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सत्यमेव जयते

Friday,

7 February, 2020

18 Magha, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

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Website	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
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RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 7th February, 2020/18 Magha, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- I Notification of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare**
- II Reports and Annual Accounts of various Corporations and related papers; and**
- III Report and Annual Accounts (2018-19) of National Horticulture Board, Gurugram 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 copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare) Notification No. G.S.R. 931 (E), dated the 16th December, 2019, publishing the Multi-State Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Rules, 2019, under sub-section (3) of Section 124 of the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1837/17/20]

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

- (i) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2013-14, 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. 1834/17/20]

- (ii) (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Odisha Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1833/17/20]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Horticulture Board, Gurugram, Haryana, 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1831/17/20]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Railways

II Annual Report and Accounts of the RLDA, New Delhi (2018-19)

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 Angadi Suresh
Channabasappa, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (A) 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. 941 (E), dated the 20th December, 2019, publishing the Railway Claims Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2019.
 - (2) G.S.R. 21 (E), dated the 10th January, 2020, publishing the Railway Claims Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2020.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 1872/17/20]

- (B) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Railways, Notification No. G.S.R. 32 (E), dated the 14th January, 2020, publishing the Rail Land

Development Authority (Constitution) Amendment Rules, 2020, under Section 199 of the Railways Act, 1989.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1873/17/20]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA), 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 Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 1871/17/20]

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Exorbitant Rates being charged by hospitals for stents and knee implants

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदय। मैं एक ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाने जा रहा हूँ, जिसकी आपने इजाजत दी है। देश के बहुत सारे, बल्कि अधिसंख्यक जो गरीब लोग हैं, वे गंभीर बीमारियों- जैसे हृदय रोग से या घुटनों के रोग से पीड़ित होते हैं। सर, Angioplasty के अंतर्गत पहले जो स्टेंट पड़ते थे, तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उसकी कीमत एम्स में डेढ़ लाख रुपये थी और दूसरे अस्पतालों में तीन लाख रुपये थी। हमने कमेटी में भी इस मामले को उठाया था, तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने उसकी कीमत 8 हजार रुपये और ड्रग कोटेड स्टेंट की कीमत 28 हजार रुपये फिक्स कर दी थी और जो नीम प्लांट तीन लाख रुपये का लेते थे, वह 67 हजार रुपये का होगा। गवर्नमेंट ने यह भी निर्देश दिए कि इस पर ज्यादा पैसा वसूल नहीं किया जा सकता है, लेकिन एम्स को छोड़कर और जितने भी निजी अस्पताल हैं, वे आज भी पहले से ज्यादा पैसा ले रहे हैं। अब उन्होंने एक तरीका यह निकाल लिया है कि स्टेंट की कीमत तो 8 हजार या 28 हजार ही लगाएंगे, लेकिन डाक्टर्स की फीस बढ़ा दी है। सर, Angioplasty तो 5 हजार रुपये में हो जाती है और स्टेंट में जो मेडिकल कॉलेजेज हैं, उनमें तो Angioplasty 3500, 3600 रुपये में हो जाती थी, तो उन्होंने angiography के 20 हजार, 25 हजार रुपये कर दिए और डॉक्टर्स की कीमत भी बढ़ा दी।

महोदय, मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि room charges की स्थिति यह है कि five star hotel बना दिए गए हैं। पहले patient को private ward में जो रूम एक हजार रुपये में मिल जाता

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

था, अगर बड़े अस्पतालों में चले जाएं, तो वही रूम अब 10 हजार रुपये से लेकर 2 लाख रुपये तक का है। सर, लोग जो टेस्ट कराते हैं, बहुत ही मान्यता प्राप्त-जैसे लाल की पैथोलॉजी डिस्पेंसरी है या जिनकी reputation अच्छी है, तो उनमें पांच हजार रुपये में टेस्ट हो जाते हैं। मैं अस्पताल का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वे अलग-अलग टेस्ट कराकर लाखों रुपया एक दिन में लेते हैं। इस तरह से कोई भी गरीब आदमी टेस्ट नहीं करा सकता है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से गवर्नमेंट से मांग करना चाहता हूँ, चाहे knees implant का मामला हो, चाहे heart की angioplasty का मामला हो, चाहे अन्य दवाइयों या ट्रीटमेंट का मामला हो, जो charges अभी एम्स ले रही है, तो दवाइयों के वही charges दूसरे अस्पतालों में भी लिए जाएं। धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: यह विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

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

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri A. Vijayakumar.

**Need to erect a statue of Bharat Ratna K. Kamaraj
in Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu**

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR (Tamil Nadu):* "A statue of 300 feet height, in memory of the great statesman, Bharat Ratna *Perunthalaivar* (Great leader) Kamarajar has to be erected in Kanyakumari. It has to be erected at the centre of Road Safety Park which is to be built by the Union Government at Kanyakumari where three oceans confluence. The statue has to be erected in such a way that it has to withstand the ravages of time and should spread its aroma of popularity in all directions.

India is the largest democracy of the world. *Perunthalaivar* Kamarajar is the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He is appreciated by Kanchi Sankaracharya, the great man Sri Chandrasekara Saraswathi Swamiji. He had said, "Kamarajar is a *Mahapurush*, full of energy. His good heart always involved in the benefit of the country. His sacrificing nature, love, virtues of all kinds, justice and financial administration are well-known."

Kamarajar had the thought of national integration. He is a national leader. His patriotism was expressed in such a way that India is one nation from Kanyakumari to Kashmir. He said,

"India is my home People of India are my children".

Perunthalaivar (Great leader) Kamarajar is adored as "Uneducated Genius". In the history of Parliament of India, it is he who had proposed two Great Prime Ministers of India. Indian politicians admire him as "King Maker". It is crystal clear that

* English translation of original speech made in Tamil.

[Shri A. Vijayakumar]

Perunthalaivar (Great leader) Kamarajar is admired by people of all sections irrespective of caste, religion, and language.

He is Goddess Saraswathi

Clad in dhoti

He gave notebooks

In the hands of cattle rearers

By sending them to schools.

During the British regime, till the year 1947, the percentage of school going children in Tamil Nadu was 7% only. *Perunthalaivar* (Great leader) Kamarajar ameliorated this percentage to 57% during his tenure as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He had initiated the precious scheme of "Free noon meal scheme" at schools, to increase the number of school going children. Thus he revolutionised the education system in Tamil Nadu. He is hailed as "Kamarajar who opened the eyes of Education". The noon meal scheme introduced by him successfully achieved social renaissance in India. Now it is being implemented throughout India. I request that this scheme be named as "Kamarajar Noon Meal Scheme".

Perunthalaivar (Great leader) Kamarajar

Is a leader of Indian Nationalism.

His patriotism is proved by his life.

He said,

'My country is my life,

I give more importance to my country instead of my race".

He ornamented Tamil Nadu's map by attaching it with the motherland and helped in the formation of Peninsular Indian Subcontinent. To relieve Bharat Mata from the shackles of British Rule, he participated in the freedom struggle. He followed the path of non-violence under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhiji. He was imprisoned. Sir, you remembered him in your public meetings held at the cities, Chennai and Tiruppur, at Tamil Nadu. The golden words delivered by you at these meetings showed your affinity

and respect for *Perunthalaivar* (Great leader) Kamarajar. Your speech has given Himalayan hope to the people of Tamil Nadu. They highly respect you.

In order to enable

The future younger Generation

To lead a life

Taught by *Perunthalaivar* (Great leader) Kamarajar

A statue has to be erected for him at Kanyakumari, where three oceans converge. It is situated at the revered foot of Bharat Mata. It is the 8th wonder of the world. The Golden Quadrilateral Highways starts from Kanyakumari and extends till Kashmir. A road safety park is to be built by the Union Government there. A statue for "Bharat Ratna *Perunthalaivar* (Great leader) Kamarajar" who is affectionately addressed as "*Appachi*" (Father) by the people of Tamil Nadu, has to be erected at the Centre of this Park.

It has to be erected

At a height of 300 metres

In such a way as to spread

Its aroma in all directions and

It should be strong enough

To withstand the ravages of time.

The attention of the international community has to be directed towards India's southern direction. Kanyakumari is a well-known tourist centre. India is becoming a super power and its hero is Shri Narendra Modi who is the Prime Minister of India. He will achieve perennial victory. His history will be recorded in golden letters in diamond records. I humbly request you to secure a safe place in the list of World leaders. I persuade the Parliament to make it happen."

MR. CHAIRMAN: His main request is to erect a 300 feet high statue of Bharat Ratna Shri K. Kamaraj, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He was a great man, undoubtedly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Need for caste specific census in 2021

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, आपने शून्यकाल में मुझे इस विषय को उठाने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित करता हूँ। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 1931 में ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा जातिगत आधार पर जनगणना करायी गयी थी, जिसमें ओबीसी को 52 परसेंट, एससी को 15 परसेंट तथा एसटी को 7 परसेंट के अनुपात में बताया गया। यूपीए सरकार ने भी 2011 में जनगणना करायी थी, जिसमें 8 करोड़ 20 लाख डेटा की त्रुटि पायी गयी। इस प्रकार 2014 की जनगणना में यह काम ठीक से नहीं हो पाया।

बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री श्री नीतीश कुमार जी बराबर यह मांग उठाते रहे हैं कि जातिगत जनगणना होनी चाहिए। ऐसा करने पर सबको समान अधिकार से योजना का लाभ मिलता है। इसलिए सभी जातियों को समान रूप से योजना का लाभ मिले, इसके लिए मैं केन्द्र सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जातिगत जनगणना करायी जाए और जो जातियां छूटी हुई हैं, उन जातियों को उसमें सम्मिलित किया जाए एवं योजनानुसार उस पर आर्थिक स्थिति को सुदृढ़ किया जाए।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि 2021 की प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रीय जनगणना में जातिगत आधारित जनगणना को भी शामिल किया जाए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी चाहता है कि आरक्षण का एक वैज्ञानिक आधार होना जरूरी है और जातिगत आंकड़े उसकी पुष्टि करेंगे - यह मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: जब जनगणना होगी, तब यह होगा।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: पिछली लोक सभा में पिछली गवर्नमेंट ने वचन भी दे चुकी थी कि इसको कराएंगे...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: यह विषय ठीक है, but once you have Population Register, then you will have caste census also.

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

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

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue expressed by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member.

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

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

श्री सम्पाति: डा. सस्मित पात्रा उड़िया में बोलेंगे।

Need to resolve inter-State water disputes of Odisha

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): * Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak in Odiya. Today I want to speak, especially, about the Inter-State river dispute involving Odisha. Through you, I want to draw the attention of the Central Government to the injustice meted out to my State.

Sir, as we all know "Water is life". Nobody can survive without water. Today Odisha is struggling for water and that struggle has reached an acute stage. Firstly, I want to speak about River Mahanadi which is of vital importance to Odisha. Chhattisgarh Govt. is constructing a series of illegal barrages and chukdams on the upper stream of Mahanadi which has reduced the flow drastically. Hence in 2016, under the leadership of our Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik we had filed a petition before the Central Govt. elucidating how it has affected 16 villages and two crores of people of Odisha.

The life and livelihood of farmers and fishermen are in jeopardy. But the Central Govt. did not pay heed to our prayers. So we went to the Supreme Court under the stewardship of Shri Naveen Patnaik.

The Supreme Court took cognizance of our plea as it was logical and allowed for the constitution of a Tribunal in March 2018. Since then two years have passed. Now we are in February 2020 but there is no progress as far as the Mahanadi water Dispute Tribunal is concerned. People of Odisha are still suffering. Farmers, Fishermen and Tribals are in great distress. Sir, through you I want to ask why the Tribunal was

* English translation of original speech made in Odiya.

constituted? Is it supposed to exist in name only? I want the Central Govt. to act fast so that my people do not languish.

Secondly Sir, I want to speak about another dispute involving River Godavari. In 1980, the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal was awarded. This award included many ensuing projects including one called the 'Polavaram project'. This project may benefit or harm some people. But I am concerned about the people of my State who are going to be not just physically displaced, but also pushed backwards financially. This project will adversely impact many tribal people who would become homeless as well as rootless in their own land. They must get their due. Till today, not a single Gram Sabha meeting has taken place. Sir, through you I want the Central Govt. to take cognizance of the plight of the poor, tribal people of Odisha and do the needful at the earliest.

SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

श्री सभापति: उत्तम कहोछि। आपका धन्यवाद। Whenever any member speaks in their mother tongue, I feel immensely happy in my heart of hearts. धीरे-धीरे ट्रान्सलेशन व्यवस्था हो जाएगी, चिंता मत करिए। शुरू में लोग अंग्रेज़ी में बोलते थे। क्या लोगों को समझ आता था? धीरे-धीरे हो गया।

Need for more cash gates at toll plazas

LT. GEN (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): Sir, through you I want to draw the attention of the House and the Ministry of Highways to a perpetual problem of long

[LT.GEN. (DR.) D.P. Vats (Retd.)]

queues in front of cash gates on toll nakas. Enforcement of FASTags on vehicles by the Ministry of Surface Transport or National Highway Authority is a welcome step. It picked up quite fast and at a toll naka in Haryana I got down and checked. I was told by the manager that to start with, it reached the peak and out of 15,000 vehicles, 10,000 opted for it in a day. But now a turf has been reached and there are certain persistent vehicle owners, who say that they won't get the FASTags and there are long lines, long queues on cash payment gates. When I asked them to allow these vehicles to pass through the FASTag gates they refused saying that there is a strict order by the Ministry that they have to be educated about the FASTag, about the advantages of FASTags through mobile phones, Paytm and all that. But, if the queue is longer than 500 metres, it is quite inconvenient for the public. I want to request through you, Sir, that there should be flexibility when the turf has been reached. During such peak hours, especially office hours, the manager should be permitted to make the vehicles pass through the FASTag lanes as well as educate the vehicle owners to get the FASTags because getting adamant on this issue increases public inconvenience.

