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सत्यमेव जयते

Friday

29 November, 2019

8 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 29th November, 2019/8 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I Notification of Ministry of Commerce and Industry

II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of Pharmexcil, Hyderabad and related papers

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification No. S.O. 3954 (E), dated the 31st October, 2019, publishing the Tea Waste (Control) Amendment Order, 2019, under sub-sections (3) and (5) of Section 30 of the Tea Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1085/17/19]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers
 - (a) Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council of India, (Pharmexcil), Hyderabad, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 827/17/19]

Reports and Accounts of various NIPER for various years and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Mansukh Mandaviya, I lay
on the Table—

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

- (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1011/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Hajipur, Bihar, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1010/17/19]

- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), S.A.S. Nagar, Mohali, Punjab, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1009/17/19]

- (iii) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1008/17/19]

Notification of Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Administration

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दानवे रावसाहेब दादाराव): महोदय, मैं आधार (वित्तीय और अन्य सहायिकियों, प्रसुविधाओं और सेवाओं का लक्षित परिधान) अधिनियम, 2016 की धारा 55 के अधीन मूल अधिसूचना में कतिपय प्रविष्टियों का प्रतिस्थापन करने के लिए अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 371 (अ), दिनांक 8 फरवरी, 2017 का संशोधन करने वाली उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं.का.आ. 3443 (अ), दिनांक 24 सितम्बर, 2019 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1043/17/19]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of KCDC Ltd., Mangaluru and related papers

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

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

- (1) S.O. 3141 (E), dated the 29th August, 2019, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Seventh Amendment) Order, 2019.
- (2) S.O. 3357 (E), dated the 18th September, 2019, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Eighth Amendment) Order, 2019.
- (3) S.O. 3594 (E), dated the 1st October, 2019, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Ninth Amendment) Order, 2019.
- (4) S.O. 3845 (E), dated the 24th October, 2019, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Tenth Amendment) Order, 2019.
- (5) S.O. 4083 (E), dated the 13th November, 2019, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Eleventh Amendment) Order, 2019. [Placed in Library. *See* No. for (1) to (5) L.T. 1051/17/19]

(B) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture Co-operation and Farmers Welfare), Notification No. S.O. 3447 (E), dated the 25th September, 2019, publishing the Fertiliser (Inorganic, Organic or Mixed (Control) Amendment Order, 2019, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1049/17/19]

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

- (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation (KCDC) Limited, Mangaluru, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1047/17/19]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Railways

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

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri » Angadi Suresh Channabasappa, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Railways, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Railway Claims Tribunal Act, 1987:—

- (1) G.S.R. 546 (E), dated the 1st August, 2019, publishing the Railway Claims Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2019, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 840/17/19]

- (2) G.S.R. 575 (E), dated the 16th August, 2019, publishing the Railway Claims Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2019. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 840/17/19]

- (3) G.S.R. 577 (E), dated the 19th August, 2019, publishing the Railway (Notices of and Inquiries into Accidents) Amendment Rules, 2019. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 841/17/19]

- (4) G.S.R. 646 (E), dated the 12th September, 2019, publishing the Railway Claims Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2019. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 840/17/19]

- (5) G.S.R. 822 (E), dated the 6th November, 2019, publishing the Dedicated Freight Corridor Railway General Rules, (Amendment) Rules, 2019. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 841/17/19]

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

- (i) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Braithwaite and Co. Ltd. (BCL), Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 832/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the RailTel Corporation of India Limited (RAILTEL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 833/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited (MRVC), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 831/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Nigam.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 835/17/19]
- (v) (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd. (KRCL), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 834/17/19]
- (vi) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the IRCON International Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 837/17/19]

(vii) (a) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 838/17/19]

(viii) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the RITES Limited, Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 836/17/19]

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Railway Sports Promotion Board (RSPB), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 839/17/19]

I Report and Accounts (2018-19) of CPPRI, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh and related papers

II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of IRMRA, Mumbai, Maharashtra and related papers

SHRI SOM PARKASH: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

I.(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI), Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 842/17/19]

- II.(a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association (IRMRA), Mumbai, Maharashtra, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 843/17/19]

I Report and Accounts (2018-18) of Agriculture India Limited, New Delhi and related papers.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 843/17/19]

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

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Agrinnovate India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1060/17/19]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the National Academy of Agricultural Sciences (NAAS), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1059/17/19]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**The National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights
of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Bill, 2019**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th November, 2019."

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

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

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour:—

- (i) First Report on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' of the Ministry of Labour and Employment;
- (ii) Second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' of the Ministry of Textiles;
and
- (iii) Third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS;
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): With your kind permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing the 2nd of December, 2019 will consist of:—

1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Lok Sabha:-
 - (i) The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Bill, 2019.
 - (ii) The National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Bill, 2019.
 - (iii) The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
2. Further 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 further consideration and passing the Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Bill, 2019 - *as passed by Lok Sabha*.
3. 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 Lok Sabha*.
4. Consideration and passing of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019.
5. 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 Anti Maritime Piracy Bill, 2019
 - (iv) The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2019

6. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bill relating to the First Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants (including Railways) for the year 2019-20.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two Members have given notice under Rule 267. I have not allowed it. Now, Zero Hour. Shri Vijay Goel.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Parking problems in Delhi

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं पार्किंग का जो मुद्दा उठा रहा हूँ, वह देखने में छोटा लगता है, लेकिन आगे आने वाले समय में देश का मुझे पता नहीं, परन्तु दिल्ली में तो आधे से ज्यादा झगड़े, लड़ाइयाँ और disputes कार की पार्किंग को लेकर होने वाले हैं। बिहारी जी का एक दोहा है-

"सतसइया के दोहरे ज्यों नावक के तीर।
देखन में छोटे लगैं, घाव करें गंभीर।।"

सभापति महोदय, हर रोज पुलिस को 250 कॉल्स केवल पार्किंग के झगड़ों को लेकर आती हैं। हम road rage की बात करते हैं, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि अब parking rage दिनोंदिन बढ़ता जाएगा। पिछले दिनों आपने खुद देखा होगा कि तीस हजारी के अंदर पुलिस और वकीलों में जो झड़प हुई, उसके मूल में सिर्फ पार्किंग थी तथा एक कार का वहां पार्क होना था। आपने पिछले दिनों देखा होगा कि लाल कुआं पर एक झगड़े ने चांदनी चौक के अंदर सांप्रदायिक रूप ले लिया। उसके मूल में, गली के बाहर, किसी के मकान के आगे पार्किंग में गाड़ी का खड़ा होना था। दिल्ली में हर महीने एक इंसान की मौत पार्किंग की लड़ाई के कारण हो जाती है। पिछले साल एक 23 वर्षीय नौजवान का मर्डर हो गया। मॉडल टाउन में जो झगड़ा हुआ, उसमें तीन लोग मरे और एक नहीं, ऐसी घटनाएं दिल्ली में आए दिन हो रही हैं।

सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली में 1 करोड़ वाहनों को खड़ा करने की जगह चाहिए, किन्तु उनके लिए पार्किंग नहीं है। इनमें लगभग 70 लाख टू-व्हीलर्स हैं, जिन्हें खड़ा होना है, 32 लाख गाड़ियां हैं, जिनमें बस और कारें हैं। इनके अलावा 1 लाख ऑटो रिक्शा हैं। सड़कों पर ऐसा लगता है कि अब लोग नहीं, बल्कि गाड़ियां रहती हैं। 10 लाख गाड़ियों में से सिर्फ 96 हजार गाड़ियों को पार्किंग में खड़ा करने के लिए जगह है।

महोदय, पिछले दिनों आपने देखा होगा कि हमने यह किया कि स्टिल्ट पार्किंग बनाई जाए, जिसमें लोग गाड़ी पार्क करें, लेकिन लोगों को आदत ही नहीं है कि पार्किंग में गाड़ी खड़ी की

जाए। वैसे ही, जैसे कहीं पर यदि टॉयलेट हो, तो भी लोग दीवार पर पेशाब करना शुरू कर देते हैं। बाद में भगवानों की मूर्तियां लगानी पड़ती हैं, ताकि लोग दीवार पर पेशाब न करें।

सभापति जी, मेरा कहना है कि इसका मुख्य कारण— दिल्ली में पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं होना है। दिल्ली में सरकार ने पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट की यदि उचित व्यवस्था नहीं की, तो यह समस्या विकराल रूप ले लेगी। पहले दिल्ली में 5,000 बसें थीं, लेकिन वे भी अब घटकर 3,700 रह गई हैं। यदि नई बसें नहीं आएंगी, तो लोग कारें खरीदेंगे। इन कारों के लिए जाहिर तौर पर पार्किंग की और व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

महोदय, दूसरी सबसे बड़ी समस्या है— लास्ट माइल कनेक्टिविटी। अगर आपके पास लास्ट माइल कनेक्टिविटी नहीं है, तो जाहिर बात है कि आप अपनी गाड़ियां लेकर बाहर निकलेंगे एवं इसका मतलब है कि और ज्यादा कारों का प्रयोग होगा। सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पार्किंग के लिए अभी से सोचना पड़ेगा तथा उसकी प्रॉपर प्लानिंग करते हुए पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट की और अधिक व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। हमें यह आइडेंटिफाई भी करना पड़ेगा कि कहां-कहां पर पार्किंग होगी। ऐसी बहुत सारी जगहें हैं, जहां पार्किंग की जा सकती है। MCD की इस समय सिर्फ 450 पार्किंग्स हैं। अगर दिल्ली सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया और उसने PWD, MCD और DDA आदि संस्थाओं के साथ मिलकर पार्किंग की समस्या को सॉल्व नहीं किया और लास्ट माइल कनेक्टिविटी की समस्या दूर नहीं की, तो मैं यह समझता हूं कि इससे पार्किंग की और समस्या बढ़ेगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: माननीय सभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: MCD उनके पास है और सरकार आपके पास है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं ...(व्यवधान)...

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: यही बात आप positively और simple रूप में कह सकते थे कि इसके ऊपर दिल्ली सरकार और MCD को ध्यान देना चाहिए था। विजय गोयल जी, आपने बहुत अच्छी तरह से अपनी बात कह दी। आप इतनी अच्छी तरह से तैयार होकर आए और आपने अपने विषय को बहुत अच्छी तरह से प्रस्तुत किया, लेकिन अन्त में थोड़ा सा गलत हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह जी हंस रहे हैं, मैं उन्हें भी याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आप भी, जब किसी दूसरी सरकार का नाम लेंगे, तो उनका reaction भी ऐसा ही होगा। इसलिए ज़ीरो-ऑवर में किसी की आलोचना नहीं करनी चाहिए। श्री जयराम रमेश।

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) : مہودے، میں بھی مائے سلسلے کے ذریعے اٹھائے
گئے وشنے سے خود کو سمبڈھ کرتی ہوں۔

Conditions of foreigners in the Silchar Detention Centre

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, day before yesterday, the Minister of State for Home Affairs answered a question in Parliament and said that there are six detention centres for foreigners in Assam and 988 foreigners are detained in these centres. I had an opportunity of visiting one of these centres just a couple of days ago in Silchar where 72 foreigners have been incarcerated. Out of these 72 foreigners, seven are from Myanmar, 17 are from Bangladesh and 48 are those who claim to be Indian citizens. The 17 Bangladeshi persons want to go back to Bangladesh, but the Bangladesh Government is not recognising them. My concern is, out of these 48 persons, who claim to have been Indian citizens, many of them had been State Government employees, and a substantial number of them have been in jail for more than five or six years. I met a lady who was in jail for ten years and she has a daughter who is nine-and-a-half years old and she has spent all the nine and a half years in jail. The law says that at the end of three years, taking a surety bond of ₹ 2 lakhs, they can be released on bail. My request to the Government, through you, Sir, is to have a systematic survey of these people who are in jail on the ground that they are foreigners, and to all those who have

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

crossed the three-year limit, legal services should be provided so that what is provided by law is extended to them. It is heart-rending to see old people and very young children in these detention centres for no fault of their own. I am not pleading the case of illegal migrants. I am pleading the case of those who are claiming to be Indian citizens, who, because of the fact that they did not have the proper documentation because they move from place to place in search of jobs, find themselves in jail. Sir, this is a humanitarian issue. It is not a political issue and I request the Government through you to treat this in the most sensitive manner. Thank you.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): 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.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

†جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): میں بھی خود کو اس وٹنے سے سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

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

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

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

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

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

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Need to take steps to facilitate inclusion of differently abled persons in employment

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, for the past three days, differently abled people are staging a demonstration and protest in Central Delhi. Their claim is, in the Group-D Railways examination that was conducted, they were declared as passed but later declared invalid. So they were deprived of their jobs which were genuinely for

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

them. One Pranjal Patil, who secured 773rd rank in the UPSC examination, cracked the examination of the Railways, has been selected, but later was denied a job citing the reason that the person is disabled. It is the violation of the rights of the Disabilities Act. We would like to submit very humbly that their demand is very, very simple. They say that they need not be belittled and sympathised by the society but they want the utmost support, and they need not be seen as an incapable person just because of the disability they are having. Equal rights in every domain, basic human respect, ease of transportation, and a chance to live with others equally; these are the very genuine demands and the Government has a law in place and there are certain schemes and measures. Despite all these things, those who are qualified and have been selected for the examination, if they are deprived, they are at the suffering. Very importantly, last year, the Government statistics itself says that almost for the past four years, the total number of differently abled persons enrolled for skill development is 38,932. Out of that, 34,225 were trained, but those who are placed are only 11,000. So, they have been trained, they are qualified, but they are not placed. They want to live a life equal to ours. They don't have inferiority complex. Despite the disableness which they are having, they feel that they are equally competent. They want them to be equally treated with others. So I urge upon the Government to take this into serious consideration and see to it that those people who have been deprived of the job, be given job and the rest of the disabled people also be taken care of.

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

SHRI K. K. RAGESH : 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.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN : 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 संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Delay in construction of new capital city of Amaravati in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am very thankful to you for permitting me to raise an important issue in this august House. The united Andhra Pradesh has been bifurcated by virtue of the A.P. Reorganisation Act, 2014. As per Section 6 of the A.P. Reorganization Act, the Central Government shall constitute an expert committee in order to identify the capital city and they have to submit a report. The Central Government had already constituted an expert committee in 2014 itself. Subsequently, they had submitted a report to the Central Government. Taking into consideration the expert committee report and other considerations, the then State Government had identified Amaravati area to set up a capital of Andhra Pradesh, and in order to construct the capital, they have submitted a report to the Central Government. The hon. Prime Minister laid the foundation stone on 22.10.2015. The farmers of that area have sacrificed their land under the land pooling system, and 33,000 hectares of land has been given by 28,000 farmers of 29 villages of that area. All of them have voluntarily given their land, without any acquisition proceedings, and without any objections. Subsequently, the then Government had created facility of Secretariat, Assembly, High Court, and other infrastructure buildings for residential purpose for MLAs, MLCs, and IAS officers. They have started construction of new buildings. Works of worth ₹ 24,000 crores have already been started by the then Government and works are going on. A new Government came into power in 2019. Subsequently, works which were already going on in the field, they were abruptly stopped. Due to this reason, the lives of 28,000 farmers have become miserable and they have virtually been thrown on the streets as destitutes. Nobody has taken care with regard to continuation of the projects. The Central Government has released ₹ 1,500 crores for construction of the capital city. The hon. Prime Minister also encouraged to construct a capital at Amaravati by investing more money, more than what has been spent in the Capital of India, that is, Delhi. That is why, the then Chief Minister and the present Opposition Leader, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, had taken a dynamic decision and provided infrastructure and other facilities. By virtue of the stoppage of work, the people of Andhra Pradesh are having a feeling of uncertainty. Their lives are in peril. They have to develop these projects. The Singapore Project has gone back. The World Bank has withdrawn. I request the Central Government to issue necessary instructions

and advice to the State Government to continue the development of infrastructure at Amaravati. After all, Government is a Government in succession and its existence continues whether this party comes into power or that party comes into power. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. It will not go on record. Even if I keep quiet, it will not go on record. Shri Shwait Malik.

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar.

Need for commencement of work on the Amritsar Ferozpur Railway link

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): चेयरमैन सर, मुझे समय देने के लिए आपका धन्यवाद। आज मैं एक बड़े महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बात कर रहा हूँ, जो पंजाब के लिए golden gate है और आगे पाँच स्टेट्स के साथ associate करता है, हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ जम्मू-कश्मीर, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और राजस्थान। यह है - Revival of Amritsar-Ferozpur Railway Link. यह partition के पहले railway link था। Partition के समय जब demarcation हुआ, तो यह railway link disturb हो गया, जिससे अमृतसर और फिरोजपुर का railway link कट गया। 20 वर्ष से यह मामला लम्बित था। कई सरकारें आईं, पर इस मामले में कोई decision नहीं हो सका। मैं प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और पूर्व वित्त मंत्री, स्वर्गीय अरुण जेटली जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, जिन्होंने 2016 में इसके लिए 299 करोड़ रुपए, almost 300 करोड़ रुपए allocate कर दिए। इसका फायदा यह है कि इस समय हमारे पास सिर्फ एक रूट है, वह है अमृतसर-ब्यास-जालंधर का railway route. उसके ऊपर congestion है, इसलिए हमें नई ट्रेन्स नहीं मिलती हैं। यह बॉर्डर स्टेट है। This will be an alternative route. अमृतसर से फिरोजपुर होते हुए यह आगे पंजाब के अन्य भागों, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू-कश्मीर, राजस्थान, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र को connect करेगा। इससे अमृतसर से मुम्बई जाने में पाँच घंटे का रास्ता कम हो जाएगा। इससे एक तो defence को alternative route मिलेगा, क्योंकि वहाँ defence movement बहुत है, दूसरा, इस पर commercial trains चलेंगी, goods trains चलेंगी। यह मामला बहुत समय से लम्बित था। इससे विशेषकर पंजाब को हर field में और वहाँ का जो trade है, उसमें लाभ होगा। इसके साथ ही, in case of emergency also, अमृतसर को मुम्बई के साथ दो रूट्स मिल जायेंगे और अमृतसर कांडला से भी कनेक्ट हो जायेगा। 30,000 टन राइस और बहुत सा ऐसा मैटीरियल है, जो इम्पोर्ट

[श्री श्वेत मलिक]

होता है, जोकि इस रेलवे के थ्रू हो सकता है, क्योंकि लोगों को मजबूरी में ट्रक्स में भेजना पड़ता है, ट्रांसपोर्ट में भेजना पड़ता है। ट्रांसपोर्ट के लोगों की भी इसमें involvement रही है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने अब 3 साल के बाद land acquisition start किया है, but the process is very slow. So, I request an action from your end to direct the State Government कि इसको expedite किया जाए, ताकि अमृतसर को 70-72 वर्षों के बाद एक बार दोबारा रेलवे का एक नया रूट गुजरात, राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र के साथ मिल सके, थैंक यू।

श्रीमती सम्पतिया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Problems face by farmers of Kashmir Valley due to heavy snowfall

श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय (जम्मू-कश्मीर): मोहतरमुल मुक़ाम चेयरमैन साहब, मैं एक important issue, जो जम्मू-कश्मीर स्टेट से ताल्लुक रखता है, उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

एक महीने पहले कश्मीर घाटी में जो बर्फबारी हुई, उस बर्फबारी की वजह से वहाँ पर जो हॉर्टिकल्चर इंडस्ट्री है, फ्रूट ग्राउंसेस हैं, उनका बड़ा नुकसान हो गया। वहाँ जो पेड़ थे, वे उखड़ गये और कुछ टूट भी गये। वहाँ पर जो किसान काम करते हैं, जो फ्रूट ग्राउंसेस हैं, उन फ्रूट ग्राउंसेस को दवाई भी लानी पड़ती है, वहाँ ट्रांसपोर्ट की फ़ैसिलिटी नहीं है, बाकी चीज़ों में भी प्रॉब्लम है। कश्मीर में जो हालत पहले से ही खराब थी, उस पर नागहानी आफत की वजह से, जो unexpectedly बर्फबारी हुई, उससे किसानों का बहुत नुकसान हुआ। जम्मू और कश्मीर घाटी की जो इकोनॉमी है, वह तो फ्रूट पर based है। जब फ्रूट का ही नुकसान हुआ, तो सारी घाटी में जो economic strength है, वह बिल्कुल weak हो गयी है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से हमारे एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इससे कश्मीर घाटी में वहाँ के लोगों की जो हालत खराब हो गयी है, उसको assess करने के लिए एक टीम भेज दी जाए। उनके पास ट्रांसपोर्ट फ़ैसिलिटी नहीं थी, जिससे वे फ्रूट को बाहर के स्टेट्स में ले जायें। वहाँ पर जो मंडियाँ थीं, वे भी बंद पड़ी थीं। उन मंडियों में जो व्यापारी काम करते थे, उनका भी नुकसान हुआ। वे भी फ्रूट ग्राउंसेस हैं, क्योंकि कश्मीर वैली

میں گرواسرس ہی व्यापारी हैं। वहाँ जो मंडियाँ थीं, वहाँ से बाहर की मंडियों में फूट भेजा जाता था। लेकिन कश्मीर से जम्मू की तरफ जाने वाला हाइवे है, वह रास्ता भी unexpectedly बंद रहा। वह एक दिन खुला रहा, फिर 8 दिन बंद रहा। इन सबसे इस साल फूट ग्रासर्स का जबरदस्त नुकसान हुआ। जो गरीब लोग उससे ताल्लुक रखते हैं, जो हमारी माताएँ, हमारी बहनें मिल कर गाँवों में काम करती हैं, उनका नुकसान हुआ।

आपके माध्यम से हमारे एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब से मेरी गुजारिश है कि कश्मीर वैली में एक टीम भेज दी जाए, ताकि कश्मीर के जो बागात हैं, उनका assessment किया जाए। मैं खुद भी एक ग्रासर हूँ। मेरे बागात से जहाँ मुझे 10 लाख आते थे, वहाँ पर अब 1 लाख भी नहीं आते हैं। मेरा KCC लोन है। उस लोन से हम दवाई लेते हैं, बाकी चीज़ें लेते हैं। मेरी गुजारिश है कि वहाँ जो जनरल पब्लिक है, उनके पास जो बैंक लोन्स हैं, जिसको KCC कहते हैं, उस KCC की वजह से हमारी हॉर्टीकल्चर इंडस्ट्री वहाँ डेवलप हो रही है। इनकम कम हो जाने के चलते हम लोन वापस नहीं दे पाते हैं। आपके माध्यम से मेरी गुजारिश है कि वह KCC लोन, जो 50,000, 1 लाख, 2 लाख से ज्यादा नहीं है, उस पर नज़रेसानी किया जाए, ताकि वहाँ के उन गरीबों का जो लोन है, वह माफ किया जा सके, जिससे आगे आने वाले टाइम में वे किसान लोग कुछ न कुछ कमा सकें, थैंक यू।

†جناب نذیر احمد لوائے (جموں-کشمیر) : محترم المقام چیئرمین صاحب، میں ایک ایمپورٹینٹ ایشو، جو جموں کشمیر اسٹیٹ سے تعلق رکھتا ہے، اس کی طرف آپ کا دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔

ایک مہینے پہلے کشمیر گھاٹی میں جو برفباری ہوئی، اس برفباری کی وجہ سے وہاں پر جو ہورٹیکلچر انڈسٹری ہے، فروٹ گروورس ہیں، ان کا بڑا نقصان ہوا ہے۔ وہاں جو پیڑ تھے، وہ اکھڑ گئے اور کچھ ٹوٹ بھی گئے۔ وہاں پر جو کسان کام کرتے ہیں، جو فروٹ گروورس ہیں، ان فروٹ گروورس کو دوائی بھی لانی پڑتی ہے، وہاں ٹرانسپورٹ کی فیسلٹی بھی نہیں ہے، باقی چیزوں میں بھی پرالیم ہے۔ کشمیر میں جو حالت پہلے سے ہی خراب تھی، اس پر ناگہانی آفت کی وجہ سے، جو unexpectedly برفباری ہوئی، اس سے کسانوں کا بہت نقصان ہوا۔ جموں کشمیر گھاٹی کی جو اکونومی

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय]

ہے، وہ تو فروٹ پر بیسڈ ہے۔ جب فروٹ کا ہی نقصان ہوا، تو ساری گھاٹی میں جو economic strength ہے، وہ بالکل ویک ہو گئی ہے۔

میں آپ کے مادھیم سے ہمارے ایگریکلچر منسٹر صاحب کا دھیان اس طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سے کشمیر گھاٹی میں وہاں کے لوگوں کی جو حالت خراب ہو گئی ہے، اس کو assess کرنے کے لئے ایک ٹیم بھیج دی جائے۔ ان کے پاس ٹرانسپورٹ فیسلٹی نہیں تھی، جس سے وہ فروٹ کو باہر کے اسٹیشن میں لے جائیں۔ وہاں پر جو منڈیاں تھیں، وہ بھی بند پڑی تھیں۔ ان منڈیوں میں جو ویپاری کام کرتے تھے، ان کا بھی نقصان ہوا۔ وہ بھی فروٹ گروورس ہیں، کیوں کہ کشمیر ویلی میں گروورس ہی ویپاری ہیں۔ وہاں جو منڈیاں تھیں، وہاں سے باہر کی منڈیوں میں فروٹ بھیجا جاتا تھا۔ لیکن کشمیر سے جموں کی طرف جانے والا ہائی وے ہے، وہ راستہ بھی unexpectedly بند رہا۔ وہ جتنے دن بھی بند رہا، ایک دن کھلا رہا پھر آٹھ دن بند رہا۔ ان سب سے اس سال فروٹ گروورس کا زبردست نقصان ہوا۔ جو غریب لوگ ان سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں، جو ہماری ماتائیں، ہماری بہنیں مل کر گاؤں میں کام کرتی ہیں، ان کا نقصان ہوا۔

آپ کے مادھیم سے ہماری ایگریکلچر منسٹر صاحب سے میری گزارش ہے کہ کشمیر ویلی میں ایک ٹیم بھیج دی جائے، تاکہ کشمیر کے جو باغات ہیں، ان کا assessment کیا جائے۔ میں خود بھی ایک گروور ہوں۔ میرے باغات سے جہاں مجھے دس لاکھ آتے تھے، وہاں پر اب ایک لاکھ بھی نہیں آتا ہے۔ میرا سرکار سے لون ہے۔ اس لون سے ہم دوائی لیتے ہیں، باقی چیزیں لیتے ہیں۔ میری گزارش ہے کہ وہاں جو جنرل پبلک ہے، اس کے پاس جو بینک لونس ہیں، جس کو کے۔سی۔سی۔ کہتے ہیں، اس کے۔سی۔سی۔ کی وجہ سے ہماری ہورٹیکلچر انڈسٹری ڈیولپ ہو رہی ہے۔ اس کے چلتے ہم لون نہیں دے پاتے ہیں۔ آپ کے مادھیم سے میری گزارش ہے کہ وہ

کے سی۔سی۔ لون، جو پچاس ہزار، ایک لاکھ، دو لاکھ سے زیادہ نہیں ہے، اس پر نظر ثانی کیا جائے، تاکہ غریبوں کو جو لون ہے، وہ معاف کیا جاسکے، جس سے آگے آنے والے ٹائم میں وہ کسان لوگ کچھ نہ کچھ کما سکیں۔ ٹھینک یو۔ (ختم شد)

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

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

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

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

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

Impact of global climate change on India

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring an important thing to the notice of this House, namely, climate change which impacts not only India but also the entire world. About one hundred and fifty years before, the average temperature of the earth was fourteen degree centigrade. Today, after the industrial revolution, it has increased by 1.1 degree. It has come to 15.1 degree centigrade. Sir, one degree increase of temperature itself is causing huge global natural calamities. It is time that we all took action against that. Taking the case of India this year, we had the Mumbai deluge, floods. Then, we had four cyclones in the Arabian Sea this season. Earlier, this was never happening. We had a cyclone during the summer in Odisha this year! This year, near Ooty, there is a place called Avalanchi in Tamil Nadu. We had a rainfall of 911 mm in one day! That is the highest record ever in Tamil Nadu. The entire State's average rainfall for one whole year is only 950 mm. This year, we had the warmest temperatures happening in Europe. We had huge forest fires. Sir, the climate change is because of burning of fossil fuels and of course, coal-based thermal plants,

[Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss]

pollution by vehicles and so on. The reasons why there is increase of temperatures is because of green house gases like carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, CFC, HFC, ozone and so on. Sir, India is one of the signatories to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Paris Declaration in 2015, and I request the Government to immediately declare a state of climate emergency and take action plan for tackling this climate emergency. It is our responsibility rather than blaming the Western world for historical emissions, which is the reason for climate change. But we have to take action, like reduction of fossil fuel, reduction of coal-based thermal plants, increase of non-conventional energy like solar, wind and hydro, afforestation and increase of public transit systems, —and, of course, reduction of rearing of cattle for human consumption, which is a cause of methane and of course, urban planning issues. These should be prioritised by the Government and in fact, five countries in the world have declared climate emergency. Lots of cities across the world have declared climate emergencies. So, it is right time that the Government of India declares a state of climate emergency and take emergency action against climate change so that not only India is saved, but the entire world is saved. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, it is an important matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The only thing is, emergency measure is important. That is why I admitted. I understand the need for emergency measures, but the moment you declare emergency, it will have its own effects and side effects, including visits to the country etc., but anyhow, you have brought the matter to the notice of the Government. Let the Government apply its mind, look into other implications also.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Thank you, Sir.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Need to make available organic decomposer to farmers by the
National Organic Centre, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh**

श्री सकलदीप राजभर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। महोदय, भारत सरकार के द्वारा खेती-किसानी का कार्य करने वाले गरीब, किसान, मजदूर, बटाईदार की आय को दोगुना करने के लिए अनेक प्रकार के प्रयास व कार्य किए जा रहे हैं। इसी क्रम में भारत सरकार द्वारा संचालित राष्ट्रीय जैविक खेती केन्द्र, गाजियाबाद, जो जैविक खेती करने वाले किसानों के हित के लिए उत्पाद तैयार करता है, यह अनुसंधान केन्द्र डीकम्पोज़र नाम का एक जैविक अपघटक तैयार करके मात्र 20 रुपए में किसानों को उपलब्ध कराता रहा है। इस अपघटक के उपयोग से जैविक रूप से समस्त जैविक पदार्थ डीकम्पोज़ होकर स्वस्थ जैविक उर्वरक तैयार हो जाता है। साथ ही मैं यह भी बताना उचित समझता हूँ कि एक बार इस जैविक अपघटक के तैयार हो जाने के बाद किसान आजीवन इस अपघटक का उपयोग, सुरक्षित रख कर बगैर किसी मूल्य के अपनी फसलों व खेतों में करता रहा है। यह अपघटक फसलों के अवशेषों के अपघटन करने के साथ फल, फूल, अनाज, दलहन, तिलहन आदि की फसलों पर रासायनिक कीटनाशक के स्थान पर उपयोग किया जाता रहा है, जिससे मानव स्वास्थ्य भी ठीक रहता है। लेकिन हाल ही में जब मैंने अपने किसी व्यक्ति को डीकम्पोज़र लाने हेतु राष्ट्रीय जैविक खेती केन्द्र, गाजियाबाद भेजा, तब मेरे संज्ञान में आया कि डीकम्पोज़र का उत्पादन बन्द कर दिया गया है। साथ ही यह भी मालूम हुआ कि एक प्राइवेट कंपनी ने इसके उत्पादन का जिम्मा लिया है, जो भारत सरकार से सब्सिडी प्राप्त करती है। इस प्रकार के अनुचित फैसले से किसानों को दोहरी हानि उठानी पड़ेगी। साथ ही डीकम्पोज़र की गुणवत्ता के ऊपर भी प्रश्नचिह्न उठना लाजिमी है। इस निर्णय के पीछे एक बहुत बड़ी प्राइवेट कंपनी का षड्यंत्र है, जिसमें सरकार के कुछ अधिकारियों की संलिप्तता से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह एक प्रकार से भ्रष्टाचार से प्रेरित है।

अतः मैं चाहता हूँ कि पूर्व की भांति राष्ट्रीय जैविक खेती केन्द्र, गाजियाबाद के द्वारा ही

[श्री सकलदीप राजभर]

डीकम्पोज़र का उत्पादन कराया जाए, साथ ही पूरे देश में इसका प्रचार-प्रसार कर किसानों को यह उपलब्ध कराया जाए, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद, सकलदीप जी। श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल जी।

Arbitrary increase in fee by private schools

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं एक बात की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ और सदन के माध्यम से मैं सरकार का भी ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। सर, न केवल सदन के अंदर, बल्कि सदन के बाहर भी, दिल्ली ही नहीं, बल्कि दिल्ली के बाहर भी सभी लोग इस दंश से पीड़ित हैं। जो प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, चाहे वे प्राइमरी स्कूल्स हों, चाहे जो नए-नए विश्वविद्यालय बने हैं, वे हों, चाहे डिग्री कॉलेजेज़ हों, मेडिकल एजुकेशन हो, इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजेज़ हों, नर्सिंग कॉलेजेज़ हो, इन सभी की यह स्थिति हो चुकी है कि आज वे अपनी फीस में कब और कितनी वृद्धि कर देंगे, इसका कोई अनुमान नहीं रह गया है। स्वाभाविक रूप से, परिवारों में बच्चे पैदा होंगे, लोग अपने बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा दिलाना चाहेंगे, लेकिन अच्छी शिक्षा दिलाने की स्थिति में वे इस कारण नहीं आ पाते हैं, क्योंकि प्ले स्कूल्स और नर्सरी स्कूल्स में ही कहा जाता है कि 10 से 15 हजार रुपए दीजिए। बिल्डिंग फंड, क्वालिटी एजुकेशन के लिए अलग से पैसा लिया जाता है और इसका परिणाम यह है कि नर्सरी स्कूल में बच्चों के प्रवेश के लिए लोग एक-एक लाख रुपए तक का लोन ले रहे हैं। अब स्थिति यह हो गई है कि वे अपने बच्चों का प्रवेश कैसे कराएं, यह उन्हें समझ नहीं आ रहा है? आज यही स्थिति स्कूलों की है, यही स्थिति कोचिंग्स की भी है। अगर कोई बच्चा यहाँ से पढ़कर निकलता है, तो वे उसका विज्ञापन पेपरों में देते हैं, लेकिन उस बच्चे का ही देते हैं, जो मेरिट में आ जाता है। उस विज्ञापन में दिखाते हैं कि यह मेरे स्कूल का बच्चा है, लेकिन अगर वही बच्चा पहले प्रवेश लेने के लिए जाता है, तो उसे कोई एक नए पैसे की भी छूट देने के लिए तैयार नहीं रहता है। इसकी परिणति यह हो गई है कि लोग असहाय हो गए हैं कि हम अपने बच्चे को आगे कैसे बढ़ाएं, कैसे एजुकेट कराएं? आज इसी नाते मैंने यह विषय आप सभी लोगों के संज्ञान में लाने का प्रयत्न किया है। मान्यवर, ऐसे ही मेडिकल एजुकेशन, और मैनेजमेंट के विषय हैं। अगर हम लोग आज इस सदन में बैठकर विचार नहीं करेंगे, अगर सदन के बाहर जाकर इस पर चर्चा नहीं करेंगे, तो ये जो कुकुरमुत्तों की तरह पैदा होने वाले इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, जो लोगों को कहीं न कहीं आकर्षित करते हैं और लोग अपने बच्चों को उनमें डाल देते हैं और बाद में यह पता लगता है कि वे बच्चे नहीं पढ़ पा रहे हैं - ऐसी स्थिति में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर निश्चित रूप से ध्यान दिया जाए, सरकार भी ध्यान दे। इसमें एकरूपता आनी चाहिए, जिससे फीस का कोई न कोई ढांचा बन सके।

श्री कैलाश सोनी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सकलदीप राजभर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री के.जे. एल्फोंस (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री के.जी. केन्ये (नागालैंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

डा. सोनल मानसिंह (नाम निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Special Mentions. Shri B.K. Hariprasad.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to provide fund under the MGNREGS to Karnataka

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, MGNREGS is the biggest scheme and the only source of income for unskilled labours for their livelihood.

[Shri B.K. Hariprasad]

Sir, the present situation is: Rural workers are being discouraged from registering themselves with the scheme, are being denied work even when they register themselves for work and are also facing long delays in getting payment of wages.

It has been reported in several journals, researches and activists have also reported that the employment under this scheme was 32 per cent lower than the work demand generated. Workers are also facing long delays in payment of wages for weeks and months.

With reference to Karnataka, during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17, due to acute shortage of funds, the Government of Karnataka has intervened by providing advance release of funds to the scheme over and above the State's share with the condition of recoupment by subsequent Government of India releases. This amounts to ₹ 1,227.70 crores. After adjustment of advances carried out in 2017-18 and 2018-19, an amount of ₹ 856.14 crores is still outstanding to be reimbursed by the Government of India.

Therefore, I request the Government of India to release ₹ 2,573.45 crores to meet the demands and a detailed proposal for the same has already been sent to the concerned Ministry for its consideration.

Hence, the Government of India is requested to do the needful so that workers and their family members can earn to run their livelihood. Thank you.

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri B.K. Hariprasad. Thank you.

Issues related to closure of schools due to the SATH-E programme

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having allowed me to raise this important concern. The NITI Aayog launched SATH-E in 2018, a programme for providing 'Sustainable Action for transforming Human Capital' with the State Governments. One of its core visions is to initiate transformation in the education sector. For this, the NITI Aayog is working in close collaboration with the State Governments to designing a robust roadmap, setting up monitoring and tracking mechanisms, and providing support on a range of institutional measures to achieve the end objectives. The Programme is being implemented by the NITI Aayog along with McKinsey and Company and IPE Global consortium in three States, Jharkhand, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh. There is also news of NITI Aayog's MoU with Boston Consultancy and Piramal Foundation for technical assistance.

The restructuring agenda of the Programme involve critical interventions including school mergers, remediation programme, training, monitoring teacher recruitment/rationalization, institutional reorganisation at district and State levels and proper utilization of MIS in execution mode. Regarding this, I would like to ask the MHRD, on what basis these initiatives have been undertaken and the reasons to substantiate such radical measures to close State-aided schools. Approaching 10 years of RTE by next March, 2020, instead of strengthening the Act and moving towards complete implementation on the Act, as per RTE Forum's calculation and from media reports of the data on school closure, it is found that more than a lakh schools have been closed. I would like to know how many schools have been closed which were funded by public finance, from 2009 onwards.

श्री राजमणि पटेल : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Need for steps to make barren land fertile

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, जलवायु परिवर्तन का एक महत्वपूर्ण दुष्प्रभाव जमीन के बंजरीकरण के रूप में सामने आ रहा है। बेमौसम बारिश, लगातार सूखा एवं रसायनों की अधिकता से जमीन में बढ़ता खारापन तथा धूल भरी आँधियों के कारण जमीन बंजर होने लगी है। भारतवर्ष में 32.8 करोड़ हेक्टेयर जमीन कृषि योग्य है तथा इसमें बंजर भूमि 9.6 करोड़ हेक्टेयर है, जो कि कृषि उत्पादन के लायक नहीं है। इसका बुरा असर खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन पर पड़ सकता है। ऐसा माना जा रहा है कि अगले 10 वर्षों में तेजी से बढ़ते जा रहे बंजरीकरण के कारण लगभग 2 करोड़ टन खाद्यान्न उत्पादन घट सकता है तथा खाद्यान्नों की कीमतें अतिरिक्त 30 प्रतिशत बढ़ सकती हैं।

आज की तारीख में खाद्यान्न की उपलब्धता घट रही है। "ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स" में भारत की रैंकिंग 119 देशों में 103वें स्थान पर पहुँच चुकी है। स्टेट ऑफ इंडियाज़ एन्वॉयरनमेंट रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में 30 प्रतिशत जमीन बंजर हो चुकी है। यह वैश्विक औसत से ज्यादा है। शहरीकरण तथा अन्य विकास योजनाओं के कारण भी लगभग एक प्रतिशत भूमि पर कृषि संभव नहीं है, परन्तु 29 प्रतिशत जमीन जलवायु बदलने की वजह से बंजर हो रही है। इन जमीनों को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए विशेष प्रयास किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

Demand for nutritious and affordable diet for children

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, recent studies have estimated that per capita cost of a daily diet, that is both nutritious and affordable, amounts to

[Shri Ahamed Hassan]

₹200/- per day. Given the *per capita* income of India, there is a real challenge in ensuring that citizens, especially children, are consuming food with the right nutritional values.

More than half the number of deaths of children under five years of age occur due to malnutrition (over 7 lakh deaths in 2017), which also poses serious maternal health issues leading to neonatal disorders in the children. Although India's under-five mortality rate has improved over the last few years, the proportion of deaths due to malnutrition has not decreased significantly.

Recent reports from various parts of the country claiming that children at schools are not being served nutritious food as part of their mid-day meal further exacerbates this problem. Taking due cognisance of this problem, the West Bengal Education Department has fixed the menu for mid-day meals at schools across the State with a nutritious combination of vegetarian and non-vegetarian food with regular servings of lentils. It is urgent that the Government aids the States in their effort to ensure that every child has access to a nutritious and affordable diet that can pave the way to a brighter future for our country.

श्री सभापति: डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया जी, आप संस्कृत में बोलेंगे या हिन्दी में बोलेंगे?

Demand to celebrate Shri Dattopanth Thengadis Birth Centenary

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं संस्कृत में बोलूंगा।

*"मुझे मेरे देश को स्वतंत्र करना है।
मैं आंदोलन करूंगा, भूखा रहूंगा।
किंतु आंदोलन नहीं छोड़ूंगा।"

ये उद्गार हैं उस बालक के जिसका नाम दत्तोपंत था। उस समय देश भर में स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन चल रहा था। इसी बालक ने आगे चलकर सन् 1955 में आज के श्रम संगठनों में देश में प्रथम स्थान पर विद्यमान भारतीय मजदूर संघ की स्थापना की। "श्रमम् विना न किमपि साध्यम्?" उन्होंने श्रमिकों में राष्ट्रभाव का जागरण किया। वे राष्ट्र का औद्योगीकरण, उद्योगों का श्रमिकीकरण करना चाहते थे। वर्ष 2019 ऐसे ही राष्ट्रपुरुष का शताब्दी वर्ष है। इनका जन्म महाराष्ट्र प्रांत के वर्धा जिले के आर्वी ग्राम में 10 नवंबर, 1920 को हुआ। उन्होंने नागपुर के मोरिस कॉलेज से स्नातक तथा एल.एल.बी. विधि स्नातक की परीक्षा प्रथम श्रेणी में उत्तीर्ण की। मानव से महामानव

†Hindi translation of the original speech made in Sanskrit.

की यात्रा परिवार से प्रारंभ होकर राष्ट्रीय सेवक संघ के दिवतीय सरसंघचालक पूजनीय श्री माधवराव सदाशिवराव गोलवलकर और भारत रत्न डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर के सानिध्य में प्रारंभ हुई। वे दो बार राज्य सभा सदस्य तथा उपसभापति पैनल के सदस्य रहे। महान भाषाविद् 35 हिंदी, 10 अंग्रेजी, 3 मराठी इत्यादि पुस्तकों के लेखक, भारतीय मजदूर संघ के साथ ही भारतीय किसान संघ, अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद, सर्वपंथ समादर मंच, समरसता मंच, ग्राहक पंचायत, पर्यावरण मंच सहित प्रायः 50 संगठन-संस्थाओं के संस्थापक, संरक्षक व मार्गदर्शक रहे।

राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के संस्थापक पूजनीय केशवराव बलिराम हेडगेवार की भावना "तेरा वैभव अमर रहे मां, हम दिन चार रहे ना रहें।" से प्रेरित रहे।

इस अनासक्त कर्मयोगी, इस दिव्य आत्मा ने पुणे में 14 अक्टूबर, 2004 को 84 वर्ष की आयु में शरीर को मुक्त कर दिया।

मेरा केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह है श्रद्धेय दत्तोपंत ठेंगड़ी जी के इस जन्म शताब्दी वर्ष को सांस्कृतिक अधिष्ठान की स्थापनार्थ अत्यंत गौरव गरिमा के साथ आयोजित करें।

"यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठस्तत्तदेवेतरो जनः ।
स यत्प्रमाणं कुरुते लोकस्तदनुवर्तते?"

डा. सोनल मानसिंह (नाम निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

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

श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, not present; Prof. Rajeev Gowda, not present. ...(*Interruptions*)... Whoever has raised their hands for association, please send the slip. Shri A.K. Selvaraj.

Demand for financial sanction for interlinking Godavari-Cauvery rivers

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Chairman, Sir, Tamil Nadu is one of the most productive States in the country contributing substantially to the Central Exchequer. But, unfortunately, still a water-deficit State with the annual per capita availability of water being 860 cubic meters only, as against the national average of 1,869 cubic meters.

[Shri A.K. Selvaraj]

Tamil Nadu has made tremendous efforts in this regard and tapped almost all of its surface water resources. The groundwater resources are also fast depleting, and, in some areas, the groundwater is not available even at 1,000 feet. Now Tamil Nadu has to look for sources beyond its frontiers to meet the needs of its growing population. Therefore, there is an urgent need to find alternate sources to meet the water needs of Tamil Nadu. The only solution to the water-starved Tamil Nadu is to transfer water from Godavari to Cauvery.

Tamil Nadu has addressed the National Water Development Agency on 4.9.2019 to divert 200 TMC ft. of water at the Tamil Nadu border to meet the growing drinking water needs of Tamil Nadu and to stabilize the area under irrigation by linking Godavari-Cauvery. Further, Tamil Nadu has requested to rework the alignment at a higher contour so that the link which is proposed to terminate in Cauvery at Grand Anicut point can be revised as Godavari-Cauvery at Kattalai link point.

I urge the Union Government to take necessary steps to provide 200 TMC ft. of water from Godavari by coordinating with the riparian States of Godavari and to finalize the preparation of Detailed Project Report of Godavari-Cauvery at Kattalai link point and financial sanction may be accorded quickly so that the water needs of Tamil Nadu are fulfilled. Thank you.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION – Contd.

Non-payment of wages to the casual contract labourers of BSNL, Kerala

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the casual contract labourers of BSNL have not been paid wages for the last ten months. Last month, in Kerala, two workers committed suicide due to non-payment of wages. One Ramakrishnan, an employee working as a sweeper in BSNL, after completing all his work, committed suicide inside the office as he had not been paid wages for the last ten months by BSNL. Not just in Kerala, but throughout the country, casual contract labourers in BSNL have committed suicide. Ten such workers have already committed suicide in our country. I would request the Government to listen to the agony of casual contract labourers, because yesterday the hon. Minister while responding to the issue said that it was due to the contractors. In fact, BSNL did not pay the contractors and that is

why contractors were not in a position to pay the workers. Apart from non-payment of wages to the workers, massive retrenchment is also going on. The Government had decided to reduce 80 per cent of the regular workers and also 50 per cent of the contract workers. That means, regular workers are compelled to take VRS and one lakh jobs have already been lost. Fifty per cent of the contract labourers have been asked not to work. Then, who would work, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion?

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: I don't know if BSNL is going to be wound up. My point is that since the inception of BSNL, thousands of contract workers have been working on meagre wages. We don't know what would be the future of those poor workers. I would request the Government to intervene immediately and ensure payment of wages to the BSNL workers, which is due for the last ten months. Otherwise, we would be witnessing mass suicides among the poor casual contract workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not hope such a thing happens.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whoever wants to associate may send in their slips. Now, Dr. Amar Patnaik would make a Special Mention regarding demand to adequately compensate farmers under PMFBY.

SPECIAL MENTIONS - *Contd.*

Demand to adequately compensate farmers under the PMFBY

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, this relates to crop insurance under the PMFBY, the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana.

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was initiated as a scheme to give the vulnerable Indian farmers monetary assistance in the event of crop damage arising from natural calamities. However, reports have emerged that cite several instances of the application of incorrect calculation methods to deny the farmers in Odisha their legitimate claims for crop loss under PMFBY. This has precipitated regular protests as the claim settlements to insured farmers have been reduced. The Oriental Insurance Company (OIC) has applied an incorrect Area Correction Factor (ACF) and Yield Correction Factor (YCF) in four blocks of the Bargarh district, namely, Jharbandh, Padampur, Sohela and Bijetpur for Kharif 2018 season. A similar situation obtains in a number of blocks in Sambalpur, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Nuapada districts of the State.

The insurance company has not followed the operational guidelines under the PMFBY. The terms and conditions have been altered by the company after depositing premium under the scheme. There have also been threats by the farmers to gherao and shut down the district offices of this company. Despite this issue having been raised on multiple occasions in Parliament, the situation has, unfortunately, not been remedied.

I would, therefore, urge that the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare investigate the breach by OIC, issue directions on the application of ACF and YCF, implement corrective measures and ensure that the farmers who have received an inadequate amount under PMFBY are compensated with their legitimate dues.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Demand to release pending payment to Andhra Pradesh under MGNREGS

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, MGNREGS aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This Scheme, therefore, forms an important source of income for the rural population of Andhra Pradesh. This year Andhra Pradesh was affected by dual calamities of drought and thereafter heavy downpour in the catchment areas of Godavari and Krishna river basins and incessant rains triggering floods. Therefore, due to this severe drought and thereafter heavy floods in Andhra Pradesh, the income from the MGNREGA Scheme has become all the more important.

It is very unfortunate that this demand for work under MGNREGA has not been met with a timely release of funds by the Centre. The funding responsibility by the Centre under the Scheme is 100 per cent of wages for unskilled manual work and 75 per cent of material cost of the schemes, including the payment of wages to skilled and semi-skilled workers.

Towards the State of Andhra Pradesh, the Government of India has a pending material and admin payments amounting to ₹ 2,246 crore including a pending liability of ₹ 1,447.96 crore pertaining to Financial Year 2018-19. Therefore, I request the Minister of Rural Development to intervene and ensure immediate payment of wages to the daily labourers.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF CHAIR – Contd.**Need to include Chhattisgarhi language in the Eighth Schedule**

श्री सभापति: श्रीमती छाया वर्मा। जीरो आँवर में आपका नोटिस था।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। क्या मैं छत्तीसगढ़ी में बोल सकती हूँ?

श्री सभापति: हाँ, बोलिए।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: * कल छत्तीसगढ़ राजभाषा दिवस था। आप सभी को बधाई। छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य को बने 19 साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन अभी तक छत्तीसगढ़ी भाषा को अपनी पहचान नहीं मिली है। छत्तीसगढ़ी भाषा के आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल नहीं होने के कारण इसे भाषा संबंधी अनेक दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है, जबकि छत्तीसगढ़ी में पूरा व्याकरण बन गया है और पाठ्यक्रम में लागू हो गया है। पूरा नहीं, लेकिन आंशिक तौर पर विद्यार्थी एम.ए., एम.फिल कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल नहीं होने के कारण बच्चों को नौकरी नहीं मिल पा रही है। जबकि अन्य छोटे राज्य - केरल, गोवा, मणिपुर में अपनी भाषा की अपनी अलग पहचान है। ऐसा नहीं है कि छत्तीसगढ़ी भाषा छत्तीसगढ़ में ही बोली जाती है, देश के अन्य राज्य जैसे मध्य प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, झारखंड में बड़ी संख्या में छत्तीसगढ़ी बोलने वाले लोग हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पहले ही छत्तीसगढ़ में डॉ. नरेन्द्र देव वर्मा द्वारा रचित 'अरपा पैरी के धार, महानदी हे अपार' गीत को राजगीत बनाया गया। सरकार का नारा है - 'नरवा, घुरवा, गरवा, बाड़ी एला बचाना हे संगवारी। अतः सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि छत्तीसगढ़ की 'गुरतुर' बोली छत्तीसगढ़ी को आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल किया जाए। जय जोहार, जय छत्तीसगढ़।

श्री सभापति: जय छत्तीसगढ़। मैंने वहां पर एक-दो बार यह भाषा सुनी है, यह सचमुच में बहुत सुंदर भाषा है। यह क्यों रह गई, मुझे मालूम नहीं है।

श्री परशोत्तम रूपाला (गुजरात): सर, इसे मान्यता दे दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: मैं इस भाषा में बोलने के लिए मान्यता दे सकता हूँ, मगर इसको ज्वाइन करने के लिए मान्यता देने का अधिकार मेरे पास नहीं है।

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

*Hindi translation of original speech, made in Chhattisgarhi, provided by the Hon. Member.

Strike by employees of the Kochi Refinery of BPCL

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Kochi Refinery is located at Ambalamugal near Kochi in Kerala and is one of the two main Refineries of BPCL, presently having a crude oil refining capacity of 15.5 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA). The product portfolio of the Kochi Refinery today includes petrochemical feed stocks and specialty products in addition to its range of quality fuels. At present, this refinery, along with other refineries of BPCL, is going through a tough time due to the decision of the Union Cabinet to privatise BPCL. As far as Kochi Refinery is concerned, it is one of the biggest industries in the State of Kerala and it is operating on profit since beginning. The Government of Kerala has taken the land and given to Refinery for setting up a major industry in Kerala. They have invested about ₹ 20,000 crores for the expansion, which was completed within a record time. And, another project is under pipeline. The Government of Kerala is acquiring 500 acres of land for further expansion. At this juncture, the privatization has jeopardized all the expansion works. The Government of Kerala and the Kerala Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution and I would request the Government of India to refrain from the privatization move and hand over that unit, if the Government is willing to keep it in the public sector, to the Kerala Government.

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

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD : Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Binoy Viswam, I would have allowed your subject. But, today morning, the Telangana State Road Transport Corporation workers called off the strike. Some ending has come about. Let us now not unnecessarily create problems because you know the story. So, please bear with me.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Thank you, Sir.

SPECIAL MENTIONS – Contd.**Need to introduce Assamese as a regional language in K.V.S. in Assam**

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, in the Chief Ministers' Conference in 1961 and the National Commission on Education in 1968 recommended three language formula to be adopted in all the schools. In Assam, all the CBSE schools have been teaching regional language (Assamese) from Class I onwards. In KVS, regional languages are taught as additional subjects from Class VI to VIII. And, the subject is also not included in the syllabus of KVS. As per the recommendation of the National Commission of Education in 1968, the three language formula is to be adopted in all the classes, but not in a piecemeal manner. As the climatic condition of Assam is not same as other Northern States of India, the summer vacation also do not match the timing of summer in Assam. The vacation given in KVS in Assam is from the month of May to June for 40 days, but the actual summer in Assam starts from July to August. During these two months, in some places of Assam, there occurs heavy flood for days together disrupting all sorts of communication, and a large number of people have to even take shelter in the relief camps. This is a regular phenomenon in Assam during the months of July and August. In view of this, I request the HRD Minister to reschedule the summer vacation for the KVS of Assam language covering July and August and introduce Assamese from Class I to XII in KVS of Assam.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the issue raised by Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth yesterday. I have a suggestion, not an order, that some well-meaning and knowledgeable persons like Shri Jairam Ramesh, Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe, Shri Sukhendu Shekhar Ray, Shri Tiruchi Siva, and Yadayji, can take the initiative and call a group of MPs, discuss this issue of pornography in the social media and the effect of it on the children and all. It is a very serious issue. It is not a simple issue, not a political aspect also. Simply raising it in the House and

you know what! We have to come out with some concrete suggestions so that I can advise the Minister of Communication and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting on this. These are the names that have come to my mind. But, others also can be co-opted. Please, see to it that some meaningful solution can be found, through a firm action, social as well as legislative action, at the earliest because this is assuming alarming proportions. And, parents, particularly mothers, they are very much worried and agitated at homes, and we can interact with various people. They may not have a say in public but they all are really very much disturbed. So, I suggest that Jairamji can take initiative to call his other friends and whoever is interested can be co-opted. There is nothing like an official committee. It is in the larger interest of the country and I think, we, the House of Elders, should really do something in this regard and come forward. This is my suggestion.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, especially smart phone should be blocked from reaching the hands of the children. Use of smart phone should be discouraged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the suggestions can be discussed. Members may come forward with some concrete suggestions so that we can move forward on this issue.

Now, I would like to make an announcement. There is a slight change with regard to admission of Zero Hour notices. Earlier, it was through notice only. Now, online system has also been introduced. Keeping that in mind, the upper time limit is 9 o'clock so that the notice would come to me, I go through it and approve it. And, then, it goes to the Secretariat. The Secretariat has to place it there. There is a practical problem. Many Members are not aware and whether it is admitted or not, they are coming in the morning. So, in the morning, I had a meeting with the Secretariat. The time limit will be 9 o'clock. Before that, everyone has to give the notice. You know the Lok Sabha rule. They consider only those notices received up to previous day's evening hours. Still, I will experiment with this time limit of 9 o'clock in the morning for some time and then move on.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Creation of more employment opportunities in manufacturing sector**

*121. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government to create more employment opportunities in manufacturing sector during the last two years;

(b) whether Government has such plans under which incentive amount is provided to the manufacturing companies for providing employment to the people belonging to economically weaker section or backward class; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Boosting production, investment and employment in the economy is a constant endeavour of the Government. The recent corporate tax re-structuring, fast tracking of infrastructure projects and improvement in Ease of Doing Business will give a boost to manufacturing and employment including to the economically weaker sections and backward class.

Several ongoing employment generating schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyaan (PM YUVA), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY), and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) are being implemented to create more employment opportunities.

To create an enabling ecosystem for Entrepreneurship Development through entrepreneurship education and training across the Country, Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyaan (PM YUVA) was launched by the Government in 2016.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *inter alia*, for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in August 2016 for incentivizing employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.

To promote entrepreneurship among Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe and Women Stand up India Scheme was launched in April, 2016. Under the scheme loans in the range of ₹ 10 Lakhs to Rs. 100 Lakhs are provided to beneficiaries.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship being implemented with an objective to provide skilling to one crore prospective youth. As on 11.11.2019, 69.03 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained across various sectors in the country and fund amounting to ₹ 5842.4 Cr. has been disbursed to implementing agencies. Out of this amount, 16.6% and 8.60% has been allocated for SC and ST respectively. Against this, total number of candidates trained from SC and ST under the PMKVY 2016-20 are 9,28,884 and 2,69,054 respectively.

Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 per cent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Ease of Doing Business, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities.

12.00 Noon

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to ask the hon. Minister that despite the best possible measures, like Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, the unemployment is increasing at around 8.5 per cent due to automation, robotics, mechanised farming and population explosion. What timeframe does the Minister foresee for these Yojanas to fructify in solving the unemployment problem?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I appreciate the hon. Member's concerns that employment does get affected temporarily because of modernization and technology upgradation. But, at the same time, I would like to share with this august House that India cannot afford to be left behind. Therefore, the Government has been focussing very heavily on skill development to ensure that modern technologies, whether it is modern manufacturing technologies with 3D manufacturing, whether it is artificial intelligence, whether it is better data analytics or Internet, these are the issues with which India will also have to engage itself in this globalised world. A lot of skilling activities are happening. A lot of college curricula, on their own also and with the initiative of the Government, are being moderated and modulated to bring about that culture of modern technology in the youth of the country. Whenever we are at the cusp of such a change, there is bound to be an impact on the employment scenario in the short term. But we are very confident that as we engage more and more with these modern technologies, India will, probably, become a leader in the world in terms of using these technologies. Just like 20 years ago, our IT industry took up the challenge and rather than being scared of modern technology, they embraced it and we have become a world leader, I think, we will be able to do the same with other modern technologies.

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Many workers are being laid off due to slowing down. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, as to what welfare measures the Government is taking for the workers who are losing jobs.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Well, I think, there is no empirical evidence or very detailed evidence of workers losing jobs in a very big measure. There are occasions where due to unviability or various other reasons, a particular organisation may not be able to continue operations. But, in the labour laws of the country, very well-defined

procedures and very well-defined compensation has been provided. To the best of my knowledge, though the Labour Ministry would have more statistical evidence of that, I think, the Government also focusses, on various measures, say the NCLT process or the bankruptcy process, all of which ensure that the labour dues are well taken care of. I am happy that the Government is now engaged with a very constructive dialogue with all the trade union leaders and is trying to codify the various laws relating to labour into a far more crisper, well-defined and easy to navigate, understand and operate set of labour codes, which will be coming before the House in the near future, or which are now with the Standing Committee and will be taken up.

SHRI SUBHASISH CHAKRABORTY: Hon. Chairman, Sir, nine million jobs have been lost in India during the last few years with 3.5 million jobs having been..

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to ask the question. You cannot give reply, that is already supplied to you. You please ask the question.

SHRI SUBHASISH CHAKRABORTY: Sir, first I have to disclose the facts. Why has the manufacturing sector been unable to compete effectively in the world market over the last few years?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, this is a very good question. As we were exploring and studying as to what has happened over the last few years, it very clearly comes to light that in many instances, India has lost that comparative advantage, the competitive edge that we always had in the manufacturing sector for a variety of reasons. Some of which could be the growing cost of labour..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Some of which could be related to increasing imports to FTAs which the country already has executed and because of which duty free imports are coming in. The Government is addressing the various concerns of the manufacturing sector. We are in dialogue with the manufacturing industry, through various trade chambers and associations and I can assure the hon. Members of the House, through you, Sir, that the Government is very much seized of the situation and will ensure that we address this issue.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, labour intensive export industry has always been a generator of jobs in this country. Unfortunately, of late, these jobs are vanishing very

[Shri Naresh Gujral]

quickly, primarily, because as I had mentioned earlier also, we are exporting our taxes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, what is your question?

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, the Government had actually notified a scheme to refund these taxes to the exporters. This scheme was notified almost three months back, but, not a penny has been paid by the Government. Sir, my question is that by when will this be implemented so that the export industry gets a boost?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the scheme RoDTEP was announced by the hon. Finance Minister by which we will ensure that for various products whatever the taxes paid on it in India, other than GST—because GST is not payable, it is already being refunded to the exporters— all other taxes, it could be in the nature of coal cess, it could be in the nature of electricity duty...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your response to the specific question?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: These will be refunded through the RoDTEP Scheme. The modalities of the scheme are being discussed between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce and we will shortly be going for Cabinet approval and notifying it.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, with the ongoing US-China trade war, several manufacturing firms are moving out of China, relocating in other countries, creating large employment opportunities in those countries. Now, in our country, in spite of improvement in the Ease of Doing Business, why has India not been able to take full advantage of this opportunity to attract manufacturing facilities which could have given big boost to employment generation in our country?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: This is very contemporary and very relevant in today's day and age with the growing tensions between other countries.

The Government of India is looking to seize this opportunity to allow our entrepreneurs to expand their operations and get more and more manufacturing attracted to India. The hon. Members are well aware that for the first time India has reduced its Corporate Tax rates very drastically and today, a new manufacturing unit set up will have to pay only 15 per cent Corporate Tax plus surcharges. Even the Corporate Tax

for the general tax payers has been significantly reduced to 25 per cent plus surcharges. This is probably be one of the fastest roll down of taxes, particularly, to encourage new manufacturing on the labour front also, which was one of the challenges why people do not come to India. The new labour codes do provide opportunity for contractual engagement through...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please understand, I have to cover fifteen questions. Now, Question No. 122.

Training of officials abroad

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

- (a) the number of officials from the Joint Secretary and above rank who were sent for some capacity building/training courses abroad during the last three years;
- (b) the details of officials sent abroad for training and the institutions where they were sent; and
- (c) whether any written reports were sought from these trainee officials in the form of a feedback, if so. their overall feedback 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) During the last three years, 24 Officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above from Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare were sent abroad for capacity building/training courses. The detail of the officers and the training institutes may be seen at Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Submission of reports is mandatory for all officers travelling abroad within a month after their return to India. The feedback of all the officers has been very positive. The knowledge gained at these Institutions of repute would be very useful in improving outcomes of their areas of responsibility.

Statement

Details of officials from the Joint Secretary and above rank who were sent abroad for some capacity building/training courses and the name of Institutions where they were sent

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Country and Duration	Subject	Name of Institution
1	2	3	4	5
2017				
1.	Rajesh Kumar Singh, JS	USA, 14th May -9th June, 2017.	Project Appraisal and Risk Management	Duke University
2.	Ashwani Kumar, JS	Brussels, Belgium, 15-19 May, 2017	Participation in an EU Study Tour on Plant Health in European Countries (Belgium)	Directorate General for Trade, European Commission
3.	Vasudha Mishra, JS	USA 5-16 June, 2017	Leaders in Development Managing Change in a Dynamic World	Harvard University, USA
4.	Dr. Alka Bhargava, JS	Thailand during 5-9 June 2017	Study Tour on Agriculture Marketing	Best Practices of Thailand
5.	Sumanta Chaudhuri, Addl. Secretary	USA, 16-29 July, 2017	Negotiations for Public Leaders	University of California, Berkeley, USA
6.	Shashidhar K Srinivas, JS	UK, 2-7 October, 2017	Leadership and strategic Thinking	Cambridge University, UK
7.	P K Swain, JS	London, UK 28th Nov., 2017 1st December, 2017	Study Tour for the Expert Committee on Integration of Commodity Spot Derivatives Market	London Commodity Exchange

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to Questions

2018				
8.	Chabbilendra Roul, Additional Secretary, DARE	USA, 29th April-04th May, 2018	Participation in Short terms training programme "Leading Successful Social Programme Using Evidence to Assess Effectiveness"	Harvard University, USA
9.	Dr. B Rajender, JS	Moscow, Russia 28th May-1st June, 2018	To see and familiarize the system approach of Pulses and Wheat	Agriculture Ministry of Russian Federation
10.	Dr. B Rajender, JS	Australia, 18-22 June, 2018	To study the system approach of various agricultural commodities	Deptt. of Agriculture and Water Resources, Australian Government
11.	Dr. B Rajender, JS	Chicago, USA, 6-10 August, 2018	Financial Analysis for Non-financial Managers	Chicago University, USA
12.	Amitabh Gautam, JS	Australia, 26-31 August, 2018	Advanced Leadership Programme	ANZSOG, Australia
2019				
13.	Prasanta Kumar Swain, JS	USA, 5-10 May, 2019	Emerging Leaders	HarvardUniversity, USA
14.	Sanjay Agarwal, Secretary	USA, 12-24 May, 2019	Infrastructure in a Market Economy Public Private Partnership in Changing World	Harvard University, USA
15.	Ashish Kumar Bhutani, JS	USA, 12th May -7 June, 2019	Project Appraisal and Risk Management	Duke University, USA

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Ms. Neel Kamal Darbari, Addl. Secretary	USA, 17-28 June, 2019	Ethics and Governance	University of California, USA
17.	Rajbir Singh, JS	USA, 17-28 June, 2019	Ethics and Governance	University of California, USA
18.	Sanjeev Kumar Chadha, JS	USA, 17-28 June, 2019	Ethics and Governance	University of California, USA
19.	Neerja Adidam, JS	USA, 23-28 June, 2019	Moral Leadership in an Imperfect World	Harvard University, USA
20.	Chhavi Jha, JS	UK, 7th July-17th July, 2019	Leadership and Strategic Thinking	Cambridge University, UK
21.	Devesh Chaturvedi, Addl. Secretary	USA, 8-19 July, 2019	Negotiation for Public Leaders	University of California, USA
22.	Dolly Chakrabarty, Addl. Secretary	USA, 21 July-9th August 2019	Senior Managers in Government	Harvard University, USA
23.	Bimbadhar Pradhan, AS&FA	Duke University Durham, USA 7-15 October, 2019	To participate in the Level 1 Program for Capacity Development and Training	Duke University, USA
24.	Shomita Biswas, JS	Wellington, New Zealand during 09-17 November 2019	E-Governance Leadership Programme	Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand

46 *Oral Answers*

[RAJYASABHA]

to Questions

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे : माननीय सभापति महोदय, कई बार हम यह देखते हैं कि हमारी जो agriculture universities हैं, कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, उनके द्वारा जो ज्ञान का निर्माण होता है, वह भी किसानों तक नहीं पहुँचता है। मेरा पूरक प्रश्न यह है कि ऐसी स्थिति में प्रशिक्षण पाने वाले अधिकारियों ने जो भी ज्ञान ग्रहण किया है, उसके documentation और उसके वितरण के लिए, ताकि आगे किसानों तक वह जानकारी या आकलन पहुँचे, क्या इसकी कोई structural व्यवस्था है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य जो जानना चाहते हैं, उस संदर्भ में मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि capacity building और अपने आप में व्यक्तित्व के विकास के लिए भारत सरकार की ओर से अपने अधिकारियों को विदेशों में ऐसे संस्थानों और ऐसे कार्यक्रमों में भेजा जाता है। इससे उनको individually भी फायदा होता है और कहीं से वे जो exposure लेकर आते हैं, हम उनको अपने यहाँ संस्थानों में, curriculum में, हमारी techniques में भी उपयोग में लेते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी feedback आता है, वह feedback उन अधिकारियों के द्वारा compulsorily हमें एक महीने के भीतर ही दे देना है, ऐसी व्यवस्था भी की गई है। इन सबका रिकॉर्ड बनाते हुए फिर हमारी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से जो हमारा extension का कार्यक्रम है, उसके जरिए हम उसको किसानों तक पहुँचाने की भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कई छोटे-बड़े देश प्रशिक्षण को एक soft power के रूप में भी use करते हैं। इसलिए जैसे हमारे लोग विदेश जाते हैं, वैसे ही हो सकता है कि हम भी लोगों को बुलाते होंगे या हमारे अधिकारी प्रशिक्षक के रूप में, trainers के रूप में भी बाहर जाते होंगे। अगर इनके बारे में कुछ ब्यौरा है, तो कृपया उपलब्ध कराएँ।

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह बात सही है कि जैसे हम अपने अधिकारियों को बाहर भेजते हैं, वैसे ही कई देशों से हमारे यहाँ भी लोग आते हैं। हमारे यहाँ ICAR agriculture में रिसर्च करने वाली और शिक्षा देने वाली सबसे पुरानी संस्था है। उसकी विश्व में मान्यता है। हमारे यहाँ भी कई देशों से ऐसे ऑफिसर्स training के लिए आते हैं।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: It is good that some officials of the rank of Joint Secretary and above are going outside the country for some sort of training etc., but I have a submission as well as a question. In our own country, there are so many experts who have passed from different agricultural universities and have many innovative ideas essentially applicable to our own country. Why are we not exploring this area and giving those people an opportunity to contribute?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय सभापति महोदय, यदि माननीय सदस्य हमारे देश के किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति के बारे में जानते हैं, जो experts हैं, जिनके पास विशेष जानकारी है, तो उनका स्वागत है। आपके माध्यम से यदि मुझे कोई विशेष नाम दिया जाएगा, तो मैं जरूर अपने अधिकारियों के साथ, हमारे शोध संस्थानों के साथ और हमारी शोध यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के साथ उनको जोड़ूंगा।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि कोई अधिकारी जब वहाँ से ट्रेनिंग लेकर आते हैं, तो क्या वे कृषि विशेषज्ञ के साथ विचार-विमर्श करते हैं और उसका कितना प्रभाव हमारी खेती पर पड़ रहा है? 2017 में एक अधिकारी विदेश गए थे, जिनका विषय agriculture marketing था, जिन्होंने Best Practices of Thailand संस्था से training ली।

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین : سبھا پتی مہودے، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے مائے منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ کوئی ادھیکاری جب وہاں سے ٹریننگ لے کر آتے ہیں، تو کیا وہ کرسی-وشیشگیہ کے ساتھ وچار-ومرش کرتے ہیں اور اس کا کتنا پرہاؤ ہماری کھیتی پر پڑ رہا ہے؟ 2017 میں ایک ادھیکاری ودیش گئے تھے، جن کا وشنے agriculture marketing تھا، جنہوں نے Best Practices of Thailand سنستھا سے ٹریننگ لی۔

श्री सभापति: आप personal सवाल मत पूछिए। आपने कहा कि बाहर से जो ट्रेनिंग लेकर आते हैं, उनकी knowledge का हम कितना उपयोग कर सकते हैं या कर रहे हैं, बस इतना पूछिए। अगर किसी व्यक्ति के बारे में कुछ बात है, तो आप मंत्री जी को उनके बारे में लिखिए और वे आपको respond करेंगे।

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीया सदस्या जानना चाहती हैं कि वहाँ से कोई स्पेशल ऑफिसर किसी देश में गए थे और विषय विशेष की ट्रेनिंग ली थी। आप खास कर marketing की बात कर रही हैं, जिसकी ट्रेनिंग उसने ली है। यदि आप उसका ब्योरा नाम सहित देंगी, तो क्या हुआ है, मैं आपको उसकी जानकारी दूँगा। आप marketing के बारे में कह रही हैं, अभी हमने e-NAM का जो platform बनाया है, वह ऐसे ही विशेषज्ञों के माध्यम से दुनिया में जो practices चल रही थीं, उनका ही प्रयोग करते हुए हमने agriculture में भी electronic platform का सृजन किया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.123. Shri Om Prakash Mathur. He is not present. Any supplementary question?

