्श गाँव का जिन्होंने निर्माण किया है, उनको भारत सरकार ने *brand ambassador* का खिताब दिया। यह इसलिए दिया कि हम जब छठी कक्षा में थे, तब से उस गाँव में स्वच्छता के लिए *focus* किया गया। वहाँ स्वच्छता के *slogans* लिखे हैं। वहाँ इतने चौड़े मार्ग हैं कि दो ट्रक आप गाँव की सड़कों से निकाल लें। कभी मौका मिले, तो आप वहाँ जाइए। वहाँ *percolation tank* है। वहाँ के स्कूल में, सोसायटी में और न्याय पंचायत में बहुत सफाई है। वहाँ हर वर्ग के लिए अलग-अलग सामुदायिक भवन हैं। वहाँ अच्छे-अच्छे *slogans* लिखे हैं। मैं दूसरी बात यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि उस गाँव में स्वच्छता के कारण इतनी सुमति है कि वहाँ 60 वर्षों तक कोई चुनाव नहीं हुआ, वहाँ सर्वसम्मति से सरपंच चुना गया, चाहे आरक्षण में वह किसी वर्ग में आये, तो बघवार ग्राम स्वच्छता के कारण मशहूर हुआ।

आज पराली की चर्चा हो रही थी। आप कभी बघवार जाकर देखिए। वहाँ लैंटर डाल कर नाद जैसे गड़दे बनाये गये हैं और हजारों-लाखों की खाद वे बेच रहे हैं। वे गन्ने का पूरा कचरा उठाकर उसमें डालते हैं, गोबर घोल कर उसकी खाद बनाते हैं और उसे बेचते हैं। वहाँ आपको

सड़क पर पानी की एक भी बूँद नहीं दिखेगी। वह इतना आदर्श ग्राम है। यह सब यदि grassroot से, नीचे से है, तो आज यह देश की सबसे बड़ी पंचायत यदि इसकी चर्चा करेगी, तब impact तो होगा, नीचे तक यह बात जायेगी और निश्चित रूप से इसका असर होगा। नक्कारखाने में सही, लेकिन तूती की आवाज़ होनी चाहिए। नॉकिंग तो होनी चाहिए। यह बहुत अच्छी नॉकिंग प्रभात जी ने अभी बहुत अनुकूल समय में की है। देश के इतिहास में वह टाइम रहता है। देश के इतिहास में कोई चीज़ ईजाद करने के लिए वह frequency बनती है, जो frequency आज इस देश में है। इसके लिए बहुत उचित संशोधन माननीय प्रभात जी लाये हैं। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। इसके साथ ही मैं जो अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ, वह एक साहित्यकार ने कही है। बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी और अच्छी चर्चाएं हो गई हैं।

"सृजन बंद पत्रकों का धीरे से खुलना है,
कुछ कहते सत्य इसे, कुछ कहते सपना है।
सपनों को गोद लिए सत्य रोज आता है,
मैं हूँ हर रचना में, मुझमें हर रचना है।"

भारत माता की जय!

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया (गुजरात) : महोदय, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 51क में संशोधन को लेकर आदरणीय श्री प्रभात झा जी प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल के रूप में जो संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 लेकर आए हैं, मैं उसके समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सर, स्वच्छता के संदर्भ सभी लोगों ने बातें रखी हैं। इस सदन के सभी सदस्यों ने अपनी-अपनी राय और सुझाव भी दिए हैं। स्वच्छता के उपलक्ष्य में जितनी तरह की स्वच्छता है, उन सभी तरह की स्वच्छता के संदर्भ में सभी लोगों ने अपनी बात रखी। किसी ने सार्वजनिक स्वच्छता की बात की, किसी ने मानसिक स्वच्छता की बात की, किसी ने राजनीतिक स्वच्छता की बात की, किसी ने देश की अंतरमार्गीय व्यवस्थाओं के संदर्भ में जो स्वच्छता का चिंतन है, उसको भी रखा, किसी ने सामाजिक स्वच्छता की भी बात की, किसी ने न्यायतांत्रिक ढांचे में स्वच्छता की बात की, किसी ने धार्मिक स्वच्छता की भी बात की। चूंकि यह उच्च सदन है, इसलिए सभी ने हर तरह की स्वच्छता के संदर्भ में सुझाव भी दिए और अपनी-अपनी राय भी रखी है। अगर देखा जाए, तो इस संसार में स्वच्छता के विषय में जितना भी बोला जाए, वह कम होगा। यह विषय इतना बड़ा है कि इसके बारे में जितना भी कहा जाए, वह कम ही पड़ेगा। दरअसल हमारे आदरणीय संसद सदस्य जी इस विषय पर जो प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल लेकर आए हैं, इसके पीछे उनकी जो मंशा है, वह समरसता की है। उनके मन में जो समरसता का भाव है, उसको प्रकट करने का विषय इस संशोधन के माध्यम से आता है।