**Need to confer Bharat Ratna to Mahatma Jyotirao Phule
and Savitri Bai Phule**

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ। मैं महात्मा फुले जी, जिन्होंने इस देश में पहली सामाजिक क्रांति का उद्घोष किया। उन्होंने इस देश में महिला का सवाल उठाया, शिक्षा का सवाल उठाया, दलितों का सवाल उठाया। उसके साथ-साथ किसानों का भी सवाल उन्होंने उठाया। मेरी मांग है कि ज्योतिराव फुले और सावित्रीबाई फुले को भारत रत्न सम्मान मिलना चाहिए। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने 1877 में उस समय की सरकार को पत्र लिखकर बताया कि अकालग्रस्त लोगों की क्या हालत है। वे राजपुत्र के सामने कम्बल लेकर गए, वे किसान की ड्रेस में गए, उन्होंने लोगों की क्या हालत है, उसके बारे में बताया। उस वक्त अकाल में लोग अपने बच्चों को भी बेचते थे, औरतों को छोड़ देते थे, कहां-कहां जाते थे, और अकाल के कारण लोग मर जाते थे। महात्मा फुले और उनकी बीवी सावित्रीबाई फुले, दोनों ने लोगों के लिए बहुत काम किया, यह जान-बूझकर मैं यहां पर कहना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी बात, जब उनके वालिद साहब ने उनको घर से निकाला, तो उस्मान शेख ने उनको आसरा दिया, उस्मान शेख के घर वे रहते थे, वहां उन्होंने अपनी बीवी को सिखाया, फातिमा शेख को सिखाया। वे दोनों एक स्कूल चलाते थे। उन्होंने 1882 में हंटर कमीशन के सामने बताया कि शिक्षा की स्थिति क्या है। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि सबको शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए। उस समय ब्रिटिश लोग या क्रिश्चियन लोग जो स्कूल चलाते थे, उनमें खाली ब्राह्मण लड़के पढ़ने के लिए जाते थे। सबको शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए, इसके लिए उन्होंने बहुत प्रयास किया। उन्होंने 1848 में पहला स्कूल

खुद खोला, वह पहला स्कूल था, जो भारतीय आदमी ने चलाया था। उसी वक्त उन्होंने मैनिफेस्टो लिखा, मैं जान-बूझकर इसकी तुलना करना चाहता हूँ कि इतना बड़ा काम, जो उस वक्त मैनिफेस्टो में बोला गया था, वही काम यहां पर महात्मा फुले कर रहे थे। उन्होंने 10 पेज का एक निवेदन पत्र देकर करके ये सारी बातें कहीं। उन्होंने कभी एक धर्म के बारे में कुछ किया नहीं। उन्होंने कहा,

"क्रिश्चियन, मोहम्मद, मातंग और ब्राह्मणों से गले मिलना चाहिए,

एक बंधु की तरह।"

सबको साथ में लो, सबके विकास के बारे में बोलो, सबको शिक्षा दे दो, यह उन्होंने कहा।

इतना ही नहीं, उन्होंने शिक्षा के बारे में कहा-

†*"बिना विद्या के, मति गयी।

बिना मति के, नीति गयी।

बिना नीति, गति गयी।

बिना गति, वित्त गया।

बिना वित्त, शुद्र खत्म हुआ। "

शूद्रों का बड़ा नुकसान हुआ, क्योंकि उन्होंने उनको शिक्षा से बाहर रखा हुआ था। उनका कहना था कि सबको शिक्षा दीजिए।

दूसरी बात, मैं यह कहूंगा, क्योंकि टाइम नहीं है, लेकिन परिवार के अंतर्गत भी...

श्री सभापति: टाइम हो गया। श्रीमती वंदना चव्हाण। यह टाइम मेरे हाथ में भी नहीं है। आप जो बोल रहे हैं, वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। प्लीज़ ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: *

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

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

† Hindi translation of Marathi portion.

* Not recorded.

श्री अहमद हसन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

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

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

श्री सभापति: मैं सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ, चूंकि माननीय सदस्य ने तयशुदा समय से, मेरे मना करने के बावजूद, ज्यादा समय तक बोला है, इसलिए इन्हें आगे एक सप्ताह तक बोलने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा। इसे रिकॉर्ड पर रखिए और मुझे याद दिलाते रहिए।

जो माननीय सदस्य आदेश का पालन नहीं करते हैं, उनके लिए एकमात्र उपाय यही है कि उन्हें आगे से बोलने का मौका नहीं देना, यही simple सिद्धान्त है।

श्रीमती वंदना चव्हाण।

Sulphur Dioxide emissions

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for this opportunity.

Sir, in the past this House had deliberated several times on the issue of air pollution which has extremely serious impact on human health. With approximately

6,20,000 premature deaths every year in India due to air pollution-related disease, air pollution has become the 5th largest killer in our country.

A year back, the Government of India did take a very important step by formulating the National Clean Air Programme which aims at reducing PM 2.5 and PM 10 concentrations by 20-30 per cent by 2024 with 2017 baseline. This programme talks about reducing particulate matters, but is completely silent on Sulfur dioxide emissions.

Sir, recent study by Green Peace, based on data generated by a NASA satellite, through its Ozone Monitoring Instrument, reveals that India is the largest Sulfur dioxide emitter in the world. Almost all the Sulfur dioxide emission in India is anthropogenic, because of coal burning. Therefore, the good news is that this can be curbed and stopped if steps are taken.

Sir, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had, for the first time, in December, 2015, introduced measures such as flu-gas desulfurization in power plants to curb Sulfur dioxide emission in coal-fired power plants. The status today is, as many as 732 plants are still required to install continuous emission monitoring systems. Therefore, they have not complied with the Government directions. There are cities which are very badly impacted. The hotspots from the satellite images show that Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh, Neyveli in Tamil Nadu and Talcher and Jharsuguda in Odisha and mega cities like Chennai and Mumbai — all from power plants — and the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat are the worst affected, because there is a large emission of Sulfur dioxide.

Needless to say that health impacts, such as respiratory diseases and cancer, are very serious. This Report makes it clear that Sulfur dioxide is a serious concern. We cannot give coal power plants a free hand to continue polluting and thereby exposing people to health hazards.

I urge, through you, the Government to prevail upon the polluting plants and insist on strict compliance in the interest of public health.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Vandana*ji*.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Vandana*ji*.

SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Vandana*ji*.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Vandana*ji*.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Vandana*ji*.

SHRI ASHOK SIDDHARTH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Vandana*ji*.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Vandana*ji*.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Vandana*ji*.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Vandana*ji*.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Vandana*ji*.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Vandana*ji*.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Vandana*ji*.

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Vandana*ji*.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Vandana*ji*.

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Vandana*ji*.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Vandana*ji*.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Vandana ji.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Vandana ji.

Steps to be taken for proper functioning of DISHA Committees

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, जैसा हम सब जानते हैं कि समाज के सभी वर्गों को समान स्तर पर लाने के लिए हमारी सरकार अनेक योजनाओं को संचालित करती है। मैं अल्पसंख्यकों के विषय में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अल्पसंख्यक विभाग, मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय और प्रधान मंत्री का 15 सूत्री कार्यक्रम, अल्पसंख्यकों में शिक्षा, रोजगार, कौशल विकास भाषा और संस्कृति के संरक्षण के लिए कई प्रकार की योजनाएं चलाता है।

महोदय, मैंने कई बार इन योजनाओं की निगरानी या monitoring का प्रश्न सदन के समक्ष उठाया है और अल्पसंख्यक मंत्रालय के मंत्री महोदय ने भी कई बार आश्वासन दिया है कि इन योजनाओं की निगरानी या monitoring समय-समय पर और सही तरीके से की जाएगी, लेकिन पिछले दिनों, वर्ष 2018 में जब केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं की समीक्षा और निगरानी करने के लिए जनपद स्तर और राज्य स्तर पर 'दिशा समिति' का गठन हुआ, तब यह समझा गया था कि अब सारी योजनाएं सही तरीके से चलेंगी और उनकी monitoring भी होगी। मैंने पिछले महीने जिला स्तर पर दिशा की एक बैठक में भाग लिया था। उसमें 80 लोगों को आमंत्रित किया गया था। उसमें सांसदों से लेकर ब्लॉक प्रमुखों तक 36 जन प्रतिनिधि थे। उनके अलावा उनमें 44 विभिन्न अधिकारियों, जो विभिन्न विभागों का जिला स्तर पर कार्य करते हैं, उनको भी आमंत्रित किया गया था। उनकी संख्या 44 थी। जब मैंने पूछा कि जिले का जो अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण अधिकारी होता है, वह कौन है और कहाँ है, तब मुझे यह बताया गया कि इसमें अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण अधिकारी को आमंत्रित नहीं किया गया है। मेरे पास निमंत्रण पत्र की वह सूची है, जिसमें विभिन्न विभागों के जिला स्तरीय अधिकारियों को प्रतिलिपि भेजी गई थी। उसके बाद मैंने जिला अधिकारी से, जो मीटिंग का convenor होता है, उससे भी जानकारी चाही कि जिन योजनाओं को आपने इसमें सूचीबद्ध किया है, जो संख्या में 41 हैं, उसके अंदर अल्पसंख्यकों के कल्याण से संबंधित किसी योजना का जिक्र क्यों नहीं है? यह प्रश्न पूछने पर उन्होंने मुझे यह पुस्तिका दी, जो केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, जो कि दिशा का संचालन करता है, के द्वारा जारी की गई है। इसमें मात्र 41 योजनाओं का जिक्र है और अल्पसंख्यकों से संबंधित एक भी योजना को उसमें सूचीबद्ध नहीं किया गया है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए और अल्पसंख्यकों के कल्याण के लिए जो योजनाएं चल रही हैं, उनके प्रति सरकार की इतनी बेरुखी क्यों है कि जो समिति बनी है, उसमें भी उनको निगरानी नहीं करने देना चाहती है?

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اثر پردیش) : مائٹے سبھا پٹی جی، جیسا ہم سب جانتے ہیں کہ سماج کے سبھی ورگوں کو سمان اسٹر پر لانے کے لئے ہماری سرکار ایک ہیجناؤں کو سنجالت کر رہی ہے۔ میں اقلیتوں کے وشے میں یہ کہنا چاہوں گا کہ اقلیتی وبھاگ، مانو سنسادهن منترالے اور پردھان منتری کا 15 سوتری کارئے کرم، اقلیتوں میں شکشا، روزگار، کوشل وکاس بھاشا اور سنسکرت میں سنرکشن کے لئے کئی طرح کی ہیجناؤں چلاتا ہے۔

مہودے، میں نے کئی بار ان ہیجناؤں کی نگرانی کی مارٹھنگ کا سوال سدن کے سامنے اٹھایا ہے اور اقلیتی منسٹری کے منتری مہودے نے بھی کئی بار آشواس دئی ہے کہ ان ہیجناؤں کی نگرانی کی مارٹھنگ وقت وقت پر اور صحیح طریقے سے کی جائے گی، لیکن پچھلے دنوں، سال 2018 میں جب کٹدر سرکار کے ذریعے سنجالت ہیجناؤں کی سمکشا اور نگرانی کرنے کے لئے جن چد اسٹر اور راجی اسٹر پر 'دشا سمیٹی' کا گٹھن ہوا، تب یہ سمجھا گئی تھا کہ اب ساری ہیجناؤں صحیح طریقے سے چلی گئی اور ان کی مارٹھنگ بھی ہوگئی۔

میں نے پچھلے مہینے ضلع اسٹر پر دشا کی ایک ہٹھک میں حصہ لیا تھا۔ اس میں اسی لوگوں کو بلائی گئی تھا۔ اس میں سانسدوں سے لے کر بلاک پرمکھوں تک چھٹیں جن پرنیڈھی تھے۔ ان کے علاوہ ان میں چوالیس مختلف ادھیکاری، جو مختلف وبھاگوں کا ضلع اسٹر پر کائے کرتے ہیں، ان کو بھی بلائی گئی تھا۔ ان کی تعداد چوالیس تھی۔ جب میں پوچھا کہ ضلع کا جو الپ-سنخیک کلٹن ادھیکاری ہوتا ہے، وہ کون ہے اور کہاں ہے؟ تب مجھے یہ بتائی گئی کہ اس میں الپ-سنخیک کلٹن ادھیکاری کو بلائی نہیں گئی ہے۔

میں نے پاس دعوت نامے کی وہ لسٹ ہے، جس میں مختلف وبھاگوں کے ضلع اسٹرنے ادھیکاریوں کو پرنیڈھی بھیجی گئی تھی۔ اس کے بعد میں نے ضلع ادھیکاری سے، جو مٹنگ کا کنوینر ہوتا ہے، اس سے بھی جانکاری چاہی کہ جن ہیجناؤں کو آپ نے اس میں لسٹڈ کیا ہے، جو تعداد میں اکتالیں ہیں، اس کے اندر الپ-سنخیکوں کے کلٹن سے سمبندھت کسری ہیجنا کا ذکر کیوں نہیں ہے؟ یہ سوال پوچھنے پر انہوں نے مجھے یہ کتاب دی، جو کٹدر سرکار کے ذریعے گرامین وکاس منترالے، جو کہ دشا کا سنجالن کرتا ہے، کے ذریعے جاری کی گئی ہے۔ اس میں صرف اکتالیں ہیجناؤں کا ذکر ہے اور الپ-سنخیکوں سے سمبندھت ایک بھی ہیجنا کو اس میں سوچی-بڈھ نہیں کٹی گئی ہے۔

سبھاپتی مہودے، میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ الپ-سنخیکوں کے لئے اور الپ-سنخیکوں کے کلٹن کے لئے جو ہیجناؤں چل رہی ہیں، ان کے تھے سرکار کی اتنی ہی رخی کیوں ہے کہ جو سمیٹی بری ہے، اس میں بھی ان کو نگرانی نہیں کرنے دینا چاہی ہے؟

(ختم شد)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. आप मुझे वह सूची भेज दीजिए, मैं भी उसको एक बार देखूंगा। श्रीमती विजिला सत्यानंत, आप बोलिए। आप बाद में देखते रहना, अभी मुझे वह भेज दीजिए। जिन माननीय सदस्यों को संबंधित विषय पर associate करना है, वे स्लिप भेज दें। मेरे ख्याल से सभी लोग इससे परिचित हैं, कि the moment the three minutes' time is over, time on the board stops and my clock here also stops.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, my clock is ticking on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you will get 15 seconds extra.