* 123 [प्रश्नकर्ता अनुपस्थित थे]

रियल-टाइम ट्रेन इंफार्मेशन सिस्टम को लगाया जाना

*123. **श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर:** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रेलवे ने आरंभ बिंदु से अंतिम बिंदु तक की यात्रा के दौरान सटीक गति और सामान्य गति पर नज़र रखने के लिए नव-विकसित रियल-टाइम ट्रेन इंफार्मेशन सिस्टम (आरटीआईएस) को लगाना आरंभ किया है;

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

(ग) ऐसी प्रणाली के क्या-क्या लाभ हैं; और

(घ) देश में ऐसी प्रणाली से सज्जित रेलगाड़ियों की जोन-वार संख्या कितनी है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (घ) जी हां। भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) के सहयोग से विकसित रियल टाइम ट्रेन इंफार्मेशन सिस्टम (आरटीआईएस) को इंजनों में लगाया जा रहा है, जिसका उपयोग रेलगाड़ी के आगमन, प्रस्थान, रन-थ्रू समय सहित स्टेशनों पर रेलगाड़ी संचलन के समय संबंधी आंकड़ों की स्वतः प्राप्ति के लिए किया जाता है। ये सूचना कंट्रोल ऑफिस एप्लीकेशन (सीओए) प्रणाली में गाड़ियों के कंट्रोल चार्ट में स्वतः ही दर्ज हो जाती है।

आरटीआईएस से 30 सेकंड के अंतराल पर मिड-सेक्शन की अद्यतन जानकारी भी मिलती है। ट्रेन कंट्रोलर अब आरटीआईएस समर्थित इंजनों/गाड़ियों की लोकेशन एवं गति से संबंधित सूचना मानवीय हस्तक्षेप के बिना अधिक सूक्ष्मता से प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, जिससे गाड़ी नियंत्रण की दक्षता में सुधार लाने में सहायता मिलती है।

आरटीआईएस के रियल टाइम डाटा को राष्ट्रीय गाड़ी पूछताछ प्रणाली (एनटीईएस) से भी लिंक किया गया है। अब यात्रियों को गाड़ी चालन के बारे में सटीक सूचना दी जा रही है, जो स्टेशनों पर सुविधाजनक ढंग से पहुंचने में यात्रियों की मदद कर रही है।

इसके अलावा, यह इंजन से नियंत्रण केन्द्र तक आपातकालीन संदेश भेजने में भी अत्यंत सुविधाजनक है, जिससे किसी भी प्रकार की खराबी या आपदा के मामले में तत्काल प्रतिक्रिया में सहायता मिलती है।

आरंभ में, आरटीआईएस को 2700 इंजनों में स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई गई थी। 2019 में 6000 अन्य इंजनों में आरटीआईएस लगाने के लिए अतिरिक्त निधि स्वीकृत की गई है।

20.11.2019 की स्थिति के अनुसार, आरटीआईएस उपकरण लगाने का ज़ोन-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्षेत्रीय रेलवे	रेलइंजनों की संख्या
मध्य रेल	320
पूर्व तट रेल	193
पूर्व मध्य रेल	165
पूर्व रेल	158
उत्तर मध्य रेल	115
उत्तर रेल	329
दक्षिण मध्य रेल	273
दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेल	64
दक्षिण पूर्व रेल	278
दक्षिण रेल	280
पश्चिम मध्य रेल	297
पश्चिम रेल	177
कुल	2649

*123. [*The Questioner was absent.*]

Installation of Real-time Train Information System

†*123. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have started to install the newly developed Real-time Train Information System (RTIS) in order to monitor the accurate speed and the normal speed during travel from starting to end point;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits of such system; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the number of trains in the country having such system, zone-wise?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A Real-time Train Information System (RTIS), developed in collaboration with Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), is being installed on the locomotives for automatic acquisition of train movement timings at the stations, including that of arrival and departure or run-through. They get automatically plotted on the control chart of those trains in the Control Office Application (COA) system.

RTIS gives mid-section updates with a periodicity of 30 seconds. The Train Controllers can now track the location and speed of RTIS enabled locomotives/train more closely, without any manual intervention, which helps in improving the efficiency of train control.

This real time data of RTIS is also linked with the National Train Enquiry System (NTES). Now more accurate train running information is being passed to the passengers, which helps them to conveniently plan their arrival at the stations.

Further, it is extremely handy for emergency messaging from locomotive to control centre, helping in faster response in case of any breakdown or disaster.

Originally, RTIS was planned to be installed in 2700 locomotives. Additional funds for installation of RTIS in 6000 more locomotives have been sanctioned in 2019. The zone-wise details of installation of RTIS device till 20.11.2019, are as under:

Zonal Railway	No. of train locomotives
1	2
Central Railway	320
East Coast Railway	193
East Central Railway	165
Eastern Railway	158
North Central Railway	115

1	2
Northern Railway	329
South Central Railway	273
South East Central Railway	64
South Eastern Railway	278
Southern Railway	280
West Central Railway	297
Western Railway	177
TOTAL	2649

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या artificial intelligence और satellite की connectivity का इस्तेमाल करके रेल दुर्घटनाएँ कम करने का सरकार का कोई प्रयास है?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सभापति जी, भारतीय रेल ने पिछले पांच-साढ़े पांच वर्षों में सुरक्षा, punctuality, cleanliness इन चीज़ों के ऊपर लगातार फोकस किया है, और infrastructure बढ़ाया है। उसमें महत्वपूर्ण फोकस Real-time Train Information System (RTIS) पर रहा है। RTIS के माध्यम से हमें प्रमुखतः दो सुविधाएँ मिलती हैं। पहले ट्रेन का मूवमेंट, स्टेशन मास्टर रिपोर्ट करता था कि ट्रेन कितने बजे गुजरी, लेकिन अब पूरे तरीके से इसरो द्वारा डेवलप की गयी सैटेलाइट टेक्नोलॉजी से ट्रेन का मूवमेंट मॉनिटर होगा। इससे सुरक्षा भी बढ़ेगी और इसका फिर हम कंट्रोल सेंटर से कनेक्ट करेंगे, जिससे अगर कोई ट्रेन निर्धारित स्पीड से कम-ज्यादा चल रही है, लेट चल रही है, तो उसका मूवमेंट हम कैसे सुधार सकते हैं। इस प्रकार से हमारे पास analytics के लिए data की भी सुविधा बन जायेगी और इससे सेफ्टी भी बढ़ेगी। यदि रिपोर्टिंग के हिसाब से कोई दो ट्रेन्स बहुत नज़दीक दिखती हैं, तो किसको रोका जा सकता है या किसको आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। तो इससे सुरक्षा भी बढ़ेगी और punctuality भी बढ़ेगी।

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I want to congratulate the Railway Minister on introducing this very latest technology and innovative idea. I want to know from the Minister whether the Department has already tested this Real-time Train Information System (RTIS) after introducing it. Has it been able to prevent accidents?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, this system has been undergoing extensive trials. As of now, we have been able to introduce it in 2,649 locomotives out of the 8,700. We are focusing first on the Golden Quadrilateral because that has the maximum traffic.

Trials have got completed. Implementation are still under way. But the good news is that the last two-and a-half years have been the safest in the history of Indian Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: It had least number of accidents in the last two and a half years.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Q.No. 124 Shri A. Vijayakumar

Decrease in production and export of coffee

*124. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the production of coffee has been decreasing in recent years;
- (b) the details of coffee production during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) whether the export of coffee has not increased during the last three years and the volume of coffee exported in the said period; and
- (d) if so, the action taken to improve the export of coffee?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir. There has been a gradual increase in the production of coffee in the country in the last three years. The coffee production during last three years, State-wise, is given below:-

State	{In Metric Tonnes (MT)}		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1	2	3	4
Karnataka	221745	222300	219550
Kerala	63265	65735	70435

- (i) Assistance towards export of high value green coffee to far off destinations viz. USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, Finland and Norway and for export of value added coffee in retail packs as India brands
- (ii) Participation in International Coffee Conferences/events
- (iii) Organising Buyer Seller Meets
- (iv) Branding of Indian Coffee through publicity campaigns/Media publicity
- (v) Organising Flavour of India- The Fine Cup Award Competition to select fine coffees and expose them to export market

MR. CHAIRMAN: The latest report says that coffee also is not that much useful.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: My suggestion to the Government is to reduce the applied rates for green coffee imports under the Indo-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement without affecting the domestic export.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, it is a very good suggestion. In fact, this Free Trade Agreement with ASEAN was executed about ten years ago. Our own studies show that we have not been able to get as much benefit out of the FTA. We have opened up our markets for many other countries to the detriment of India's interest and Indian coffee growers' interest. We have already initiated dialogue with ASEAN countries. I am happy to share with the House, through you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that ASEAN has agreed to a review of the FTA. We will take up various issues in the review and then we will report it in the House.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Sir, I would like to know from hon. Minister whether the Government has formulated any coffee export policy providing external support for export of value-added coffee as an Indian brand for external promotion.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, this is a very good point because Indian coffee is truly remarkable in terms of its taste and quality. The Coffee Board has recently worked very actively to create an India brand of coffee rather than focusing on different companies having their own brands. They are working towards creating a brand equity of Indian coffee and then within that there would be subset of the various brands that are already available. It is work in progress. They are working with several companies, both in India and internationally, to see how that brand can be expanded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 125. The questioner is not present. Are there any supplementaries?

*125. [प्रश्नकर्ता अनुपस्थित थे।]

**प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ के किसानों को
बीमा दावों का भुगतान किया जाना**

*125. श्री राम विचार नेताम: क्या कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीमा कंपनियों ने छत्तीसगढ़ में किसानों द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत प्रस्तुत दावों के अनुरूप भुगतान नहीं किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में अब तक क्या-क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत किए गए इस प्रकार के दावों के निपटान के लिए कोई कार्य योजना तैयार की है; और

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

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) जी नहीं। प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) के तहत सभी प्रस्तुत दावों का रबी 2018-19 तक संबंधित बीमा कंपनी द्वारा भुगतान कर दिया गया है जिसमें नेशनल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक फंड ट्रांसफर (एनईएफटी) से संबंधित मामलों के कारण एचडीएफसी-जनरल बीमा कंपनी लिमिटेड द्वारा खरीफ 2018 के मौसम के लिए लगभग 20 लाख रुपए का लंबित भुगतान शामिल नहीं है। तथापि, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रीमियम सब्सिडी जारी न किए जाने के कारण पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा स्कीम (आरडब्यूबीसीआईएस) के तहत रबी 2018-19 के लिए 6.23 करोड़ रुपए के दावों का भुगतान भी लंबित है। पीएमएफबीवाई के प्रारंभ से कुल प्रस्तुत दावों, स्वीकृत दावों तथा बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा भुगतान किए गए दावों का विवरण निम्न तालिका में दिया गया है-

(₹ करोड़ में)

मौसम	प्रस्तुत दावों की राशि	स्वीकृत दावों की राशि	भुगतान किए गए दावों की राशि
खरीफ 2016	133.04	133.04	133.04
रबी 2016-17	27.03	27.03	27.03
खरीफ 2017	1308.92	1308.92	1308.92
रबी 2017-18	79.09	79.09	79.09
खरीफ 2018	1003.86	1003.86	1003.66
रबी 2018-19	60.78	54.55	54.55

(ग) और (घ) यह विभाग पीएमएफबीवाई के कार्यान्वयन की नियमित आधार पर निगरानी कर रहा है जिसमें बीमा कंपनी द्वारा दावों का समय पर निपटारा करना भी शामिल है। बीमा

कंपनी द्वारा दावों का देरी से निपटारा करने तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निधियों को विलंब से जारी करने के लिए पैनल इंटरैस्ट के प्रावधान को इस स्कीम के संशोधित प्रचालनात्मक दिशानिर्देशों में शामिल किया गया है। तदनुसार छत्तीसगढ़ सहित सभी राज्य सरकारों को यह परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे अर्थदंड की, यदि कोई हो, गणना करें तथा संबंधित बीमा कंपनियों को यह निदेश दिए गए हैं कि वे दावों की राशि के साथ दंडात्मक धनराशि का भुगतान किसानों को करें।

*125. [The Questioner was absent.]

Payment of insurance claims to farmers of Chhattisgarh under PMFBY

†*125. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the insurance companies have not made payments to the farmers in the State of Chhattisgarh against the claims made under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government has chalked out any action plan for disposal of such claims under PMFBY; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) No Sir. All the admissible claims under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) have been paid by the concerned insurance company till Rabi 2018-19 season except approximately ₹ 20 lakh for Kharif 2018 season by HDFC-General Insurance Company Ltd. due to National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) related issues. However, claims of ₹ 6.23 crore for Rabi 2018-19 are also pending under Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) due to non-release of premium subsidy from the State Government of Chhattisgarh. Details of total admissible claims, claims approved and claims paid by insurance companies since inception of the PMFBY/RWBCIS are given in the following table:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in crore)

Season	Admissible Claim Amount	Approved Claim Amount	Claims Amount paid
Kharif 2016	133.04	133.04	133.04
Rabi 2016-17	27.03	27.03	27.03
Kharif 2017	1308.92	1308.92	1308.92
Rabi 2017-18	79.09	79.09	79.09
Kharif 2018	1003.86	1003.86	1003.66
Rabi 2018-19	60.78	54.55	54.55

(c) and (d) This Department is regularly monitoring the implementation of PMFBY including timely settlement of claims by insurance companies. Provisions of payment of penal interest for late settlement of claims by insurance companies and late release of funds by State Governments have also been included in the Revised Operational Guidelines of the scheme. Accordingly, all State Governments including Chhattisgarh have been advised to calculate penalty, if any, and direct the concerned insurance companies for payment of penal interest to the farmers alongwith the claim amount.

डा. अमर पटनायक: सर, इसके बारे में मॉर्निंग में भी बात हुई थी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you have specifically raised that issue.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is कि ओडिशा में ACF and YCF यूज़ करके जो claims settle नहीं हुए हैं, क्या उनका समाधान करके फार्मर्स को, उनका जो legitimate dues हैं, वे मुहैया कराएंगे? Would the Minister, at least, review this situation in Odisha because there have been several strikes and farmers are on the roads for the last four-five months?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह सवाल छत्तीसगढ़ के संबंध में है, मगर जब आपने सुबह स्पेशल मेशन में इसका जिक्र किया था, मैंने उसी का नोट बना कर अपनी जेब में रख लिया है। उसमें आपका grievance है कि किसी इंश्योरेंस कंपनी के साथ स्टेट के figures नहीं मिल रहे हैं और उसकी गलती यह है कि वह सिस्टम को follow नहीं कर रही है, मैं इसका संज्ञान लूँगा और इस पर जो कार्रवाई की जाएगी, मैं उसकी जानकारी भी आपको दूँगा।

श्री सभापति: श्रीमती छाया वर्मा। चूँकि यह छत्तीसगढ़ स्पेसिफिक है, इसलिए मैं आज आपको दोबारा मौका दे रहा हूँ, otherwise नहीं।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: धन्यवाद, सर। सर, 'प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' की जो प्रक्रिया है, उसके अंतर्गत तहसील को एक यूनिट मान कर किसानों को यह दिया जाता है। इसके कारण किसान भटकते रहते हैं और वे समझ नहीं पाते हैं कि उन्हें बीमा की राशि मिलेगी या नहीं मिलेगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या आप ग्राम पंचायत को 'प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' का यूनिट बनाएंगे?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या की जानकारी के लिए बता दूँ कि 'प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' में राज्य को अपने पाकों को अधिसूचित करना होता है कि कौन पाक मुख्य है और कौन पाक गौण है। यदि राज्य का कोई मुख्य पाक है, तो उसके लिए यूनिट गाँव ही है, यह अभी से ही मंजूर है। यदि क्रॉप गौण के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है, तो उसके लिए यूनिट ताल्लुका या मंडल होता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 126. Shri K.J. Alphons.

Impact of global warming on agriculture production

*126. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to global warming, there is unpredictability regarding monsoon and as a result, agriculture is going to be badly affected; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase agricultural production?

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

Statement

(a) There is no unpredictability regarding monsoon. It is a fact that, Global Warming associated with the increase in concentration of green house gases in the atmosphere is one of the reasons for the increase in extreme weather events including extremely heavy rainfall during monsoon season.

Due to global warming agriculture sector is likely to be affected and climate change is expected to impact yields of agriculture crops in a business as usual scenario. The simulation studies using integrated modelling framework showed that rainfed rice yields in India are projected to reduce marginally (<2.5%) in 2050 and 2080 scenarios

while, irrigated rice yields are projected to reduce by 7% in 2050 and 10% in 2080 scenarios. Climate change is projected to reduce wheat yield by 6-25% towards the end of the century with significant spatio-temporal variations. Climate change in 2050 and 2080 scenarios is projected to reduce the irrigated *kharif* maize yields by 18 to 23%. Kharif groundnut yields are projected to be increased by 4-7% in 2050 scenarios where as in 2080 scenario the yield is likely to decline by 5%. Future climates are likely to benefit chickpea by an average increase in productivity (23-54%).

(b) The variability of monsoon pattern at different lead times are being predicted by IMD with sufficient accuracy and efforts continuously made to improve accuracy of predictions further. A flagship project, National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) aims at strategic research on adaptation and mitigation, demonstration of technologies on farmers' fields and creating awareness among all stakeholders to minimize the impacts of global warming in agriculture.

The details of various steps taken by the Government to address the likely impact of climatic aberrations and increase the agriculture production are placed at Statement-I.

Statement-I

- (i) India Meteorological Department (IMD) runs an operational Agrometeorological Advisory Service (AAS) viz., Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) Scheme for the benefit of farming community in the country. Under the scheme, Agromet Advisories are prepared and communicated by the 130 Agromet Field Units (AMFUs) located at State Agricultural Universities, institutes of ICAR and IIT etc., to the farmers on every Tuesday and Friday to take decision on day-to-day agricultural operations through print and electronic media such as Doordarshan, radio, internet etc. including Short Message Service (SMS) using mobile phones through Kisan Portal launched by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and also through private companies under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.
- (ii) IMD in collaboration with Indian Council of Agricultural Research- Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (ICAR-CRIDA) is implementing block level Agrometeorological Advisory Service (AAS) using Extended Range

Forecast (ERF) throughout the season particularly during prolonged dry spell/poor rainfall situation for farmers and other users. Through this project, rainfall condition is monitored jointly by IMD and State Departments of Agriculture at district levels and if variation in rainfall arises contingency crop planning is advised based on the situation.

- (iii) Kisan Suvidha App developed by Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and 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 Kendra 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. At present, 40.2 million farmers in the country receive the Agromet Advisories through SMS directly.
- (iv) 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 landline phones of all telecom networks including private service providers. The replies to the farmers' queries are given in 22 local languages.
- (v) During XII Plan (2012-2018), more than 400 climate resilient germplasm lines have been identified and 58 genotypes characterised with high water and nutrient use efficiency. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed 45 models for climate resilient Integrated Farming Systems which are replicated in Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) for demonstration. Climate resilient villages have been developed, one in each of 151 districts by taking one representative village in each district. Climate Vulnerability Atlas has been prepared under National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA).
- (vi) The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), one of the

Missions under National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC), includes Soil Health Card (SHC), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER), Rainfed Area Development (RAD), National Bamboo Mission (NBM) and Sub-mission on Agro Forestry (SMAF). These and other programmes including Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY-PDMC) are ensuring sustainable agriculture production. 20.44 lakh ha area was brought under organic farming, 249.57 lakh ha area under horticulture, 32.43 lakh ha under precision irrigation and 7.81 lakh ha under System of Rice Intensification (SRI), 25.18 lakh milch animals were covered under ration balancing programme and five bypass protein feed making units (50 MT/day capacity) were set up between 2012-2018. Assistance is provided under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) for inter-alia stress tolerant/climate resilient varieties of foodgrains.

SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Sir, can the Minister clarify, in the light of the fact that the U.N. has predicted that global temperature could raise by 3.4 degree centigrade, what would be the policy implications on food security, on livelihood and on trade policy?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री ने जो सवाल उपस्थित किया है, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। इस पर अभी बहुत चर्चा भी हो रही है कि climate change की वजह से कृषि पर इसका क्या असर पड़ेगा। माननीय सदस्य ने जो बताया कि अमेरिका की किसी एक संस्था ने ऐसा predict किया है कि global warming की वजह से क्रॉप के उत्पाद में बहुत कमी आ जाएगी। हमारे संस्थानों ने भी इस पर रिसर्च किया है और उनके हिसाब से उत्पाद के प्रतिशत में जो कमी बतायी गयी है, चूंकि यह थोड़ा लंबा है, इसलिए मैं अभी इसको आपके संज्ञान में नहीं लाना चाहता हूँ, मगर दो से तीन प्रतिशत कमी आने की संभावना है और 50 से 80 तक अनुमान हमारे संस्थानों ने इसके लिए कर लिया है। इस situation का सामना करने के लिए हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने ऐसे बीजों का उत्पादन भी करना शुरू कर दिया है, जो इसका समाधान कर सके। क्रॉप्स की ऐसी varieties का प्रोडक्शन भी करके रखा है, जो इसका समाधान कर सकें। ऐसे समय में किसानों को क्या advice दी जा सके, इसका भी प्रावधान करके हमने रखा है। इसके साथ ही ICR और IMD, दोनों ने मिल कर तहसील तक monitoring करने का एक नेटवर्क भी तैयार कर लिया है।

SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Would the hon. Minister clarify this? It is predicted that

with increase of 1 degree centigrade, the crop yield could come down by five per cent which means almost 17 per cent drop by 2100 and the way population is increasing, by 2050, we would be the largest population country of the world. India would be short of food. Would the Minister take the initiative — I know it is not his business — to bring about a policy to control population?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: सर, यह अच्छा हुआ कि माननीय सदस्य ने यह बता भी दिया कि यह मेरा काम नहीं है। इसके लिए मैं इनका आभारी हूँ, मगर सर, मैं देश के किसानों की ओर से और भारत सरकार के कृषि मंत्रालय की ओर से, इस गृह के माध्यम से पूरे देश को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी आबादी को खाद्यान्न पूरा करने के लिए हमारी कृषि, हमारा किसान और हमारी सरकार सक्षम है और रहेगी। एक बात मैं आपकी अनुमति से बताना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे crop में कमी होने का अनुमान है, वैसे ही दो crops में बढ़ोतरी की भी संभावना है। ऐसा भी एक तथ्य सामने आया है कि क्लाइमेट चेंज की वजह से हमारे groundnut और काबुली चने की उत्पादकता में वृद्धि हो सकती है।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में यह माना है कि ग्लोबल वॉर्मिंग के कारण, खास तौर से गेहूँ और चावल की फसल में कमी का अनुमान लगाया गया है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि खास तौर से पंजाब और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश, जिस इलाके से मैं आता हूँ, उस इलाके में जिस तरीके से पानी की कमी हुई है और फसल चक्र में परिवर्तन हुआ है, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए दलहन, तिलहन और मक्का के एमएसपी लागू करने की कोई योजना है और इन फसलों पर, विशेष रूप से इस क्षेत्र के लिए, क्या सरकार कोई इंसेंटिव देने पर विचार कर रही है, जिससे यहाँ दलहन, तिलहन और मक्का की खेती बढ़ सके? साथ ही, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में चावल का उत्पाद बढ़े, क्या इसके लिए सरकार का वहाँ कोई इंसेंटिव देने का विचार है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु पर गृह का और हमारा ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है। मैं इनके इस कंसर्न के लिए इनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। सर, जहाँ पानी की उपलब्धता ज्यादा है, वहाँ पैड़ी, राइस और गेहूँ का उत्पाद ज्यादा हो रहा है। इसके चलते वहाँ उन्हें प्राइस में भी मुश्किल होती है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार के प्रोग्राम्स में diversification of crops करना शामिल है। हरियाणा सरकार ने यह प्रावधान किया कि यदि वहाँ कोई व्यक्ति पैड़ी की खेती नहीं करता है, तो उनको वे राज्य सरकार की ओर से compensation दे रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार से वे गन्ने के लिए भी compensation दे रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार से हम राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श करते हुए इस प्रकार के diversification को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रयास करेंगे। परंपरागत कृषि योजना के तहत राज्यों में जो एरिया सूचित किया है, उन्हें भी बढ़ावा देने का प्रावधान है।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि environment change का असर तो पड़ रहा है, यह आपने भी बोला है और सभी को पता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो zone है, जो पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली के इर्द-गिर्द का एरिया है, यहाँ जो राइस की crop होती है, उसमें प्रॉब्लम आ रही है, इसलिए उसको बदलने के लिए, ताकि जहाँ ग्राउंट वॉटर की प्रॉब्लम आ गई है, environment की प्रॉब्लम आ गई है - ये सब प्रॉब्लम्स पैदा हो गई हैं, इनके लिए आप क्या alternative दे रहे हैं, जिस alternative से किसान उस तरफ जा सके?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Partly, he has covered that, फिर भी, मंत्री जी बताइए।

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: सर, मैंने पहले जो जवाब दिया था, वही जवाब इसके लिए भी दे सकता हूँ, मगर इसके अलावा मैं आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली को सेंटर मानते हुए हम इसके अगल-बगल के एरियाज़ के किसानों को -- एक कृषि मंत्री, वे किस राज्य से थे अभी मेरी स्मृति में नहीं है, मगर उन्होंने एक प्रस्ताव रखा था कि उनको स्पेशल एग्रीकल्चर जोन का दर्जा देते हुए सब्जी, फ्रूट्स - इन्हीं पर divert किया जाए। इससे नगर के लोगों को सब्जी और फ्रूट्स भी मिल सकते हैं। इस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि जिस तरह से क्लाइमेट चेंज हो रहा है, ऐसी स्थिति में मैं बिजाई के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। जैसे गेहूं नवंबर या अक्टूबर में लगना है और बारिश नहीं हुई, जैसे चावल मई-जून में लगना है, तो क्या हम यह समय आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं? क्या साइंटिस्ट ऐसे बीजों का आविष्कार कर सकते हैं, जिनसे मानसून को देखते हुए बिजाई का टाइम आगे हो जाए? क्या इस पर कोई काम किया गया है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: सभापति जी, यह मैंने पहले सवाल में भी बताया था, फिर से बता दूँ कि temperature-tolerant and climate-resilient varieties, इसको हम डेवलप कर रहे हैं। हम आईसीएआर के माध्यम से इस प्रकार के बीज को संशोधित भी कर रहे हैं और किसानों तक पहुंचाने के लिए अवेयरनेस के कार्यक्रम भी चला रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 127. The questioner is not present. Are there any supplementaries?

*127. [The Questioner was absent.]

Taking over the management of tea plantation in West Bengal

*127. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not taken up the management of

tea plantations of Birpara, Huntapara, Garganda, Lankapara, Dhumchipara and Demdima in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when would Government take over the management of the abovementioned gardens?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The Government of India *vide* Gazette Notification No. S.O. 260(E) dated 28th January, 2016 authorized Tea Board to take steps to take over the management control of Birpara Tea Estate, Garganda Tea Estate, Lankapara Tea Estate, Tulsipara Tea Estate, Huntapara Tea Estate and Dhumchipara Tea Estate owned by M/s Duncans Industries Ltd. and Demdima Tea Estate owned by M/s Shantipara Tea Co. Ltd. a sister concern of M/s Duncans Industries Ltd. in North Bengal.

Tea Board invited Expression of Interest (Eoi) from interested tea companies for handing over the management control of the seven notified tea estates. In the meantime, M/s. Duncans Industries Ltd. and M/s Shantipara Tea Co. Ltd. approached the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta against the action of Tea Board. The Hon'ble Court *vide* interim order dated 20.09.2016 has, *inter alia*, directed that M/s. Duncans Industries Ltd. and M/s Shantipara Tea Co. Ltd. shall take over management of all the seven tea gardens and shall pay both the current and arrears. dues to the workers.

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा: सर, असम में टी-गार्डन इंडस्ट्री की अवस्था बहुत खराब है। इसके लिए हम लोगों ने मंत्री जी से भी कहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is about West Bengal.

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken by the Ministry for the betterment of tea industry in India, including Assam.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the Government has set up the Tea Board, which is consistently engaged in various steps to support the manufacture, organise the

[Shri Piyush Goyal]

management of the tea estates, the payment of wages to the workers as well as the export of tea. We have several activities that the Tea Board is doing in terms of promoting the development of the tea estates, regulating the production and extent of cultivation, assist in the control of insects and other pests. A number of activities are carried out by the Tea Board in a very well-defined fashion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This question is specific to West Bengal. So I am going to the next question. Question No.128.

Conversion of old railway engines into twin electric engines

*128. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have successfully converted and developed old engines into twin electric engines having capacity of 10,000 horse power;
- (b) if so, the details of the projects including the cost of conversion;
- (c) whether Government proposes to convert some more number of old diesel engines into electric engines;
- (d) if so, the number of diesel engines planned to be converted; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) Till now, 6 old diesel locomotives have been converted into 3 twin electric locomotives at Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi which is a Production Unit of Indian Railways. These conversions being prototypes and since a lot of existing material from discarded locomotives were reused, it is not possible to ascertain the exact cost at this stage, including various overheads.
- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) These converted prototype locomotives are under extensive field tests and

trials. The number of diesel locomotives to be converted to electric locomotives is to be decided based upon the performance of the converted prototype locomotives.

(e) Does not arise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, like in your regime, the trains are moving faster, we are also trying to move faster.

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह का conversion metre gauge और narrow gauge के जो इंजन हैं, उनमें भी करने पर सरकार विचार कर रही है?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सर, साधारणतः जो metre gauge और narrow gauge हैं, उनको हम आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता बन्द कर रहे हैं। हालांकि, ऐसी बहुत कम जगहें हैं, जहाँ पर हम narrow gauge को allow करेंगे, लेकिन उसमें requirement इतनी कम है कि इस प्रकार के conversion की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: मान्यवर, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि डीज़ल इंजन का इलेक्ट्रिक इंजन में जो conversion किया गया है, वह कितना लाभकारी है? उसकी लागत कितनी है और उससे जो नए इंजन बनते हैं, उनकी लागत कितनी है? क्या इस प्रकार से बड़े पैमाने पर ये conversions किए जा सकते हैं?

श्री सभापति: बस-बस, प्रश्न संक्षेप में भी पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सभापति महोदय, यह एक नया प्रयोग पहली बार भारत में ही हुआ है और विश्व में ऐसा पहले कभी नहीं हुआ है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की खास तौर से पर्यावरण के प्रति जो प्रतिबद्धता है कि हमें इस चुनौती से जूझना चाहिए, उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए हमने यह तय किया है कि हम पूरे रेल नेटवर्क को electrify करेंगे और भारतीय रेल को डीज़ल इंजन से मुक्त करवाएँगे। जब हम उस दिशा में चलते हैं, तो डीज़ल इंजन का प्रयोग कैसे चालू रहे, डीज़ल इंजन भी सेवा में कैसे रहें, इसके लिए भारतीय रेल ने यह नया शोध किया है। अभी इसके ट्रायल्स वगैरह चल रहे हैं। अभी तक हमने इसमें पुराने पार्ट्स को डालकर ही इसको बनाया है, इसलिए इसकी पूरी costing अभी हमारे सामने नहीं आई है। जब वह तय हो जाएगी, तब हम इसको फाइनल ऑपरेशन में लेंगे।

SHRI P. WILSON: Hon. Minister, please tell us whether there is any proposal for introduction of Bullet Trains in Tamil Nadu, connecting Chennai or from Chennai to other States; and are you in the process of closing the Integral Coach Factory at Chennai?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: First of all, let me clarify that there is no question of closure of Integral Coach Factory. We are very proud of the achievements of the Integral Coach Factory. Their engineers and their workers made Vande Bharat, the first semi-high speed train in its 168-year Railway history. It is a jewel in the crown and there is every effort to grow, expand and modernize that company. As regards the Bullet Train, several projects are under consideration all across the country and at an appropriate time once the decisions are made, we will let the House know.

List of commodities for free trade under RCEP Pact

*129. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the products, including agricultural produce, included, in the list of commodities for free trade under the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) pact between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and six other countries, including India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said pact will pave the way for cheap imports of agricultural produce, etc. to the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect the Indian farmers and domestic industry?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) In a trade negotiation, trade liberalisation outcomes in the area of goods are generally arrived at through a process of negotiation based on wish lists and offer lists conveyed to and received from the partner countries. India's wish lists and offer lists have been based on an assessment of the export interest of its stakeholders and their sensitivities with regard to imports. Accordingly, India's offer lists and wish lists and the same received from the partner countries have included tariff lines across the range of primary, secondary and tertiary products, while ensuring that sensitive lines in any sector, including agriculture, are kept out/ dealt with appropriately in the offers.

The Government held regular stakeholders' consultations, including with the agriculture and industrial sectors for formulating India's position in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). These stakeholder inputs and the

concession already made in the existing trade agreements were taken into account in the negotiations.

Typically in trade agreements, goods tariff liberalisation creates opportunities for exporters in the country to send their goods at lower/zero duty to their partner countries and similarly creates opportunities for exporters of partner countries to export to the home country. While such liberalisation is done keeping sensitivities in mind, various trade remedies are available to address issues like surge in imports.

It is pertinent that during the 3rd RCEP Leaders Summit which was held on 4 November, 2019 in Bangkok, India stated that the current structure of RCEP did not adequately reflect the RCEP Guiding Principles or address the outstanding issues and concerns of India, in the light of which India did not join RCEP.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Contd.) : One minute, Sir.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record. So, the Minister has no answer. The Member has no interest. Now, Q. No. 130 ...(*Interruptions*)... I will not allow any cross talk. Anybody engaging other person without the permission of the Chair, whether it is Minister, whether it is Member, Leader, or anybody, everybody has to go through the Chair, and whatever Chair says, that is final and binding. Some people have the habit of ignoring what is being said from the Chair and continue. Let them continue. I have no problem. But then, it will be discontinued as far as the proceedings are concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 129. Shri S. Muthukaruppan. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri S. Muthukaruppan's question is regarding the products, including agricultural produce, included in the list of commodities for free trade, etc.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sorry, Chairman, Sir. I never expected this question.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The question is very specific.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He must be happy.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: He has asked about the products included in the list of commodities. The answer is गोल-मोल।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. no.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It does not answer the question one bit. Sir, please look

*Not recorded.

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

at the answer. I want to ask the hon. Minister: Why is he reluctant to make public, or, at least, to Members of Parliament, the list of commodities, which is asked for by the hon. Member?

Use of chemicals and fertilizers in agriculture

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

- (a) the details of use of fertilizers and chemicals in agriculture;
- (b) the steps taken for control of their use, if any; and
- (c) the plan to increase the use of natural manures?

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) Under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985. 170 fertilisers have been notified under various categories such as Straight nitrogenous fertilisers, Straight Phosphatic fertilizers, Straight Potassic fertilisers, Micronutrient fertiliser, NP and NPK complex fertiliser, fortified fertiliser, Beneficial element fertiliser 100% water soluble complex, and mixture of fertiliser. Customised fertiliser, Biofertiliser, Organic fertiliser and non edible deoiled cake.

The total consumption of the major fertilizers namely Urea, Di-ammonium Phosphate, Muriate of Potash. Complex and Single Super Phosphate during last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	Consumption (in LMT)
2016-17	536.11
2017-18	543.82
2018-19	562.09
2019-20*	349.36

* Estimated sales upto October, 2019.

There are 939 pesticides listed in schedule of the Insecticides Act, 1968. Till date. 292 technical and 736 formulations are registered as pesticides for use in the country.

Government of India has been promoting soil test based Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) *i.e.* balanced and judicious use of fertilisers through Soil Health Card Scheme since 2014-15. Soil Health Cards provide information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with crop wise recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and fertility.

The concept of Integrated Pest Management *i.e.* biological, cultural and mechanical methods of pest control has also been promoted through Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) across the country. These Central IPM centres educate the farmers about judicious use of chemical pesticides and recommend the use as per the directions prescribed on the label claim and leaflets and as last resort.

Government of India has been promoting the production and use of organic fertilizers/natural manures under various programmes such as Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER).

Market Development Assistance @ ₹ 1500/- per metric ton (MT) has also been provided to Fertiliser Companies for sale of City Compost.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed improved technology for preparation of bio-enriched compost, vermin compost, city compost, bio-gas slurry manure etc. from various rural, urban and agro-industrial bio-wastes.

श्री संजय सिंह: महोदय, मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी के जवाब में पूछा था कि फ़र्टिलाइज़र्स के उपयोग को कम करने की सरकार की क्या योजना है, जिससे लागत कम हो। मंत्री जी का जवाब खुद यह बताता है कि हर वर्ष फ़र्टिलाइज़र्स का उपयोग घटने की बजाय बढ़ रहा है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि आपने जो योजना बतायी है, ज़मीन पर उसका असर देखने को क्यों नहीं मिल रहा है और इसका उपयोग कम क्यों नहीं हो रहा है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: सभापति महोदय, यह बात सच है कि उर्वरकों की उपयोगिता में बढ़ोतरी दिख रही है, किंतु उर्वरकों का उपयोग विवेकपूर्ण तरीके से किसान करें, यही हमारे विभाग की मंशा है। हम किसानों में उसके प्रति अवेयरनेस लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसके चलते अभी पिछले महीने हमारे विभाग ने और उर्वरक मंत्रालय ने साथ मिलकर किसानों का एक बहुत बड़ा कार्यक्रम किया था। उस कार्यक्रम में किसानों को यह बताने की कोशिश की गई थी, और आप जिन कार्यक्रमों का ज़िक्र कर रहे हैं, जैसे कि सॉयल हेल्थ कार्ड वगैरह, उसी के ज़रिये हम किसानों को यह जताना चाहते हैं कि आप ऐसी ही परम्परा से खेत में खाद डाल रहे हैं, इसके

[श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला]

बजाय आपकी जो साइंटिफिक एडवाइज़ हैं, उसी पर आप निर्भर रहते हुए खाद का नियंत्रित रूप में उपयोग करें। यह बताने का अवेयरनेस कार्यक्रम बड़े पैमाने पर देश में हम चला रहे हैं।

श्री संजय सिंह: महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सवाल भी इसी से संबंधित है। जैविक खेती, जिसकी चर्चा आज बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही है, उसको बढ़ावा देने के लिए केंद्र सरकार की क्या योजना है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: महोदय, जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने हेतु हमारे दो प्रोग्राम चल रहे हैं। यदि कोई ऑर्गेनिक फ़र्टिलाइज़र बनाना चाहता है तो हम राज्य सरकार को 100 परसेंट सब्सिडी देकर, उसको दो सौ टन तक के यूनिट डालने के लिए सहायता दे रहे हैं। ऐसे ही किसानों को, यदि वे ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग शुरू कर रहे हैं तो उनको 50 हजार रुपये, दो हैक्टेयर की लिमिट के लिए, तीन साल तक देने का प्रावधान भारत सरकार की ओर से हम कर रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: क्वेश्चन 131, कृषि और रेलवे दोनों के ऊपर सब प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं।

किसानों को ऋण-जाल से मुक्त कराने के लिए कदम उठाये जाना

*131. **श्री राकेश सिन्हा:** क्या कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार ने किसानों को महाजनों के ऋण-जाल से मुक्त कराने के लिए कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए हैं;

(ख) वर्ष 2017-18 और 2018-19 में कितने किसानों को महाजनों की उच्च ब्याज दर से मुक्त कराया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार किसानों के लिए सहकारी बैंक स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है, जो विशेष रूप से ऋण, उत्पादन और बिक्री से जुड़े मामलों में किसानों की मदद कर सकें; और

(घ) वर्ष 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 और 2018-19 में कितने किसानों ने ऋण के दबाव में आकर आत्महत्या कर ली?

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

विवरण

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा किसानों/व्यक्तियों की कर्जदाताओं सहित गैर संस्थागत स्रोतों पर निर्भरता कम करने के लिए उन्हें संस्थागत ऋण प्रदान करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

- (i) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र ऋण दिशानिर्देश (पीएसएल) किसानों को ऋण देने के साथ-साथ कृषि क्षेत्र को उधार देने के लिए सभी घरेलू अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को उनके समायोजित निवल बैंक ऋण (एएनबीसी) का 18 प्रतिशत या ऑफ-बैलेंस शीट एक्सपोजर धनराशि के समान ऋण पिछले वर्ष इसी अवधि के अनुसार जो भी अधिक हो, निर्धारित करने के लिए अधिदेश देते हैं।
- (ii) पीएसएल दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, गैर-संस्थागत उधारदाताओं से लिए ऋण प्राप्त किसान और अन्य व्यक्ति पीएसएल के तहत ऋण (अधिकतम 100000 रुपये प्रति ऋणी) प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं ताकि गैर-संस्थामगत ऋणदाताओं का ऋण चुका सके।
- (iii) सभी पात्र किसानों को उनके कृषि प्रचालनों के लिए सहज व समय पर ऋण उपलब्ध सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) योजना शुरू की है जो उन्हें फसलों की खेती के लिए लघु अवधि ऋण आवश्यकताओं; फसलोपरांत खर्चों; उत्पाद विपणन ऋण, किसान परिवार की खपत आवश्यकताओं; खेत परिसंपत्तियों अनुरक्षण और कृषि से सम्बद्ध कार्यकलापों के लिए कार्यशील पूंजी; और कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध कार्यकलापों के लिए निवेश पूंजी आवश्यकता के लिए सक्षम बनाती है। कीटनाशकों को खरीदने के साथ-साथ अन्य कृषिगत और खपत संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए नकदी निकालने में सक्षम बनाती है। केसीसी योजना किसानों को अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ एकबारगी दस्तावेजीकरण और अंतर्निहित लागत वृद्धि, सीमा के भीतर कितनी भी निकासी आदि के साथ एटीएम सक्षम डेबिट कार्ड प्रदान करने के लिए बनाई गई है।
- (iv) केसीसी स्कीम के तहत, फसलोपरांत भंडागार से संबंधित ऋण आवश्यकताओं तथा अन्य कृषिगत व्ययों, खपत आवश्यकताओं आदि एवं भूमि के मूल्य से जोड़े बिना लघु अवधि ऋण निवेश सहित भू-जोत व उगाई गई फसलों के आधार पर सीमांत किसानों (शिथिल केसीसी के रूप में) को 10,000 से 50,000 रुपये तक शिथिल सीमा तथा ऋण प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था की गई है।
- (v) औपचारिक ऋण प्रणाली में लघु एवं सीमांत किसानों की कवरेज बढ़ाने के लिए आरबीआई ने संपार्श्विक-मुक्त कृषि ऋण की सीमा को 1 लाख से बढ़ाकर 1.6 लाख कर दी है।
- (vi) लघु एवं सीमांत किसानों, शेयर-क्रॉप्स तथा उन्हीं तरह के लोगों के लिए 50,000 रुपये की अल्पत ऋण के लिए 'नो ड्यूज' प्रमाणपत्र की अनिवार्य को हटा दिया गया है इसके बदले में उधारकर्ता से केवल एक स्व-घोषणा पत्र अपेक्षित है।

- (vii) संस्थागत ऋण की तहत लघु, सीमांत, किरायेदार किसान, मौखिक पट्टेदारों को शामिल करने के लिए नाबार्ड द्वारा संयुक्त देयता समूहों (जेएलजी) को बढ़ावा दिया गया है।
- (viii) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में उधार देने वाले संबंधित संस्थानों द्वारा किए जाने वाले राहत उपायों के लिए निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ मौजूदा फसल ऋणों और सावधि ऋणों का पुनर्गठन/पुनर्निर्धारण, नए ऋण देना, सिक्योरिटी एवं मार्जिन मानदंड, अधिस्थगन इत्यादि को शिथिल करना शामिल हैं। इन दिशानिर्देशों को इस प्रकार तैयार किया गया है कि संबंधित जिला प्राधिकरणों द्वारा आपदा की घोषणा करते ही वे बिना किसी हस्तक्षेप के स्वचालित रूप से सक्रिय हो जाते हैं, इस प्रकार कीमती समय बचता है। राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन ढांचे के अनुरूप बैंकों द्वारा राहत उपायों को शुरू करने के लिए फसल नुकसान के बेंचमार्क को 50% से कम करके 33% तक कर दिया गया है।
- (ix) ब्याज माफी स्कीम किसानों को घटी हुई ब्याज दर पर कृषि ऋण की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से भारत सरकार ने 3 लाख रुपये तक के लघु अवधि ऋणों के लिए ब्याज छूट योजना (आईएसएस) शुरू की है। पीएसी तथा निजी क्षेत्र के बैंकों सहित सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों, क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों, सहकारी बैंकों के माध्यम से इस स्कीम का कार्यान्वयन किया जाता है। स्कीम के अंतर्गत सभी किसानों को 2 प्रतिशत ब्याज छूट प्रदान की जाती है तथा समय पर पुनर्भुगतान हेतु ऋण की प्रभावी लागत को घटाकर 4 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष करते हुए ऋण का तत्काल भुगतान करने हेतु अतिरिक्त 3 प्रतिशत इनसेंटिव दी जाती है। उत्पादों की मजबूरन बिक्री रोकने के लिए निगोशिएबल वेयरहाउस प्राप्ति के एवज में ऋण हेतु किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड वाले लघु एवं सीमांत किसानों को ब्याज छूट का लाभ 6 महीनों (फसलोपरांत) की अवधि के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया है। केसीसी के अंतर्गत 2 लाख रुपये तक की कार्यशील पूंजी के लिए पशु पालन तथा मात्स्यिकी से जुड़े किसानों के लिए भी ब्योज छूट का लाभ दिया गया है।
- (x) किसान परिवार जिनके पास खेती योग्य भूमि होती है (अधिक आय समूहों से संबंधित कतिपय अपवर्जनों के अध्यक्षीन) को आय सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 24 फरवरी, 2019 को एक नई केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रक योजना यथा प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान) शुरू की है ताकि उन्हें अपनी घरेलू जरूरतों के साथ-साथ कृषि और संबद्ध कार्यकलापों से संबंधित खर्चों को पूरा करने में सक्षम बनाया जा सके जिससे ऐसे खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए ऋण के जाल से उन्हें बचाया

जा सके और कृषि कार्यकलापों में उनकी निरंतरता को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। इस योजना के तहत किसान परिवारों को चार माह के अंतराल पर 2000 रुपये की तीन किस्तों में प्रति वर्ष 6,000 रुपये का वित्तीय लाभ प्रदान किया जाता है।

(ख) (i) इस तरह डेटा का रखरखाव सरकार द्वारा नहीं किया जाता है। हालांकि औपचारिक वित्तीय संस्थाओं से किसानों को पर्याप्त) रियायती ऋण की उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के दृष्टिकोण से कृषि ऋण लक्ष्य वर्ष 2016-17 में 9 लाख करोड़ का जो वर्ष 2019-20 में बढ़ाकर 13.5 लाख करोड़ कर दिया गया है। निम्नलिखित तालिका में दी गई सूचना के अनुसार यह लक्ष्य वर्ष दर वर्ष लगातार बढ़ता गया है:-

(राशि करोड़ में)

वर्ष	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धियां
2016-17	9,00,000	10,65,755.67
2017-18	10,00,000	11,68,502.84
2018-19	11,00,000	12,56,829.62
2019-20	13,50,000	6,96,925.16
(30.09.2019 तक)		

(ii) किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के माध्यम से संस्थागत ऋण तक सरल पहुंच की सुविधा के लिए केसीसी के तहत 3 लाख रुपये तक के कृषि ऋण के लिए प्रसंस्करण शुल्क, निरीक्षण प्रभार तथा फोलियो एवं दस्तावेजीकरण प्रभार को संपूर्ण रूप से हटा दिया गया है। सभी बैंकों को यह निर्देश जारी किया गया कि आवेदन की प्राप्ति से 14 दिनों के भीतर ही किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड जारी किया जाए। किसी भी प्रकार की अस्पष्टता को दूर करने के लिए एक मानक सामान्य आवेदन फार्म तैयार किया गया है।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों के पास ग्राम स्तर से लेकर शीर्ष स्तर की सहकारी ऋण हायरार्की होती है जिसमें पीएसीएस, जिला केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक (डीसीसीबी) तथा राज्य सहकारी बैंक शामिल हैं। इन डीसीसीबी तथा एससीबी के बीच बैंकिंग संस्थाएं होती हैं जो किसानों को ग्रामीण कृषिगत उधार देने का कार्य पहले से ही कर रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सहकारी बैंक, सदस्य वाहित संस्था होती हैं जिन्हें सदस्यों द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है और उन्हें आरबीआई द्वारा बैंकिंग लाइसेंस दिया जाता है तथा राज्य स्तरीय सहकारी बैंकों के लिए सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक तथा बहुराज्य सहकारी बैंकों के लिए सहकारी समितियों के केन्द्रीय पंजीयक द्वारा पंजीकरण की मंजूरी दी जाती है। देश भर में 33 राज्य सहकारी बैंक, 363 जिला केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक तथा 95595 प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समिति संचालित हैं।

(घ) गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन राष्ट्रीय आपराधिक रिकार्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) "आकस्मिक मृत्यु एवं भारत में आत्महत्या" (एडीएसआई) शीर्षक नामक पत्रिका के माध्यम से आत्महत्याओं से संबंधित सूचनाओं का संकलन तथा प्रसारण करता है। वर्ष 2015 तथा 2016 में आत्महत्याओं की रिपोर्ट वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध है। वर्ष 2015 के दौरान कृषि क्षेत्र (8007 किसान/कृषक तथा 4595 कृषि श्रमिक सहित) कुल 12,602 लोगों ने आत्महत्या की। वर्ष 2016 के दौरान कृषि क्षेत्र (6270 किसान/कृषक तथा 5109 कृषि श्रमिक सहित) कुल 11,379 लोगों ने आत्महत्या की। एडीएसआई 2015 के अनुसार दिवालिया तथा ऋणग्रस्तता के कारण 3097 किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं कीं। वर्ष 2017 तथा आगे की रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्रकाशित नहीं हुई है।¹⁰⁰

Steps to set farmers free from debt trap

†*131. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to set the farmers free from debt trap of money lenders;

(b) the number of such farmers set free from high interest rate of money lenders in the years 2017-18 and 2018-19;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up co-operative banks for farmers which would exclusively help the farmers in the matters related to debt, production and sales; and

(d) the number of farmers who committed suicide due to debt burden in the years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19?

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

Statement

(a) The steps taken by the Government of India, to extend institutional credit to farmers/individuals so as to reduce their dependence on non-institutional sources including moneylenders, are as under:

- (i) The Priority Sector Lending (PSL) directions of RBI mandate all Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks to earmark 18% of their Adjusted

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (OBE), whichever is higher, as on the corresponding date of the previous year, for lending to Agriculture including loans to farmers. Further, a sub-target of 8% for small and marginal farmers has also been fixed.

- (ii) Loans to distressed farmers and to other persons (not exceeding ₹ 1,00,000/- per borrower) indebted to non-institutional lenders is an eligible category under PSL, to enable them to repay their debt to non-institutional lenders.
- (iii) In order to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with hassle-free and timely credit for their agricultural operations, Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables farmers to meet the short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops: Post-harvest expenses; Produce marketing loan; Consumption requirements of farmer household; Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture; and Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities. KCC Scheme provides for issue of ATM enabled RuPay debit card with, inter alia, facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit, any number of drawals within the limit, etc.
- (iv) Under the KCC Scheme, a flexible limit of ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 50,000 has been provided to marginal farmers (as Flexi KCC) based on the land holding and crops grown including post-harvest warehouse storage related credit needs and other farm expenses, consumption needs, etc., plus small term loan investments without relating it to the value of land.
- (v) To enhance coverage of small and marginal farmers in the formal credit system, RBI has raised the limit for collateral-free agriculture loans from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 1.6 lakh.
- (vi) The requirement of 'no due' certificate has been dispensed with for small loans up to ₹ 50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and, instead, only a self-declaration from the borrower is required.

- (vii) To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit. Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by NABARD.
- (viii) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities, they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has been reduced from 50% to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework. Banks have been advised not to insist for additional collateral security for restructured loans.
- (ix) Interest Subvention Scheme: With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit (including loans taken against KCC) at a reduced rate of interest to farmers, the Government of India had introduced an Interest Subvention Scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. The scheme is implemented through Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Cooperatives Banks including PACs and Private Sector Banks. Under the scheme, 2 per cent interest subvention is provided to all farmers and an additional 3 per cent incentive is given for prompt repayment of loan reducing the effective cost of loan to 4 per cent per annum on timely repayment. The benefit of interest subvention is extended for a period of up to six months (post- harvest) to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card on loan against negotiable warehouse receipts to prevent distress sale of produce. The benefit of Interest Subvention has also been extended to Animal Husbandry and Fisheries farmers on loans for working capital under KCC upto 2 lakh.
- (x) The Central Government had launched on 24th February, 2019, a new Central Sector Scheme, namely, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) with a view to provide income support to the

farmers' families holding cultivable land (subject to certain exclusions relating to higher income groups) to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs so as to protect them from falling in debt trap for meeting such expenses and ensure their continuance in the farming activities. Under the Scheme, a financial benefit of ₹ 6000/- per year is provided, in three 4-monthly installments of ₹ 2000/- each, to the farmer families.

(b) (i) This data is not maintained by the Government. However, the agri credit targets have been substantially enhanced from ₹ 9 lakh crore in 2016-17 to ₹ 13.5 lakh crore in 2019-20 with a view to ensure availability of adequate concessional credit to farmers from formal financial institutions. These targets have been consistently surpassed year on year as per the information given in the table below:-

(Amount in ₹ Crore)		
Year	Target	Achievement
2016-17	9,00,000	10,65,755.67
2017-18	10,00,000	11,68,502.84
2018-19	11,00,000	12,56,829.62
2019-20	13,50,000	6,96,925.16
(As on 30.09.2019)		

(ii) To facilitate easy access to institutional credit through Kisan Credit Card, processing Fee, inspection charges and folio and documentation charges have been totally waived off for agri loans upto ₹ 3 lakhs under KCC. Instructions have been issued to all banks to issue the Kisan Credit Card within 14 days from receipt of complete application. A standard Common application form has been designed to remove any ambiguity.

(c) The State Governments have their co-operative credit hierarchy from village to apex level which includes PACS, District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) and State Co-operative Bank. Among these DCCBs and SCBs are banking institutions which are already involved in rural agricultural lending to the farmers. Further co-operative banks are member driven institutions formed by members wherein banking license is to be granted by RBI and registration is granted by Registrar of Co-operative Societies for State level co-operative banks and by Central Registrar of Co-operative Societies

for multi-State co-operative banks. There are 33 State Cooperative Banks, 363 Districts Central Cooperative Banks and 95,595 Primary Agriculture Credit Societies operating in the country.

(d) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). The report on suicides for the year 2015 and 2016 are available on the website. During the year 2015 a total of 12,602 persons involved in farming sector (consisting of 8,007 farmers/cultivators and 4,595 agricultural labourers) committed suicide. During the year 2016 a total of 11,379 persons involved in farming sector (consisting of 6,270 farmers/cultivators and 5,109 agricultural labourers) committed suicide. As per ADSI, 2015, the farmer's suicide due to bankruptcy and indebtedness is 3097. Reports for the years 2017 and onward are not published.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रश्न के उत्तर से बहुत संतुष्ट हूँ, लेकिन इसके बावजूद मेरे दो प्रश्न हैं।

श्री सभापति: एक ही प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: पहला सप्लिमेंटरी है कि किसानों को जो लोन दिया जाता है, जैसे 11 लाख करोड़ रुपये का लोन दिया गया है या किसी साल 10 लाख करोड़ रुपये का लोन दिया गया है। उसमें एग्रीबिज़नेस भी शामिल है, जिसके कारण किसानों को कितना मिलता है और एग्रीबिज़नेस को कितना जाता है? 4 परसेंट इंटरैस्ट रेट के आधार पर किसानों को देते हैं, उसी रेट पर एग्रीबिज़नेस ले जाता है। क्या सरकार एग्रीबिज़नेस को दिए जाने वाले लोन को और किसानों को दिए जाने वाले लोन को सेग्रीगेट करेगी।

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य जो जानना चाहते हैं- मैं मानता हूँ कि हम जो 4 प्रतिशत का इंटरैस्ट subvention देते हैं, वह हम एग्रीबिज़नेस में नहीं दे रहे हैं। हम उसे सिर्फ़ ऐग्रीकल्चर के लिए, जो किसान क्रॉप लोन लेते हैं, शॉर्ट लोन लेते हैं, उन्हीं किसानों को मुहैया करा रहे हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत सरकार की ओर से मैं सदन के सभी सदस्यों के माध्यम से एक अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड किसानों को उपलब्ध कराने का एक बहुत बड़ा अभियान देश में भारत सरकार ने चला कर रखा है। मैं चाहता हूँ और सभी माननीय सांसदों से मेरा करबद्ध अनुरोध है कि जिन किसानों को उनके क्षेत्र में इंस्टीट्यूशनल ऋण नहीं मिल रहा है, ऐसे किसानों को सिर्फ़ तीन चीज़ों से - पहला उनका लैंड रिकॉर्ड, दूसरा आधार कार्ड और तीसरा उनका फोटो, इन तीन ही चीज़ों से उनको किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड किसी भी बैंक से मिल जाएगा। सर, 4.6 लाख रुपये तक की मर्यादा में उनकी लैंड के आधार पर उनको ऋण देने का कार्यक्रम चल रहा है।

श्री सभापति: अपना सेकेंड सप्लीमेंटरी पूछिए।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सर, मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी किसानों के सुसाइड के बारे में है। हम जो नीति अपना रहे हैं, जैसे future trading in commodities या national market की बात है, तो मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि अभी अमेरिका में 1.5% किसानों का सुसाइड रेट बढ़ा है और वहां एक Farm Aid संस्था है, जिसने बताया कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: राकेश जी, आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: कि 109% किसानों के distress call उनके पास आ रहे हैं। वहां पर अभी सुसाइड को रोकने के लिए The Seeding Rural Resilience Act लाया गया है। यदि हम भी उसी मॉडल को लाएंगे, जो अमेरिका का ट्रेडिंग का, नेशनल मार्केट का मॉडल है, तो वहां पर 49% किसानों की इनकम नीचे आ गई है। वहां जो Centres for Disease Control and Prevention है, उसकी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: सिन्हा जी, आप अपना सवाल पूछिए। आप जानकारी दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: 49% नीचे गया है। सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या हम उस मॉडल को reject करेंगे, जो commodity trading है, यह होर्डिंग को बढ़ावा देता है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: और इसके कारण किसानों की तबाही बढ़ रही है।

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का जो सवाल है, वह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में जो कानून चल रहे हैं, उसका तुलनात्मक अभ्यास करके, हमारे देश की कृषि के लिए और किसानों के लिए क्या सही है, उसी के बारे में अध्ययन करने के बाद कहा जा सकता है।

श्री राजमणि पटेल: सभापति जी, 'घ' के उत्तर में वर्ष 2015-16, 2017-18 और 2018-19 में जिन किसानों ने ऋण के दबाव में आकर आत्महत्याएं की हैं, क्या सरकार द्वारा उनके परिवारों को कोई ऐसी विशेष सहायता देने की योजना है या उनको योजना के तहत कोई लाभ दिया गया है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: सर, भारत सरकार के कृषि विभाग की ओर से किसानों की स्थिति को सुधारने के कई कार्यक्रम अमल में हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों ने जो आत्महत्याएं की हैं, उनको सीधे सहायता देने का कोई प्रावधान वर्तमान पॉलिसी में नहीं है।

Status of Ratlam-Dungarpur rail line project

*132. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received request letters dated 18th September, 2018 and 5th March, 2019 from Government of Rajasthan to complete the Ratlam-Dungarpur *via* Banswara new rail line project which was sanctioned in 2011-12 through its own resources;

(b) if so, the status thereof; and

(c) the time period for the completion of the said project?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Letters mentioned in the question regarding implementation of Ratlam-Dungarpur *via* Banswara (188.85 Km) new line project were received.

(b) and (c) 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 crore, which has now increased to ₹ 4079.15 crore.

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. Government of Rajasthan has deposited only ₹ 200 crore as part of construction cost of the project. An expenditure of ₹ 184.21 crore has already been incurred till 31.03.2019.

Government of Rajasthan has refused to share 50% revised cost of the project and requested that entire construction cost of project should be borne by the Railways.

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.

On the request of Government of Rajasthan, Railways agreed to explore the possibility of undertaking this project on Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) route. For this purpose, North Western Railway have been advised to undertake a bankability study of the project to enable proper due diligence by potential stake holders/investors.

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Sir, the last para of the answer says that the North Western Railways have been advised to undertake a bankability study of the project to enable proper due diligence by potential stakeholders/investors. Therefore, I would like to know, through you, as to when the North Western Railways was advised to undertake the said study and what the timeline given to it is.

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, आप संक्षेप में अपना उत्तर दीजिए।

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in fact, we would have liked this project to come up in a fast track manner. We wished the State Government would have lived up to the expectations and promises. But, unfortunately, they are not willing to provide the full land. They have provided only half the land. Half the land is still to be provided. They are hesitant even to participate in 50 per cent of the cost. On request of the Government of Rajasthan, we are exploring the possibility of taking it up under the SPV route. While I don't have the exact date, I will share it with him when this was given to the Railways to re-assess and re-examine. I must say that it is in the best interest of the country that we start looking at more and more public-private partnerships so that the aim to connect the entire country and have more infrastructure can be fulfilled in the years to come.

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Sir, since the line is coming from Ratlam to Banswara, entering Rajasthan, has Madhya Pradesh also not provided the land to the Railways for this project?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, while I don't have the details of the Madhya Pradesh section of the line, but, to the best of my understanding, the agreement with Rajasthan was for land to be provided by Rajasthan. Therefore, I think, the incremental line required there has been in the Rajasthan section. I will verify about Madhya Pradesh whether the land is required, and get back to him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would just say, this was a specific question of a particular line. How can other States' Members put questions who may not be aware? Please keep this in mind. Now, Q.No. 133.

Financial implications for business in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh

*133. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the financial implications for businesses and the economy in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh since 5th August, 2019; and

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to reinvigorate the economy in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Full potential of businesses and economy in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh regions could not be realized for the last 70 years as the people of Jammu and Kashmir have suffered from terrorist violence and separatism supported from across the border for the past many decades. On account of article 35A and certain other constitutional ambiguities, the people of these regions were denied full rights enshrined in the Constitution of India and other benefits of various Central Laws that were being enjoyed by other citizens of the country.

After the declaration issued by the President under article 370, based on the recommendation of the Parliament and reorganization of the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir into Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh, all such aspects have been addressed and the people of these regions can now realize full potential in all sectors of economy and businesses like in other parts of the country.

Due to these recent decisions, certain precautionary measures taken initially have already been substantially relaxed. There is no specific report received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir or Administration of Ladakh regarding any new financial implications for businesses and economy in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh regions on account of such preventive steps taken as short term measure.

Under the ₹ 80,068 Crores Prime Minister's package announced on 7th November, 2015, 63 major developmental projects in Road, Power, Health, Tourism, Agriculture, Horticulture, Skill Development sectors etc., are already under various stages of implementation. In addition to the above steps, many flagship schemes of the Government of India including the individual beneficiary centric schemes are being proactively implemented by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, the Kashmir Chamber of Commerce and Industry has recently come out with a statement saying that after the abrogation of Article 370, there is a loss of more than about ₹ 10,000 crores. What is the response of the Government to that statement? Is the Government correct or they are correct?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, obviously any such statement is often made in the heat of the moment and I have myself been associated with many Chambers of Commerce for so many years. I don't think any of them have any scientific or any proper methodology by which they would have made that assessment and I have no way of either verifying or validating the statement made by the Chamber.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, in the answer, the Minister has stated that the people of this region were denied full right enshrined in the Constitution of India and other benefits of various Central laws. I would like to ask the Minister which are those rights denied for the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The issue is about the financial implication of business.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Yes, Sir, but the statement is by the Minister.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I will just mention one thing relevant to this question about rights. There are very many rights, including the right to reservation which was not available to the people of Jammu and Kashmir prior to the abrogation of Articles 370 and 35A. While, I think, there are many other rights related to the industry, we could not have companies from the rest of India outside Kashmir coming in or even from foreign countries to come in, invest there, help create new jobs, help generate new economic activity, which we hope that in the days and years to come, we will all have a lot of Indians, a lot of promoters, entrepreneurs going to Kashmir, investing there, helping tourism to grow there, creating new jobs, creating new economic activity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 134. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav.

पराली जलाने का भूमि की उर्वरता पर प्रभाव

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

(क) क्या पराली जलाने से किसानों के खेतों की उर्वरा शक्ति नष्ट होती है;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पराली के निस्तारण के लिए कोई वैकल्पिक योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

विवरण

(क) से (ग) धान की पराली मुख्यतः पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों के गंगा के मैदानी क्षेत्रों में रबी फसल की बुवाई के लिए खेत खाली करने हेतु जलाए जाने की प्रथा है। यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि एक टन धान की पराली में लगभग 5.5 किलोग्राम नाइट्रोजन(N), 2.3 किलोग्राम फॉस्फोरस पेंटाक्साइड (P₂O₅), 25 किलोग्राम पोटेशियम ऑक्साइड (K₂O), 1.2 किलोग्राम सल्फर (S), धान के पौधों द्वारा 50-70% सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्व अवशोषित और 400 किलोग्राम कार्बन होते हैं, जो धान की पराली को जलाने के कारण नष्ट हो जाते हैं। पोषक तत्वों की हानि के अलावा, मिट्टी के तापमान, पीएच, नमी, उपलब्ध फास्फोरस और मिट्टी के कार्बनिक पदार्थ जैसे मिट्टी के कुछ गुण जो मिट्टी की सूक्ष्मजीव आबादी को नियंत्रित करते हैं, जलने के कारण बुरी तरह काफी प्रभावित होते हैं।

वायु प्रदूषण की समस्या के समाधान और स्थान पर ही फसल अवशिष्ट के प्रबंधन के लिए अपेक्षित मशीनरी के लिए राजसहायता देने हेतु वर्ष 2018-19 से 2019-20 की अवधि के लिए पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली में फसल अवशिष्ट का स्थान पर ही प्रबंधन करने के लिए कृषि यंत्रीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के संबंध में एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना, 1151.80 करोड़ रुपए के केंद्रीय निधि से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।

वर्ष 2018, 2019 और 2019-20 के दौरान उपर्युक्त योजना के अंतर्गत निम्नानुसार धनराशि जारी की गई है।

राज्य/संस्था	जारी की गई धनराशि (करोड़ रुपये)	
	2018-19	2019-20
पंजाब	269.38	273.80
हरियाणा	137.84	192.06
उत्तर प्रदेश	148.60	105.28
राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	0	4.52
आईसीएआर एवं अन्य केन्द्रीय संस्था	28.51	18.48
कुल	584.33	594.14

इन निधियों में से, राज्य सरकारों ने वर्ष 2018-19 के दौरान राजसहायता से फसल अवशेष के स्वस्थान पर प्रबंधन के लिए संबंधित किसानों और कस्टम हायरिंग केंद्रों को 56290 से अधिक मशीनों की आपूर्ति की है। वर्ष 2019-20 के दौरान, अब तक 32808 से अधिक मशीनों की आपूर्ति की गई है। राज्य सरकारों और कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (केवीके) ने भी किसानों में जागरूकता सृजन के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार (आईईसी) के कार्यक्रमलाप शुरू किया है।

Effect of stubble burning on fertility of land

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

- (a) whether the fertile capacity of the farmland of farmers gets destroyed due to stubble burning;
- (b) if so, whether any alternative scheme for the disposal of stubble is under consideration of Government; and
- (c) 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) 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. It has been estimated that one ton of paddy straw contains approximately 5.5 kg Nitrogen (N), 2.3 kg Phosphorus pentoxide (P₂O₅), 25 kg Potassium Oxide (K₂O), 1.2 kg Sulphur (S), 50-70% of micro-nutrients absorbed by rice and 400 kg of carbon, which are lost due to burning of paddy straw. Apart from the loss of nutrients, some of the soil properties like soil temperature, pH, moisture, available phosphorus and soil organic matter, which also govern microbial population of soil, are greatly affected due to burning.

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 the year 2018-19 and 2019-20, the funds released under the aforementioned scheme are:

State/Agency	Funds Released (₹ in Crores)	
	2018-19	2019-20
Punjab	269.38	273.80
Haryana	137.84	192.06
Uttar Pradesh	148.60	105.28
NCT of Delhi	0	4.52
ICAR and other Central Agencies	28.51	18.48
TOTAL	584.33	594.14

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, more than 32808 machines have been supplied so far. 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.

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: माननीय सभापति जी, पराली जलाने के आरोप में पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़ी संख्या में किसानों को जेल भेजा गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रदूषण बढ़ाने वाले बड़े कारखानेदार तथा अन्य प्रदूषणवर्धकों को भी जेल भेजा गया है? यदि नहीं, तो केवल किसानों के खिलाफ यह जेल भेजने की कार्रवाई क्यों की गई है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय सभापति जी, यह जो सवाल है, इस विषय पर इस सत्र में आपकी अनुमति से बहुत ही विस्तार से चर्चा भी हुई है और इस पर बड़ा संज्ञान भी लिया गया है। माननीय सदस्य जी ने जो पूछा है और जानना चाहा है कि बड़े उद्योगों पर क्या कानूनी कार्रवाई की गई है, यह मेरे विभाग से जुड़ी हुई बात नहीं है। पराली जलाने के बजाय किसान इसका अच्छी तरह से खेत में ही इस्तेमाल करे, इसके लिए हमारी योजनाएं चल रही हैं। हम इसके लिए मशीन की सहायता दे रहे हैं, किसानों को टेक्नोलॉजी से अवगत करा रहे हैं। सिर्फ

दिल्ली के आसपास ही नहीं, जहां भी किसान को इस टेक्नोनॉजी की आवश्यकता हो, उसे देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। राज्य का सब्जेक्ट होने की वजह से मैं राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा लिए गए कदमों के बारे में यहां पर कहूं, तो यह ठीक नहीं है।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या किसानों को पराली प्रबंधन से होने वाली हानि के लिए सरकार किसानों को विशेष आर्थिक क्षतिपूर्ति करने पर विचार करेगी? यदि हां, तो उसका पूर्ण विवरण क्या है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: सीधे आर्थिक सहायता देने की वर्तमान में कोई योजना नहीं है। आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य जी को अवगत कराना चाहता हूं कि कोर्ट के ऑर्डर से राज्य सरकारों को उन्होंने निर्देश दिए हैं, तो पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों को निर्देश दिए गए हैं और प्रति टन 100 रुपये किसानों को मुहैया कराने का हुक्म दिया गया है। कोर्ट में अभी भी कुछ बातों पर उनकी hearing चल रही है, तो यह काम आगे चलकर कुछ आगे बढ़ेगा। हमारे विभाग द्वारा इसमें दो साल तक जो योजना चलाई गई, इसमें 1,151 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की मशीनें किसानों को देने का कार्यक्रम पूरा हो गया है। उसकी अवधि भी समाप्त हो गई है। अभी एक बैठक हमारे आईसीएआर के सेक्रेटरी की अध्यक्षता में हो गई है। अब आगे के लिए एक कमेटी बनाकर नई योजना बन रही है, इसमें किसी के सुझाव प्राप्त होंगे, तो उनको शामिल करके आगे की योजना हम प्रस्तुत करेंगे।

श्री संजय सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि पराली काटने की मशीनें अलग-अलग राज्यों में किसानों को आपने उपलब्ध करानी थीं। हम लोगों को माननीय पर्यावरण मंत्री जी का उत्तर सदन के पटल पर मिला था, उसमें उन्होंने बताया कि 55,000 मशीनें तीन राज्यों के किसानों को दी गई हैं। लेकिन जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एफिडेविट दाखिल किया गया है, उसमें बताया गया है कि मात्र 20,000 मशीनें किसानों को अलग-अलग राज्यों में दी गई हैं, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से मशीनों की सही संख्या जानना चाहता हूं?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: सभापति महोदय, यह जो संख्या की विसंगति है, यह माननीय सदस्य को कौन-सी स्टेटमेंट में मिली है, उसके बारे में मैं माननीय सदस्य से जानकारी लेकर ही बता पाऊंगा। हमारे डिपार्टमेंट की जो फिगर है, वह 55,000 मशीनों की है और वह परफैक्ट फिगर है। हमने इतनी ही मशीनों की जानकारी दी है, वह आपके दिल्ली स्टेट को भी दी है और उसको भी मशीनें बांटने के लिए कहा है, मगर दिल्ली स्टेट का प्रबंधन ठीक से नहीं हुआ है, तो आपसे मेरी विनती है कि आप अपनी राज्य सरकार को कहें कि जो दिल्ली के किसान हैं, उनको भी उन मशीनों का लाभ देने का प्रयास करें।

श्री संजय सिंह: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: उन्होंने सुझाव ही दिया है, कोई आरोप नहीं लगाया है। आप चिंता मत करिए।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सभापति महोदय, सामान्यतः किसान पर्यावरण फ्रेंडली होता है, लेकिन पराली का एक विशेष मुद्दा है। मुझे सरकार से इतना ही कहना है कि जब पराली जलाई जाती है, तो हाहाकार मचता है कि पर्यावरण दूषित हो रहा है। क्या सरकार इसका कोई फ्युचरिस्टिक प्लान बना रही है? जब अगले साल पराली की स्थिति आएगी, तो सरकार क्या कदम उठाएगी? जब ऐसी स्थिति आती है, तब ही क्यों राज्य सरकार या केन्द्र सरकार जगती है, तो इसके लिए सरकार के पास क्या फ्युचर प्लान है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: सभापति महोदय, यही मैंने पहले सवाल के जवाब में बताया था कि अभी एक नई समिति का गठन किया गया है, जो एक नई योजना बनाएगी कि भारत सरकार की ओर से इस विषय में क्या किया जाए। उसको एक-दो महीने के अंदर ही हम आप सके संज्ञान में लाएंगे। मगर यह पराली जलाने का जो काम चल रहा है, वह वैसे तो हमारी कृषि प्रैक्टिस के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। किसानों की जो समस्या है, उसके बारे में हमारे पंजाब के सदस्य बता रहे थे। नॉन बासमती राइस की जो पेडी है, उसके बाद फसल लगाने के लिए टाइम नहीं रहता है, इसके लिए पराली को किसान जला देता है। उसको पराली जलाने में कोई आनंद नहीं आ रहा है। इसीलिए हम इनको इस प्रकार के diversification की ओर ले जाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हम कम अवधि की फसल पैदा करने की शिक्षा देकर इसको आगे बढ़ाने का काम कर रहे हैं।

लेफ्टीनेंट जनरल (डा.) डी.पी. वत्स (सेवानिवृत्त): सभापति महोदय, पराली जलाने के बारे में, मैं एक बात माननीय मंत्री महोदय के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ। लोगों की ऐसी धारणा है कि पराली जलाने से जो हार्मफुल कीड़े हैं, वे मर जाते हैं और उनको बिजाई के लिए साफ जमीन मिलती है। हिसार एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी इसके बारे में बड़ी कम्प्रेहेंसिव स्कीम के साथ आई है। चौधरी चरण सिंह हरियाणा यूनिवर्सिटी किसानों को मशीनें प्रोवाइड कराते हैं, वे पराली का इस्तेमाल भी करते हैं और किसानों को एजुकेट भी करते हैं।

श्री सभापति: सवाल पूछिए।

लेफ्टीनेंट जनरल (डा.) डी.पी. वत्स (सेवानिवृत्त): सभापति महोदय, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से सवाल यह है कि किसानों की इस धारणा को रिमूव करने के लिए कृषि मंत्रालय की ओर से क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य बता रहे हैं कि किसानों में यह धारणा है कि पराली जला देने से जो उनके दुश्मन कीटक होंगे, वे मर जाएंगे। मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि किसानों में ऐसी धारणा है। मगर किसानों में यह धारणा है, तो इसको निर्मूल करने के लिए इसके अवेयरनेस के प्रोग्राम सरकार की ओर से चलाए जाएंगे और

सभी मीडिया के माध्यम से इसका प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाएगा। पराली को जला देने से जो मित्र कीटक हैं, वे भी मर जाते हैं और जमीन में जो तत्व होते हैं, उन तत्वों को भी टेम्परेचर की वजह से नुकसान होता है - जो फसल के लिए पोषक तत्व होते हैं, उनका भी नुकसान होता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 135.