सर, मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि उन्होंने इस बिल में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 51क में मूल कर्तव्य के अंतर्गत 'खंड (क) से लेकर खंड (ट)' है, उसके पश्चात् खंड (ठ) में "स्वच्छता के लिए जनांदोलन में भाग लें और अपने शब्दों व कार्यों से स्वच्छ भारत के संदेश

[महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया]

का प्रचार करें" जोड़ने की बात की है। इसके माध्यम से स्वच्छता के संदर्भ में जो विषय चल रहा है, उसको भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक के कर्तव्यनिष्ठ अधिकार के साथ कर्तव्यनिष्ठ भावना को जोड़ने का प्रयास किया गया है। आज तक सभी ने कहा कि स्वच्छता का संदेश पूज्य महात्मा गांधी जी ने एक समय पर दिया था। उन्होंने अनुसूचित जाति समुदाय के जितने भी लोग थे, उनको अपने साथ में रखने के लिए गुजरात के अहमदाबाद में साबरमती में हरिजन आश्रम की स्थापना की और कुछ अनुसूचित जाति समुदाय के लोगों के साथ में रहने का एक उत्तम उदाहरण भी वही हरिजन आश्रम से ही दिया था। उसके बाद यह, स्वच्छता का संदेश और पूज्य बापू का स्वच्छ भारत और स्वस्थ समाज के निर्माण का, जो एक स्वप्न था, वह कहीं पर ओझल हो गया था। उसके बाद देश में कई नेता आए, कई राजनीतिक और धार्मिक लोग भी आए, मगर हमें कहीं पर स्वच्छता के संदर्भ में आग्रहपूर्वक बात करने का कोई संदर्भ नहीं मिलता है।

सर, मगर आजादी के 70 साल के बाद इस देश को एक ऐसा विरल व्यक्ति प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में मिलता है, जिन्होंने गंगा की पवित्र धारा में, पवित्र प्रयागराज के कुंभ मेले में, जहाँ हम माँ गंगा को पतित पाविनी कहते हैं, पाप धोने वाली मानते हैं, ऐसी माँ गंगा की पवित्र, अक्षुण्ण और अविरल धारा के साथ पवित्र स्नान करने के बाद वंदना के साथ उन सफाई कर्मियों के पैर धोकर कार्यक्रम किया, ताकि समाज को संदेश मिले कि सबसे पहले अग्रिमता समाज के सफाई कर्मियों को देनी चाहिए।

सर, सभी ने अपने-अपने सुझाव रखे, मगर डा. एल. हनुमंतय्या और वत्स साहब ने कहा कि इस सफाई के काम को करने वाले जितने भी सफाई कर्मी हैं — मुझे गौरव है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने, आदरणीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की सरकार से लेकर आज तक की सरकार में, चाहे वह सफाई कर्मियों के आयोग का संदर्भ या उनकी वंदना करने कार्यक्रम हो, यह कार्य कहीं न कहीं इस समरसता के विचार को लेकर चलने वाली भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों की मानसिकता को दिखाता है और इस तरह के कार्यों को सामाजिक स्तर पर अमल में लाने के लिए उनकी एक अलग दिशा होती है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा) पीठासीन हुए]

सर, आज इस स्वच्छता के संदर्भ में कुछ बातें मैं सफाई कर्मियों के संदर्भ में रखना चाहता हूँ। सब लोग कह रहे थे कि सफाई के काम को किसी एक वर्ग समुदाय, किसी एक जाति समुदाय के लोगों के साथ जोड़कर देखा जाता है। दरअसल सर वास्तविकता तो यही है कि जब सफाई के काम की बात आती है, तब हम किसी एक समुदाय के लोगों को ही नजर में लेते हैं। सर, ये किस समाज के लोग हैं, उनकी क्या समस्याएँ हैं, उनको सफाई का काम करने में कितनी दिक्कतें भुगतनी पड़ती हैं, हमें यह देखना होगा। स्वच्छता अभियान को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उनके अधिकारों का रक्षण करना और उनको हर प्रकार की सुविधाएँ मुहैया कराना भी एक अलग से पहलू है। सर, परसों ही मुझसे भारत देश में रहने वाले अलग-अलग राज्यों के सफाई कर्मचारियों के असंगठित रूप के लोग मिलने आए थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि सीवर में काम करने के लिए