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

श्री अहमद हसन: महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

**Need to make loudspeaker announcements
compulsory at all airports**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank our hon. Chairman who inspires young minds through his experience and wise ideas. I thank our hon. Chairman for giving me this opportunity to raise this very important issue. All the airports, mainly the metro airports, are now silent airports. No loudspeaker announcements or, in fact, no announcements are made, as these have been declared silent airports. Any type of announcement including the paging calls are not made at

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

these airports. Due to this, many passengers have missed their flights. Recently, I encountered nine passengers who missed an IndiGo flight, because that flight took off one hour before the departure time because of the air traffic congestion. In Chennai airport, there is only one gate available for IndiGo to fly. There is only one boarding gate. So, it is very difficult for the passengers to quickly go through the security checks and then report on time at the boarding gate. But, even after reaching the airport on time, even after getting boarding passes on time, they are not able to catch the flight. Once they reach the boarding gate, it is closed. Many of them have missed their flights. Especially, on Monday mornings, during festive seasons, after the holidays, there is a full-packed security. If paging calls are made, then, surely, they will be able to rush through the security checks and reach the boarding gate on time. Most of the airports are not very much friendly with the passengers, especially, some of the private airlines. We encounter a lot of problems when we board the aircraft. It is very, very important because some of them have to appear for interviews, jobs, etc., and others may have some important auspicious occasion to attend. Therefore, I request the Ministry of Civil Aviation to take appropriate steps to ensure that loudspeaker announcements and paging calls are made at all the airports to facilitate frequent travelling by passengers.

SHRI ASHOK SIDDHARTH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Need for a law against physical torture of accused persons by police

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, through Zero Hour, I demand for an Anti-Torture Bill.

Sir, recent national surveys on the policing in India show that three out of five personnel believe that there is nothing wrong with beating up criminals and four out of five think it is okay to bash them up to extract a confession. In 2017-18, NHRC reported 144 cases of death in police custody and 1530 deaths in judicial custody. Furthermore, NCRB reports state that undertrials and even convicts are tortured in prisons across the country.

India signed the '1984 UN Convention Against Torture' in 1997 even though the absolute prohibition against use of torture has long been established as a fundamental principle in law. Signing means that the country has, in principle, agreed to move forward to ensure that the practice of torture is entirely eliminated in its country. But ratification, the next step, obligates countries to pass law that reflects the articles in the UN law. For 22 years, ratification has been left pending.

A specific anti-torture law is the need of the hour. It needs to be detailed, comprehensive and should conform to international standards.

It will need to have a broad descriptive definition of torture that includes: mental torture should be made easier to prove; fix responsibility not only on the perpetrator but also on those who allow it to happen under their watch; make punishment more stringent, especially, where there has been sexual violence and ensure that the State compensates and cares for its victims.

It must also bypass Section 197 of the CrPC which requires permission before public servants can be prosecuted for actions done in the course of duty.

Sir, this Anti-Torture Bill is especially important given the brutality of police violence that we have been witnessing for the last few years, especially, since 2014. Students, women and children have not been spared as the police repeatedly exploits this lacuna in the law to beat people into suppression. Minority and backward communities are being targeted both inside prisons and on the streets. We must remember that the police force exists to protect us from harm and not cause it themselves.

Therefore, I would urge the Government to consider adoption of an Anti-Torture Bill to set uniform standards of policing and prisoner rights across the country. Thank you, Sir.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate ourselves with it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please send the slip.

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

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

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

**Anti-India propaganda under the guise of protest against the Citizenship
Amendment Act (CAA)**

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा (बिहार): चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक अति लोक महत्व के विषय को उठाना चाहता हूँ। नागरिकता संशोधन अधिनियम देश के दोनों सदनों से भारी बहुमत से पारित हुआ और इसे लागू किया गया। कई स्थानों पर इसका विरोध भी हुआ। लोकतंत्र में नागरिकों को विरोध करने का अधिकार है। उसमें कोई आपत्ति होनी भी नहीं चाहिए। कोई भी शांतिपूर्ण विरोध हो, उसका स्वागत है, लेकिन इस विरोध की आड़ में जगह-जगह ऐसा देखने में आया कि बहुत सारी राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधियाँ हुई और देश को तोड़ने के नारे लगाए गए। इनमें ऐसी हरकतें पैदा करने की कोशिश की गई, जिनसे अराजकता की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो। यह एक बहुत ही चिंतनीय विषय है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि शांतिपूर्ण विरोध का अधिकार तो जरूर होना चाहिए, लेकिन किसी भी प्रदर्शन या विरोध की आड़ में देश को तोड़ने की बात करना, अराजकता की स्थिति पैदा करना, यह किसी भी स्थिति में मान्य नहीं होना चाहिए। देश की पूरी जनता और सभी राजनीतिक दलों का भी इसमें सहयोग मिलना चाहिए कि कहीं भी देश में कोई राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधि न होने पाए। सरकार को यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि जो इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों में संलिप्त लोग हैं, उन पर सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री सभापति: श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद। हालांकि आपके नेता ने यह विषय उठाया था, फिर भी मैंने आपके उल्लेख को एडमिट किया है। थोड़ा संक्षेप में बोलिएगा। यही विषय राम गोपाल जी ने भी उठाया है।

Need to check high rates charged by private hospitals due to lack of adequate medical care facilities in Government Hospitals

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय को शून्य काल में उठाना चाहता हूँ। देश में सरकारी अस्पतालों में दवाओं और डॉक्टरों की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था न होने के कारण, साथ ही निजी अस्पतालों में महंगे इलाज के कारण हर साल बड़े पैमाने पर लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे आ रहे हैं। चूंकि इलाज इतना महंगा है और दवाएं इतनी महंगी हैं कि गरीब आदमी उसे वहन नहीं कर पाते हैं।

मान्यवर, भारत में कुपोषण, उचित इलाज का अभाव एवं उचित देखभाल न होने के कारण करीब आठ लाख से ज्यादा नवजात शिशुओं की हर वर्ष मौत हो रही है। इतना ही नहीं, भारत में औसतन हर तीन मिनट में दो शिशुओं की मौत हो रही है। देश में छः अंशों में संसाधनों की कमी के कारण शोध कार्य पूरे नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। 'आयुष्मान भारत योजना' में भ्रष्टाचार के कारण बड़े पैमाने पर अस्पताल उसकी भेंट चढ़ गए हैं। देश में अस्पतालों की हालत दयनीय है। स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था की बदहाली किसी से छिपी नहीं है। हाल ही में इलाज के अभाव में कई राज्यों में बड़े पैमाने पर बच्चों की मौत हुई थी। राजस्थान, गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश इत्यादि तमाम जगह ये बातें सामने आई हैं। अभी हमारे आदरणीय नेता प्रभु साहब ने भी इसी मामले को उठाने का काम किया था।

मान्यवर, मैं बुंदेलखंड से आता हूँ। बुंदेलखंड में वैसे भी घाटे की खेती होती है, जिसके कारण वहां के किसानों की आमदनी ज्यादा नहीं होती है। अगर वहां पर किसी को कैंसर जैसी कोई बीमारी हो जाती है, तो उसकी खेती की सारी जमीन बिक जाती है। महोदय, आज देश के निजी अस्पतालों में बहुत अधिक भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है। सरकारी अस्पतालों में जो डॉक्टर हैं, वे वहीं बैठकर मरीजों को अपने निजी नर्सिंग होम्स या निजी सेंटर्स पर भेजने का काम करते हैं। इस पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिए, साथ ही ऐसे डॉक्टर्स की प्रैक्टिस पर भी रोक लगाई जानी चाहिए। मान्यवर, लोहिया जी ने कहा था, "दवा-पढ़ाई मुफ्ती हो, रोटी-कपड़ा सस्ती हो", उनके इस नारे को साकार किया जाना चाहिए था।

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

मान्यवर, हमारी डिमांड है कि देश के सभी सरकारी अस्पतालों में रिक्त पड़े डॉक्टर्स और स्टाफ के पदों को तत्काल भरा जाए, साथ ही पर्याप्त मात्रा में दवाओं का प्रबंध किया जाए। निजी नर्सिंग होम्स में महंगे इलाज व चिकित्सा में धांधली की समीक्षाएं की जाएं। सरकारी अस्पतालों में तैनात डॉक्टरों की प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस पर रोक लगाई जाए।

मान्यवर, हमारी एक डिमांड और भी है। हम उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हैं। एक विधायक अपने एमपीलैड फंड से 25 लाख रुपये तक दे सकता है। हमसे भी लोग यही बात कहते हैं, इसलिए एमपीलैड फंड में भी अधिक धन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, ताकि उनके इलाज के लिए कम से कम 50 लाख रुपये तक की व्यवस्था की जा सके, हर साल हम लोग भी गरीब लोगों के इलाज के लिए कुछ धन दे सकें, धन्यवाद।

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اثر پردیش): سر، میں ماننے سے سنے کے ذریعے اٹھائے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अमर पटनायक: सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

Need to widen the scope of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 to include gender bias

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I rise to bring to the attention of the Government the urgent need to widen the scope of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (PoSH) Act to include gender bias.

Sir, sexual harassment has been dealt with in the country first by the Vishakha guidelines of the Supreme Court and then by the PoSH Act that Parliament passed in 2013. But that does not cover the range of other kinds of harassments that women are subjected to in the workplace. This can take many, many forms. It can take the form

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

of humiliation, it can take the form of exclusion from important tasks, it can take the form of removal of responsibilities and withholding of resources. There are numerous ways in which women are harassed at the workplace and their promotion is prevented. We have all heard of the glass ceiling. That is also an example of an impact of harassment of a particular kind.

Sir, how do we remedy this particular challenge that is faced by large numbers of women? One way to do is to ensure that there are redressal mechanisms within companies, but there is no standard method by which companies go ahead and address this challenge of harassment of women. And, because of inconsistencies, there is a problem for women to be able to get proper justice.

Sir, this can get much, much worse. In many multinational corporations, the cases are heard and passed on to foreign committees and there is no response within the country to the challenges faced by women. There are often the other problems; there are false accusations, there are whisper campaigns, subtle rumours passed on to other companies saying this is a troublesome person and do not hire her. These are all ways in which women face tremendous difficulties. How do we pay attention to this and turn it around? This is even more important because the Economic Survey is pointing out that the female labour force participation has already dropped from 33 per cent in 2011-12 to 25.3 per cent in 2017-18. So, this could be one of the causes for that as well. What I would suggest to the Ministry of Women and Child Development is to include a new provision on prevention of gender bias harassment and discrimination in the PoSH Act. That is one specific thing that can be done and possibly it can be done under the rules itself. Also, to widen the jurisdiction of internal complaints committee and to ensure that there is an NGO member and, at least, half the members are women there; that in multi-nationals, they include members from the Indian branch of the company; also that there is a time-barred resolution of this issue, to publish the number of complaints of gender bias in their annual reports and to improve awareness of the Act. Sir, there is a constitutional provision for right to work with human dignity under Articles 14, 15, etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Those who are associating, send the names. This is an important issue.

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

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

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

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: 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.

SHRI P. WILSON: 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 G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel, not present. Now, Dr. Ashok Bajpai.

Commercialization of education

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा कि आपने ऐसे गम्भीर विषय पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

मान्यवर, आज शिक्षा का व्यवसायीकरण बड़ी तेज़ी के साथ बढ़ रहा है। निजी क्षेत्र के शिक्षण संस्थान, जिनका एकमात्र उद्देश्य है- शिक्षा के माध्यम से अधिक से अधिक धन अर्जित करना- मान्यवर, हमारा वह देश है, जहाँ कृष्ण और सुदामा एक साथ संदीपनी के आश्रम में शिक्षा प्राप्त करते थे। शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए बहुत बड़े धन की आवश्यकता नहीं होती थी। गुरुकुलों में शिक्षा दी जाती थी। शिक्षा से जो 'विद्या ददाति विनयं', विद्या विनय देती थी, शिक्षा से सेवा-भाव आता था, राष्ट्र-भावना आती थी, राष्ट्र के प्रति चिन्तन मन में होता था, लेकिन आज जो शिक्षा का व्यवसायीकरण हो रहा है, मान्यवर, एक-एक प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज में एडमिशन के लिए एक-एक पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन के लिए दो-दो करोड़, तीन-तीन करोड़ रुपये देने पड़ते हैं। मान्यवर, जो छात्र एम.डी., एम.एस. करके प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज से तीन करोड़ देकर आयेगा, उसका स्वभाव एकदम कॉमर्शियल होगा, जनता के प्रति न सेवा-भाव होगा, न राष्ट्र-भावना होगी। इस तरह से शिक्षा का क्षरण हो रहा है।

मान्यवर, यही हाल उच्च शिक्षा का हो रहा है। आज देश के तमाम विश्वविद्यालयों में self financed courses के नाम पर नये-नये कोर्सेज़ संचालित हो रहे हैं और उन self financed courses के लिए बड़ी लम्बी फीस ली जाती है, जो एक सामान्य वर्ग के विद्यार्थी के लिए सम्भव नहीं है। इस तरह से शिक्षा का व्यवसायीकरण निजी क्षेत्र में तो हो ही रहा था, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के शिक्षण संस्थानों में भी self financed courses के नाम पर शिक्षा का व्यवसायीकरण किया जा रहा है।