Exorbitant prices of organic fertilizers

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

- (a) the advantages of organic fertilizer in comparison with inorganic fertilizer;
- (b) whether Government is aware that many organic fertilizers are sold at exorbitant prices in the market;
- (c) if so, whether Government has taken any measures to control the price and manufacturing of organic fertilizers in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) Organic fertilizers are the source of organic carbon besides nutrients which is vital for maintaining and enhancing soil fertility. Organic fertilizers have been tested scientifically in ICAR/Institutions and SAUs on various crops and soil types and found suitable for improving soil health and productivity. The Organic fertilizers may supplement costly chemical fertilizers (N.P) by nearly 20-25%. The advantages of organic fertilizers over chemical fertilizers are (1) Improve soil structure leading to increased water holding capacity (2) eco-friendly and reduce water pollution (3) provide nutrients for maintaining soil fertility but also improve soil physical and biological health *vis-a-vis* crop productivity. They also help in minimizing human and animal hazards during application reducing the level of residues in the agriculture produce.

(b) to (d) No such reports have been brought to the notice of the Government.

The prices of organic fertilizers are determined by market forces and not regulated by Government. However, the quality parameters of organic fertilizers and quality control mechanisms are specified under the Fertilizer (Control) Order, (FCO), 1985. Any deviation from the specifications is punishable as per Essential Commodities Act.

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, मैं आपके जरिए मिनिस्टर साहब के ध्यान में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि देश में एक समय ऐसा था, जब फूड प्रॉब्लम थी। उसके कारण फर्टिलाइज़र आया, उसके कारण पेस्टीसाइड्स आए, उसके कारण जो मल्टीनेशनल कंपनीज़ हैं, उनकी monopoly हुई। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन तीनों चीज़ों को खत्म करने, किसानों के सुसाइड को कम करने के लिए और एनवायरनमेंट के लिए क्या सरकार ऑर्गेनिक फर्टिलाइज़र का प्रयोग 100 प्रतिशत करने पर विचार करेगी? ऑर्गेनिक फर्टिलाइज़र ही नहीं, बल्कि इसके साथ ही जो क्रॉप है, वह भी ऑर्गेनिक होनी चाहिए। अतः मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों पर जोर देने के लिए सरकार क्या-क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है, ताकि आगे के लिए यह प्रॉब्लम न हो?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने शायद इसके पहले सवाल के जवाब में भी बताया था कि इन उर्वरकों का प्रयोग पूर्ण रूप से करने से हमारी कृषि को नुकसान हुआ है। अब इसके समाधान हेतु या किसानों को ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग की ओर बढ़ावा देने, जैव उर्वरकों के इस्तेमाल को बढ़ावा देने और उन्हें बनाने वालों को या राज्य की सरकारें यदि ऑर्गेनिक फर्टिलाइज़र बनाना चाहती हैं, तो उन्हें 200 टन की यूनिट के लिए हम 100 परसेंट सब्सिडी देते हैं। यदि कोई इंडिविजुअल एंटरप्राइज इस काम को करता है, तो उसे भी 40 लाख रुपये की लिमिट में 25 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से मदद करने का प्रावधान है। यदि किसान ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग करना चाहता है, तो दो हैक्टेयर की मर्यादा में उन्हें 50,000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष, तीन साल तक मुहैया कराने का प्रावधान सरकार की ओर से किया गया है।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, मैं आपके जरिए मिनिस्टर साहब के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि फिर वही बात हो रही है-यदि कोई कंपनी ऑर्गेनिक फर्टिलाइज़र तैयार करती है, तो उस कंपनी को सरकार सब्सिडी देती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कंपनी की बजाय, अल फार्मर को या कोई व्यक्ति इंडिविजुअली ऑर्गेनिक फर्टिलाइज़र तैयार करता है, तो उसे भी क्या डायरेक्ट सब्सिडी देंगे, ताकि इंडिविजुअल फार्मर इस साइड में आगे बढ़ सकें?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: महोदय, मैंने 'एंटरप्राइज' शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया था। यदि कोई इंडिविजुअल फार्मर भी यह काम करना चाहता है, तो उसके लिए भी 25 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी दिए जाने का प्रावधान है, लेकिन इसमें उनके लिए 40 लाख रुपये तक की अपर लिमिट है।

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, historically, India is to have, in every village,

a community compost pit that would provide organic manure and fertilizer for agriculture. This system has gone into disuse. Today, along with, 'Swachh Bharat' and other initiatives, if we had worked to integrate in every village an organic compost pit, we would have been able to address the issue of accessibility and also the cost benefit of organic fertilizer. Instead, we are diverting farmers to zero budget farming and other mirages. So, what is the Government doing to initiate or revive such cultural practices of village compost pits?

SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA: It is a very good suggestion. महोदय, परम्परागत रीति से गांवों में इस प्रकार की स्थितियां पहले होती थीं, लेकिन अब नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करना अब मुमकिन भी नहीं है। अगर गांवों की ओर से या राज्य सरकार की ओर से अगुवाई करके ऐसा कोई प्रोजेक्ट भारत सरकार के सामने लाया जाएगा, तो उस पर जरूर विचार किया जाएगा।

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is: Will there be a separate Budget for agriculture from next year onwards? If not, will the Minister request the Government to have a separate Budget for agriculture from next year?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please keep that in mind. मंत्री जी, कृपया इस suggestion को ध्यान में रखिए।

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: धन्यवाद सर।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: माननीय सभापति महोदय, चूंकि जैविक खाद के उत्पादन से सभी का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा रहता है, लेकिन उसे बनाने हेतु पशुओं की आवश्यकता होती है और देश में पशुओं की संख्या घट रही है, क्योंकि देश में आधुनिक खेती आ गई और ट्रैक्टर आ गए। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार पशुपालन को बढ़ावा देगी, जिससे अन्ना-प्रथा से किसानों की फसलों का नुकसान न हो और क्या इसके लिए सरकार कोई योजना बनाएगी, जिससे लोग जैविक खाद बना सकें?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय सभापति महोदय, भारत सरकार ने मोदी जी की रिज़ीम में कुछ ऐसे स्टेप्स उठाए गए हैं, जिन्हें यदि माइलस्टोन कहा जाए, तो कोई बड़ी बात नहीं होगी। उसी में से एक स्टेप यह है कि पशु-पालन विभाग को स्वतंत्र विभाग का दर्जा देने का काम किया गया है। अब से पहले यह विभाग कृषि मंत्रालय के अधीन ही था, लेकिन अब इसे स्वतंत्र विभाग में बदल दिया गया है। उसके माध्यम से इस देश के पशु-धन को बढ़ाने हेतु देश में पहली बार सारे देश के पशुधन के टीकाकरण का एक बहुत बड़ा कार्यक्रम पशुपालन विभाग की ओर से चलाया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि पशुओं के स्वास्थ्य के लिए इतना बड़ा कार्यक्रम अभी तक मेरे संज्ञान में नहीं था। ऐसे कार्यक्रम वहां से चल रहे हैं। पशुधन के समर्थन के कई कार्यक्रम हैं, मगर वे सारे पशुधन विभाग की ओर से चल रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today, out of 10 Ministries, the number of questions from Agriculture Ministry - 7, Ministry of Commerce - 5, Ministry of Railways - 3. This is the number of questions today. And, today, all Zero Hour submissions, all Special Mentions and all Questions with supplementaries have been completed with your cooperation. धन्यवाद। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Very peacefully.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, very peacefully and successfully.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I would like to compliment the Chair for your ability to get everybody's cooperation also. It is truly a remarkable achievement of the Chair. On behalf of all the Members and the House, I would like to compliment you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: House; House.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: The entire House would like to compliment you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But you didn't allow important supplementaries. ...*(Interruptions)*... You didn't allow. That is how you completed it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the Member should speak from his seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, your ruling is that the Member should speak from his seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You left your seat and went to other Party's seat. It is very unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Unfair practices are not allowed here in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, he is coming closer to us. He is coming closer to us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. The House is adjourned to meet at 2.30 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Barren land in the country**

†1281. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that 32 per cent land of the country is on the verge of getting barren;

(b) whether Government is also aware that 40 to 70 per cent land in 8 States of the country, namely Goa, Rajasthan, Delhi, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh is on the verge of getting barren;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that climate change is also a big factor behind the land becoming barren; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to save the agricultural land from becoming barren?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per the last 'Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India' by the Space Applications Centre, done during the period 2011-13, 29.32% of the Total Geographic Area of the country *i.e.* 96.40 mha is undergoing process of land degradation.

(b) and (c) As per the analysis of the 'Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India', in eight States namely Goa, Rajasthan, Delhi, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh, 40 to 70 per cent of land is under desertification, due to the reasons elaborated in Statement (*See* below).

(d) As per the Special Report on Climate Change and Land of Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change released in August, 2019, land use change, land-use intensification and climate change have contributed to desertification and land degradation. The report highlights that climate change, including increases in frequency and intensity of extremes, has adversely impacted food security and terrestrial ecosystems as well as contributed to desertification and land degradation in many regions.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) The Government is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture under the NAPCC focuses on agriculture sector with objectives including resource conservation, restoration of soil fertility and productivity focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency and soil health management especially in rainfed agriculture areas and contributes to co-benefits of mitigation. Further, thirty-three States/Union Territories have prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change in line with NAPCC, which outline sector specific and cross sectoral priority actions.

Apart from this, in order to reclaim and develop barren lands, Indian Council for Agricultural Research (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 (CAZRI), 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. ICAR through National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) demonstrated Climate resilient technologies namely drought tolerant short duration varieties, crop diversification, integrated farming systems, soil and water conservation measures etc. in 151 most vulnerable districts in the country to minimize vulnerability against climate change. Agricultural Contingent Plans for 651 districts have also been prepared to cope up with any climate adversities.

India has also committed to achieve land degradation neutrality status by 2030. In addition, at the recently concluded 14th session of the Conference of Parties of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification held in India in September, 2019, India has raised its ambition to restore degraded land from 21 mha to 26 mha by 2030.

Statement*Major reasons for land undergoing desertification*

States	% of area under desertification	Major reasons for land undergoing desertification
Goa	52.13	Vegetation degradation, water erosion, water logging, Manmade and Settlement.
Rajasthan	62.90	Vegetation degradation, water erosion, wind erosion, salinity, water logging, Manmade, Barren/Rocky and Settlement.
Delhi	60.60	Vegetation degradation, water logging and Settlement.
Maharashtra	44.93	Vegetation degradation, water erosion, salinity, Manmade, Barren/ Rocky and Settlement.
Jharkhand	68.98	Vegetation degradation, water erosion, Manmade and Settlement.
Nagaland	47.45	Vegetation degradation and Settlement.
Tripura	41.69	Vegetation degradation, water erosion and Settlement.
Himachal Pradesh	43.01	Vegetation degradation, water erosion, frost shattering, Manmade and Settlement.

Steps to promote organic farming

1282. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

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

(a) the total amount of organic products produced in the country annually during the last five years;

- (b) the action plan of Government to promote organic farming and encourage farmers to adopt low cost organic farming along with the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government provides subsidy to the farmers engaged in organic farming;
- (d) if so, the criteria adopted by Government in this regard along with the manner in which subsidy is provided to the farmers; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The total quantity of organic products produced during the last five years under Participatory Guarantee System-(PGS)-India and under National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (e) Government of India has been promoting Organic farming in the States through dedicated schemes namely Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) since 2015-16. Both the schemes aim at promotion of cluster/Farmers Producer Organization (FPO) based chemical free, low input cost sustainable organic farming and support farmers from input procurement to market linkages:

- (i) PKVY is preferably implemented in hilly, tribal and rainfed areas. Clusters of 500-1000 ha in contiguous patches are preferred. Marginal and small farmers and women farmers are to be given preference. Assistance is provided up to 2 ha. Assistance of ₹ 50,000 per hectare/3 years, is allowed out of which ₹ 31,000 (62%) is provided to farmer directly through DBT for inputs (biofertilisers, biopesticides, vermicompost, botanical extracts etc.), production/ procurement, creation of post harvest infrastructure, marketing etc.
- (ii) MOVCDNER aims to empower farmers growing niche crops through FPO creation and extending support from production to marketing in value chain mode. Farmers are given assistance of ₹ 25000/ha/3 years for both on-farm and off-farm organic inputs, and seeds/ planting material. Assistance for creation of post harvest infrastructure and marketing facilities is also provided to the farmers.

Organic Farming is also supported under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). Third party certification of organic farming is promoted by Agriculture Processed Food and Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce.

Statement

*Amount of Organic products produce in the country
during 2015-16 to 2019-20 (in lakh MT)*

Year	Scheme/Certification	
	PKVY/PGS- certification*	NPOP/third party certification
2014-15	-	10.95
2015-16	0.005	13.35
2016-17	0.2	11.8
2017-18	0.6	16.75
2018-19	2.1	26.07
2019-20	2.4	-

Source: NCOF and TraceNet data

* PKVY was launched in 2015-16.

Promotion of e-Agriculture

1283. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

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

(a) whether Government has any proposal to promote technology in agricultural sector; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal for training programmes on agricultural awareness;

(c) whether any specific institution has been set up to promote e-agriculture in various States, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the farmers who got e-agriculture training during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) For promotion of technology in agriculture sector, following initiatives have been taken:—

- (i) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established a network of 715 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country mandated with Technology Assessment and Demonstration for its Application and Capacity Development (TADA-CD). KVKs organize demonstrations, training programs and skill development programs for the benefit of farmers and farm women, rural youth and in-service extension personnel.
- (ii) During the year 2018-19, 42,361 on farm trials (OFTs) for assessing technologies and 2,74,736 front line demonstrations (FLD) showcasing potentials on improved varieties, modern technologies and practices were conducted on farmers' fields to create awareness among farmers. To update the knowledge and skills on modern agricultural technologies, 47,000 training courses on various technologies were organized benefitting as many as 13.51 lakh farmers and farm women. 139.67 lakh farmers participated in various extension activities.
- (iii) Agro-advisories are given to the farmers through various service providers and the mKisan portal. mKisan portal is a platform which provides web-based mobile advisory to farmers with the technological backstopping from Research Institutes and Agricultural Universities supporting farmers. Information on weather, market, various farm operations, outbreak of pest and disease incidence and their control measures are given to farmers through Short Message Service (SMS). About 5.3 crore farmers are linked with mKisan Portal for sending SMS messages on various aspects of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry, weather forecast, and pest and disease control.

- (iv) Further, Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) provides a suitable platform for converging all activities for inclusive growth of agricultural mechanization by providing a 'single window' approach for implementation with a special focus on small and marginal farmers.
- (v) Government is also using satellite data and GIS Technology for Crop Production Estimation, Horticultural Inventory, Site Suitability Analysis for crop expansion and Drought Assessment.
- (vi) Government is also 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. Under Marketing Research and Information Network (MRIN) Scheme, support is provided to the States towards setting up and maintaining connectivity with Agmarknet portal for collection and dissemination of market information on arrivals and prices of agri-commodities.

Support price fixed by Government

1284. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that the support price for various crops fixed by Government is lower than their open market sales price, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that farmers are getting higher price than the support price fixed by Government; and
- (c) if so, whether Government is taking any corrective measures to increase the support price for various crops, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The prices of agricultural produce are determined by supply and demand conditions in the market on a day-to-day basis. Wholesale prices of agricultural produce tend to fall immediately after harvest due

to increase in market arrival of new crops. Government's price policy is to ensure remunerative prices to farmers by offering to procure their produce at minimum support price (MSP). However, farmers are free to sell their produce to the Government procurement agencies at MSP or in the open market whichever is advantageous to them.

The MSP and wholesale prices of major agricultural commodities are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSPs at a level of atleast 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 per cent over all India weighted average cost of production for the season 2018-19. Government has recently increased the MSPs for all mandated kharif and rabi crops for 2019-20 season in line with the principle of providing atleast 50 per cent return over all India weighted average cost of production. Details of MSP, cost and percent return over cost from 2017-18 to 2019-20 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of MSP and wholesale prices of major agricultural commodities

		(₹ per quintal)		
Sl. No.	Commodity	MSP	Wholesale Prices	
		2019	Sep-19	Oct-19
1	2	3	4	5
Kharif crops				
1.	Paddy (Common)	1815	1831	1829
2.	Jowar (Hybrid)	2550	2780	2723
3.	Bajra	2000	2139	2024
4.	Maize	1760	2065	2003
5.	Ragi	3150	2847	2810
6.	Arhar (Tur)	5800	5593	5570

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Moong	7050	6253	6466
8.	Urad	5700	5496	5624
9.	Cotton (Medium Staple)	5255	5378	5066
10.	Groundnut in Shell	5090	5586	5478
11.	Sunflower Seed	5650	3525	3486
12.	Soyabean (Yellow)	3710	3874	3594
13.	Sesamum	6485	9858	10081
14.	Nigerseed	5940	4626	4840
Rabi Crops#				
1.	Wheat	1925	2213	2246
2.	Barley	1525	1941	1925
3.	Gram	4875	4643	4721
4.	Masur (Lentil)	4800	4834	4890
5.	Rapeseed and Mustard	4425	4149	4174
6.	Safflower	5215	4282	4719
Other Crops				
1.	Copra (Milling)	9521	11148	10906
2.	Jute	3950	4291	4313

MSP for Rabi Crops for 2019-20 is announced for Rabi Marketing Season 2020-21.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Statement-II
Cost, MSP and Return*

		(₹ per quintal)								
Sl. No.	Commodity	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
		Cost*	MSP	% Return over Cost	Cost*	MSP	% Return over Cost	Cost*	MSP	% Return over Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Paddy (Common)	1117	1550	38.8	1166	1750	50.1	1208	1815	50.2
	(Grade A)^		1590			1770			1835	
2.	Jowar (Hybrid)	1556	1700	9.3	1619	2430	50.1	1698	2550	50.2
	(Maldandi) ^		1725			2450			2570	
3.	Bajra	949	1425	50.2	990	1950	97.0	1083	2000	84.7
4.	Maize	1044	1425	36.5	1131	1700	50.3	1171	1760	50.3
5.	Ragi	1861	1900	2.1	1931	2897	50.0	2100	3150	50.0
6.	Arhar (Tur)	3318	5450	64.3	3432	5675	65.4	3636	5800	59.5

7.	Moong	4286	5575	30.1	4650	6975	50.0	4699	7050	50.0
8.	Urad	3265	5400	65.4	3438	5600	62.9	3477	5700	63.9
9.	Cotton (Medium Staple)	3276	4020	22.7	3433	5150	50.0	3501	5255	50.1
	(Long Staple)^		4320			5450			5550	
10.	Groundnut in Shell	3159	4450	40.9	3260	4890	50.0	3394	5090	50.0
11.	Sunflower Seed	3481	4100	17.8	3592	5388	50.0	3767	5650	50.0
12.	Soyabean (Yellow)	2121	3050	43.8	2266	3399	50.0	2473	3710	50.0
13.	Sesamum	4067	5300	30.3	4166	6249	50.0	4322	6485	50.0
14.	Nigerseed	3912	4050	3.5	3918	5877	50.0	3960	5940	50.0
	Rabi Crops									
1.	Wheat	817	1735	112.4	866	1840	112.5	923	1925	108.6
2.	Barley	845	1410	66.9	860	1440	67.4	919	1525	65.9
3.	Gram	2461	4400	78.8	2637	4620	75.2	2801	4875	74.0
4.	Masur (Lentil)	2366	4250	79.6	2532	4475	76.7	2727	4800	76.0
5.	Rapeseed/Mustard	2123	4000	88.4	2212	4200	89.9	2323	4425	90.5

Written Answers to
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Unstarred Questions
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Safflower	3125	4100	31.2	3294	4945	50.1	3470	5215	50.3
	Other Crops									
1.	Copra (Milling)	4758	6500	36.6	5007	7511	50.0	6347	9521	50.0
	(Ball)^		6785			7750			9920	
2.	Jute	2160	3500	62.0	2267	3700	63.2	2535	3950	55.8

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

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

106 Written Answers to

[RAJYASABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Aquaponic farming in the country

1285. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is providing different techniques and plans for agricultural production to double the income of farmers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is also promoting aquaponic farming in the dry places of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Government has taken various steps to promote the use of modern techniques and plans to the agricultural production for doubling farmers income. Some of the interventions in this direction are:

- (i) Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
- (ii) Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
- (iii) Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme
- (iv) Creation of a network of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) to facilitate farmer's access to knowledge and information generated by Agricultural Universities and ICAR Institutes of the country.
- (v) Initiatives under Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme like Extension Reforms, Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension, Kisan Call Centres, Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres, Exhibitions/Fairs etc.
- (vi) Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)
- (vii) National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) Scheme

(c) and (d) Fisheries Research Institutes under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) are involved in research and development of technologies and are

in process of standardizing the techniques for aquaponics. ICAR-Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Bhubaneswar has taken up aquaponics project entitled 'Development of a low cost aquaponics system using plastics for urban aquaculture' under ICAR-All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Plasticulture Engineering and Technology.

Stubble burning menace

1286. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

DR. SANTANU SEN:

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

- (a) whether Government has noticed that stubble burning is the major cause of air pollution in NCT of Delhi and is an incorrect practice followed by farmers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to tackle this issue; and
- (d) whether Government has taken up steps for creating awareness among the farming communities about adverse effect of stubble burning?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Among other various local sources of pollution in NCT of Delhi, smoke from the burning of paddy crop residue in Indo-Gangetic plains of the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh also contribute to environmental pollution in NCT of Delhi during the early winter season. The farmers are resorting to paddy straw burning because of very short time window between the harvesting of paddy crop and the sowing of next crop.

(c) and (d) 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 the year 2018-19 and 2019-20, the funds as under have been released under the aforementioned scheme.:-

State/Agency	Funds Released (₹ in Crores)	
	2018-19	2019-20
Punjab	269.38	273.80
Haryana	137.84	192.06
Uttar Pradesh	148.60	105.28
NCT of Delhi	0	4.52
ICAR and other	28.51	18.48
Central Agencies		
TOTAL	584.33	594.14

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, more than 32808 machines have been supplied so far. 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.

Suicide by farmers

1287. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether as per the latest National Crime Records Bureau's data, 11,379 farmers have committed suicide during 2016, an averaging around 31 farmers suicides daily;

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

(c) the details of suicides by farmers during 2017, 2018 and 2019 till date, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) the remedial measures adopted by Government to check farmers' suicide; and

(e) the reasons for failure of steps taken by Government to check massive suicide by farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2016 are available on its website. State wise details of ADSI Reports for the year 2016 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The Reports for the year 2017 onwards have not been published. During the year 2016 a total of 11,379 persons involved in farming sector (consisting of 6,270 farmers/cultivators and 5,109 agricultural labourers) committed suicides.

(d) and (d) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertake implementation of programmes/schemes for the development of the sector. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes/programme. The various schemes/programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production and remunerative returns to farmers. A list of various interventions taken by the Government is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). All these steps of the Government of India are for the welfare of the farmers of the country.

The Government had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee in 2016 to recommend a strategy for 'Doubling of Farmers' Income (DFI) by the year 2022. The DFI Committee submitted its report and thereafter the Government constituted an Empowered Body on 23.01.2019 for monitoring the implementation of the recommendation of the DFI Strategy.

Statement-I

Suicide by persons in farming/agriculture sector

Sl.No.	State/UT	2016		
		Farmers	Labourers	Total
		1	2	1+2
1.	Andhra Pradesh	239	565	804
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	0	6
3.	Assam	6	64	70
4.	Bihar	0	0	0

	1	2	1+2
5. Chhattisgarh	585	97	682
6. Goa	0	1	1
7. Gujarat	30	378	408
8. Haryana	0	250	250
9. Himachal Pradesh	0	14	14
10. Jammu and Kashmir	0	21	21
11. Jharkhand	3	0	3
12. Karnataka	1212	867	2079
13. Kerala	23	298	321
14. Madhya Pradesh	599	722	1321
15. Maharashtra	2550	1111	3661
16. Manipur	1	0	1
17. Meghalaya	2	3	5
18. Mizoram	0	7	7
19. Nagaland	0	0	0
20. Odisha	20	101	121
21. Punjab	232	48	280
22. Rajasthan	4	39	43
23. Sikkim	12	2	14
24. Tamil Nadu	36	345	381
25. Telangana	632	13	645
26. Tripura	4	18	22
27. Uttar Pradesh	69	115	184
28. Uttarakhand	0	3	3
29. West Bengal	0	0	0
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0	3
31. Chandigarh	0	0	0

	1	2	1+2
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34. Delhi (UT)	0	0	0
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	2	27	29
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	6270	5109	11379

Source: Report on 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' for relevant years, National Crime Records Bureau.

Statement-II

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 per cent of the cost of production.
- (viii) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)'. The Scheme is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce as announced in the Union Budget for 2018. This is an unprecedented step taken by Government of India to protect the farmers' income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.
- (ix) Bee keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.
- (x) Extending the reach of institutional credit to more and more farmers is priority area of the Government and to achieve this goal, the Government provides interest subvention of 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.

Implementation of PM-KISAN Scheme

1288. KUMARI SELJA:

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

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

- (a) the number of farmers eligible to join the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme as per the most recent Agri-Census Data;

(b) the number of farmers who have been registered by States so far, State-wise, including Haryana;

(c) the details of registered beneficiaries who have received first, second or third installment, installment-wise and State wise;

(d) whether the beneficiaries are being given retrospective payments if their details are registered after the disbursal of an installment; and

(e) the number of times payments failed while transferring installments, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) On the basis of operational land holding data as per Agri-Census 2015-16 extrapolated to 2018-19, the number of beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme has been estimated at 14.5 crore.

(b) and (c) the details of the number of farmers registered under PM-KISAN and the details of beneficiaries who have received first, second and third installments, installment-wise and State-wise, as on 27-11-2019 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The beneficiaries are eligible for the installment for the period in which he/she gets registered and subsequent periods, thereafter.

(e) PM-KISAN is a continuous and ongoing scheme, in which the data of beneficiaries uploaded by the States undergoes a multi-level verification and validation by various concerned agencies, including the Public Finance Management System (PFMS) and banks, and only then the amount is released into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries. As on 27-11-2019, while transferring the installment to the eligible beneficiaries, 19,40,600 transactions failed for various reasons including closure of bank account of the beneficiary, invalid account of the beneficiary and blocking of the account of the beneficiary. To prevent re-occurrence of failure transactions, the procedure has been modified and further releases are made according to the Standard Operating Procedure on Transaction of Failure Cases, of the Department.

Statement*State-wise, installment-wise and period-wise details of beneficiaries under PM-KISAN**(As on 27-11-2019)*

Name of the State/UT	Number of beneficiaries registered during 1-12-18 to 31-03-19	Payment status for beneficiaries registered between 1st Dec 2018 to 31st March 2019		
		No. of beneficiaries paid		
		1st Installment	2nd installment	3rd installment
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11,895	11,307	11,173	11,142
Andhra Pradesh	38,45,946	35,19,368	33,79,818	33,60,204
Arunachal Pradesh	18,500	3,054	3,047	1,725
Assam	16,97,656	14,02,469	13,71,235	9,87,910
Bihar	7,36,490	6,80,287	6,71,334	6,68,993
Chandigarh	271	267	267	233
Chhattisgarh	2,68,202	1,65,979	1,65,089	1,64,529

Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,167	6,066	6,064	6,027
Daman and Diu	2,663	2,570	2,541	2,494
Delhi	2,505	2,163	2,117	1,988
Goa	3,947	3,867	3,827	3,158
Gujarat	31,47,057	29,94,768	29,74,473	29,67,077
Haryana	12,53,982	11,63,810	11,59,140	11,23,215
Himachal Pradesh	5,88,031	5,64,990	5,59,741	5,55,072
Jammu and Kashmir	6,58,344	5,68,634	5,43,223	5,25,000
Jharkhand	6,13,108	5,24,477	4,32,440	3,20,682
Karnataka	4,25,309	3,84,752	3,82,307	3,68,519
Kerala	26,13,832	23,83,289	18,79,881	18,43,204
Lakshadweep	1,628	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	19,077	13,122	12,800	12,636
Maharashtra	42,34,296	36,79,087	31,53,045	26,17,208
Manipur	42,404	37,481	36,959	36,928
Meghalaya	26,389	22,015	21,975	15,663

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1	2	3	4	5
Mizoram	36,910	32,555	32,532	32,437
Nagaland	43,519	36,366	36,321	35,612
Odisha	9,84,118	9,72,317	9,34,797	0
Puducherry	6,362	6,168	5,968	937
Punjab	15,58,642	14,69,914	14,56,335	14,06,969
Rajasthan	30,11,468	27,29,761	27,11,455	26,07,707
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	27,73,646	26,26,331	26,04,406	25,58,113
Telangana	26,67,200	25,80,373	25,15,926	24,92,578
Tripura	1,63,095	1,59,243	1,59,143	1,59,078
Uttar Pradesh	1,53,87,326	1,27,53,521	1,25,10,901	1,24,53,931
Uttarakhand	5,91,272	5,37,900	5,23,181	4,92,605
West Bengal	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,74,41,257	4,20,38,271	4,02,63,461	3,78,33,574

Name of the State/UT	Number of beneficiaries registered during 1-4-19 to 31-07-19	Payment status for beneficiaries registered between 1st April 2019 to 31st July 2019		
		No. of beneficiaries paid		
		1st Installment	2nd installment	*3rd installment
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,202	4,008	3,941	Not Applicable
Andhra Pradesh	8,40,501	7,53,993	7,50,592	Not Applicable
Arunachal Pradesh	9,391	6,497	6,457	Not Applicable
Assam	15,61,112	12,29,107	9,55,368	Not Applicable
Bihar	26,54,787	24,25,120	24,24,091	Not Applicable
Chandigarh	0	0	0	Not Applicable
Chhattisgarh	13,79,162	11,85,572	11,70,609	Not Applicable
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,781	2,746	2,744	Not Applicable
Daman and Diu	677	649	573	Not Applicable
Delhi	8,787	7,806	7,750	Not Applicable

1	2	3	4	5
Goa	2,665	2,246	2,013	Not Applicable
Gujarat	15,75,826	14,83,174	14,35,586	Not Applicable
Haryana	2,10,675	1,91,619	1,91,007	Not Applicable
Himachal Pradesh	2,21,295	2,13,727	2,12,387	Not Applicable
Jammu and Kashmir	2,35,114	2,07,108	2,03,536	Not Applicable
Jharkhand	3,68,999	3,16,223	3,04,876	Not Applicable
Karnataka	34,25,437	32,86,952	30,51,413	Not Applicable
Kerala	2,81,979	2,62,961	2,39,547	Not Applicable
Lakshadweep	33	0	0	Not Applicable
Madhya Pradesh	42,65,282	35,54,176	34,76,827	Not Applicable
Maharashtra	33,70,219	29,07,369	27,87,410	Not Applicable
Manipur	17,515	16,031	15,974	Not Applicable
Meghalaya	12,744	12,201	12,172	Not Applicable
Mizoram	31,304	25,371	25,359	Not Applicable
Nagaland	67,278	60,828	60,791	Not Applicable
Odisha	22,47,860	20,53,707	0	Not Applicable

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Unstarred Questions

Puducherry	2,726	2,666	2,640	Not Applicable
Punjab	0	0	0	Not Applicable
Rajasthan	18,39,310	14,86,290	14,71,407	Not Applicable
Sikkim	3,722	0	0	Not Applicable
Tamil Nadu	6,30,847	5,98,724	5,81,222	Not Applicable
Telangana	8,05,839	7,57,166	7,45,997	Not Applicable
Tripura	25,950	25,236	25,210	Not Applicable
Uttar Pradesh	46,45,013	31,31,974	28,74,352	Not Applicable
Uttarakhand	75,079	70,722	68,966	Not Applicable
West Bengal	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3,08,24,111	2,62,81,969	2,31,10,817	0

* *Note:-* The beneficiaries are eligible for the installment for the period in which he/she gets registered and subsequent periods, thereafter. Therefore, 3rd installment is not due for the beneficiaries registered in the period Apr' 19-Jul' 19.

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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Name of the State/UT	Number of beneficiaries registered during 1-8-19 till date	Payment status for beneficiaries registered between 1st August 2019 till date		
		1st Installment	No. of beneficiaries paid *2nd installment	*3rd installment
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	611	558	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Andhra Pradesh	1	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Arunachal Pradesh	21,816	6,318	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Assam	3,82,062	61,833	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Bihar	15,32,564	13,04,882	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Chandigarh	191	185	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Chhattisgarh	2,99,838	1,87,499	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,324	1,273	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Daman and Diu	186	102	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Delhi	1,688	1,447	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Goa	511	358	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Gujarat	1,89,054	1,16,001	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Haryana	88,194	35,917	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Himachal Pradesh	57,778	53,506	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Jammu and Kashmir	86,636	54,846	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Jharkhand	7,74,721	5,99,109	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Karnataka	10,82,547	8,82,188	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Kerala	53,347	42,878	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Lakshadweep	38	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Madhya Pradesh	15,48,832	9,44,655	NotApplicable	Not Applicable
Maharashtra	6,14,932	3,73,864	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Manipur	39,447	24,532	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Meghalaya	29,542	26,844	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Mizoram	10,245	6,817	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Nagaland	65,881	54,109	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Odisha	5,60,337	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
Puducherry	235	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Punjab	8,11,435	7,39,437	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Rajasthan	9,62,759	2,79,576	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Sikkim	7,326	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Tamil Nadu	1,19,617	75,389	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Telangana	1,34,309	1,18,665	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Tripura	4,774	4,527	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Uttar Pradesh	18,63,522	8,26,962	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Uttarakhand	47,097	34,436	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
West Bengal	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,13,93,397	68,58,733	0	0

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

Condition of farmers in the country

1289. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

KUMARI SELJA:

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

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

(a) the number of suicides committed by farmers and farm labourers from 2015 to 2018, year-wise, State-wise, occupation-wise, along with the socio-economic status and land holding of each victim;

(b) whether Government has authorized/sponsored any study to assess the causes of suicides amongst farmers, which includes being exploited by financial institutions;

(c) if so, the findings thereof, including amount spent and persons involved, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government plans to release an annual report on farmers' condition indicating whether the country is on track for doubling their income by 2022; and

(e) if so, the time-line thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2016 are available on its website. The Reports for the year 2017 onwards have not been published. The state-wise data on suicide committed by farmers in 2015, land holding-wise, is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Taking cognizance of the problem of Agrarian distress and consequent farmers suicide in the country, Government had undertaken a study "Farmers Suicide in India: Causes and Policy Prescription" as an all India coordinated study in the work plan 2016-17 through the Institute of Social and Economic Change (I SEC), Bengaluru. The study covered 13 states of the country which included

Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The study concluded that frequent crop failure due to vagaries of monsoon, absence of assured water resources and attack of pest and diseases are the most important causes of farmers' distress. The study had made inter-alia following suggestions to address the above problems:

- (a) Bringing individual farmers under the ambit of crop insurance;
- (b) Judicious use of available water is required;
- (c) Government intervention through MSP covering cost of production plus reasonable profit margin;
- (d) Risk hedging through crop and enterprise diversification should be encouraged to reduce farmers' distress aiming at sustainable income; and
- (e) Regulate informal credit market.

(d) and (e) The Government had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee in 2016 to recommend/a strategy for 'Doubling of Farmers' Income (DFI) by the year 2022. The DFI Committee submitted its report and thereafter the Government constituted an Empowered Body on 23.01.2019 for monitoring the implementation of the recommendation of the DFI Strategy.

There is no proposal to release an annual report on farmers' conditions indicating the country is on track for doubling income of farmers by 2022, under consideration of the Government of India.

Statement

Land Holding Status-wise distribution of Farmers/Cultivators suicides during 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Marginal Farmers	Small Farmers	Medium Farmers	Large Farmers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	202	163	149	2	516
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	7	0	0	7
3.	Assam	52	17	7	8	84
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	354	310	153	37	854
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	4	29	19	5	57
8.	Haryana	3	7	18	0	28
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	209	751	235	2	1197
13.	Kerala	0	2	1	0	3

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	128
14.	Madhya Pradesh	154	289	134	4	581	Written Answers to [RAJYASABHA]
15.	Maharashtra	834	1285	899	12	3030	
16.	Manipur	0	0	1	0	1	
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	0	0	2	
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	
20.	Odisha	13	7	3	0	23	
21.	Punjab	18	70	11	1	100	
22.	Rajasthan	0	2	1	0	3	
23.	Sikkim	1	14	0	0	15	
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	2	0	0	2	Unstarred Questions
25.	Telangana	301	605	373	79	1358	
26.	Tripura	0	1	0	0	1	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	49	56	30	10	145	
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	

29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		2195	3618	2034	160	8007

Note: Marginal (below 1 ha), Small (1 ha and above - below 2 ha), Medium (2 ha and above - below 10 ha) and Large (10 ha and above) Cultivators as per Agricultural Census.

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' as per data provided by States/UTs.

Written Answers to

[29 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

129

Schemes for the growth of agriculture sector

1290. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched several schemes for the growth of agriculture sector and welfare of the farmers through increase in production and productivity of agricultural crops and to improve income levels of farmers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to attract youth towards agriculture and its allied activities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Agriculture is a State subject, Government of India supports and facilitates the State Governments through many Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes. Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes financial assistance is provided in the sharing pattern of 60:40 between Centre and States (90:10 for North Eastern and hill States) and 100% funding is by Government of India in respect of Central Sector Schemes to increase the growth of the agriculture sector and welfare of the farmers through increase in production and productivity of agricultural crops and to improve income levels of farmers in the country. A list of such schemes is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The following are some of the steps taken by the Government to attract youth towards agriculture and its allied activities:

1. Skill Training of Rural Youth (STRY) was launched in 2015 with the objective to impart short term skill training to rural youths and farmers in agriculture and allied areas for upgradation of their knowledge and skills and promote wage/self employment in rural areas. During the last three years and the current year, a total of 14,687 rural youths/farmers were trained under STRY.
2. Under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation, a component namely 'Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through Training, Testing and Demonstration' aims at skill development programme

in various fields of agriculture mechanisation. So far, 49,033 trainees have been trained on various aspects of agricultural mechanisation which has helped them in improving their skill levels for efficient operations thereby saving in cost of operations. It has also created employment/self-employment opportunities.

3. Training of farmers is also promoted under RKVY-RAFTAAR.
4. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms' popularly known as Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme is under implementation since 2005 and is being implemented in 684 districts of 28 States and 5 UTs of the country. The scheme promotes decentralized farmer-friendly system in the country with an objective to support State Government's efforts to revitalize the extension system and making available the latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices in different thematic areas of agriculture and allied areas to farmers. The extension activities under ATMA include Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Melas, Mobilization of Farmers Groups and organizing Farm Schools etc. During the last three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19 and current year 2019-20 56.50 lakh farmers availed benefits under ATMA.
5. The Government is providing financial assistance to the States under the Soil Health Card Scheme for organizing training of farmers.
6. Yuva Sahakara - Cooperative Enterprise Support and Innovation Scheme was launched in 2018 and was revamped in 2019. The scheme aims at enabling start-ups in the cooperative sector covering all types of activities. It is linked to a Cooperative Start-up and Innovation Fund created by NCDC.
7. In addition to the above, the Government of India has been operationalising skill training courses for rural youth and farmers as per the approved 172 Qualification Packs developed by Agriculture Skill Council of India, through the National Training Institutes, State Agriculture Management and Extension Training Institutes, Krishi Vigyan Kendras of ICAR and State Agricultural Universities. During the year 2016-17 to 2019-20 (upto October,

2019) a total of 21,162 participants were trained under various agriculture related Skill Trainings of 200 hours duration under National Skill Development Mission (NSDM).

Statement

Details of Schemes for growth of agriculture sector and farmers welfare

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme
1	2
1	Interest Subsidy
2	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana -NCIP
3	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
4	Implementation of MIS/PSS
5	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crops Residue
6	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PMAASHA)
7	Distribution of Pulses for Welfare Schemes
8	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Saman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
9	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana
10	Green Revolution
10.1	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - RAFTAAR
11	Krishonnati Yojana
11.1	Integrated Development of Horticulture
11.2	National Bee Keeping Honey Mission (NBHM)
11.3	National Project on promotion of Organic Farming
11.4	National Project on Soil Health & Fertility
11.5	Organic Value Chain for North East
11.6	Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (RADP)

1	2
11.7	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
11.8	National Project on Agro-Forestry
11.9	National Bamboo Mission
11.10	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension
11.11	Information Technology
11.12	Sub-Mission Seeds and Planting Material
11.13	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization
11.14	Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine
11.15	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation
11.16	Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing
12	National Food Security Mission
12.1	National Food Security Mission-Oilseeds and Oil Palm
12.2	National Food Security Mission- Other Crops
12.3	Integrated Schemes on Agriculture Census and Statistics

Technological intervention in agriculture

1291. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to modernize farming techniques;
- (b) whether technologies like artificial intelligence, machine learning, cloud computing, block chain, etc. have become an intrinsic part of Governance, especially with Digital India scheme, if so, the technologies being deployed in the Ministry;
- (c) the details of extent of public-private participation in this regard; and
- (d) the challenges identified and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) For promotion of technology in agriculture sector, following initiatives have been taken:

- (i) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established a network of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country mandated with Technology Assessment and Demonstration for its Application and Capacity Development (TADA-CD). KVKs organize demonstrations, training programs and skill development programs for the benefit of farmers and farm women, rural youth and in-service extension personnel.
- (ii) On farm trials (OFTs) for assessing technologies and front line demonstrations (FLD) showcasing potentials on improved varieties, modern technologies and practices are conducted on farmers' fields to create awareness among farmers. To update the knowledge and skills on modern agricultural technologies, training courses on various technologies are organized.

(b) to (d) Several Schemes such as, e-NAM, Soil Health Card, m-Kisan, etc., are making use of mobile and data analytics. Weather forecast is also being sent to the farmers through SMS.

Decline in production of wheat and rice

1292. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the data for the yield of rice and wheat in the country for the current year and the past five years;
- (b) whether the yield of rice and wheat has decreased over the years; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The yield of rice and wheat during last five years *i.e.* 2014-15 to 2018-19 has been increasing in the country. The All - India yield of rice and wheat for the past five years and current year are given as under:-

	(Kgs/Hectare)	
Year	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3
2014-15	2391	2750
2015-16	2400	3034

1	2	3
2016-17	2494	3200
2017-18	2576	3368
2018-19*	2659	3507
2019-20**	2552	NA

* - As per Fourth Advance Estimates.

** As per First Advance Estimates (Kharif only)

NA - Not Available.

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, therefore it is too early to provide assessment of All - India yield of rice and wheat for the whole agricultural year 2019-20.

Research and development of agriculture in Gujarat

†1293. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agriculture Research and Development Institutes are in operation for development of agriculture in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise; and

(c) the details of the agriculture development works done by the above mentioned Research Centres and Development Institutes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established 2 Research Institutes and 10 Regional Research Centres of various ICAR Institutes in the State of Gujarat besides 30 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of the agriculture Research and Development works done by the ICAR Institutes and KVKs during the last three years are given in Statement-II. (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I***ICAR Institutes and Regional Stations in Gujarat***

Sl. No.	Name of ICAR Institutes and Regional Stations
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ICAR Research Institutes

1. ICAR-Directorate of Groundnut Research (DGR), along with an All India Coordinated Research Project on Groundnut, Junagadh
2. ICAR-Directorate of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Research (DMAPR), along with an All India Coordinated Research Project on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Anand

Regional Research Stations/Centre

1. ICAR- Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology (CIRCOT), Quality Evaluation Unit, Agricultural Farm, Surat
 2. ICAR-Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI), Research Centre, Vadodara
 3. ICAR- Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture (CIBA), Research Centre, Navsari
 4. ICAR- Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT), Research Centre, Veraval
 5. ICAR- Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (CIFA), Agricultural Technology Information Center (ATIC), Regional Centre, Anand Agricultural University Campus, Anand
 6. ICAR- Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Regional Centre, Bhidiya, Veraval
 7. ICAR-Central Institute of Arid Horticulture (CIAH) Central Horticultural Experiment Station, Godhra
 8. ICAR- Central Arid Zone Research Institute, (CAZRI), Regional Research Station, Kukma, Bhuj
 9. ICAR- Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, (CSSRI), Regional Research Station, Bharuch
 10. ICAR- Indian Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, (ICAR-IISWC), Research Cente, Vasad, Anand
-

Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) operational at district level in Gujarat

Sl.No.	Name & Address of KVK	Being Managed by
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Deesa, Distt. Banaskantha	Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwara Agricultural University, S.K.Nagar, Distt. Banaskantha, Gujarat.
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Devgarh Baria, Distt. Dahod	Anand Agricultural University, Anand, Gujarat.
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Randheja, Distt. Gandhinagar	Gujrat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Anand Devataj Sojitra Distt. Anand	Anand Agricultural University, Anand, Gujarat.
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Waghai, Distt. Dang	Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari, Gujarat
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Samoda, Ganwada Tal. Sidhpur, Distt. Patan	Sarswati Gram Vidyapeeth Samoda, Gujarat.
7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ta. Mundra, PO. Sadau, Distt. Kutch	Rural Agro. Research and Development Society, Juhu, Bombay
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ta. Kaparada, Distt. Valsad	Gujrat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Po-Chaswad, Ta. Valiya, Distt. Bharuch	Bhartiya Agro Industries Foundation, Baroda, Gujarat
10.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gola Gamdi, PO-Bahadarpur, Distt. Vadodara	Mangal Bharti Bahadarpur, Baroda, Gujarat
11.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dry Farming Research Station, Targhadia, Distt. Rajkot	Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh, Gujarat
12.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, (ZARS) Air Force Road, Distt. Jamnagar	Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh, Gujarat
13.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Rice Research Station, Vyara, Distt. Tapi	Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari, Gujarat

	Name & Address of KVK	Being Managed by
14.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agril. Research Farm, Keria Road, Distt. Amreli	Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh, Gujarat
15.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Arnej. Ta-Dholka, Distt. Ahmedabad	Anand Agricultural University, Anand, Gujarat.
16.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Khapat, Distt. Porbandar	Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh, Gujarat
17.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Khedbrahma, Distt. Sabarkantha	Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwara Agricultural University, S.K.Nagar Distt. Banaskantha, Gujarat
18.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dethali; Distt. Kheda	Gujrat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
19.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kherva, Distt. Mehsana	Mehsana District Education Foundation, Khera, Mehsana, Gujarat.
20.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nanakanthasar, Ta-Chotila, Distt. Surendranagar	Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh, Gujarat
21.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Central Horticultural Experiment Station, Vejalpur (Godhra) Distt. Panchmahal	Central Institute for Arid Horticulture, Bikaner, Rajasthan
22.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Navsari NAU Campus, Distt. Navsari	Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari, Gujarat
23.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Seed Multiplication Farm, Dedidyapada, Distt. Narmada	Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari, Gujarat
24.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kodinar Taluka, Distt. Junagadh	Ambuja Cement Foundation, 248, Okhla Industrial Estate, Phase-III, New Delhi
25.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Village Sansora, Distt. Bhavnagar	Lokbharati Gramvidyapith, PO. Sansora, Taluka Sihor, Distt. Bhavnagar, Gujarat
26.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Research Station, Kukma, Bhuj, Distt. Kutch	Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, Rajasthan

	Name & Address of KVK	Being Managed by
27.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Cotton Research Station, Athwaline, Distt. Surat	Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari, Gujarat
28.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, TCD Farm, Village Pipalia, Distt. Rajkot	Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh, Gujarat
29.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Village Tharad, Distt. Banaskantha	Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agril. University, Sardarkrushinagar, Banaskantha, Gujarat
30.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Village Gorkhijadiya, Distt. Morbi	Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh, Gujarat

Statement-II

Details of the agriculture research and development works done by the ICAR Research Institutes during last three years

- During the last 3 years (2016 to 2018) and current year, a total of 226 field crop varieties have been released for the State of Gujarat by ICAR Research Institutes/ Centres located in the State of Gujarat or outside. These varieties comprise 112 of cereals, 15 of oilseeds, 32 of pulses, 32 of fibre/commercial crops, 25 of forage crops, 9 of sugarcane and 1 of kalingada. In Isabgol, a medium maturity variety and two early maturity varieties released for cultivation for semi-arid region of India including Gujarat. In Groundnut, 2 high oleic varieties Gimar 4 and Girnar 5 (containing more than 78% oleic acid) were developed and identified for central release, Groundnut germplasm collection comprising 9129 accessions, representing 84 countries, was maintained in the field and also in form of seed (in cold store). A mini-core collection of 167 germplasm accessions of Groundnut representing the entire diversity was constituted. Three high yielding advanced breeding line of Groundnut were identified. An endophytic bacterium capable of alleviating drought and salinity stress in groundnut was identified. Besides, ICAR Institutes/ Research Centres produced a total of 23574.9 quintals of breeder seed against an indent of 19608.8 quintals for the State of Gujarat.
- ICAR- Directorate of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Research (DMAPR), Anand is maintaining 1800 germplasms of 13 species of medicinal and aromatic plants

(MAP) spp. including Aloe spp., Andrographis paniculata, Asparagus spp., Cassia angustifolia, Chlorophytum borivitanum, Commiphora wightii, Cymbopogon spp., Desmodium gangeticum, Gymnema sylvestre, Plantago ovata, Tinospora cordifolia, Ocimum spp. and Withania somnifera. A training toolkit of good agricultural and collection practices (GACP) for medicinal plants has been developed by DMAPR, Anand in collaboration with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) which comprises of (a) Trainer's Manual, (b) GACP video, (c) Illustrated cause-effect training tool kit and (d) Illustrated booklet for the benefit of quality assurance of raw drugs. Good Agricultural Practices for Ashwagandha, Isabgol and Kalmegh have been developed. Processes for preparation of enriched extracts were developed for eleven medicinal plants. Planting material for aonla, bael, ber, chironji, jamun, ker, khejri, lasora, pomegranate and tamarind developed and supplied to the farmers

- In fisheries, ICAR Centres located in the State of Gujarat have undertaken stock assessment of important finfish and shellfish resources, identification of untapped resources, monitoring of hydro-biological conditions and pollution trends in coastal waters, development and transfer of suitable mariculture technology packages for commercially important fishes/shellfishes, etc. Technologies of farming of spiny lobsters in open sea cages and Integrated Multitrophic Aquaculture (IMTA) with lobsters, finfishes and seaweeds were transferred to "Sidi" Adivasi tribes of Gujarat. Technology of net tube farming of seaweed was transferred to farmers along Saurashtra coast of Gujarat. ICAR Assisted the Department of Fisheries, Government of Gujarat to implement the scheme of Sea cage farming in Gujarat and organized sea cage farming demonstrations at various locations along Gujarat coast. Also conducted quantitative analysis of plastic litter accumulation on high water strandline beaches to identify micro and macro plastic accumulation along Saurashtra coast. A 10 ha farm has been jointly developed by ICAR with Department of Fisheries, Gujarat for serving as a model demonstration and training farm for the brackish water aquaculture namely, shrimp and finfish farming and as a demonstration site for new aquaculture systems such as integrated multitrophic aquaculture (IMTA).
- ICAR Research Institutes/Centres/KVKs located in the State of Gujarat have provided technology backstopping to State departments for developmental

activities in the area of arid agriculture, soil salinity and soil and water conservation/watershed management finfish breeding, seed production and nursery rearing; carp polyculture; ornamental fish breeding and rearing, etc. During the last three years, the KVKs in the Gujarat State have conducted 41890 On Farm Trials (OFTs) and Frontline Demonstrations (FLDs) for technology update and its application in farmers' field; provided training to 1.86 lakh farmers, farm women and extension personnel; created awareness on improved technologies among 53.88 lakh farmers and other stakeholders through various extension programmes. The KVKs also produced 10106 quintal of seeds and 4 lakh of planting materials and analysed 44753 samples of soil and water. Besides, KVKs in the State also provided the mobile-agro advisory to 197.5 lakh farmers on various aspects of farming.

Coverage of farmer families under PM Kisan Samman Nidhi

1294. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of farmer families in the country;
- (b) whether the number of farmer families were estimated to be 14.5 crore for the purpose of PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme; and
- (c) the criteria followed by Government to arrive at this estimate, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Agriculture census is conducted on a quinquennial basis following census-cum-survey approach to collect data on number of operational holdings (defined as "all land which is wholly or partly used for agriculture production and is operated as one technical unit by one person alone or with others without regard to title, legal form, size or location.") in the country. As per published results of Agriculture Census 2015-16 (Phase-I), the number of operational holdings in the country were estimated at 146.45 million. Total number of farmers are estimated on the basis of operational holdings.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. The number of eligible landholder farmer families for the purpose of PM-Kisan Scheme has been estimated on the basis of projection of Agricultural Census 2015-16 data for 2018-19.

Suicide by farmers in Andhra Pradesh

1295. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that farmers' suicide has increased manifold during the last six months in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is also aware of the fact that adequate compensation is not being paid to the family of farmers who have committed suicide;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government would come forward to announce farm loan waiver for the farmers of Andhra Pradesh; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in the publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2016 are available on its website. The Reports for the year 2017 onwards have not been published. The farmers who committed suicide in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 were 160, 516 & 239 respectively.

(c) and (d) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertakes development of perspective plans and ensure effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/Programmes for the welfare of farmers. As per information available, some of the states provide relief to the families of farmers who committed suicide which inter-alia includes; *ex-gratia* relief to the heir of the deceased farmers, one time settlement to wipe off loans/liabilities towards rehabilitation of the family members; and relief provided to the children of the deceased to get free education.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal on waiver of crop loans under consideration of the Government of India.

Introduction of sophisticated technology in farming

1296. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the plans of Government to encourage and introduce sophisticated technology in farming to the grassroot farmers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if no plans are there, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Improved agricultural implements and machinery are essential inputs for modern agriculture. It enhances productivity besides reducing human drudgery and cost of cultivation. It also helps in improving utilization efficiency of other inputs.

(b) Taking into consideration the above, to boost the farm mechanization in the country, a special dedicated scheme Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) has been introduced by Government, under which subsidy is provided for purchase of various types of Agricultural implements and machinery used for tillage, sowing, planting, harvesting, reaping, threshing, plant protection, inter cultivation and residue management.

A special scheme to support the efforts of the Governments of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and the NCT of Delhi to address air pollution due to stubble burning and to subsidize machinery for the farmers for in-situ management of crop residue, a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' (CRM) for the period from 2018-19 to 2019-20 has been also launched.

Besides above, Government has also introduced and formulated various schemes to promote the use of modern farming technology in agriculture in the country such as integrated farming system/cropping system with appropriate resource conservation technologies; development of high yielding pest/disease tolerant crop varieties/hybrids; water use efficiency enhancement through micro irrigation; soil test based balanced

and judicious use of fertilizers; dissemination of agriculture related information to the farming community through various ICT enabled delivery channels including SMSs, internet kiosks, farmers portals etc.; scientific storagae of both perishable and non-perishable produce; precision farming; promotion of latest technologies on crops specific cultivation; protected cultivation of horticultural products, organic farming, etc.

The various schemes introduced by Government to promote the use of modern farming technology in agriculture in the country are as below:—

- (i) Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE)
- (ii) Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
- (iii) Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP)
- (iv) Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)
- (v) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
- (vi) National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)
- (vii) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
- (viii) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)
- (ix) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR)
- (x) Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi.
- (c) Does not arise.

Cash transfer of fertilizer subsidy

1297. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some farmers' unions have opposed Government's decision for cash transfer of fertilizer subsidy;

- (b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the final decision taken by Government in this regard, if any?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (d) The Department of fertilizers has implemented Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) System across all States/UTs *w.e.f.* March, 2018. Under the DBT system, 100% subsidy on various fertilizer grades is released to the fertilizer companies, on the basis of actual sales made by the retailers to the beneficiaries through Point of Sale (PoS) devices installed at each retailer shop and the beneficiaries are identified through Aadhaar Card, Kishan Credit Card, Voter Identity Card etc. In the present model, Fertilizers are being sold at subsidized rates.

NITI Aayog has conducted an evaluation study of DBT in Fertilizers, through M/s Microsave and in the report published by M/s Microsave, it has been mentioned 95.5% of the farmers surveyed had individual bank accounts, only 36.4% of the farmers said that, if given a choice, they would prefer Direct Cash Transfer (DCT) in Fertilizer subsidy.

The survey by M/s. Microsave is a sample survey, which is not a comprehensive one covering adequate number of potential beneficiaries. DoF is not aware of the Terms of Reference of the study nor the methodology adopted to conduct the survey.

Organic farming in the country

†1298. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total area of land under organic farming in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the total number of farmers engaged in organic farming; and
- (c) the details of steps taken by Government to promote organic farming?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) A total area of 27.77 lakh hectares is covered under organic farming in the country under Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) and 3rd party certification. The State wise area covered under Organic Farming till date is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) As on date, 5,41,291 farmers are practicing organic farming under Participatory Guarantee System (PGS India) and 11, 47,401 farmers are registered in TraceNet under third party certification.

(c) Government of India has been promoting organic farming under two dedicated schemes namely Mission Organic Value Chain Development North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) and Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) since 2015 through State Governments. Under these schemes, support is provided for formation of farmers' clusters/Farmer Producer Organization; input procurement, value addition including post harvest infrastructure creation, packaging, branding, publicity, transportation, organic fairs etc. Organic Farming has also been supported under other schemes *viz* Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Network Project on Organic Farming under ICAR. Third party certification of organic farming is promoted by Agriculture Processed Food and Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce.

A dedicated web portal *jaivikheti.in* has been developed as platform for knowledge dissemination as well as for e-commerce.

Statement

State-wise area covered under Organic Farming for the year 2019-20 till date (Area in Ha)

Sl. No.	State Name	National Program of Organic Produce (NPOP)*		Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)	Non Scheme/ State schemes
		Organic area	In Conversion			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13763.38	18747.33	106000	0	5955
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	627.15	8619.79	380	8500	4010
3.	Assam	15223.47	12951.20	4400	6926	3118
4.	Bihar	1.20	3518.31	8540	0	150
5.	Chhattisgarh	7356.54	13869.17	24000	0	26106
6.	Goa	10696.37	2612.45	10080	0	-
7.	Gujarat	60185.40	33655.88	2000	0	7601
8.	Haryana	2291.85	3686.63	400	0	560
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8527.13	4537.90	4200	0	1127

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	148
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17558.76	7444.13	560	0	129	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
11.	Jharkhand	2977.17	21339.70	5000	0	1343	
12.	Karnataka	57018.08	26080.70	10900	0	17415	
13.	Kerala	19232.89	19171.34	12380	0	3354	
14.	Lakshadweep	895.51	0.00	2700	0	-	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	379996.68	294055.17	76560	0	5625	
16.	Maharashtra	158097.14	92837.19	25160	0	7650	
17.	Manipur	241.40	5219.42	600	12500	561	
18.	Meghalaya	1612.69	46797.05	900	6430	-	
19.	Mizoram	0.00	7039.89	680	6656	64	
20.	Nagaland	2751.17	5517.39	480	13000	1112	Unstarred Questions
21.	Delhi	0.72	0.00	10000	0	15	
22.	Odisha	73124.10	22615.61	20800	0	1388	
23.	Puducherry	2.84	0.00	560	0	-	
24.	Punjab	317.75	8590.84	5000	0	3116	
25.	Rajasthan	110240.21	113751.25	123000	0	2564	

26.	Sikkim	73654.88	2144.04	3000	12435	63565*
27.	Tamil Nadu	4314.61	18144.94	6240	0	1301
28.	Telangana	6322.92	2436.60	13800	0	5030
29.	Tripura	203.56	2330.96	1000	5045	
30.	Uttar Pradesh	44802.36	18035.77	12400	0	3923
31.	Uttarakhand	20052.26	16606.29	89700	0	1419
32.	West Bengal	4984.20	1305.45	2400	0	145
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	7484.00	1360	0	-
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	1100	0	21
35.	Dadar Nagar	-	-	10000	0	-
36.	Chandigarh	-	-	1300	0	2002
TOTAL		1097074.39	841146.40	597180	71492	170369

Note: Grand Total (area covered under NPOP, PKVY and MOVCDNER): 27.77 lakh.

* Source Data provided by the accredited Certification Bodies under NPOP on Tracenet.

Written Answers to

[29 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 149

Setting up of a committee to re-examine NPF

1299. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an expert committee to re-examine the National Policy for Farmers (NPF) amidst growing number of suicides by farmers, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that suicides continue to be reported despite the NPF being in place for the past eight years, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration to set up an expert committee to re-examine the National Policy for Farmers (NPF).

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2016 are available on its website.

Compensation to farmers of Kashmir Valley

1300. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to compensate the farmers/orchardists of Kashmir Valley for the loss they suffered due to clampdown in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Government, through Central Nodal Agency *i.e.* NAFED is procuring apples from willing apple growers in Jammu and Kashmir at remunerative prices fixed by Designated Price Committees, by making the provisions contained in the extant guidelines of Market Intervention Scheme as a one-time measure.

Development of arable land in Assam

1301. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has extended all possible help to the tribals living in the remote areas of Assam for development of arable land, if so, the names of crops being cultivated in these areas;
- (b) the total area in hectares of arable land in the country, especially Assam;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any scheme for expansion of arable land with a view to tackle the foodgrain crisis in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the area of barren land is also increasing in many North Eastern States; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing various programmes/ schemes *viz.* Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Rainfed Area Development component of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER), etc. for development of agriculture sector benefitting all farmers of the country including tribals of Assam. The principal crops produced in the tribal and remote areas of Assam are paddy, rapeseed, mustard, maize, sugarcane, blackgram, greengram, jute, tea, etc.

(b) As per available estimates, arable land in the country is 181.89 m.ha. which includes 3.36 m.ha. in Assam.

(c) The details of some of the schemes being implemented for increasing foodgrain production and expansion of arable land in country are as follows:—

1. Food Security Mission (NFSM) programme is being implemented in the identified districts of the country including Assam to increase the

production and productivity of foodgrains through area expansion and productivity enhancement, restoring soil fertility and productivity at individual farm level and enhancing farm level economy. Besides, demonstrations on rice and pulses are also organized in remote areas with the help of NGOs.

2. Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)" a sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is implemented in seven Eastern States namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal to address the constraints limiting the productivity of "rice based cropping systems" in Eastern India.

As a result of the various efforts of government, the food grain production in the country has been increased from 252.02 m.tonne in the year 2014-15 to 284.95 m.tonne in year 2018-19 (4th Advanced Estimate).

(d) As per the latest Land Use Statistics at Glance 2005-06 to 2014-15, the area of Barren and unculturable land has decreased in North Eastern States from 1.59 m.ha in 2007-08 to 1.36 m.ha in 2014-15.

(e) Doesn't arise.

Settlement of claims under PMFBY

1302. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of farmers covered under "Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana" (PMFBY) till date, State-wise;
- (b) the number of farmers affected due to recent floods in the country;
- (c) the number of claims Government has received under the scheme from the farmers of flood-affected areas, the details thereof; and
- (d) the number of claims settled under the scheme by Government till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) State-wise details of number of farmer

applications covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), till date are given in Statement (*See* below).

15 State Governments, namely, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have reported that provisionally 63.995 lakh ha. of cropped area (from 01.06.2019 to 14.11.2019) was affected in these States due to floods/cloudburst/landslide during the recent South-West Monsoon, 2019. However, the data on crops damaged and number of farmers affected is not collected under PMFBY since the scheme is being implemented on area approach basis.

As per provisions of the PMFBY claims for wide spread calamities like flood, drought etc. or season end claims are worked out and settled by the concerned insurance company on area approach basis, on receipt of yield data arrived through requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) at the end of the harvesting period, from the concerned State Government.

However, losses due to localized risks of hailstorm, landslide, inundation, cloud burst & natural fire and post-harvest losses are calculated on individual insured farm level, based on the report of the joint committee comprising representatives of State Government and insurance company to survey the extent of loss. Further, there is also a provision to pay claims towards prevented sowing/failed germination and adhoc claims in case of mid season adversity.

In respect of recent adverse weather conditions in Kharif 2019 season, process of joint surveys by States and insurance companies in respect of localized calamities, is on. The season-end claims, if any, would be worked out and settled by the concerned insurance companies based on the yield data furnished by the concerned State Governments.

Statement

Year-wise details of farmer applications covered under PMFBY/RWBCIS combined

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Years			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Kharif 2019*
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17.76	18.25	22.62	40.95
3.	Assam	0.60	0.56	0.73	1.60
4.	Bihar	27.14	23.04	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	15.49	14.74	15.70	37.18
6.	Goa	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
7.	Gujarat	19.80	17.62	21.71	0.00
8.	Haryana	13.36	13.55	14.81	8.64
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.80	3.82	2.62	1.09
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1.52	1.57	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	8.79	11.96	12.89	10.09
12.	Karnataka	27.46	16.12	19.23	0.00
13.	Kerala	0.77	0.56	0.57	0.30

(in lakhs)

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14.	Madhya Pradesh	73.82	72.09	70.67	38.32
15.	Maharashtra	120.10	102.15	147.29	129.03
16.	Manipur	0.08	0.09	0.01	0.03
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01
18.	Odisha	18.20	18.93	20.77	47.61
19.	Puducherry	0.09	0.00	0.11	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	91.90	87.95	69.22	44.50
21.	Sikkim	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	14.68	17.00	20.43	3.33
23.	Telangana	9.73	10.90	7.83	8.17
24.	Tripura	0.12	0.12	0.01	0.31
25.	Uttar Pradesh	72.89	53.29	61.36	24.05
26.	Uttarakhand	2.62	2.22	1.92	1.40
27.	West Bengal	41.33	40.60	51.80	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		580.55	527.12	563.90	396.61

* Kharif 2019 data is provisional. Coverage is going on for Rabi 2019-20 season

Written Answers to

[29 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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**Claiming compensation for agricultural loss
by Andhra Pradesh**

1303. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of representations received by the Central Government from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh claiming compensation for agricultural loss due to droughts during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the details of assistance sought, assistance approved and released so far;
- (c) whether State Government of Andhra Pradesh has also sought assistance from the Central Government for revival for agricultural sector; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Financial assistance under State Disaster Response Fund/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) is given by way of relief and not as compensation for the loss suffered. Details of Memorandums received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh seeking financial assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the wake of drought during the last three years, year-wise, are as under:

Year	Number of Memorandum
2016-17	1 (Kharif)
2017-18	1 (Rabi)
2018-19	2 (Kharif and Rabi)*

*The request of the State Government for financial assistance for Rabi 2018-19 drought was not agreed to.

(b) Details of assistance sought by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, assistance approved by the High Level Committee (HLC) and the assistance released are as under:

Year	Assistance sought by the State (₹ in crore)	Assistance approved by the HLC (₹ in crore)	Assistance released by Ministry of Finance (₹ in crore)
2016-17	2513.97	518.93	318.73
2017-18	679.19	113.14	33.47
2018-19	1466.91	900.40	412.14
TOTAL	4660.07	1532.47	764.34

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Cultivation through indigenous methods

1304. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to promote indigenous methods of cultivation;

(b) whether incentives are provided to farmers to use indigenous seeds for cultivation; and

(c) the percentage of market share held by foreign multinational companies in providing seeds in India for the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is taking measures for promoting latest scientific methods of cultivation such as direct seeded rice, System of Rice Intensification (SRI), line sowing, zero tillage in wheat, stress tolerant varieties of high yielding varieties/hybrids, use of bio-fertilizers, resource conservation tools/machineries, improved water devices etc. through various schemes/programmes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mission for Integrated Development

of Horticulture (MIDH), Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) etc. In order to promote organic farming, indigenous methods of cultivation, is being promoted through Parampargat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Mission on Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCD).

(b) Incentives are provided to farmers to use indigenous seeds for cultivation through Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPV&FRA) that confers 35 awards to farmer(s)/farming communities with a cash prize. The plant genome saviour Award/Reward and Recognition are granted to farmers, farming communities and rural and tribal people involved in the conservation of plant genetic resources on a pan India basis every year.

(c) As reported by the States, the percentage of certified/quality seeds available with private companies (including foreign multinational companies) year-wise is as under:

Year	Private share % (including foreign multinational companies)
2014-15	57.05
2015-16	57.12
2016-17	51.56
2017-18	57.24
2018-19	57.23

Irrigated land in the country

†1305. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of agricultural land in hectares in the country which has been provided the facility of irrigation under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana after its implementation till date, the details of acreage, State-wise;

(b) the financial expenditure incurred by Government under this scheme till date and the financial expenditure estimated to be incurred by the year 2022; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the percentage of agricultural acreage of land in the country where irrigation facility would be made available by the year 2022?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been made operational from the year 2015-16 for five years period up to 2019-20 with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani' for providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, distribution network and farm level applications. The PMKSY is being implemented in various States of the country with the following four components:

- i. **Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP):** Faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation projects including National Projects.
- ii. **PMKSY - Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP):** Source augmentation, distribution, ground water development, lift irrigation, diversion of water from water plenty to water scarce areas, repair, restoration, renovation of traditional water bodies.

Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies schemes are being implemented under HKKP.

- iii. **PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop (PDMC):** Enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation viz. Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation.
- iv. **PMKSY-Watershed Development Component (WDC):** Development of rainfed portions of the net cultivated area and culturable wastelands.

The State-wise details of physical achievement and Central assistance released under the component of PMKSY is given in the Statement-I to III (*See* below).

As per 'Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2018', Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the net irrigated area in the country is 68.38 million ha (48.79%) of the net sown area of 140.13 million ha.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Central Assistance (CA) released and irrigation Potential Created (IPC) under PMKSY-AIBP, SMI and RRR

		IPC in Th.Ha. CA in ₹ Crore					
Sl. No.	State	AIBP		SMI#		RRR#	
		(Irrigation	Central	(Irrigation	Central	(Irrigation	Central
		Potential	Assistance	Potential	Assistance	Potential	Assistance
		Created)	Released	Created)	Released	Created)	Released
		2015-19*	2015-19	2015-19*	2015-19	2015-19*	2015-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53.44	22.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	4.97	90.25	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	29.45	107.92	108.48	1031.38	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	10.91	125.65	36.98	38.64	0.00	6.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.73	30.54	40.57	32.77	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	713.22	3547.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.81

8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	3.23	116.61	0.00	0.00
9.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.00	60.80	24.40	220.22	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	79.19	1038.35	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	198.00	1000.14	1 1.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	1.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	210.92	750.62	37.38	0.00	14.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	196.46	1578.23	1.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	11.63	316.72	7.80	82.23	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	6.47	148.93	0.87	2.66
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.14	10.23	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	5.42	124.53	0.00	0.00
20.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	3.35	29.95	0.00	0.00
21.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	14.56	214.77	0.00	0.00
23.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Written Answers to

[29 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Odisha	43.39	1215.63	0.00	0.00	43.00	57.75
25.	Punjab	2.89	53.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Rajasthan	13.45	403.42	0.00	0.00	10.16	50.23
27.	Telangana	183.18	673.17	0.00	0.00	8.27	104.56
28.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.45	16.25
29.	Uttar Pradesh	577.19	1153.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.41
TOTAL		2343.84	12078.37	309.50	2140.51	78.75	265.63

* Provisional.