लोग उतरते हैं, तो जहरीली गैस के कारण कई सफाई कर्मियों की मौत हो जाती है, वे बे-मौत मर जाते हैं और कोई उनकी चिंता-सुध नहीं करता है। आज तक किसी ने उनके स्वास्थ्य के लिए सुविधा की कोई चिंता नहीं की है। चाहे नगर पंचायत हों, नगर निकाय हो, महानगर पालिकाएं हो, प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में हजारों की तादाद में सफाई कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं, मगर वे सभी कर्मचारी कच्चे कर्मचारी हैं और उनको दैनिक भत्ता दिया जाता है। उन्हें मासिक तनखाह तक नहीं मिलती। ये उनकी समस्याएं हैं। वे सभी कर्मचारी हंगामी कर्मचारी हैं, कच्चे काम के कर्मचारी हैं। आज तक किसी ने उनके स्वास्थ्य की सुविधा के लिए किसी योजना की पहल नहीं की है। सर, मुझे गौरव है कि मैं जिस गुजरात से आता हूँ, जैसे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" के संदर्भ में सभी बीपीएल कार्डधारकों, below poverty line और जितने भी आर्थिक तौर पर निचले स्तर के लोग हैं, उनकी सहायता के लिए "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" के तहत लाभान्वित किया है, वैसे ही गुजरात के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री आदरणीय विजय भाई रुपानी जी ने भी एक MA Card योजना लाँच करके जितने भी गरीब तबके के लोग हैं, उन्हें पाँच लाख रुपए तक की सुविधा मुहैया कराई है और आरोग्य के संदर्भ में चिंता करते हुए सब को लाभान्वित किया है। सर, यहाँ सफाई कर्मियों के स्वास्थ्य की भी चिंता करने का विषय आता है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी सेलेरी का कोई ठिकाना नहीं होता है, उनको दैनिक भत्ते पर रखा जाता है, उनके आवास की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। मैंने पिछले दिनों मेरे गुजरात के वडोदरा जिले के Dabhoi तहसील के Thuvavi गाँव में एक विजिट की थी, जहाँ एक साथ सात कर्मियों की दुर्घटनावश मृत्यु हो गई थी। सर, हम सभी लोग वहाँ तत्काल गए थे और पीड़ितों से मुलाकात की थी। उसके बाद, हमने प्रत्येक पीड़ित परिवार को 27-27 लाख रुपये की सहायता राशि मुहैया करवाई थी। उन लोगों की आँखों में आँसू थे। वे लोग यही कह रहे थे कि अगर उनके पास लंदन, अमेरिका या किसी यूरोपियन कंट्री के जैसे उपकरण होते और वे उन उपकरणों को लेकर सीवर में, टैंक में उतरते, तो उनकी मृत्यु नहीं होती। सर, मैंने देखा कि एक लड़का तो इतनी छोटी उम्र का था कि उसकी शादी हुए अभी नौ महीने भी नहीं हुए थे। उसकी बीवी पेट से थी और उसका गैस दुर्घटना में निधन हो गया था। यह देखकर हमारे दिल में बहुत दुःख होता है। यह सोचकर हमारा दर्द भी बहुत बढ़ जाता है कि यह समाज किस मानसिकता के साथ जीता है।

हमारे सांसद महोदय, प्रभात जी, जो इस विषय को लेकर आए हैं, इसमें भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक को स्वच्छता के साथ जुड़ने, अपने कर्तव्य-बोध से जुड़ने का एक भाव मिलता है और उस पर चलने के लिए हमें एक अनुशासित आदेश मिलता है। सर, यह सामाजिक विकृति है कि हम छुआछूत की भावना को लेकर चलने वाले देश में रहते हैं। न जाने यह किस समाज की व्यवस्था है और यह कहाँ से आई है।