मान्यवर, यह बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है। जो स्नातक होता था, शिक्षा से उसके मन में समाज सेवा की भावना की भावना होती थी, लोक सेवा की भावना होती थी और वह समाज के प्रति अपने दायित्व का निर्वहन करता था और यही शिक्षा का मूल उद्देश्य था। लेकिन शिक्षा इतनी महँगी और व्यावसायिक हो जाने के कारण शिक्षा से निकल कर जो भी स्नातक आते हैं, उनके मन में होता है कि जो हमने व्यय किया है, उससे अधिक हमें अर्जित करना है और इसको लेकर वह शुरू से ही, प्रारम्भ से ही, वे उससे जो शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं, व्यवसाय के रूप में ही उसका उपयोग करने का काम करते हैं। मान्यवर, यह राष्ट्रीय चिन्ता का विषय है कि हमारा देश, जहाँ शिक्षा सर्वोपरि होती थी, हम दुनिया की अगुआई किया करते थे, वहाँ आज शिक्षा का जो क्षरण हो रहा है, उसके कारण हमारी मानव संवेदनाएँ कम हो रही हैं, समाज के प्रति जो हमारे सरोकार हैं, वे घट रहे हैं, राष्ट्र-प्रेम की भावना कम हो रही है। ये सारे चिन्ता के विषय हैं- शिक्षा की गिरावट से और शिक्षा के व्यवसायीकरण से।

[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह है कि शिक्षा के बढ़ते व्यवसायीकरण पर रोक लगायी जाए और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के शिक्षण संस्थानों में शिक्षा को लोगों को सर्वसुलभ बनाने का काम किया जाए। इस गम्भीर विषय के ऊपर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, आपकी बड़ी कृपा है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

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

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

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

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Displacement of tribals to non-tribal areas

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम-निर्देशित): सभापति महोदय, सभी सरकारों ने, विशेषकर नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने ट्राइबल वेलफेयर के लिए बहुत काम किया है, लेकिन एक बुनियादी प्रश्न है, जिस पर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। यह बुनियादी प्रश्न यह है कि 809 ट्राइबल मेजॉरिटी ब्लॉक्स हैं, उन ब्लॉक्स में से 104 मिलियन ट्राइबल्स यानी 1 करोड़ 40 लाख ट्राइबल्स ने बाहर आकर रहना शुरू किया है, यानी 55 परसेन्ट ट्राइबल्स ट्राइबल मेजॉरिटी ब्लॉक्स से बाहर आकर अन्य क्षेत्रों में रह रहे हैं। इसका एक बड़ा कारण है, क्योंकि उनके लैन्ड राइट से उनको प्राइवेट इन्डिविजुअल्स के द्वारा एलिनिफ्ट किया जा रहा है। हम जानते हैं कि ट्राइबल समाज में पॉवर्टी,

इल्लिट्रेसी होती है। जिन लोगों में पॉवर्टी, इल्लिट्रेसी होती है, उनकी रीज़निंग और रेज़िस्टेन्स कैपेसिटी स्वाभाविक रूप से कम होती है। मैं इसका उदाहरण देता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश में 2.79 एकड़ लैन्ड से ये एलिनिएट हुए हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में 1.58 लाख एकड़ से और गुजरात में 1.1 लाख एकड़ लैन्ड से एलिनिएट किए गए हैं। इतना ही नहीं कर्णाटक में 1.3 लाख एकड़ लैन्ड से एलिनिएट किए गए हैं। सभी राज्यों में जहां-जहां ट्राइबल्स हैं, उन्हें अपनी लैन्ड से हटाया जा रहा है। 55 परसेन्ट ट्राइबल्स अपने उन मेजॉरिटी ब्लॉक्स से अलग रह रहे हैं।

दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा यह है कि नॉन-ट्राइबल बेल्ट में 43 परसेन्ट लोग एग्रीकल्चर में लगे हैं। 66 परसेन्ट ट्राइबल्स एग्रीकल्चर में लगे हुए थे। 2001 से 2011 के बीच में एग्रीकल्चर में काम करने वाले ट्राइबल्स में 32 परसेन्ट का डिक्लाइन हुआ है और ट्राइबल मेजॉरिटी विलेजेज़ में जो ट्राइबल्स रहते थे, उनमें 32 परसेन्ट का डिक्लाइन हुआ है। इन बुनियादी प्रश्नों पर हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि क्या कारण है? क्या वे जेन्युइन रीज़न से बाहर जा रहे हैं या अपनी पॉवर्टी के कारण, इल्लिट्रेसी के कारण एक लेबर के रूप में उन्हें बाहर भेजा जा रहा है? लैन्ड राइट से डिप्राइव्ड होने के कारण वे लोग बाहर रहने के लिए बाध्य हो रहे हैं।

महोदय, ट्राइबल जब अपने गांव को छोड़ता है तो सिर्फ एक जगह को नहीं छोड़ता है, बल्कि अपनी हजारों सालों की संस्कृति, सभ्यता तथा परम्पराओं से वह अलग होता है। मुझे लगता है कि हम सबको ट्राइबल राइट्स के विषय पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए और सरकार को इस डिस्प्लेसमेंट के ऊपर विशेष रूप से एक समिति बनानी चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: एसोसिएशन के लिए आप लोग अपने नाम लिखकर भेज दीजिए।

SHRI K. J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Rakesh Sinha.

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

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Rakesh Sinha.

श्रीमती सम्पतिया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम: महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

Need for inclusion of "Emergency" in History curriculum and concern over stoppage of Samman Nidhi Pension in some States

श्री कैलाश सोनी (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति, आपके माध्यम से मैं एक तात्कालिक विषय पर अपनी मांग रखना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि सभी को ज्ञात है कि आपातकाल के दौरान इस देश में असंख्य लोगों को जिनकी संख्या रिकॉर्ड पर 1 लाख 10 हजार मीसा और डी.आई.आर. की है। इसके अतिरिक्त धारा 151 में कई लाख लोग निरुद्ध किए गए। इन लोगों के संघर्ष के कारण इस देश में लोकतंत्र पुनर्स्थापित हुआ। आज इनकी संख्या लगभग 30 प्रतिशत बची है। इससे 11 प्रान्तों में इन लोगों के समय की जो बरबादी हुई, इसके लिए दो प्रान्तों मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश ने बाई एक्ट लोकतंत्र सेनानी कहा। माननीय मुलायम सिंह जी की सरकार ने इन्हें लोकतंत्र सेनानी कहा और लोक नायक जय प्रकाश नारायण सम्मान निधि प्रदान की।

इसी तरह हिन्दुस्तान के 11 अन्य प्रान्तों ने इनके जीवन के पुनर्स्थापन के लिए लोक नायक जयप्रकाश नारायण और अन्य तरह के नामों से इन्हें सम्मान निधि प्रदान की है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि दो प्रान्तों ने जन-सरोकारों के लिए और देश के लिए जिन लोगों ने काम किया, जैसे स्वतंत्रता के आन्दोलन में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने जो काम किया, यह देश के लिए किया हुआ काम है। लोकतंत्र की पुनर्स्थापना के लिए जिन्होंने काम किया, यह देश के लिए किया हुआ काम है और उसमें सारे दिलों के लोग थे। अभी दो प्रान्तों राजस्थान और छत्तीसगढ़ में कुल 30 प्रतिशत लोग बचे हैं और यह डाइंग कैडर है। इनकी सम्मान निधि अपने आप बंद होने वाली है। इनको बिना किसी नोटिस के बिना किसी प्राकृतिक न्याय सिद्धांत के इनकी सम्मान निधि बंद कर दी गई है। मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि दोनों प्रान्तों में अभी लोग हॉस्पिटल्स में बन्द हैं। बड़ी उम्र के लोग हैं, इनके जीवन के लिए संकट उपस्थित हो गया है। आपके माध्यम से हम बताना चाहते हैं कि माननीय उच्च न्यायालय केरल ने अभी एक निर्णय में यह कहा है कि यह आपातकाल चूँकि केन्द्र सरकार ने लगाया था, इसीलिए इनका दायित्व बनता है कि इनके लिए, इनके सम्मान के लिए, उस समय इनके जीवन और इनके परिवार में जो क्षति हुई है, नुकसान हुआ है, केन्द्र सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि इनके लिए करे। हमने इसके लिए सरकार को reference दिया है, सरकार को सूचित भी किया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. The next Zero Hour mention is of Shri G. V. L. Narasimha Rao. समय हो गया।

श्री कैलाश सोनी: महोदय, आपके माध्यम से प्रार्थना है कि कम से कम 'आयुष्मान योजना' में आपातकाल के लोगों को शामिल किया जाए।

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह: महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम: महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा: महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

श्री सभापति: जिनको associate करना है, वे अपना नाम भेज दें।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I disassociate myself with the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is nothing like disassociation, ऐसे गंभीर मामले में हम दोनों को unnecessary विवाद में नहीं पड़ना है। अगर देश के हित में हैं और आप उससे सहमत हैं, तो बस छोड़ देना है। श्री जी. वी. एल. नरसिंहा राव। Now, Shri G. V. L. Narasimha Rao.

**Provision of age relaxation under reservation for Economically
Weaker Section (EWS) category**

SHRI G. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, in January, 2019, our Government had taken a historic decision by getting a legislation passed in both the Houses of Parliament to give 10 per cent reservation to Economically Weaker Sections of unreserved category, both in educational opportunities and also in employment. This was indeed a historic decision because this demand existed for several decades. The poor people born in certain social groups always wondered as to why there is no affirmative action in their support. Sir, this Government has done something that history would remember for a long time. Sir, One Hundred Twenty-fourth (124th) Constitutional Amendment has made this possible. Sir, economic deprivation and poverty are as compelling and as deprivational factors as the social backwardness. Therefore, a lot of children belonging to unreserved classes and who were born in poverty, these children either delay their education due to economic reasons or they sometimes have to break their education because of poverty and economic difficulties. My appeal to the Government is to extend age relaxation facility for children of upper castes who are eligible for 10 per cent EWS reservation. They may also be given same kind of age relaxation as is extended to the students belonging to the OBC, SC and ST categories. In the case of OBCs, when the Act was made in September, 1993, provision for age relaxation was not there, but, then, age relaxation was provided after about thirteen to fourteen months. Since, similar time has elapsed in the case of EWS reservation also, my appeal to the Government is to implement this as early as possible. We met the hon. Minister for Social Justice, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot who is the Leader of this House, he responded very positively. Sir, the notification for UPSC, Civil Services Examination is likely to come out during this month, so, I would request the hon. Minister and the Government to expedite this decision so that students can benefit from this particular age relaxation facility from this year itself. Sir, nearly 25,000 eligible students would benefit from this, if you are able to do this soon. So, my appeal is to provide age relaxation for EWS reservation and to do this from this year onwards. Thank you, Sir.

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

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**Need to evolve a uniform National Policy for Second
Chamber of State Legislatures**

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. This issue is raised with regard to the need to evolve a national policy for creation or abolition of Legislative Council. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Members from Treasury Benches are disturbing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am asking all the benches ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, the sound variates, that is the problem.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Sir, Article 169 states "Notwithstanding anything in Article 168, Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a Resolution to that effect..." Sir, on previous occasion, the Rajasthan Legislative Council Bill, 2013. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ ...(*व्यवधान*)... जो आनन्द शर्मा जी ने कहा, आप उसकी पुष्टि कर रहे हैं।

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: The Bill was introduced before this House on 6.8.2013. On 31.8.2013, the matter was referred to the Standing Committee which consisted of hon. Member, Shri Bhupender Yadav, Shri Abhishek Manu Singhvi, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Parimal Nathwani, and late Shri Ram Jethmalani. Shri T. R. Baalu and other Members were also there. They made some recommendations to the Central Government. "The Committee after examining the views expressed about the creation of Legislative Council for the State of Rajasthan unanimously recommends to the Parliament to pass the legislation in larger public interest. The Committee, however, takes note of the following suggestion. There is a need to evolve a national policy with regard to the creation and abolition of Legislative Council, particularly, in regard to the fact that the status of the second chamber cannot be temporary in nature depending on the mood of the Government of the day, nor can be abolished once created only at the whims and fancies of a newly-elected Government in the State."

[Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar]

With regard to other States also, it is pending. Assam Legislative Council Bill is pending. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Bill, the revised one, is pending. The Odisha Legislative Assembly has passed a Resolution. It is also pending. Recently, Andhra Pradesh State Legislative Assembly passed a Resolution to abolish the Legislative Council on the premise that the matter was referred to the Select Committee by the hon. Chairman of the Legislative Council, and, since the hon. Chief Minister does not like it...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No mention about the Chief Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: The reason is this. This is not my statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even if it is a fact also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: It is a statement made before the Assembly. ...*(Interruptions)*... He does not like it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are making out your case. Please focus on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: So, I appeal to the Union Government to frame a national policy with regard to creation or abolition, and, till such time, no steps should be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is good but deviation and getting into controversy will not help.

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

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

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

Need to establish mental health awareness centres for youth

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): चेयरमैन सर, मैं आज युवाओं के बीच मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के बारे में बताना चाहूँगा। जब भी हम मानसिक स्वास्थ्य बोलते हैं, तब हमें हमेशा पागलपन,

Schizophrenia या Paranoid, ये ही बीमारियाँ याद आती हैं, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है। इसमें सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट मानसिक स्वास्थ्य है, यानी हमारा मनोबल अच्छा रहे, बैटर रहे। जैसे कि आज 15 से 29 साल की उम्र में डिप्रेशन है। डब्ल्यूएचओ का कहना है कि जो भी युवक हैं, उनमें 24 परसेंट डिप्रेशन है। यह जो 24 प्रतिशत डिप्रेशन है, यदि इसे कम करना है, तो हमें युवकों को पढ़ाना पड़ेगा। हमारी जो शिक्षा है...