SMI- Surface Minor Irrigation.

RRR- Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water bodies.

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Unstarred Questions

Statement-II

Central Assistance released and Micro Irrigation area covered under the PMKSY-PDMC

₹ in crore, Area in ha.

Sl. No.	State	Central assistance released (2015-16 to 2019-20) As on 25.11.2019	Area Covered under Micro Irrigation (2015-16 to 2019-20) As on 25.11.2019
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1804.26	684419
2.	Bihar	90.61	15016
3.	Chhattisgarh	163.49	67175
4.	Goa	2.30	451
5.	Gujarat	1239.55	661935
6.	Haryana	103.39	30400
7.	Himachal Pradesh	79.35	6504
8.	Jharkhand	80.67	16483
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	21.07	-
10.	Karnataka	1391.15	795788
11.	Kerala	37.53	2374
12.	Madhya Pradesh	667.40	204913
13.	Maharashtra	1309.46	470216
14.	Odisha	204.40	29133
15.	Punjab	53.18	5030
16.	Rajasthan	622.82	206183
17.	Tamil Nadu	1201.83	473809
18.	Telangana	679.32	233672
19.	Uttarakhand	114.00	13636
20.	Uttar Pradesh	270.37	135879
21.	West Bengal	95.70	15507

1	2	3	4
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.40	-
23.	Assam	49.03	852
24.	Manipur	68.86	1600
25.	Meghalaya	16.73	-
26.	Mizoram	78.47	2746
27.	Nagaland	83.64	-
28.	Sikkim	69.45	1824
29.	Tripura	38.30	-
30.	UTs	2.73	-
GRAND TOTAL		10682.46	4075545

Statement-III

Details of additional area brought under protective irrigation and Central Assistance released under PMKSY-WDC

Area in Ha, ₹ in Crore			
Sl. No.	State	Additional area brought under protective irrigation (2015-16 to 2019-20) (upto Quarter 2)*	Central Assistance release (2015-16 to 2019-20) (As on 25.11.19)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	267646.00	540.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2731.00	69.91
3.	Assam	101037.27	215.31
4.	Bihar	18893.00	99.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	17112.47	145.44
6.	Gujarat	18049.39	454.39
7.	Haryana	40945.00	43.91

1	2	3	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5384.89	106.27
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	13693.30	141.12
10.	Jharkhand	2706.10	66.51
11.	Karnataka	61292.00	569.24
12.	Kerala	25214.14	86.9
13.	Madhya Pradesh	94305.93	664.31
14.	Maharashtra	64385.13	879.49
15.	Manipur	1889.16	48.27
16.	Meghalaya	3174.86	45.2
17.	Mizoram	49494.97	70.42
18.	Nagaland	2534.50	198.28
19.	Odisha	40135.45	356.14
20.	Punjab	6643.00	15.9
21.	Rajasthan	54440.00	1061.37
22.	Sikkim	32.75	7.7
23.	Tamil Nadu	102020.26	310.7
24.	Telangana	44275.00	203.07
25.	Tripura	3142.21	91.31
26.	Uttar Pradesh	105915.00	197.31
27.	Uttarakhand	1792.61	58.8
28.	West Bengal	11974.41	114.86
TOTAL		1160859.80	6861.61

*As per information received from States.

Funds disbursed under PM-KISAN yojana

†1306. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds disbursed so far under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-KISAN) in the country with special reference to Madhya Pradesh, the number of beneficiaries to whom funds have been disbursed and the total instalments of the funds disbursed to those beneficiaries;

(b) whether a large number of farmers who are beneficiaries of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana are deprived of this scheme due to compulsion of linking bank accounts with Aadhaar number; and

(c) if so, the number of such beneficiary farmers in the country, including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) During the Financial Year 2019-20, an amount of ₹ 35,314 crore approximately has been disbursed so far, under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-KISAN) which includes an amount of ₹ 160 Crore approximately to the beneficiaries belonging to Madhya Pradesh. The State-wise details of beneficiaries, as on 27-11-2019 who have been granted instalments under the Scheme is given in Statement [*Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1288 (Part (b) and (c))*]

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of above.

Discrepancies in bank details for availing benefits under PM-KISAN Scheme

†1307. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme could not receive their first installment due to discrepancies in bank details in various States;

(b) if so, the details of such beneficiaries, State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the first installment would be released to them after removal of the bank discrepancies; and

(d) the number of beneficiaries who have received their first installment after the removal of their bank discrepancies, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The details of data of various States, rejected by Public Finance Management System (PFMS) due to discrepancies is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Yes Sir, in case of eligibility.

(d) As on 25-11-2019, 74,610,873 beneficiaries have received their benefit under the scheme. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

State-wise list of data rejected by PFMS (as on 26-11-2019)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Data rejected by PFMS
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	667
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3,16,457
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,373
4.	Assam	4,81,974
5.	Bihar	1,38,144
6.	Chandigarh	8
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,07,043
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26
9.	Daman and Diu	75
10.	Delhi	691
11.	Goa	166
12.	Gujarat	1,44,999

1	2	3
13.	Haryana	1,13,070
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22,484
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	75,633
16.	Jharkhand	3,20,024
17.	Karnataka	2,05,778
18.	Kerala	1,95,050
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3,64,701
21.	Maharashtra	5,04,104
22.	Manipur	6,609
23.	Meghalaya	3,003
24.	Mizoram	5,100
25.	Nagaland	13,620
26.	Odisha	1,12,116
27.	Puducherry	48
28.	Punjab	1,12,557
29.	Rajasthan	2,83,353
30.	Sikkim	957
31.	Tamil Nadu	80,346
32.	Telangana	98,343
33.	Tripura	3,710
34.	Uttar Pradesh	23,12,168
35.	Uttarakhand	49,161
36.	West Bengal	0
GRAND TOTAL		62,77,558

Statement-II*State-wise list of beneficiaries who have received payment under the scheme**(as on 25 November, 2019)*

States	First installment Payment (Number)
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15,873
Andhra Pradesh	42,73,361
Bihar	44,07,536
Chandigarh	418
Chhattisgarh	15,39,050
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9,987
Daman and Diu	3,321
Delhi	10,992
Goa	6,427
Gujarat	45,76,548
Haryana	13,91,380
Himachal Pradesh	8,28,933
Jammu and Kashmir	8,18,854
Jharkhand	14,20,698
Karnataka	45,53,892
Kerala	21,79,298
Lakshadweep	-
Madhya Pradesh	45,11,953
Maharashtra	69,60,320
Odisha	30,26,024

1	2
Puducherry	8,854
Punjab	22,09,351
Rajasthan	44,95,627
Tamilnadu	33,00,366
Telangana	34,56,194
Uttar Pradesh	1,67,12,457
Uttarakhand	6,40,559
West Bengal	-
Arunachal Pradesh	15,869
Assam	26,93,410
Manipur	78,044
Meghalaya	60,646
Mizoram	64,416
Nagaland	1,51,303
Sikkim	-
Tripura	1,88,912
TOTAL	7,46,10,873

Norms and conditions of PM-Kisan scheme

1308. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is providing financial assistance to farmers in the country under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the norms and conditions of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) With a view to augment the income of the farmers by providing income support to all landholding farmers' families in the country, to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs, the Government is implementing a Central Sector Scheme, namely, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN). Under the Scheme an amount of ₹ 6000/- per year is transferred in three 4-monthly installments of ₹ 2000/- directly into the bank accounts of the farmers. Farmers falling within the following exclusion criteria relating to higher income status are not eligible for the benefit under the scheme:

- (A) All Institutional Land holders; and
- (B) Farmer families in which one or more of its members belong to following categories:
 - (i) Former and present holders of constitutional posts.
 - (ii) Former and present Ministers/State Ministers and former/present Members of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha/State Legislative Assemblies/State Legislative Councils, former and present Mayors of Municipal Corporations, former and present Chairpersons of District Panchayats.
 - (iii) All serving or retired officers and employees of Central/State Government Ministries/Offices/Departments and its field units Central or State PSEs and Attached offices/Autonomous Institutions under Government as well as regular employees of the Local Bodies (Excluding Multi Tasking Staff/Class IV/Group D employees)
 - (iv) All superannuated/retired pensioners whose monthly pension is ₹ 10,000/- or more (Excluding Multi Tasking Staff/Class IV/Group D employees)
 - (v) All Persons who paid Income Tax in last assessment year.
 - (vi) Professionals like Doctors, Engineers, Lawyers, Chartered Accountants, and Architects registered with Professional bodies and carrying out profession by undertaking practices.

The scheme is effective from 1.12.2018. The cut-off date for identification of beneficiaries with regard to their eligibility is 1.2.2019. The entire responsibility of identification of beneficiaries rests with the State/UT Governments. An exclusive web-portal www.pmkisan.gov.in has been launched for the scheme. The financial benefits are released to the beneficiaries on the basis of the data of farmers prepared and uploaded by the State/UT Governments on the PM-Kisan web-portal. For enrollment, the farmer is required to approach the local patwari/revenue officer/Nodal Officer (PM-Kisan) nominated by the State Government. The Common Service Centres (CSCs) have also been authorized to do registration of the farmers for the Scheme upon payment of fees. Farmers can also do their self-registration through the Farmers Corner in the portal. Farmers can also edit their names in PM-Kisan database as per their Aadhaar card through the Farmers Corner. Farmers can also know the status of their payment through the Farmers Corner. The village-wise names of the beneficiaries are also available in the Farmers Corner.

Better marketing facilities to farmers

1309. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there is a huge gap between selling price of onion, tomato, potato and other vegetables and fruits by farmers and price in retail, in spite of the fact that cost of production is borne by farmers;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step to provide better marketing facilities to farmers other than the Market Intervention Scheme;
- (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 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.

Horticulture commodities are produced seasonally and are perishable in nature due to high moisture content and cannot be stored at ambient temperature for longer period. Arrival of the produce in very high volumes during the peak harvesting season sometimes depresses the wholesale prices. On account of these characteristics, such commodities register fluctuations of prices from time to time. These fluctuations ultimately affect the return to the growers.

The difference of retail and wholesale prices reveals the margin of various intermediaries involved in the sale and purchase of horticultural crops. All India average month end wholesale and retail prices of major vegetables and fruits are given in Statement.

(b) to (d) Other than Market Intervention Scheme, the Government of India has taken various steps to provide better marketing facilities to farmers such as:

- The Mission for 'Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)' promotes holistic development of horticulture crops and provide assistance for creation of storage structure and marketing infrastructure like terminal markets, wholesale markets, rural markets/apni mandies, retail markets/outlets, static/mobile vending cart/platform with cool chamber. It also supports functional infrastructure for collection, sorting/grading, packing units etc., so that farmers can get maximum price for their produce.
- To provide better marketing facilities for farmers, the Government has launched National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), a pan India electronic trading portal which networks the existing Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities through 585 mandies across the country.
- To support farmers in various aspects ranging from input procurement to market linkages, the Government of India through Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) is promoting Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) by mobilizing the farmers and helping them in registering as companies.
- Under Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana, the Government has launched a new Central Sector Scheme "Operation Greens" for integrated development of tomato, onion and potato value chain with a budgetary allocation of ₹ 500 crore in November, 2018.

Statement*Monthend Average Wholesale and Retail Prices of Fruits and Vegetables during 2019*

(₹ Per Kg)															
	Apples			Brinjal			Onion			Potato			Tomato		
	Wholesale	Retail	Diff (2-1)	Wholesale	Retail	Diff (5-4)	Wholesale	Retail	Diff (8-7)	Wholesale	Retail	Diff (11-10)	Wholesale	Retail	Diff (14-13)
Jan	69	104	35	17	29	11	10	18	8	9	17	8	13	23	9
Feb	73	109	36	13	27	14	9	16	7	9	16	7	13	19	7
Mar	82	122	40	20	30	9	10	17	7	9	17	7	17	26	9
Apr	89	130	41	22	29	7	11	18	7	11	17	7	21	30	9
May	96	148	53	19	33	14	13	19	6	11	18	7	33	44	11
Jun	102	157	56	20	34	13	15	22	6	12	19	7	23	38	15
Jul	105	168	63	20	33	14	16	25	9	13	20	7	31	45	15
Aug	76	125	49	23	33	10	25	34	9	12	20	8	22	35	13
Sep	65	103	38	21	36	15	39	52	13	12	20	8	21	36	15
Oct	68	102	34	23	38	14	35	50	15	14	22	8	28	43	15
Nov*	68	98	30	20	37	18	51	65	14	15	24	9	25	41	16

Note: * as on 22/11/2019.

Implementation of recommendation of National Commission for Farmers

1310. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state the steps Government has taken to implement the recommendations of the National Commission for Farmers which was set up under the chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): 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 numbers of action points identified, 200 numbers have already been implemented as of date.

Farming revenue from Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh

1311. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of farmers in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) and Ladakh;
- (b) the total revenue generated through farming and related occupations in J&K and Ladakh from 2000-2014, 2014 to August 2019 and August 2019 to till date; and
- (c) the total revenue generated by apple farming in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh from 2000-2014, 2014 to August 2019 and August 2019 to till date?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per the decennial Census 2011 conducted by the Registrar General of India, the total number of cultivators (main and marginal) in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) were 12,45,316 of which cultivators in Ladakh region including Leh and Kargil districts were 29,135.

(b) and (c) The value of output from agriculture and allied activities in J&K from 2004-05 to 2010-11 and 2011-12 to 2016-17 (latest available) is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Year-wise details of value of output from apple farming in J&K are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Separate estimates of value of output of Ladakh region are not centrally maintained.

Statement-I

*Year-wise Details of Value of Output from Agriculture and
Allied activities in Jammu and Kashmir*

(₹ in lakhs)		
Year	At 2004-05 prices	At current Prices
1	2	3
2004-05	1089613	1089613
2005-06	1099742	1164910
2006-07	1134248	1176467
2007-08	1151074	1266368

1	2	3
2008-09	1177814	1351769
2009-10	1166320	1459982
2010-11	1241946	1615271

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO).

Value of Output from Agriculture and Allied activities in Jammu and Kashmir

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	At 2011-12 prices	At current Prices
2011-12	1774742	1774742
2012-13	1759720	2104610
2013-14	1796435	2306137
2014-15	1625940	2114192
2015-16	1857323	2604947
2016-17	1989901	2929757

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO).

Statement-II

Year-wise Details of Value of Output from Apple farming in Jammu and Kashmir

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	At 2004-05 prices	At current Prices
2004-05	95001	95001
2005-06	100077	93097
2006-07	106202	98795
2007-08	110225	102538
2008-09	115812	107736
2009-10	118854	135298
2010-11	160962	176531

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO)

Value of Output from Apple farming in Jammu and Kashmir

(₹ lakhs)

Year	At 2011-12 prices	At current Prices
2011-12	141074	141074
2012-13	107149	299060
2013-14	130955	365506
2014-15	108776	265688
2015-16	132945	371069
2016-17	137160	396923

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO).**Zero Budget Natural Farming**

1312. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the States/UTs where Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) is being practiced by the farmers;
- (b) the details of the total land being cultivated under ZBNF in the country;
- (c) the details of funds allocated and utilized for promoting ZBNF;
- (d) whether Government has initiated any study/evaluation to assess the viability of ZBNF; and
- (e) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the States, 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.
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 (RKVY)/ Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY).

The funds allocated, utilized, area covered and farmers' practising ZBNF in States is given in the Statement.

(d) and (e) 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.

Karnataka: Presently, ZBNF experimental trials are under progress through-out the State.

Andhra Pradesh: Rythu Sadhikara Samstha (RySS), Government 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 and resource NGOs/Civil Society Organizations like Centre for Sustainable Agriculture, Hyderabad.

Himachal Pradesh: The two State Agriculture/Horticulture Universities viz. CSKHPKV, Palampur and UHF, Nauni have been sanctioned 4 projects (having time span of 2 years) to study/assess the impact of Zero Budget Natural Farming on production and productivity of different crops and on improving soil characteristics like soil fertility etc.

Statement*Funds Allocated and Utilized by States for promotion of
Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF):*

Sl. No.	State	Year	Funds Allocated (In Crores)	Funds Utilized (In crores)	Area covered (in ha)	No of farmers engaged
1.	Karnataka	2018-19	50.00	19.7446	Baseline survey is carried out	
		2019-20	40.00	14.9099	19609	32713
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2018-19	18.31	18.31	357	2669
		2019-20	19.03	10.81	1155	19936
3.	Andhra Pradesh	2018-19	337.22	280.56	2.03 lakh	5.23 lakh
		2019-20	213.72	Being utilized		
4.	Kerala	2018-19	0.04	0.03	started awareness, training and exposure	
		2019-20	0.15	Being utilized	visit to farmers	

Suicide by farmers

1313. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2016 are available on its website. State-wise and year-wise details of farmers suicide, including State of Maharashtra, as per ADSI Reports for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertake implementation of programmes/schemes for the development of the sector. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes/programmes. The various schemes/programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production and remunerative returns to farmers. A list of various interventions taken by the Government for the benefit of farmers is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). All these steps of the Government of India are for the welfare of the farmers of the country.

The Government had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee in 2016 to recommend a strategy for Doubling of Farmers' Income (DFI) by the year 2022. The DFI Committee submitted its report and thereafter the Government constituted an Empowered Body on 23.01.2019 for monitoring the implementation of the recommendation of the DFI Strategy.

Statement-I

*State-wise and year-wise details of Farmers suicide, including
State of Maharashtra for the year 2014-2016*

S.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160	516	239
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	7	6
3.	Assam	21	84	6
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	443	854	585
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	45	57	30
8.	Haryana	14	28	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	3
12.	Karnataka	321	1197	1212
13.	Kerala	107	3	23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	826	581	599
15.	Maharashtra	2568	3030	2550
16.	Manipur	0	1	1
17.	Meghalaya	0	2	2
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	5	23	20
21.	Punjab	24	100	232

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	0	3	4
23.	Sikkim	35	15	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	68	2	36
25.	Telangana	898	1358	632
26.	Tripura	0	1	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	63	145	69
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	0	3
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	2
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		5650	8007	6270

Source: Report on 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' for relevant years, National Crime Records Bureau.

Statement-II

List of various intervention taken by the Government for the benefit 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 benefiting 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 utilisation 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.

Agitation by farmers in Jammu and Kashmir

1314. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers of Jammu and Kashmir are agitating for getting fair value and transportation for their premium crops such as apples, saffron, peaches and walnuts grown in the valley;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for assuring farmers fair value for their premium crops, which reaches all parts of the country by involving NABARD?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No such information has been reported.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No scheme is envisaged involving NABARD, however, Government through Central Nodal Agency *i.e.* NAFED is procuring apples from willing apple growers in Jammu and Kashmir at remunerative prices fixed by Designated Price Committees, by exempting the provisions contained in the extant guidelines of Market Intervention Scheme as a one-time measure.

Unequal use of fertilizers and pesticides

1315. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is unequal use of fertilizers and pesticides in different parts of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this unequal use of fertilizers and pesticides is due to any unavoidable skewed programming, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there are any discrepancies in the use of fertilizers in some regions of the country on the basis of chemical ratios, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Consumption of fertilisers depends on several factors like gross cropped area, availability of irrigation, cropping pattern, affordability etc. As against the all India per ha consumption of 133 kg during the year 2018-19, the consumption is comparatively higher in Telengana (245.29 kg/ha). Punjab (224.49 kg/ha) & Haryana (224.46 kg/ha) and on the lower side in Kerala (36.38 kg/ha), Rajasthan (60.753 kg/ha). Odisha (70.59 kg./ha), Jharkhand (59.70 kg/ha), Himachal Pradesh (63.32 kg/ha) etc. In some States like Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand. a deviation from the ideal NPK ratio has been observed which may be attributed to specific local requirement as per the cropping pattern and soil health. However. Government of India is promoting soil test based Integrated Nutrient Management for balanced and judicious use of fertiliser through Soil Health Card Scheme since 2014-15. Soil Health Cards provide crop-wise recommendation on appropriate dosage of fertilisers to be applied.

Pesticide use depends on several factors like area under cultivation, type of crop, crop intensity, agro climatic conditions, soil condition, pest situation etc. which can differ from State to State. Government of India is promoting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach through 35 Nos. of Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) across the country by conducting of Farmers Field Schools (FFSs), 2 days and 5 days Human Resource Development programmes. These Central IPM centres educate the farmers about judicious use of chemical pesticides and recommend the use as per the directions prescribed on the label claim and leaflets.

Making 'PMFBY' more simpler and useful for farmers

1316. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to make Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) more simpler and useful for farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The amendment/revisions in the crop insurance schemes is a continuous process and decisions on it are taken from time to time after consultation with various stakeholders. However, during the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) various challenges have been faced despite the best efforts put in by States and other stakeholders. Keeping this in view, and to ensure optimal coverage under the scheme, the following provisions, which will facilitate higher enrolment and early settlement of claims, making the scheme even more farmer friendly, have, inter-alia, been made in the Revised Operational Guidelines:-

- (i) Provision of 12% interest rate per annum to be paid by the Insurance Company to farmers for delay in settlement claims beyond 10 days of prescribed cut off date for payment of claims.
- (ii) State Government have to pay 12% interest rate for delay in release of State share of Subsidy beyond three months of prescribed cut off date/ submission of requisition by Insurance Companies.
- (iii) Increased time for change of crop name for insurance - upto 2 working days prior to cut-off date for enrolment instead of earlier provision of 1 month before cut off date.
- (iv) Rationalization of methodology for calculation of Threshold Yield (TY) to calculate claims - Moving average of best 5 out of 7 years to be taken for calculation.
- (v) Increase in risk coverage by inclusion of risks of cloud burst and natural fire under localized calamities and hailstorm under post-harvest losses.
- (vi) Time for intimation of loss due to localized calamities and post-harvest losses has been increased from 48 hours to 72 hours.
- (vii) Stratified grievance redressal mechanism viz. District Level Grievance Redressal Committee (DGRC), State Level Grievance Redressal Committee (SGRC).
- (viii) Detailed plan for publicity and awareness - 0.5% of Gross premium per company per season earmarked for the purpose.

- (ix) Detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for settlement of claims under localized calamities, post harvest losses, mid-season adversity and prevented sowing and redressal of disputes regarding yield data including add on features.
- (x) Inclusion of perennial crops and add on coverage for damage by wild animals on pilot basis.

Coverage of landless farmers under PMFBY

†1317. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers who have benefited under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) till date and the quantum of budget allocation for the same;

(b) the number of shopkeepers and retailers who have benefited from this scheme and the eligibility criteria therefor; and

(c) whether landless labourers who work as a farmer on farmland of others are covered under the scheme, if so, the number of landless labourers who have benefited, if not, whether Government is planning to cover them under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) All farmers including share croppers and tenant farmers growing the notified crops in notified areas are eligible for coverage. However, farmers should have insurable interest for the notified/insured crops and the insured area/land. Landless labourers, shopkeepers and retailers, who do not have any insurable interest in the notified crop/land, are not covered under the scheme. Eligible farmers can avail crop insurance under the scheme through financial institutions/banks, insurance companies or their agents/ intermediaries, Common Service Centres (CSCs) or directly on crop insurance portal. As per provisions of the scheme, State Governments define the documents required for insurable interest of farmers for coverage under PMFBY.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Details of number of farmers covered and who got claims and budget allocations under the scheme, since inception of the scheme are given below:

Year	No. of farmer applicants (in lakhs)	Farmers Benefitted/ who received claims (in lakhs)	Budget utilized (₹ in crore)
2016-17	580.60	148.40	11054.63
2017-18	527.10	174.30	9419.79
2018-19	563.90	165.10	11945.38

Implementation of 'PM-KISAN' Scheme in Madhya Pradesh

†1318. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers covered under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Yojana in the districts of Madhya Pradesh, especially in Sidhi, Singrauli and Shahdol districts;

(b) whether 100 per cent of farmers have been covered under this scheme, if not, the details of the rest of the farmers, district-wise;

(c) whether any time-limit has been fixed to cover these remaining farmers, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated under this scheme to the State of Madhya Pradesh, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As on 27.11.2019, the number of farmers covered under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Yojana in the districts of Madhya Pradesh, including Sidhi, Singrauli and Shahdol districts are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) 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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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/Us 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. The estimated number of beneficiaries under the Scheme, in the State of Madhya Pradesh, on the basis of operational land holdings data as per Agri-Census 2015-16 extrapolated to 2018-19, is 1,03,65,783. As on 27.11.2019, 58,33,191 beneficiaries have been covered under the Scheme and payment has been released to 45,11,953 beneficiaries. The remaining data undergoes a correction process by the State Government before approving the same for payment.

- (d) Under the PM-KISAN Scheme, funds are not allocated State-wise.

Statement

*Madhya Pradesh - District-wise details of number of farmers
covered under PM-KISAN (as on 27-11-2019)*

District Name	Total Farmer
1	2
Agar Malwa	73229
Alirajpur	70881
Anuppur	67581
Ashoknagar	89105
Balaghat	208914
Barwani	81499
Betul	154737
Bhind	90950
Bhopal	41209
Burhanpur	34035
Chhatarpur	145562

1	2
Chhindwara	195346
Damoh	133706
Datia	98322
Dewas	136572
Dhar	165498
Dindori	92675
East Nimar	106623
Guna	93847
Gwalior	41291
Harda	48170
Hoshangabad	105871
Indore	53283
Jabalpur	102254
Jhabua	83765
Katni	109868
Khargone	147946
Mandla	103756
Mandsaur	157598
Morena	112145
Narsinghpur	116561
Neemuch	85098
Panna	111011
Raisen	117584
Rajgarh	207331
Ratlam	143291

1	2
Rewa	127602
Sagar	219348
Satna	151355
Sehore	123618
Seoni	172719
Shahdol	74589
Shajapur	117124
Sheopur	71254
Shivpuri	185454
Sidhi	76290
Singrauu	86490
Tikamgarh	93347
Ujjain	182453
Umariā	62659
Vidisha	161775
TOTAL	5833191

Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana

1319. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana, a pension scheme for small farmers of the country;
- (b) if so, the broad features of the Yojana; and
- (c) the status of the Yojana as on date?

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 is implementing a new Central Sector Scheme, namely, 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 has 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 subscriber's contributions along with fund interest earned or Savings Bank Interest whichever is higher is payable to the spouse or the nominee. On the death of the pensioner, the spouse is entitled to receive 50% of the assured pension as family pension. For enrollment in the Scheme, the farmer is required to approach the nearest Common Service Center (CSC) or the Nodal Officer (PM-Kisan) nominated by the State/UT Governments. The Scheme was formally launched on 12th September, 2019. So far (as on 26.11.2019), 18,76,079 farmers have registered for the scheme.

Irregularities in organic farming

1320. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any cases of irregularities of data-manipulations have been reported regarding organic farming in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government is taking any action against the personnel allegedly involved in such cases; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Transparent mechanism of monitoring is in

place to prevent any irregularity of organic farming under both National programme for Organic production (NPOP) and Participatory Guarantee system (PGS) as these systems operate through transparent online platforms of TRACENET and PGS Portal respectively.

MSP for pulses and oilseeds

†1321. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a substantial increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for pulses and oilseeds;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Government has increased the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of all mandated kharif and rabi crops for year 2019-20 including pulses and oilseeds in line with the principle of providing atleast 50 per cent return over all India weighted average cost of production as announced in the Union Budget 2018-19. The details regarding increase in MSP for pulses and oilseeds for year 2019-20 is given in Statement.

Statement

Cost*, MSP and Return for Pulses and Oilseeds

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	(₹ per quintal)		
			2019-20		
			Cost	MSP	% Return over Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kharif Crops					
1.	Arhar (Tur)		3636	5800	59.5
2.	Moong		4699	7050	50.0

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Urad		3477	5700	63.9
4.	Groundnut		3394	5090	50.0
5.	Sunflower Seed		3767	5650	50.0
6.	Soyabean	Yellow	2473	3710	50.0
7.	Sesamum		4322	6485	50.0
8.	Nigerseed		3960	5940	50.0
Rabi Crops #					
1.	Gram		2801	4875	74.0
2.	Masur (Lentil)		2727	4800	76.0
3.	Rapeseed and Mustard		2323	4425	90.5
4.	Safflower		3470	5215	50.3

* 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 and imputed value of family labour.

MSP for Rabi Crops for 2019-20 is announced for Rabi Marketing Season 2020-21.

Pricing of generic and branded medicines

1322. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJ MANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the difference in price between branded and generic medicines along with the details of the mechanism for fixation of price of branded medicines manufactured by the companies;

(b) whether the companies are at liberty to fix the prices of branded medicines, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of medicine stores opened under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana to provide generic medicines to the patients during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) whether medicines are not available in the generic medicine centres due to which patients are forced to buy branded medicines?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANADA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes the ceiling price of scheduled medicines (branded or generic) specified in the first schedule of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO) in accordance with the provisions of the DPCO. All manufacturers of scheduled medicines (branded or generic) have to sell their products within the ceiling price (plus applicable local taxes) fixed by the NPPA. A manufacturer is at liberty to fix the maximum retail price of a non-scheduled formulation (branded or generic) launched by it. However, as per the DPCO, the manufacturers of non-scheduled formulations are not allowed to increase the maximum retail price of such formulations by more than 10% per annum.

(c) As on 25.11.2019, 4843 Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) kendras have been opened in the country during the last three years. State wise list of PMBJP kendras opened during the last three years is enclosed as Statement (See below).

(d) No, Sir. The Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI), the implementing agency of Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) makes regular efforts for making all the drugs of its product basket available to the consumers. Sometimes, some drugs are not available for non-receipt of valid bids for a particular drug in a tender floated by the BPPI/non-supply by a vendor. Product basket of BPPI comprises of 802 drugs and 155 surgicals. Presently, 667 drugs and 56 surgicals are available for sale at PMBJP kendras.

Statement

State-wise list of PMBJP kendras opened in last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20 (as on 25.11.2019)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	81	45	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	0
4.	Assam	36	23	6

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bihar	87	47	15
6.	Chandigarh	0	1	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	50	11	4
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	7	6	1
9.	Daman and Diu	3	1	0
10.	Delhi	29	35	45
11.	Goa	0	8	0
12.	Gujarat	155	221	49
13.	Haryana	58	61	31
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14	26	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	21	26
16.	Jharkhand	25	10	3
17.	Karnataka	255	190	103
18.	Kerala	167	123	46
19.	Ladakh	0	0	1
20.	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0
21.	Madhya Pradesh	41	70	24
22.	Maharashtra	139	131	72
23.	Manipur	35	0	0
24.	Meghalaya	1	0	0
25.	Mizoram	5	9	4
26.	Nagaland	0	4	1
27.	Odisha	45	71	44
28.	Puducherry	11	3	1
29.	Punjab	57	65	39
30.	Rajasthan	67	31	15

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Sikkim	2	0	0
32.	Tamil Nadu	253	207	78
33.	Telangana	61	34	6
34.	Tripura	14	2	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	378	298	79
36.	Uttarakhand	78	66	22
37.	West Bengal	52	42	19
TOTAL		2233	1864	746

* Medicines are directly supplied to the administration of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

Making of BIS standards mandatory for some chemicals

1323. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE:

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

DR. VIKAS MAHATME:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Department of Pharmaceuticals (DoP) for standardisation and quality improvement;

(b) whether Government has recently made BIS Standard mandatory for some chemicals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANADA GOWDA): (a) Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare regulates safety, efficacy and quality of drugs, medical devices and cosmetics under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and rules made thereunder. The Department of Pharmaceuticals only regulates the prices of scheduled drugs and monitors availability of medicines as per provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013).

(b) and (c) The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has 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.

Movement of fertilizer through waterways

1324. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

DR. VIKAS MAHATME:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any scheme for movement of fertilizer through waterways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details regarding quantity and destination of various type of fertilizers transported in the country through coastal shipping, company-wise and product-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANADA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There is a policy for reimbursement of freight subsidy for distribution of subsidized fertilizers through Coastal Shipping or/and Inland Waterways. The details of the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) As far as Urea is concerned, as on date, M/s. IFFCO Phulpur-II has dispatched 119.880 MTs from IFFCO Phulpur-II (Plant) to Howrah (West Bengal) by sea during the month of December, 2018. In respect of P&K Fertilizers the requisite details regarding quantity and destination of various types of fertilizers transported in the country through coastal shipping, company-wise and product-wise during the financial year 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I**No. 23011/10/2016-MPR****Government of India****Department of Fertilizers**

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi

Dated: 17 June, 2019.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Policy for reimbursement of freight subsidy for distribution of Subsidised fertilizers through Coastal Shipping or/and inland waterways.

In supersession of this Department's O.M. No. 12018/11/2007-FPP dated 25.06.2010 & 14.07.2010 and OMs of even number dated 13.10.2016 & 29.03.2017 on

the subject mentioned above, the undersigned is directed to convey the decision of the Competent Authority to allow movement of fertilisers through Coastal Shipping/ Inland waterways alongwith the Road movement that follow the Coastal Movement/ Inland Water movement upto the rake point in the destination district to make it qualify for reimbursement of freight subsidy under the primary movement. The Primary movement will refer to movement of subsidised fertilisers by rail and/or coastal shipping/inland water transportation including road bridging (only in case of use of Coastal Shipping or inland waterways) upto the rake point in the destination district or by any or two or by all three modes of transportation from the plant or port to various rake points in the destination districts. The salient features of the policy for reimbursement of freight claims of the companies using coastal shipping/inland waterways for the movement of fertilizers are as under:-

- (i) Only the movement of subsidised indigenous fertilizers (Urea and P&K fertilizers) through coastal shipping/inland waterways will be eligible for the payment of freight subsidy at this stage.
- (ii) As the movement of only domestic fertilizers will be eligible for freight subsidy payment, there is no need of checking the port clearance certificate issued by Custom authorities.
- (iii) In case of single mode or multi modal transportation of fertilizers which includes coastal shipping also, the freight subsidy for movement of fertilizers will be restricted to the railway charges or actual freight incurred whichever is less.
- (iv) For claiming freight subsidy in case of multimodal transportation of fertilizers, which includes movement through coastal shipping/ inland waterways also, the fertilizer companies will submit the multimodal transportation bill duly certified by the statutory auditors. Such bills duly certified by Statutory Auditors of the company would be treated as sufficient proof of actual freight charges incurred by fertilizer companies.

The authenticity of the actual cost claims lies entirely with the party e making the claims. Any false declaration before the public servant regarding such costs shall attract criminal/ civil action under appropriate legal provision.

- (v) The companies will submit the nearest rake point in the destination point, equivalent lead railway distance to the nearest rake point in the destination district along with the actual railway freight rates for the said lead distance for calculating the equivalent railway freight subsidy of fertilizers.
 - (vi) Movement Division of the Department of Fertilisers will certify the above information provided under point (v) by the fertilizer companies regarding railway freight charges. Movement Division will certify actual railway freight rates on the basis of notified freight rates as available in the public domain vide various notifications of Indian Railways. Movement Division will certify the lead distances using Freight Operations Information System (FOIS).
 - (vii) Fertilizer Subsidy division would pay the lesser of actual freight subsidy through multi-modal transportation as given in point (iv) above or the equivalent railway charges as given in point (v) above and as certified by Movement division as per point (vi) above.
3. The claims for release of freight subsidy to the companies, pending with the Department or being submitted by the companies against the movement of fertilizers done in pursuance of this Department's OM of even number dated 13.10.2016 and 29.03.2017 will also be examined/considered as per the above guidelines.
4. This issues with the concurrence of IFD *vide* diary No 3/F dated 27.05.2019 and approval of the Competent Authority.

(Vinay Kumar Pandey)

Director

Tel: 23389839

To,

- 1. Secretary, D/o Shipping, Transport Bhawan, New Delhi.
- 2. Joint Secretary (INM), DAC, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
- 3. Joint Secretary (PF-II), DoE, North Block, New Delhi.
- 4. ED, FICC, DoF, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
- 5. Chief Controller of Accounts, DoF, Janpath Bhawan, New Delhi.

6. Director (Fert), DoF, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
7. Director (A/c), DoF, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
8. Director General, FAI, New Delhi.
9. All the manufacturers & Importers of P&K Fertilisers.
10. Technical Director, NIC, DoF, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.

Copy to:-

1. Chief Secretary/All agriculture Production Commissioner/Secretary (Agriculture) of all the State Governments/UTs,
2. Commissioner/Director, Commissionerate/Directorate of Agriculture of all the State Government/UTs.

Copy also to:-

PS to Minister (C&F)/PS to MoS(C&F)/Sr. PPS to Secretary (F)/PPS to AS & FA/PPS to AS (DP)/JS (PS)/JS (GSVEA/AD-OL for Hindi version/ SO(IT) for uploading on the Department's web site.

No. 23011/10/2016-MPR**Government of India****Department of Fertilizers**

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi

Dated: 18 September, 2019

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Policy for reimbursement of freight subsidy for distribution of Subsidised fertilizers through Coastal Shipping or/and inland waterways.

In continuation of this Department's OM of even No. dated 17.06.2019 on the above cited subject, following clarification are being issued in respect of secondary freight subsidy on distribution of subsidized fertilizers through Coastal Shipping or/and inland waterways:

- (i) If a manufacturer is moving the fertilisers through multi-modal transportation, which includes coastal shipping/inland waterways, and the manufacturer decides to move the fertiliser from the discharge port directly to the destination district by road, then the entire multi-modal freight would be considered as primary movement and freight subsidy would be restricted to the railway charges or the actual freight incurred whichever is less as given in Order No. 23011/10/2016-MPR dated 17th June, 2019. In such cases, there is no scope of secondary movement and hence, no scope of secondary freight subsidy payment.
- (ii) In case, the fertilizer company chooses to transport fertilizers from unloading port to the nearest rake point in destination district by railway and then transports fertilizers further by road, the entire multi-modal transport up to the railway rake point would be treated as primary movement and road movement beyond rake point would be treated as secondary movement. The restriction on freight subsidy for secondary transport of Urea would remain as per extant policies and freight subsidy for secondary movement for P&K fertilizers would continue to be inadmissible as per extant policies in this regard.

2. This issues with the approval of Hon'ble Minister (C&F).

Geeta Mishra

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Ph: 23386151

To:

1. Secretary, D/o Shipping, Transport Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. Joint Secretary (INM), DAC, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
3. Joint Secretary (PF-II), DoE, North Block, New Delhi.
4. ED, FICC, DoF, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
5. Chief Controller of Accounts, DoF, Janpath Bhawan, New Delhi.
6. Director (Fert), DoF, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
7. Director (A/c), DoF, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
8. Director General, FAI, New Delhi.
9. All the manufacturers and Importers of P&K Fertilisers.
10. Technical Director, NIC, DoF, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.

Copy to:-

1. Chief Secretary/All agriculture Production Commissioner/Secretary (Agriculture) of all the state Governments/UTs.
2. Commissioner/Director, Commissionerate/Directorate of Agriculture of all the State Government/UTs.

Copy also to: -

PS to Minister (C&F)/PS to MoS(C&F)/Sr. PPS to Secretary (F)/PPS to AS & FA/ PPS to AS (DP)/JS (PS)/JS (GS)/EA/AD-OL for Hindi version/ SO(IT) for uploading on the Department's website.

Statement-II

Company-wise and Product-wise Details of quantity and destination of various types of fertilizers transported in the country during FY 2017-18 and 2018-19

(Qty. in LMT)							
Company	Financial Year	State District	Product				Total
			NPK 20:20:0:13	NPK 10:26:26	NPK 12:32:16	DAP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IFFCO	2017-18	Kerala					
		Ernakulam	0.004	0.009			0.013
		Idukki		0.011			0.011
		Kottayam	0.006	0.029			0.035
		Kozhikode	0.002	0.017			0.019
		Palakkad	0.006	0.008			0.014
		Thrissur	0.005	0.008			0.013
		Tamil Nadu					
		Coimbatore	0.011				0.011

Cuddalore	0.015	0.006	0.021
Dharmapuri	0.000	0.001	0.001
Dindigul	0.000		0.000
Erode	0.000		0.000
Kanchipuram	0.011		0.011
Kanniyakumari	0.000		0.000
Karur	0.000		0.000
Krishnagiri	0.002		0.002
Madurai	0.005		0.005
Namakkal	0.006		0.006
Perambalur	0.003		0.003
Pudukkottai	0.004		0.004
Salem	0.020		0.020
Sivaganga	0.000		0.000
Theni	0.003		0.003
Thiruvallur	0.011	0.001	0.012
Thoothukkudi	0.002		0.002

Written Answers to

[29 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 207

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	208
		Tiruchirappalli	0.013				0.013	Written Answers to [RAJYASABHA]
		Tirunelveli	0.002				0.002	
		Tiruppur	0.005				0.005	
		Tiruvannamalai	0.019	0.007			0.026	
		Vellore	0.005	0.007			0.012	
		Villupuram	0.015	0.006			0.021	
		Virudhunagar	0.002				0.002	
		West Bengal						Unstarred Questions
		24 Paraganas North		0.029			0.029	
		24 Paraganas South		0.003			0.003	
		Bankura		0.097			0.097	
		Bardhaman		0.173			0.173	
		Birbhum		0.030			0.030	
		Hooghly		0.130			0.130	
		Howrah		0.005			0.005	

IFFCO	2018-19	Medinipur		0.025			0.025	Written Answers to [29 November, 2019] Unstarred Questions 209
		Medinipur East		0.042			0.042	
		Medinipur West		0.097			0.097	
		Murshidabad		0.044			0.044	
		Nadia		0.025			0.025	
		Purulia		0.006			0.006	
		TOTAL	0.177	0.816	0.000	0.000	0.993	
		Gujarat					0.000	
		Bharuch			0.004		0.004	
		Narmada			0.000		0.000	
		Navsari			0.002		0.002	
		Surat		0.000	0.017		0.018	
		Tapi		0.001	0.001		0.002	
		Valsad			0.000		0.000	
		Karnataka					0.000	
		Bagalkot		0.010	0.022		0.032	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	210
		Bangalore Rural		0.010	0.001		0.010	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions
		Belgaum		0.058	0.007		0.065	
		Bellary		0.016	0.006		0.022	
		Bengaluru Urban		0.014			0.014	
		Bidar		0.001			0.001	
		Bijapur		0.000	0.003		0.003	
		Chikballapur		0.002			0.002	
		Chikmagalur		0.021			0.021	
		Chitradurga		0.017	0.001		0.018	
		Dakshin Kannad		0.079			0.079	
		Davangere		0.026	0.005		0.031	
		Dharwad		0.003	0.003		0.006	
		Gadag		0.001			0.001	
		Hassan		0.032	0.001		0.033	

Haveri		0.003	0.001		0.004
Kodagu		0.008			0.008
Kolar		0.003			0.003
Koppal		0.029	0.018		0.048
Mandya		0.050			0.050
Mysore		0.011			0.011
Raichur		0.007	0.003		0.010
Ramanagara		0.002			0.002
Shimoga		0.076	0.008		0.085
Tumkur		0.018	0.000		0.018
Udupi		0.003			0.003
Kerala					0.000
Ernakulam	0.007	0.013		0.014	0.034
Idukki		0.019		0.003	0.022
Kannur		0.001			0.001

Written Answers to

[29 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 211

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	212
		Kasaragod		0.001			0.001	Written Answers to [RAJYASABHA]
		Kollam				0.005	0.005	
		Kottayam	0.008	0.048		0.012	0.068	
		Kozhikode	0.005	0.017		0.005	0.027	
		Palakkad	0.017	0.013		0.005	0.034	
		Pathanamthitta	0.001	0.003		0.001	0.005	
		Thiruvananthapuram		0.000			0.000	
		Thrissur	0.006	0.008		0.005	0.019	
		Maharashtra					0.00	Unstarred Questions
		Dhule		0.001			0.001	
		Nandurbar		0.005			0.005	
		Nashik		0.001			0.001	
		Pune		0.006			0.006	
		Tamil Nadu					0.000	
		Ariyalur	0.000			0.000	0.001	

Coimbatore	0.014	0.047	0.032	0.092
Cuddalore	0.042	0.012	0.038	0.092
Dharmapuri	0.006	0.008	0.010	0.024
Dindigul	0.002		0.001	0.003
Erode	0.031	0.013	0.031	0.075
Kanchipuram	0.002			0.002
Karur	0.000		0.000	0.001
Krishnagiri	0.005	0.001	0.008	0.014
Madurai	0.024	0.004	0.014	0.042
Nagapattinam	0.001		0.011	0.012
Namakkal	0.001	0.006	0.000	0.008
Perambalur	0.000			0.000
Pudukkottai	0.011	0.002	0.009	0.022
Salem	0.018	0.071	0.025	0.114
Sivaganga	0.006		0.004	0.010

Written Answers to

[29 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

213

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	214
		Thanjavur	0.011	0.002		0.018	0.031	Written Answers to [RAJYASABHA]
		Theni	0.017	0.007		0.011	0.035	
		Thiruvallur	0.029	0.007		0.021	0.056	
		Thiruvarur	0.009	0.001		0.020	0.030	
		Thoothukkudi	0.017	0.011	0.003	0.021	0.053	
		Tiruchirappalli	0.067	0.020		0.034	0.121	
		Tirunelveli	0.004	0.010		0.017	0.030	
		Tiruppur	0.003	0.004	0.001	0.005	0.013	
		Tiruvannamalai	0.067	0.027		0.052	0.146	
		Vellore	0.028	0.018	0.001	0.027	0.073	
		Villupuram	0.043	0.016		0.035	0.094	Unstarred Questions
		West Bengal					0.000	
		24 Paraganas North		0.036			0.036	
		24 Paraganas South		0.007			0.007	

						<i>Written Answers to [29 November, 2019]</i>
Bankura		0.165			0.165	
Bardhaman		0.184			0.184	
Birbhum		0.071			0.071	
Hooghly		0.178			0.178	
Howrah		0.024			0.024	
Medinipur East		0.033			0.033	
Medinipur West		0.168			0.168	
Murshidabad		0.050			0.050	
Nadia		0.026			0.026	
Purulia		0.006			0.006	
<hr/>						<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
TOTAL	0.504	1.871	0.108	0.493	2.975	
<hr/>						215

Massive increase in prices of fertilizers

†1325. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a massive increase in the prices of fertilizers;

(b) the details of increased prices of various fertilizers during the last five years; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a great deal of fake urea, DAP and NPK are available in market, whereby the farmers feel cheated when there is a negligible impact of fertilizers in the fields and farmers are made to suffer losses?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANADA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The MRP of Urea is statutorily fixed by the 45 Kg bag of urea is ₹ 242 per bag (exclusive of charges towards neem coating and taxes as applicable) and the MRP of 50 Kg bag of Urea is ₹ 268 per bag (exclusive of charges towards neem coating and taxes as applicable).

The Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010 for P&K fertilizers. Under the said Scheme, a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis, is provided on each grade of subsidized Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers depending upon its Nutrient Content. As the P&K fertilizers are decontrolled, the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) is fixed by Companies as per market dynamics at reasonable level. It has been observed that the average MRP of these fertilizers have increased slightly during the last 5 years. As per the information available in this Department, average MRP of P&K fertilizers during the last 5 years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Fertilizers have been declared as essential commodities under the Essential Commodities Act (ECA) 1955, and notified Fertilizer (Control) Order (FCO), 1985 and Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973 under the EC Act.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

FCO empowers the Government to regulate the price, distribution and quality of fertilizers. Under clause 19 of FCO sale/manufacture of such fertilizers, which are not of prescribed standard, is strictly prohibited. The State Governments are adequately empowered to take appropriate action against the sale of non-standard fertilizers. Moreover State Governments have been sensitized from time to time on the issue of sales, manufacturer, distribution and quality of fertilizers conforming to Fertilizer Control Order (FCO) standards.

Statement

Average MRP in ₹/Mt. of P&K fertilizers during the last five years

Sl. No.	Grades of Fertilizers	Average MRP in Rs/MT of P&K fertilizers fixed by the fertilizer companies under the Nutrient Based Subsidy regime				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	DAP: 18-46-0-0	24620	25020	23213.26	22099.07	26943.79
2.	MOP: 0-0-60-0	17664	16514.135	12734.57	11868.36	16188.17
3.	16-20-0-13	18250	17695.8229	17192.06	16599.17	19479.17
4.	20-20-0-13	21039.98	18591.263	18241.08	17511.11	19696.06
5.	10-26-26-0	23022.2	22623.341	21838.58	21628.95	24895.05
6.	12-32-16-0	22626.13	22632.71	22055.94	21765.60	25272.41
7.	14-35-14-0	23860	24813.736	23501.78	22791.36	27302.78
8.	15-15-15-0	17657.25	0	0	18121.93	20092.98
9.	AS: 20.3-0-0-23	13285	12947.75	13245.83	13140.18	12824.38
10.	20-20-0-0	17281.75	17713.894	17747.23	16426.46	18291.67
11.	28-28-0-0	23710	24846.148	23404.84	22620.00	27341.67
12.	17-17-17-0	23231.48	22809.05	20997.44	19857.90	22841.67
13.	19-19-19-0	16578.75	23071.301	22271.86	21658.94	24700

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	SSP(0-16-0-11)*	10708.75	7172.822	7331.33	-	-
15.	16-16-16-0	18000	18485.75	17921.97	17799.35	19745.45
16.	15-15-15-09	17095.33	18388.75	17741.57	17782.53	18400
17.	24-24-0-0	13293.33	22397.827	20899.48	20476.30	25019.44
18.	24-24-0-8	21000	22141.501	20614.61	19685.45	24408.33

*MRP is exclusive of Taxes.

Blank space/NA means not available/not under subsidy scheme.

Implementation of nutrition based subsidy scheme

†1326. SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has implemented the Nutrition Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the quantum of funds allocated during the last three years and the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANADA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The Government has implemented Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010 for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) Fertilizers. Under the NBS Policy, the Government announces a fixed rate of subsidy (in ₹ per Kg basis), on each nutrient of subsidized P&K fertilizers, namely Nitrogen (N), Phosphate (P), Potash (K) and Sulphur (S), on annual basis taking into account all relevant factors including international prices, exchange rate, inventory level and prevailing Maximum Retail Prices of P&K fertilizers. The per Kg subsidy rates on the nutrients N, P, K, S is converted into per Tonne subsidy on the various subsidized P&K fertilizers covered under NBS Policy. Under the Policy, MRP of P&K fertilizers has been left open and fertilizer manufacturers/marketers are allowed to fix the MRP at reasonable rates as per market dynamics. At present 21 grades of P&K fertilizers namely DAP, MAP, TSP, MOP, Ammonium Sulphate (produced by M/s FACT), SSP and 15 grades of NPKS complex fertilizers are covered under the NBS Policy.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The quantum of amount allocated under the NBS Scheme during the last three financial years and the current financial year are as under:

(₹ in crores)		
Financial Year	BE	RE
Financial Year 2016-17	19000.00	19000.01
Financial Year 2017-18	20232.00	22251.8
Financial Year 2018-19	25090.35	25090.35
Financial Year 2019-20	26367.00	

Policy objective for building a vibrant domestic fertilizer industry

1327. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a policy objective of building a vibrant home-grown fertilizer industry, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any deep-rooted structural reforms and market-linked pricing policy is being thought of, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether participation of private and foreign players is critical for Indian farmers to gain access to the latest global advances, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any new fertilizer plant is being proposed in West Bengal State?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANADA GOWDA): (a) Yes. 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 gas based urea units with the objective of maximizing indigenous urea production; promoting energy efficiency in urea production; and rationalizing subsidy burden on the Government. NUP-2015 has led to additional production of approximately 20 LMT as compared to 2014-15, from the existing gas based urea plants and the total production of urea during the year 2015-16 was 244.75 LMT, *i.e.* the highest ever urea production in the country. The indigenous urea production for the years 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19 was 242.01 LMT, 240.23 LMT & 240 LMT respectively which is significantly higher than the production in 2014-15.

Further Government of India is reviving 5 closed fertilizer plants of FOIL/HFCL namely Talcher, Ramagundam, Gorakhpur and Sindri plants of FCIL and Barauni plant of HFCL by setting up new Ammonia Urea plants of 12.7 Lakh metric tonne per annum capacity. These projects upon implementation/operationalization/will help rejuvenate the fertilizer sector

(b) So far as deep-rooted structural reforms are concerned, the following reforms have been undertaken by the Department of Fertilizers in last 5 years:-

- (i) Based on CCEA decision, *vide* notification dated 25th May, 2015 Department of Fertilizers had made it mandatory for all the domestic producers of urea to produce 100% as Neem Coated Urea, with the objective of promoting the balanced use of fertilizers. Entire quantity of indigenously produced urea and imported urea is being neem coated *w.e.f* 1st September, 2015 and *w.e.f* 1st December, 2015 respectively.
- (ii) Based on CCEA decision, *vide* notification dated 4th September, 2017, the Government of India has introduced 45 kg bag of urea in place of 50 kg bag of urea in order to reduce the consumption of urea.
- (iii) The Department of fertilizers has also implemented Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) System across all States/UTs *w.e.f* March, 2018. Under the DBT system, 100% subsidy on various fertilizer grades is released to the fertilizer

companies, on the basis of actual sales made by the retailers to the beneficiaries through Point of Sale (PoS) devices installed at each retailer shop and the beneficiaries are identified through Aadhaar Card, Kisan Credit Card, Voter Identity Card etc.

As far as market-linked pricing policy is concerned, the MRP of urea is statutorily fixed by the Government. The MRP of 45 kg bag of urea is ₹242 per bag (exclusive of charges towards neem coating and taxes as applicable) and the MRP of 50 kg bag of urea is ₹ 268 per bag (exclusive of charges towards neem coating and taxes as applicable).

The Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme for P&K fertilizers has already been implemented *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010. Under the said Scheme, a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis, is provided on each grade of subsidized Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers depending upon its Nutrient Content. As the P&K fertilizers are decontrolled, the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) is fixed by Companies as per market dynamics at reasonable level.

(c) Government of India encourages private entrepreneurs of India and Foreign countries to invest in fertilizer manufacturing with an objective of increasing domestic production capacities in the country. The New Investment Policy (NIP) 2012 is especially designed for this purpose. Since the notification of NIP-2012, two urea plants have come up in private sector.

(d) There is no proposal for setting up of new urea plant in West Bengal. However, Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (Matix) has already set up a Coal Bed Methane (CBM) based Greenfield Ammonia -Urea complex at Panagarh, West Bengal under NIP-2012.

Setting up of KRIBHCO units in Madhya Pradesh

†1328. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to establish new Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO) units to help the farmers in some districts of Madhya Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether any framework has been drawn to establish these new units, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress of these units and the details of the funds sanctioned/spent by KRIBHCO units in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANADA GOWDA): (a) No Sir. There is no such proposal presently under consideration of Government of India.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above question does not arise.

Jan Aushadhi Yojana

1329. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched Jan Aushadhi Yojana to make available quality drugs at affordable prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the scheme is being implemented under PPP mode, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANADA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. With the objective of making quality generic medicines available at affordable prices to all, Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) was launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Government of India. Under this scheme, dedicated retail outlets known as Janaushadhi Kendras are opened to sell quality generic medicines at very affordable rates. As on 25.11.2019, 5803 Janaushadhi Kendras are functional across the country. PMBJP has covered 689 districts of the country and the target is to cover all the districts of the country by 31st March, 2020.

(c) Yes Sir. The implementing agency of the PMBJP Scheme is the Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI), which is a registered society under administrative control of the Department of Pharmaceuticals. The BPPI procures medicines for the Scheme from private pharmaceuticals manufacturers as well as Pharma PSUs. Further, for the

opening of outlets, BPPI has adopted a franchisee like model in which private entrepreneurs are invited for the opening and running of Janaushadhi Kendras. BPPI has also outsourced the functions such as storage, distribution and logistics to private entrepreneurs.

Review of list of life-saving drugs

1330. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any measures for periodic review of the list of life-saving drugs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any drugs have been included in the said list during the last four years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government has taken any steps to increase the production and availability of life-saving drugs; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANADA GOWDA): (a) and (b) "Life Saving drugs" are not defined in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) nor in the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012 (NPPP, 2012). All medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2015 have been included in the First Schedule of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 for the purpose of price regulation. NLEM 2015 was issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare by adding and deleting some of the medicines from NLEM, 2011. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has fixed ceiling price of 859 formulations under DPCO, 2013 till 31st October, 2019.

(c) and (d) The NLEM, 2015 is available on website of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare at www.mohfw.gov.in.

(e) and (f) The availability of scheduled medicines is regularly monitored by the NPPA mainly through Drugs Control Administration of State Governments. Whenever

shortage is reported by the State Drug Controllers or when the matter comes to the notice of NPPA through references received from Ministry of Health or NGOs or through individual complaints or through Pharma Jan Samadhaan portal of NPPA, remedial steps are immediately taken for ensuring availability of drugs by impressing upon concerned companies to rush the stocks to the places of shortage.

Increasing of prices of drugs by manufacturers

1331. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drug companies in the country which have increased the prices of different drugs including life-saving drugs, during the last six months, the details thereof, company-wise; and

(b) the reasons for such escalation of prices of drugs and whether prior approval of Government is mandatory, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANADA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) does not maintain information in respect of number of drug Companies which have increased the prices of different drugs. As per provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013), Pharmaceutical Companies may increase the prices of scheduled drugs as per provisions of Para 16 of DPCO, 2013 on the basis of annual wholesale price index (WPI) for preceding calendar year on 1st April every year and as per provisions of Para 20 of DPCO, 2013 manufacturers of Non-scheduled formulations may increase the MRP of their formulations maximum up to 10% of the maximum retail price during preceding twelve months. No specific approval is required from the Government for increase in prices of the drugs.

Demand and supply of urea to Andhra Pradesh

1332. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh State required 15 lakh and 16 lakh tonnes of urea in 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively, however, the Ministry was able to supply only 14.9 lakh tonnes in 2017-18 and only 14.22 lakh tonnes in 2018-19;

- (b) if so, the reasons for the reduced supply of urea to Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the projected requirement for 2019-20; and
- (d) the plans the Ministry has to supply the projected amount of urea to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANADA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Sir, the projected requirement, availability and sales position of urea in 2017-18 and 2018-19 in the State of Andhra Pradesh is as follows:

(Figures in LMT)

Andhra Pradesh	Projected Requirement	Availability	First Point Sales
2017-18	15.50	14.92	14.09

Source: iFMS

Andhra Pradesh	Projected Requirement	Availability	DBT/ POS Sales
2018-19	16.70	14.46	14.18

Source: e-urvarak Dashboard.

It can be seen from the above table that availability of Urea against sales is sufficient/ adequate in Andhra Pradesh and there is no shortage of fertilizers.

(c) The projected requirement of Urea in the State of Andhra Pradesh for the year 2019-20 is 17.50 LMT.

(d) Before the commencement of each cropping season, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), after consultation with all the State Governments, assesses the requirement of fertilizers. After assessment of requirement, DAC&FW projects month-wise requirement of fertilizers. On the basis of month-wise and state-wise projection given by DAC&FW, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan from indigenous and imported urea sources and distribution within the State is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. Further, the availability of fertilizers is continuously monitored at various levels.

[Question No. 1333 was withdrawn]

Strengthening of start-up ecosystem at local level

1334. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to strengthen the start-up ecosystem at local level in the country under Startup India initiative;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating proactive steps taken in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has any data regarding rising trend in funding of startups in the country during the last three years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures being taken by Government to improve the situation in this regard?

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

(a) to (e) Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under Startup India initiative has taken several steps to strengthen start-up ecosystem at local level in the country. The steps taken are listed at Statement (*See below*). While funding of Start-ups in India has seen a rising trend, the data thereof is not centrally maintained.

Statement

Steps taken under Startup India initiative

1. Compliance Regime based on Self-certification

Startups recognised under Startup India initiative can self-certify their compliance against the 6 labour laws and 3 environmental laws.

- 15 States have implemented self-certification for 5 years and 12 States have implemented self-certification for 3 years. 9 States/UTs are yet to implement the self-certification.
- 9 States (Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, and Delhi) have integrated their portals with Shram Suvidha Portal.
- 169 DPIIT recognized Startups have availed the benefits of self-certification.

2. Startup India Hub

- Startup India works in a hub and spoke model and collaborates with Central and State Governments, Indian and foreign VCs and ecosystem stakeholders
- Startups are assisted through their lifecycle with a specific focus on important aspects like obtaining financing, feasibility testing, business structuring advisory and enhancement of marketing skills.
- Startup India has organized mentorship programs in collaboration with Government organizations, incubation centres, and educational institutions.
- 1,57,138 queries have been addressed by the Startup India team as of 22nd November, 2019.

3. Startup India Portal and Mobile App

- 3,60,406 users registered on the Startup India Portal as of 22nd November, 2019.
- 2,54,339 aspiring and existing entrepreneurs logged in for the learning and development course as of 22nd November, 2019.
- 6,948 mentor, investor and incubator connections have been established through the portal for Startups as of 25th November, 2019.
- More than 175 Innovation Hunts and programs have been hosted on the Startup India portal by various Government departments and corporates as of 25th November, 2019.

4. Legal Support and Fast-tracking Patent Examination at Lower Costs

- Startups are eligible for 80% rebate in patent filing fees and 50% rebate in trademark filing fees. Additionally, Startups are also considered for expedited examination of patent applications to reduce time taken in granting patents.
- 1,031 facilitators have been empanelled for free of cost filing and facilitation.
- 1,630 patent applications have been granted 80% rebate on filing fee.
- 2,895 trademark applications have been granted 50% rebate on fill fee.
- 474 applications were granted expedited examination

5. Relaxed Norms of Public Procurement for Startups

- Startups have been exempted from submitting Earnest Money Deposit requirements (July, 2017).
- Public procurement norms have been relaxed for startups through exemptions on (November, 2016)
 - Prior turnover criteria; and
 - Prior experience criteria.

Applicable on all tenders issued by Central Ministries and Central Public Service Undertakings (CPSUs)

- GeM 'Startup Runway' has been launched - dedicated for startups to sell products and services to Government (February, 2019)- 2,804 Startups have been registered on GeM; 13,666 orders have been placed to startups; value of orders served by startups is to the tune of ₹ 463.45 crore.

6. Faster Exit for Startups

- Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Startups as "Fast track firms".
- This enables them to wind up operations within 90 days as against 180 days for other companies through Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board.

7. Funding Support through a Fund of Funds

- The Cabinet has approved the establishment of Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) at SIDBI for contribution to various Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) with a corpus of ₹10,000 crore. The corpus is to be built up over the 14th and 15th Finance Commission cycles.
- A total of ₹ 700 crore has been released till now.
- 2x Government contribution received by venture funds is invested into DPIIT recognised startups.
- SIDBI has committed ₹ 3123.20 crore to 47 SEBI registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs).

- INR 695.94 crore have been drawn from the SIDBI Fund of Funds.
- ₹ 2,669.83 crore have been invested into 279 startups.

8. Tax Exemption on Capital Gains

Tax exemption shall be given to persons who have capital gains during the year if they have invested such capital gains in the funds recognized by the Government.

- Amendment in Section 54GB of Income Tax Act: Exemption from tax on capital gains arising out of sale of residential house or a residential plot of land if the amount of net consideration is invested in prescribed stake of equity shares of eligible Startup for utilizing the same for purchase of specified asset. (February, 2016).
- Minimum Alternate Tax credit allowed to be carried forward up to fifteenth assessment years instead of ten assessment years (2017).
- Extension of benefit under section 54GB shall be available for sale of residential property on or before 31st March 2021.

9. Tax Exemption to Startups for 3 years

- With a view to stimulate the development of Startups in India and provide them a competitive platform, the profits of Eligible DPIIT Recognized Startups are exempt from Income-tax for a block of 3 years out of 7 years since incorporation under Section 80IAC of the Income Tax Act.
- 247 startups have been granted tax exemptions as on 25th November, 2019

10. Tax Exemption on Investments above Fair Market Value

- DPIIT Recognized Startups are exempt from tax under Section 56(2)(viib) of the Income Tax Act when such a Startup receives any consideration for issue of shares which exceeds the Fair Market Value of such shares
- 1,658 startups have been granted tax exemptions as of 25th November, 2019.

11. State's Startup Ranking Framework

DPIIT launched the States' Startup Ranking Framework on 6th February, 2018.

The key objective of the Startup States Ranking Framework, 2018 (SRF-2018) was to encourage States and UTs to take proactive steps towards strengthening the Startup ecosystem within their jurisdiction. There were 38 action points categorized into 7 broad areas such as Startup Policy and Implementation, Incubation support, Seed Funding, Angel and Venture Funding, Simplification of Regulations, Easing Public Procurement and Awareness and Outreach. The ranking methodology aims to create a healthy competition among States to further learn, share and adopt best practices. A compendium of good practices was also launched, listing 95 good practices implemented by various State Governments. Knowledge Workshops were held to assist States in formulating policies and executing appropriate programs. Visits to USA and Israeli ecosystems were facilitated for State Government representatives to enable the transfer of information and knowledge from the best ecosystems of the world. The final rankings of SRF-2018 were announced on 20th December, 2018 and the States were felicitated by DPIIT. 27 States and 3 Union Territories participated in the exhaustive ranking exercise.

As a result of SRF-2018, new Startup policies were launched, old and archaic laws were abolished, new Government orders were issued and many Startups were supported. Some of the major impacts of the ranking exercise include Implementation of Startup Policies in 25 States, Seed Funding to 3213 Startups; Funding of 163 Startups through Venture Funds; 17 States announcing incentives for women entrepreneurs; Incubation area of 10.2 lakh sq.ft. supported by State Governments; Establishment of 596 Entrepreneurship Cells across 340 districts; Registration of 1996 mentors across 19 States and organization of 233 Startup events across 21 States.

12. Startup Yatra

- Startup India launched Startup India Yatra in 2017 to promote entrepreneurship in rural and non-metro regions across States. Under this program, grassroot Startup aspirants were provided incubation, mentorship and funding support.
- The yatra starts with the launch and flagging off of the Startup India Yatra Van. This van travels around the state to different colleges spreading awareness about the Central and State level startup policies as well as providing an opportunity to aspiring entrepreneurs to pitch their ideas online.

- As part of the program, bootcamps are also organized in tier-2 and tier-3 districts of the state where participants attend an ideation workshop and pitch their ideas. The ideas shortlisted from these bootcamps further attend a two-day acceleration program.
- Startup Yatra has been conducted across 23 States in 207 districts impacting 78346 aspiring entrepreneurs. A total of 1,424 incubation offers have been given to the startups as on May, 2019.

13. Organizing Startup Tests for Showcasing Innovation and Providing a Collaboration Platform.

DPIIT has organized various Startup events. Some of such key events are as follows:—

- I. Roundtable headed by Minister of Commerce and Industry with Venture Fund managers in April, 2018 at Mumbai;
- II. Roundtable with Singapore delegation led by Enterprise Singapore and TiE Singapore in August, 2018 at Delhi;
- III. Roundtable with Japanese startups led by JETRO in September, 2018 at Delhi;
- IV. Roundtable headed by Secretary DPIIT with Venture Fund managers in August, 2018 at Delhi;
- V. Roundtable with Finance Secretary on banking regulations faced by startups in September, 2018 at Delhi;
- VI. Startup India Global Venture Capital Summit in December, 2018 at Goa;
- VII. Roundtable headed by Secretary DPIIT on Angel Tax regulations in February, 2019 at Delhi;
- VIII. Startup Manthan @ Aero India in February, 2019 at Bengaluru;
- IX. Speed Mentoring Session for Women Entrepreneurs in March, 2019 at Delhi;
- X. Roundtable headed by Secretary DPIIT on accreditation of investors in April, 2019 at Delhi; and
- XI. Roundtable with Central Government Departments on best practices for promoting startups in May, 2019 at Delhi.

14. Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) with Self-Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU) Program

- 8,878 schools have been selected across the country where Atal Tinkering Labs will be established.
- 4,020 have already received INR 12 lakhs grant each and are operational.
- Total grant of ₹482.40 crore has been given to Atal Tinkering Labs.
- NITI AAYOG has launched Innovation Awards through the challenge route by the name of Atal New India Challenges (ANIC).
- Call for applications in 24 focus areas across 5 Ministries.
- 26 applicants have been shortlisted for funding and handholding support and additional 26 applicants are shortlisted for handholding support.

15. Harnessing Private Sector Expertise for Incubator Setup

- Atal Innovation Mission has selected 102 incubators across the country to provide financial support through grants-in-aid.
- 38 Atal Incubation Centres and 9 Established Incubation Centres are operational across the country.
- INR 139.91 crore has been disbursed to these 38 AICs and 9 EICs.
- More than 620 startups incubated in AICs/EICs out of which 121 are women-led startups.
- More than 14,000 jobs created.
- More than 150 MSME's supported to build business sustainability.
- More than 500 mentors on-boarded by the AICs/EICs to guide the startups.

16. Building Innovation Centres at National Institutes - Department of Science and Technology

- 11 TBIs (Technology Business Incubators) approved.
- INR 42.2 crore has been sanctioned out of which 18.7 crore disbursed.

- 21 new TBIs (over and above 15 TBIs envisaged) and 5 Center of Excellence (COEs) are proposed to be established.

17. Setting up of 7 New Research Parks

- INR 575 crore has been sanctioned out of which INR 250 crore has been disbursed.
- The Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar is expected to be operational by January, 2020.

18. Promoting Startups in the Biotechnology Sector

- 4 Bio-clusters at Kalyani, Bangalore, Faridabad, and Pune are operational. INR 401 crore has been sanctioned, and INR 300 crore has been disbursed to these Bio-clusters.
- 41 bio-incubators have been supported and all of them are operational. INR 272.26 crore has been sanctioned and INR 193.88 crore has been crore disbursed.
- 5 Bio-connect offices established as following:—
 - (i) CCAMP, Bengaluru with California Institute for Quantitative Biosciences (QB3).
 - (ii) CCAMP- Sister Innovation HUB with Roslin Innovation Centre, University of Edinburgh, UK.
 - (iii) CEIIC BioNEST with European Union.
 - (iv) KIIT BioNEST - with TECHNOPORT SA-BELVAL Business Incubator, Luxembourg.
 - (v) KIIT BioNEST - with Start-Life Centre, Wageningen University Netherland.
- 4 BIRAC Regional Centres have already been set up at Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Bhubaneswar, and Pune. INR 16.95 crore has been sanctioned, and INR 9.42 crore has been disbursed.
- Biotech equity fund has been established as Fund of Funds with INR 150 crore. So far, INR 150 crore has been committed to Alternate Investment Funds (AIFs). INR 25.1 crore has been disbursed.

- BIRAC's SEED Fund with 14 Bio-incubators as Seed fund partners are operational. INR 26 crore has been sanctioned for BIRAC SEED Fund; ₹ 18.3 crore has been disbursed.

19. Innovation Focused Programs for Students

- This initiative is coordinated by Department of Science and Technology and Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- 224 applications have been received Under NIDHI (National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations). Out of 30 finalists selected, 12 student run teams have been awarded ₹ 10 Lakh each. 148 projects have been sanctioned and ₹ 220.75 crore has been released under the Uchchatar Avishkar Yojana scheme. ₹ 10,000 has been granted to 1,03,497 students in the last three years under the MANAK (Million Minds Augmenting National Aspiration and knowledge) Scheme.

Employing of local population by industries

1335. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to make it mandatory for industries to employ the local population trained at Skill Development Centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Agarbatti industry

1336. SHRI AHMED PATEL:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that large-scale import of the Chinese agarbatti has endangered Indian agarbatti industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government proposes to take to save the Indian agarbatti industry?

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

(a) to (c) Imports of agarbatti are largely coming from Vietnam. Out of total 1,04,097 metric ton (MT) of imports of agarbatti, imports from Vietnam was around 98,000 MT in 2018-19. By Notification dated 31.08.2019, import of agarbatti has been amended from free to restricted with immediate effect.

National industrial corridor development and implementation trust

†1337. SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust has been constituted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of projects that have been evaluated; and

(d) the number of sanctioned, approved and completed projects?

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

(a) and (b) Consequent upon the approval of Government of India on 7.12.2016, National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) has been constituted on 22.12.2016. Government of India had approved constitution of a Board of Trustees of NICDIT with the following composition:—

(1)	Secretary, DPIIT	:	Chairperson
(2)	Secretary, Department of Expenditure	:	Member
(3)	Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs	:	Member
(4)	Secretary, Road Transport and Highways	:	Member
(5)	Secretary, Shipping	:	Member

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|---|---------------------|
| (6) | Chairman, Railways Board | : | Member |
| (7) | CEO, NITI Aayog | : | Member |
| (8) | CEO, NICDIT | : | Member
Secretary |

(c) and (d) Details with respect to projects that have been evaluated, sanctioned, approved and completed are as under:-

No. of projects evaluated and sanctioned	No. of projects approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA)	No. of projects completed
13	10	Six projects have been completed/ nearing completion under Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)

Keeping rubber outside the purview of RCEP

1338. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a widespread protest against India compromising on its domestic interest over the RCEP agreement currently under negotiations;

(b) whether a similar pressure was exerted on India over the ASEAN agreement by major rubber producers Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam and Malaysia to bring rubber under the purview of ASEAN agreement, with India not succumbing to pressure tactics; and

(c) whether the considered opinion of the relevant commodity board, Rubber Board, is that rubber be kept outside the purview of the RCEP?

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

(a) to (c) During the 3rd RCEP Leaders Summit which was held on 4 November, 2019 in Bangkok; India stated that the current structure of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) did not fully reflect the RCEP Guiding Principles or address the outstanding issues and concerns of India, in the light of which India did not join the consensus. Under the existing India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement

(IATIGA), natural rubber has been excluded by India in its goods offer to the ASEAN countries. The Government held stakeholders' consultations including with commodity boards like Rubber Board. All these inputs are considered in the negotiations for a balanced and mutually beneficial outcomes while protecting and addressing domestic sensitivities.