सर, मैं इतिहास में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, मगर यह देश ऐसी बड़ी विरासत का देश है, जहाँ पर भगवान श्री राम की कथाएँ इसी समाज से आने वाले ऋषि वाल्मीकि ने लिखी हैं और इसी समाज के लोगों को ऋषि का दर्जा भी मिला है। जब हम रामायण का गान करते हैं, तो सबसे पहले "वाल्मीकि रामायण" का नाम लेकर भगवान श्री राम की कथा का आरंभ होता है।

[महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया]

ऐसी पवित्र मानसिकता वाले इस देश में आज न जाने कहाँ से ऐसी विकृति आ गई है कि समाज दिन-प्रतिदिन खंड-खंड विभाजित होता चला जा रहा है।

हमारे एक आदरणीय मित्र, किसी माननीय सांसद ने चतुर्वर्ण की व्यवस्था की बातें कहने का प्रयास किया है, मगर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में पूज्य बाबा साहब डा. अम्बेडकर जी ने संवैधानिक रूप से समानता के अधिकार के लिए जो पहल की थी, उससे एक कदम आगे बढ़कर इस देश को समरसता की ओर ले जाने का प्रयास करने के लिए हमारे सदस्य महोदय ऐसे संवैधानिक संशोधन लेकर आए हैं। सर, मैं तो यही कहना चाहूँगा कि आज जब हर तरह की स्वच्छता का अभियान छेड़ा जा रहा है, तब उन स्वच्छता के कामों से जुड़े हुए जितने भी असंगठित कर्मचारी हैं, चाहे वे व्यक्तिगत रूप से काम करने वाले ऐसे लोग हो, जो सामाजिक एवं अन्य विविध प्रकार की स्वच्छता की जिम्मेवारी उठाते हैं, ऐसे सभी लोगों को — सर, मुझे गौरव है।

सर, अब इस मानसिकता को भी स्वच्छ करने की आवश्यकता है कि जब भी पूज्य महात्मा गाँधी की हत्या का संदर्भ आता है, तब लोग किसी एक संगठन के ऊपर उँगली उठाते हैं। आज स्वच्छता के आधार पर उस मानसिकता को भी स्वच्छ करने का समय आ गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आदरणीय रमेश जी, हमारे प्रत्येक सांसद ने हर गाँव में जाकर पूज्य महात्मा गाँधी जी के संकल्पों को साकार करने के लिए "गाँधी संकल्प यात्रा" की है। उन सांसदों में से कोई सांसद 200 किलोमीटर, कोई सांसद 150 किलोमीटर, तो कोई सांसद 175 किलोमीटर चलकर गाँवों में गया है। वह हर गाँव में गया है और प्रत्येक सांसद ने हर गाँव में पूज्य बापू का संदेश दिया है। इसलिए पूज्य महात्मा गाँधी जी का यह जो स्वच्छता का मिशन है, उसे पूरे देश में लेकर वास्तव में 70 सालों के बाद आज पहली बार आदरणीय नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी सभी सांसदों के साथ गए हैं। उसी अवसर पर, संविधान में संशोधन कर लोगों में कर्तव्यबोध की भावना को लेकर, समरस समाज की कल्पना को साकार करने के लिए आदरणीय प्रभात जी, जो यह बिल लेकर आए हैं, उसका तहेदिल से समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात को पूरी करता हूँ। आपको प्रणाम और वंदन।

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, this has been a very rich discussion. Apart from the hon. Member who introduced the Private Members' Bill, there have been eleven other speakers. We have had the discussion for nearly two-and-a-half hours. In this rich discussion, many points have been raised. I would seek your indulgence I would like to give a full and comprehensive response because this is an area where a lot of things come up. Perhaps, if you are willing to extend the House till six o'clock, I can start speaking now. Otherwise, I suggest that we do it on a later day.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Well, I got the response, that I was looking for, from hon. Members. So, I am quite happy that if this can be taken on a subsequent day.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, subsequent day is better.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Is he the Minister concerned?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Yes, I am the Minister concerned, and I am willing to stay here all evening. This is a subject very dear to my heart.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: You are a concerned Minister but not the Minister concerned.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: I am both a concerned Minister and the Minister concerned. The linguistic nuance being that I am concerned about Swachhta and I am also the line Minister for this subject. So, I am in for the answer. I think, I would...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): I would urge you that we have to commence your reply and then complete it. Let me take the sense of the House. Shall we close this discussion of Private Members' Bill right now because...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, next week.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Okay. It is because we have the Minister's reply and, then, the Member, who moved, to also respond to the Minister's reply, so, it is the sense of the House that we move this part to the next week.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Okay. Then we will just take up Special Mentions now because we are running out of time.