श्री सभापति: संक्षेप में बोलें। एक और नोटिस है, इसलिए कृपया उनको भी थोड़ा मौका दीजिए। सबका साथ, सबका विकास।

डा. विकास महात्मे: मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जो भी मेरिट में आते हैं, ultimately वे सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं, गोल अचीव नहीं कर सकते हैं और कामयाब नहीं हो सकते हैं, यदि वे खुश नहीं रहते हैं, तो इसके लिए यह पाठ्यक्रम में लाना बहुत जरूरी है।

दूसरा, मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि कंस्टीट्यूशन में हम बंधुत्व-भाईचारे के बारे में कहते हैं, लेकिन इसे सीखना चाहिए कि जब भी किसी दूसरे आदमी का विचार अलग हो, हम उससे सहमत न हों, फिर भी उसके प्रति हमारे मन में आदर हो और हम यह आदर प्रकट करें, तो सहिष्णुता रहती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास (जम्मू-कश्मीर): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री महेश पोद्दार: महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**Introduction of Degree course in Indian Institute of Handloom Technology at
Bargarh in Odisha and establishment of a Satellite Centre of the
National Institute of Designing**

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is regarding the talented weavers of Odisha. As you know, the handloom fabric of Odisha is very famous. In particular, in my region, that is, Sambalpur region, in each and every village, there are a number of weavers' families, who are very talented people. Particularly, Sir, the tie and dye fabric of Sambalpur is very famous all over and it has its market not only in India but outside the country also. There is availability of, as I said, a large number of highly skilled artisans and weavers in the State of Odisha, particularly in Western Odisha. They are engaged in the production of high quality artefacts and handloom products of national and international fame.

They need more training. There is a diploma institute at Bargarh which imparts training to weavers. My request to the Government is to upgrade it, so that it can impart degree courses in that District.

12.00 Noon

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. Question No.61. Shri T. G. Venkatesh.

Implementation of "One Nation One Ration Card" scheme

*61. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government, as part of the "One Nation One Ration Card" scheme, has embarked on directing the State Governments to follow the new standard format for issue of ration cards to the eligible beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that under this scheme, the beneficiary can avail the ration facilities from any Fair Price Shop in the country under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) No direction has been given to State Governments/UT Administrations for issuance of new ration cards to eligible beneficiaries as per the standard format for implementation of One Nation One Ration Card scheme. However, for sake of uniformity,

they have been advised to adopt a standard format when they decide to print/issue new ration cards in future under NFSA.

The Department in association with State/UT Governments is implementing a scheme on "Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)" w.e.f. April, 2018. This scheme, *inter alia*, includes implementation of nation wide portability of ration card holders covered under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) to enable the migratory ration card holders/beneficiaries in the country to lift their entitled foodgrains from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) of their choice anywhere in the country by using their existing ration card after biometric/Aadhaar authentication on electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices installed at the FPSs, through 'One Nation One Ration Card' plan.

Presently, the facility of national/inter-State portability under 'One Nation One Ration Card' plan is available for beneficiaries of 12 States, namely - Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Telangana and Tripura.

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

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether the Government is planning to curtail unnecessary expenses on account of foodgrains transportation, storage and other incidental losses which are a major cost or stop the supply of foodgrains and instead convert it into cash basis.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, यह क्वेश्चन "वन नेशन, वन राशन कार्ड" से संबंधित था, जिसके तहत पूरे देश में एक ही राशन कार्ड होगा। इसके लाभार्थी 81 करोड़ लोग हैं, जिनको दो रुपये किलो गेहूँ और तीन रुपये किलो चावल मिलता है। इसमें यह व्यवस्था है कि अगर बिहार का कोई आदमी दिल्ली में आ जाए अथवा दिल्ली का आदमी मुंबई चला जाए, तो एक ही राशन कार्ड पर वह कहीं से भी राशन ले सकता है।

माननीय सदस्य ने इससे अलग हटकर, डी.बी.टी. के संबंध में प्रश्न पूछा है। अभी तक हमने इसे तीन स्टेट्स-दादरा और नगर हवेली का शहरी इलाका, पुदुचेरी तथा चंडीगढ़ में पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के तहत शुरू किया है, लेकिन यह सफल नहीं हो पा रहा है। पुदुचेरी सरकार के लोग हमसे तीन बार मिल चुके हैं और वे हमें डी.बी.टी. के बारे में चिट्ठी भी लिख रहे हैं, जबकि हम लोग राज्य सरकार की सहमति से ही यह करते हैं। पुदुचेरी के मुख्यमंत्री कहते हैं कि हम

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

लोगों ने इसको शुरू तो किया है, लेकिन अब इसका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। दुरुपयोग के बारे में वे लोग बता रहे थे कि अनाज तो ठीक था, लेकिन इसके तहत जो पैसा आ रहा है, उसका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। हालांकि यह उनके घर का मामला है, उन्होंने हमसे कहा कि इसको खत्म कर दिया जाए और फिर से पुराने लेवल पर ही इसको लाया जाए। जब तक राज्य सरकारें तैयार नहीं होती हैं, तब तक हम इसको शुरू नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि मुख्यतया यह राज्य सरकार का मामला है। जहाँ-जहाँ राज्य सरकारें तैयार होंगी, वहाँ-वहाँ हम डी.बी.टी. कैशलेस लागू कर देंगे और जहाँ-जहाँ राज्य सरकारें जब तक तैयार नहीं होंगी, वहाँ तब तक हम वेट करेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, मंत्री जी। Second supplementary.

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Sir, my second supplementary question is this. As per the CAFPD publication dated 2.7.2019, 6,10,000 MT of foodgrains were allocated under the National Food Security Act to all 36 States and UTs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief. Put the question.

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: If so, the details of the share allocated to the State of Andhra Pradesh and whether the allocated share was lifted by the Andhra Pradesh Government, the details thereof.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, हर स्टेट के बारे में डिटेल् में जानकारी देना संभव नहीं है। हम केवल इतना ही कहना चाहते हैं कि वर्ष 2013 में जो National Food Security Act लागू हुआ, वह 11 राज्यों में लागू हुआ था और अभी वह करीब-करीब सभी स्टेट्स में 100 परसेंट लागू हो गया है। उससे बढ़कर, हम लोग अब "वन नेशन, वन राशन कार्ड" पर चले हैं। अभी तक यह 12 स्टेट्स में 1 जनवरी से लागू हो गया है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, केरल, कर्णाटक, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, त्रिपुरा, गोवा, झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश आदि राज्यों में से कहीं का कोई गरीब आदमी यदि कहीं चला जाए, तो उसको उसी राशन कार्ड पर राशन मिलेगा। सर, हम आपके माध्यम से इस सदन में एक बात जरूर कहना चाहते हैं कि इसमें बहुत-सी अफवाहें चल रही हैं कि अब नया राशन कार्ड बनेगा और महिन्द्रा, टाटा, फ्लां को नया कार्ड बनाने का ऑर्डर दे दिया गया है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि किसी को भी नया कार्ड बनाने का कोई ऑर्डर नहीं दिया गया है, बल्कि इसमें बिचौलिये लोग खेल खेल रहे हैं। हो सकता है कि हम इसको जांच के लिए सी.बी.आई. को दे दें, क्योंकि किसी ने बाकायदा डिपार्टमेंट का जाली ऑर्डर निकाला, हालांकि हमने ट्विटर पर भी डाल दिया है। हम बार-बार कह रहे हैं, प्रेस के माध्यम से भी कह रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं आज आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो गरीब है, उसको जिस राशन कार्ड पर अनाज मिलता है, वह पूरे देश में जहां-कहीं भी जाएगा, उसको उसी राशन

कार्ड पर अनाज मिलेगा, नए राशन कार्ड की आवश्यकता नहीं है और यदि कोई इस तरह का प्रचार करता है या जाली ऑर्डर निकालता है तो उसके लिए हमने डिपार्टमेंट से कहा है कि देखो और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर सी.बी.आई. को इसकी जांच के लिए दे दो।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मोतीलाल वोरा जी।

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय खाद्य मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक राष्ट्र और एक राशन कार्ड का बहुत प्रचार हुआ, आप साल भर से इसका प्रचार कर रहे थे, लेकिन आप इसे कुल 12 राज्यों में लागू कर रहे हैं, शेष राज्यों में यह कब लागू होगा, इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। आप इस बात की जानकारी दें, क्योंकि मेरे पास राशन कार्ड है। मैंने पिछली बार भी आपसे पूछा था कि मैं अगर तमिलनाडु में जाऊँ और वहाँ राशन का सामान न मिले तो मैं क्या करूँगा? आपको यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि हर राशन की दुकान पर सारी सामग्री उपलब्ध हो। आप इसको कब लागू करेंगे?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: महोदय, आदरणीय वोरा जी एक वरिष्ठ नेता हैं। हम इनसे कहना चाहेंगे कि हम लोगों ने डेटवाइज़ बना दिया है। हमने कहा था कि पहली जनवरी को 12 स्टेट्स में हो गया है, 4 स्टेट्स बचे हैं, जो बड़े-बड़े स्टेट्स में हैं, ओडिशा, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और एक छोटा स्टेट दादरा और नगर हवेली है, वहाँ डी.बी.टी. भी चल रहा है, लेकिन जो देहाती इलाके हैं, आदिवासियों के इलाके हैं, वहाँ दिक्कत होती है। हम लोग वहाँ राशन दे रहे हैं। हमने कहा है कि हम इसे मार्च तक कर देंगे और जितने भी शेष राज्य हैं, 1 जून से सब जगह वन नेशन, वन राशन कार्ड पूरे देश में शुरू हो जाएगा, उसमें सिर्फ नॉर्थ ईस्ट के इलाके, पहाड़ी इलाकों को exemption दे सकते हैं, वहाँ भी त्रिपुरा वगैरह है, लेकिन असम, नागालैण्ड, मिजोरम, मणिपुर, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम आदि, इन नॉर्थ ईस्ट को छोड़ कर यह पूरे देश में लागू हो जाएगा और उसमें दो महत्वपूर्ण बातें हैं, जिसमें से एक POS machines है, उसके लिए ज़रूरी है कि hundred per cent POS machines होनी चाहिए और hundred per cent राशन कार्ड को आधार कार्ड से लिंक होना चाहिए। कहीं-कहीं 99 परसेंट उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ है, जो बच गया है, उसके लिए हमने मार्च तक का समय दिया है और जो लोग कहीं और जाएंगे तो उनको अधिकार रहेगा कि एक राशन की कोई दुकान चुन लें, उस राशन की दुकान पर वे अपना कार्ड दिखाएंगे तो उन्हें राशन मिलेगा। इसके लिए सब जगह extra राशन की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद मंत्री जी, बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से जवाब दिया है। कृपया आप briefly सवाल पूछें और माननीय मंत्री जी, आप भी briefly जवाब दें। श्री महेश पोद्दार जी।

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): महोदय, वन नेशन, वन कार्ड योजना तकनीकी के माध्यम से लाकर इस सरकार ने सच में एक बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाया है, लेकिन हमारे कुछ बड़े राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश,

[श्री महेश पोद्दार]

बिहार, ओडिशा जैसे राज्य हैं, जिनमें से काफी मज़दूर दूसरे राज्यों में पलायन करके जाते हैं और उनको यह सुविधा तुरंत मिले priority पर मिले, क्या मंत्री जी, इन राज्यों में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर इसे लागू करवाएंगे?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: महोदय, मैं प्राथमिकता देने के लिए तैयार हूँ, लेकिन जो राज्य सरकार का काम है, हमारी बिहार सरकार से हमेशा बात होती है, उन्होंने जुलाई में कहा था। बाद में यू.पी. की सरकार से बात हो रही है, मैंने कहा कि इसके लिए दो चीज़ें ज़रूरी हैं, एक तो यह कि राशन कार्ड को आधार से लिंक होना चाहिए, उससे यह होगा कि रामविलास पासवान के जो पांच नाम थे, वह अब एक ही नाम बचेगा। दूसरा POS machines के बारे में है, अंगूठे का निशान नहीं बदलता है, hundred per cent POS machines लगनी चाहिए। ये दो criteria हैं। जो भी राज्य इन्हें पूरा करते जाएंगे, वहां हम लागू करेंगे। हम आपके माध्यम से अपील करना चाहते हैं। हम राज्यों का नाम लेकर प्रेस में नहीं जाना चाहते हैं कि क्यों डिले कर रहे हैं, लेकिन सभी राज्य सरकारें इच्छुक होंगी, तो मैं उनसे आग्रह करूंगा कि इसे जल्द से जल्द करें और हम तो चाहते हैं कि priority basis पर हमने जून का अंतिम समय दिया है। वे अप्रैल में कर लें, मार्च में कर लें, फरवरी में कर लें या जहां जो स्टेट करती जाएगी, हम भी करते जाएंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vijilaji, please be brief.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I will be very brief. Actually, there is a very big problem that in a family, if the husband dies, the ration card — if the wife is single member in the family, if they had no children — is stopped. She cannot use the ration card. The wife has to survive in this world. She has nobody to take care of. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that when you issue 'One Nation One Ration Card', will you issue for the single member in the family? Will they get a ration card for their survival? We are asking the hon. Minister.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, राशन कार्ड देने का जो अधिकार है, कौन दुकान होगी, कौन लाभार्थी होगा, यह सारा राज्य सरकार का मामला है। हम इतना ही कह सकते हैं कि उसके लिए हम लोगों ने आधार कार्ड या किसी अन्य चीज़ को मंडेटरी नहीं किया है। कोई भी चीज़ दिखा कर वे राशन ले सकते हैं। यदि स्टेट के बाहर जाते हैं, तो एक बार में उनको 50 परसेंट मिलेगा। यदि कोई घर पर होगा, तो वहां भी उनको लेना पड़ सकता है और एक महीने के बाद फिर जो बचेगा, वे ले सकते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रश्न संख्या 62.