Payment of compensation by 'APEDA' to grape exporters

1339. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aurangabad High Court in their decision dated 30.9.2016 on Writ Petitions No. 1979/11 and 1314/11 had decided for payment of compensation by Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) to the grape exporters of Marathwada for the losses incurred by them due to rejection of their consignments in Europe in 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action initiated so far by Government for payment of compensation; and

(d) the reasons for inordinate delay in payment of compensation to affected grape exporters of Marathwada?

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

(a) and (b) The Bombay High Court (Aurangabad Bench), in its judgement dated 30.09.2016 on Writ Petitions No. 1979/11 and 1314/11, had directed the Government to consider the grievance of petitioners and try to redress it as may be permissible.

(c) As per the directions of the Hon'ble High Court, the matter was considered in the Department of Commerce, in consultation with the other stakeholders and it was decided that it would not be possible to agree to the request of payment of compensation to the grape exporters.

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

India-ASEAN FTA

1340. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of review of the India ASEAN FTA that has been agreed to by Government of India at the last ASEAN Summit in Bangkok; and

(b) whether the reports of studies to assess the impact of FTAs on India undertaken by the Ministry or any other institutes concerned to it would be made open to the public?

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

(a) At the 16th ASEAN Economic Ministers - India Consultations held on 10 September 2019 at Bangkok, the Ministers agreed to initiate the review of the ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITIGA) after the conclusion of the RCEP negotiations and to constitute a Joint Committee, as provided in Article 17 of the AITIGA, for this purpose. The scope of the review would be as endorsed by the 12th ASEAN Economic Ministers - India Consultations in August, 2015 [Statement (*See below*)].

(b) The Ministry has not carried out any recent study to assess the impact of FTAs on India — but regularly undertakes internal reviews of the impact of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) based on the import data.

Statement

The scope of the review of the ASEAN India Trade in Goods Agreement

1. The ASEAN India Trade in Goods Agreement was signed on 13 August, 2009 and entered into force on 1st January, 2010. The 25th SEOM-India Consultation agreed to consider the elements and timing for the review of the agreement.
2. The Trade Negotiating Committee has not been reconvened for over two years since the completion of the Trade in Services and Investment Agreements in 2012.
3. The proposed scope of the review could include the following:—
 - (i) Implementation Issues:—
 - ROO and OCPs;
 - focal point; and
 - verification process and release of consignments.
 - (ii) Facilitation measures:—
 - Customs Procedures and Trade Facilitation (CPTF);

- Focus on SPS/TBT; and
 - ROO, including PSRs.
- (iii) To take into account other negotiations on further liberalization of trade in goods.
- (iv) Sharing and exchange of trade data
- (v) Promoting AIFTA to the stakeholders.

Bilateral trade negotiations with USA

1341. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether bilateral trade negotiations between the USA and India are ongoing and towards what end;
- (b) the details of specific demands by the USA to India in these talks;
- (c) the details of specific demands by India to the USA in these talks; and
- (d) the details of stakeholders who have been consulted in forming India's position?

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

(a) to (c) Trade related issues are discussed as a part of any ongoing economic relationship and are addressed from time to time as per mutual understanding. US has made exploratory requests relating to greater market access for some of their products while India has made similar reciprocal requests for exploring the possibility of greater market access for Indian products.

(d) Regular consultations with the concerned line Ministries/Departments and other stakeholder's bodies is a part of the ongoing discussions.

Study commissioned by FICCI

1342. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of study titled as "Invisible Enemy: Impact of Smuggling on Indian Economy and Employment" commissioned by the FICCI;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the smuggling of goods in the textiles, ready-made garments, cigarettes, machinery and parts and consumer electronics industries prevented India from adding over 16 lakh jobs in 2017-18 as per the above study;

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

(e) whether 11.35 lakh job opportunities were lost because of "backward linkage and multiplier effects" as finished products were smuggled in India; and

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

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

(a) to (f) Yes, Sir. The study is under examination.

Project announcements in India

1343. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new project announcements in India have declined to the lowest levels since mid 2004, if so, the sector-wise value of new project announcements for the last four years by both private and Government sectors;

(b) the sectors which are most affected; and

(c) the total stalled projects and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) Project Monitoring Group (PMG) is an institutional mechanism under this Department for resolving a variety of issues with a view to fasttrack the approvals for setting up and commissioning of large infrastructure projects. PMG does not monitor the new project announcements, but accepts new projects facing implementation bottlenecks such as delay in acquisition of land, grant of environment related clearances and other similar approvals by State and Central agencies. In accepting a project for resolution of its issues, PMG does not distinguish between a 'stalled' or an 'under implementation' project. Further, there is no prescribed criterion for classifying a project as a stalled project.

Export of tobacco to China

1344. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that hurdles have been removed to export tobacco to China;
- (b) to what extent this would help tobacco farmers, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, to export more and more tobacco to China and earn remunerative price for their produce; and
- (c) the details of Protocol Agreement that India has with other countries to export tobacco and the export to such countries in the last ten years-years-wise and country-wise?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A phyto-sanitary protocol has been signed between the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India and the General Administration Customs of the Peoples Republic of China (GACC) on 21st January, 2019 at Beijing, China. It is expected that signing of said protocol will push overall export of FCV Tobacco, primarily produced in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, to China. China being the world's largest consumer of tobacco, revival of exports to China would greatly help the tobacco farmers in Andhra Pradesh since this could lead to spurt in demand and hence better price realization to the farmers due to competitive pricing.

(c) India does not have any protocol agreements with any other country to export tobacco.

Trade policy review report

1345. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has begun working on the Seventh Trade Policy Review Report for the World Trade Organisation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) how far has the Government's goals of boosting the Indian share in export

of merchandise been reached as outlined in the Sixth Trade Policy review document; and

(d) the share of India's export of merchandise in the world market?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Seventh Trade Policy Review of India in WTO is scheduled to take place on 15 and 17 September, 2020. Interaction with WTO Secretariat on information sharing on key Economic and Trade Policies has already begun.

(c) and (d) The Secretariat Report of Sixth Trade Policy Review of India envisaged India to be a significant participant in international trade with enhanced share in global exports from 2% to 3.5% by 2020. As per WTO estimates, India's share in 2018 of merchandise trade was 1.67% and that of services trade was 3.54% .

Improvement in rank in ease of doing business

1346. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government to improve rank in terms of ease of doing business;

(b) the new opportunities offered to the MNCs in furtherance thereof;

(c) whether Government has put in place any mechanism to keep track of each such single step and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has undertaken advanced planning to achieve a certain milestone by the end of 2030 and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), in coordination with Central Ministries/Departments, States and Union Territories (UTs), has spearheaded various reforms to improve the business climate in the country. The initiatives undertaken provide favourable business environment and investment opportunities to all business entities including Multi-National Corporations (MNCs). A summary of initiatives taken in this regard is given in Statement (*See below*). As a result India jumped to 63rd position in World Bank's Ease of Doing Business 2020 report.

(c) and (d) Nodal Ministries/Departments have been identified across various parameters and Task Forces have been formed in Ministries/Departments to monitor the progress made in implementation of business reforms. The reforms are reviewed regularly in DPIIT to keep track of implementation of each reform. Stakeholders' consultations are also conducted to gauge on-ground implementation of these reforms. Improvement in ease of doing business is a continuous process and DPIIT is taking major steps to further improve doing business in India.

Statement

*Some of the major indicator wise reforms undertaken by the Government
towards easing the business environment in the country*

A. Starting a Business:—

- Introduced a single form SPICe (Simplified Pro-forma for Incorporating Company electronically) by merging five different applications in it *i.e.* Name reservation, Company incorporation, Director Identification Number (DIN), Permanent Account Number (PAN) and the Tax Deduction/Collection Account Number (TAN).
- Introduced an e-form AGILE [Application for registration of the Goods and Services Tax Identification Number (GSTIN), Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) registration plus Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) registration]. Any applicant, if he wants to register for any of these bodies, can fill in e-form AGILE and get registration at the time of company incorporation itself. This form enables a user to apply for GST, EPF and ESI registration with the SPICe form.
- Launch of a new and simplified web based service *i.e.* R.U.N. (Reserve Unique Name) for reserving a name. This has also removed the requirement to use a Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) during name reservation.
- Incorporation fee reduced to zero for companies with authorized capital up to INR 15 lakhs.
- The requirement to issue a physical PAN card has been eliminated. Additionally, PAN and TAN are mentioned in the Certificate of Incorporation which is considered as a sufficient proof for PAN and TAN.

- Online and common registration for EPFO and ESIC is provided on Shram Suvidha Portal.
- Registrations under Mumbai Shops and Establishments Act are provided in real time without any cost and any inspection.
- Eliminated the requirement of bank account details for GST registration.

B. Dealing with Construction Permits

- The process of obtaining a building permit has been streamlined and made faster and less expensive to obtain a construction permit.
- Implementing an online system that has streamlined the process of obtaining building permit at the Municipality of New Delhi and Municipality of Greater Mumbai.
- It also improved building quality control by introducing decennial liability and insurance.

C. Getting Electricity

- In Delhi, service line charges have been capped to INR 25,000/- in electrified areas for Low Tension loads up to 150 KW
- Time taken by the utility to carry out external connection works has been reduced.

D. Getting Credit

- Secured creditors are paid first during business liquidation and hence have priority over other claims such as labor and tax.

e. Paying Taxes

- Paying taxes has been made easier by replacing many indirect taxes with a single indirect tax, Goods and Service Tax (GST), for the entire country. The previous sales taxes including the Central Sales Tax, CENVAT, State VAT and the service tax have been merged into the GST. Unification of these taxes will reduce the cascading effect of taxes and make taxes paid on inputs creditable to a higher percentage.
- Corporate income tax has been reduced from 30% to 25% for companies with a turnover up to INR 250 crores

- Administrative charges on The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 (EPFS) have been reduced in March, 2017 from 0.85% to 0.65% of the monthly pay. The Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (EDLI) administrative charges of 0.01% have been removed.

E. Trading Across Borders

- Time and cost to export and import has been reduced through various initiatives, including the implementation of electronic sealing of containers, upgradation of port infrastructure and allowing electronic submission of supporting documents with digital signatures.
- Enhancement of risk-based inspections for both imports and exports, whereby only about 5% of goods are physically inspected.
- Adoption of the Advance Bill of Entry which allows importers to start the process of customs clearance before the arrival of the vessel.
- Upgrading equipment on the Nhava Sheva Port in Mumbai by adding 15 new Rubber Tyre Gantry Cranes. The Phase-1 of the Fourth Container Terminal at the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, with an additional annual capacity of 2,400,000 TEUs, was completed in February, 2018.
- The new container terminal, Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited has been fully operational since June, 2017, with an additional annual capacity of 1,300,000 TEUs.
- Implemented in April, 2018, e-Sanchit is an online application system, under the Single Window Interface for Trade (SWIFT) that allows traders to submit all supporting documents electronically with digital signatures.

G. Enforcing Contracts

- The Commercial Courts Act, 2015 has been amended to reduce the pecuniary jurisdiction of commercial courts from INR 1 crore to INR 3 lakhs to establish commercial courts at the District Level.

H. Resolving Insolvency

- Section 42 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 has been amended to

provide that a creditor has the right to object to decisions of the liquidator accepting or rejecting claims against the debtor brought by the creditor itself and by any other creditor.

Withdrawal of GSP

1347. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to protect the specific sectors such as gems and jewellery, leather and processed food which have lost the benefits under the United States' General System of Preference (GSP);

(b) whether Government has planned to take the issue of withdrawal of benefits by US to the World Trade Organisation, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps that have been taken by the Ministry to absorb the loss incurred by the exporters who were getting GSP benefits of 3 per cent or more?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):
(a) to (c) The impact of GSP withdrawal by USA varies across products. However, at an average level, the duty advantage was a moderate 3.8% of the value of India's exports to the US which were availing GSP benefits.

In 2018, India exported \$ 782 million worth of processed foods, leather and gems and jewellery to USA under GSP (as per USITC figures), which constituted 12.46% of our entire GSP exports to the US, 1.44% of India's total exports to USA and 1.03% of India's global exports in these sectors. In the year 2019 (June - September), post GSP withdrawal, the processed foods, leather and gems and jewellery together have registered a growth in exports to USA of almost 3.80% in the lines where GSP benefit were available earlier, when compared to the corresponding period of the previous year (2018) where GSP benefits were available.

Bilateral trade discussions are a part of any ongoing economic engagement and such issues also form a part of the discussions in India's ongoing economic engagement with the US. All options available are taken in to account while deciding on the appropriate course of action in national interest.

Progress of Make in India scheme

1348. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 'Make in India' scheme has progressed as per projection made in 2014;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including major areas which have attracted the investors with sophisticated technology to set up manufacturing units in the country; and
- (c) the number of manufacturing units set up so far since the launch of the scheme?

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

(a) and (b) Significant achievements have been made under the Make in India initiative since its launch on 25th September, 2014.

Make in India initiative was launched along with action plans prepared for 25 sectors with the objective of facilitating investment, fostering innovation, building best in class manufacturing infrastructure, making it easy to do business and enhancing skill development. The initiative is further aimed at creating a conducive environment for investment, modern and efficient infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investment and forging a partnership between Government and industry.

Make in India initiative made significant achievements and has been reviewed now, focusing on 27 sectors under Make in India 2.0. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade is coordinating action plans for 15 manufacturing sectors, while Department of Commerce is coordinating 12 service sectors.

The Government of India is making continuous efforts under Investment Facilitation including financial assistance to Invest India and for implementation of Make in India action plans to identify potential investors. Support is being provided to Indian Missions abroad and State Governments for organising events, summits, road-shows and other promotional activities to attract investment in the country under the Make in India banner. Investment Outreach activities are being carried out for enhancing international co-operation for promoting FDI and improve ease of doing business in the country.

The total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow was USD 305.21 billion between April, 2014 and June, 2019- representing 48.5% of the cumulative FDI in India since April, 2000. In 2018-19, FDI inflow stood at a record of USD 62 billion, highest ever recorded for a fiscal year ever specially in Communication services, Automotive and Auto Components, Construction, Chemicals and Petrochemicals and Tourism and Hospitality Services Sectors.

Steps taken to improve ease of doing business include simplification and rationalisation of existing processes. As a result of the measures taken to improve the country's investment climate, India jumped to 63rd place in World Bank's Ease of Doing Business ranking as per World Bank's Doing Business Report (DBR) 2020. This is driven by reforms in the areas of Starting a Business, Paying Taxes, Trading Across Borders, and Resolving Insolvency.

(c) Investment Promotion activities under the Make in India initiative are being undertaken by several Central Government Ministries/Departments and various State Governments from time to time. The data about total number of manufacturing units set up is not maintained Centrally.

**Central assistance to Aluminium Cluster in
Odisha under 'MIUS'**

1349. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to restore Central assistance to the Odisha Aluminium Cluster at Angul under the Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS);

(b) the reasons for the withdrawal of Central assistance for the project under the MIU Scheme, the details thereof; and

(c) the most recent details of progress achieved in current projects under this scheme?

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

(a) and (b) The project for up-gradation of Infrastructure at Angul Aluminum Park,

Odisha was accorded 'final approval' on 18.08.2015 with project cost of ₹ 99.60 crore including Central grant of ₹ 33.44 crore under Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS) with a duration of 2 years implementation period of the project from the date of approval. The progress of the project was reviewed in various review meetings and found that progress of project was very slow. Further, the Implementing Agency (IA)- Angul Aluminium Park Private Limited (AAPPL) informed that there was no progress in the project due to resentment of local people. Also, Project Management Agency (PMA), on physical verification of the project reported that overall physical progress was about 7%. Hence, the Apex Committee in its meeting held on 01.11.2018 decided to drop the project due to dismal progress of the project and directed concerned Implementing Agency (IA) to refund the released Central grant.

However, a proposal from the State Government of Odisha to restore Central assistance to the Odisha Aluminium Cluster at Angul under the Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS) has been received. This proposal will be placed before the Apex Committee.

(c) The details of projects progress achieved as on date under MIUS are given in Statement.

*Statement**Details of projects progress achieved as on date under MIUS*

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State/UT	Date of approval	Project Cost (₹ in crore)	Approved GOI grant (₹ in crore)	Released GOI grant (₹ in crore)	Completed on/Physical progress (in %)
1.	Bobbili growth Centre	Andhra Pradesh	01.03.2016	10.16	2.54	2.60	01.11.2018
2.	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla	Chhattisgarh	05.03.2015	49.83	12.26	12.26	09.01.2019
3.	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhattisgarh	10.08.2015	41.76	8.74	8.74	09.01.2019
4.	Industrial Area, Ujjaini, Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	05.03.2015	48.48	12.62	12.62	30.07.2018
5.	Hosur Engineering Industry Cluster	Tamil Nadu	01.03.2016	30.40	7.69	7.69	31.08.2018
6.	Hindupur Growth Centre & IP Gollapuram	Andhra Pradesh	01.03.2016	54.2	14.93	10.45	42.13%
7.	Industrial Infra Upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana	05.03.2015	39.6	10.24	11.97	24.96%
8.	Industrial Infra Upgradation at IMT, Bawal	Haryana	05.03.2015	36.67	9.62	9.62	64.22%
9.	Industrial Area, Kandauri	Himachal Pradesh	05.03.2015	95.77	24.07	16.85	88.68%

10.	Industrial Area, Pandoga	Himachal Pradesh	05.03.2015	74.95	20.79	20.79	91.54%
11.	Industrial Estate, Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	10.08.2015	31.84	14.00	14.00	98.15%
12.	Tupundana Industrial Estate, Ranchi	Jharkhand	10.08.2015	18.54	5.54	1.66	44.85%
13.	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar	Karnataka	10.08.2015	96.66	18.96	18.96	72.20%
14.	KINFRA Defence Park, Palakkad	Kerala	28.03.2016	130.94	50.00	50.00	83.35%
15.	Zunagtui Industrial Estate, Aizawl	Mizoram	01.03.2016	18.02	14.18	14.18	86.00%
16.	Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena	Madhya Pradesh	05.03.2015	75.00	12.75	12.75	99.88%
17.	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha, Patiala	Punjab	05.03.2015	44.26	13.06	13.06	66.45%
18.	Pashamylaran Industrial Area, Medak	Telangana	05.03.2015	104.24	25.76	7.07	-
19.	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	05.03.2015	59.93	43.51	43.44	93.28%
20.	RK Nagar Industrial Area	Tripura	01.03.2016	52.25	38.76	38.76	94.70%

Written Answers to

[29 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 251

Shifting the headquarter of Tea Board

1350. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has decided to shift the headquarters of the Tea Board from Kolkata; and

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

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

(a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government for shifting the headquarters of the Tea Board from Kolkata.

Reasons for not signing 'RCEP'

1351. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not signing RCEP; and

(b) whether Government has any action plan to combat the collective bargaining power of RCEP countries?

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

(a) and (b) During the 3rd RCEP Leaders Summit which was held on 4 November, 2019 in Bangkok, India stated that the current structure of RCEP did not fully reflect the RCEP Guiding Principles or address the outstanding issues and concerns of India, in the light of which India did not join the consensus. While RCEP was intended to provide mutually beneficial and balanced outcomes for RCEP countries including India, the current structure did not adequately address ambition and concerns of India's stakeholders.

Price stabilization mechanism for natural rubber

1352. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any price stabilization mechanism and replating subsidy for natural rubber is under consideration to be included in the Rubber Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) The Government has announced the National Rubber Policy in March, 2019. The National Rubber Policy includes several provisions to support the natural rubber (NR) production sector and the entire rubber industry value chain. The provisions on price safety mechanism in rubber sector are included in Section 4.8 of the National Rubber Policy. The provisions on replanting of senile rubber areas are included in Section 4.2. of the National Rubber Policy.

Foreign training of officials

1353. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials from the Joint Secretary and above rank sent for some capacity building/training courses abroad during the last three years;

(b) the details of officials sent abroad for training and the institutions where they were sent; and

(c) whether any written reports were sought from these trainee officials in the form of a feedback, if so, the overall feedback and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) A total of 28 officers of Joint Secretary/equivalent and above rank from Department of Commerce and DPIIT had proceeded for attending foreign training courses under Domestic Funding of Foreign Training (DFFT) scheme of Department of Personnel and Training over the last three years.

(b) The institute-wise details of officers is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Number of officials
1	2	3
1.	Australia New Zealand School of Government, Sydney, Australia	2

1	2	3
2.	University of California, Berkeley, USA	7
3.	JKF School, Harvard University, USA	10
4.	Cambridge University, U.K.	7
5.	LSE Summer School, London, U.K.	1
6.	University of Chicago, USA	1

(c) Yes, Sir. The officers are required to submit the post training feedback/report online/physically. The overall feedback of the officers regarding DFFT training programs is that the programs attended under the scheme are very good, provide exposure to the international best practices, are enriching and found very useful for future performance.

MRP provisions for products sold loose

1354. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal on printing legible text on products;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of the steps taken in this direction; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) provisions applicable for products which are sold loose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Under the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 certain declarations are to be made on all pre-packaged commodities in the interest of consumers like name and address of the manufacturer/packer/importer, country of origin, name of the commodity, net quantity, month and year of manufacturing, retail sale price in the form of Maximum Retail Price (MRP) ₹....(inclusive of all taxes) and consumer care details etc.

Under Rule 9 (1)(a) and under Rule 9(1) proviso (b) of the said rules provision is already existing so that declarations made are legible.

(c) Advisory for making some declarations including MRP was issued for loose garments.

In respect of loose articles the Hon'ble High Court of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh in the W. P. No. 27029 of 2018 directed to the Association of Multiplex Cinema Operators in India formed under the aegis of FICCI to display prominently at the points of sale of the non-packaged commodities, on the menu board, the price per standard unit of weights or measures or numerals or multiples thereof.

The direction of the Hon'ble High Court was circulated to the Controller of Legal Metrology of all States/UTs for compliance.

Sugarcane arrears

1355. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cane price arrears as on December 31, 2018 were ₹19,000 crore, including ₹2,800 crore of arrears of the previous season;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that this is substantially higher than the arrears of last season as on December 31, 2017, of around ₹10,600 crore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) As on 31.12.2018, cane price arrears of ₹ 21,226.63 crores were outstanding against the sugar mills, including arrears of ₹4942.49 crores of previous seasons.

(c) As on 31.12.2017, cane price arrears of ₹ 12,415.02 crores were outstanding against the sugar mills.

Production of sugar

1356. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that till January 15, 2019, as many as 5,190 sugar mills in the country have produced 14.69 million tonnes of sugar against 13.56 million tonnes produced in the corresponding period of last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this is because the mills have started earlier this season even though the whole year's sugar production will be less than last 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) and (b) During the sugar season 2018-19, 416 sugar mills of the country produced about 10.7 million tonnes of-sugar till January 15, 2019, as against 11.8 million tonnes by 496 mills in the corresponding period of 2017-18 sugar season.

(c) and (d) During current sugar season 2019-20, sugar mills in some of the States, particularly Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka have started sugar production earlier than last year but the sugar production in the country is estimated to be about 273 lakh MT, as against about 332 lakh MT produced last year.

Government's godowns in Gujarat

†1357. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the districts of Gujarat where there are Government godowns for storing foodgrains and vegetables;

(b) the policy of Central Government regarding establishing godowns in rural areas for storing foodgrains and vegetables;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are still no Government godowns in some districts of Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (d) All 33 revenue districts of Gujarat have Government owned/hired godowns.

Based on the requirement of storage capacity for central pool stock of foodgrains (wheat, paddy/rice), storage capacities are created/hired under various schemes of the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government like Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme/construction of steel silos and Private Warehousing Scheme (PWS).

In addition, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India implements a Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for development of horticulture in the country, which includes assistance for development of Post Harvest Management (PHM). PHM component includes establishment of cold storages, cold rooms etc. As on 31.03.2019, a total number of 956 cold storages with capacity of 37.90 lakh MT for storing perishable horticulture produce has been sanctioned in Gujarat.

Demand and supply of vegetables and fruits

1358. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government agrees that the food mile, that is the distance covered from field to stomach, is large and expanding day-by-day, thereby increasing the prices of vegetables and fruits;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up any regulatory/monitoring agency to monitor and regulate the demand and supply of vegetables and fruits to keep their prices under control, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which such monitoring agency is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) Price rise and fall of vegetables and fruits are influenced by their demand and supply which further depend on various factors like cost of inputs (fertilizers, rural wages), perishability and storability of the produce, transportation cost, loading/unloading expenses, grading/sorting, wholesaler's margin, losses during movement, cost and margin of retailers, supply chain constraints like lack of storage and cold chain facilities, artificial shortage created by hoarding and black marketing and adverse weather conditions etc.

(b) Government takes various measures from time to time to stabilize prices of essential food items which, *inter alia*, include appropriately utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import duty, Minimum Export Price, export restrictions, etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices; imposition of stock limits and advising States/UTs for effective action against hoarders and black marketers. Government is also implementing Schemes which, *inter alia*, include Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for productivity enhancement of horticultural crops and Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) Scheme for price stabilization of agri-horticultural commodities like pulses, onion, and potato through appropriate interventions. 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.

(c) and (d) Review meetings on price and availability situation of essential commodities, including selected vegetables *viz.* onion, potato and tomato, are held at the highest level including at the level of Ministers, Committee of Secretaries, Inter-Ministerial Committee, Price Stabilization Fund Management Committee and other Departmental level review meetings for taking appropriate price intervention decisions including possible market-intervention, if any.

Storage of foodgrains in silos

1359. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's food silos are bulging with no space left for expected rice stocks when procurement season starts, with 71 million tonnes of wheat and rice (apart from 7 million tonnes of unmilled paddy), three times the minimum stock needed for running Government welfare schemes;

(b) whether there is urgent need to liquidate the surplus stock to Government welfare schemes and for auction to millers and biscuit manufacturers; and

(c) whether FCI has been spending huge amount on storage of foodgrains with the figure for 2019-20 expected to touch ₹5,200 crore as against ₹4,360 crore in 2018-2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) Total storage capacity of foodgrain, stock position and foodgrain stocking norms in Central pool as on 1st day of every quarter during the year are given below:

(Fig. in lakh MT)

As on	Total Storage capacity @	Stock Position	Foodgrain Stocking Norms
1st January, 2019	851.54	637.81	214.10
1st April, 2019	855.68	568.08	210.40
1st July, 2019	878.55	812.94	411.20
1st October, 2019	857.58	669.49	307.70

@Including intermediate storage capacity being used by State Government.

(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. Government requested all States/UTs to indicate their additional annual requirement of foodgrains, in addition of present allocation being made under NFSA and other Welfare Schemes. Government also allocates additional foodgrains to States/UTs for meeting their additional requirements like festival, drought, natural calamity etc. as per requirement of State Governments.

(c) Storage cost during 2018-19 (Revised Estimates) is ₹ 4355 crore and 2019-20 (Budget Estimates) ₹ 5,201 crore. The increase in storage cost is due to following reasons:-

- (i) Average Stock Holding is likely to increase from 352.94 LMT in 2018-19 (RE) to 422.86 LMT in 2019-20 (BE).
- (ii) Increase in CWC/SWC rates has been considered in 2019-20 @ 10% pa over previous year.
- (iii) Payment of arrear of staff (working in godown) salary due from 1.1.2017 has been considered in 2019-20 (BE).

Increase in counterfeit products in the country

1360. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, according to estimates by the Authentication Solutions Providers' Association (ASPA), the number of counterfeit cases in currency, liquor, food and beverages, pharmaceuticals, personal care, documents, tobacco, automotive, construction material and chemicals have increased by nearly 15 per cent in the January-October period this year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and
- (c) the details of stringent measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government against manufacturers of counterfeit and sub-standard products, which have been the cause of many major tragedies claiming many human lives and economical loss to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) No Such assessment has been made by the Department. However, to protect the interests of the consumers, the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, published on 9th August, 2019, provides for punishment by a competent court for manufacturing for sale or storing, selling or distributing or importing products containing adulterant, or spurious goods.

Export of raw sugar to china

1361. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian sugar millers are seeking to export at least 20 lakh tonnes of raw sugar to China;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a contract for exporting 15,000 tonnes of raw sugar has been entered between the Indian Sugar Mills Association and China Oil and Food Corporation (COFCO); 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) The Central Government has fixed maximum admissible export quantity of 60 LMT among sugar mills to be exported during sugar season 2019-20. The sugar mills are free to export the sugar as per their commercial decision.

The Government of China follow import quota system to protect its domestic industry. The import quota for next year is yet to be announced.

(c) and (d) As per industry sources, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between one Indian sugar mill and COFCO Corporation of China for supply of 22,000 MT of raw sugar.

Donation of surplus foodgrains to needy countries

1362. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has approached the Ministry of External Affairs regarding giving away of the surplus grain stock as humanitarian aid to deserving countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the FCI granaries are overflowing and the stock may get damaged if not relocated soon;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the procurement of wheat and rice in the Central pool is increasing over the years;

(f) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(g) the details of foodgrains donated during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The details of stock position in Central pool stocks available with FCI is as under:

(Figures in lakh MTs)

Commodity	Stocking Norms as on 01.10.2019	Stock in Central Pool as on 01.10.2019	Surplus Stock as on 01.10.2019
Wheat	205.20	393.16	187.96
Rice	102.50	276.33*	173.83
TOTAL	307.70	669.49*	361.79

*Including 27.17 LMT unmilled paddy in terms of rice.

(e) and (f) The details of procurement of rice and wheat in Central pool during last five years is as under:-

(Figures in lakh MTs)

	Wheat		Rice
RMS 2015-16	229.61	KMS 2014-15	320.40
RMS 2016-17	280.88	KMS 2015-16	342.18
RMS 2017-18	308.24	KMS 2016-17	381.06
RMS 2018-19	357.95	KMS 2017-18	381.84
RMS 2019-20	341.32	KMS 2018-19	443.96

(g) The details of foodgrains donated during the last five years is as under:-

Year	Quantity (in MT)		Name of country to which the foodgrains donated
	Wheat	Rice	
2014-15	-	500	Zimbabwe
2015-16	-	100	Myanmar
2016-17	-	-	-
2017-18	-	100	Sri Lanka
	-	500	Zimbabwe
	-	500	Lesotho
	-	1000	Namibia
	1,10,000	-	Afghanistan
2018-19	-	-	-
2019-20 (till 19.11.2019)	-	-	-

Increase in storage capacity

†1363. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains in metric tonnes for which there was facility of storage by 2014 and the details of storage capacity in metric tonnes in the country at that time, State-wise;

(b) whether the present Government has taken any steps to increase the storage capacity from 2014 till date so that foodgrains may be preserved for longer period; and

(c) if so, the increase made in storage capacity at present in comparison to earlier times and the financial expenditure incurred by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) Against total stocks of 381.12 LMT (as on 31.03.2014), the total storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the State Agencies (both owned and hired capacity), was 748.08 LMT comprising 554.22 LMT in covered godowns

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and 193.86 LMT in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage. The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

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, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Government Agencies for guaranteed hiring by FCI. During 01.04.2014 to 31.10.2019, a capacity of 25.05 LMT has been created. 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. During 01.04.2014 to 31.10.2019, a total capacity of 1,94,270 MT has been created by FCI and State Governments. A total amount of ₹ 377.27 crore has been released to FCI and State Governments under this scheme during this period.
- (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. During 01.04.2014 to 31.10.2019, 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. Government has granted final approval for a total VGF of ₹ 20.47 crore In non-VGF mode, full investment including provision of land is done by private party.

In both cases, after silos are constructed and taken over by Government Agency, storage charges are paid to private party for the guaranteed period as per Concession Agreement.

Statement

The storage capacity with FCI and State Government Agencies as on 31.03.2014 for storage of Central pool stock of foodgrains

(Figures in LMT)

Sl. No.	State	Covered	Cap	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	14.15	1.00	15.15
2.	Jharkhand	1.74	0.05	1.79
3.	Odisha	13.05	-	13.05
4.	West Bengal	14.80	0.51	15.31
5.	Assam	5.58	-	5.58
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.28	-	0.28
7.	Meghalaya	0.26	-	0.26
8.	Mizoram	0.82	-	0.82
9.	Tripura	0.84	-	0.84
10.	Manipur	0.44	-	0.44
11.	Nagaland	0.40	-	0.40
12.	Delhi	3.36	0.31	3.67
13.	Haryana	62.16	56.86	119.02
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.35	-	0.35
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.91	0.10	3.01
16.	Punjab	140.10	113.67	253.77

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Rajasthan	23.45	2.93	26.38
18.	Uttar Pradesh	43.25	5.19	48.44
19.	Uttarakhand	3.55	0.21	3.76
20.	Andhra Pradesh	43.13	2.62	45.75
21.	Kerala	9.17	0.21	9.38
22.	Karnataka	13.69	1.36	15.05
23.	Tamil Nadu	16.81	0.67	17.48
24.	Gujarat	11.20	0.27	11.47
25.	Maharashtra	33.83	1.02	34.85
26.	Madhya Pradesh	72.90	6.87	79.77
27.	Chhattisgarh	22.00	0.01	22.01
TOTAL		554.22	193.86	748.08

Wastage of foodgrains

1364. SHRINARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the current estimated storage capacity of Government-owned warehouses;
- (b) the details of estimated wastage of foodgrains; and
- (c) the steps taken to prevent wastage or for re-distribution of excess foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) Against total stocks of 604.82 LMT (as on 01.11.2019), 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 758.80 LMT

(as on 31.10.2019) comprising 623.23 LMT in covered godowns and 135.57 LMT in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage. During 2019-20 (up to 31.10.2019) the foodgrains damaged in FCI is only 0.009 LMT.

The foodgrains are stored scientifically with various preservation measures like fumigation and treatment with pesticides. In spite of taking necessary care and precautions, small quantities of foodgrains may become non-issuable due to various reasons like natural calamities, damages in transit, negligence of officials etc., for which action is invariably taken.

FCI sells excess stock of foodgrains out of Central Pool in the open market under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) [OMSS (D)] at pre-determined prices. Government of India has fixed foodgrain stocking norms to ensure monthly release of foodgrains for the National Food Security Act (NFSA)/other Welfare Schemes, to meet emergent situations arising out of unexpected crop failures natural disasters etc. and to use the foodgrain stock in the Central pool for market intervention to augment supply so as to help moderate the open market prices.

Achieving target of goal of zero hunger

1365. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by the Ministry to achieve the sustainable development goal of zero hunger;
- (b) the details of funds allocated by the Ministry for the same; and
- (c) the manner in which Ministry plans to address the shortfall in funds for the work of the World Food Programme in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) To provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food on affordable prices, the National Food Security Act, 2013 was enacted which came into force with effect from 5.7.2013. The Act provides for coverage of upto 75% of rural and 50% of the urban population

for receiving subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), thus covering about two-thirds of the entire population of the country. The Act also has a special focus on the nutritional support to women and children. Besides nutritious meal to pregnant women and lactating mothers during pregnancy and six months after the child birth, such women are also entitled to receive maternity benefit of not less than ₹ 6000. Children upto 14 years of age are entitled to nutritious meals as per the prescribed nutritional standards. The expenditure incurred by the Department of Food and Public Distribution contributes towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goal of Zero Hunger.

(c) The Department of Food and Public Distribution does not provide any budgetary support to the World Food Programme.

**Status of proposal of Madhya Pradesh Government
regarding allocation of foodgrains**

†1366. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals of several States, including Madhya Pradesh, are under consideration with the Central Government regarding increase in the allotment of foodgrains provided to the 'Antyodaya families' under the National Food Security Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an early decision is being taken or is proposed to be taken on the said proposals which are under consideration; 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) No, Sir. No proposal has been received from States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh regarding increase in the allotment of foodgrains to the Antyodaya families under the National Food Security Act, 2013.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Setting up of procurement centres

†1367. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether procurement centres have been established to procure agriculture products at Minimum Support Price (MSP);
- (b) if so, the details of procurement centres established in the country, State-wise and number-wise and date of their establishment; and
- (c) the details of procurement made in each of the above States, product-wise and price-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Food Corporation of India (FCI)/State Government agencies establish procurement centres for Paddy/Rice and Wheat before onset of procurement season, keeping in view the procurement potential and geographical spread of the State concerned. Large number of temporary purchase centres, in addition to the existing Mandis and depots/godowns, are also established at key points for the convenience of the farmers. The procurement is made on Minimum Support Price (MSP) which is notified each year. The MSP for wheat for RMS 2019-20 was ₹1840 per quintal and MSP for paddy/rice for KMS 2019-20 was ₹1815 per quintal (Common) and ₹1835 per quintal (Grade-A). State-wise procurement centres opened and procurement made in respect of Paddy/Rice and Wheat for KMS/RMS 2019-20 is given in Statement-I (See below).

Coarsegrains are procured by State Governments as per the procurement plan prepared in consultation with FCI and approved by the Central Government. The MSP during KMS 2019-20 for Jowar Hybrid was ₹2550 per quintal, for Jowar Maldandi ₹2570 per quintal, for Bajra ₹2000 per quintal, for Ragi ₹3150 per quintal and for Maize ₹1760 per quintal. State-wise procurement centres opened and procurement made in respect of coarsegrains for KMS 2019-20 is given in the Statement-II (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) undertakes procurement of Pulses and Oilseeds through State Marketing Federation/ Primary Cooperative Societies. Purchase centres for procurement of Pulses and Oilseeds under Price Support Scheme (PSS) are opened in consultation with State Government. The MSP during KMS/RMS 2019-20 for Moong was ₹7050 per quintal, for Urad ₹5700 per quintal, for Soyabean ₹3710 per quintal and for Groundnut ₹5090 per quintal, for Gram ₹4620 per quintal, for sunflower ₹5650 per quintal and for Masoor ₹4475 per quintal. State-wise procurement centres opened and procurement made in respect of Pulses and Oilseeds for KMS/RMS 2019-20 is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

All procurements are made as per Fair Average Quality (FAQ) specification of respective crop at Minimum Support Price (MSP) plus bonus if any.

Statement-I

State-wise procurement centres and procurement made in respect of rice and wheat

Sl. No.	States	Rice (KMS 2019-20*)		Wheat (RMS 2019-20)	
		Number of procurement centres	Procurement (In LMT)*	Number of procurement centres	Procurement (In LMT)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1122	0.01	Nil	Nil
2.	Telangana	2544	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Bihar	7600	Nil	1619	0.03
4.	Chhattisgarh	1995	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	4	Nil
6.	Gujarat	95	Nil	202	0.05
7.	Haryana	196	42.87	559	93.2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	5	0.01
9.	Jharkhand	30	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	104	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	637	0.65	Nil	Nil
12.	Maharashtra	545	0.2	358	Nil
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1000	Nil	3545	67.25
14.	Odisha	3311	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Punjab	1738	108.55	1836	129.25
16.	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	204	14.11
17.	Tamil Nadu	1700	0.28	Nil	Nil
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3473	9.5	6685	37
19.	Uttarakhand	710	5.9	181	0.42
20.	West Bengal	30070	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		56870	167.96	15198	341.32

* KMS 2019-20 is under progress. Figures are as on 27.11.2019.

Statement-II

State-wise procured and number of procurement centres opened as per plan submitted by the State Government of coarsegrains for KMS 2019-20

Sl. No.	State	Commodity	Procurement (as on 27.11.2019)	No. of Procurement Centres
1.	Haryana	Bajra	3,05,420 MT	49
2.	Maharashtra	Jowar	-	178
		Bajra	-	-
		Maize	-	-
		Ragi	-	-
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Maize	-	100
4.	Gujarat	Maize	-	118
		Bajra	-	-
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Jowar	-	175
		Bajra	-	175
TOTAL			3,05,420 MT	795

Statement-III*State-wise procurement centres and procurement made in respect of pulses and oilseeds*

States	Commodity	KMS 2019-20		RMS 2019-20	
		Number of procurement centres	Procurement (In MT)	Number of procurement centres	Procurement (In MT)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	Moong	9	36.95	25	5389.89
	Urad	32	6.85	36	3379.07
Telangana	Moong	14	5874.90	Nil	Nil
	Soyabean	35	7651.90	Nil	Nil
	Gram	Nil	Nil	41	34500.00
	Urad	Nil	Nil	3	961.80
	Sunflower	Nil	Nil	6	750.00
Maharashtra	Moong	52	1330.60	Nil	Nil
	Urad	1	0.300	Nil	Nil
	Soyabean	2	4.53	Nil	Nil

	Gram	Nil	Nil	226	22392.32	Written Answers to
Karnataka	Moong	77	5435.66			
	Gram	Nil	Nil	1	33.40	
Rajasthan	Moong	150	22910.95	Nil	Nil	
	Groundnut	76	9184.24	Nil	Nil	
	Gram	Nil	Nil	215	120398.31	
	Mustard	Nil	Nil	252	608571.47	[29 November, 2019]
Gujarat	Groundnut	129	12699.62	Nil	Nil	
	Moong	Nil	Nil	4	2071.90	
	Gram	Nil	Nil	56	17914.75	
	Mustard	Nil	Nil	36	45449.75	
Andhra Pradesh	Moong	7	275.40	Nil	Nil	
	Urad	Nil	Nil	16	12797.05	
	Gram	Nil	Nil	21	3470.85	
Haryana	Moong	5	438.15	Nil	Nil	Unstarred Questions
	Mustard	Nil	Nil	64	250985.00	
	Sunflower	Nil	Nil	8	2375.00	273

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Gram	Nil	Nil	11	207.60
Uttar Pradesh	Gram	Nil	Nil	1	743.40
	Masoor	Nil	Nil	1	162.85
	Mustard	Nil	Nil	3	1455.75
Odisha	Moong	Nil	Nil	49	6148.19
	Urad	Nil	Nil	22	1103.00
	Groundnut	Nil	Nil	4	130.76
	Sunflower	Nil	Nil	3	211.33
Madhya Pradesh	Gram	Nil	Nil	778	576745.58
	Masoor	Nil	Nil	778	56075.02
	Mustard	Nil	Nil	778	182483.29
TOTAL		589	65850.05	3458	1969330.38

274 Written Answers to [RAJYASABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Procurement of paddy in Chhattisgarh

†1368. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government does not procure paddy from the States in case they give more bonus than the Minimum Support Price (MSP) on paddy;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government will not procure paddy from the State of Chhattisgarh; and
- (d) if so, the number of farmers likely to be affected by this, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Procurement of paddy is made under both Non-Decentralized Procurement Scheme (Non-DCP) and Decentralized Procurement Scheme (DCP) for which MoU is signed between Government of India and State Governments. In case of DCP States, such MoU, *inter alia* stipulates that "any incentive bonus declared by States Government, over and above the MSP and bonus declared by Government of India, shall be borne by the State Government. However, in the situation of State giving any bonus over and above MSP (including Central bonus, if any), if the overall procurement of the State is in excess of the total allocation of the State made by the Government of India under NFSA/TPDS/OWS, such excess quantity shall be treated to be outside the Central Pool."

(c) and (d) Chhattisgarh has adopted Decentralized Procurement Scheme (DCP) and accordingly signed an MoU with Government of India. Under DCP, the State Government itself undertakes direct purchase of paddy from farmers, also stores and distributes the procured rice under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS). Any surplus rice over and above the requirement under NFSA and OWS is received by Food Corporation of India (FCI) for Central pool. However,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government of Chhattisgarh had proposed to procure paddy by paying bonus over the MSP declared by the Government of India, it has been conveyed to Government of Chhattisgarh that as per MoU, the Central Government would limit procurement for Central pool to the extent of requirement of rice for TPDS/OWS allocation of the State. Government of Chhattisgarh *vide* letter dated 26.11.2019 has now informed that the State Government has decided to procure paddy under KMS 2019-20 at the MSP notified by the Government of India.

Decline in production of sugar

1369. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that sharp decline in production of sugar has been reported in Maharashtra which may create shortage of sugar in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons behind the decline in production; and
- (c) the action Government proposes to take to protect the interests of sugar producers and sugarcane growers in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) It has been informed by Sugar Commissioner of the State of Maharashtra that the sugar production during current sugar season 2019-20 is estimated at about 58.3 lakh MT *vis-a-vis* about 107 lakh MT produced during last sugar season 2018-19. However, with the carryover stock of about 140 lakh MT of last sugar season together with estimated production of 273 lakh MT during current sugar season, the total availability of sugar in the country is estimated to be about 413 lakh MT as against estimated domestic consumption of 260 lakh MT. Thus, it is expected that there would not be any shortage of sugar in the country in near future. The decline in sugar production in sugar season 2019-20 in the State of Maharashtra is mainly due to low availability of cane following drought last year and heavy rainfall in this year.

- (c) In order to improve the liquidity of sugar mills to enable them to clear the cane dues of the farmers in time, the Government has already taken various measures

for the current sugar season including creation of buffer stocks of 40 lakh MT with interest subvention of about ₹ 1674 crore to be borne by Government, Maximum Admissible Export Quantity of 60 lakh MT with financial assistance of about 6200 crore and also allowed production of ethanol from C-Hy or B-Hy molasses or sugarcane juice or sugar syrup or sugar for supply to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) under Ethanol Blended with Petrol (EBP) Programme at remunerative prices.

Funds for development of fisheries

1370. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating on augmenting the production of fisheries and provide sufficient infrastructure facilities for development of fisheries in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the quantum of funds earmarked for this purpose;
- (d) the details of the funds released to each State so far;
- (e) the details of the funds provided to the State of Andhra Pradesh for this purpose; and
- (f) the infrastructure developed so far since its inception for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Department of Fisheries (DoF), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying since the Fiscal year 2015-16 has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of fisheries with a total central outlay of ₹ 3000 crore for holistic development of fisheries sector in the country. The CSS *inter alia* aims towards enhancing the fish production, productivity as well as creation of infrastructure for fisheries sector.

Besides, in order to address the infrastructure requirements for fisheries sector, the — Department of Fisheries (DoF), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and

Dairying during 2018-19 also created a dedicated fund namely Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) with a total funds size of ₹ 7522.48 crore. Under the 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 under the FIDF 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. The State-wise details of the Central funds released under the CSS on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries for development of fisheries including the fisheries infrastructure are given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) and (f) Under the CSS, central financial assistance of ₹ 6895.54 lakh has been released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh during past four years *i.e.* 2015-16 to 2018-19 and till date of the current year (2019-20) for development of fisheries including the fisheries infrastructure in the State. The fisheries infrastructure facilities covered under above said Central funds released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh mainly include construction of fish landing centres, ice plants, retail/mobile fish markets, supply of refrigerated/insulated trucks, auto rickshaw with Ice boxes, construction feed mills, cages/pens culture in reservoirs, Re-circulatory Aquaculture Systems (RAS) and establishment of medium/backyard hatcheries.

Statement

*State-wise details of the Central funds release under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme(CSS) on
Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT/Institutes	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Till date)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	275.00	54.00	179.89	129.09	0.00	637.98
2.	Andhra Pradesh	777.15	1897.00	2162.88	1302.31	756.20	6895.54
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	81.30	0.00	222.90	374.68	0.00	678.88
4.	Assam	971.14	1641.45	799.66	524.14	0.00	3936.39
5.	Bihar	93.84	1948.04	2.25	4078.69	0.00	6122.82
6.	Chhattisgarh	446.51	1346.69	1091.92	1045.69	959.68	4890.49
7.	Daman and Diu	21.77	0.00	226.69	0.00	0.00	248.46
8.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	136.29	0.00	0.00	136.29
9.	Goa	70.82	1000.00	265.24	63.82	0.00	1399.88
10.	Gujarat	491.43	386.50	1527.43	1420.80	1000.00	4826.16

Written Answers to

[29 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 279

280	Written Answers to							[RAJYA SABHA]							Unstarred Questions	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	11.	Haryana	194.95	1122.05	779.36	605.90	696.47	3398.73	
12.	Himachal Pradesh	181.57	1082.32	572.26	1046.13	629.14	3511.42	13.	Jammu and Kashmir	213.23	1111.18	404.69	439.54	0.00	2168.64	
14.	Jharkhand	589.12	2300.20	75.00	925.40	0.00	3889.72	15.	Karnataka	2352.58	2870.54	3324.31	5847.28	1647.25	16041.96	
16.	Kerala	6713.78	1298.10	812.34	5093.01	9357.15	23274.38	17.	Lakshadweep	42.25	0.00	53.57	39.90	0.00	135.72	
18.	Madhya Pradesh	346.09	1400.00	672.02	711.39	404.70	3534.20	19.	Maharashtra	1263.62	2051.53	2256.81	2861.17	1000.00	9433.13	
20.	Manipur	590.22	0.00	456.15	382.13	0.00	1428.50	21.	Meghalaya	36.10	1003.17	139.60	2598.95	2598.95	6376.77	
22.	Mizoram	1016.49	1376.77	261.39	403.75	545.52	3603.92	23.	Nagaland	867.92	965.84	219.40	194.67	126.38	2374.21	
24.	Odisha	1256.93	2593.59	1077.68	1022.13	453.40	6403.73	25.	Puducherry	859.95	999.95	150.00	1448.00	140.00	3597.90	

26.	Punjab	42.59	999.00	465.36	581.34	0.00	2088.29
27.	Rajasthan	34.21	262.10	83.28	70.20	171.60	621.39
28.	Sikkim	26.94	379.16	0.00	416.52	316.52	1139.14
29.	Tamil Nadu	5700.73	2492.50	11342.80	7155.91	1499.00	28190.94
30.	Telangana	165.94	1465.00	479.78	1574.80	0.00	3685.52
31.	Tripura	361.96	867.88	341.92	2004.18	383.48	3959.42
32.	Uttar Pradesh	672.63	1760.85	238.14	3050.06	688.00	6409.68
33.	Uttarakhand	48.85	954.95	746.16	471.08	369.76	2590.80
34.	West Bengal	925.84	774.38	649.32	185.40	0.00	2534.94

Written Answers to

[29 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

281

Shortage of fodder

1371. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of fodder for animals, thereby increase in the fodder price prevailing in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government would make an effort to reduce fodder price and develop land for grazing as a special scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) As reported by Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, in their publication on Indian Fodder Scenario: Redefining State-wise Status 2019, on all India basis, there is an overall deficit of 11.24 per cent in green fodder availability (supply of 734.2 Million Tonnes against demand of 827.19 Million Tonnes) and 23.4 per cent in dry fodder availability (supply of 326.4 Million Tonnes against demand of 426.1 Million Tonnes) in the country.

(c) and (d) For fodder production in the country, the Central Government in conjunction with the State Government have already taken necessary measures to bridge the gap between the demand and availability of the fodder under the Centrally Sponsored National Livestock Mission of Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Additional Fodder Development Programme (AFDP) and other normal programmes of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) of Ministry of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare. Under National Livestock Mission, there is provision for fodder production from forest lands as well as non-forest wasteland/rangeland/grassland/non-arable lands. Further, Animal Husbandry being the State subject, the respective State Governments are competent to regulate the fodder price if any.

Problems faced by dairy sector

†1372. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dairy industry is facing various problems, such as higher taxes on dairy products, lack of better breeds of cows and buffaloes, shortage of organized dairy farm and investment, higher price of machines and equipments used in dairy farming and duty for imported dairy equipment;

(b) if so, the details of the action plan being prepared by Government for promotion of the dairy sector;

(c) whether Government proposes to include dairy farming under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities to address these problems and to increase investment in the dairy sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) (i) As regards taxation on dairy products, the GST rates on dairy products are prescribed on the recommendation of the GST council. Dairy products such as fresh milk, pasteurized milk, curd, lassi, buttermilk are exempted from GST. UHT Milk, concentrated milk and cream, yogurt etc. are at 5% GST rate. Processed dairy products such as condensed milk, ghee and butter are at 12% GST rate except Ice-Cream, which has been placed at 18% GST rate.

(ii) The breed-wise average productivity/yield in the country vs. OECD countries and world average in 2017-18 is as under:—

Category	Sub category	No. of Animal in milk (nos. in lakh)	Average Productivity/ Yield (in kg. per animal per day)
1	2	3	4
Cattle (2017-18)#	Exotic	4.23	11.48
	Crossbreed	163.4	7.61

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
	Indigenous	134.39	3.73
	Non-Descript	207.04	2.41
Buffalo (2017-18)#	Indigenous	275.45	6.19
	Non-Descript	156.42	4.21
#Source: Basic Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Statistics-2018			
	National Average productivity (cattle &buffalo)		4.9
	World average productivity (Source: FAOSTAT)		6.32
	OECD Countries average productivity (Source: FAOSTAT)-2017		20.62

Hence, it is correct to conclude that the productivity of Indian cattle and buffaloes is quite low and hence work on the breed improvement is the need of the hour.

(iii) In India most of milk is produced by small and marginal farmers and landless laborers by producing 1 to 3 liters of milk per day in their own household level. As per 19 livestock census 2012, there are 104.52 million households owning cattle and buffaloes and 0.325 million non-household enterprises and institutions owning cattle and buffaloes in the country. Thus the numbers of organized farms are very low.

(iv) As per NDDB, milking machines and dairy machinery equipment such as homogenisers, butter making machine are classified under GST of 12%. The imported milking machines have 7.5% basic duty plus 12% IGST. The milking parlour is also under basic duty of 7.5% plus 10% SWS (Social Welfare Surcharge). The IGST is 12% on basic price.

(b) This Department is implementing following schemes for promotion of dairy sector:—

1. National Program for Dairy Development (NPDD)

The scheme was launched in Feb.-2014 with the objective of creating/strengthening of infrastructure for Production of quality milk, Procurement, Processing and Marketing of milk and milk Products by the State Implementing Agency (SIA) i.e. State Cooperative Dairy Federations/District Cooperative Milk

Producers' Union. The budget estimate (BE) under National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) for the FY 2019-20 is ₹ 325.00 crore.

2. National Dairy Plan-I (NDP-I)

The National Dairy Plan-I started in March, 2012 at the total cost of ₹ 2242 crore World Bank Assistance, is implemented by National Dairy Development Board with the aim to increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk and to help to provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organized milk processing sector. NDP Phase-I is coming to an end in 2019-20.

3. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)

The Department is implementing DEDS since September, 2010 through NABARD with the objective of providing self-employment opportunities and promoting entrepreneurship in dairy sector, especially in rural areas. Under the programme, back ended capital subsidy is provided to eligible end borrowers under bankable projects as per norms of the scheme. Subsidy to the tune of 25% of the project cost is provided to general category beneficiaries and 33.33% to SC/ST category beneficiaries. The budget estimate (BE) under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) for the FY 2019-20 is ₹ 325.00 crore.

4. Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)

The scheme Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) has been launched in December, 2017 with the objective of creating/modernizing/expanding of processing infrastructure and manufacturing facilities for Value Added Products for the Milk Cooperatives and setting up of chilling infrastructure and installation of electronic milk adulteration testing equipments at village level. End Implementing agencies like State Dairy Federations, Districts Milk Unions, Multi State Co-operatives Societies, Milk Producers Companies are provided soft loan @ 6.5% for creation of dairy infrastructure.

5. Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities:—

The "Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities" envisages creation of corpus fund of ₹ 300 crore to be kept

in perpetuity with National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) for providing soft loan for working capital to enable State Dairy Cooperative Federations to provide a stable market access to farmers. Till date ₹103 Crore corpus has been created.

6. Rashtriya Gokul Mission

"Rashtriya Gokul Mission" has been launched in December, 2014 with an outlay of ₹ 2025 crore for development and conservation of indigenous breeds through selective breeding especially for genetic upgradation of 11.3 crore low milk yield non-descript bovine population.

7. Central Herd Registration Scheme

Under the scheme milk production records of important indigenous cattle and buffaloes breeds are collected on a monthly basis and top quality pure bred animals are brought on books through the process of certification of meritorious animals, the process which helps breeders use such animals for production of future bulls and bull mothers and help farmers in selling and buying of animals.

8. National Animal Disease Control Programme

The Cabinet on 31.05.2019 approved an ambitious scheme "National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for control of Foot and Mouth Disease and Brucellosis" by vaccinating 100% cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat and pig population for FMD and 100% bovine female calves of 4-8 months of age for brucellosis at a total outlay of ₹ 13,343 crore. The programme so far has been implemented on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments

(c) and (d) As per the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, no such proposal is under consideration. The Item No. (iv) of Schedule VII already includes Animal Welfare as an eligible CSR activities. It is further informed that Ministry of Corporate Affairs *vide* General Circular no. 21/2014 dated 18.06.2014 clarified that CSR activities enumerated in Schedule VII of the Act must be interpreted liberally so as to capture the essence of the subject enumerated in the said Schedule.

Steps to improve poultry farming

1373. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any guidelines to improve the living conditions of poultry in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to improve poultry farming process in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has formulated the "excerpts for poultry farm" which can act as a reference document for Central and State Government farms which can equally be followed by the poultry farmers in the country. Further, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has formulated the Biosecurity guidelines to be maintained at farms by Poultry Farmers. The poultry birds kept as per the guidelines will improve the living conditions of the poultry. The both aforesaid documents are available in the Department's website *dahd.nic.in*

(c) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, has been implementing different programmes under National Livestock Mission schemes under National Livestock Mission viz. Rural Backyard Poultry Development (RBPDP) and Innovative Poultry Productivity Project (IPPP) for which the Central Government is providing financial assistance to State Government for the benefit of the beneficiaries. These programmes envisage the components for taking care of the shelter, feed, medicine, equipments, litter etc. to improve the living conditions of the poultry birds. Also, Department is implementing a component namely "Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases" (ASCAD) under "Livestock Health and Disease Control" under which financial assistance is provided to the State Governments to carry out vaccination of economically important poultry diseases and control and containment of Avian Influenza.

Creation of infrastructure facilities under FIDF

1374. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of money released so far from the ₹7,522 crore special Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) created last year;

- (b) the initiatives for which the released funds were utilised;
- (c) whether any new infrastructure facilities were created using the said funds, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the number of beneficiaries under each initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) to (d) In order to address the infrastructure requirement for fisheries sector, the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying during 2018-19 created dedicated fund namely Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) with a total funds size of ₹ 7522.48 crore. The FIDF provides concessional finance to the Eligible Entities (EEs), including State Governments/Union Territories and State entities for development of identified fisheries infrastructure facilities. The concessional finance is provided by the Nodal Loaning Entities (NLEs) namely (i) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), (ii) National Cooperatives Development Corporation (NCDC) and (iii) All Scheduled Banks. Under the FIDF, the Government of India provides interest subvention up to 3% per annum for providing the concessional finance by the NLEs at the interest rate not lower than 5% per annum with maximum repayment is over a period of 12 years inclusive of moratorium of 2 (two) years on repayment of principal. The proposals to the tune of ₹1715.04 crore received from various State Governments and other Eligible Entities (EEs) have been recommended. The FIDF presently in its inception stage and primarily envisages for concessional financing for creation of fisheries infrastructure facilities, which are mainly of longer gestation period.

Equity and transfer of resources by 'NDDB'

1375. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2262 given in the Rajya Sabha on 12th July, 2019 and state:

- (a) whether Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has received the resolution of National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) approving contribution of ₹ 200 crore towards equity of NDDB Dairy Services, if not, action proposed;
- (b) the equity and resources transferred by NDDB to originally incorporated

NDDB Dairy Services Private Limited which had previous approval of Government under Section 43(1) of NDDB Act;

(c) whether NDDB re-incorporated NDDB Dairy Services Private Limited with change of name without previous approval of Government under Section 43 of NDDB Act; and

(d) whether NDDB has accepted advice of Government to extend provisions of RTI Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. NDDB *vide* its letter dated 02.09.2019 has provided the relevant facts and documents alongwith the Resolution *vide* No. 13/89/06/2008-09.

(b) As per Section 43(2)(a) of NDDB Act, 1987, NDDB has contributed ₹ 200 crore as equity to the NDDB Dairy Services.

(c) NDDB has informed that the Central Government conveyed its approval on 03.08.2009 for formation of a wholly owned subsidiary company of NDDB for implementing NDDB's development objectives relating to productivity enhancement and cooperative effort in terms of the resolution passed in the 89th meeting of the Board of Directors of NDDB held on 28.01.2009.

NDDB has further stated that in the agenda note of the board meeting referred above it was clearly mentioned that "Since the objective of the proposed subsidiary is developmental in nature, after formation, the company will, at an appropriate stage take steps to convert itself into a not for profit company under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956". Accordingly, the company was initially incorporated as NDDB Dairy Services Private Limited on 12.10.2009 and license was issued to it under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 on 10.03.2010. The company received fresh certificate of incorporation on 26.03.2010 with change of name as NDDB Dairy Service (as a not for profit company).

(d) The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying *vide* letter dated 10.07.2019 and 11.07.2019 has advised NDDB to extend the provision of RTI Act, 2005 in all the subsidiary companies formed by NDDB in the interest of transparency, accountability and to increase trust of consumers. In response, NDDB has informed

that decision regarding applicability of RTI Act, 2005 is *sub-judice* before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the case of Mother Dairy Fruit and Vegetable Pvt. Ltd. (MDFVPL). NDDB has further stated that the advice given by Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying to extend the provision of RTI Act, 2005 to other subsidiaries of NDDB could be considered after arriving at the decision in the case of applicability of RTI Act, 2005 to MDFVPL. The matter is listed for discussion in NDDB Board's agenda in the next meeting.

Prior approval to NDDB to form subsidiary company

1376. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government gave prior approval to NDDB for its subsidiary company, Indian Immunologicals Limited, to form its own subsidiary company "Pristine Biologicals Limited", if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for not seeking prior approval of Government by NDDB in an earlier instance when Indian Immunologicals Limited formed its own subsidiary company called "IndiaGen Private Limited"; and

(c) whether, without approval of Government, NDDB purchased from Indian Immunologicals Limited, its shareholding in IndiaGen Private Limited and then re-sold the shares, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. On the request of NDDB, to set up subsidiary company by Indian Immunologicals Limited (IIL), a wholly owned subsidiary of NDDB, in New Zealand for production of bovine serum, which is a critical imported raw material used in the production of vaccine for FMD and Rabies, the Government of India gave approval for setting up of a subsidiary company by IIL in New Zealand *vide* letter No. 18-03/2014-Admn.IV dated 07.08.2014.

(b) and (c) NDDB has informed that IndiaGen Limited was incorporated as a Joint Venture company between IIL and Cooperative Resources International Inc. on 01.11.2004. NDDB has further informed that approval of Central Government was not taken for setting up of IndiaGen Limited.

NDDB has informed that the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF) *vide* its letter dated 29.05.2007 communicated that NDDB should seek *ex post-facto* ratification from DADF regarding a subsidiary of NDDB forming further subsidiary companies. NDDB took the matter to its 84th Board meeting held on 24.10.2007 and the Board approved the proposal for seeking *post-facto* approval and further approved acquiring the entire shareholdings from IIL and CRI by NDDB, at par considering the need for IndiaGen to carry out some of the development objectives of NDDB. Accordingly, NDDB acquired the entire shares of IndiaGen from IIL and CRI in the month of March, 2008 at par. As per NDDB's information, this matter was informed to Government on 26 March, 2008 and it was requested to convey *post-facto* ratification for the formation of IndiaGen Limited by NDDB. NDDB has further stated that they had acquired the shares of IndiaGen Limited based on the consideration that Government would grant *ex-post-facto* approval of Government of India, which was not received by them.

As regards transfer of shares, NDDB, based on legal opinion obtained, has mentioned that as Indian Immunologicals Limited is controlled by its object contained in its memoranda and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, in the absence of any provisions under Section 43, or any other provision of the NDDB Act, requiring the approval of Central Government for a wholly owned subsidiary of NDDB to form its own subsidiary, no question of inconsistency with any provision of NDDB Act will arise. Accordingly, as per NDDB's information the entire shares of IndiaGen were transferred at par to Indian Immunologicals Limited by them in December, 2008 and thus IndiaGen Limited became the wholly owned subsidiary of Indian Immunologicals Limited. Subsequently, IndiaGen Limited got amalgamated with Indian Immunologicals Limited in April, 2010 in line with the amalgamation scheme approved by the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh as per information received from NDDB.

All the statements above in answer to (b) and (c) above is based on NDDB's reply.

NDDB has been asked to furnish further details of statements made by them as mentioned above to examine the matter further in consultation with Department of Legal Affairs.

Plans for the wellbeing of livestock population

1377. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware of the increase in livestock population by 4.6 per cent;
- (b) whether the Ministry has drawn out a plan for the well being of livestock population such as medical needs, food and congenial place of habitat for them; 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) Yes, as per the Key Results (Provisional) of 20th Livestock Census the total livestock population in the country has increased to 535.82 million in 2019 from 512.06 million in 2012 showing an increase of 4.6%.

(b) and (c) The department is supplementing the efforts of State Government for prevention, control and containment of animal diseases by way of providing financial assistance under Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC), which has following components:—

1. Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD)
2. National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring (NPRSM)
3. Professional Efficiency Development (PED)
4. National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)
5. Peste des Petits Ruminants Control Programme (PPR-CP)
6. Classical Swine Fever Control Programme (CSF-CP)
7. Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)

Further, the Central Sector Scheme, "National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for control of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis" is a new

scheme for control of FMD and Brucellosis disease with 100% central support to States with a financial outlay of ₹ 13,343 crore for 5 years from 2019 to 2024. It envisages 100% vaccination coverage of cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and pigs in the country for biannual vaccination against FMD; and also 100% vaccination of female cattle and buffalo calves (4-8 months of age), once in a life time, against Brucellosis. Further, the Sub-Mission on Fodder and Feed Development under National Livestock Mission envisages to address the problems of scarcity of animal feed resources.

Implementation of schemes under fisheries, animal husbandry and dairying

†1378. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) the ongoing schemes of Government related to fishery, animal husbandry and dairy wherein the youngsters are encouraged to do business at small scale;
- (b) whether these businesses are covered under the 'Start-up' scheme;
- (c) the assistance being provided by Government at infrastructural level pertaining to wealth and foodgrains; and
- (d) the manner and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) For employment generation and promotion of entrepreneurship in dairy and small ruminant sector especially in rural areas, the Government is implementing two schemes, namely; Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS), and Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation (EDEG) across the country. Besides, in order to complement and supplement the efforts of the States/UTs for promotion of animal husbandry, dairy and fishery sectors, the Government is implementing various schemes namely:—

- (i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission
- (ii) National Programme for Dairy Development
- (iii) National Dairy Plan-I
- (iv) Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (v) Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities
- (vi) National Livestock Mission,
- (vii) Livestock Health and Disease Control
- (viii) Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries
- (ix) Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development fund (FIDF)

The various sub-components under the said scheme have encouraged the unemployed youths to start-up business in the fishery, animal husbandry and dairy sector. In addition to this, the Government has launched Animal Husbandry Grand Challenge Programme (AHGCP) which provides a unique opportunity in Animal Husbandry Sector having a commercially viable and innovative solution to address the key challenges in the Sector. The objective of the programme is to address the problems faced by the Animal Husbandry sector and scout for innovative solutions. The AHGCP will provide start-ups with access to the required infrastructure, mentorship and support with an aim to make Animal Husbandry and Dairying an attractive Sector.

(c) and (d) Department of Food and Public Distribution deals with the storage of foodgrains (rice and wheat) post procurement by Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Agencies. This Department is implementing a Central Sector Scheme for construction of godowns 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.

**Permission to foreign countries for marketing
milk products in India**

1379. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has allowed foreign milk-producing countries to market milk products in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of agreement under Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership and the proposal therein;

- (c) whether the domestic dairy producers have reacted on the FTA; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the proposal of Government to sustain domestic productivity and employment in the face of competition therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) No, Sir. During the 3rd Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Leaders Summit which was held on 4th November, 2019 in Bangkok, India stated that the current structure of RCEP did not reflect the RCEP Guiding Principles or fully address the outstanding issues and concerns of India, in the light of which India did not join the consensus. The Government had held regular stakeholders' consultations with industry, exporters, and trade experts for taking inputs for formulating India's positions in Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

- (b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply at (a).

Hygiene and quality of food processing units

1380. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that food processing and packaging industry is growing very fast and unregulated;
- (b) if so, the details of checks implemented to control hygiene and quality of food processing units;
- (c) whether Government is also able to check the use of harmful chemicals and preservatives which are injurious to human health; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India is aware that during the last 5 years ending 2017-18, Food Processing sector has been growing at an Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of around 8.41 per cent Similarly, as per Department of Commerce, the food packaging industry is also growing at 13-15% annually.

Food processing and packaging industry is regulated by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), an autonomous statutory body under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

As per information provided by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), the hygiene and quality standards of food processing units and food products are specified in Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011, Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011, Food Safety and Standards (Health Supplements, Nutraceuticals, Food for Special Dietary Use, Food for Special Medical Purpose, Functional Food and Novel Food) Regulations, 2016, Food Safety and Standards (Packaging) Regulations, 2018, FSS (Organic Food) Regulations etc.

Further, the Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011 prescribe Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs)/tolerance limits for various harmful substances like heavy metals, pesticides and antibiotic residues in food commodities etc. Also the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Regulations, 2011 provide, *inter-alia*, for restriction on use of certain chemicals such as calcium carbide in artificial ripening of food, formalin as preservative in fish etc.

In addition, the requirements regarding adherence to hygiene and sanitary standards by Food Business Operators, including food processing units, are specified in Schedule 4 of Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011. The implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily rests with the State/UT Governments, hence regular surveillance, monitoring, inspections of premise of food business operators are carried out by Food Safety Officials of States/UTs. Where any violation is noticed, regular action such as improvement notice/penal action is initiated against the defaulting Food Business Operators.

Regarding hygiene and sanitary conditions, FSSAI has also notified Food Safety and Standards (Food Safety Audit) Regulations, 2018 on 28.08.2018. It provides for recognition of NABCB accredited agencies to conduct audits to ascertain the compliance with standards of food safety and hygiene prescribed under Schedule 4 of the Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses),

2011. Twenty-four (24) agencies notified so far have been used by FSSAI for auditing municipal slaughter houses, educational institutions and canteens of CRPF establishments.

FSSAI also provides training to Food Safety Supervisors of various food business establishments for capacity building on fulfillment of hygiene and sanitary requirements. More than 2 lakh such supervisors have already been trained.

Investment promotion in food processing industries

1381. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures taken by Government to promote investment in food processing industry since 2014, year-wise;
- (b) the details of the funds and resources allocated for promoting food processing industry, State-wise and year-wise, since 2014; and
- (c) the details of the major challenges faced by the food processing industry and the steps taken to ease these constraints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) The year-wise measures taken by the Government to promote investment in food processing industries since 2014 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Under the schemes of Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), no State-wise allocation of funds is made. The schemes of MoFPI are demand driven under which capital subsidy in the form of Grants-in-Aid is provided to the individuals, farmers, Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), Entrepreneurs, Cooperatives, Societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Companies and Central/State PSUs etc. for setting up of food processing industries/projects/units in the country. Financial assistance to the eligible applicants are provided against the expression of interests (EoI) issued by the MoFPI from time to time. The year-wise allocation of funds for implementation of various Central Sector Schemes (now subsumed under the umbrella scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana with additional new schemes) since 2014 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). However, the MoFPI was making State/UT-wise

allocation of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission for Food Processing (NMFP) till 2015-16. The funds allocated to States/UTs under the scheme NMFP during 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) Supply chain infrastructure gaps (Lack of primary processing, storage and distribution facilities), inadequate link between production and processing, seasonality of operations leading to low capacity utilization of plant and machinery, inadequate focus on quality and safety standards, lack of product development and innovation are the identified major challenges being faced by the food processing industries. The scheme components of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) viz. Mega Food Parks, Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters, Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities, Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure, Human Resources and Institutions implemented by MoFPI have been designed to create modern and efficient infrastructure along the entire food processing value/supply chain *i.e.* from farm gate to consumer with a view to run the food processing activities throughout the year, promote research and development in food processing for product development and innovation including innovative packaging, assure food safety and quality.

Statement-I

*Year-wise major policy/fiscal measures and other steps taken to
promote investment in food processing*

Year	Measures/Policy/Fiscal/Announcement/Steps taken
2014-15	Setting up of Special Food Processing Funds of ₹2000 crore with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
2015-16	Bringing Food-processing and value addition and cold chain infrastructure under the ambit of Priority Sector Lending (PSL)
2016-17	(i) Permission for 100% FDI under Government approval route for retail trading, including through e-commerce, in respect of food products produced and/or manufactured in India. (ii) Restructuring of the Schemes of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries under the Umbrella-Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampda Yojana

Year	Measures/Policy/Fiscal/Announcement/Steps taken
	(PMKSY) by introducing three new schemes in addition to the existing schemes.
2017-18	80% of all food items are under 0-12% slab of GST.
2018-19	(i) 100 percent income tax exemption from profit derived by FPOs having annual turnover up to ₹100 crore for activities such as post-harvest value addition to agriculture. (ii) Launched a new scheme of 'Operation Greens' for integrated development of value chain exclusively of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) crops and their price stabilization through short term price intervention measures.