We will take up Special Mentions. First is Shri B.K. Hariprasad. You are welcome to lay it on the Table or if you want, you can read.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I would like to read just a paragraph.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): You can read the whole matter.

SPECIAL MENTIONS**Demand to provide funds for Bengaluru Suburban Railway Project**

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, Bengaluru has a population of over 10 million, making it a mega city and the third most populous city and fifth most populous urban agglomeration in India. Despite having a reputed and indispensable role in the growth of India, there are so many issues, much awaited public demands, not heard and not resolved. There is a long pending demand for Bengaluru Suburban Railway. This project estimated at Rs. 17,000 crore aims to revamp the existing Railway infrastructure with around 400 km of route length in Bengaluru metropolitan region to cater to the public transport needs of suburban and city commuters. It is planned for implementation in partnership with Indian Railways with 50 per cent funding by the State Government. The Government of Karnataka is awaiting the approval of the Ministry of Railways. This pending project needs to be approved and financed by the Central Government at the earliest.

Role of education in development of individuals and nation

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): * शिक्षा मनुष्य को मनुष्योचित दायित्व का संस्कार देती है। मानव जीवन में शिक्षा का विशेष महत्व है। जन्म से व्यक्ति की विकास यात्रा प्रारंभ हो जाती है। जिस परिवेश में उसका पालन-पोषण शिक्षण होता है उसी से उसका भविष्य निर्माण होता है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को उसके जीवन में मानवोचित सुख-सुविधा समृद्धि की आकांक्षा होती है।

भारतीय परिवेश में मनुष्य के लिए चार पुरुषार्थ धर्म, अर्थ, काम, मोक्ष की संरचना की गई है। इन पुरुषार्थों को प्राप्त करना इसके लिये समुचित शिक्षण के साथ-साथ प्रशिक्षण चाहिये तब ही यथेष्ट लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

वर्तमान शिक्षा और शिक्षण का परिवेश देश के सभी नागरिकों को समान रूप से समुचित रूप से उपलब्ध नहीं है। सामाजिक आर्थिक परिवेश में समता-समानता का विभेद है। प्रत्येक को उच्चतम प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त करने का अवसर यद्यपि हमारा संविधान देता है तथापि इसके लिये समुचित साधन समान रूप से उपलब्ध नहीं है। लोक कल्याण के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि "सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः" को सार्थक किया जाये इसके लिये समुचित अर्थोपार्जन के लिये रोजगार के अवसर सृजित किये जाये। हर हाथ को काम और काम के लिये पूरा पारिश्रमिक मिले तभी देश सुखी और समृद्ध होगा।

अतएव मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि देश के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को शिक्षित-कौशल सम्पन्न बनाकर सम्मानजनक जीवन जीने का अवसर मिले और हर युवा निराशा और हताशा से मुक्त होकर राष्ट्र की समृद्धि में अपनी पूर्ण क्षमता से योगदान करें तब हम सगर्व यह जयघोष कर सके —

* English translation of the original speech made in Sanskrit.

सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः
 सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चित दुःख भाग्भवेत् ।
 तब ही हम अपने उद्घात लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सकेंगे ।

**Demand to restore the confidence and dignity of SC/ST
 staff at their workplaces**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, through the prodding of this august House, seeking the intervention of the Centre, in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension, I would like to get the longstanding grievances of the Scheduled Tribe staff working at the Customs, Central Excise and Service Tax Headquarters located in Shillong, redressed early in the interest of equitable justice and human dignity at workplace.

I understand that many Scheduled Tribe officers at the level of Superintendent at the above office, including women employees, have been transferred from Shillong to other places in the North-East, in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. Most of the transferred Scheduled Tribe employees are in indifferent health, requiring continued stay at Shillong where they are settled.

The cases of harassment of Scheduled Tribe staff at lower grades, which are dormant, also need to be examined by the concerned authorities at the Centre. At a time when the Government is determined to enhance tax collections to contain fiscal deficit with the active co-operation of the personnel manning the Central Customs, Excise and GST Departments, it is imperative that their morale and dedication to duty be kept high through equitable treatment and dignity at workplace.

I fondly hope that the Centre will act with alacrity on this sensitive issue to restore the confidence and dignity of SC/ST staff at their workplaces.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Monday, the 25th November, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at two minutes past
 five of the clock till eleven of the clock on
 Monday, the 25th November, 2019.*