'ग्रामीण कृषि बाजारों' का कार्यक्रम

*62. श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: क्या कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 'ग्रामीण कृषि बाजार' के अन्तर्गत कितनी 'मंडियां' स्थापित किए जाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त लक्ष्य के अनुसरण में राज्य-वार कुल कितनी मंडियां स्थापित की गई हैं;

(ग) उक्त मंडियों में से कितनी मंडियों में साप्ताहिक बाजार लगते हैं तथा कितनी मंडियों में रोजाना कामकाज होता है, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त मंडियों में से कितनी मंडियों में मूलभूत सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं तथा कितनी मंडियों में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) राज्य कृषि विपणन विभागों/बोर्डों से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, देश में कुल 22,941 ग्रामीण हाट हैं जिनमें से 11,811 ग्रामीण हाट पंचायतों के नियंत्रण में हैं, 1274 ग्रामीण हाट कृषि उत्पाद मंडी समितियों (एपीएमसीएस) के नियंत्रण में हैं।

सरकार पहले ही 10,000 ग्रामीण कृषि मंडियों (ग्राम्स) में विपणन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए नाबार्ड के साथ 2,000 करोड़ रुपए की कृषि मंडी अवसंरचना कोष (ए.एम.आई.एफ.) को मंजूरी दे चुकी है। सहायता प्राप्त करने के प्रस्ताव/विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डी.पी.आर.एस.) प्रस्तुत करने के लिए ए.एम.आई.एफ. के प्रचालनात्मक दिशा-निर्देश पहले ही राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्रचालित किए जा चुके हैं। इसके अलावा, ग्राम्स के संचालन और प्रबंधन के लिए मॉडल दिशा-निर्देश भी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को इस संबंध में उनके मार्गदर्शन देने के लिए परिचालित किए गए हैं।

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (एम.ओ.आर.डी.), भारत सरकार, महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एम.जी.एन.आर.ई.जी.एस.) के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के द्वारा पंचायत के नियंत्रण में ग्रामीण हाटों की वास्तविक अवसंरचना का विकास और उन्नयन कर रहा है। एम.ओ.आर.डी. से उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, एम.जी.एन.आर.ई.जी.एस. के तहत 410 ग्राम हाट में वास्तविक अवसंरचना/सुविधाओं का विकास किया गया है और 744 ग्राम हाट में विकास का कार्य चल रहा है। राज्य-वार सूची अनुबंधन पर दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ) भारत सरकार के कृषि, सहकारिता और किसान कल्याण विभाग का एक संबद्ध कार्यालय विपणन और निरीक्षण निदेशालय (डी.एम.आई.) है जो मौजूदा ग्रामीण हाटों का सर्वेक्षण कर रहा है ताकि मौजूदा ग्रामीण हाटों के स्थान, कामकाज की अवधि, मौजूदा अवसंरचना और सुविधाओं आदि की स्थिति का पता लगाया जा सके/मूल्यांकन किया जा सके। डी.एम.आई. ने अब तक 17,285 ग्रामीण हाटों का सर्वेक्षण पूरा किया है जिनमें से 73% अर्थात् (12,618) ग्रामीण हाट साप्ताहिक आधार पर कार्य करते हैं जबकि 11% अर्थात् (1,902) ग्रामीण हाट दैनिक आधार पर कार्य करते हैं।

उपर्युक्त सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, ग्रामीण हाटों में उपलब्ध मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

मूल सुविधा का नाम	उन मंडियों (हाट) की संख्या जिनमें मूलभूत सुविधाएं मौजूद थीं (%)
चारदीवारी या बाड़ लगाना	1383 (8%)
केवल शेड के बिना/शेड के साथ प्लेटफॉर्म बनाना	2593 (15%)
पक्का आंतरिक सड़क	2420 (14%)
शौचालय की सुविधा	691 (4%)
बिजली	4148 (24%)

अनुबंध-I

एम.जी.एन.आर.ई.जी.एस. के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण कृषि मंडियों के विकास और उन्नयन की स्थिति

क्र. सं. राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	मनरेगा के तहत ग्रामीण हाटों में वास्तविक अवसंरचना का विकास/उन्नयन		
	ग्रामीण हाटों का विकास/उन्नयन चल रहा है। (संख्या)	उन्नत/विकसित ग्रामीण हाट (संख्या)	विकसित/विकासाधीन कुल ग्रामीण हाट
1	2	3	4
5			
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	111	14	125

1	2	3	4	5
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	01	03	04
3.	असम	09	01	10
4.	बिहार	29	03	32
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	59	28	87
6.	गुजरात	02	01	03
7.	हरियाणा	0	01	01
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	32	06	38
9.	जम्मू - कश्मीर	20	04	24
10.	झारखंड	01	0	01
11.	कर्नाटक	13	07	20
12.	केरल	17	01	18
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	50	64	114
14.	मणिपुर	01	23	24
15.	मेघालय	09	02	11
16.	मिजोरम	52	70	122
17.	नागालैंड	-	02	02
18.	ओडिशा	16	21	37
19.	पुडुचेरी	01	0	01
20.	पंजाब	07	02	9
21.	राजस्थान	49	30	79
22.	सिक्किम	-	03	3
23.	तमिलनाडु	48	18	66
24.	तेलंगाना	07	01	08

1	2	3	4	5
25.	त्रिपुरा	02	07	09
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	35	61	96
27.	उत्तराखंड	26	11	37
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	147	26	173
	कुल	744	410	1154

Functioning of GrAMs

†*62. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 'mandis' targeted to be set up under 'Gramin Agricultural Markets' (GrAMs) along with the details thereof;

(b) the number of Total 'mandis' set up in compliance with the said target, State-wise;

(c) the number of the said 'mandis' that organise weekly market and the number of 'mandis' which function on daily basis, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of 'mandis' out of above which have the basic facilities and which do not have it, 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) As per information received from State Agricultural Marketing Departments/Boards, there are a Total of 22,941 numbers of rural haats in the country, of which 11,811 numbers of rural haats are under control of Panchayats, 1274 numbers of rural haats are under control of Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government has already approved Agricultural Market Infrastructure Fund (AMIF) of ₹ 2,000 crore with NABARD for availing of assistance by States/Union Territories for development of marketing infrastructure in 10,000 Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs). Operational guidelines of AMIF have already been circulated to the States/Union Territories (UTs) for submitting proposals/Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) to avail assistance. Apart from this, model guidelines to operate and manage GrAMs have also been circulated to the States/UTs to guide them in this regard.

Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India has been developing and up-grading physical infrastructure of rural haats under control of panchayats through States/Union Territories through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for development of GrAMs. As per information available from MoRD, physical infrastructure/facilities under MGNREGS have been developed in 410 rural haats and in under development in 744 number of rural *haats*. State-wise list is given at Annexure (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI), an attached office of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, has been undertaking a survey of existing rural *haats* to find/assess location, functioning periodicity, status of existing infrastructure and facilities, etc. in the existing rural *haats*. DMI has so far completed survey of 17,285 rural *haats*, out of which 73% (12,618 No.) rural *haats* function on weekly basis, while 11% (1,902 No.) rural *haats* function on daily basis.

As per the aforesaid survey, the details of basic facilities available in rural *haats* are as follows:—

Name of the basic facility	Number of mandis (<i>haats</i>) wherein basic facilities existed (%)
Boundary wall or fencing	1383 (8%)
Raised platform with/without shed, shed only	2593 (15%)
Pakka internal road	2420 (14%)
Toilet facility	691 (4%)
Electricity	4148 (24%)

Annexure***Status of development/up-gradation of Rural haats under MGNREGS***

Sl. No.	State/UT	Development/upgradation of physical infrastructure in rural <i>haats</i> under MGNREGS		
		Rural haats under development/up gradation (Nos.)	Rural <i>haats</i> upgraded/ developed (Nos.)	Total No. of Rural haats developed/ under development
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	111	14	125
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	03	04
3.	Assam	09	01	10
4.	Bihar	29	03	32
5.	Chhattisgarh	59	28	87
6.	Gujarat	02	01	03
7.	Haryana	0	01	01
8.	Himachal Pradesh	32	06	38
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	04	24
10.	Jharkhand	01	0	01
11.	Karnataka	13	07	20
12.	Kerala	17	01	18
13.	Madhya Pradesh	50	64	114
14.	Manipur	01	23	24
15.	Meghalaya	09	02	11
16.	Mizoram	52	70	122

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Nagaland	-	02	02
18.	Odisha	16	21	37
19.	Puducherry	01	0	01
20.	Punjab	07	02	9
21.	Rajasthan	49	30	79
22.	Sikkim	-	03	3
23.	Tamil Nadu	48	18	66
24.	Telangana	07	01	08
25.	Tripura	02	07	09
26.	Uttar Pradesh	35	61	96
27.	Uttarakhand	26	11	37
28.	West Bengal	147	26	173
TOTAL		744	410	1154

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी। माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा दिए गए जवाब में स्पष्ट है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की मंडियों की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। केवल 14 प्रतिशत मंडियों में ही सड़कें हैं, 4 प्रतिशत मंडियों में शौचालय हैं, 8 प्रतिशत बाजारों में चार-दीवारी है, केवल 4 प्रतिशत बाजारों के पास गोदाम है और 15 प्रतिशत में ही प्लेटफॉर्म बने हुए हैं। इन सुविधाओं के अभाव में काम नहीं हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार तय सीमा के अंदर इन मंडियों में विकास का काम करवाना सुनिश्चित करेगी?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य पुनिया जी ने मंडियों के बारे में जो बयान किया, वह बिल्कुल हकीकत है, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने आपको जवाब में जो फिगर्स दिए हैं, वे उन मंडियों के हैं, जो मंडियां अभी APMC Act के तहत कार्यरत हैं। ये मंडियां ऐसी नहीं हैं। ये मंडियां अपनी परंपरा से गांवों में लगती हैं। कहीं दो-चार-पांच गांवों के लोग इकट्ठे होकर सप्ताह में एक बार मिल लेते हैं, तो हमारी सरकार ने इस प्रकार की मंडियों को सुनिश्चित करके APMC Act के तहत हमारे देश में जो मंडियां कार्यरत हैं, वे उसी के लेवल में न आएँ, उनको भी प्राथमिक संरचना देने के लिए अभी हमारे rural development की ओर से मनरेगा को इस प्रकार की मंडियों के साथ जोड़ने

[श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला]

का प्रयास किया है और ऐसी 22 हजार मंडियों को चिन्हित किया गया है। इस प्रकार की जगहें rural में चल रही हैं। अब उनको primary infrastructure देने के बारे में बताया गया है। उनमें जिन मंडियों का चित्र आपके सामने आया है, वह है। भारत सरकार ने इसमें इन मंडियों को और आगे बढ़ाने के लिए एक fund भी raise किया है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय पुनिया जी, अपना सेकेंड सप्लीमेंटरी पूछिए।

श्री पी.एल.पुनिया: मान्यवर, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 3 जनवरी, 2019 में इस विषय पर Standing Committee की एक report आई थी, जिसमें उन्होंने सुझाव दिया था कि ग्राम योजना, जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में हैं, उसके अंतर्गत बाजारों की अवस्थापना infrastructure facilities को improve करने के लिए डर विकास करने के लिए इसे पूर्ण रूप से केन्द्र पोषित योजना के रूप में लागू किया जाना चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या सरकार इस ग्राम योजना के अंतर्गत infrastructure facilities available कराने के लिए केन्द्र पोषित करने पर विचार करेगी?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि मनरेगा के फंड से अभी 470 मंडियों को ऐसी प्राथमिक सुविधा देकर इनको grams में convert करने का प्रयास किया है। ग्राम हाटों को नया रूप देने के लिए इनमें निश्चित category हो, जैसे शौचालय हो, उसकी दीवार हो, पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था हो, पशु को पानी पिलाने की व्यवस्था हो, किसानों को उनकी जिन्स को रखने के लिए shed वगैरह हो - उतना primary infrastructure हो, तभी हम इनको ग्राम मानेंगे। ऐसे 410 ग्राम पूरे कर दिए गए हैं और 755 ग्रामों में काम प्रगति पर है। इसके अलावा मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि हमने NABARD के माध्यम से 2,000 करोड़ रुपये का फंड इन्हीं ग्राम हाटों को update करने के लिए बनाया है। राज्य सरकार एवं केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के लोगों की ओर से हम दरखास्त मंगवा रहे हैं। इनके साथ हमारे डिपार्टमेंट का Memorandum of Understanding होगा, जिसके जरिए वे पैसा लोन के रूप में लेकर उस राज्य में इन मंडियों को पूर्ण स्तर की मंडी के रूप में विकसित कर सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Amar Patnaik. Please be brief in your question.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, it is alarming that 96 per cent of the markets do not have toilets and I think even the smaller markets should have. What is more important is that there is no mention of grading equipments. It is because I think we have to move to a direction of building quality consciousness amongst the consumers as well as the producers. Now, grading equipments cannot be done from NREGA funds. So, I think, the Minister...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put question.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Yes, Sir. I would like to know what action has been taken by the Government.

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने पहले उत्तर में ही इस बात को बताने की कोशिश की थी कि ये मंडियां वे हैं, जो अपने आप में ही ग्राम बाजारों के रूप में चल रही थीं, इन्हें कोई नियंत्रित नहीं कर रहा था। कहीं-कहीं पर पंचायत वाले इतना करते थे कि आप हमारे प्लॉट पर कारोबार कर रहे हैं तो हमें सालाना इतना रुपया दे दीजिए। उसके अलावा उसमें कोई और काम नहीं हो रहा था - अपने आप किसान इकट्ठे होते थे और इधर आस-पास के व्यापारी इकट्ठे हो जाते थे एवं अपना कारोबार करके चले जाते थे। वहां और कोई संरचना नहीं थी। चूंकि वे वहां इकट्ठे हो रहे थे, इसलिए हम उन्हें ग्राम हाट के रूप में पहचानते थे। अब इन्हें "मनरेगा" के तहत सात-आठ चीजें करने का अनुमोदन किया, ताकि उतना तो कम से कम वहां हो। मैंने दूसरा पार्ट यह बताया कि NABARD के तहत 2,000 करोड़ रुपए का फंड इसके लिए हमने निश्चित करके रखा है, उसी में से वह सारी संरचना जैसे upgrading, packaging, parking, रास्ते, internal roads आदि इन सभी चीजों को करने के लिए हमने सभी राज्यों को गाइडलाइन्स प्रेषित कर दी हैं कि आप यदि इसके ज़रिए दरखास्त भेजेंगे तो फंड तैयार है और हम उसे देने के लिए भी तैयार हैं।

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, will the hon. Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare be pleased to state, out of ₹2,000 crores of allotment in the last year's Budget only ₹10 crores were spent, why the full amount is not spent? What are the reasons? Number two is...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; only one question.