Statement-II*Year-wise allocation of funds for implementation of schemes of MoFPI*

Year	Funds Allocated (₹ in crore)
2014-15	600.00
2015-16	487.00
2016-17	688.56
2017-18	633.84
2018-19	870.33
2019-20 (BE)	1101.00

Statement-III*State/UT-wise allocation by Government of India for implementation of NMFP during the 2014-15 and 2015-16*

Sl. No.	State	Allocation (₹ in crore)	
		2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.60	
2.	Bihar	6.608294	

1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	5.94	
4.	Goa	1.55617	
5.	Gujarat	8.89	
6.	Haryana	12.00	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3.43	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.03041	
9.	Jharkhand	3.785474	
10.	Karnataka	8.84	
11.	Kerala	3.228148	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11.69	
13.	Maharashtra	13.71	
14.	Odisha	7.16	
15.	Punjab	4.39	
16.	Rajasthan	12.15	
17.	Tamil Nadu	5.942398	
18.	Telangana	4.88	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	12.21051	
20.	Uttarakhand	2.56949	
21.	West Bengal	8.39	
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.35	
23.	Assam	2.98	
24.	Manipur	2.14	
25.	Meghalaya	2.15	
26.	Mizoram	2.11	
27.	Nagaland	2.11	

1	2	3	4
28.	Sikkim	2.04	
29.	Tripura	2.12	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.41	2.24
31.	Delhi	1.53	2.58
32.	Lakshadweep	1.00	1.01
33.	Puducherry	1.06	1.17

Allocation of funds to Uttar Pradesh under PMKSY

†1382. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of amount allocated and released to Uttar Pradesh during last five years under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY);
- (b) whether the amount released is adequate to achieve desired objectives; and
- (c) if not, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing the Central Sector Umbrella Scheme- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada (PMKSY) with a total allocation of ₹6000 crores for the Fourteenth Finance Commission cycle *i.e.* 2016-2020. No State-wise allocation is made under the schemes of PMKSY. The schemes under PMKSY are demand driven under which capital subsidy in the form of Grants-in-Aid is provided to the individuals, farmers, Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), Entrepreneurs, Cooperatives, Societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Companies and Central/State PSUs etc. for setting up of food processing industries/projects/units in the country including in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Financial assistance to the eligible applicants are provided against the expression of interests (EoI) issued by the MoFPI from time to time.

The details of grants-in-aid approved and released under various projects in the State of Uttar Pradesh since implementation of PMKSY is given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of Grants-in-Aid approved and released under various schemes of PMKSY in Uttar Pradesh since its implementation As on 31.10.2019

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of Projects Approved	Grants-in-Aid Approved (₹ in crore)	Grants-in-Aid Released (₹ in crore)
1.	Mega Food Parks	2	100	0
2.	Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters	5	46.73	6.94
3.	Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure	13	111.74	61.47
4.	Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages	6	15.62	0.52
5.	Creation and Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities	18	78.04	31.66
6.	Food Safety & Quality Assurance Infrastructure (Food Testing Laboratory)	2	4.02	0
7.	Human Resources & Institutions (Research & Development)	4	1.96	0
8.	Operation Green*	0	0	0
TOTAL		50	358.11	100.59

* Started as a vertical of PMKSY in November, 2018 in selected States on pilot basis that includes the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Replication of Kudumbashree programme in the whole country

1383. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the work done by Kudumbashree in Kerala; and
- (b) if so, would Central Government take steps to replicate the model in the whole country?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) and (b) Kudumbashree is the State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) for implementing the activities of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) in the State of Kerala.

Considering the various initiatives of Kudumbashree, it was identified as a National Resource Organisation in 2012 with the mandate to provide technical and implementation support to various State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs) on best practices developed in Kerala.

New rail services in Uttar Pradesh

1384. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have sanctioned any new rail service for different States of the country, particularly for the State of Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details of the new train services introduced; and
- (c) if not, the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Introduction of train services is an ongoing process on Indian Railways. However, Indian Railways do not operate trains on State-wise basis as railway network cut-across State boundaries. During the period April, 2014 to October, 2019, Indian Railways have introduced 100 pairs of train services originating/terminating at various stations located in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Vacant safety-related posts

1385. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of safety-related posts are lying vacant in the Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Total sanctioned strength, on-roll and vacancy position on Zonal Railways as on 01.09.2019 is as under:—

Sanctioned Strength	On-roll	Vacancy
1436206	1153286	282920

Sanctioned strength, on-roll and vacancy position on Zonal Railways in safety categories as on 01.09.2019 is as under:—

Zonal Railway	Sanctioned Strength	On-roll	Vacancy
1	2	3	4
Central	55077	45921	9156
East Coast	34266	27153	7113
East Central	55520	46355	9165
Eastern	70356	54937	15419
Metro	1422	1154	268
North Central	48495	32777	15718
North Eastern	26409	19683	6726
Northeast Frontier	44758	35438	9320
Northern	82274	63667	18607
North Western	32901	23685	9216

1	2	3	4
South Central	59594	50749	8845
South East Central	33726	26823	6903
South Eastern	56242	46356	9886
Southern	58446	46672	11774
South Western	25231	21030	4201
West Central	40878	34006	6872
Western	65879	52727	13152
TOTAL	791474	629133	162341

Note: Arising and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. Sanctioned post in all categories are more than the actual operational requirements as they include an element of Leave Reserve and Rest Giver which varies from 30% to 12.5% in safety categories.

Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) and Railway Recruitment Cells (RRCs) are regularly providing panels of successful candidates to Railways. During 2017-18, two Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 1,27,573 combined vacancies of various Group 'C' including Level-1 post (mainly in safety categories) were notified by RRBs. For new and future vacancies likely to arise in two years time, another five CENs covering 1,56, 138 vacancies of various Group 'C' including Level-1 post (mainly in safety categories) have been notified in 2018-19.

Caste-based recruitment advertisement

†1386. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a caste-based recruitment advertisement has been published by a company associated with catering services in Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any mechanism for controlling the caste-based recruitment of employees working in various firms/companies/contracts in Railways; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if not, the manner in which it is ensured that people belonging to some special caste are not given priority by the private firms associated with Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. An advertisement was published in newspapers by a private Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) Catering Contractor, M/s. Brandavan Food Products, for recruitment of staff from only Agarwal Vaish Community. As per the tender conditions, licensee shall be solely responsible for compliance of all law of the land on which business is conducted. IRCTC does not support this kind of advertisement and same was conveyed to the contractor with strict warning.

Indian Railways have never issued any instructions regarding caste-based recruitment of employees working in various firms/companies/contracts including those associated with catering services in Railways. The tender conditions also stipulate that licensees must ensure compliance with all applicable laws and all statutory requirements.

Further, no preference/relaxation is to be given to any caste/creed in Railway's recruitment as the same would be in violation of the Constitutional provisions regarding Equality of Opportunity to all in the matter of employment under Central Government.

On notice of the said advertisement, IRCTC sought immediate explanation from the contractor. The contractor has since apologised and withdrawn the advertisement.

Appointment of members to ZRUCC

†1387. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the process of appointment of members to Zonal Railway Users Consultative Committee (ZRUCC) on the recommendations of Members of Parliament (MPs) has been discontinued at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the level at which the recommendation has been obtained and the levels at which suggestions have been sought before discontinuation;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of MPs on whose recommendations the members of ZRUCC have been nominated at present; and

(d) the names of the MPs who had recommended for the nomination of members to the said Committee but no nomination was done on their recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) As per extant provisions, ten Members of Parliament (7 from Lok Sabha, 3 from Rajya Sabha) are nominated on each ZRUCC on the recommendation of Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. Further, there is provision to nominate representative(s) of Union Ministers, on ZRUCCs. Members of Parliament can nominate their representative(s) on Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees (DRUCCs). In addition, there is a provision that Minister for Railways can nominate such other members as he/she considers necessary to be represented on these committees. These members are nominated on the recommendation of various representations received from various dignitaries including Members of Parliament and also from general public. Since large number of requests are received, separate statistics regarding number of recommendations received and those on which members have been nominated on ZRUCC are not maintained.

Criminal cases within the jurisdiction of railways

1388. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of criminal cases that have been reported within the jurisdiction of Railways in various parts of the country in the year 2019 alone. State-wise and Zone-wise;

(b) the number of people arrested in this regard for committing crimes; and

(c) the various types of crimes like theft or any other type of crimes have been registered in these criminal cases?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Policing on Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they

discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP to provide better protection and security of passenger area and passengers. Cases of Indian Penal Code (IPC) crime in Railways are registered and investigated by the concerned Government Railway Police. Whenever any information about status of crime on Railways is sought, State GRP is requested to provide information. Based on the data provided by Government Railway Police Stations, the zone-wise details of number of cases of crimes in trains and in railway premises registered during the current year *i.e.* 2019 (upto October) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

During the period 2019 (upto October), total 15415 persons have been arrested in the cases of crimes including theft of passengers' belongings (TOPB). Robbery, dacoity, crime against women passengers and various other IPC crimes against passengers in trains and in railway premises registered by the concerned Government Railway Police.

Statement

The zone-wise details of number of cases of crimes in trains and in railway premises registered during the current year i.e., 2019 (upto October) over Indian Railways

Zonal Railway	Number of cases of crimes registered in trains and in railway premises				
	Theft of passenger belongings	Robbery	Dacoity	Crime against women passengers	Other crimes
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central	24672	900	7	127	588
Eastern	323	9	1	13	24
East Central	1085	6	6	13	15
East Coast	683	23	2	6	28
Northern	1736	33	7	43	4075

1	2	3	4	5	6
North Central	1853	19	2	31	36
North Eastern	212	13	0	6	5
Northeast Frontier	127	0	0	6	19
North Western	717	3	0	20	72
Southern	3795	168	2	132	836
South Central	2498	45	2	24	42
South Eastern	538	21	1	10	16
South East Central	1004	1	1	9	70
South Western	491	7	2	2	5
Western	10566	419	1	57	96
West Central	3153	18	0	18	147

Electrification projects under North Eastern Railway

1389. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway electrification project in the North Eastern Railway is lagging behind its schedule, which may increase its cost;

(b) the names of electrification projects being undertaken by the North Eastern Railway and the delayed projects out of them; and

(c) the amount allocated and released for the same during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Details of ongoing railway electrification projects in North Eastern Railway are as under:—

Section	Year of Sanction	Route kilometer	Latest Anticipated Cost (₹ in crore)	Expenditure upto March-2019 (₹ in crore)	Budget Outlay 2019-20 (₹ in crore)
Mathura-Kasganj -Kalyanpur	2016-17	338	432.99	294.09	138.90
Kaptanganj-Thawe-Khairah-ChhapraKacheri	2017-18	206	204.97	62.27	77.94
Kasganj-Bareilly, Bhojipura-Daliganj	2017-18	401	448.01	66.43	100.00
Ghazipur - Aunrihar -Manduadih -2nd Line	2015-16	78	43.33	0.00	14.64
Bhatni - Aunrihar	2016-17	125	155.00	0.14	50.00
Phephna-Indara, Mau-Shahganj	2016-17	150	180.00	0.00	55.00
MandhanaJn-Brahmavard	2018-19	8	6.98	0.00	2.79
Duraundha-Maharajganj-Masrakh	2018-19	41	38.19	0.00	7.64
Salempur-Barhaj Bazar existing BG line	2018-19	20	13.11	0.00	3.93
Gonda- Bahraich	2018-19	60	81.33	0.00	0.01
Shahanjahanpur-Pilibhit, Pilibhit-Tanakpur	2018-19	145	176.09	0.00	0.01
Gorakhpur-Anand Nagar-Gonda & Anand Nagar-Nautanwa	2018-19	262	202.94	0.00	0.01
Moradabad-Kashipur-Ramnagar, Rampur-Lalkua- Kathgodam incl. Lalkua-Kashipur and Bareilly-Lalkua	2018-19	309	263.73	0.00	47.35
Paniahwa - Chhitauni -Tamkuhi Road	2018-19	68	61.10	0.00	0.01
Hathua-Bathua Bazar-Bhatni New line	2018-19	80	70.35	0.00	0.01
TOTAL		2291	2378.12	422.93	498.24

310 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Railway projects in the State of Madhya Pradesh

1390. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway projects under implementation in the State of Madhya Pradesh along with the year of sanction of the projects, original costs of projects, revised costs of projects as on date, funds released so far and spent on each project in the State; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in completion of these projects, if any, and by when these projects are likely to be completed, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Presently, 44 projects (08 new lines, 05 Gauge Conversion and 31 doubling), costing ₹84,689 crore, covering a length of 6,777 km. falling fully/partly in the state of Madhya Pradesh are in different stages of planning/approval/execution, out of which, 1153 km. length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹15.471 crore has been made upto March, 2019. An outlay of ₹4702.88 crore has been provided for financial year 2019-20 for these projects. This include:—

- 08 new line projects, covering a length of 1964 Km. costing ₹34,586 crore, out of which, commissioning of 335 km. length and an expenditure of ₹4140 crore has been achieved upto March, 2019.
- 05 Gauge conversion projects, covering a length of 1,411 km., costing ₹14,704 crore, out of which, commissioning of 518 km. length and an expenditure of ₹5,027 crore has been achieved upto March, 2019.
- 31 doubling projects, covering a length of 3,401 km. costing ₹35,398 crore, out of which, commissioning of 300 km. length and an expenditure of ₹6,304 crore has been achieved upto March, 2019.

The project-wise details of projects including expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railways website *i.e.* www.indianrailways.gov.in > Ministry of Railways > Railway Board > About Indian Railways > Railway Board Directorates > Finance (Budget).

(b) The timely completion of any railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities (both underground and over ground), statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions

of area, law and order situation in the area of project site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. and all these factors affect the completion of the project. Hence, no confirmed time frame can be given for these projects.

Slow pace of gauge conversion work

†1391. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of gauge conversion of the Hajipur-Muzaffarpur and Samastipur-Darbhanga rail lines is going at a very slow pace for many years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the abysmally slow pace of progress of the said railway projects?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. No Meter Gauge track exists between (i) Hajipur-Muzaffarpur and (ii) Samastipur-Darbhanga sections.

However, Hajipur-Ramdayalu Nagar (47.72 km.) doubling project has been completed and commissioned.

Further, Samstipur-Kishanpur (10 km.) section of Samastipur-Darbhanga (38 km.) doubling project has also been completed and commissioned and works on remaining section of Samastipur-Darbhanga doubling project have been taken up.

The timely completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities (both underground and over ground), statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. All these factors vary from project to project and site to site and affect the completion time and cost of the project, which is finally worked out at the completion stage. As such, no confirmed time line can be given for completion of these projects.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Stoppage of trains at Buxar station

1392. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes for stoppage of trains like 12309/12310 Patna Rajdhani and 12393/12394 Sampoorna Kranti Express at Buxar station for two minutes as the passengers travelling from Buxar, Ballia, Ghazipur, Arrah and other adjoining districts who have to board these trains from Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Junction (Mughalsarai) are facing inconvenience;

(b) if so, the details thereof and time-frame therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal to provide stoppage of 12309/12310 Rajendra Nagar-New Delhi Rajdhani Express and 12393/12394 Rajendra Nagar - New Delhi Sampoorna Kranti Express at Buxar station. These are prestigious services with very limited stoppages enroute and multiplicity of stoppages enroute is operationally not expedient. However, Buxar is presently well connected to Delhi by 16 pairs of train services including Humsafar Express and Garib Rath Express.

Performance of Rail Vikas Nigam Limited

1393. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL) has been made functional;

(b) if so, the structural and financial status of RVNL;

(c) the projects taken up by RVNL for implementation during last three years and current year and the status of their implementation;

(d) whether RVNL has achieved the objective for which it was set up, if so, details thereof;

(e) whether the performance of the RVNL has been very poor in execution of railway projects during last three years; and

(f) if so, details thereof and reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL) was incorporated as a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU)

on 24.01.2003. The company Board was formulated in March, 2005. The Board of Directors comprises Chief Managing Director (CMD), 4 Functional Directors, 2 Part Time Official Directors from Ministry of Railways and 7 other Part Time Non-Official Directors.

The authorized share capital of RVNL is ₹3000 crore with the paid up share capital of ₹2085.02 crore. 12.16% stake of company has been disinvested through IPO in March/April, 2019 and remaining 87.84% share lies with Ministry of Railways.

(c) The details of projects taken up by RVNL during the last three years and current year (2016-17 to 2018-19 and 2019-20) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Yes, Sir. RVNL has completed a total of 2932.35 km. of doubling, 1783.22 km.. of gauge conversion, 360.01 km. of new lines, 3762.07 km. of pure Railway Electrification (RE), 2029.41 km. RE as part of New Line (NL)/Gauge Conversion (GC) Doubling (DL) and 42.0 km. of Metropolitan Transport Project (MTP). Thus, as on 31.03.2019, 8879.65 km. project length out of a total length of 17066.62 km. of 174 sanctioned projects assigned to RVNL, have been completed. Total 76 projects have been fully completed.

As far as resource mobilization is concerned, RVNL has set up 6 Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) with total investment of ₹7442.64 crore, out of which, RVNL contribution is only ₹967.85 crore (13%) and balance amount has been arranged through equity of other stakeholders and debt from financial institutions. Out of these 6 SPVs, three SPV projects are already functional and remaining three are at various stages of progress.

RVNL is also executing 5 projects under Asian Development Bank (ADB) loan of 500 million United States Dollar (USD) in various tranches.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. During 2009-14, 1213 km. length (18 km. New Line, 482 Km. Gauge Conversion and 713 km. Doubling) has been commissioned at an average of 243 km. per year. During 2014-19, 1818 km. length (130 km. New Line, 134 km. Gauge Conversion & 1554 Doubling) has been commissioned at an average of 364 km. per year, which is 150% of average commissioning during 2009-14(243 km. per year).

Average annual turnover of RVNL during 2014-19 is ₹6244 crore per year, which is 332% of average turnover during 2009-14 (₹1880 crore per year).

Further, RVNL has been rated as "Excellent" for last 7 consecutive years by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE).

Statement*Details of projects taken up by RVNL during the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Zonal Railway	Latest Anticipated cost (₹ in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Patratu-Sonnagar 3rd line (291 km.)	East Central Railway	3406.16	Work has been taken up.
2.	Bhatni-Aunrihar with Electrification (125 km.) (Excluding Indara-Mau) (116.95 km.) doubling	North Eastern Railway	1177.96	Work has been taken up.
3.	Phephna-Indara, Mau-Shahganj (Excluding Indara-Mau) (150.28 km.) doubling	North Eastern Railway	1028.95	Work has been taken up.
4.	Rajpura-Bhatinda Doubling with Electrification (172.64 km.)	Northern Railway	1251.25	Work has been taken up.
5.	Janghai-Phaphamau doubling with Railway Electrification (RE) (46.79 km.)	Northern Railway	357.48	Work has been taken up.

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Yevatmal-Nanded (206 km.) New Line (NL)	Central Railway	1860	Work has been taken up.
7.	Work of shifting of Y curve Siding at Lakhanpur Area of MCL on Deposit Basis (13 km.)	South East Central Railway	204.69	Work has been taken up.
8.	Indore-Jabalpur (342 km.) NL Sanctioned as Budhni-Indore (205 km.)	West Central Railway	7474	Work has been taken up.
9.	Railway Electrification (RE) of Wani-Pimpalkutti (66 km.)	Central Railway	78.99	Work has been taken up.
10.	RE of Kasganj-Bareilly-Bhojipura- Daliganj (401 km.)	North Eastern Railway	448.01	Work has been taken up.
11.	RE of 2nd line of Utratia-Raebareli- Amethi (126 km.)	Northern Railway	63.32	Work has been taken up.
12.	RE of Raebareli-Unchahar RE Including Dalmau-Daryapur Section (63 RKM/70TKM)	Northern Railway	44.92	Work has been taken up.

13.	RE of Villupuram-Cuddalore Port-Mayiladuturai-Thanjavur & Mayiladuturai-Thiruvavur (228 km.)	Southern Railway	329.85	Work has been taken up.
14.	RE of Yelehanka-Penukonda 2nd line (121 km.)	South Western Railway	66.96	Completed
15.	RE of Chikjajur-Bellary (184 km.)	South Western Railway	244.23	Work has been taken up.
16.	RE of Bengaluru-Omalur via Hosur (196 km.)	South Western Railway	227.91	Work has been taken up.
17.	RE of Guna-Gwalior (227 km.)	West Central Railway	190.63	Work has been taken up.
18.	RE of Sambalpur-Titlagarh (112.33 RKM) Railway Electrification	East Coast Railway	68.9	Work has been taken up.
19.	Latur-Setting up of Coach Manufacturing Factory	Central Railway	497.47	Work has been taken up.
20.	Gaya-Setting up of new memu car shed for maint aining 30 rakes of 16 Coaches	East Central Railway	97.85	Work has been taken up.
21.	Ranaghat (EMU Car Shed)- Inspection bay for 15 Coach maintenance facilities	Eastern Railway	39.13	Work has been taken up.

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Jheel siding Coaching Depot-Infrastructure development	Eastern Railway	63.77	Work has been taken up.
23.	Kanpur-construction of memu car shed	North Central Railway	92.71	Work has been taken up.
24.	Setting up of coach periodic overhauling and rehabilitation workshop at Jhansi	North Central Railway	454.89	Work has been taken up.
25.	Saidpur Bhitri-setting U.P. of electric loco shed to home 200 locos	North Eastern Railway	96.46	Work has been taken up.
26.	Setting U.P. of coach periodic overhauling and rehabilitation workshop at Sonipat	Northern Railway	535	Work has been taken up.
27.	Extension of MMTS PH-II from Ghatkesar to Raigir (Yadadri)	South Central Rai Iway	412.26	Work has been taken up.
28.	Daraganj-Rebuilding (Bridge No. 111 on Ganga)	North Eastern Railway	348.86	Work has been taken up.
29.	Setting UP of Centralised Training Institute for IRSME & IRSS Officers at Lucknow	North Eastern Railway	74.55	Work has been taken up.

30.	Lallaguda (Carriage Workshop)- Replacement of 100 year old administrative building	South Central Railway	4.88	Work has been taken up.
31.	Dhasa-Jetalsar-Subways <i>in lieu</i> of level crossing-35 nos.	Western Railway	93.51	Work has been taken up.
32.	Sabarmati-Botad-subways <i>in lieu</i> of level crossings-23 nos.	Western Railway	54.75	Work has been taken up.
33.	Sabarmati-Botad-subways <i>in lieu</i> of LCs- 14 nos.	Western Railway	33.33	Work has been taken up.
34.	New crossing station between Umdanagar-Timmarpur stations of Secunderabad-Mahabubnagar section	South Central Railway	21.95	Work has been taken up.
35.	Final location survey for new line connectivity to Char Dham (327 km.)	Northern Railway	120.92	Work has been taken up.

Written Answers to

[29 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 319

Differential fares for booking rail tickets

†1394. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision to keep differential fares for the rail tickets being booked 120 days before the date of journey as per rule and those being booked 90 days, 60 days and 15 days before the journey; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether Government proposes to give priority or concession in fares to the passengers booking tickets earlier?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, flexi fare scheme has been introduced in certain Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto trains. Under this scheme, the fare increases by 10% with every 10% of berths sold subject to maximum limit of 1.4 times. Flexi fare is not applicable in the fare of 1st AC and Executive class of Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto trains. Under this scheme, if passengers book early, they pay lower fare than those who book late.

Apart from this, the following different fare products based on the different booking schedule are already applicable over Indian Railways:—

- (i) Normal fare structure for normal accommodation (Maximum advance reservation period to preparation of first chart).
- (ii) Tatkal fare (One day in advance).
- (iii) Premium tatkal fare in certain trains (one day in advance).
- (iv) 10% discount is given on vacant berths/seats after preparation of first chart in all trains.

(v) Graded discount has been introduced in Flexi fare trains where class-wise occupancy is less than 60%, 4 days prior to scheduled departure of the train, as under:—

Occupancy	Discount
Up to 70%	20% on last fare
70% to 80%	10% on last fare
Above 80%	Nil

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Surplus manpower burdening Railways

1395. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways, the nation's largest employer, with over 70 per cent of its operating expenses going towards wages is now finding itself burdened with surplus manpower;

(b) whether, with the freight loadings dropping by over 8 per cent against the corresponding months last year as also its Net Tonne KM (NTKM) dipping down, there have been measures under consideration to re-deploy surplus staff in the field or in any other direct operations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Increasing occupancy of luxury trains

1396. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of trips operated, passengers travelled and occupancy percentages of luxury tourist trains operated by Railways in the previous and current financial years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the revenue earned by luxury tourist trains in the previous and the current financial years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry has looked into the reasons of low occupancy rates of such trains and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or planned to be taken by the Ministry to attract more tourists towards the luxury trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Four Luxury Tourist Trains namely Palace on Wheels, Deccan Odyssey, Golden Chariot and Maharajas' Express are run over Indian Railways by Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation (RTDC), Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC), Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation (KSTDC) and Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) respectively.

<i>Details Operational statistics of luxury tourist trains</i>					
Train	Financial Year	No. of trips operated	No. of passengers travelled	Occupancy percentage (%)	Revenue Earned (₹ in crore)
Palace on Wheels	2017-18	33	1498	55.00	27.59
	2018-19	33	1528	56.00	42.17
	2019-20 (Upto Oct., 2019)	11*	536*	59.00*	09.04*
Deccan Odyssey	2017-18	21	882	53	12.18
	2018-19	28	1478	66	30.05
	2019-20 (Upto Oct., 2019)	08*	263*	41*	5.16*
Golden Chariot	2017-18	08	291	41.34	2.54
	2018-19	Not run by Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation			
	2019-20 (Upto Oct., 2019)				
Maharaja Express	2017-18	28	945	40.18	42.11
	2018-19	32	1149	42.74	53.83
	2019-20 (Upto Oct., 2019)	05*	183*	43.57*	7.46*

*These Luxury Tourist Trains run only during the period September/October upto April/May every year and thus current year's data is only for the months of September/October.

(c) Occupancy of luxury trains is on the increasing trend as can be seen from the analysis of number of passengers travelled in the luxury trains in the last three years given in the above table.

(d) Does not arise.

Proposed railway station between Mulund and Thane

1397. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal for a new station on main line route of Central Railways between Mulund and Thane;

(b) if so, who proposed for this new station;

(c) whether Railways have accessed the proposal from the competent authority, if so, could Ministry submit the report to the House;

(d) whether Railways have land area required for new station and located the required piece of land and where;

(e) whether Railways is planning to acquire 14 acres of land belonging to Mental Hospital of Thane Corporation; and

(f) if so, whether Railways have to compensate Thane Municipality, if so, by what amount?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Thane Municipal Corporation (TMC) had proposed the station. This has been sanctioned as a deposit work at the cost of Thane Municipal Corporation.

(d) and (e) The station is planned with the land given free of cost to Railways by Thane Municipal Corporation.

(f) Does not arise.

Virar-Dahanu four line in Maharashtra

1398. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of additional four lines between Virar-Dahanu railway stations;
- (b) the exact date and estimated cost to complete this project, expenditure made on this project as on date and the funds made available by Government;
- (c) the land area required for project completion, the details of private and Government land acquired by Government as on date;
- (d) the proposed route map of Virar-Dahanu railway project, stations, list of legal and illegal constructions to be removed; and
- (e) the representations received from various associations of railway passengers to complete this important project?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Project is for laying of additional 2 lines between Virar-Dahanu Road under Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP)-III. Detailed construction estimate, project sheets and General Arrangement Drawings of the bridges have been approved by all concerned. Acquisition of land by direct purchase method is being done by District Collector Office, Palghar, Government of Maharashtra. Joint measurements and rates of lands have been finalised. Consent for purchase of land is being collected from owners of the land. Registry of land has started.

(b) The estimated completion cost of the project is 3578 crore out of which loan is ₹1950 crore, which will be funded by Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The target date of completion is March, 2024. Funds are being made available by Govt. and AIIB. The budget allotment for MUTP-IU from Ministry of Railways for the year 2019-20 is ₹ 283.78 crore and equal amount from Government of Maharashtra. The expenditure incurred on the project till date is ₹66.61 crore.

(c) The details of land area required for the project are as under:—

Total Land required including Railway Land	177 Hectare
Railway Land Available	130 Hectare
Land to be Acquired	46.61 Hectare (Private: 32 Hectare, Government: 13.43 Hectare, Forest: 1.18 Hectare)
Summary of area acquired	Area Acquired: 13.43 Hectare (Government) +0.25 Hectare (Pvt.)

(d) (i) The proposed route of Virar-Dahanu Railway project is along the existing double line between Virar and Dahanu railway stations.

(ii) List of stations is as under:—

Sl. No.	Stations	Chainage from Virar (km.)	Remarks
1.	Virar	0.000	Dead End of Platform No.6 & 7 Track
2.	Vaitarna	8.475	Existing station
3.	Wadhiv	9.950	Identified location for future station
4.	Sartodi	14.600	Identified location for future station
5.	Saphale	16.118	Existing station
6.	Makunsar	19.100	Identified location for future station
7.	Kelve road	22.485	Existing station
8.	Chintupada	28.600	Identified location for future station
9.	Palghar	31.107	Existing station
10.	Kharaleroad	33.254	Identified location for future station
11.	Umroli	37.500	Existing station
12.	Panchali	39.000	Identified location for future station
13.	Boisar	42.400	Existing station
14.	Wanjarwada	45.100	Identified location for future station
15.	Vangaon	52.000	Existing station
16.	BSES colony	61.600	Identified location for future station
17.	Dahanu Road	64.150	Existing station

(iii) List of structures to be dismantled for the project:—

Sl. No.	Status of Private Structure	Virar-Dahanu
1.	Residential	52
2.	Commercial	45
3.	Residential-cum Commercial	7
4.	Others	2
	TOTAL	106

(e) No such representations have been received.

Reservation in employment for apprentices

1399. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation for employment is available in railway recruitment for the applicants who have completed apprenticeship in Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of such apprentices who were recruited as employees under such reservation in each Railway Zones during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Preference to Course Completed Act Apprentices (CCAA) trained in Railway establishment is given, to the extent of 20% of vacancies, in case of direct recruitment from open market in Level-1, pursuant to an amendment to Section 22, Sub-section (l) of the Apprentices Act, 1961.

(c) After the amendment to Apprentices Act, 1961 was made in 2016, one direct recruitment has taken place. It was notified in February, 2018 for Level-1 (erstwhile Group 'D') vacancies. Course Completed Act Apprentices who have qualified and been selected for appointment as on 21.11.2019 are 1263 in number, zone-wise details of which are as under:—

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	No. of CCAA candidates selected for Level-1 appointment as on 21.11.2019
1	2	3
1.	Central Railway	151
2.	Eastern Railway	25
3.	East Central Railway	186
4.	East Coast Railway	50
5.	Northern Railway	115
6.	North Central Railway	43
7.	North Eastern Railway	79

1	2	3
8.	Northeast Frontier Railway	64
9.	North Western Railway	88
10.	Southern Railway	53
11.	South Central Railway	95
12.	South East Central Railway	49
13.	South Eastern Railway	23
14.	South Western Railway	15
15.	Western Railway	155
16.	West Central Railway	72
TOTAL		1263

Under pricing of IPO of IRCTC

1400. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS to be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government feels that merchant bankers managing IRCTC's Initial Public Offering (IPO) have erred in pricing the issue conservatively, considering overwhelming response to IPO by investors with bids amounting to a whopping ₹72,000 crore as against targetted ₹645 crore;

(b) whether at a time of reduced corporate taxes, falling GST collections and Government's efforts to shore up revenues, Government missed an opportunity by pricing IRCTC's stock very low; and

(c) whether IRCTC boasts of strong fundamentals, a debt-free balance sheet with ₹1100 crore of cash to support capital expenditure and if so, reasons for underpricing its shares?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. As per information received from Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM), the process of issuing/offering of shares through public offer is technical in nature and requires in-depth knowledge of legal compliances and financial

regulations and equity valuation methodology amongst other things, for which bankers and legal adviser are appointed by DIPAM.

Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) going in for listing are valued by Book Running Lead Managers (BRLMs) taking in to consideration their equity capital base, its physical assets, scale of operation, Earning Per Share, Book Value Per Share etc. and are compared to its listed peers. However, market response to an IPO depends on how the investor perceive the CPSE and its future prospects. One of the purposes of listing is done to unlock the value of the CPSE.

Expansion/renovation of Ayodhya Junction Railway Station

1401. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to expand/renovate the Ayodhya Junction railway station in Uttar Pradesh for pilgrims reaching from other States to visit the holy site and offer prayers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To improve passenger amenities at Ayodhya Junction Railway Station, a work has been sanctioned and is already in progress. The scope of work is as under:—

- (i) Development of double storied new station building.
- (ii) Development of existing circulating area.
- (iii) Waiting lounges and retiring rooms.
- (iv) Provision of 6.10 metre wide Foot Over Bridge for passengers.
- (v) Facilities for Divyangjans in toilets, lifts and ramps, tactile guiding path etc.

Illegal occupation of railway land

†1402. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the detail of the railway land, illegally occupied by unscrupulous elements;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the cost of the land occupied illegally; and
- (c) the measures being taken by Government to take back possession of such land thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As on 31.03.2019, out of 4.78 lakh hectare land available with Indian Railways, approximately 821.46 hectare land (0.17%) is under encroachment. The Railways do not maintain market price of land as it is governed by various factors and keeps on fluctuating. Railways carry out regular surveys for identifying encroachments 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.

The removal of encroachments is a continuous process, as a result of which in the years 2017-18 and 2018-19, 16.68 hectares and 24 hectares of land has been retrieved respectively.

Timelines for completion of various railway projects/lines in Odisha

1403. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the time for completion of Bhubaneswar-Mancheswar triple line project;
- (b) the time-frame for completion of Khurda-Bolangir railway line project and the reasons for the delay in completion; and
- (c) the time-frame for completion of the new Brahmapur-Sambalpur *via* Phulbani, Bhanjanagar railway line project, the work of which has been awarded to Odisha Rail Infrastructure Development Ltd. (ORIDL)?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Railway has taken up work of Khurda Road-Barang 3rd line (32.34 km.), costing ₹396 crore. The expenditure incurred upto March, 2019 is ₹381 crore and an outlay of ₹8 crore has been provided in the Budget 2019-20.

So far 25.73 km. has been commissioned. Work in balance section has been taken up.

(b) Railway has taken up work of Khurda Road-Bolangir New Line (289 km.), costing ₹3798.80 crore. Expenditure incurred upto March, 2019 is ₹1327.09 crore and an outlay of ₹350 crore has also been provided in the Budget 2019-20.

This project is of 289 km. length and divided into two parts. 1st part is from km 0 to km 112 and 2nd part is from km 112 to km 289. 1st part (km 0 to km 112) is fully funded by Railway, while, 2nd part (from km 112 to km 289) is on cost sharing in which, the land is to be provided free of cost by Government of Odisha along with sharing 50% cost of construction.

So far, 92 km. length of the project has been completed and commissioned. Land acquisition and forestry clearance have been taken up in balance section and work taken up in available land.

The timely completion of any railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities (both underground and over ground), statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions, cooperation and zeal of State Government for early completion of project, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. All these factors affect the completion time of the project. Hence, no confirmed time-frame can be given for completion of project at this stage.

(c) In-Principle approval for the new Brahmapur-Phulbani-Sambalpur (240.5 km.) railway line project has been given to Odisha Rail Infrastructure Development Ltd. (ORIDL), a Joint Venture Company of Ministry of Railways and Government of Odisha for taking up pre-investment activities, which include "preparation of feasibility report, Detailed Project Report, Survey work" etc. The confirmed time-frame for completion of the project has not been fixed at this stage.

Details about railway stations in Odisha

1404. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) by when the Bhubaneswar Railway Station foot over bridge (FOB) would be completed;
- (b) the list of railway stations with and without toilets, district-wise in Odisha;
- (c) the facilities available to senior citizens and disabled persons in railway stations in Odisha;
- (d) the various waste management system for railway stations available and that are operational in Odisha; and
- (e) the proposals for developing the Lingaraj Temple Road Railway Station in Bhubaneswar into a modern railway station with more platforms and amenities?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Foot over bridge (FOB) at Bhubaneswar Railway Station is planned for completion by July, 2020.

(b) All stations in the State of Odisha have been provided with toilets except halt stations as toilets at halt stations are not provided as per the norms for Minimum Essential Amenities at halt stations. The District-wise list of railway stations in the State of Odisha with and without toilets is given in the enclosed Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Passenger Amenities/facilities provided at railway stations in the State of Odisha are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Various waste management system for railway stations available and that are operational in Odisha are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(e) Railway stations are classified based on station earnings and outward passenger footfall at stations. As per revised categorization of stations the Lingaraj Temple/road station has been classified as 'Halt Group-2' (HG-2) category railway station. All Minimum Essential Amenities have been provided at this station as per the norms prescribed for 'HG-2' category of station. Improvement/augmentation of amenities at railway stations is an ongoing and continuous process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

Statement-I*The list of railway stations with and without toilets, district-wise in Odisha:*

District	Name of Stations	
	Provided With Toilet	Without Toilet (Halt Stations)
1	2	3
Angul	Angul, Budhapanik, Talcher, Talcher road, Bamur, Boinda, Handapa, Jharpada, Kerejanga, Saragipali	Talcher thermal PH*
Balangir	Badmal, Bolangir, Deogan Road, Harishanker Road, Kantabanji, Khaliapali, Loisingha, Muribahal, Rahenbhata, Saintala, Sikir, Titlagarh, Turekela Road	Bolangir Road
Balasore	Amarda Road, Bahanagabazar, Balasore, Basta, Haldipada, Jaleswar, Khantapara, Lakhannath Road, Markona, Nilgiri road. Rajghat, Rupsajn, Sabira and Soro	Nuagaon, Mayurbhanj Road, Panpana, Tikirapal
Bargarh (Baragarh)	Attabira, Bargarh Road, Barpali	-
Bhadrak	Baudpur, Bhadrak, Kenduapada, Manjuri Road and Ranital	Dulakhapatna PH, Kapali Road PH
Cuttack	Barang, Charbatia, Cuttack, Ghantikalnidhipur, Gurudijhatia, Kandarpur, Kapilas Road, Kendrapara Road, Narajmarathipur, Nergundi, Radhakishorepur, Rajathagarh, Salegaon	Badapadagaon PH, Gopalpur Balikuda, Kathajori, Manguli Choudwar PH, Mattagajpur, Sarpeswar PH, Sri Jhadeswar PH
Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal, Hindoi Road, Joranda Road, Meramandali, Sadashivpur	Dandimal PH, Mahadia, Nayabhogiratipur PH, Shamacharanpur PH

Gajapali	Parlakhemundi	Bansadhara, Haddubhangi, Kashinagar, Kihuri, Palasinghi, Sitapuram
Ganjam	Brahmapur, Chatrapur, Ganjam, Golanthra, Humma, Jagannathpur, Khallikota, Rambha, Surla Road	Chatrapur court PH, Kalijai PH
Jagatsinghpur	Badabandha, Gorakhnath, Paradeep, Raghunathpur, Rahama	Badakhandita, Bagadia, Banabihari Gwalipur PH, Gopinathjew Banikund, Jhankadasarala Road PH, Nimkana PH,
Jajpur	Baghuapal, Baitarani Road, Barithengarh, Byree, Dhanrnandal, Haridaspur, Jajpur-keonjhar Road, Jakhopura, Jenapura, Korai, Newgarhmadhupur, Sagadapata, Sukinda Road, Tangiriapai and Tomka	Brahmani PH
Jharsuguda	Bagdehi, Belpahar, Brajrajnagar, Brundamal, Daghora, Jharsuguda Road and Lapanga	Panpali
Kalahandi	Bhawanipatna, Junagarh Road, Kandel Road, Kesinga, Lanjigarh Road, Nawapara Road, Norla Road and Rupra Road	Depur, G Ramachandrapur, Kuturukhamar
Kendujhar (Keonjhar)	Banspani, Barbil, Basantapur, Chilikidara, Deojhar, Jaroli Goadih, Harichandanpur, Kendujhargarh, Murgamahadeo Naranpur, Nayagarh, Nilakantheswar, Porjanpur, Sitabinj	
Koraput	Ambagaon, Baiguda, Bheja, Charamula kusumi, Chatariput, Damanjodi, Darliput, Dhanpur, Dumuriput, Jarati, Jeypore, Kakriguma, Khadapa, Koraput, Kotpar Road, Lakshmipur Road, Machkund Road, Malligura, Manabar, Padua, Paliba, Singarambha, Suku	

1	2	3
Mayurbhanj	Aunlajori, Badampahar, Bahalda Road, Gurumahisani, Kuldiha, Rairangpur, Rajgangpur, Bangriposi, Betnoti, Baripada and Bhanjpur	Channua, Buramara, Jamsole, Jugpura, Kuchai, Krishna Chandrapur, Rajaluka and Thakurtota (PH)
Nuapada	Khariar Road, Lakhna	
Nayagarh	Nayagarh Town, Rajsunakhala	
Puri	Birpurusottampur, Delang, Kanas road (FS), Malatipatpur, Motari, Puri, Sakhigopal	Haripurgram (PH), Jankidaipur (PH), Jenapur Road (PH)
Rayagada	Ambodala, Bissamcuttack, Doikallu, Muniguda, Therubali, Bhalumaska, Jimidipeta, Keutigura, Ladda, Lelligumma, Rayagada, Rouli, Sikarpai, Singapur Road, Tikri	Gunupur
Subarnapur (Sonepur)	Dungripali	
Sambalpur	Charmal, Godbhaga, Hatibari, Hirakud, Jujumura, Maneswar, Rairakhol, Rengali, Sambalpur, Sambalpur city, Sambalpur Road, Sason, Bamra, Garposh, Sogra and Tangarmunda	

*PH-Passenger Halt

Statement-II

*The facilities available to senior citizens and disabled
persons in railway stations in Odisha*

Indian Railways is committed to make Railways accessible for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) as part of "Sugamya Bharat Mission" or Accessible India Campaign of Government of India. Improvement/augmentation of amenities at Railway Stations, including those for senior citizens and differently abled passengers is a continuous process.

Following seven (7) facilities have been provided at all erstwhile A1, A & B Category of Railway Stations in Odisha:—

- (i) Provision of standard ramp
- (ii) Earmarking two parking lots for physically challenged
- (iii) Provision of non-slippery walkway from parking to Station Building
- (iv) Provision of signages
- (v) Provision of atleast one drinking water tap
- (vi) Provision of atleast one disabled friendly toilet
- (vii) May I help you booth

Additionally following facilities have been provided in Railway Stations in Odisha:—

- (i) Two way Communication Systems, Electronic fare display boards at enquiry, Passenger Reservation System and Unreserved Ticketing Systems Counters have been provided at Railways Stations in Odisha which can be availed by Senior Citizens and disabled persons.
- (ii) Further, Public Announcement Systems, Train Indication Boards and Coach Guidance Display Board Systems have been provided at Railway Stations in Odisha which can be also be availed by Senior Citizens and disabled persons.

- (iii) In the computerized Passenger Reservation System (PRS), there is already a provision to allot lower berth to Divyangjans automatically, even if no choice is given, subject to the availability of lower berth. The person accompanying him is given middle/upper berth. After departure of train, if lower berth is available, TTE has been authorised to allot to Divyangjan, if the ticket is booked on the authority of handicapped concessional ticket.

Statement-III

Types of Waste Management Systems being followed at railway stations in Odisha Presently

I. Solid Waste Management System:

- Under Solid Waste Management Plan, three Bio gas plants are under commissioning one each for Puri, Cuttak and Bhubaneswar, processing biodegradable waste collected from station premises and adjoining areas.
- More Bio composting machines/Bio Gas plants are planned to be set up at remaining major stations.
- One Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) recently installed at Khurda Road station and work started for Sambalpur station.
- For major stations, it is being planned to set up a mechanism for handing over recyclable waste from the station garbage to the authorized agencies towards implementation of Solid Waste Management rules' 2016.

II. Plastic Waste Management System:

- Plastic less than 50 microns has been banned.
- Use of single use plastic being discouraged.
- Plastic bottle Crushing machines have been provided at 04 major stations (Puri, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Sarthalpur) to crush plastic bottles.

III. To raise passenger awareness regular announcement through Public Announcement system is being done.

Diamond quadrilateral bullet train network project

1405. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had promised to launch "Diamond Quadrilateral" bullet

train network project but has only made a marginal headway on the Ahmedabad-Mumbai stretch; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay, including cost escalation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) In the Railway Budget 2014-15, it was announced to undertake planning of high speed rail connectivity on Diamond Quadrilateral network connecting major metros and growth centres of the country. Accordingly, Ministry of Railways has undertaken feasibility studies for some routes namely Delhi-Mumbai, Delhi-Kolkata, Mumbai-Chennai, Mumbai-Nagpur and Chennai-Bengaluru-Mysuru. However, being highly capital intensive, the sanction of any high speed rail project depends on several factors such as technical feasibility, financial viability and availability of financing options.

Till now, Government has sanctioned Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project with technical and financial assistance of Government of Japan. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRCL) has been formed to implement this project. This project is targetted for completion by the year 2023. The cost escalation compared to the cost indicated in Feasibility Study, if any, cannot be ascertained at this stage, as most of the contract packages are still to be finalised. As of now, the project is progressing satisfactorily.

Status of Gulbarga division

1406. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in completing the work of Gulbarga Division;

(b) the present status of Gulbarga Division and the total amount spent to operationalise Gulbarga Division since February, 2014 till date; and

(c) the date announced by the Ministry for completing the Gulbarga Division?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Since setting up of new Divisions affects Railway operations and efficiency and requires additional resources, Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the proposed Gulbarga Division has been under examination in the Ministry. In October 2019, a Committee of Senior Railway Officers has been constituted to analyze and review afresh, the feasibility of creation

of three new divisions announced in 2014, including Gulbarga. Final decision in this regard would be taken after submission of the report by the aforementioned Committee.

Stale food served in train

†1407. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways administration has allotted the tender of serving food in the high speed train Vande Bharat Express to the same vendor who served stale food in the train recently;

(b) whether Government has investigated the said incident; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) A complaint regarding serving of stale food in 22435-36 Vande Bharat (New Delhi-Varanasi) was lodged on 17.11.2019. The matter was investigated and following actions were taken:—

(i) The service provider for supplying dinner in the train, M/s. Hotel Landmark, Kanpur, was fined Rupees 01 (one) lakh along with a show cause notice for non-compliance of catering service standards.

(ii) The concerned supervisors of IRCTC present on duty at the time of incident are being taken up under Discipline and Appeal Rules.

(iii) Process for appointment of a new service provider has been initiated.

(iv) A representative of IRCTC has been placed in the food preparation area and kitchen area of the supplier.

Operation of goods and passenger trains by private sector

†1408.DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering handing over the responsibility of operating the trains to private companies;

(b) if so, whether the operation of goods trains along with the passenger trains is also proposed to be handed over to private companies; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of railway-related works being undertaken by private companies at present, the number of complaints received regarding the poor quality of their works and the mechanism adopted to redress the same?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Railways have constituted a Group of Secretaries (GoS) with a term of one year *inter alia* to permit private passenger train operators to operate trains with world class technology over Indian Railways Network. The GoS has held three meetings, so far. In regard to Goods trains, various wagon investment schemes, *i.e.* Automobile Freight Train Operators (AFTO) Scheme, Liberalized Wagon Investment Scheme (LWIS), Special Freight Train Operator Scheme (SFTO) and General purpose Wagon Investment Scheme (GPWIS) have been introduced for participation of private entities in wagon procurement. However, operation of these goods trains remains with Indian Railways.

(c) Participation of private sector has been allowed in construction and maintenance of Railway lines under various models of Participative Policy such as Non Government Railway, Joint Venture, Built Operate and Transfer, Customer Funding and Annuity. In all these schemes, responsibility of trains operation and safety certification rests with Indian Railways. However, outsourcing of certain facilities like cleaning, pay and use toilets, retiring rooms, parking, etc. is done on need based manner to improve efficiency. In case of any deficiency, the mechanism of redressal as per the contract is invoked.

Study to calculate money lost due to delayed trains

1409. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise 'total number of hours' trains in the country got delayed in the last five years;

(b) whether there is any study to calculate the loss of money per hour for these delays;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether Government is planning to conduct such study in the next one or two years;

(e) if so, details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Indian Railways accord a very high priority for punctual running of trains. However, trains are delayed sometimes on account of four broad factors viz., carrying out infrastructure and maintenance works, asset failures, external factors (such as fog, law and order issues etc.) and congestion. The average delay per train (in hour) of Mail/Express services (on terminating basis) which lost punctuality during the last five years is given below:-

Financial year (April-March)	Average delay per train (in hour)
2015-16	0.53
2016-17	1.10
2017-18	0.82
2018-19	0.74
2019-20 (upto October)	0.49

(b) to (f) The monetary loss to the Railways is not calculated train-wise or on the basis of punctuality of trains. There is no proposal to conduct a study to calculate the loss per hour on account of delays. However, Indian Railways monitor and keep a close watch on a real-time basis on the punctual running of trains to mitigate loss due to late running of train services. Regular analysis and periodic reviews for Punctuality of passenger carrying trains are also undertaken rigorously at Divisional, Zonal and Railway Board levels by Divisional Railway Managers (DRMs), General Managers (GMs) and Railway Board Members and senior officers.

Proposal for double-decker trains in Tamil Nadu

1410. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to operate double-decker trains, besides the existing one, in the State of Tamil Nadu in Chennai Egmore-Tuticorin route;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has earmarked any fund for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) At present, there is no proposal to introduce double-decker service between Chennai Egmore and Tuticorin. However, presently two pairs of services namely 16129/16130 Chennai Egmore-Tuticorin Link Express and 12693/12694 Chennai Egmore-Tuticorin Pearl City Express are providing connectivity to the passengers of the sector. Further, Indian Railway's Production Unit, Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala has manufactured 10 double-decker coaches during the year 2019-20. Besides, introduction of train services is an on-going process on Indian Railways subject to operational feasibility, resource availability, traffic justification etc.

Linking of locomotives *via* ISRO satellites for tracking trains

1411. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have linked its locomotives *via* ISRO satellites, making it easy to track trains and automatically feed the control charts about the train's arrival and departure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the new system will help Railways to modernise its control room and railway network for more efficient train movement across its network; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A Real-time Train Information System (RTIS) is being installed on the locomotives for automatic acquisition of train movement data, including that of arrival, departure and run-through timings at the stations en route.

The control chart of trains hauled by RTIS enabled locomotives gets plotted automatically in the Control Office Application (COA) system already implemented in the control offices. RTIS also gives mid-section location updates, including the current speed of the train, with a periodicity of 30 seconds. The Train Controllers can now

track the location and speed of RTIS enabled locomotives/trains more closely, without any manual intervention, facilitating the train control functions.

The RTIS project is being executed by Centre for Railway Information System (CRIS), which is an Information Technology arm of Ministry of Railways, in collaboration with Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

The installation of RTIS device in 2649 passenger and goods train locomotives has been completed till 20.11.2019.

Lives lost on suburban trains in Mumbai

1412. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that over 100 train passengers have lost their lives during the last five months while travelling in suburban trains in Mumbai;
- (b) if so, the details of the action railway authorities are considering to take to ensure the safety of local train passengers; and
- (c) the statistical data regarding the scheduled passenger capacity of the coaches and the number of daily passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No casualties have been reported in consequential train accidents during the period from June, 2019 to October, 2019 over Mumbai suburban railway system. However, as per the information received from Government Railway Police/Mumbai, 262 passengers have lost their lives while travelling in Mumbai suburban trains due to various reasons such as trespassing, murder, illness etc. Railways have constituted an interdepartmental 'Joint Committee' comprising officers of Safety, Security, Signal and Engineering departments across all Zonal Railways to study the causes and suggest specific measures to minimise deaths due to untoward incidents including trespassing. Accordingly, preventive and corrective measures are taken to improve and create infrastructure to minimise casualties. The following measures including infrastructural measures in Mumbai suburban railway system are being taken by the Railways to save the lives of commuters:-

- (i) The centre grab poles which are slippery are replaced by knurling type grab pole in Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP) Phase 1 and II rakes for

better grip in order to prevent incidents of falling of passengers from local trains.

- (ii) 10 fully air conditioned Electrical Multiple Unit (EMU) rakes comprising 120 AC coaches. 10 under-slung air conditioned EMU rakes comprising of 120 AC coaches and 14 partially conditioned EMU rakes comprising 42 AC coaches are to be inducted in Central Railway and Western Railway in addition to 3 fully air conditioned EMU rakes already working in Western Railway. Further, it is planned to induct 47 fully air conditioned EMU rakes comprising 564 AC coaches under MUTP-III and 191 fully air conditioned EMU rakes comprising 2292 AC coaches under MUTP-IIIA by Mumbai Rail Vikas Corporation Ltd. All the fully air conditioned EMU rakes shall have the feature of automatic opening and closing of doors for safety of passengers.
- (iii) It has been decided to provide Passenger Protection Information System (Blue Light System) on doors of local train to alert passengers not to board when train is about to start, on Central Railway and Western Railway.
- (iv) Erection of boundary wall/fencing at identified locations, vulnerable to trespass.
- (v) Regular announcements are made through Passenger Address System at Railway stations urging passengers to use foot over bridges (FOBs) and to avoid crossing of railway tracks.
- (vi) Various awareness campaigns are organized by Railways to sensitize passengers about the fatalities of crossing railway tracks, foot-board/ roof-top travelling, boarding/de-boarding running trains etc.
- (vii) Warning sign boards are provided at conspicuous places for the awareness of passengers.
- (viii) Regular drives are conducted against trespassing, travelling on footboard, steps, rooftop of trains, boarding/de-boarding running trains and the persons apprehended are prosecuted under the relevant provisions of the Railways Act, 1989.

(c) The passenger capacity of 12 car rake is 5716 in Super Dense Crush Load (SDCL) condition. The number of daily passengers on suburban Railway of Mumbai during the year 2018-19, has been 7.93 million.

Complaints about unhygienic food in Railways

1413. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that large number of complaints about unhygienic food being served in Railways keep pouring in;

(b) if so, the details of action being taken to improve hygiene of food and cleanliness of kitchen/pantry; and

(c) if no action is being taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) It is the continuous endeavour of Indian Railways to provide quality and hygienic food to passengers along with maintaining cleanliness in base kitchens and pantry Cars. To ensure this hygiene and cleanliness of base kitchens/pantry cars, following measures have been taken by Railways:—

- (i) IRCTC has upgraded 46 Kitchen Units in the last two years. To ensure centralized monitoring of the kitchen activities, CCTVs have been installed in 39 Kitchen Units. Sharing of live streaming of the Kitchen Units through website of IRCTC has been made operational.
- (ii) To ensure compliance of Food Safety Norms, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) certification from Designated Food Safety Officers of each catering unit has been made mandatory. Food Safety Supervisors have been deployed at Kitchen Units to monitor food safety and hygienic practices. Food samples collected by Food Safety Officers/Supervisors are sent to the nominated accredited Laboratories under Food Safety and Standard Act for analysis and testing. Penalties are imposed in cases of detection of unsatisfactory food samples.
- (iii) Examination of hygiene and cleanliness in Pantry Cars and Kitchen Units is done through Third Party Audit. Customer satisfaction survey is also conducted through Third Party Agencies.

- (iv) Regular and surprise inspections are conducted by railway officials including Food Safety Officers.
- (v) Introduction of Hand Sanitizers in Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Duronto trains.
- (vi) Monitoring and supervision of catering service through operation of centralized Catering Service Monitoring Cell (CSMC) toll free number 1800-111-321, Rail Madad, Twitter handle, CPGRAMS, E-Mail and SMS based complaints redressal.

Falling revenue from passenger and parcel service

1414. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the revenue from passenger and parcel services is decreasing in recent years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Railways have proposed to privatise passenger/parcel services in the country; and
- (d) if so, the route selected in Tamil Nadu for privatising passenger service?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Revenue from passenger and parcel services for the last three years *i.e.* 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 and current year up to September, 2019 is as under:-

	(₹ in crore)			
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (September/19)
Passenger	46280.46	48643.14	51066.65	26642.73
Parcel	1911.42	1749.23	1619.03	716.18

(c) and (d) The details and routes introducing private operations of passenger services have not been finalized, so far. However, in terms of the 100 Days Action Plan of the Ministry of Railways, it has been decided to hand over two rakes of Tejas Express to Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) to operate on

Haulage Charge principle. Accordingly, approval has been accorded to IRCTC for running two Tejas Class trains namely New Delhi-Lucknow Tejas Express and Ahmedabad-Mumbai Central Tejas Express. Of these, 82501/82502 New Delhi-Lucknow Tejas Express has commenced its operation wef 04.10.2019. As regards Parcel services, Comprehensive Parcel Leasing Policy and Policy for leasing of Parcel Cargo Express Trains have been further liberalized by way of (i) delegating powers to the zonal railways for revision of reserve price even downwardly, (ii) increasing duration of contracts from 3 years to 5 and 6 years, (iii) setting lease rates with fixed escalation @10% from 4th year onward, (iv) including bank guarantee as mode of security Deposit, (v) permitting leasing of parcel vans by ordinary passenger trains, (vi) permitting PCET with a minimum load of 15 parcel vans for six months, (vii) withdrawing distance restriction of 300 kms. for availing loading/unloading facilities at intermediate halts/stations, etc. Besides, a pilot project was launched to study the feasibility of using Railway's parcel service for e-tail players under which Amazon India has been provided 2.5 tonnes space in the SLR/Break Van under Guard's charge for loading/unloading of consignments in nominated trains.

Target of zero scrap balance by Indian railways

1415. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had fixed a target for zero scrap balance till March, 2018;

(b) if so, the details of whether this target was met successfully by Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The target was met successfully. During the financial year 2017-18, Railways with their concerted efforts, sold scrap worth ₹3,143 crores and balance available for disposal at the end of March, 2018 was valuing at approx ₹104 crores, which was equivalent to only 12 days average sales. Available scrap balance upto one month level is permissible at the end of financial year as the arisings and disposal of scrap material is a continuous process.

- (c) Does not arise.

Upgrading 204 stations under station redevelopment scheme

1416. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have prepared a blueprint for about 204 stations to get airport-like upgrade;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that these works would be undertaken as part of the Railways' ₹ 1 lakh crore Station Redevelopment programme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Railways through various agencies is undertaking techno-economic feasibility studies of Railway stations. Based on the outcome of these feasibility studies, stations are planned to be taken up for redevelopment in phases, especially the stations located on major cities, pilgrimage centres and important tourist destinations. The cost of station redevelopment project is to be met by leveraging commercial development of land and air space in and around the stations. Presently, work of redevelopment is in progress at Gandhinagar (Gujarat) and Habibganj (Bhopal) stations.

The facilities proposed in a redeveloped station include congestion free non-conflicting entry/exit to the station premises, segregation of arrival/departure of passengers, adequate concourse without overcrowding, integration of both sides of the city wherever feasible, integration with other modes of transport systems *e.g.* Bus, Metro, etc., user friendly international signage, well illuminated circulating area and sufficient provision for drop off, pick up & parking etc.

(c) and (d) It has been Railway's endeavor to redevelop/develop the railway stations by leveraging real estate development of sparable railway land and air space in and around the stations. The revenues realized from real estate development should be sufficient to cover the entire cost of station redevelopment after meeting the full expenditure on real estate development and Maintenance obligations.

Effective policy formulation for development of rural areas

1417. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any effective policy formulation is necessary for planning and development of rural areas;
- (b) if so, whether any effort has been made by Government so far in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, whether Government has any future plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Rural Development plays an important role in addressing multidimensional poverty and development of rural areas across the country under specific policies and guidelines. The vision and mission of the Ministry is sustainable and inclusive growth of rural India through a multi-pronged strategy, which includes employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and infrastructure development in rural areas. With this end in view, the Ministry, *inter-alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya -Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY); Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Shyama Prasad Mukherjee National Rurban Mission (SPMRM) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). Implementation of these programmes is a continuous process and the progress is monitored through a robust monitoring mechanism. The Ministry undertakes Social Audit, Internal Audit, National Level Monitoring (NLM), Performance Review Committee (PRC), Common Review Mission (CRM), the inputs of which further facilitates in mid course correction with respect to policies and guidelines.

- (d) Does not arise.

Enhancement of financial aid under National Social Assistance Programme

1418. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several States are requesting for enhancement of financial aid under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is in the notice of Government that certain States are spending amounts under various social assistance programmes; and
- (d) the financial aid being paid to the various categories of beneficiaries, State-wise, and Central Government's share in it?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Government has not received any request from the States for enhancement of financial aid under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP).

(b) and (d) Under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), five welfare schemes, namely: a) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), b) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), c) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), d) National Family Benefit Scheme and e) Annapurna Scheme are being implemented for the persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households only. In respect of first three schemes, targeted beneficiaries are provided with monthly financial assistance ranging between ₹200/ to Rs 500/, as the case may be. Under the National Family Benefit Scheme, a one-time lump-sum amount of Rs 20,000/- is provided to a bereaved family, on the death of primary breadwinner, aged between 18 and 59 years, whereas under the Annapurna Scheme, 10 kg of food grains per month is provided free of cost to those identified beneficiaries who are otherwise eligible but are not receiving the old age pension.

NSAP is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme and States/UTs have been requested to contribute at least an equal contribution under these schemes of NSAP. The details of central assistance as well as assistance given by States/UTs under the three pension schemes of NSAP is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement
State-wise details of financial old under NSPA

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	State	IGNOAPS						IGNWPS (40-79 years)			IGNDPS (18-79 years)		
		60 to 79 years			80 years and above								
		Central Govt.	State Govt.	Total	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Total	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Total	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200	800	1000	500	500	1000	300	700	1000	300	700	1000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	1300	1500	500	1500	2000	300	1700	2000	300	1700	2000
3.	Assam	200	200	400	500	200	700	300	Nil	300	300	Nil	300
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	200	1800	2000	500	1500	2000	300	1700	2000	300	1700	2000
5.	Bihar	200	400	600	500	400	900	300	400	700	300	400	700
6.	Chandigarh	200	1000	1200	500	1000	1500	300	1000	1300	300	1000	1300
7.	Chhattisgarh	200	100	300	500	Nil	500	300	Nil	300	300	300	600
8.	Delhi	200	1000	1200	500	1000	1500	300	1500	1800	300	1500	1800
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	200	800	1000	500	500	1000	300	700	1000	300	700	1000
10.	Daman and Diu	200	800	1000	500	500	1000	300	700	1000	300	700	1000
11.	Goa	200	1800	2000	500	1500	2000	300	1700	2000	300	1700	2000

12.	Gujarat	200	200	400	500	Nil	500	300	450	750	300	300	600
13.	Haryana	200	1200	1400	500	1200	1700	300	1200	1500	300	1200	1500
14.	Himachal Pradesh	200	1000	1200	500	700	1200	300	900	1200	300	900	1200
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	200	200	400	500	200	700	300	200	500	300	200	500
16.	Jharkhand	200	800	1000	500	500	1000	300	700	1000	300	700	1000
17.	Karnataka	200	300	500	500	250	750	300	500	800	300	500	800
18.	Kerala	200	250	450	500	Nil	500	300	150	450	300	150	450
19.	Lakshadweep	200	800	1000	500	500	1000	300	700	1000	300	700	1000
20.	Madhya Pradesh	200	75	275	500	Nil	500	300	Nil	300	300	Nil	300
21.	Maharashtra	200	400	600	500	100	600	300	300	600	300	300	600
22.	Manipur	200	Nil	200	500	Nil	500	300	Nil	300	300	Nil	300
23.	Meghalaya	200	50	250	500	50	550	300	Nil	300	300	Nil	300
24.	Mizoram	200	50	250	500	50	550	300	Nil	300	300	Nil	300
25.	Nagaland	200	Nil	200	500	Nil	500	300	Nil	300	300	Nil	300
26.	Odisha	200	100	300	500	200	700	300	Nil	300	300	200	500
27.	Punjab	200	250	450	500	Nil	500	300	250	550	300	250	550
28.	Puducherry	200	1800	2000	500	2500	3000	300	1200	1500	300	2700	3000
29.	Rajasthan	200	300	500	500	250	750	300	200	500	300	200	500
30.	Sikkim	200	400	600	500	1000	1500	300	400	700	300	400	700

Written Answers to

[29 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
31.	Tamil Nadu	200	800	1000	500	500	1000	300	700	1000	300	700	1000
32.	Telangana	200	1000	1200	500	1000	1500	300	1000	1300	300	1500	1800
33.	Tripura	200	800	100	500	500	1000	300	700	1000	300	700	1000
34.	Uttarakhand	200	600	800	500	300	800	300	500	800	300	500	800
35.	Uttar Pradesh	200	100	300	500	Nil	500	300	300	600	300	300	600
36.	West Bengal	200	200	400	500	Nil	500	300	300	600	300	300	600
31.	Tamil Nadu	200	800	1000	500	500	1000	300	700	1000	300	700	1000
32.	Telangana	200	1000	1200	500	1000	1500	300	1000	1300	300	1500	1800
33.	Tripura	200	800	100	500	500	1000	300	700	1000	300	700	1000
34.	Uttarakhand	200	600	800	500	300	800	300	500	800	300	500	800
35.	Uttar Pradesh	200	100	300	500	Nil	500	300	300	600	300	300	600
36.	West Bengal	200	200	400	500	Nil	500	300	300	600	300	300	600

352 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Employment under MGNREGA

1419. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether employment provided under MGNREGA has been lower than the work demanded in the last three years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the State-wise details of employment provided in proportion to the work demanded?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment programme. It provides livelihood security *i.e.*, fall back option for livelihood for the rural households when no better employment opportunity is available. The demand for work is influenced by various factors such as rain-fall, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. State/UT-wise details of employment demanded, employment offered and employment provided to household under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last three financial years as uploaded by the States/UTs on Management Information System (MIS) is given Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of employment demanded, offered and provided under NREGS

(Fig. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Employment demanded by households			Employment offered to households			Employment provided to households		
		2016-17	2017-2018	2018-19	2016-17	2017-2018	2018-19	2016-17	2017-2018	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.15	42.71	43.95	39.81	42.63	40.70	39.84	39.95	42.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.07	1.62	1.68	2.05	1.56	1.66	2.03	1.42	1.60
3.	Assam	17.85	19.01	19.23	17.84	19.01	19.22	15.70	16.85	17.43
4.	Bihar	29.79	29.05	36.71	29.78	29.02	36.67	22.95	22.47	29.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	25.43	27.43	28.14	25.41	27.41	28.12	21.32	23.26	24.43
6.	Goa	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.01
7.	Gujarat	8.93	10.17	10.45	8.90	10.15	10.43	7.16	8.61	9.11
8.	Haryana	3.32	3.22	2.77	3.32	3.22	2.76	2.81	2.73	2.31
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.70	5.51	5.92	5.70	5.51	5.92	5.29	5.11	5.54

10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.77	7.59	7.27	6.76	7.59	7.26	6.21	6.82	6.53	Written Answers to [29 November, 2019]
11.	Jharkhand	20.77	18.77	15.72	20.77	18.76	15.71	17.42	14.45	12.73	
12.	Karnataka	21.52	21.52	23.59	20.96	20.92	22.99	18.18	19.02	21.08	
13.	Kerala	16.06	14.70	16.29	16.06	14.70	16.29	14.57	13.12	14.78	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	33.72	40.18	45.71	33.62	40.05	45.60	28.02	34.81	39.19	
15.	Maharashtra	16.13	18.74	19.77	16.11	18.72	19.73	14.33	16.98	17.93	
16.	Manipur	5.20	5.01	5.28	5.19	4.99	5.25	5.16	4.91	5.13	
17.	Meghalaya	4.22	4.36	4.83	4.22	4.36	4.83	4.15	4.27	4.75	
18.	Mizoram	1.89	1.91	1.96	1.89	1.91	1.96	1.89	1.91	1.96	
19.	Nagaland	4.21	4.14	4.00	4.21	4.13	3.99	4.18	4.10	3.86	
20.	Odisha	23.55	25.68	23.15	23.52	25.65	23.72	20.33	23.07	21.49	Unstarred Questions
21.	Punjab	6.11	7.67	8.34	6.10	7.65	8.33	5.36	6.64	6.75	
22.	Rajasthan	50.99	50.31	58.01	50.96	50.28	57.98	46.35	45.14	51.65	
23.	Sikkim	0.70	0.66	0.65	0.70	0.66	0.65	0.68	0.64	0.62	
24.	Tamil Nadu	62.96	58.56	58.34	62.95	58.55	58.34	62.62	58.15	55.92	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Telangana	27.63	29.84	28.06	27.29	29.71	27.94	25.60	25.33	25.23
26.	Tripura	5.86	5.41	5.64	5.86	5.41	5.64	5.77	5.23	5.49
27.	Uttar Pradesh	58.37	56.45	58.36	58.30	56.36	58.30	50.09	48.60	50.46
28.	Uttarakhand	5.97	5.53	5.29	5.96	5.52	5.29	5.44	5.10	4.89
29.	West Bengal	62.89	56.82	47.50	62.88	56.80	47.48	58.24	52.41	43.92
30.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.07	0.06
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Puducherry	0.35	0.43	0.38	0.35	0.43	0.38	0.31	0.38	0.33
TOTAL		569.30	573.16	587.68	567.66	571.79	583.23	512.22	511.59	526.72

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

356 Written Answers to [RAJYASABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Role of State Governments in rural development schemes

1420. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Governments have been given rights to take decisions with regard to implementation and priority of the rural development schemes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received complaints of alleged irregularities in implementation of rural development schemes during the last three years and the current year;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, along with the action taken by Government against the persons found guilty in such cases, State/Union Territory-wise, scheme-wise and year-wise; and
- (e) the details of existing mechanism established for the purpose and proposed changes to tackle such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) 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, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY). These programmes are being implemented in all the States with the pre-decided fund sharing pattern between the Government of India and the State Governments as per the guidelines of the respective programmes/ schemes, as well as, specific action plans prepared by the States. Further, the States have the freedom to formulate and implement their own schemes for rural development and decide on convergence with other schemes, including of Central Government.

(c) to (e) The Ministry receives programme specific complaints from time to time on certain irregularities in implementation of these programmes, such as delay in payment of wages, non adherence to the programme guidelines, corrupt practices, favouritism etc. The State-wise details of number of complaints received under different programmes is given in the Statement-I (a) to (d) (*See* below). Since the rural development programmes are implemented by the State Government, such complaints are taken up with the respective State Government immediately. The Ministry of Rural Development also deputs National Level Monitors to enquire into serious complaints, wherever required. In order to minimize the irregularities, the Ministry is promoting instruments like Evaluation Studies, Internal Audit and Social Audit. Ministry is also expanding the scope of Internal and Social Audit along with creating a strong pool of trained and certified Social Auditors through National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) and different State Institute of Rural Development. Moreover, issues like progress of schemes/ projects, quality issues, delays in award and execution etc. are also reviewed in detail with the States in various Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) meetings and Empowered Committee/Pre-Empowered Committee meetings. For the purpose of transparency, the States are encouraged to put the entire information on the MIS. The Ministry also pro-actively encourages use of mobile app. like 'Gram Samvaad' for awareness generation and people feedback on quality and progress of programme implementation.

Statement-I

(a) State/UT-Wise List of Complaints physically received and forwarded to the State Governments (relating to IAY/PMAY-G till 25.11.2019)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 25.11.2019)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	2	0	0	2
2.	Assam	1	1	1	0	3
3.	Bihar	38	34	22	16	110
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	1	1	6	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Haryana	2	3	2	1	8
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	0	1
7.	Jharkhand	2	2	2	3	9
8.	Kerala	1	0	0	0	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	10	12	6	1	29
10.	Maharashtra	1	6	1	0	8
11.	Odisha	5	7	6	3	21
12.	Punjab	1	1	2	6	10
13.	Rajasthan	7	12	9	0	28
14.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	1
15.	Uttar Pradesh	88	107	47	58	300
16.	Uttarakhand	0	3	0	1	4
17.	West Bengal	7	14	12	12	45
TOTAL		164	205	112	107	588

(b) State-wise Complaints received under PMGSY

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (As on 31.10.2019)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	0	0	0
2.	Assam	0	1	0	1
3.	Bihar	9	9	10	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	2	3
5.	Gujarat	1	0	0	0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Jharkhand	0	2	1	2
9.	Karnataka	0	2	0	0
10.	Kerala	1	1	0	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5	9	3	2
12.	Maharashtra	4	2	2	0
13.	Manipur	1	1	0	0
14.	Meghalaya	0	1	0	1
15.	Odisha	3	1	3	0
16.	Punjab	0	3	0	0
17.	Rajasthan	1	1	0	0
18.	Tamil Nadu	0	1	0	0
19.	Tripura	0	0	1	0
20.	Uttar Pradesh	14	13	5	6
21.	Uttarakhand	1	1	4	0
22.	West Bengal	0	4	0	1
TOTAL		45	53	33	22

(c) Complaints received and forwarded to State Government under DAY-NRLM

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (As on 22.11.2019)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	3	0	0	1
2.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	1	0
3.	Haryana	2	0	1	0
4.	Jharkhand	0	0	1	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	2
6.	Maharashtra	0	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Odisha	0	0	1	0
8.	Rajasthan	0	1	1	0
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	4	4
10.	West Bengal	0	0	0	1
TOTAL		7	1	10	8

(d) Complaints received under MGNREGA

Sl. No.	State Name	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (As on 25.11.2019)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	6	4	3
2.	Assam	6	17	18	9
3.	Bihar	13	25	61	49
4.	Chhattisgarh	4	9	75	58
5.	Gujarat	1	2	3	1
6.	Haryana	5	14	20	9
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	5	6	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	4	3	6
9.	Jharkhand	4	13	3	4
10.	Karnataka	3	2	4	9
11.	Kerala	1	2	3	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9	14	18	6
13.	Maharashtra	2	5	6	3
14.	Manipur	0	1	3	2
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	1
16.	Mizoram	0	0	1	0
17.	Odisha	1	7	3	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
18. Punjab		1	2	11	7
19. Rajasthan		23	36	28	13
20. Tamil Nadu		7	7	22	16
21. Telangana		0	0	1	1
22. Tripura		4	4	3	0
23. Uttar Pradesh		93	103	66	67
24. Uttarakhand		6	7	6	4
25. West Bengal		8	12	23	23
TOTAL		199	297	391	299

Proposals received from Rajasthan under PMGSY

1421. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan had submitted any proposals under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) involving construction of rural roads in the State during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government on the said proposals; and

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Government of Rajasthan had submitted proposals for 26 Long Span Bridges (LSB) under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-I and 401 numbers of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-II involving construction of rural roads in the state during the last three years and all of them have been sanctioned.