SHRI P. WILSON: Okay, Sir, I oblige.

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: सर, मैंने अभी बताया कि यह फंड हमने बनाकर रखा है। राज्य सरकारों को गाइडलाइन्स भेज दी गयी हैं। राज्य सरकारों की ओर से अभी हमारे पास दरखास्त प्राप्त नहीं हुई है और कोई दरखास्त पेंडिंग भी नहीं है। जैसे ही राज्य सरकारों की दरखास्त आएगी, हम पैसा देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri G. V. L. Narasimha Rao.

SHRI P. WILSON: For Tamil Nadu....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जी. वी. एल. नरसिंहा राव: धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय, agricultural marketing and contract farming को लेकर संसद ने कानून बनाए और बजट में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा

[श्री जी. वी. एल. नरसिंहा राव]

कि जो राज्य सरकारें केन्द्र के इस कानून को प्रदेशों में अमल में लाएंगी, उन्हें प्रोत्साहन दिया जाएगा। केन्द्र के तीन agricultural Acts को..

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री जी. वी. एल. नरसिंहा राव : मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार किस प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन देने का विचार कर रही है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय नरसिंहा राव जी के संज्ञान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि यह सवाल ग्रामीण हाटों को डेवलप करने के संबंध में है, आप जो सवाल पूछ रहे हैं, वह APMCs के संबंध में है। मैं उनके बारे में भी आपको विस्तार से बता सकता हूँ। इन तीनों एक्ट्स को लागू करने के लिए हम राज्य सरकारों के साथ pursue कर रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रश्न संख्या 63, डा. अनिल अग्रवाल।

Damage of crops due to locust attack

*63. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that locusts have damaged crops across the country during the last two years and till now, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the State-wise details of Total loss of crops due to attack of locusts during the last two years; and

(c) the compensation paid by Government to the affected farmers whose crops have been damaged?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) During financial year 2018-19, there was no locust attack in India.

During financial year 2019-20, Gujarat State Government has reported that locust has damaged crops and the Total estimated damaged crop area is 18,727 hectares, out of which damage of 33% and more is estimated in 13,881 hectares.

Rajasthan State Government has reported that the Total affected area due to locust attack during 2019-20 in the State is 1,49,821 hectares, out of which Total damaged crop area of 33% and more is 1,34,959 hectares.

Punjab State Government has reported that a small/little group of locust adults were spotted in few patches, which have been adequately dealt with. Till date no loss to any crop has been reported in this Rabi season 2019-20.

Haryana State Government has reported that in January, 2020, the Locust appeared in Rajasthan adjoining villages of Sirsa district. No damage of crops has been reported.

(c) State Government of Gujarat has reported that, they have done the primary assessment of the crop losses due to locust attack. Relief package is announced where crop loss is 33% and more for paying relief to the farmers of affected districts in the State. Assistance of ₹13,500/- per hectare from State Disaster Response Fund and additional ₹5000/- per hectare from State budget will be provided for maximum up to 2 hectares to affected farmers. Total provision for this relief package is ₹ 32.76 crore for approximate 11,230 farmers. The payment to the affected farmers is in progress.

State Government of Rajasthan has reported that Girdavari (assessment by Revenue Department) of crop have been conducted by State Government about damage occurred due to locust attack. A Total budget of ₹ 90.20 crore has been allotted under State Disaster Response Fund for payment to farmers. Out of this, ₹ 86.21 crore has been paid to 54,150 farmers.

प्रश्न संख्या 63

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, लगभग प्रत्येक वर्ष टिड्डियों के हमले से फसलों का काफी नुकसान होता है, जिससे किसान भाइयों को काफी आर्थिक नुकसान सहना पड़ता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार का नुकसान भविष्य में न हो, इसके लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने टिड्डियों के बारे में जो प्रश्न किया है कि लगातार हर वर्ष टिड्डियों से नुकसान होता है, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि ये जो टिड्डियां आई हैं, ये लगभग 26 वर्ष बाद भारत में आई हैं। ये 1993 में आई थीं, उसके बाद मैं नहीं आईं। कभी थोड़ी बहुत आई, तो उनको कंट्रोल कर दिया गया।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, जवाब ब्रीफली दें।

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: ये अभी लगभग सभी जगह नियंत्रण में हैं और हमने आने वाले समय के लिए प्लानिंग की है। हमने लगभग 60 मशीनें और परचेज की हैं, जो जल्दी आ जाएंगी।

[श्री कैलाश चौधरी]

भविष्य में अगर हेलिकॉप्टर के माध्यम से एयर स्प्रे करने की आवश्यकता होगी, तो हम वह भी करेंगे। किसानों के लिए जो भी संभव होगा, वह किया जाएगा। अभी टिड्डियां पूर्ण रूप से नियंत्रण में हैं और अगर भविष्य में उनके आने का कोई खतरा होगा, तो हम उसके लिए पूरी तैयारी कर रहे हैं।

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल: महोदय, इस वर्ष टिड्डियों के हमले से हुए फसलों के नुकसान का आकलन संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया गया है। क्या इस संबंध में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा भी टिड्डियों के हमले से हुए नुकसान के लिए कोई केंद्रीय दल भेजा गया है? यदि हां, तो केंद्रीय दल का आकलन क्या है?

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: महोदय, किसानों को जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसको लेकर केंद्रीय दल भी वहां गया है और मैं स्वयं वहां गया हूं। मैंने खुद वहां जाकर स्प्रे करके और गाड़ी चलाकर देखा कि किस तरह से टिड्डी को मारा जाता है। यह मैंने स्वयं गाड़ी चलाकर किया है। किसानों के लिए मुआवज़े की जो बात है, SDRF फंड का जो पैसा है, वह राज्य सरकारों को दिया है और राज्य सरकारों ने वहां किसानों को उसकी... जैसा कि गुजरात की बात करें, तो गुजरात के अंदर हर किसान को जो 13,000 रुपये प्रति दो हैक्टेयर के अंदर दिया जाना चाहिए था, उसके अलावा जोड़कर 5,000 रुपये और किसानों को दिए हैं। इसी तरह राजस्थान के अंदर भी...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, जवाब ब्रीफली दें, हमने बहुत सारे क्वेश्चन्स और लेने हैं।

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: किसानों के पास लगभग 86 करोड़ रुपये पहुंच चुके हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय अमर शंकर साबले जी, आज आपका जन्मदिन भी है, आपको शुभकामनाएं। आप अपना सवाल पूछें।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि फसलों पर होने वाला हमला हो या जीव-जन्तु का हमला हो या नैसर्गिक विपत्ति हो, इसकी देखभाल और इन्सपेक्शन करने के लिए ड्रोन, सेटेलाइट, आर्टिफिशियल इन्टेलिजेंस, डाटा एनेलेटिक्स, ऐसी हाईटेक टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से क्या सरकार कार्य करने का विचार कर सकती है?

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य जी को बताना चाहूंगा कि हम भविष्य के अंदर इस तरह की प्लानिंग कर रहे हैं। जैसे जो स्प्रे होगा, हम वर्तमान में मशीन से स्प्रे करते हैं, उसके लिए भी हमने मशीनें खरीदी हैं, जो कि नई टेक्नोलॉजी की हैं। इसके साथ ही हमने इस बार भी ड्रोन के द्वारा इसका प्रयोग किया है और ड्रोन के माध्यम से हमने कलैक्टर से परमिशन लेकर, क्योंकि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है, इसलिए परमिशन लेकर ड्रोन के माध्यम से भी टिड्डियों

को वहां पर मारने का काम किया। हम भविष्य के अंदर भी ड्रोन और हेलिकॉप्टर के द्वारा हवाई स्प्रे करके, जो भी नई तकनीकें होंगी, उनके द्वारा इनको नियंत्रित किया जाएगा।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the most effective and readily available way to counter the locust swarms is to use the lethal pesticides, such as, organophosphate, OPS, which eventually leach into the desert water bodies as well as the next crop. Therefore, what steps the Government is taking to find out and implement other viable ways to counter the locust attack?

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: वर्तमान में जो पेस्टिसाइड डाला जा रहा है, वह Meratheon-96 डाला जा रहा है। जिस तरह से cyanide का असर होता है, वैसा ही अगर उसके ऊपर पंख में लग जाता है, तो उसका उतना ही असर होता है कि उसको मरना ही होता है। इस समय इसका प्रयोग सरकार के द्वारा किया जा रहा है और साथ ही किसानों को भी इसके बारे में स्प्रे अलग से दिया जाता है, तो उस स्प्रे से किसान की फसल को भी नुकसान नहीं होता है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि यह पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है कि जो टिड्डियां वहां से अफगानिस्तान के रास्ते, अफ्रीका से यहां आती हैं, उन्हें हमने नियंत्रित कर लिया है। ये इस बार सिर्फ पांच जिलों से आगे नहीं बढ़ पाई हैं और उसको हमने कंट्रोल किया है, जिसकी वजह से वे आगे बंगलादेश तक नहीं पहुंच पाई हैं, अन्यथा वह बंगलादेश तक पहुंच सकती थी।

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया ब्रीफ में बोलिए। अभी हमें बहुत सारे क्वेश्चन्स लेने हैं। श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर जी। माथुर जी, आपका सवाल बिल्कुल स्पष्ट होना चाहिए।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर (राजस्थान): सर, यह बहुत ही संवेदनशील विषय है। जो पेस्टिसाइड का स्प्रे हो रहा है, उसमें भी मिलावट हो रही है। राजस्थान का किसान बहुत मजबूत है और उसने संकटों में जीना सीखा है। सरकार को इस मामले को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए। मैं एक प्रश्न मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं। अभी जो टिड्डियों के अंडे हैं, यह मैं आपको बता रहा हूं कि तीन साल तक ये टिड्डियाँ चलेंगी। ये अंडे दोबारा से डेवलप न हों, इसके लिए आपको कदम उठाने होंगे। अभी आप कह रहे हैं कि हमने इनको पांच जिलों से आगे नहीं बढ़ने दिया और वहीं पर रोक लिया, लेकिन काफी भयानक, वीभत्स अत्याचार किसानों पर हुआ है। उनकी दोनों-तीनों फसलें सम्पूर्ण रूप से नष्ट हो गई हैं। वहां पर पीने का पानी और राजस्थान का पूरा एरिया प्रभावित हो गया है, उसके लिए पुख्ता बंदोबस्त जितना होना चाहिए, उतना नहीं हुआ है। मैं अभी भी कह रहा हूं कि केन्द्र और राजस्थान सरकार में कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं होने की वजह से किसानों को काफी नुकसान हुआ है। जो पहली बार स्प्रे हुआ, उसमें मिलावट है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको उस स्प्रे को मंगाकर देखना चाहिए कि उसमें कितनी मिलावट की गई और टिड्डियां बढ़ती गईं। अभी 100 किलोमीटर एरिया में..

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय माथुर जी, प्लीज़ सवाल पूछिए।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर: सर, यह बहुत ही संवेदनशील सवाल है।

श्री उपसभापति: सारे सवाल संवेदनशील हैं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर: सर, सरकार को किसानों की ओर देखना चाहिए कि किसान की स्थिति क्या है। अगर यही महाराष्ट्र और दक्षिण में होता तो किसानों की वहां क्या स्थिति होती? इसलिए इसको गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप बहुत ही ब्रीफली बताइए।

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: उपसभापति महोदय, यह बात सही है कि राजस्थान के अंदर सबसे ज्यादा टिड्डियाँ आई हैं, वे पाकिस्तान के जरिए आई हैं और वे हिन्दुस्तान के बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिले में आई हैं। अगर समय रहते, उस समय राज्य सरकार ने सहयोग किया होता, तो निश्चित रूप से इनको नियंत्रित किया जा सकता था और समय रहते इन पर कार्रवाई कर सकते थे। पेस्टिसाइड के अंदर जिस तरह की मिलावट के बारे में माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं, तो हम इसकी जांच करायेंगे कि इसमें कितनी मिलावट की है। हम भविष्य में इसकी पूरी मॉनिटरिंग करेंगे। मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि FAO के जो वरिष्ठ अधिकारी 16 जनवरी, 17 जनवरी को यहां पर आए थे, उन्होंने भी यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि वास्तव में यहां पर इनको बहुत अच्छी तरह से नियंत्रित किया गया और केन्द्र सरकार की अच्छी प्लानिंग रही है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि अफ्रीका के जिन देशों के अंदर बहुत मात्रा में टिड्डियां हैं, जिस तरह से यहां पर इनको नियंत्रित किया गया है, वैसा ही डिमॉस्ट्रेशन वहां पर करने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि वहां की सरकार टिड्डियों को नियंत्रित कर सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 64. The questioner is not present. Any supplementaries?

Global challenges in the manufacturing and service sectors

*64. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present environment of competitiveness in manufacturing and service sectors have to undergo a basic paradigm shift to meet the global challenges being faced by Indian exporters;

(b) whether Government proposes to implement the remaining recommendations of the Baba Kalyani report on Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to facilitate Ease of Doing Business; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to help the Indian exporters to meet the global challenges in the manufacturing and service sectors along with 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) The export of a wide variety of products from India, ranging from labour intensive, low technology to medium and high technology goods and services to global markets, confirms the competitiveness of these products and services. In order to meet the challenge faced by manufactured products and services globally, India must constantly adapt by improving productivity, innovation, technological advancement, attracting investment, and further enhancing ease of doing business, so as to suitably face competition, meet changing customer preferences and integrate with global value chains.