Non-release of state's share of fund under MGNREGA by Andhra Pradesh

1422. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that State Government of Andhra

Pradesh has not included its share of ₹615 crore to the Central Government's fund of ₹1,848 crore due to which payments under material component of MGNREGA works have not been paid so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has issued any advisory in this regard to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), 25% of cost of material is to be shared by the State Government. The Ministry has released a total of ₹1724.38 crore under material and administrative component during the current FY 2019-20 (as on 26.11.2019). The State Government has informed that it has released ₹574.76 crore under material component and there is no pendency.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Distribution of land to landless poor

1423. DR ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has suggested/ advised the State Governments to distribute lands to the landless poor throughout India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of people likely to be benefited thereby, State-wise/ UT-wise; and

(d) the details of distribution of land to the landless poor people during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per Entry 18 and Entry 45 of List II (State List) of the Seventh

Schedule of the Constitution, the subject 'Land' and its management falls in the jurisdiction of the States. Power to enact laws relating to 'Land' vests in the Legislatures of the States. Each State has its own State-specific Revenue Laws to deal with 'Land' and matters related thereto.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Information on distribution of land to the landless poor people is not centrally maintained in the Department of Land Resources.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

1424. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the concept and State-wise details of Saansad Adarsh Gram; and

(b) the details of the administrative supervision and responsibility of implementation including expansion programme of this scheme and additional financial aid available for this at present?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) was launched on 11 October 2014 with the objective of creating model Gram Panchayats in different parts of the country by leveraging leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Hon'ble Members of Parliament (MP). Far beyond mere infrastructure development, SAGY aims at instilling certain values in the villages and their people so that they get transformed into models for others. These values include: Adopting people's participation as an end in itself - ensuring the involvement of all sections of society in all aspects related to the life of the village, especially in decision-making related to governance; Adhering to Antyodaya - enabling the "poorest and the weakest person" in the village to achieve well-being; Affirming gender equality and ensuring respect for women; Guaranteeing social justice; Instilling dignity of labour and the spirit of community service and voluntarism; Promoting a culture of cleanliness; Living in consonance with nature - ensuring a balance between development and ecology; Preserving and

promoting local cultural heritage; Inculcating mutual cooperation, self-help and self-reliance; Fostering peace and harmony in the village community; Bringing about transparency, accountability and probity in public life; Nurturing local self-governance and Adhering to the values enshrined in the Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties of the Indian Constitution.

Primarily, it is aimed that three Adarsh Grams are selected and developed by each Hon'ble MP by March 2019 and five more (one per year) by 2024. The State-wise details of Gram Panchayats identified under SAGY, phase-wise as per information uploaded by the States/UTs on the SAGY website (saanjhi.gov.in) as on 25 November 2019 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) As per the SAGY Guidelines, the nodal officer for implementing the programme is the District Collector who appoints a Charge Officer of sufficient seniority, for every Gram Panchayat to coordinate the implementation at the local level. Given the number of State and Central Schemes drawn into the fold of SAGY, a State Level Empowered Committee headed by the Chief Secretary consisting of the relevant Departments reviews implementation of the Scheme. SAGY is reviewed periodically by the Ministry of Rural Development. The Ministry has evolved a comprehensive multilevel and multi-tool system of monitoring the implementation of its programmes which include review by the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Performance Review Committee, National Level Monitors, Concurrent Monitoring and Impact Assessment studies. Concurrent monitoring mechanisms include the progress updated by States/Districts through SAGY website regarding the identification of the Gram Panchayats and progress tracking of Village Development Plans (VDPs). Under the SAGY framework, the development of Gram Panchayats is envisaged through convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes under the administrative control of respective Ministries without allocating additional funds.

Statement

State-wise details of Gram Panchayats identified under SAGY, phase-wise as per information uploaded by the States/UTs on the SAGY website (saanjhi.gov.in) as on 25 November 2019

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	1	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32	19	14	-	65
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	2	-	7
4.	Assam	21	10	4	-	35
5.	Bihar	53	20	9	-	82
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	16	16	12	8	52
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	-	-	-	1
9.	Daman and Diu	1	-	-	1	2
10.	Delhi	8	3	2	-	13
11.	Goa	3	2	-	-	5

12.	Gujarat	37	28	10	21	96
13.	Haryana	15	11	6	2	34
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7	5	3	-	15
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	4	-	-	14
16.	Jharkhand	20	19	12	2	53
17.	Karnataka	39	16	2	8	65
18.	Kerala	31	29	23	17	100
19.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	37	19	11	8	75
21.	Maharashtra	70	49	17	27	163
22.	Manipur	3	6	6	1	16
23.	Meghalaya	4	2	1	-	7
24.	Mizoram	2	2	1	1	6
25.	Nagaland	2	2	2	2	8
26.	Odisha	28	13	7	3	51
27.	Puducherry	2	-	-	-	2

Written Answers to

[29 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 367

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Punjab	20	8	4	4	36
29.	Rajasthan	34	31	15	17	97
30.	Sikkim	2	2	2	-	6
31.	Tamil Nadu	58	55	45	32	190
32.	Telangana	22	15	9	6	52
33.	Tripura	3	1	-	-	4
34.	Uttar Pradesh	104	100	66	41	311
35.	Uttarakhand	7	6	2	-	15
36.	West Bengal	5	2	2	-	9
GRAND TOTAL		703	498	290	202	1693

368 Written Answers to [RAJYASABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Linking of MGNREGS with agriculture

1425. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal/policy to link the MGNREGS with agriculture, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether any Committee of Chief Ministers has recommended for linkage of MGNREGS with agriculture, if so, the details of implementation of the recommendations of such Committee and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No, Sir. There are 260 works which are permissible under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), of which 164 works relate to agriculture and allied activities. Mahatma Gandhi NREGS already lays emphasis that atleast 60% of works at district level in terms of cost shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to Agriculture and Allied Activities which include works related to water security like construction of farm ponds, wells, earthen check dam, field channels and other water harvesting structures. The expenditure on Agriculture and Allied Activities is given as under:

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

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.

(b) A Sub-group of Chief Ministers to suggest an approach with special thrust on pre-sowing and post harvest interventions using Mahatma Gandhi NREGS for creating durable assets that enhance incomes of farmers was constituted by National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) in June, 2018. The Sub-group has not finalized its report.

Wastelands Atlas of India

1426. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has held surveys and released a Wastelands Atlas of India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and outcome thereof the survey/Atlas;
- (c) whether the Central Government has prepared any action plan for meaningful utilisation of the wastelands so identified; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes Sir. An assessment study was commissioned by the Department of Land Resources namely "Wastelands Atlas of India (Change Analysis Based on Temporal Satellite Data of 2008-09 and 2015-16)". This study was conducted by National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad. The outcome has been published as "Wastelands Atlas of India 2019" and released on 4th November, 2019 which *inter alia* contains district-wise estimated area under wastelands in 2008-09 and in 2015-16. This Atlas provides district and State wise distribution of different categories of wastelands area including mapping of about 12.08 Mha hitherto unmapped area of Jammu and Kashmir. The changes in wastelands between 2008-09 and 2015-16 have been presented in this Atlas. Spatial extent of wastelands for the entire country to the tune of 55.76 Mha (16.96% of geographical area of the Country) for the year 2015-16 as compared to 56.60 Mha (17.21% of geographical area of the Country) in the year 2008-09 has been estimated in the assessment study.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has been implementing the Scheme called Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana for the development of rainfed and degraded lands in the country which falls under the ambit of wastelands. The findings presented in the Atlas, thus, assume paramount importance in planning and development of wastelands through various land development programmes / schemes.

Works carried out under MGNREGA in Konkan region of Maharashtra

†1427. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of works carried out under MGNREGA in the district of Konkan region of Maharashtra and the work-wise details of the amount spent thereon;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is aware that the works carried out under MGNREGA in the district of Konkan region of Maharashtra are incomplete; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken by Government to complete the said works?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per the information uploaded by the States in Management information system (MIS), the work-wise details in Konkan region under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) during 2019-20 (as on 26.11.2019) is given below:

Sl. No.	Works	Completed		Ongoing	
		Numbers of works	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)	Numbers of works	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)
1.	Drought Proofing	2121	105.25	27185	1607.43
2.	Flood Control and Protection	2	2.93	96	11.92
3.	Land Development	174	32.42	826	94.59
4.	Micro Irrigation Works	3	0	14	6.4
5.	Renovation of traditional water bodies	104	225.3	193	170.19
6.	Rural Connectivity	330	2.99	1454	506.91
7.	Rural Sanitation	1072	30.97	2642	20.7
8.	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	225	156.64	623	146.25
9.	Works on Individuals Land (Category IV)	8883	517.47	44008	2145.01
TOTAL		12914	1073.97	77041	4709.4

(b) and (c) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme having bottom up approach and priorities of work are set at Gram Sabha level. The shelf of the permissible works are prepared and approved by the Gram Sabha under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS and are taken up as per the demand in rural areas.

The percentage of completed works since inception in the districts under Konkan region is 75%. The steps taken up by the Ministry for completion of incomplete works are:

- (i) Regular review of the incomplete works through meetings and video conferencing.
- (ii) A dashboard is provided in the Management Information System (MIS) for regular monitoring of incomplete works at the State, District and block level.

Jobs under MGNREGA

1428. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of workers who have been provided jobs under MGNREGA in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that this scheme faces shortage of funds to be paid to workers for quite some time; and
- (c) if so, the details of the funds allocated and utilised in the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per the information uploaded by the States/UTs in Management Information System (MIS), 7.59 crore & 7.77 crore workers have been provided employment during the last two years 2017-18 & 2018-19 respectively under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS).

(b) and (c) Fund release to States/UTs under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a continuous process and Central Government is committed in making funds available keeping in view the demand for work. The Ministry seeks additional fund for Mahatma Gandhi NREGS as and when required for meeting the demand for work on the ground. The details of central fund released and expenditure reported by States/UTs in Management Information System (MIS) during the last two years is given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I*State-wise details of Central funds released under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	States/UTs	2017-18*	2018-19#
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	512763.00	671458.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20679.65	19800.64
3.	Assam	112366.54	105037.23
4.	Bihar	246888.44	289194.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	289885.21	308997.05
6.	Gujarat	82505.07	106079.98
7.	Haryana	30140.64	35625.15
8.	Himachal Pradesh	58684.46	78034.36
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	125417.69	79334.12
10.	Jharkhand	135264.57	154629.50
11.	Karnataka	295632.54	304975.56
12.	Kerala	185406.40	235473.91
13.	Madhya Pradesh	376889.92	470364.71
14.	Maharashtra	185828.74	201918.84
15.	Manipur	15778.89	28698.66
16.	Meghalaya	87060.44	79654.70
17.	Mizoram	20081.04	40288.92
18.	Nagaland	110492.88	19560.20
19.	Odisha	219834.66	222418.39
20.	Punjab	61895.86	60000.32

1	2	3	4
21.	Rajasthan	472828.41	549230.58
22.	Sikkim	10571.15	9762.58
23.	Tamil Nadu	583166.13	498193.66
24.	Telangana	253920.33	297094.62
25.	Tripura	40440.50	44462.89
26.	Uttar Pradesh	369177.65	547575.02
27.	Uttarakhand	71685.06	61194.75
28.	West Bengal	592702.95	737344.61
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	966.07	761.93
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	484.00
31.	Lakshadweep	26.71	15.97
32.	Puducherry	1569.03	1475.36
33.	Goa	56.05	48.83
TOTAL		5570606.67	6259189.67

* Including ₹ 136890.49 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

Expenditure reported by States/UTs in Management Information System (MIS)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Total expenditure*	
		2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	642958.42	831116.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22598.89	21332.71
3.	Assam	153079.41	133845.82

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	293103.11	320454.17
5.	Chhattisgarh	331079.98	305091.77
6.	Goa	287.9	28.01
7.	Gujarat	89319.68	109572.98
8.	Haryana	31906.33	36544.86
9.	Himachal Pradesh	56795.8	84948.33
10.	Jammu And Kashmir	116951.85	86159.9
11.	Jharkhand	152924.99	152135.29
12.	Karnataka	300029.14	360446.85
13.	Kerala	190188.95	298313.63
14.	Madhya Pradesh	425421.18	540386.05
15.	Maharashtra	230809.16	238919.54
16.	Manipur	19507.03	29485.38
17.	Meghalaya	113470.9	91334.18
18.	Mizoram	21227.89	49303.81
19.	Nagaland	96963.81	24419.6
20.	Odisha	250408.72	231565.9
21.	Punjab	63817.58	66980.23
22.	Rajasthan	513819.71	568020.57
23.	Sikkim	12456.94	9453.49
24.	Tamil Nadu	635486.67	576648.85
25.	Telangana	278485.02	318507.76
26.	Tripura	46645.36	55521.87
27.	Uttar Pradesh	450316.47	583250.83

1	2	3	4
28.	Uttarakhand	69243.73	63322.33
29.	West Bengal	791315.52	772946.13
30.	Andaman And Nicobar	417.31	566.43
31.	Lakshadweep	21.22	24.22
32.	Puducherry	1450.35	1573.15
TOTAL		6402509.02	6962221.36

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

* including State Share

Timely payment of wages to MGNREGA labourers in Chhattisgarh

†1429. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the MGNREGA labourers have not been paid wages for the past many months by State Government in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any positive steps are being taken by Government to ensure timely payment of wages to MGNREGA labourers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (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 Chhattisgarh during current FY 2019-20 (upto 26.11.2019) is given below:—

State	FY 2019-20 (upto 26.11.2019)	
	Persondays generated (in lakh)	Total fund released (₹ in lakh)
Chhattisgarh	738.89	208286.62

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

There are no pending payments of wages to workers in Chhattisgarh as on date.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry along with the States/UTs has been making concerted efforts for improving the timely payment of wages. The Ministry has issued Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) on timely payment process and a detailed implementation for direct payment into the account of beneficiaries. States/ UTs have been advised to generate pay orders in time. This has resulted in considerable improvement in the status of timely generation of pay order and leading to improvement in actual time taken to credit wages in the workers account. In Chhattisgarh, during the current Financial Year 2019-20 (as on 26.11.2019), around 99.34% pay orders have been generated within 15 days from the date of closure of the Muster Roll.

Training of youth under Skill Development Programme in West Bengal

1430. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unskilled youth in the country who have been provided training under skill development programme till date, males and females, in the country State-wise including West Bengal; and

(b) the number of rural youth particularly in West Bengal, who have been given jobs during last two years after being provided skill training?

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 (MSDE) is implementing a flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 wherein it enables large number of prospective youth for taking up Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through empanelled training centers / training providers (TCs/TPs) throughout the country covering rural areas.

STT is being imparted to either school/college dropouts or unemployed youth at accredited and affiliated Training Centres (TCs). Upon successful completion of their assessment, candidates are being offered / provided with placement assistance by Training Providers (TPs). Under RPL, individuals with prior learning experience or skills are being assessed and certified. It aims to align the competencies of the unregulated workforce of the country to the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF).

Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2016-20), as on 11.11.2019, 69.03 lakh (appx.) (38.01 lakh STT + 31.02 lakh RPL) candidates have been trained throughout the country. Under STT, as per data reported on SDMS (Skill Development Management System), 30.21 lakh candidates are certified. Out of these certified candidates, 15.4 lakh candidates have been reported to be placed in various sectors across the country including 76,399 candidates in State of West Bengal.

The State-wise number of candidates enrolled, trained, assessed, certified and placed under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20, as on 11.11.2019, is given in the Statement.

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	Reported Placed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1,882	1,002	755	656	43
2.	Andhra Pradesh	192458	181657	159809	142925	71416
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	17109	13435	11803	10963	2494
4.	Assam	202607	189722	156289	139042	31377
5.	Bihar	321263	299886	265244	232396	74247
6.	Chandigarh	16072	13985	11702	10356	2958
7.	Chhattisgarh	98872	93591	79335	67630	20807
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2950	2950	2642	2371	681
9.	Daman and Diu	4764	4181	3632	3222	1170
10.	Delhi	283188	270952	233246	211968	57514
11.	Goa	6455	5752	3774	3432	655
12.	Gujarat	245281	224218	191253	175034	37410

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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
35.	Uttarakhand	125845	112889	99096	85723	30164
36.	West Bengal	298133	278340	243008	217194	76399
TOTAL		73,54,072	69,03,671	59,02,748	52,74,395	15,40,166

Note: placement is against the certified candidates in short term training courses i.e. 30,21,889 candidates.

Establishing of skill development centres in schools of the country

1431. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to establish mandatory Skill Development Centres in all the schools throughout the country including Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of the plan and the time-frame to implement the above proposal, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship presently has no such proposal to establish mandatory Skill Development Centres in schools throughout the country.

Unskilled young males and females in the country

1432. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of unskilled young males and females separately in the country, State-wise including Karnataka; and
- (b) the number of rural young males and females, particularly in Karnataka, who have been given jobs in 2017-19 after being provided skill training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As per NSS 66th and 68th round data, 298.25 million workforce is to be trained in farm and non-farm sector across the country till 2022.

In order to meet the skilling requirement in the country, under the Skill India Mission, about 20 Central Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Skill

Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) are involved in the implementation of more than 40 schemes for various skill development programmes for youth across the country. Major schemes include Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETI), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), etc.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 is a flagship scheme of the MSDE being implemented with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country including urban and rural areas for four years i.e. 2016-2020 with an outlay of ₹ 12,000 crore. Under PMKVY (2016-20), as on 11.11.2019, 69.03 lakh (appx.) (38.01 lakh STT + 31.02 lakh RPL) candidates have been trained throughout the country including 3,00,923 candidates in State of Karnataka.

(b) Under STT of PMKVY (2016-20), as per data reported on SDMS (Skill Development Management System) as on 11.11.2019, 30.21 lakh candidates are certified. Out of these certified candidates, 15.4 lakh candidates have been reported to be placed in various sectors across the country including 41,643 candidates in State of Karnataka.

Training centres under PMKVY in Bihar

†1433. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various centres have been established in the country for providing training under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of training centres established in Bihar along with district-wise details thereof till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) PMKVY does not mandate the establishment of training centres, however, it enables large number of prospective youth for taking up Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centers / training providers (TCs/TPs) throughout the country including State of Bihar. Under the scheme, for imparting the skill training, the accreditation and affiliation of TCs/TPs are being done under single window IT application known as SMART (Skill Management and Accreditation of Training Centres). As on 11.11.2019, 458 TCs have been accredited and affiliated in the State of Bihar.

The district-wise number of empanelled TCs (STT) in State of Bihar under PMKVY is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*Details of district-wise number of empanelled TCs (STT) in
State of Bihar under PMKVY*

Sl. No.	District	Total TCs (STT)
1	2	3
1.	Araria	5
2.	Arwal	7
3.	Aurangabad	14
4.	Banka	6
5.	Begusarai	7
6.	Bhagalpur	13
7.	Bhojpur	11
8.	Buxar	11
9.	Darbhangha	14
10.	East Champaran	9
11.	Gaya	20
12.	Gopalganj	20
13.	Jamui	7
14.	Jehanabad	7
15.	Kaimur	12
16.	Katihar	5

1	2	3
17.	Khagaria	5
18.	Kishanganj	4
19.	Lakhisarai	6
20.	Madhepura	4
21.	Madhubani	11
22.	Munger	9
23.	Muzaffarpur	28
24.	Nalanda	20
25.	Nawada	12
26.	Patna	47
27.	Purnia	13
28.	Rohtas	15
29.	Saharsa	8
30.	Samastipur	13
31.	Saran	23
32.	Sheikhpura	8
33.	Sheohar	5
34.	Sitamarhi	4
35.	Siwan	19
36.	Supaul	1
37.	Vaishali	22
38.	West Champaran	13
TOTAL		458

Training and placement of youth under PMKVY

1434. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of youth trained so far under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), the State-wise details thereof;

(b) the total number of persons provided placements under PMKVY as on date, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) the total amount allocated under this scheme, the State-wise and agency-wise details thereof; and

(d) number of complaints received regarding irregularities in implementation and misuse of funds by implementing agencies and steps taken for prevention and remedies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The State-wise number of candidates enrolled, trained, assessed, certified and placed under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 is given Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) 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 Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) PMKVY and its empanelled training centres are being monitored effectively through various methodologies including IT interventions and measures namely; self-audit reporting, call validations, surprise visits and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS), SMART, AEBAS, social media platform, etc.

Under the scheme, PMKVY Monitoring Committee review and formulate framework on the critical cases related to monitoring issues of the stakeholders. Also, the Committee has formulated penalty grid (approved by Steering Committee for PMKVY) for taking action against erring/non compliant training centres/stakeholders. Based on the penalty grid, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), the implementing agency of PMKVY under MSDE, has suspended training centres for non-compliance of PMKVY guidelines on multiple parameters and periodically publishes the list on PMKVY official website. As on 01.10.2019, 298 TCs/TPs have been suspended across the different locations.

Statement-I

The State-wise details of candidates enrolled, trained, assessed, certified and reported placed under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 11.11.2019, is given below:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Placed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1,882	1,002	755	656	43
2.	Andhra Pradesh	192458	181657	159809	142925	71416
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	17109	13435	11803	10963	2494
4.	Assam	202607	189722	156289	139042	31377
5.	Bihar	321263	299886	265244	232396	74247
6.	Chandigarh	16072	13985	11702	10356	2958
7.	Chhattisgarh	98872	93591	79335	67630	20807
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2950	2950	2642	2371	681
9.	Daman and Diu	4764	4181	3632	3222	1170
10.	Delhi	283188	270952	233246	211968	57514
11.	Goa	6455	5752	3774	3432	655

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	386
12.	Gujarat	245281	224218	191253	175034	37410	Written Answers to [RAJYASABHA]
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	Unstarred Questions
23.	Meghalaya	21942	19927	18050	15689	3583	
24.	Mizoram	13962	12672	10495	9316	2421	
25.	Nagaland	11412	9082	7208	6260	1690	
26.	Odisha	310667	295430	248725	209737	44849	

27.	Puducherry	16797	14315	12698	11816	5239
28.	Punjab	253004	230017	206529	187460	78465
29.	Rajasthan	611745	588784	471896	438594	124211
30.	Sikkim	7539	6873	6034	5138	542
31.	Tamil Nadu	416496	402754	350429	316090	107471
32.	Telangana	228139	220195	192581	174587	73868
33.	Tripura	42445	37868	33342	30120	6430
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1074776	1024173	894902	800972	231147
35.	Uttarakhand	125845	112889	99096	85723	30164
36.	West Bengal	298133	278340	243008	217194	76399
TOTAL		73,54,072	69,03,671	59,02,748	52,74,395	15,40,166

Note: placement is against the certified candidates in short term training courses *i.e.* 30,21,889 candidates.

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Statement-II

*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 & Diu	3,00,24,540
10.	Delhi	15,39,72,000
11.	Goa	10,70,25,937
12.	Gujarat	35,94,93,826
13.	Haryana	21,56,99,375
14.	Himachal Pradesh	21,55,60,800
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22,94,18,280
16.	Jharkhand	29,59,64,978
17.	Karnataka	21,43,95,135
18.	Kerala	22,00,25,988
19.	Lakshadweep	1,23,17,760
20.	Madhya Pradesh	21,46,66,296
21.	Maharashtra	85,77,62,615

1	2	3
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

Kaushal Acharya Awards

1435. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched Skill India programme with the aim and objective of improving the skill of forty lakh people by 2022;

(b) if so, whether Government has initiated action plan to achieve the aims and objectives;

(c) the problem being faced by Government to achieve the objectives;

(d) whether the Ministry has organised the Kaushal Acharya Awards, if so, the details thereof and the aims and objectives behind the move; and

(e) the other steps taken by Government to motivate and incentivise more trainers to join the Skill India mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (e) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) launched the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) in 2015 to provide a strong institutional framework to implement and scale up skill development efforts across the country through short term and long term training.

MSDE launched the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY) to mobilize youth to take up skill training with the aim of increasing productivity and aligning the training and certification to the needs of the country. Owing to success of PMKVY 1.0 wherein more than 19 lakh students were trained as against the target of 24 lakh, the scheme was re-launched as PMKVY 2.0 (2016-2020) with an aim to train 10 million youth by the year 2020.

Based on the learning from first phase of the scheme, changes were made under PMKVY (2016-2020) to ensure quality and standardization which, *inter alia*, include steps such as: one stop web-based solution for Centre Accreditation, Accreditation Standards Grading Metrics to benchmark the Training Centers (TCs) across the country, evaluation of TCs for their performance related to Monitoring Standards such as placements, branding, infrastructure etc., mandating Aadhaar Based Biometric attendance for Trainees, Trainers and Assessors, incentivizing Training Centers for providing placement to trained candidates.

The Government has taken a number of other steps to enhance the quality of skill training throughout the country. These, *inter alia*, include notification of National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) as a competency based framework to be adopted by all skill development programmes, establishment of Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) as industry led bodies to develop National Occupational Standards, focus on apprenticeship training and laying down of common norms for standardization of inputs and outcomes.

Directorate General of Training (DGT), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is entrusted with the responsibility of long term vocational training in the Country. The Long term training is imparted through 15,042 Industrial Training Institutes (Govt. 2738 + Private 12,304 ITIs). Initiatives for improving quality of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) include, formulation of new affiliation norms,

grading to evaluate their performance, ISO 29990 certification to raise the overall quality and standards, regular inspection of ITIs, regular up-gradation of training content of ITI curriculum as per industrial requirement etc.

On the occasion of Teacher's day, MSDE honoured 53 trainers from diverse backgrounds with the Kaushalacharya Awards for outstanding contribution in creating a future-ready and skilled workforce. The ministry further announced that Kaushalacharya Awards will become an annual affair.

Skill sets for getting a job by persons with disabilities

1436. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of jobs demanded in the market by Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) for the years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19;
- (b) the number of employers available in the market who are willing to hire such PwDs for the years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19; and
- (c) the skill sets or jobs that are modelled to suit the needs and is accommodative for PwDs to participate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), a Public Private Partnership organization. NSDC has facilitated creation of Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) which are industry led bodies to ensure addressing skill requirements of various sectors.

There are a total of 39 functional SSCs including the Skill Council for Persons with Disability (SCPwD). There are total 53 Job Roles with 10 for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) under PMKVY Scheme and 17 Job Roles with 8 disabilities for PwD candidates under non-PMKVY Scheme to cater to the skilling needs of PwD candidates. To Create and ascertain employers demand, SCPwD conducted country wise employers orientation & sensitization workshops during last year. A number of employers have come forward and started employing PwD candidates in Hospitality, IT, E-commerce, Apparel & Textile sectors etc. Employers have also signed Memorandum of Understanding with SCPwD for opportunities on placements, apprenticeship, sharing of job availability etc. MSDE does not maintain any database

of the number of jobs and employers available in the market who are willing to hire PwDs.

Starting of own business/start-up after receiving training under PMKVY

1437. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people who benefited from Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana I (PMKVY) from the year 2015 till 1st November, 2019, State-wise;
- (b) the number of institutions set up for training the people enrolled, gender-wise and State-wise;
- (c) the number of trained people under the scheme who got placed, from January, 2015 to 1st November, 2019, State-wise and gender-wise;
- (d) the number of people who have started their own business/start-up after receiving the training; and
- (e) the number of people still unemployed after being trained, State-wise and gender-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) and (e) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing a flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 wherein it enables large number of prospective youth for taking up Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through empanelled training centers / training providers (TCs/TPs) throughout the country. Under PMKVY (2016-20), as on 11.11.2019, 69.03 lakh (appx.) (38.01 lakh STT + 31.02 lakh RPL) candidates have been trained throughout the country; out of which 43% (approx.) are female. Under STT, as per data reported on SDMS (Skill Development Management System), 30.21 lakh candidates are certified. Out of these certified candidates, 15.4 lakh candidates (*i.e.* approx. 51% of total certified candidates in STT) have been reported to be placed in various sectors across the country; out of which 52% (approx.) are female.

The State-wise candidates enrolled, trained, assessed, certified, and placed and no. of empanelled TCs (STT) under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 11.11.2019, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (d) As on 11.11.2019, around 2.4 lakh candidates reported as self employed under PMKVY (2016-2020).

Statement*State -wise candidates enrolled, trained, assessed, certified, and placed and no. of empanelled**TCs (STT) under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 11.11.2019*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Placed	No. of empanelled TCs (STT)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1,882	1,002	755	656	43	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	192458	181657	159809	142925	71416	474
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	17109	13435	11803	10963	2494	74
4.	Assam	202607	189722	156289	139042	31377	308
5.	Bihar	321263	299886	265244	232396	74247	458
6.	Chandigarh	16072	13985	11702	10356	2958	45
7.	Chhattisgarh	98872	93591	79335	67630	20807	166
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2950	2950	2642	2371	681	6
9.	Daman and Diu	4764	4181	3632	3222	1170	12
10.	Delhi	283188	270952	233246	211968	57514	374

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Goa	6455	5752	3774	3432	655	22
12.	Gujarat	245281	224218	191253	175034	37410	442
13.	Haryana	436150	424071	372442	341147	129259	1039
14.	Himachal Pradesh	86165	76943	68626	61254	15793	281
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	158238	152252	127472	115712	39349	358
16.	Jharkhand	130376	119125	101293	91014	19506	181
17.	Karnataka	314091	300923	240199	214743	41643	254
18.	Kerala	169779	163308	133393	120856	15726	285
19.	Lakshadweep	90	0	0	0	0	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	500580	476804	432881	379690	144153	1057
21.	Maharashtra	694498	604153	483710	415113	42670	668
22.	Manipur	38302	31442	28255	26175	4816	112
23.	Meghalaya	21942	19927	18050	15689	3583	48
24.	Mizoram	13962	12672	10495	9316	2421	62
25.	Nagaland	11412	9082	7208	6260	1690	49

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26.	Odisha	310667	295430	248725	209737	44849	364
27.	Puducherry	16797	14315	12698	11816	5239	43
28.	Punjab	253004	230017	206529	187460	78465	744
29.	Rajasthan	611745	588784	471896	438594	124211	1385
30.	Sikkim	7539	6873	6034	5138	542	30
31.	Tamil Nadu	416496	402754	350429	316090	107471	1114
32.	Telangana	228139	220195	192581	174587	73868	441
33.	Tripura	42445	37868	33342	30120	6430	155
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1074776	1024173	894902	800972	231147	2102
35.	Uttarakhand	125845	112889	99096	85723	30164	313
36.	West Bengal	298133	278340	243008	217194	76399	436
TOTAL		73,54,072	69,03,671	59,02,748	52,74,395	15,40,166	13911

Note: placement is against the certified candidates in short term training courses *i.e.* 30,21,889 candidates.

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Employment opportunities through skill development centres

†1438. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of skill development centres established in the country along with the number of trained persons and the expenditure incurred in this regard; and

(b) the measures taken to provide employment opportunities through skill development and the estimates of demand and supply of employment in the country and abroad in respect of the educated unemployed persons for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing a flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 wherein it enables large number of prospective youth for taking up Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through empanelled training centers / training providers (TCs/TPs) throughout the country. Under the scheme, empanelment of TCs/TPs are done through single window IT application known as SMART (Skill Management and Accreditation of Training Centres). As on 11.11.2019, 13,911 TCs have been accredited and affiliated throughout the country. Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2016-20), as on 11.11.2019, 69.03 lakh (appx.) (38.01 lakh STT + 31.02 lakh RPL) candidates have been trained throughout the country.

In addition, MSDE promotes establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district throughout the country for imparting skill training through its flagship scheme PMKVY 2016-20. The Ministry through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) provides capital expenditure upto 75% of the project investment as well as operational support to each PMKK. As on 11.11.2019, 812 PMKKs have been allocated in 722 districts across the country. Out of allocated PMKKs, 681 PMKKs have been already established and the disbursed loan amount for the establishment of PMKKs is ₹ 225.27 Cr.

The State-wise number of empanelled TCs, candidates trained, established

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

PMKKs a and loan amount disbursed for establishment of PMKK are given at Statement (*See below*).

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

Under STT, as per data reported on SDMS (Skill Development Management System), 30.21 lakh candidates are certified. Out of these certified candidates, 15.4 lakh candidates have been reported to be placed in various sectors across the country.

Statement

State-wise number of empanelled TCs (STT) under PMKVY, candidates trained/oriented under PMKVY, established PMKKs and loan amount disbursed for establishment of PMKK, as on 11.11.2019

Sl. No.	State/UT	Empanelled TCs	Trained	No. of Established PMKKs	Disbursed loan amount (in Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	8	1,002	1	0.19
2.	Andhra Pradesh	474	181657	23	9.47
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	74	13435	4	0
4.	Assam	308	189722	23	7.57

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Bihar	458	299886	46	18.08
6.	Chandigarh	45	13985	1	0.4
7.	Chhattisgarh	166	93591	27	8.45
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	2950	1	0
9.	Daman and Diu	12	4181	1	0.49
10.	Delhi	374	270952	9	0.28
11.	Goa	22	5752	1	0.56
12.	Gujarat	442	224218	33	9.4
13.	Haryana	1039	424071	23	9.57
14.	Himachal Pradesh	281	76943	11	0.31
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	358	152252	17	3.32
16.	Jharkhand	181	119125	23	9.93
17.	Karnataka	254	300923	35	13.17
18.	Kerala	285	163308	11	2.56
19.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1057	476804	50	14.43
21.	Maharashtra	668	604153	41	15.1
22.	Manipur	112	31442	9	1.16
23.	Meghalaya	48	19927	3	0.89
24.	Mizoram	62	12672	0	0.21
25.	Nagaland	49	9082	2	0.69
26.	Odisha	364	295430	27	2.32
27.	Puducherry	43	14315	4	0.55
28.	Punjab	744	230017	24	8.77

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Rajasthan	1385	588784	34	12.03
30.	Sikkim	30	6873	1	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	1114	402754	31	10.84
32.	Telangana	441	220195	23	5.32
33.	Tripura	155	37868	3	1.22
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2102	1024173	84	31.4
35.	Uttarakhand	313	112889	13	5.81
36.	West Bengal	436	278340	42	20.76
TOTAL		13911	6903671	681	225.27

Apprentice Protsahan Yojana

1439. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware that Government has envisioned a target for training 20 lakh apprentices under Apprentice Protsahan Yojana;

(b) the current state of progress of Apprentice Protsahan Yojana along with number of apprentices trained under this scheme till date, State-wise;

(c) the details of the industries having registered to avail this scheme till date, State-wise; and

(d) the details of changes in training curriculum as well as financial support to be provided to MSMEs for promoting apprenticeship in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Apprentice Protsahan Yojana was implemented from October, 2014 to May 2016 with Government sharing 50% of prescribed stipend to the apprentices covered under the Apprentices Act 1961, for the first two years of training for one lakh apprentices engaged by establishment. Since the scheme was discontinued during 2016.

The status of Apprentice Protsahan Yojana along with number of apprentices trained and establishment registered under this scheme, till May 2016, are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

The amendment in Apprentices Act in 2014 enabled employers to create their own courses/trades by introducing optional trade category. This provides flexibility to MSMEs to take up apprenticeship as per their specific requirements.

At present this Ministry is implementing National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) to promote apprenticeship training in MSMEs by providing financial incentives to establishments engaging apprentices. The scheme provides for:

- (i) sharing of 25% of prescribed stipend subject to a maximum of INR 1500/- per month per apprentice with the employers.
- (ii) sharing of basic training cost in respect of 20% apprentices who come directly to apprenticeship training without any formal trade training subject to limit of I NR. 7500/-for a maximum of 500 hours calculated @ INR 15 per hour.

Statement-I

Status of progress and no. of apprentices trained as on May, 2016

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Apprentices Trained
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	196
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
4.	Assam	-
5.	Bihar	-
6.	Chandigarh	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	58
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
9.	Daman and Diu	-
10.	Delhi	3

1	2	3
11.	Goa	-
12.	Gujarat	10
13.	Haryana	117
14.	Himachal Pradesh	37
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
16.	Jharkhand	-
17.	Karnataka	5
18.	Kerala	24
19.	Lakshadweep	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-
21.	Maharashtra	177
22.	Manipur	-
23.	Meghalaya	-
24.	Mizoram	-
25.	Nagaland	-
26.	Odisha	35
27.	Puducherry	-
28.	Punjab	108
29.	Rajasthan	21
30.	Sikkim	-
31.	Telangana	9
32.	Tamil Nadu	61
33.	Tripura	1
34.	Uttar Pradesh	70
35.	Uttarakhand	5
36.	West Bengal	11
GRAND TOTAL		950

Statement-II*The details of industries registered to avail this scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Registered Industries
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
4.	Assam	-
5.	Bihar	-
6.	Chandigarh	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	32
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01
9.	Daman and Diu	-
10.	Delhi	01
11.	Goa	-
12.	Gujarat	06
13.	Haryana	76
14.	Himachal Pradesh	20
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	18
16.	Jharkhand	-
17.	Karnataka	04
18.	Kerala	18
19.	Lakshadweep	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	01
21.	Maharashtra	97
22.	Manipur	-
23.	Meghalaya	-

1	2	3
24.	Mizoram	-
25.	Nagaland	-
26.	Odisha	30
27.	Puducherry	-
28.	Punjab	82
29.	Rajasthan	14
30.	Sikkim	-
31.	Telangana	04
32.	Tamil Nadu	35
33.	Tripura	01
34.	Uttar Pradesh	44
35.	Uttarakhand	02
36.	West Bengal	10
GRAND TOTAL		609

Skill development centres in tribal-dominated areas of Jharkhand

†1440. SHRI SAMIR ORAON: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any special plan to open skill development centres in tribal-dominated areas under "Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana" (PMKVY);

(b) if so, the number of such centres opened in Jharkhand under this scheme; and

(c) the details of the total number of persons who have been given employment through these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) PMKVY (2016-20) scheme

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

enables large number of prospective youth for taking up Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through empanelled training centers / training providers (TCs/TPs) throughout the country including tribal dominated areas. Under the scheme, the empanelment of TCs/TPs is done through single window IT application known as SMART (Skill Management and Accreditation of Training Centres). As on 11.11.2019, 181 TCs (STT) have been empanelled for imparting training in the State of Jharkhand.

In addition, the Ministry promotes establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district throughout the country for imparting skill training through its flagship scheme PMKVY 2016-20. The Ministry through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) provides upto 75% of the project capital cost as well as operational support to each PMKK. As on 11.11.2019, 24 PMKKs have been allocated in the State of Jharkhand; out of which 23 PMKKs have been established.

Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2016-20), as on 11.11.2019, 69.03 lakh (appx.) (38.01 lakh STT + 31.02 lakh RPL) candidates have been trained throughout the country. Under STT, as per data reported on SDMS (Skill Development Management System), 30.21 lakh candidates are certified. Out of these certified candidates, 15.4 lakh candidates have been reported to be placed in various sectors across the country.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past 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' BUSINESS

Resolution regarding amending Constitution for bringing back subjects transferred from State list of concurrent list

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vaiko to move a Resolution urging the Government to empower the States by bringing back the subjects which were transferred from the State List to the Concurrent List, vesting of residuary powers

with the States and allocating more finances and corpus funds to them to mitigate the sufferings of the people of each State. Shri Vaiko, please move your Resolution.

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move the following Resolution:-

"Having regard to the fact that-

- (i) India is a pluralistic society, consisting of myriad cultures, languages, religions and ethos, and the founding fathers of the Constitution provided for federalism which is the foundation of democracy;
- (ii) India being a multi-region and multi-linguistic nation with people of different hues and colours, decentralisation is the need of the hour;
- (iii) some important subjects have been transferred over the years from the State List thereby diluting and diverting the States' powers;
- (iv) important and sensitive subjects which have a bearing on the people of the country should be left to the States alone to decide in respect of its policy and implementation, since the State is nearer to the people than the Centre;
- (v) to protect the unity and integrity of the country, federalism in true sense should be provided for in the Constitution;
- (vi) there is an urgent need to improve harmonious development of the Centre-State relationship and to empower the States with more self-sufficient, autonomous and financial powers;
- (vii) there is an urgency to examine and consider all the recommendations of the various Review Commissions submitted in the past, on the working of the Constitution for implementation,

this House urges upon the Government to-

- (a) take necessary measures, including amendments to the Constitution to bring back the subjects which were transferred from the State List to the Concurrent List, during the last 70 years;
- (b) ensure that the residuary powers are vested with the States, by reviewing and restructuring the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution;

[Shri Vaiko]

- (c) take necessary steps to ensure that the States are financially empowered by allocating more finances to them; and
- (d) provide corpus funds to mitigate the sufferings of the people of each State, of such amounts depending on the past disasters each State faced like drought, floods, cyclone, etc."

Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I extend my thanks from the core of my heart for I am very glad indeed. The reason for my happiness is a cause for which our Dravidian Movement has been fighting so far, a cause for which States are craving more powers, that subject, federalism. I move this Resolution on federalism.

At the very outset, I extend my gratitude for this unforgettable opportunity to move a Private Member Resolution to deliberate one of the cornerstones of the Constitution, that is, federalism, broadly speaking, Centre-State relations. This is the occasion to put forth a concept which I cherished in my public career, which was well-established by scintillating articulations on the domain of Centre-State relations by the great leader, late lamented *Arignar Anna*. This Resolution throws light on my major subject, which has been dealt in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India — Union List, State List and Concurrent List.

In 1965, the *Illustrated Weekly* interviewed *Perarignar Anna*. The newspaper man asked the question: What are the main principles and policies of the DMK? This was on 26th September, 1965. *Arignar Anna* says, 'First, the reshaping of the Constitution so that it becomes effectively federal; second, fuller autonomy to the States; third, proportional representation which seeks to solve the problem of communal minorities; four, democratic socialism; five, eradication of caste. Federalism, full autonomy for the States and egalitarianism are our principles.'

The cardinal principle of my Party, Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, is decentralisation, giving more powers to the States and having a true federal country. Sir, we are for real federation. This Constitution has been amended 103 times. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, in his wisdom, clarified this point. I quote the speech made by him on 25th November, 1949 in the Constituent Assembly. I quote, "The Assembly has not only refrained from putting a seal of finality and infallibility upon this Constitution by denying to the people the right to amend the Constitution as in Canada

or by making the amendment of the Constitution subject to the fulfilment of extraordinary terms and conditions as in America or Australia, but has provided a most facile procedure for amending the Constitution." Not only that, he visualised the forthcoming scenario and challenges. Therefore, again, on this pertinent point of amending the Constitution, without giving a rigid finality, Dr. Ambedkar stated, "Jefferson, the great American statesman who played so great a part in the making of the American Constitution, has expressed some very weighty views which makers of Constitution, can never afford to ignore." In one place he has said, "We may consider each generation as a distinct nation, with a right, by the will of the majority, to bind themselves, but none to bind the succeeding generation, more than the inhabitants of another country." I repeat the sentence, "We may consider each generation as a distinct nation...." The Preamble to the Constitution of India reads, "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, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, in our Constituent Assembly this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution." Yesterday, we bowed our head before the great leader and we raised our voice for real democracy and federalism, not inside the Parliament but outside the Parliament before the statue of Dr. Ambedkar. This very concept itself is against truth. It is because the Constituent Assembly did not really represent the population of the country. Mr. K.C. Wheare, a great theoretician on Constitution, in his *Modern Constitution*, mentions this. Let me quote it: "in India, the people enact the Constitution in our Constituent Assembly. But the Assembly was composed of representation elected by a minority of the people of India and the Constitution itself was never submitted to the people directly." Until 1733, there was no such thing as Central Government so far as the British Empire was concerned. People are advocating for a strong Centre. I hear the voice of many political parties for a strong Centre, including the present political party which is holding the reins of power. We are for a strong India. I am for a strong India; MDMK is for a strong India; DMK is for a strong India; all the political parties are for a strong India. But, at the same time, I would like to stress and emphasise this point in no uncertain terms that we are for the unity and integrity of India. On this question, our *bona fides* are clear, and whether we belong to MDMK, DMK, Trinamool, Telugu Desam, Akali Dal or National Conference, or any other party, it is so easy to argue that a common language is needed for the unity of India. Before we analyse that,

[Shri Vaiko]

may I request the Members of this august House to make a distinction between unity and uniformity? Is it merely unity that you want? You want uniformity. Is it merely unity that you want? You want uniformity through the bulldozer of a common language. If it is uniformity that you are going to aim at, you are not going to achieve it, come what may. This country consists, as the late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stated in this very august House, of different ethnic elements, different cultural elements and different linguistic groups. It is only unity within this diversity that we should arrive at, and not by destroying the fine niceties of this diversity, mistaking uniformity for unity. That was a great empire, raised by great Chanakya. Chandragupta Maurya - Maurya Empire had a strong Centre. What happened to that Maurya Empire? Then they say, 'this is the golden period of Guptas? They had a strong Centre. What happened to Gupta Empire? Then came the Mughal Empire, concentrated all the powers in Delhi. What happened? So, this argument of strong Centre, accumulating all the powers at the Centre, will lead to balkanisation that happened in Yugoslavia and Soviet Russia. May I ask hon. Members of this House? The Constitution of United Kingdom is mostly guided by conventions. I, as a student of Modern Governments, B.A. (Economics), would like to quote a very interesting quotation of Ivar Jennings, who says, 'The Constitution of United Kingdom is mostly governed by Conventions, could be compared to a horse, galloping forward, looking its head backward.' So, there were Morley-Minto Reforms, Montagu Chelmsford Reforms, then came 1935 Act. Most of the principles we inherited from these. In the Constitution of Australia, the residuary powers are vested with the States. In the United States of America, the residuary powers have gone towards the States. Only in Canada, they have residuary powers towards the Centre. I have given this Resolution to bring amendment to the great Constitution. The Entry No. 97, that is, residuary power, is in the Union List. I am very glad that my great friend is here. He is an authority on this.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): I am listening to your very intellectually stimulating interventions.

SHRI VAIKO: I am very happy you are here. You are an authority on this. That is why I am very happy. The Entry No. 97, that is, residuary powers, in the Union List, should be included in the State List. Many may not agree with me. This is a

forum for debate. This is a forum for deliberations. This is a forum for discussion. This is a forum for analysis. I wish that the following ten items should be deleted from the Concurrent List and added to the State List. Entry No.6 - transfer of property other than agricultural land, registration of deeds and documents. Entry No.8 - actionable wrongs, Entry No. 25 - education. When we were languishing in the dark dangerous cells of emergency, education was easily swallowed by the Centre. The Education went to the Concurrent List. Now, it has become more or less Union List. Only for namesake, it is in the Concurrent List. Right from Class-I, through the new education policy, they are thrusting - 'one nation, one ration card, one aadhaar card, one language, one religion'. Where are we leading to? Finally, you won't have that one nation. I warned you. If you want to thrust everything, as one, 'one language, one religion, one aadhaar card and one food habit, what are you going to do? Are you going to do like the Nazis and Fascists in Germany and Italy? What is this? You are thrusting on us. It is a unity in diversity. It is a plural society. It is not a State. It is a multi-national State. My friend will not agree. He may get angry against me on this. So many other friends. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I may not get angry.

SHRI VAIKO: It is a multi-national State. It is not a nation. India is a multi-national State. Entry No.25 - Education, including technical education, medical education and universities. Subject to the provisions of Entry Nos. 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List 1; vocational and technical training of labour... This was done in the 42nd Amendment. Then there is Entry No. 28 - Charities and charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments and religious institutions; Entry No. 30 - Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths; Entry No. 31 - Ports other than those declared by or under law made by Parliament or existing law to be major ports; and then Entry No. 40, Entry No.41, Entry No.42 and Entry No.44. Because of the paucity of time, I am rushing through different entries. These items have been given to the States. But, at the same time, what are the items given to the States? Ridiculous, shameful. Then, there is Entry No.16 - Pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass. You are trespassing everywhere, but you have vested the issue of cattle trespass with the States. Then, there is Entry No.28 - markets and fairs. Then, there are the items like treasure trove; betting and gambling; pilgrimages. The next item is very interesting - burials and burial grounds. You are going to bury the federal concept, the State

[Shri Vaiko]

autonomy concept. That is why, you have allotted burials and burial grounds to the States. Then, the next item is: relief of the disabled and unemployable. Then, there is Entry No.28 -Charities and charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments and religious institutions.

It would be very appropriate to quote late lamented Arignar Anna, the founder of DMK. This is what he wrote in his party organ '*Home Rule*' on 12th January, 1969, just some 20 days before he breathed his last. This is his last article. I quote, "Dear brother, they know not of what mettle I am made up. Never have I been mad after power. Nor am I happy of being the Chief Minister of our State under a Constitution which on paper is federal, but in actual practice tends to get more and more centralised. If by being in office, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is able to bring to the notice of the thinking public that the present Constitution is a short of diarchy by the backdoor, that would be a definite contribution indeed to the political world."

There was a very interesting discussion in the Constituent Assembly on the provisions of the President's Rule in the States, which came up for discussion on 3rd August, 1949. In the Constituent Assembly, when the debate was going on, the great Dr. Ambedkar was at pains to observe one thing. It is very interesting to note this. He was at pains to emphasize this. Dr. Ambedkar said, "I think it is agreed that our Constitution, notwithstanding the many provisions which are contained in it whereby the Centre has been given powers to override the provinces, nonetheless is a federal Constitution and when we say that the Constitution is a federal Constitution, it means that the provinces are as sovereign in their field, which is left to them by the Constitution, as the Centre is its field which is assigned to them."

Finally, when the Assembly had completed its deliberations, Dr. Ambedkar replied to the debate on 25th November, 1949. I quote Dr. Ambedkar, "As to the relation between the Centre and the States, it is necessary to bear in mind the fundamental principle on which it rests. The basic principle of federalism is that the legislative and executive authority is partitioned between the Centre and the States, not by any law to be made by the Centre, but by the institution itself. That is what Constitution does. The States, under our Constitution, are in no way dependent upon the Centre

for their legislative and executive authority. The Centre and the States are co-equal in this matter. It is difficult to see how such a Constitution can be called centralism. It may be that the Constitution assigns to the Centre too large a field of operation of its legislative and executive authority than is to be found in any other federal Constitution. It may be that the residuary powers are given to the Centre and not to the States. But, these features do not form the essence of federalism." These are the words of none other than Dr. Ambedkar. He says further, "The chief mark of federalism, as I said, lies in the partition of the legislative and executive authority between the Centre and the States by the Constitution. This is the principle embodied in our Constitution." Anna said in Rajya Sabha "I can never forget that I have got a hoary language called Tamil. I will never be satisfied till that language in which my forefathers spoke, in which my poets have given sermons and scriptures, in which we have got classics and literatures of inexhaustible knowledge, I will never be content till that day when Tamil takes its due place as one of the official languages in the Union". On this very concept of sovereignty of the State, our Arignar Anna says "The Preamble to the Constitution clearly states that the political sovereignty rests with the people. Then legal sovereignty is divided between the federal union and the constituent units". Why don't you take it in that light? Sovereignty does not reside entirely in one particular place. We have a federal structure, that is why the framers of the Constitution wanted a federal structure and not a unitary structure, because many political philosophers have pointed out, India is so vast, in fact, it has been described as a sub-continent. The mental health is so varied, the traditions are so different, the history is so varied that there cannot be a steel framed unitary structure here". Hence I want to quote Dr. Ambedkar again, "what I want to say is that the working of the federal structure is in such a way that the States are feeling more and more frustrated, and their demand is to make the Union Government think that there should be a review of the Constitution, a reappraisal of the Constitution". This is what Dr. Ambedkar says, a review of the Constitution, a reappraisal of the Constitution. 'The scheme of distribution of the powers under the Constitution'... I am skipping so many things. Sir, there was one Sarkaria Commission. Then, there was the Rajamannar Committee of DMK. When Anna passed away, Dr. Karunanidhi became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. When he came to Delhi for the first time, all the press people encircled him because everybody knew that he was a tough man. They asked as to what will be your relationship with the Centre. He immediately said, here in Delhi,

[Shri Vaiko]

"I am going to constitute a Committee of judges and educationists to analyse the Centre-State relations". He appointed a Committee, headed by the then Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, Dr. P.V. Rajamannar, Justice P. Chandra Reddy and the former Vice-Chancellor of Madras University, A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar. That Committee gave its report in the year 1969. But the resolution came in the year 1974 on 16th April and on April 20th, 1974, the resolution was adopted. According to Sarkaria Commission, "The Governor of the State should not consider himself as an agent of the Centre—what is happening today it has been indicated— but should play his role as the Constitutional head of the State. The Governor, as a last resort, before recommending President's Rule should explore all possible avenues open to him to secure a Ministry which would command the confidence of the legislature. The Governor before sending his recommendation for President's Rule should refer the report to the Legislative Assembly within a specified period to know the views of the Assembly." The Rajamannar Committee recommendations are very important for autonomy of the States and also suggests some checks upon the misuse of the provisions relating to the President's rule. What happened in Maharashtra? The night drama. * What is happening and * I do not know. Within two nights things changed, magic, Alladin and the miracle lamp. Sir, then came the Anandpur Sahib Resolution.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, reference to Maharashtra and underworld may kindly be removed from the records.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be examined.

SHRI VAIKO: The Resolution was adopted at an open session of All India Akali Committee held at Ludhiana on October, 1978. "It urges upon the Government to take cognizance of the different linguistic and cultural sections, religious minorities as also the voice of millions of the people and recast the constitutional structure of the country on real and meaningful federal principles to obviate the possibility of any danger to the unity and integrity of the country". In Calcutta, restructuring of Centre-State relations was talked about in 2004-05. The Left Front Government in West Bengal had adopted a 15-point programme in 1977 seeking re-alignment of Centre-State relations. Several political parties have also stood for re-structuring of Centre-State relations and greater federal autonomy. Srinagar Conclave in 1983 brought together parties like

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

3.00 P.M.

DMK, Telugu Desam, Akali Dal, Republican Party of India, the Asom Jatiyatabadi Dal and J&K National Conference along with the left parties. Many areas were identified at the Srinagar Conclave but what happened? Twice, I attended the Conclave convened by my great friend, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, who is now under house-arrest.

I do not want to take time on the Srinagar Resolution but the Calcutta Resolution, Anandpur Sahib Resolution, Rajamannar Committee Resolution, Sarkaria Commission Report, these are all very, very important events. Many of my friends want to participate in this debate. I can speak for another half-an-hour but I am told that some of my friends have to leave. Sir, this Resolution should be adopted. Residuary powers should be vested with the States and the Governor's post should be abolished.

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

The question was proposed.

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय वाइको जी ने बड़ी दृढ़ता के साथ अपनी बातों को रखा है। अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि उन्होंने जो शुरुआत की, द्रविड़ संघर्ष और संप्रदाय की, तो मुझे लगता है कि भारत एक ऐसा देश है जिसमें शुरु से ही इस बात की संकल्पना की गई। यह कहा गया कि

**सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः,
सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद् दुःख भाग्भवेत्।**

हमारे शास्त्रकारों ने सबके सुख की कल्पना की, सबके स्वास्थ्य की कल्पना की और धीरे-धीरे वह भाव, जब अंग्रेजों ने एक केंद्रीयकृत कानून को बनाने का काम किया था- मैं यह कहूँ कि डलहौजी ने जब एकीकृत किया था तो उस समय भी देश में विद्रोह हुआ था, लेकिन जब देश स्वतंत्र हुआ था, तो जिस डॉ. अम्बेडकर जी की बात यहां कही गई है, उन्होंने शुरुआत में ही अनुच्छेद (1) के आधार पर सबको जोड़ने की बात कही थी, संघवाद की बात कही थी, राज्य और केंद्र को जोड़कर चलने की बात कही थी। आज हम उसी पर काम कर रहे हैं, उसी को बढ़ा रहे हैं, कहीं भी उससे इधर-उधर जाने की बात फ़िलहाल वर्तमान में आदरणीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी सरकार नहीं कर रही है।

मान्यवर, मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि पहले योजना आयोग हुआ करता था, आज नीति आयोग है।

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

अभी वाइको साहब जिस बात को कह रहे थे, तो इस पर भी बात कहनी चाहिए थी कि अन्य सरकारें, राज्यों के भाग को केवल 35% तक समेट कर रखती थीं। नीति आयोग के गठन के बाद स्वयं आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बात को कहा कि सभी मुख्यमंत्री अपनी योजनाओं को लाएं। नीति आयोग में प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्यमंत्रियों के साथ बैठने की बात आई, तब केन्द्र सरकार ने 42 परसेंट भाग राज्यों को देने का काम किया। यह श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार की बात है। उन्होंने राज्य के हित को समझा, देखा और देख करके उधर ध्यान दिया कि राज्य और केन्द्र दोनों स्थिति में एक होने चाहिए, दोनों साथ-साथ चलने चाहिए। सभी राज्यों से मिलकर यह बना है। इस नाते आज मैं यह कहूँ कि इस देश में श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने 2 लाख 87, हजार करोड़ रुपये केवल और केवल पंचायतों के लिए दिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह बहुत बड़ी बात है।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: उन्होंने 2 लाख, 87 हजार करोड़ रुपये पंचायतों को देने का काम किया है। आदरणीय स्वर्गीय राजीव जी ने भी पंचायत सिस्टम में बहुत काम किया था और उन्होंने एक बात कही थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि जब मैं एक रुपया भेजता हूँ, तो केवल पन्द्रह पैसे वहां पहुंचते हैं। सर, सिर्फ पन्द्रह पैसे ही क्यों पहुंचते हैं - एक रुपया पहुंचना चाहिए था, विकास का काम होना चाहिए था, लेकिन नहीं हुआ। उसको देखते हुए जब वर्ष 2014 में श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार आई, तो उन्होंने कहा कि अगर एक रुपया भेजा जाता है, तो एक रुपया ही क्यों न पहुंचे। जनधन खाते की शुरुआत उन्हीं की रही और आज उस जनधन खाते में 37 करोड़ खाते खुले। उसका परिणाम यह रहा कि जब एक रुपया भेजा जाता है, तो पूरा एक रुपया ही खाते के आधार पर पहुंचता है, वह पन्द्रह पैसे नहीं पहुंचते हैं। हम वाइको साहब की इस बात से सहमत हैं कि राज्यों की बात समझनी चाहिए। राज्य और केन्द्र दोनों का पारस्परिक संबंध होना चाहिए। राज्य और केन्द्र एक-दूसरे से अलग नहीं रह सकते हैं। संघवाद की भावना वही है, जो कही गई है। एक सूत्र से जो मैंने कहा कि

"सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः।

सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद् दुःख भाग्भवेत्॥"

महोदय, सब को जोड़कर चलने की आवश्यकता है। आज तमिल भाषा की बात आपने कही, उस तमिल भाषा को केन्द्र सरकार ने पूरे तौर पर आग्रह के साथ स्वीकार किया है, स्थान दिया है और भारत की भाषाओं में रखा है। हम तो यह कहेंगे कि हमारे माननीय सभापति जी सभी लोगों से यह कहते हैं कि सभी लोग अपनी-अपनी मातृभाषा में बोलने का काम करें। यह एक अद्भुत काम आपने और उन्होंने इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है। इसी

तरह से हमेशा राज्य का और केन्द्र का संबंध रहा है। भारत का केन्द्र कभी अधिनायकवाद के आधार पर नहीं जाना गया। वह लोकतंत्र रहा है और लोकतंत्र के आधार पर ही चला है। कभी किसी ने कह दिया था, इस देश में पहली बार जब केरल की सरकार को हटाने के लिए धारा 356 लागू की गई थी, तब धारा 356 की परिकल्पना की गई थी। वह धीरे-धीरे बढ़ता गया। वे राजनैतिक कारण हुआ करते थे, लेकिन उनमें कहीं भी राज्यों को disturb करने की बात नहीं थी, वे राजनैतिक कारण थे और उन राजनैतिक कारणों की वजह से यहां से कुछ हो जाता था। हम तो कहेंगे कि इस सरकार के पांच बरस बीत गए और इधर यह हुआ, अनेक बातें आईं। हम यह कह सकते हैं कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में एक डॉक्टर ने, चाहे गलत किया था या सही किया था, उसने ऑपरेशन किया था और एक मरीज की मृत्यु हो गई थी। कुछ लोगों के द्वारा उस डॉक्टर को अधमरा कर दिया गया। उसकी रिपोर्ट जब बाहर आई, तो उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर डॉक्टरों ने स्ट्राइक कर दी। स्ट्राइक डॉक्टरों ने की और उस राज्य के लोगों ने केंद्र पर उसका दोष मढ़ दिया और कहा कि केंद्र सरकार इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है। राज्य में यह बात हो रही है और केंद्र सरकार जिम्मेदार है - ऐसी बातें क्यों होनी चाहिए? पूरे देश में बवाल मचा, अंततः बात तय हुई और वहां की सरकार ने डॉक्टर को ही कटघरे में खड़े करने का काम किया था। यह राज्य का विषय है। मुझे उससे कुछ नहीं लेना है, लेकिन उसका आरोप केंद्र पर तय किया जाता है। मुझे लगता है इससे कहीं न कहीं तनाव की स्थिति आती है। राज्य और केंद्र के बीच तनाव कभी नहीं आना चाहिए। उनके बीच हमेशा सामंजस्य स्थापित करना चाहिए और उस सामंजस्य के आधार पर ही हम कार्य कर सकते हैं।

आज संघवाद का सबसे अच्छा सबूत अगर कोई है, तो मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि इस सरकार ने जो जीएसटी लागू किया है, वह है। जीएसटी का कोई एक निर्णय भी ऐसा नहीं आया है, जिसको जीएसटी काउंसिल के बाहर सरकार ने किया है। सारा निर्णय जीएसटी काउंसिल ने किया। वह जीएसटी काउंसिल, जिसका एक-एक सदस्य राज्यों का वित्त मंत्री या मुख्यमंत्री के द्वारा नामित मंत्री हुआ करता है, वह उस जीएसटी काउंसिल में बैठता है, निर्णय लेता है कि इस पर कर लगाया जाए, इस पर कम किया जाए, इस पर अधिक किया जाए। यह निर्णय, जो नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया है, जिसके लिए बार-बार नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार को यह कहा गया कि यह नहीं करना चाहिए, उसने संघवाद को पूरे तौर पर जन्म देने का काम किया है, जोड़ने का काम किया है और यह कहा कि राज्य और केंद्र समान रूप से बैठकर कार्य करें। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि एक विषय ऐसा आया था, तीन-चार प्रदेशों में कांग्रेस की सरकार बन गई थी, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, छत्तीसगढ़ आदि हैं। उस दिन जीएसटी काउंसिल में ताज्जुब हुआ, जब पहले मीटिंग करके और जीएसटी काउंसिल में आकर विरोध किया गया। मैं जरूर इस बात को कहना चाहूंगा

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

कि स्वर्गीय अरुण जेटली जी ने कहा कि नहीं, आप लोग इसे फिर समझ लीजिए। आज मैं इस बात को जरूर कह सकता हूँ कि जीएसटी काउंसिल में अगर कोई भी निर्णय होगा, वह सर्वसम्मत होगा, वह बहुमत के आधार पर नहीं होगा। बाद में उन्हीं मुख्यमंत्रियों ने इसको स्वीकार किया और स्वीकार करने के बाद उन्होंने बैठक आगे बढ़ा दी। जब दूसरी बैठक हुई, तो उसमें सर्वसम्मत से जीएसटी काउंसिल ने निर्णय लिया। यही संघवाद है। ये जिस संघवाद की परिभाषा की बात कह रहे हैं, मैं उन नेताओं का आदर करता हूँ, जिनका नाम आदरणीय वाइको साहब ने लिया है। वे लोकतंत्र के एक प्रहरी थे। हम इस बात को जरूर कहना चाहेंगे कि वर्तमान में इस सरकार ने जितना राज्यों को अधिकार देने का काम किया है, उतना शायद किसी भी सरकार ने नहीं किया है। अब तो यह भी कह सकते हैं कि हमने कभी भी किसी राज्य के खिलाफ, भले ही उसने हमारे ऊपर आग उगली हो, फिर भी 356 का उपयोग करने का काम नहीं किया है। यही तो संघवाद है।

श्री उपसभापति: शुक्ल जी, आपके अलावा और भी पांच स्पीकर्स हैं।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: मान्यवर, मैं इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि केंद्र और राज्य का जो संबंध होता है - एक हाथ से ताली कभी नहीं बजती है, ताली दोनों हाथों से बजती है। अगर श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने बार-बार ...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, you need two hands, but equally. There is no equal.

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज, रंगराजन साहब। शुक्ल जी आप अपनी बात को पूरा करें।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: मैं इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से संविधान में जो भी बातें कही गई हैं, उनमें ऐसा कहीं नहीं कहा गया है कि केंद्र पूरे तौर पर निरंकुश होना चाहिए। इस बात को साफ-साफ कहा गया है कि केंद्र को राज्यों के अधिकार देने चाहिए। केंद्र ने राज्यों को 52 अधिकार देने का काम किया है। उसी संविधान के निर्देशों के द्वारा यह सरकार चल रही है। निश्चित रूप से हम इस बात को कह सकते हैं कि श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार सम्पूर्ण राज्यों की सहमति के आधार पर निर्णय लेगी, केन्द्र की सरकार राज्यों की सहमति के आधार पर निर्णय लेकर सरकार चलाएगी। अगर संघवाद का सही अर्थ किसी ने दिया है, तो श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने दिया है, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने दिया है, एनडीए की सरकार ने दिया है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, for many years, I have been an admirer of Mr. Vaiko's oratory. Today, he has given a powerful speech in favour of the rights of States. My Division No. is 189. Between 1962 and 1967, in Division No. 185 sat

the great Shri C.N. Annadurai making similar speeches for the rights of States. Between 1984 and 1988, Division No.185 was J. Jayalalithaa, who made similar speeches for rights of States. So, I am conscious of the background to Mr. Vaiko's Resolution. I am in sympathy with the spirit of his Resolution but when you look at what he wants the House to agree to, 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D', there are some aspects which, in my view, would be detrimental to the national interest. So, with great respect, I have to disagree with Mr. Vaiko.

Sir, Mr. Vaiko's first demand is that all items, that were shifted from the State List to the Concurrent List, should go back to the State List. The Forty-Second Amendment came in 1976. Four big items were switched from the State List to the Concurrent List. What are those items? Number one is population control. Second Resolution today is on population control. Population control went from State List to Concurrent List. Second big item forests went from State List to Concurrent List. Third big item education went from State List to Concurrent List. Fourth item administration of justice went from State List to Concurrent List. Who can argue that population is not a national concern? Population is a national concern. The Central Government must have a role in population planning. It was done deliberately so that the Central Government can have a greater role in the management of forests, in management of education, in the management of population and in the management of justice. Forty-Second Amendment, Mr. Vaiko will rightly point out, was done at the height of the Emergency. He is right. It happened in 1976. But, Sir, I would like to remind Mr. Vaiko, the Forty-Fourth Amendment came to this House in 1978 when there was no Emergency, when Shri Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister of India, when regional parties played a very important role. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please let me finish. Forty-Fourth Amendment - the Congress Party went back on some of the Amendments that were part of the Forty-Second Amendment. However, on four items the entire House was united in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. What were those four items? Population, education, forests and management of justice. So, my point is that there has been a national consensus. It was created during the Emergency. It could have been very easily withdrawn. Many parts of the Forty-Second Amendment were withdrawn by the Forty-Fourth Amendment but these four items were not withdrawn. So, I would like to caution Mr. Vaiko that there is a background to this. Sir, after education has come on the Concurrent List, the funding for education has increased astronomically; after forests have come on the Concurrent List, we have had the Forest

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

(Conservation) Act; after population has come on the Concurrent List, population planning has taken place and, in fact, many States of the country, barring six, have already reached replacement levels of population. So, bringing it on to the Concurrent List has had beneficial effects on States which have seen public expenditure in these areas increase.

My second point to Shri Vaiko is this. Sir, I support greater powers to States. I support that greater administrative and financial powers must be given to States but I have not seen one Chief Minister who comes to Delhi and demands greater power from New Delhi, will go back to the State and is prepared to give the same power to the Panchayats and Nagar Palikas. ...(*Interruptions*)... Every Chief Minister demands power from New Delhi rightly so, but no Chief Minister is prepared to respect the 73rd and 74th Amendments. This is a paradox. So, Shri Vaiko, we must be consistent. If the Centre gives more power to States, States must devolve more power to Panchayats and Nagar Palikas. That is not happening. There are double standards here. So, my request is, while we look at federalism, federalism is not just Centre and States. Federalism is Centre, States, Municipalities and Panchayats, all four of them. This is a Rudraksha Mala. They are bound together; strong Centre, strong State, strong Municipalities and strong Panchayats. This is true federalism. For 70 years, we have had a debate on federalism as Centre and State. It is time to abandon this model and look at Centre, States, Municipalities and Panchayats.

Thirdly, Sir, we are a nation of great diversity. But, the Constitution of India was prepared at a time when the single biggest concern was how to have a strong Centre. If the Centre is weak, India is weak. The Centre has to be strong. In fact, one of the problems with GST is that the power of the Centre has reduced very substantially and that is creating problems for the Finance Minister, whoever the Finance Minister may be. So, in our romantic notion of States, let us not under-value, under-mine the importance of a strong Centre. Strong Centre does not mean one language; strong Centre does not mean one food item; strong Centre does not mean one religion, as Shri Vaiko rightly points out, but strong Centre means that the Central Government has the pivotal role in raising resources and in distributing those resources equitably across the States. That is why, Sir, we have the Finance Commission. What does the Finance Commission do? The 15th Finance Commission will submit its report tomorrow to the President of India. Tomorrow, they are submitting the report. What will it do?

It will distribute the resources from the Centre and the States and distribute the resources between the States. The Finance Commission has been a very good model. It has been one of the great successes of the Constitution. Let us maintain the positive elements of federalism that are contained in the Constitution. On the Indian model of the Constitution, we can have an endless debate that whether our Constitution is a Unitary Constitution or a Federal Constitution. This debate will continue. But, what I want to say is that no Constitution can be divorced from its historical context. And, the historical context was Gandhiji, Nehruji, Patelji, Dr. Ambedkar, Azadji, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Shri Syama Prasad Mukherjee, all wanted a strong Centre. All wanted the Government of India to be strong because if the Government of India is not strong, India is going to wither away. So there is a background with the Constitution. And I sympathize with Mr. Vaiko's sentiments. I think Mr. Vaiko is going to the other extreme of denying the centrality of the Central Government.

विधि और न्याय मंत्री; संचार मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): रमेश जी, मुझे बस आधा, एक मिनट बोलना है।

सर, मुझे आज बहुत सुकून मिला कि वरिष्ठ नेता जयराम रमेश जी सरदार पटेल, मौलाना आज़ाद, राजेन्द्र बाबू और श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी का भी नाम ले रहे हैं। इसके लिए इनका अभिनंदन है।

डा. के. केशव राव (आंध्र प्रदेश): लेकिन हिस्ट्री वहाँ से स्टार्ट नहीं हुई है, हिस्ट्री बहुत पहले से स्टार्ट हुई है।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: This is not the first time I have done it. I have done it on many occasions. Unfortunately, the Law Minister selectively hears. What can I do?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am hearing for the first time.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: These are the founding fathers. There are many other founding fathers. Rajagopalachari was one of the founding fathers. There are many people, who are the founding fathers. And let me say, since श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद टोका-टाकी करने में लगे हुए हैं, मैं भी कहूंगा, the founding fathers had differences amongst themselves, but they were not rivals. They were not antagonists, as you are making them out to be. They had differences, but their commonalities overcame their differences and the commonality was, India must have a strong centre. And that gets reflected in our Constitution.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Patel, Nehru. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rangarajanji, please. Let us hear Mr. Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: In short, what I want to say is this. Mr. Vaiko's sentiments for a strong State is incontrovertible. However, let us not throw the baby out with the bathwater. Let us respect the Constitution as it exists today. Tinkering with the Seventh Schedule will open up Pandora's box. Giving the residuary powers from the Centre to the States will be a very retrogressive move. Transferring items from the Concurrent List back to the State List will be detrimental not for the Centre, it will be detrimental to the States. Their investment in education will come down, their investment in forests will come down, their investment in population planning will come down. So it is in the interests of the States to have the Concurrent List. In short, I sympathize with Mr. Vaiko's sentiments. He has been a great spokesman for the rights of the States, and States in India are like countries in the rest of the world. They are independent. Uttar Pradesh is the sixth largest in size in the world. Many States are larger than many countries of the world. They do require some powers, however, no State should forget that they are part of the Indian Union and they are strong if the Union is strong. If the Union is weak, the States are weak. Therefore, cooperative federalism is the only way. But cooperative federalism was not invented in 2014. The words 'cooperative federalism' were used for the first time in 1996.

SHRI VAIKO: But they do not understand. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have also been a student of political history. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please let him speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The first time when the words 'cooperative federalism' were used, was in the Common Minimum Programme of the United Front Government in 1996. It was not invented in 2014. Cooperative federalism is the right way. However, what we have seen in the last couple of years, is not cooperative federalism, it is combative federalism. It is competitive federalism, and this is not the federalism that is implicit in the Constitution of India. So when you say that we are committed to cooperative federalism, it should go beyond words. It must get reflected in the actions of the Central Government and what leads to suspicion in the States are unilateral,

arbitrary and discriminatory actions by the Central Government, whichever the party the Central Government may belong to. I am not defending. Sir, the Private Members' time is, usually, a time when we don't speak on party positions. When I was listening to Shuklaji, he was giving the party line. I wish he had given his views. In these three hours, we forget our party affiliation and we talk about what we think. So, I feel, I am not defending any political party, but, when any political party says, 'we are committed to cooperative federalism,' actions must be louder than words. And, in the last couple of years, cooperative federalism has taken a big hit, has been damaged, and that is why Mr. Vaiko, I think, has come forward with this Resolution. There are parts of this Resolution which are worth thinking about, which are worth reflecting on, but, I am afraid, the remedy, he is suggesting, is worse than the disease. He is asking for more funds for the States for natural disaster, one hundred per cent he should be supported; he is asking for greater administrative and financial powers, one hundred per cent he must be supported, but, he must not be supported on the other two items that are part of his Resolution. So, with great respect, Sir, my position on his Resolution is 50:50; 50 per cent I support him, 50 per cent I oppose him. Thank you.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair*.]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Shri Derek O'Brien. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: सर, मैंने पार्टी लाइन नहीं ली है, बल्कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री ने वर्तमान में जो किया है, वह बात कही है।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): *"I would like to convey my thanks to Shri Vaikoji for taking up the resolution and giving us an opportunity today to speak about federal structure. I wanted to say something after yesterday's victory in West Bengal, but we believe even after victory, humility should reign and one should not be arrogant. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is a translator there. See, if we are discussing federalism and Centre-States, it is better I speak in the language of my State as everybody else has a freedom to speak in whatever language he wants."

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Whatever we speak, others don't understand. Do you want us not to understand you?

*English translation of the original speech made in Bengali.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, the translator is there.

*"Let me first say that the scope of the subject is vast and time is short. I will deliberate on the specific points not touched upon by earlier speakers. We should first understand the relations between the Centre and the States in a federal structure. The problem is that many Governors have not read Chapter XI of the Constitution. If it is read properly, one can understand that people's verdict is directed towards the Chief Minister of the State while the Governor is the Constitutional Head. The aspirations and wishes of the people are reposed in the Chief Minister while the Governor remains the Constitutional Head. Sir, I would not just make my points, I would rather quote a few examples from the Constituent Assembly debates. I would continue with my speech by citing examples from the Punchhi Commission and the Sarkaria Commission besides Constituent Assembly debates. The Sarkaria Commission states that the Chief Minister would recommend the names of 3 eminent personalities to the President who in turn will appoint the Governor in consultation with the Chief Minister. But what is happening now? We get to know from 'Breaking News' of Media channels who has become the new Governor of the State and his name. Means there is absolutely no discussion.

The appointment of Governor has become like appointing a Branch Manager in some branch office. So we want that the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission should be followed strictly. This is one of my views as it was included in the recommendations. Now, let us have a look at the Constituent Assembly debates wherein Dr. B. R. Ambedkar had said so many things about the role of Governor - the things he can do and things he should not do. I would like to point out that only some days ago, 50 Members of Parliament sat down in front of the statue of Dr. Ambedkar in Parliament premises and read out from the Constitution. I would humbly point out that everyone including us, the Governors and all the politicians should read Chapter XI, page number 10, of the Constitution. What is now happening, Sir? An elected Government of the State is being obstructed. You may ask what kind of obstruction it is. It is happening regularly, Sir. The Governor tweets before taking tea in the morning, again he issues one or two statements about the State Government before morning walk - I am not citing any name - and after lunch he would roam about the State with photographers to get photo opportunity and by dinner he makes a remark. Is that the daily duty befitting the Governor? We have to ponder over it, Sir.

*English translation of the original speech made in Bengali.

Until we can solve this matter, the situation will worsen day by day. Sir, we respect the chair the Governor holds; everyone respects the chair he holds. But the events happening in my State over the last 2 months or the recent events in Maharashtra 2-3 days ago are dangerous signs. And today we have got the chance to listen to the Members on my right side what a Private Members' Bill stands for; we have got to know from Shri Jairam Ramesh about the State leaders who rose to different positions at the Centre. Sir, I do not want to talk politics. He suggested that we should rise above party line during Private Members' Bill yet some Member utters the name of his party six times in the discussion as they are full of arrogance. Sir, too much arrogance is not good. If this arrogance runs supreme, then you will face more defeats like the 3-0 defeat in West Bengal yesterday. I again extend my thanks to Shri Vaikoji for bringing up the resolution and thereby giving us an opportunity to speak on this very important issue. The resolution gave us a chance to deliberate on the issues of defence, finance and education. Let me say that education was earlier in the State List and then included in the Concurrent List and we want it back in the State List."

Vaikoji, thank you so much for giving us an opportunity to speak on federalism because it is a subject which is very, very close to our hearts. I think, all of us, irrespective of political parties, must read that Chapter XI here and remember the words of Dr. Ambedkar who said that the Constitution is but a skeleton and the flesh has to be put by all of us every day. I am afraid, with all due respect, Sir, some of the high constitutional authorities, I don't wish to discuss today in this debate, are making a mockery of the chairs they are sitting on.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in the wake of this Private Member's Resolution brought by our veteran parliamentarian, great orator, fighter, Shri Vaiko, whom we all respect, for greater autonomy to States, it has become important to revisit Tamil Nadu's long history of advocating federalism to preserve national unity. Almost half a century ago, the DMK, in its conference at Tiruchirappalli, in February, 1970, floated one of its most popular slogans, "Maanilathile Suyatchi, Mathiyile Kootatchi", means, autonomy for States; federalism at the Centre, in an attempt to continue the party founder, Peraringnar Anna, demand to restructure Centre-State relations.

Peraringnar Anna, who championed the idea of federalism and staunchly resisted any attempt that infringed upon the State's prerogatives and emphasized the need to

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amend the Constitution, argued that an ideal Centre is the one which left sufficient powers to the State and kept just enough power to itself to protect the integrity and sovereignty of the country.

Tamil Nadu Assembly passed a Resolution — it has already been referred by Shri Vaikoji — on State autonomy based on the recommendations of the Rajamannar Committee which urged the Centre to make immediate changes in the Constitution of India to establish a true federal set up with full State autonomy.

My party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, which broke away from the DMK, also continued to raise voice against anything that breached State's autonomy. Our founder-leader, Puratchi Thalaivar MGR upheld Perarisingan Anna's ideology on autonomy for States. All along, he was strongly in favour of Tamils in Sri Lanka. Puratchi Thalaivar MGR supported, all along, the right cause and was a godfather for Tamils in the island country of Sri Lanka, stood for their welfare and strongly believed that the only solution for Tamils is emerging Tamil Eelam. The same thing was pioneered by our leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma also.

SHRI VAIKO: I congratulate you.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Thank you. In her last public address before her untimely demise, during her Independence Day Speech, our outstanding leader, the iron lady of the South, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, who constantly opposed the Goods and Service Tax, claiming it will impact the fiscal autonomy, stressed that the country's true freedom is in economic freedom.

Our leader strongly condemned the genocide of lakhs and lakhs of Tamils in Sri Lanka. She forcefully enforced the UN that the then President of Sri Lanka, Mr. Rajapaksh should be declared as a war criminal by the International Court of Justice. This was the proclamation of our Amma.

Sir, I wanted to say about the other sentiments of our State. Sir, you know about the Hindi agitation and the Jallikattu. Sir, you know about the Hindi agitation and how strongly people opposed it. It is not because we don't want that language. It was only because the rights of our people, the rights of Tamils, should be preserved. Coming to Jallikattu, people of our State united in large numbers. They came with

children and families to Marina Beach in hundreds and hundreds, not just to bring the great valour and sport, but to demonstrate the pride of Tamils. It is the pride of our State. People came not only for that, but also to protect the rights of our State, language, heritage and culture. That is the reason people came there. The Southern States have become "aspirational economies and it is of prime importance to address it." Sir, I now want to appreciate the Government also. States were given a well-defined legislative and executive jurisdiction in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Institutions like the Finance Commission, the Election Commission and the Supreme Court were created to ensure some degree of fairness in dealing with the States. However, the appointment of Governor as Head of the State with discretionary powers, Article 356, the All-India Services, the Planning Commission, all these eroded the States' powers significantly. Habitual abuse of Union's powers for partisan political gain, frequent dismissal of elected State Governments that they did, and the Union's near complete control of public and private investments, excessive discretion of the Union in resource transfers, the internal emergency that made India a *de facto* unitary State, and mass dismissals of State Governments in 1977 and 1980 led to a serious friction.

In the second phase, powerful leaders like Shri N.T. Rama Rao, Shri Ramakrishna Hegde, Shri Jyoti Basu, Shri Biju Patnaik and Perarignar Anna, Puratchi Thalaivar MGR, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma emerged to rally people around federalism and States' rights. A series of developments — the S.R. Bommai case verdict of 1994 about abuse of Article 356, largely a thing of the past, successive Finance Commission's reports on resource transfer, end of licence raj, decline of discretionary public sector investments, rise of regional parties and abolition of Planning Commission — helped create a more balanced federal India. For example, according to the revised estimates of 2017-18, half of the Union expenditure of around ₹22 trillion has been transferred to States by the Government. Of the total resource transfers, 69.4 per cent is by the Finance Commission devolution and grants, and the bulk of the rest is under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Indian federalism has matured quite a lot — that we have to agree—and the States have far greater control of their economic and political management than in the earlier phase.

In the end, I would like to say that we need more flexible federalism, strengthening India's unity and integrity and allowing us to fulfil our potential. I would just like

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to mention here that education is a subject which touches every person, every family and every institution in this country. So, any reform in the education sector naturally evokes a lot of emotion, because it impacts everybody's life. Education being a sensitive subject, any reform in the education sector must be handled with great sensitivity and care. It can be handled well only by the respective States. So, I would like the Union Government to soon switch over education as a State subject. It is a matter of language.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: The 42nd Amendment was made by them only. During Emergency, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, implemented that. This has already been mentioned. So, education is essential for everybody. It is an emotion and it touches everyone. So, we want education to be made a State subject. Along with this, States' rights also have to be preserved. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे माननीय सदस्य, श्री वाइको द्वारा जो संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उस पर मैं बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

सर, इस संकल्प में इन्होंने ये बातें रखी हैं कि केन्द्र सरकार और राज्यों के बीच में बेहतर समन्वय होना चाहिए, जिससे कि राज्यों का विकास हो सके, लेकिन देखने को यह मिलता है कि जब किसी राज्य में कोई दैवीय आपदा आती है, तो वे केन्द्र के सामने भिखारी की तरह हाथ में कटोरा लिए माँगते रहते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ बाढ़ आ गई, दैवीय आपदा आ गई, इतने हजार करोड़ रुपये किसानों के लिए मुआवजा दीजिए, उनके मकानों के लिए मुआवजा दीजिए। मेरा मानना है कि इन सब बातों को कहने के लिए प्रदेश सरकारों को अधिकार होना चाहिए, उनको rights होने चाहिए, इसके बारे में वाइको जी ने यह संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है।

हमारा देश बहुत पुराना देश है, आदिवासियों व द्रविड़ों का देश है। हम लोग तो बुंदेलखंड से आते हैं, लेकिन जब सभ्यता का विकास हुआ, तो नदियों, झीलों और जलाशयों के किनारे मनुष्य इकट्ठे हुए, वहीं से धीरे-धीरे नदियों के किनारे शहर-गाँव बसते चले गए और इस प्रकार से सभ्यता का विकास हुआ। हम देखते हैं कि आज भी देश के तमाम राज्यों में ऐसी जनजातियाँ हैं, जिन्होंने ट्रेन नहीं देखी है, बस नहीं देखी है, वे आज तक बस में नहीं चढ़े हैं। आज आज़ादी के 72 साल हो गए, हम लोग दिल्ली में पार्लियामेंट के अंदर

बैठकर यह कहते तो हैं कि हमने सबका विकास कर दिया, लेकिन देश में अभी भी कितने ही ऐसे लोग हैं, कितने ही ऐसे राज्य हैं, जहाँ उनके लिए पर्याप्त शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं है, चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था नहीं है, उनकी सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए हमें उनके लिए ये सारे इंतजाम करने चाहिए।

सर, हम अंडमान-निकोबार गए थे। हमने देखा कि वहाँ की जो जराबा और ओन्गी जनजातियाँ हैं, उनको संरक्षित करने के लिए उस केन्द्रशासित प्रदेश में केन्द्र सरकार इंतजाम तो करती है, लेकिन वह अभी पर्याप्त नहीं है। उनकी बोली और भाषा पर रिसर्च किया जाना चाहिए। उनके लिए भी स्कूल्स का इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिए और उनको भी सभी लोगों की तरह सुविधाएँ देकर मुख्य धारा में लाने का काम किया जाना चाहिए। सर, हमने एक कहानी पढ़ी थी कि एक दीनानाथ तिवारी जी थे। जब उनका जहाज लूटा गया था, तब दीनानाथ तिवारी जी घायल हो गए। जब वे अपनी साँस साधे पड़े थे, तो जराबा लोगों ने उनको हिला-डुलाकर देखा, तब उनको पता चला कि वे जीवित हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि ये तो जीवित हैं। जब उन लोगों से दीनानाथ जी ने कहा कि मुझे आप लोग बचा लीजिए, तो वे लोग उनको बचाकर अपने साथ ले गए, उनकी दवा-दारु की और इस प्रकार उनकी जान बच गई। दीनानाथ तिवारी जी उन लोगों के साथ बहुत दिनों तक रहे, लेकिन बाद में उन्हीं दीनानाथ तिवारी जी ने अंग्रज़ों की खुफियागिरी करके उनको धोखा दिया और उन जनजातियों का सर्वनाश करने का काम किया। सर, जब हम वहाँ के म्यूजियम में गए, तब हमें वहाँ की यह हिस्ट्री दिखाई गई।

इसी तरह, हम द्वापर युग में देखें कि वीर एकलव्य के साथ क्या हुआ था। वे द्रोणाचार्य जी के पास जब शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के लिए गए, तो उन्होंने कहा कि तुम कोल-भील आदिवासी हो, तुम्हें शिक्षा ग्रहण करने का अधिकार नहीं है। इसके बाद एकलव्य ने उनकी मूर्ति बनाकर शिक्षा ग्रहण की। हम समझते हैं कि दुनिया में आज तक एकलव्य जैसा कोई शिष्य पैदा नहीं हुआ, जिन्होंने बिना शिक्षा ग्रहण किए अपना अंगूठा द्रोणाचार्य को दान में दे दिया। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि देश के राज्यों में ऐसे लोगों का विकास करने की आवश्यकता है। इसी तरह, जब गाँधी जी अफ्रीका गए, तब उनको लगा था कि मैं अपने देश का प्रथम नागरिक हूँ जो इंग्लैंड में पढ़कर बैरिस्टर बनकर यहाँ आया हूँ। एक बार जब वहाँ वे एक ट्रेन के फर्स्ट क्लास के डिब्बे में बैठकर यात्रा कर रहे थे, तब उनको उस ट्रेन से बाहर फेंक दिया गया था। उसके बाद, उन्होंने अफ्रीका में ही आन्दोलन किया, वे वहीं से महात्मा गाँधी बने और अफ्रीका में आज़ादी की लड़ाई लड़ने के बाद अपने देश को भी आज़ाद कराया।

सर, जिस तरह से हमारे देश में यह भेदभाव हो रहा है, उसमें हम लगातार माँग कर रहे हैं कि "जिसकी जितनी संख्या भारी, उतनी उसकी भागीदारी।" देश में चाहे कोई गाँव में रहने वाला हो या वह किसी भी राज्य में रहने वाला हो, उसको भी सारे अधिकार हैं। हम लोग पिछड़ों की जनगणना के संबंध में माँग कर रहे हैं कि उनकी जनगणना की

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

जानी चाहिए, ताकि मालूम हो सके कि देश में इनकी संख्या कितनी है, लेकिन सरकार उनकी जनगणना नहीं करा रही है। जब वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के आँकड़े आए, तो उस समय भी हमने यह माँग की थी, लेकिन उसमें भी नहीं किया गया। इसी तरह, वर्ष 2021 में जो जनगणना होने वाली है, उसमें भी हम लोग यह माँग कर रहे हैं।

हम लोग माँग करते हैं कि बुंदेलखंड की बुंदेली भाषा, पूर्वांचल की भोजपुरी भाषा, छत्तीसगढ़ की छत्तीसगढ़ी भाषा, जिसके बारे में आज छाया वर्मा जी भी बोल रही थीं, इन सभी भाषाओं को मान्यता दी जानी चाहिए। देश में अंग्रेजी पढ़ने और बोलने वाले कितने लोग हैं? वे मात्र आठ परसेंट हैं। बाकी, हर राज्य की जो भाषा है, हमारी जो मदरटंग है, हमारी जो मातृभाषा है, उनको अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिए। पूरे देश में जो एससी-एसटी के लोग हैं, जो दलित लोग हैं, उनको एकसमान अधिकार नहीं है। अगर कोई दिल्ली का मल्लाह है और वह गाजियाबाद चला जाता है, तो वहाँ वह सामान्य जाति में आ जाता है। इसलिए मेरी माँग है कि सरकार की ओर से ऐसा कोई बिल लाना चाहिए कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को पूरे देश में एकसमान अधिकार हों और उनके संबंध में जो विसंगतियाँ हैं, वे दूर हों। हमारे माननीय नेता सदन बैठे हैं, यह इनका विषय है, लेकिन अभी एक-एक राज्य में, एक-एक जिले में उनके लिए अलग-अलग आरक्षण है, तो ये सारी विसंगतियाँ दूर करने का कार्य संसद का है। हमारे वाइको जी ने जो संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है, वह बहुत ही अच्छा संकल्प है। हम चाहेंगे कि राज्यों को स्वायत्तता देनी चाहिए। जब चुनाव आता है, तब बिहार में कहा जाता है कि तुमको 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये देंगे, 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये देंगे। चुनाव हो जाने के बाद एक रुपया भी नहीं मिलता है। राज्यों के साथ भेदभाव होता है। संविधान में हमारा अधिकार है। शिक्षा के संबंध में अनुच्छेद 21(A) में व्यवस्था है कि 6 वर्ष से 14 वर्ष के बच्चों को निःशुल्क अनिवार्य शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिए, समान शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिए। उसके लिए अब तक 72 साल में कुछ नहीं हुआ। इसके बारे में चर्चा होनी चाहिए। हम आपसे अनुरोध करेंगे कि राज्यों को स्वायत्तता देनी चाहिए, उन्हें पूरे अधिकार देने चाहिए, चाहे वे फाइनेंशियल हों या अन्य, उनको automatic अधिकार मिलने चाहिए। उन्हें अधिकार पाने का हक है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): डा. अमर पटनायक जी।

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, Mr. Vaiko's Resolution starts by saying, "India is a pluralistic society, consisting of myriad cultures, languages, religions and ethos, and the founding fathers of the Constitution provided for federalism, which is the foundation of democracy." I just have a quarrel with the second part of this particular sentence, to say that precisely because of the first two lines of this

paragraph, India is a Union of States. The Constitution, or our forefathers, clearly decided that it would be a Union of States, unitary in character and federal only in the structure. The character has to be unitary precisely for these reasons. Therefore, the unitary character of the country, in terms of the Lists, have been mentioned in the Union List. Defence and external affairs have to be there with the Union to maintain this particular aspect, that is, so that the society remains plural, the sovereignty of the country is safeguarded, the security interests, and internal security are maintained. Having said so, the Constitution did divide the subjects in three Lists. It is a part of the Federal Structure. I have a submission to make, Sir. Now, if you go according to the Lists, if a State wants to implement anything in the State List after legislation, it really can't do so unless it raises the resources. So, ultimately, what is important is financial federalism or financial autonomy. If there is a risk to financial federalism, then there is a risk to the federal structure and the unitary character itself. Federalism becomes dysfunctional if there is no financial autonomy for the States. The legendary Biju Patnaik had once said, 'Give me financial autonomy, I don't need anything else'. It is the hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik, who demanded financial autonomy for Odisha once again in 2017 when he recalled Biju Patnaik's demand for fiscal autonomy for the State. He said that Biju babu had rightly sought financial autonomy to transform Odisha into the most advanced State in South Asia. 'I would use the State's money for development of its people.' People might say, 'how'! Now, let us talk about the demand of the State that has been there for, at least, two decades since Biju Patnaik's time. It was that Odisha being a poor State, there are huge regional imbalances that it has started with and therefore, a Special Category status must be given, which has never been given. But he said, 'Increase our coal royalty revision, make it automatic, give us money for the mines' royalty that we are getting, allow us to raise it on our own'. That was the spirit behind our hon. Chief Minister stating, 'Give me financial autonomy and I don't need the Special Category status'.

Sir, I would like to say that when we are talking about fiscal autonomy, one glaring thing that I mentioned in the Zero Hour in the last Session is the Terms of Reference of the 15th Finance Commission, which was changed, while giving an extension, to include internal security and defence as a part of the non-divisible pool. It is not to be included in the divisible pool. It will be carved out of the total collection of taxes and then the divisible pool will be netted. This is a clear infringement in fiscal

[Dr. Amar Patnaik]

federalism of this country. This will reduce the allocation to the States and the States would be deprived of their ability to discharge their constitutional requirements and constitutional responsibilities to their citizens, to their utilities and to their villages. The internal security requirements, the defence requirements, should have been met out of the allocation earmarked for the Central Government and not to be taken out and then netted for division amongst the States. Despite our objections in this House itself, the changes have taken place. The Report is about to come. I think, tomorrow, the interim Report would come. This will have a serious impact on the fiscal autonomy of the States. If you can think about the number of cesses and surcharges, these are not divisible. We had made a calculation in Odisha where we found that despite 42 per cent allocation, as was being talked about, actually there was no increase compared to the Fourteenth Finance Commission. If this particular terms of reference is included in the Fifteenth Finance Commission, which has taken place, then you would see that the States' allocation would drastically reduce. Given the pressure on the tax collection this year itself, we will see the impact in the States from this year itself. Now, when you impinge on fiscal autonomy, the discussion on decentralisation, federalism and transferring one particular subject from one List to another List, really doesn't matter because if you have fiscal autonomy, only then you can implement whatever is included in your State List.

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I stand to support strongly, not just support, Mr. Vaiko. We are the protagonists of a federal front and we are fighting for it. When we say this, we are not trying to say that whatever has been taken or whatever has been transferred to the Concurrent List should be sent back. There has to be a review. Do not unnecessarily centralise the federal rights. What exactly is that? If we are going to hair-splitting technical analysis of the Resolution and find fault with few of the words, which Shri Jairam Ramesh is apt to do, I think, I am not getting into right track. I am not saying that even if the Resolution is passed, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad will come tomorrow with an amendment to the Constitution and say that the things are transferred from the Centre to the federal back or whatever it is. But our views are the same as we have been doing outside the Parliament also. Why are we saying this and why? Dr. Patnaik said, this country is essentially a 'multi-national State', I would rather say 'multi-national nation'. Please get back to history; not the historicity which Jairamji said, "We started

4.00 P.M.

from Mahatma Gandhi." We had a polity which is much ancient to Gandhi. We had this system; we had the system where the rights of each other parties were taken note of. So, what I am saying is, Centre, according to me, is a mere conceptual myth. Take any inch of this country, it belongs to a State. So, State has to be ruled and governed. It is not merely finances. Although BJD has made a strong case that without finances nothing will come, even these finances come through the system. Even if you have asked for the Fourteenth or the Fifteenth Finance Commissions' outcomes, they can as well be incorporated or factored into the Constitution. We can as well work out the Constitution where the financial autonomy automatically comes to us. We needn't go with begging bowl to the Centre often asking for financial autonomy or for more funds.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Dr. Keshava Rao, address the Chair. It is not a public meeting. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)... He made a strong case on the autonomy. ...(*Interruptions*)... When we are asking for more powers to the States, it is not only devolution of funds.

Along with devolution of funds, it is also devolution of powers, devolution of all other things that we in the State need to take. Sir, let me tell you this. If you look into what has happened in the last seven decades, the entire powers of the States are being appropriated by the Centre. But, the outcome, the responsibility of delivery are put on the States. So much so that we are failing at every stage. This is more because India is trapped in a bipolar disorder, the overlapping of authority and diversity of accountability. We don't know who is accountable to what. So, this has become the outcome of the present order where you have the three Lists; you have the State List, you have the Central List and the Concurrent List. Day-by-day, we ourselves, as one of the Members said, have given up our own powers, like the Public Service Commission, to the Centre. This is what we have been doing. In 72, 74 Amendments, have been doing all this. I agree when it goes back to the State; the State has the same mood to keep all the powers in their hands while fighting with the Centre, as Centre does. The Centre goes and says that one size doesn't fit all. The Centre always talks against this kind of diversion. But, nonetheless, it still sticks to its stand. So, the villain of the entire game is your Concurrent List because you

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

cannot take things from the State List and then enter them into the Centre's List. It is a Concurrent List. Through repeated Amendments to the Constitution, the Centre encroached upon the domain of States and expanded the Concurrent List to include, as I said, — Jairamji might differ with me — land, forests, justice, population, weights and measures, education and all. I stop here. The Union List number has 97 subjects, the State List has 66 subjects and the Concurrent List has now come down to 47 subjects. Sir, I take only one subject in this, which is education. Mr. Jairam had a point as to why education has been taken. I belong to a State, you belong to a State and everybody belongs to a State. Ours is a tribal area. Let us go into the tribal areas. In Madhya Pradesh, go to any tribal area. In Karnataka, there are tribal areas and Bhadrachalam in Telangana where he always visits, or go to Adilabad. Do not you think that Adilabad with its half-fed, half-clothed tribals. Its entire aspirations and urges are different from that of the urban man. The man sitting here comes from the backward area of Nalgonda. Do you think that Nalgonda area would be asking for the things, which an urban man like me asks? And, you are preparing the books here under CBSE and sending the books there. Sir, you have been an Education Minister. I would tell you. In the seventh class, we had a subject, in the third lesson about airplane. How an airplane runs; how it flies; what kind of a gear is to be used? But, the question is I have not seen even a bullock cart. I don't know and nobody tells me how a bullock cart can be run and how the wheels of a bullock carts are made. Now, you are trying to teach us about airplane. What I am trying to tell you is this. Please understand the needs of the particular milieu, about the local area, about my tribal area, about my tribal people's aspirations. Unless you understand that, there is no meaning. So, why we are objecting to the State List getting into Concurrent List is because our aspirations are getting defeated. It is not a casual thing. It is true. All right, you are trying to send finances. Last word, I should say, Sir, the allocation that we have given to education has quadrupled under Concurrent List or, I think, more than that. For health, it has gone up. But, what is your ranking in the human resources index? It is very poor. So, finances have not helped you. Let me assure Mr. Jairam, these finances have not helped. It is the leadership there. It is the vision there. It is the local milieu and the responsibility, that is going to help in changing the situation. Sir, as you are saying that my time is over, I would not take much time. But, I would like to say that it is the conception. The entire discussion has not been which particular clause or which Article has gone wrong or amended, it is the conception in the sense

that when our Constitution was made, if you see the Shiva Rao's took, you would find Shri N.G. Ranga saying that sending to Central List means sending it to Central Secretariat. It is like Ambedkar saying there is nothing like the States and the Centre; both are equal and they make a nation. So, if you have a respect for the States at that level, then, I think, the things will do good.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Shri T.K. Rangarajan, you have three minutes.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, our senior colleague, Shri Vaiko, has brought a very important Resolution in time. One may agree fully or one may disagree, or, one may agree 50:50 like Shri Jairam Ramesh, but this subject has to be discussed now and some result should come. If it comes in the form of an official Resolution from the Government, that will be very good for the country.

Here, it is very clear in this Resolution that India is a pluralistic society. So, if it is a pluralistic society, pluralistic requirements are there. India is a society consisting of several cultures and several languages. So, even education, behaviour and everything is different. A religion cannot bring unity in the country. If religion could unite the country, then all the Christian nations must have been one nation, all the Muslim nations must have been one nation. We are one nation because, probably, what Shri Jairam Ramesh said, not only our forefathers are the freedom fighters, even before that, though the country was divided, people used to move from this side to that side. From Himachal to Kanyakumari, people were moving. My point is: the States want more power. That is the main point. The States want more power, and I refer to 42nd Amendment. My friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh, argues that because subjects like forests, protection of wild animals and birds, education, weight and measures have been taken from the States, you get more power. What is this? Weight and measures should be changed automatically. For this, machines are there, and they sell it. Why do you want the Central power? Are you running the machines? That is the job of private companies. Then, regarding forests, are we not interested in forests? After all, an IAS officer in Chennai transferred to Delhi, controls forests in Tamil Nadu and other States. See, it is not required to be in your Central List. It can go to the State List.

[Shri T.K. Rangarajan]

Then, I would like to talk about education. I want to teach my children in Tamil culture. For example, Kerala people wanted to tell their children about Onam. I wanted to tell my children about Pongal. Andhra people wanted to tell their children about Sankranti. You give syllabus on science and mathematics. They will decide. Why do you keep that subject with you? This is what I want to ask. Education is the most important issue, which is creating a lot of problems. Some people sitting in the NITI Aayog, or some experts like Shri Jairam, propose something, which I am not able to swallow. See, your level is different. I am an ordinary foot walker. You always fly, but I don't fly. So, we want you to give power to the States on all these things.

Sir, the Parliament has an exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not contained in the Concurrent List or State List, including the power of making any law to impose tax not mentioned in either of those Lists. This binds the States to be able to legislate only on the subject contained in the State List and the Concurrent List. On the other hand, the Parliament can legislate on any issue except those mentioned in the State List. As far as financial power is concerned, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the enforcement of the Goods and Services Tax. We all supported it. You said that the trade would increase, capital would come and new industries would come. What has come? Only unemployment has come. The public sector has been sold. The GST did not produce any good results. I think, when Mr. Modi was the Chief Minister of Gujarat, he opposed it. I think, he correctly opposed it. Madam Jayalalitha opposed it and she had rightly opposed it. What happened? Today, the States are starving; the Centre is also starving. We are not able to get enough money. Yesterday, some four to five States said that they want money, the Centre is not transferring money. I think, the State of Odisha also did not get money ...(*Time-bell rings*)... because the GST did not provide immediate results.

Sir, I have got respect for the Constitution and the Finance Commission also, but, the Report of the 14th Finance Commission has recommended changes to increase fiscal autonomy to States, to increase devolution of Central Tax revenue, as a percentage of total fund transfer to States, from 32 per cent to 42 per cent. That is very good. It will allow greater flexibility to States, spending the funds as per the regional needs, as people want to use the funds. But what happened? However, in the years following that, there was a decline in the share of grant and increase in

the State's contribution towards the expenditure on Centrally-sponsored schemes. Jairam ji, you are listening? I am going back to 32 per cent. You gave 42 per cent; you gave it for Centrally-sponsored schemes, imposed on the States, to spend it on them. Further, Government's reliance on cesses and surcharges considerably increased, adding a non-divisible pool of taxes revenue. So, Sir, every State is suffering. In fact, the transfer to the State as a percentage of gross central tax revenue has actually declined as compared to the 13th Finance Commission. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Now, we are waiting for the 15th Finance Commission. I do not know what it is going to do. Sir, my request to you is, please consider that the States must have more powers. You must respect that this country is multi-linguistic, multi-religious and multi-cultural. Please respect that. Unity is more important. We are for united India; we are for a strong State, a strong municipality, a strong corporation and a strong panchayat. There is no difference of opinion on that. With these words, I conclude.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): The next speaker is Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I just want to add one more point. When Shri E.M.S. Namboodiripad was the Chief Minister of Kerala, he produced an alternative document to the Planning Commission. Please refer to it. When there was Left Front Government in West Bengal under Shri Jyoti Basu, as rightly mentioned by Shri Vaiko, he gathered States for more power. Don't think that they don't want unity for India. Jyoti Basu wanted unity for India. E.M.S. Namboodiripad wanted more powers for States. So, we are prepared to give you an alternative programme. The Left is also very sincere and honest in wanting unity for India; Shri Jairam Ramesh alone is not for the unity of India.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, before, I speak about my position and my party's position, on the Resolution proposed by Shri Vaiko, I would rather ask the House, some of the Members from the Treasury Benches as well as from here. They have spoken a language which itself is against the federal idea. *Humne diya*, we gave, this is not the language of cooperative federalism. It is not a relationship of charity. You are not giving anything to the State as if you are

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the big brother and the States are the younger one seeking help and blessings from you. I think, we should work on our language that will change a lot many things. Secondly, Sir, Mr. Vaiko proposed this Resolution. Many of my colleagues from here as well as from there have spoken. You should look at the spirit of the Resolution. It is not Centre *v.* States. You say, India is a Union of States. Now, if you take aside 'States', what is there? India is a Union of what? It is Union of States and when it is Union of States: वाइको जी, आपके लिए हिन्दुस्तानी में:

"गैरों से कहा तुमने, गैरों से सुना हमने,
कुछ हमसे कहा होता, कुछ हमसे सुना होता।"

Having said that, Sir, I would like to take this House to the Objective Resolution proposed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946. Sir, the very idea of cooperative federalism underwent a change. You know why? Partition took place. You see the Objective Resolution and then the subsequent deliberation after 14th August, 1947, there is a sea-change. It is time for us to re-visit that. Why I say so, Sir? Let me take the House 72 years back. It was 21st of August and it was a Thursday, and, today, it is Friday. Mr. Sheriff said, "It has to be a happy compromise, equitable compromise in the distribution of power". It is not there now. Then, joining in the same discussion, Ramaswamy Mudaliar from Mysore said, "Let me first say that it is not a tug of war. Centre and States have to work together where Centre should be prepared to give more concessions and to allow more space to the States". Sir, 72 years later, it is for this House to re-visit those ideas.

Sir, there was a famous work by Arrend Lijphart, 'Patterns of Democracy', in which he mentions federalism as one of the principal component of consensual model of Government rather than a majoritarian model of Government. A true federalism is a guard against a majoritarian idea of governance.

Sir, in this House, I have said it 'n' number of times that a majority in Parliament should not mean a majoritarian Parliament. Majoritarian Parliament bulldozes diversity, and, that is why, I say that we should understand the spirit in which the Resolution is proposed. Sir, federalism, a true federalism, a cooperative federalism, not in rhetoric but in reality, is the greatest check and safeguard available whereby you do not allow a highly centralizing tendency which we have seen in recent time, and which we also

saw forty years ago. सर, हमने चालीस बरस पहले भी देखा और चालीस बरस बाद भी देख रहे हैं। You dismembered the State without taking into confidence the views of the State. अभी सुना है कि आप दमन-दीव का मर्जर वाला काम कर रहे हैं। 1966-67 में एक referendum हुआ था, जिसमें लोगों ने मना कर दिया था। Merger करने की और centralize करने की आपकी जो क्षमता है, वह इतनी अद्भुत है कि अभी सुना जा रहा है कि आप राज्य सभा, लोक सभा टेलीविज़न चैनल्स का भी merger करने जा रहे हैं। सर, कुछ समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।

Sir, the Review Committee itself says that there is no dichotomy between a strong Centre and strong States. Our entire language is so much pro-centralization, unitary and for a very strong union that in the process we do not realize and kill the aspirations of the regions, we kill the very autonomy, independence and जिसको हम हिंदी में कहते हैं राज्यों की इयत्ता ...(Time-bell rings)... सर, बस एक मिनट दीजिए, मैं उससे ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा। You have been very generous so far. आपको वहाँ देखकर खुशी भी होती है।

Sir, Alfred Stepan ने एक अध्ययन किया था, उनका अध्ययन था, 'Federalism and Democracy beyond the US model'. Sir, he emphasized very much, and, subsequently, he wrote about democracy, federalism and nationalism. ...(Time-bell rings)... मैं यह आखिरी टिप्पणी कर रहा हूँ।

He differentiated between American Federalism which is 'coming together' and Indian Federalism as 'holding together'. We are united because we hold each other. But if a regime has a feeling that only you have the wisdom.. मैं देखता हूँ कि इन मुद्दों पर हमारे इधर के साथी और उधर के साथी अक्सर एक जैसा सोचते हैं। आप जानते हैं क्यों? इन्हें लगता है कि कैरमबोर्ड में जो क्वीन होती है, या तो उनके पास रहेगी या इनके पास रहेगी। सर, कभी-कभी क्वीन बीच वाले भी ले जाते हैं, Federal Front वाले लोग। That's all.

Finally, a comment by hon. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Saheb who said, "I cannot deny the possibility that Articles which are in favour of a federal principle could be abused later."

Sir, last but not least, allow me to quote my own Chairperson from this House who said this the other day. On 26th November, he said, "Our Constitution is not a static sculpture cast in stone, but a living document." I hundred per cent agree

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with hon. Chairperson, and that is why I stand in favour of this Resolution. It is time for the House to revisit those ideas. I agree with the fact that if different parts of the body are not well — Bihar is a textbook example — the entire body will fall ill with further ailments. Thank you so much, Sir. Jai Hind.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वाइको साहब का भाषण सुन रहा था। सुनते समय मुझे ऐसा लगा कि उनके विद्वतापूर्ण भाषण में एक ऐसी आत्मा का प्रवेश हो गया, जिसको भारत ने 1947 में ही खारिज कर दिया था। जब इस हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के दौरान और उसके बाद संविधान सभा का गठन हो रहा था, तो हिन्दुस्तान की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टियों ने माँग की, उस समय मूलतः एक ही कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी थी - भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी थी, कि एक नहीं सत्तरह संविधान सभाओं का गठन हो। इसके पीछे उनका तर्क था कि भारत एक राष्ट्र नहीं है, बल्कि अनेक राष्ट्रों का एक संघ है। वे मलयाली राष्ट्र, आन्ध्र राष्ट्र, हिन्दी राष्ट्र की बात कर रहे थे। उस वक्त कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की इस माँग को पूरे हिन्दुस्तान ने खारिज कर दिया। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी लेनिन के 'राष्ट्र' की परिभाषा में भारत को देखने की कोशिश कर रही थी। मुझे दुख है कि वाइको साहब के विद्वतापूर्ण भाषण में इस बात को जोड़ा गया कि 'India is a multi-national State'. मैं उनको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि तिरुवल्लुवर जी के समय में राष्ट्र का concept था या नहीं था, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा था कि राजा की जो morality होती है, राजा की जो नैतिकता होती है और राजा की जो ताकत होती है, वह जनता की ताकत होती है। तिरुवल्लुवर जी के सिद्धांत में; शंकरदेव, जो असम के हैं, उनके सिद्धांत में और समर्थ रामदास, जो महाराष्ट्र के हैं, उनके सिद्धांत में कोई बुनियादी अन्तर नहीं है। इसी बुनियादी अन्तर नहीं होने को श्री राधा कुमुद मुखर्जी जी ने एक छोटी सी पुस्तिका में बताया। उन्होंने 1914 में एक किताब लिखी थी - 'The Fundamental Unity of India'. हमारी एकता के लिए, भारत के संविधान के लिए, आजादी के आन्दोलन के लिए किसी राजा या राजपरिवार का होना आवश्यक नहीं है। हमारी एकता सांस्कृतिक एकता है, जो कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक एक ही ध्वनि देती है। उस ध्वनि में अनेक ध्वनियों का समागम है और उसी ध्वनि को कहते हैं - Voice of India. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI VAIKO: *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): वाइको जी, आप बैठिए। Nothing will go on record. Please sit down.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, राधा कुमुद मुखर्जी जी ने अपनी उस पुस्तिका

*Not recorded.

में वेदों से ऐसे श्लोकों को उद्धृत किया है, जिनमें बताया गया है कि मातृभूमि का क्या स्थान होता है। उसी को भारत का संविधान प्रतिबिम्बित करता है। भारत के संविधान में जब आर्टिकल-1 और India is a Union of States की बात कही गयी थी, उस पर संविधान सभा में एक बहस हुई। उस बहस में एक नहीं, दर्जनों लोगों ने हिस्सा लिया। उस बहस की कुछ बातों को मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। कितनी छोटी-छोटी बातों पर बहस हुई! श्री महावीर त्यागी संविधान सभा के एक सदस्य थे। महावीर त्यागी जी ने एक संशोधन दिया कि 'Republican State' कहा जाए। के.टी. शाह जी ने एक संशोधन दिया कि 'Federal Union' कहा जाए। तो कहीं Republican State और कहीं Federal Union की बात कही गयी। इन सभी बातों पर संविधान सभा ने गौर से बात की। मैं पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को उद्धृत करता हूँ। जब Aims and Objects of the Constitution की बात हुई, तब 3 दिसम्बर, 1946 को उनका भाषण था। तब जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा कि भारत को एक सम्मानित स्थान मिल रहा है। यह 5,000 साल की संस्कृति और सभ्यता का दौर है, जो संस्कृति और सभ्यता आज अपने मूर्त रूप में एक सम्मानित राष्ट्र के रूप में है। तो आज हमें समझना पड़ेगा कि union और federation का अन्तर क्या है। Union का मतलब unitary State नहीं है और federation का मतलब federal State नहीं है। हमारे मित्र मनोज झा जी Alfred Stepan की बात कर रहे थे, आज हमारी सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि हम अपने आइने में भारत को देखने की कोशिश ही नहीं कर रहे हैं। यदि हम भारत की तुलना कभी संयुक्त राष्ट्र के संघवाद से और कभी कनाडा के संघवाद से करेंगे,

[श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए]

तो हम हिन्दुस्तान का decolonization नहीं कर पायेंगे। मैं उसका एक उदाहरण दूँगा कि हम आज किस स्थिति में हिन्दुस्तान को रखे हुए हैं।

आप हिन्दुस्तान के किसी जूते की दुकान पर ब्रांडेड जूता खरीदने के लिए चले जाइए, तो वह आपसे पूछेगा कि आपका साइज़ क्या है? वह कहेगा- 'UK-9', 'UK-10'। मैंने पूछा कि यह 'UK-9' क्या है? मुझे लगा कि जूते के साइज़ में UK की कोई नयी variety आयी होगी। वह बोला, United Kingdom के साइज़ से भारत के जूते का नाप दिया जाता है। पैर हमारा है, लेकिन पैर का साइज़ United Kingdom का है। आज़ादी के इतने वर्षों के बाद आप कनॉट प्लेस की किसी शॉप में जाइए और पूछिए कि जूते का साइज़ क्या है, तो उसका वास्तव में नाम है- 'UK-7', 'UK-8', 'UK-9', 'UK-10'। जिस decolonization के फेज़ से हमें गुजरना चाहिए था, उसमें से social science नहीं गुजर पाया है। यही कारण है कि जब हम 'federalism' की बात करते हैं, तो हम संयुक्त राष्ट्र के आइने में अपने federalism को कहते हैं। वहाँ 13 उपनिवेश एक साथ आये थे। उनकी समसामयिक बाध्यता थी और भविष्य के लिए उनका एक aspiration था। लेकिन भारत में जब हम 'union' और 'federation' का अन्तर करते हैं, तो उस अन्तर को मैं रेखांकित करना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

हम 'union' इसलिए हैं कि जैसा बाबासाहेब अम्बेडकर ने संविधान सभा में उसको वर्णित किया था। हम 'union' इसलिए हैं कि हम सभी लोगों को बराबर मानते हैं, लेकिन वे भारत से अलग नहीं हो सकते। भारत के संघ को तोड़ा नहीं जा सकता है, भारत के राज्यों की पुनर्स्थापना की जा सकती है। तो आप कहते हैं कि federation और मजबूत होना चाहिए।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं तीन प्रश्नों को उठाना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात मैं कुमारस्वामी के उस उद्धरण से क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ, जो उन्होंने 1943 में कहा था। "Perpetuation of civilization is not based on multiplying the quantity of desire, but multiplying the quality of desire." आज केन्द्र और राज्य के सम्बन्धों की जो बात कर रहे हैं, वह multiplying the quantity of desire है, multiplying the quality of desire नहीं है। तीन सूचियाँ दी गयी हैं। एक Union List है, जिसमें 97 सब्जेक्ट्स हैं और राज्यों को 66 सब्जेक्ट्स दिये गये। अब मुझे एक चीज़ बता दीजिए कि 42वें संविधान संशोधन को छोड़ कर, जब इस देश में कांग्रेस की सरकार थी और इंदिरा जी प्रधान मंत्री थीं, पहली बार Concurrent List को केन्द्र के हवाले कर दिया गया। उसके पहले और उसके बाद में कभी भी समवर्ती सूची को केन्द्र सरकार ने छेड़ने का काम नहीं किया और सामंजस्य के साथ समवर्ती सूची पर केन्द्र और राज्य काम करते रहे हैं। चाहे वह डीएमके की सरकार हो, चाहे एआईएडीएमके की सरकार हो, राष्ट्रीय जनता दल की सरकार हो या तृणमूल कांग्रेस की सरकार हो, टकराव राजनीतिक होता है, केन्द्र और राज्य का टकराव नहीं होता है। राजनीतिक टकराव को केन्द्र और राज्य के टकराव की संज्ञा देना वैसा ही है, जैसे कि हम भारत के संघवाद को चुनौती दे रहे हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, दूसरा प्रश्न उठता है कि फाइनेंस कमीशन ने राज्यों के शेयर को 32 परसेंट शेयर को 42 परसेंट कर दिया। मुझे अभी सुनने को मिला कि strong municipality, strong State, strong Centre. तो 73वाँ-74वाँ संशोधन किसके लिए लाया गया था? To empower the people. प्रश्न राज्य को मजबूत करना, केन्द्र को मजबूत करना नहीं है, प्रश्न है कि लोगों को मजबूत करना है, empowering the people, लेकिन आप चाहते हैं empowering the regional party. यहाँ regional या national party का टकराव नहीं होना चाहिए।

उपसभापति महोदय, तीसरा सवाल उठता है कि एक मजबूत केन्द्र की कल्पना क्यों होती है? Gupta dynasty के पतन के बाद भारत का बिखराव हुआ और आक्रमणकारियों का लगातार सिलसिला चला। जब-जब केन्द्र की सरकार को कमजोर करने की कोशिश हुई है, तब एक छोटी East India Company भी भारत को अपने वश में लेने की कोशिश करती रही है। 1905 में बंगाल का विभाजन करके भारत को तोड़ने की कोशिश की गई, जिसमें ब्रिटिश सफल हुए। इसलिए ऐसी कोई माँग नहीं करनी चाहिए, ऐसा कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठाना

चाहिए, जिसमें कमजोर केन्द्र और मजबूत राज्य या कमजोर राज्य और मजबूत केन्द्र की बात हो।

स्वतंत्र भारत में कई आयोग बनाए गए। जब सरकारिया कमीशन बना था, उसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण था। इस देश में Congress system चल रहा था। प्रो. रजनी कोठारी ने Congress System इसलिए कहा था, क्योंकि केन्द्र और राज्य में एक ही पार्टी की सरकार चलती थी। इसलिए political system को उन्होंने Congress system कहा। एक प्रकार की सरकार चलती रही, केन्द्र शासन करता रहा, दलीय व्यवस्था और राज्य व्यवस्था एक जैसी बनी रही। जब एकदलीय व्यवस्था को चुनौती मिली और multi-party system अपने मूर्त रूप में आने लगा, 1967 के बाद से जो लगातार परिवर्तन हुआ, उस परिवर्तन के बाद केन्द्र और राज्य का टकराव हुआ। उस टकराव का कारण राजनीतिक था, संविधान नहीं था। इसी कारण से सरकारिया कमीशन का गठन किया गया था। बाद में पुंछी आयोग का गठन हुआ। आप दोनों आयोगों की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ लीजिए, भारत के संविधान के जो मूल तत्व और ताकत हैं, उन दोनों का तर्कपूर्ण समर्थन दोनों ही आयोग करते हैं। इसलिए मैं मानता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान के द्वारा जो provision किया गया, उसमें अम्बेडकर जी ने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात कही थी - "Constitution is a mechanism." वह mechanism किस बात का है? वह mechanism है हमारे काम करने का। Constitution is not a mechanism to settle some units. यदि हम सभी बातों का निर्धारण आज ही कर लेंगे, तो it would be like destroying democracy. आने वाली पीढ़ी अपने अनुसार constitutional arrangement को define करती है और उस दायरे में define करती है कि भारत एक राष्ट्र है। यदि भारत एक राष्ट्र नहीं होता, तो जिसे जवाहरलाल नेहरू पाँच हजार साल की संस्कृति कहते हैं, जिसे मैं मानता हूँ कि यह दस हजार साल की संस्कृति है, जो सभ्यताई यात्रा है, उस सभ्यताई यात्रा में प्राचीन भारत से लेकर आधुनिक भारत तक की यात्रा में आपने तीन पड़ाव देखे हैं। उसी तीन पड़ाव को देखते हुए बाबासाहेब अम्बेडकर ने संविधान सभा के अपने अन्तिम भाषण में यह बात कही थी, जिसे भारत के प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने संविधान दिवस के दिन उद्धृत किया था। ऐसा नहीं है कि भारत पहले स्वतंत्र नहीं था। बाबासाहेब अम्बेडकर ने कहा कि भारत पहले भी स्वतंत्र था और आज भी स्वतंत्र हुआ है। उस परतंत्रता का कारण क्या है? उस परतंत्रता का कारण hole in the bucket है। ऐसे जयचंद और मीर जाफर आते रहे हैं, जो भारत की एकता और अखंडता को अपने स्वार्थ के लिए चुनौती देते रहे हैं और विभाजनकारी, डिवाइडिंग पॉलिटिक्स करते रहे हैं। जो भारत के लोग विभाजित होते रहे हैं - लोग विभाजित नहीं थे, लोगों को विभाजित किया गया, इसीलिए उन्होंने कहा कि हमें मीर जाफर और जयचंद से बचना है। इस देश की एकता और अखंडता को बनाए रखना है, जिसके लिए political और social democracy दोनों चाहिए। हम बाकी मामलों में डिबेट कर सकते हैं कि पंचायतों को क्या अधिकार हों, राज्यों की फाइनेंशियल पावर क्या हों? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI VAIKO: At Mir Jafar's time, there was no India at all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please Vaikoji, let him sepak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will get time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: वाइको साहब, मैं अंत में एक बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। भारत एक राष्ट्र और सभ्यता रहा है, भारत एक राष्ट्र और सभ्यता है, भारत एक राष्ट्र और सभ्यता रहेगा। कुछ डिसेंटर्स इस देश में, इस सभ्यता में हमेशा रहे हैं। यह देश सभी प्रकार के डिसेंटर्स को अपने अंदर समाहित करने की क्षमता रखता है। इसी क्षमता को यह संसद दिखाता है, इसी क्षमता को यह सभ्यता दिखाती है, इसी क्षमता को यह राष्ट्र दिखाता है। मैं आपसे इतना ही अनुरोध करूंगा कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की उस बची-खुची चीज़ को अपने मस्तिष्क से निकालकर बाहर फेंक दीजिए, जिसने भारत में अनेक संविधान सभाओं की बात कही थी। भारत एक संविधान के द्वारा है। अंतिम बात, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में लोगों के द्वारा ताकत ली जाती है। यदि "Of the people, by the people, for the people" का कोई सही रूप है, तो हमारा संविधान है। मैं आपकी बात से घोर आपत्ति व्यक्त करता हूँ कि संविधान सभा लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करती थी। भारत की संविधान सभा हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम नागरिकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती थी। तमाम प्रकार की विचारधाराएं, तमाम प्रकार के विमर्श संविधान सभा में हुए और उन्हीं विमर्शों के आधार पर हमारा यह सुंदर संविधान निकला, जो भविष्य की पीढ़ी को एक नया रास्ता दिखाता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rakesh Sinhaaji, please.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: आपकी विभाजनकारी कुनीति को भारत स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। भारत का संविधान unity, integrity में विश्वास करता है। उसी unity, integrity के साथ 133 करोड़ जनता चलेगी। ...*(समय की घंटी)*... उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे पास 121 भाषाएं हैं, 24 करोड़ पॉपुलेशन है, हमारे पास 1,950 dialects और बोलियां हैं, हमारे पास 645 ट्राइब्स हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rakeshji, address to the Chair. ...*(Time Bell rings)*...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: आप इस देश की unity, integrity को कमजोर मत कीजिए।

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I have a point of order.

श्री उपसभापति: मैं अभी एक मिनट में देता हूँ। माननीय सदस्यगण, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध होगा कि आप जब भी बोलें, तो चेयर की तरफ देखकर बोलें। आपस में चर्चा न करें।

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under which Rule?

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, it is under Rules 110 and 240 together. They should be read together. That is a request to all my colleagues here. Rule 240 very clearly states, "The Chairman, after having called the attention of the Council to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other Members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech." I did not intervene in between. Then, Sir, Rule 110 says that the discussion should be around the purpose. I would rather urge that the debate, the issue of the Resolution is very serious. It is not about settling the score. We did not do that. We were speaking about the core ideas of Centre-State relationship and what has to be done. If it has to be a political battle, then, we are not bad at it. That is all, Sir. Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा जी, आपने जो दोनों क्लॉजेज़ के तहत प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाया, मुझे उम्मीद है कि माननीय सदस्य इसका अच्छी तरह अपनी बातचीत में ध्यान रखेंगे।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैं सब के लिए कह रहा हूँ।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव पर, जो वाइको जी द्वारा लाया गया है, मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज की तारीख में हिन्दुस्तान में अगर कोई सरकार केन्द्र और राज्य की व्यवस्था में पारदर्शिता न होने के कारण सबसे ज्यादा पीड़ित है, तो वह दिल्ली की सरकार है। मैं इस बात को इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि 2015 में दिल्ली के अंदर चुनाव हुआ और हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के बाद सबसे बड़े बहुमत से एक सरकार चुनकर आई, 67 सीटें लेकर फरवरी 2015 में अरविंद केजरीवाल जी मुख्य मंत्री बनते हैं। एक दूसरी पार्टी, जिसे उस चुनाव में मात्र तीन सीटें मिली, भारतीय जनता पार्टी, उसकी केन्द्र में एनडीए की सरकार है और मान्यवर, उस सरकार ने मई 2015 में एक आदेश जारी किया और उसमें कहा कि ट्रांसफर और पोस्टिंग का सारा अधिकार होम मिनिस्ट्री के पास होगा, यानी केन्द्र सरकार के पास होगा। यह इस देश के कौन-से संघीय ढांचे को मजबूत करेगा, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, इतना ही नहीं, यही पर बात नहीं रुकती। उसके दो महीने के बाद, ACB, जो भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों में कार्रवाई करने की संस्था दिल्ली सरकार के पास थी, वह उससे छीन ली गई। कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स घोटाले में हमने 16 मामले दर्ज किए थे, लेकिन दो महीने बाद वह ACB भी केन्द्र सरकार के पास ले ली गई। हमसे पूछा जाता है कि कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स

[श्री संजय सिंह]

घोटाले में क्या किया? आज मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक राज्य सरकार से आपने ACB छीन ली, भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों में कार्रवाई करने वाली वह एजेंसी तो आज आपके पास है, साढ़े चार साल में आपने कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स घोटाले में क्या किया, इसका विनम्रतापूर्वक उत्तर दे दीजिए।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप दिल्ली सरकार से किस बात की दुश्मनी निभा रहे हैं? आपको केजरीवाल जी के हर काम में अड़चन डालनी है, केजरीवाल जी के हर काम का विरोध करना है। मान्यवर, हमने 14-14 बिल्स पास करके इनके पास भेजे, जिनमें जनलोकपाल का भी बिल है, जिनमें जनता के तमाम हितों से जुड़े हुए बिल्स हैं, लेकिन वे 14 के 14 बिल्स आज तक रोके गए, उनको पास नहीं करने दिया गया। हमसे कहा जाता है, स्वास्थ्य की व्यवस्था ठीक करो। हम ठीक करने के लिए जुटते हैं, लेकिन फिर कहा जाता है कि हाँ, किसी अधिकारी पर आप कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकते, सारी परफॉर्मेंस आपको देनी है। हमसे कहा जाता है, ट्रैफिक ठीक करो। हम कहते हैं, हम काम करना चाहते हैं। ये कहते हैं- हाँ, लेकिन किसी अधिकारी पर आप कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकते। हमसे कहा जाता है, पानी की व्यवस्था ठीक करो। हम वह कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हम अधिकारी पर कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकते। हमसे कहा जाता है, स्वास्थ्य पर काम करो, शिक्षा पर काम करो, पानी पर काम करो, बिजली पर काम करो, ट्रैफिक पर काम करो, लेकिन आप किसी पर कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकते। आप दिल्ली के अंदर यह कौन-सी सरकार चलवा रहे हैं? क्यों? हमें किस बात का दंड दिया जा रहा है? इसलिए कि हमारी 67 सीटें आ गई? इसलिए कि हमें दिल्ली में इतना बड़ा बहुमत मिल गया? क्या हमें इस बात की सज़ा दी जा रही है? आप इतने पर ही नहीं रुके, आपने क्या किया? आपने 25-25 विधायकों पर फर्जी मुकदमे लगाकर उनको जेल में डाल दिया, जिनको बाद में कोर्ट ने बरी कर दिया। केजरीवाल सरकार से जुड़ी हुई 400 फाइलों की जाँच कराई गई, लेकिन उन 400 फाइलों में कोई भ्रष्टाचार नहीं निकला। मुख्यमंत्री के दफ्तर पर सीबीआई का छापा। शिक्षा मंत्री के घर पर सीबीआई का छापा। स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के घर पर सीबीआई का छापा! हमारे ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर के घर पर ED का छापा! यह सरकार चला रहे हैं? एक सरकार के खिलाफ आप इतनी दुर्भावना से काम कर रहे हैं? एक चुने हुए मुख्यमंत्री को अपने ही राज्य में मेट्रो के उद्घाटन में नहीं बुलाया जाता। मान्यवर, यह है राज्य सरकार के प्रति सौतेला व्यवहार। इस देश के अंदर यह हो रहा है। कैसे *federal structure* मजबूत होगा? हमारी वह संस्कृति, जिसकी हम चर्चा करते हैं, "विविधता में एकता, भारत की विशेषता," उसमें विशेषता कहाँ से आएगी?

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से बहुत पीड़ा के साथ पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अपराध है हमारा, क्या दोष है हमारा, क्यों हमको आप काम नहीं करने दे रहे हैं? आप सारे राज्यों के अधिकार अपने पास रखना चाहते हैं। मान्यवर, टैक्स के मामले में दिल्ली

का contribution यह है कि दिल्ली राज्य केन्द्र सरकार को डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपये tax देता है और बदले में मात्र 325 करोड़ रुपये हमको वापस मिलते हैं। एक साल से नहीं, बल्कि 20 साल से हमें सिर्फ 325 करोड़ रुपये ही मिल रहे हैं। दिल्ली के अंदर हमारी एक सरकार चल रही है, जिसने education में अनुकरणीय काम किया। उसने बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए स्कूलों में air conditioned कमरे बनवाए। हम teachers को विदेशों में training के लिए भेजते हैं। आज दिल्ली के सरकारी स्कूलों का result प्राइवेट स्कूलों से 12 परसेंट बेहतर आया है। कभी-कभी आपके लोग भी प्रशंसा करते हैं। माननीय सभापति जी जब देश के मंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने प्रशंसा की थी कि कैसी है यह केजरीवाल की सरकार, जो flyover के निर्माण में estimated cost से 43 करोड़ कम में पुल बना देती है? मान्यवर, उन्होंने तारीफ की थी, लेकिन फिर भी उससे कुछ नहीं हुआ। हमारे education system की चर्चा पूरी दुनिया में हो रही है, हमारे "मोहल्ला क्लिनिक" की चर्चा अमेरिका में हो रही है। पहले लोग कहते थे कि अमेरिका से सीखो। आज अमेरिका वाला कह रहा है कि केजरीवाल के मॉडल से सीखो। देश की सरकार कैसे चलनी चाहिए, यह दिल्ली की सरकार से सीखो। हमें इसी का ख्यामियाज़ा भुगतना पड़ता है! हमारे सारे अधिकार हमसे छीने जाते हैं। आप जीएसटी का कानून लेकर आए, राज्यों का टैक्स आप लेंगे, उसके बाद कटोरा लेकर राज्य इंतज़ार करेंगे कि आप कब देंगे। दो-दो महीने राज्यों को जीएसटी में टैक्स का शेयर नहीं मिलता। आप मोटर व्हीकल ऐक्ट लेकर आए। आप मोटर व्हीकल ऐक्ट में राज्यों के अधिकार अपने पास रखेंगे, हम उसमें कोई कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकते! आप यूएपीए का कानून लेकर आए। लॉ एण्ड ऑर्डर के मामले में यूएपीए कानून बनाकर आप राज्यों का अधिकार अपने पास रखेंगे। अब आप डैम सेफ्टी बिल लेकर आ रहे हैं, अब राज्यों के नदियों से संबंधित अधिकार पूरी तरह से आप अपने पास रखेंगे। आप यह कौन सी सरकार चलाना चाहते हैं? राज्यपाल, उपराज्यपाल के ज़रिए राज्यों की सरकार चलाना चाहते हैं। मान्यवर, मैं बड़ी विनम्रतापूर्वक पूछना चाहता हूँ, आप मुझे बताइए कि आज संजय सिंह आम आदमी पार्टी से जुड़े हुए हैं, और कल को मान लीजिए केंद्र में आम आदमी पार्टी की सरकार बन जाए और राजनीति के किसी पद से मैं आज इस्तीफ़ा दूँ, कल मैं राज्यपाल हो जाता हूँ, मैं निष्पक्ष हो गया! एक व्यक्ति एक पार्टी से तीन बार मुख्यमंत्री रह चुका है ...(समय की घंटी)... उसको आपने राज्यपाल बना दिया, वह निष्पक्ष है! एक व्यक्ति विधानसभा में एक पार्टी का स्पीकर रह चुका है या दूसरे पदों पर मंत्री रह चुका है, वह राजनीति से रिटायर हुआ, आपने तुरंत उसको राज्यपाल बना दिया, वह निष्पक्ष है! एक मंत्री केंद्र सरकार में मंत्री रह चुके हैं, वे राजनीति छोड़ते हैं, आपने तुरंत उनको किसी राज्य का राज्यपाल बना दिया, वह निष्पक्ष है। आप राज्यपाल और उपराज्यपाल के पदों के ज़रिए राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारों का गला घोटने का काम कर रहे हैं। ये पद भी मेरे हिसाब से समाप्त होने चाहिए। राज भवन और उपराज्यपाल के भवनों के नाम पर जनता का पैसा बरबाद किया जा रहा है ...(समय की घंटी)... मान्यवर, आपने मुझे अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया, धन्यवाद।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Resolution. Sir, I am in agreement with my colleague, Shri Jairam Rameshji and the Resolution which has been introduced by Shri Vaikoji to the extent of 50 per cent, as it is a 50: 50 per cent, as stated by Shri Jairam Rameshji. I am in agreement with that. Sir, there is a misconception that the regional parties are narrow minded, and they don't have the national approach. It is a misconception and misnomer. Sir, regional parties of all the States want only absolute financial power, economic power. Insofar as other powers are concerned, be it internal security or defence or external affairs or other matters, the States are not interested in grabbing the powers from the Centre. It is the strong Centre which is required insofar as those areas are concerned. Therefore, as of today, so far as financial powers are concerned, the Centre has got more powers, and it is only the States which are asking for more powers insofar as financial matters are concerned. Sir, as has been rightly pointed out, the devolution of funds has been increased from 32 per cent to 42 per cent, but, at the cost of the Centrally-sponsored schemes. So, that is not what the States want. In fact, States want more autonomy, more freedom, as has been rightly said, insofar as financial powers are concerned. Sir, we, in fact, require a strong Centre. We are all aware that there was a law and order problem in Punjab, and law and order problem in Kashmir, and had the Centre not been strong, probably, Punjab would not have been a part of India, or, Kashmir would not have been a part of India. Therefore, it is very much essential for us to have a strong Centre insofar as those areas are concerned. Sir, to cite an example, in so far as education is concerned, what is wrong in it? What is wrong in the Centre establishing educational institutions in the States? In fact, Jairam Rameshji claimed that he is the author of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. The Act says that so many educational institutions have to be established in Andhra Pradesh. Some of them have been established. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences is also being established there. Therefore, when some States have made an enactment allowing even private universities to be set up in respective States, what is wrong in the Central Government having a say in the educational institutions in the States when private universities are allowed? This is our point.

I would like to make one submission to the hon. Law Minister who is sitting here. After all, what States want is, like there is clarity on separation of powers among Judiciary, Executive and Legislature, why don't you come out with guidelines of the

Legislature to define the powers of the State and powers of the Centre? This is the suggestion we make in this regard. In fact, why do States require more financial powers, if not unfettered freedom, some significantly large freedom in so far as financial matters are concerned? The reason is that the States have to take care of the social security of various sections of the society, of its population. It is the States which have got the direct contact with the people, be it farmers or taxi drivers or fishermen. Everyone in the State approaches only the State Government for their demands. Therefore, the States need to have the capacity to fulfill the needs and ambitions of the people. Therefore, the States are much more accessible to the people than the Centre. That is why, the States should have more financial powers.

The data, even from the Department of Statistics and Programme Implementation, show that the States have made good use of financial resources. It is not that the Centre has got more financial discipline and the States lack it. The States too have got the financial discipline. Further, the data shows that the poorer States have led to a surge in the social sector spending and not the Central Government. Most of the facilities which the people use in their daily life, be it roads, electricity, water, education, health, etc., fall squarely under the State List. The methods of raising the funds are very limited to the States, leading to big asymmetry between the powers and the finances.

Lastly, Sir, India is a developing economy. India is a pluralistic society. I do agree with you. India is multi-ethnic, multi-cultural country. The resources, however, are scarce. The responsibility on the States is disproportionately higher when compared with the Centre. So, States demand more financial autonomy to pay due attention to their backward regions. Therefore, I request hon. Law Minister to come out with guidelines vesting more powers in the States, in so far as finances are concerned. Thank you very much, Sir.

DR. SUDHANSHU TRIVEDI (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak. The entire issue of the authority of the States, in my opinion, is having three dimensions. One is the aspect of the financial and developmental aspect in which the States should be having a proper authority. Another is the constitutional and political authority. The other is the cultural and regional identity. I just want to say that as far as the financial autonomy is concerned, as my previous speaker, Shiv Pratap Shuklaji, has already mentioned the share of the States has been increased

[Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi]

by ten per cent in the Finance Commission. I would just like to mention the names of two States which were never part of NDA — the second State was part of NDA during our rule in the last few months. Sir, Kerala got, under the Thirteenth Finance Commission, ₹ 33,368 crores and in the Fourteenth Finance Commission got ₹ 97,344 crores. And, Karnataka was given ₹ 61,691 crores under the Thirteenth Finance Commission and now the Fourteenth Finance Commission allocated ₹ 1,83,566 crores. So, what I wanted to say is this. The autonomy — financial and developmental — of States should be duly respected and the Government has tried its best to provide them the resources so that they can have their own development.

Sir, NITI Aayog has already been discussed. But, I would like to add one thing. We respect the regional sentiments and regional aspirations for development. It is our Government which thought about regional aspects, developmental aspects and aspiration of Ladakh. Even if you look at the previous BJP Government, be it Uttarakhand or Jharkhand or Chhattisgarh, it is the Vajpayee Government which had created these States. This shows our commitment towards the development and regional aspects of various States and the parts of their States. But, at the same time, I would like to put-forth one more point, आज के जमाने में हम globalisation के टाइम में आ गए हैं। Now, there are 'certain subjects' which the hon. Members will be thinking that they should not be in the Concurrent List. Sir, we are saying that some of 'their subjects' are coming in the global concurrent list, like petroleum prices! Neither the State Government can control nor can the Government of India. It is totally controlled by the market forces. You take example of Delhi. Our respected hon. Member was saying that this is giving this much amount of revenue and getting that much amount of revenue. Sir, Delhi is the Capital of India. So, resources also belong to the Government of India, so is the case with Mumbai. It is the financial Capital of India. And, same is the case with Bengaluru which is considered as the intellectual Capital of India. If Microsoft, the biggest software company of the world, opens its first offshore office in Bengaluru, it is not just because of Karnataka, it is because of India; rather, it is because of entire South-Eastern region. Very soon, Amazon is going to open its office in Hyderabad. So, it is not going to be just for the regional aspect, it is for the entire national aspect. तो हमें यह समझने की आवश्यकता है कि अब पिछले 30-40 सालों से हम एक नए दौर में आ गए हैं — on the economic and developmental aspect. Another aspect is terrorism which has emerged in the last 25-30 years.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to our hon. Member, Shri Vaiko. At the time of LTTE terrorism, there was a time when the then Chief Minister...

SHRI VAIKO: They are not terrorists; they are freedom fighters. They are not terrorists. Don't say that they are terrorists.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, Vaikoji. Please, take your seat.

DR. SUDHANSHU TRIVEDI: Sir, as per the Government of India and the Government of Sri Lanka, I just wanted to mention one thing. Sir, there was a time when the then Chief Minister...

SHRI VAIKO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vaiko, let him speak. Vaikoji, please, let him speak.

DR. SUDHANSHU TRIVEDI: No. Sir, I patiently listened to everything. I just wanted to quote one thing that, at one point of time, the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. J. Jayalalitha, had asked for air cover.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Vaiko, you are a very senior leader. We all respect you. *

SHRI VAIKO: If you call Prabhakaran a terrorist, *

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Even that analogy is not fair, please.

SHRI VAIKO: I stand here to say that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Sir, this should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be examined.

SHRI RAKESH SINHA: No comparison between the two. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Don't insult Bhagat Singh. Don't insult Bhagat Singhji. He was a patriot. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAKESH SINHA: He was a freedom fighter. Don't insult Bhagat Singhji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

5.00 P.M.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Then, don't insult Prabhakaran also. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... कृपया आपस में बातचीत न करें। ...(*व्यवधान*)... It will be examined. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I will again request you that any reference to Bhagat Singhji must be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be examined.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, reference to LITE should also be expunged. What is the need for referring to LTTE here?

DR. SUDHANSHU TRIVEDI: Sir, I am explaining the need here.

SHRI VAIKO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not permitted you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

I have not permitted you to speak Vaikoji ...(*Interruptions*)... I have not permitted you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please take your seat.

DR. SUDHANSHU TRIVEDI: There was a time when the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Ms. Jayalalitha had asked for air cover. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI VAIKO: **

DR. SUDHANSHU TRIVEDI: Ms. Jayalalitha had asked for air cover for her defence because she was having an apprehension about an air attack from LTTE. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: सिर्फ आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। आप बोलिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI VAIKO: **

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not permitted you to speak. Please take your seat, Vaikoji. Please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**Not recorded.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Surely, Mr. Vaiko has got the right to speak. It is a matter of Foreign Policy. We have to maintain some dignity and decorum. A duly elected leader of Sri Lanka is on an official visit to India. And to call him these names is not fair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It should not go on record.

SHRI VAIKO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Vaiko, I have not allowed you. Nothing is going on record. Dr. Trivedi, please continue.

DR. SUDHANSHU TRIVEDI: Sir, my point was, if any Chief Minister asks for air cover, then, it cannot be possible through the resources of a State. So, what I want to say is that when this problem has become a national problem, there are certain things coming to be between the State and the Centre, then only proper security can be established.

Now, I come to my third point, that is, the cultural and the regional identity of the States. Our respected Members from Tamil Nadu were talking about the Tamil pride. Yes, of course, there is a huge aspect of Tamil pride, but it starts from where, I would like to remind. When Mr. Xi Jinping came to India, he visited Mahabalipuram. Mahabalipuram is having which type of cultural connect? Sir, there was a Pallava king who has become a Buddhist monk and his name has become Bodhidharma.

Then, he went to China and he became the patriarch of Jain Buddhism. जैन, बुद्धिज्म के वह सबसे बड़े पितामह बने, and this is the point for which a famous Chinese thinker Hu Shih has said, "India has culturally dominated and controlled China for more than 2,000 years without sending a single soldier across the border." So, that started from Mahabalipuram and that is the Tamil pride we should accept. सर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जो लोग कहते हैं कि मल्टीनेशनल है। साहब, यह मल्टीनेशनल देश नहीं है। धम्मचक्र परिवर्तन सारनाथ से होता है और चीन पर उसका प्रभाव महाबलीपुरम से शुरू होता है।

*Not recorded.

श्री उपसभापति: डा. सुधांशु जी, आपको अपना भाषण रोकना होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़। आपकी बात आगे continue रहेगी। हाउस 2.32 बजे बैठा था और 5.02 बजे तक हम अपना Private Members' Resolution बिज़नेस खत्म करेंगे। Hon. Members, discussion on the Private Members' Resolution No.(1) of Shri Vaiko will continue further on 13.12.2019. इस Private Members's Resolution पर 13.12.2019 को बहस आगे जारी रहेगी।

Now, Special Mentions. Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda; absent.

The House stands adjourned till 1100 hrs on Monday, the 2 December, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at two minutes past five of the
clock till eleven of the clock on Monday,
the 2nd December, 2019.*