(b) Ministry of Commerce and Industry had constituted a group of eminent persons under the chairmanship of Shri Baba Kalyani, on 4th June, 2018 to make recommendation on possible reforms in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) policy. The group submitted its report on 19th November, 2018. While many recommendations of the group have been implemented, the remaining recommendations are under examination. The list of implemented recommendations is placed at Annexure-I (See below).

(c) Government has taken a number of steps for promoting exports and helping Indian exporters to meet global challenges in the manufacturing and service sectors, which *inter-alia* include the following:

- (i) Schemes under Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) such as Duty Exemption Scheme for import of duty free inputs for exports, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme for duty free import of capital goods for exports etc.
- (ii) Launch of Trade Infrastructure for Exports (TIES) Scheme.
- (iii) Launch of 'Districts as Exports Hub' initiative.
- (iv) Proposed NIRVIK (Niryat Rin Vikas) Scheme for export credit and RoDTEP

(Refund of Duties and Taxes on Export Products) Scheme for refund of duties and taxes on export products.

- (v) Interest Equalisation Scheme for meeting export credit needs of exporters.
- (vi) Launch of new Agriculture Export Policy (AEP).
- (vii) Special Economic Zones Act amended to enable wider coverage.
- (viii) Launch of the Champion Services Sector Scheme (CSSS) to promote services exports.
- (ix) Digitalization and IT enablement of exports/imports procedures, licensing etc., to promote ease of doing business leading, *inter-alia*, to improvement in India's ranking from 142 in 2014 to 63 in 2019.
- (x) Common digital portal for issuance of Certificates of Origin.
- (xi) Improvements in logistics leading to reduction in average dwell time of vehicles.

Annexure

The recommendations of the Group which have already been acted upon

- Review specific exclusions proposed in NFE computation in light of "Make in India" initiative, especially projects of economic importance - The recommendation sought that the status quo prior to 19.09.2018 should be retained. Accordingly, the same was implemented through a suitable amendment to the SEZ Rules in March-2019.
- Sharing of duty exempted assets/ infrastructure between units to be allowed against specific approval - This recommendation was implemented through a suitable Clarification issued on 11.06.2019 for allowing usage of common infrastructure like canteen / datacenters etc. among SEZ units against specific approval.
- Inclusion of indigenous goods in NFE computation should be excluded as there is no foreign exchange outflow on procurement of indigenous goods and same is contrary to the objective of NFE and principles followed for EOUs - The same was implemented through a suitable amendment to the SEZ Rules in March, 2019.

- Formalize "de-notification" process for enclaves and delink its present mandatory usage for SEZs purpose only - This recommendation was implemented through a suitable Clarification dated 28.01.2019 issued to all DCs with copy to State/UTs which relaxed the mandatory usage requirement that stipulated that the denotified land shall be used for SEZ purpose only.
- Support to enable servicification of manufacturing zones. Allowing manufacturing enabling services companies *e.g.* R&D services, engineering design services, logistics service - This recommendation has been implemented through a suitable amendment to Rule 5 of the SEZ rules on 17.12.2019 which rendered all existing and future SEZs as multi-sector SEZs thereby allowing for the co-existence of SEZ units of any sector with any other sector.
- Broad-banding definition of services/allowing multiple services to come together - This recommendation has been implemented through a suitable amendment to Rule 5 of the SEZ rules on 17.12.2019 which rendered all existing and future SEZs as multi-sector SEZs thereby allowing for the co-existence of SEZ units of any sector with any other sector.
- Review/relax minimum land/built-up area requirement - This recommendation has been implemented through a suitable amendment to Rule 5 of the SEZ rules on 17.12.2019 which relaxed the minimum land area requirement for setting up a multi-sector SEZ from the erstwhile requirement of 500 hectares to 50 hectares.
- Developer should be allowed flexibility to enter into a long term lease agreement with stakeholders in Zones in line with the State policies - This recommendation was implemented through an instruction No. 98 dated 29.08.2019 which relaxed the earlier stipulation of maximum lease period of 30 years to allow flexibility in lease tenure which would be in line with the maximum tenure allowed under the State/ local government law/regulations.
- The application for constructing minimum built up area by Developer or Co-developer beyond a period of ten years from the date of notification of the Special Economic Zone to be considered by BOA on merits of each case - This recommendation has been implemented through a suitable amendment to Rule 5 of the SEZ rules on 17.12.2019 thereby empowering the Board of Approval to consider proposals for extensions for period beyond earlier stipulated ten years based on the merits of each case.

- Enabling provisions for transfer of approval from one co-developer to other co-developer -This recommendation has been examined and is being implemented through the mechanism of Board of Approvals which examines and approves such proposals on the merits of each case.
- Funding mechanism for last mile connectivity for SEZs - A mechanism for funding such requirement of last mile connectivity infrastructure has enabled through the existing scheme of TIES which has been clarified through suitable instruction to Development Commissioners in Jan-2020.

Besides the recommendations of the Group, the following further steps have been taken towards enabling ease of doing business and enhancing flexibility.

- Delegation of powers to Development Commissioner for shifting of SEZ unit from one SEZ to another within their jurisdiction - Earlier such proposals for shifting of SEZ units from one SEZ to another were processed and approved at the level of Commerce Secretary which has now been delegated to the level of jurisdictional Development Commissioners.
- Enable a trust to be considered eligible to set-up a unit in a SEZ, including a unit to be set-up in the International Financial Services Centre (IFSC). This will also provide flexibility to GoI to include any entity that may be required to be notified from time to time to set-up a unit in a SEZ.
- Setting up of cafeteria, gymnasium, creche and other similar facilities / amenities allowed to SEZ units - The request of SEZ units to set up facilities such as cafeteria, gymnasium, creche and other similar facilities / amenities were allowed through a suitable Instruction dated 11.06.2019.
- Revised guidelines for Work from Home policy - The revised guidelines were enabled through an amendment to the SEZ Rules in March-2019 to allow for employees of SEZ units to work for home.
- Uniform list of services to SEZ - This provides for a broad list of input services that could be utilized by SEZ units for their day-to-day operations thereby avoiding the requirement of the units to seek permission of Development Commissioners for each such instance.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, the Baba Kalyani Committee was constituted on 4th June, 2018 and it submitted a report on 19th November, 2018. The Minister said that

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Oral Answers

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most of the recommendations have been implemented already. He has given the details. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whatever recommendations have been implemented so far, has the Ministry evaluated the impact and the positive result of the recommendations so implemented?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the recommendations of the Baba Kalyani Committee are largely related to simplification and ease of doing business. On most of the recommendations, I have personally had more than three meetings with the Baba Kalyani Committee. We have reviewed each of the recommendations. On all those that were administratively possible, we have made an effort to try and resolve as soon as possible, in consultation with the Committee. Some required legal and legislative changes which I will bring to the House very shortly, in the coming days once we have made up our mind considering also that in WTO we are fighting a case in which certain countries have gone against India and our efforts to promote exports through SEZs. As far as the changes that we have already done on the Baba Kalyani Committee report, we believe that it has helped in the ease of doing business. Particularly, if I may mention one or two, the change to allow multi products instead of single product SEZs, reducing the area of the SEZ that was earlier required, I have listed out various changes that have already taken place. But, so far as the feedback is concerned, it is positive, and exports from SEZs continue to grow quite robustly. We are very confident that going forward, SEZs will continue to play an important role in India's exports.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, as far as the improvement of manufacturing sector and service sector is concerned, recently the Government of India merged 44 labour laws in the four codes. I would like to know whether the Ministry of Commerce has taken any initiative with the Labour Ministry for the purpose of reform of labour law to make this sector more effective.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to compliment the labour of India, the *Karamcharis* who work day and night, for their great service, to provide high quality manufacturing, to improve productivity, bringing innovation into the country. महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन को बताना चाहूंगा और माननीय सांसद जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि इतने प्रमुख और important issue की तरफ उन्होंने ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। वास्तव

[Shri Piyush Goyal]

में जो चार कोड बने हैं, वे लेबर के 44 कानूनों को मर्ज करके बनाए गए हैं। यह एक ऐतिहासिक फैसला हुआ है, जिससे आगे चलकर कामगारों को भी अधिक सुविधाएं मिलेंगी, उनका भी जीवन और बेहतर होगा, labour laws की पालना भी अच्छे तरीके से नियोजित होगी और उसी के लिए प्लानिंग की गई है। इसके साथ ही साथ manufacturing को भी बल मिलेगा, क्योंकि manufacturers को manufacturing और productivity पर focus करने को मिलेगा rather than सिर्फ रोजमर्रा के forms भरने के। यह निर्णय दोनों तरफ से मिल-जुल कर किया गया है। यह सरकार और माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की तीव्र इच्छा थी, क्योंकि मिल मालिक और कामगार में कोई अन्तर्विरोध नहीं है। दोनों को मिलकर काम करना है और यह देश के हित में है। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और लेबर का भी धन्यवाद करता हूँ, जिन्होंने इसे सफल बनाने में हमें मदद की।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, the Minister was so nice and generous to see that the interest of the labour is taken care of, but the labour in India, almost all of them, including that of BMS, believe that labour code is going to affect them badly...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not the occasion of a speech. I am moving further.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, will the Government take measures to see that the workers' rights are properly protected?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I can assure the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has always been pro-worker. We have always had extensive consultations with all unions, including CITU, BMS and all others and the Government has had several rounds of discussions and at no point of time will the workers' interest ever be compromised. I think one must have a healthy debate. There are certain challenges at the international level which we have to recognise. I am glad that workers also recognise that sometimes very tight labour laws become a disincentive to manufacture in India, to create new jobs. So, it is something where workers, Government and employees will have to work together to find solutions which are in the interest of the country first, and obviously of the workers also. But one must also recognise that the workers are also very keen that there should be new opportunity for jobs, new opportunity for generating economic activity which will give jobs to our young boys and girls for which a little more flexible approach on all sides is required.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 65.

Suicide by farmers

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

(a) the details of number of farmers who committed suicide during 2018 as per the NCRB data released recently, State-wise;

(b) the details of the number of farmers who committed suicide from 1st January, 2019 to 31st January, 2020, State-wise; and

(c) the details of packages announced/ implemented for ameliorating the conditions of farmers due to unremunerative agriculture during the last five years?

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) 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 2018 are available on its website. The State-wise data on suicide committed by farmers in 2018, is at Annexure (*See below*). The Report for the year 2019 onwards has not been published.

(c) Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes/ programmes. These schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers. A list of various initiatives taken by the Government are at Annexure-II (*See below*). All these steps of the Government of India are for the welfare of the farmers of the country.

Annexure-I***The State-wise data on suicide committed by farmers in 2018***

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of suicides
1.	Andhra Pradesh	365
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of suicides
3.	Assam	5
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	182
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	21
8.	Haryana	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Karnataka	1365
13.	Kerala	25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	303
15.	Maharashtra	2239
16.	Manipur	2
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	17
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	0
21.	Punjab	229
22.	Rajasthan	2
23.	Sikkim	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	6
25.	Telangana	900
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	80
28.	Uttarakhand	0
29.	West Bengal	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of suicides
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
31.	Chandigarh	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		5763

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

Annexure-II

List of various interventions and schemes launched for the benefit of farmer

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) 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.
- (ii) 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.

- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be rationalized.
- (vi) "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.
- (vii) "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)" for promoting organic farming.
- (viii) Launch of e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic transparent and competitive online trading platform.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) 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.

- (xi) 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.
- (xii) To ensure flow of adequate credit, Government sets annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector, Banks have been consistently surpassing the annual target. The agriculture credit flow target has been set at ₹ 13.50 lakh crore for the F.Y.2019-20 and ₹15.00 lakh crore for F.Y. 2020-21.
- (xiii) Extending the reach of institutional credit to more and more farmers is priority area of the Government and to achieve this goal, the Government provides interest subvention of 2% on short-term crop loans up to ₹3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 4% per annum on prompt repayment.
- (xiv) 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.
- (xv) The Government has extended the facility of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to the farmers practicing animal husbandry and fisheries related activities. All processing fee, inspection, ledger folio charges and all other services charges have been waived off for fresh renewal of KCC. Collateral free loan limit for short term agri-credit has been raised from ₹1.00 lakh to ₹1.60 lakh. KCC will be issued within 14 days from the receipt of completed application.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा : महोदय, वर्ष 2018 में 5,763 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है। मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें बहुत सारे piecemeal solutions के बारे में बताया गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार किसानों की मदद के लिए कोई robust support system बनाने का विचार कर रही

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

है, जिससे कि किसानों के लिए universal basic income की guarantee हो सके और आत्महत्या करने वाले किसानों का loan waive हो सके?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि क्या कोई robust mechanism बनाने का सरकार ने प्रयास किया है या नहीं, मैं उनका ध्यान अपने उत्तर की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ, जिसमें मैंने केन्द्र सरकार की सारी योजनाओं को बताया है। अतः मैं इसके विस्तार में और आगे नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, मगर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो 'PM किसान योजना' बनाई गई है, उसका आशय ही यही था कि इसका सीधा फायदा किसानों को दिया जाए। सर, मुझे सदन में यह बताते हुए खुशी होती है कि पहली बार एक पुश बटन दबाने से 6 करोड़, 11 लाख किसानों के accounts में 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये जमा कर दिए गए। यह भारत सरकार द्वारा मोदी जी की नीतियों का पालन करते हुए एक प्रयास किया गया है।

सर, मुझे पहली बार यह बताते हुए भी खुशी होती है कि भारत सरकार के कृषि विभाग के पास 8 करोड़ से ज्यादा किसानों का डेटा अवेलेबल है। इससे पहले वह हमारे पास नहीं था। इनके अलावा और भी जो योजनाएं हैं, मैं उन सारी योजनाओं का विवरण यहाँ नहीं देना चाहता हूँ, मगर भारत सरकार किसानों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए सभी कार्य करने में लगी हुई है।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: उपसभापति जी, इसमें रेमेडी के तौर पर किसान बीमा का जिक्र हुआ है। मेरा निजी अनुभव है कि जो बीमा एजेंसियाँ होती हैं, वे न तो जिला स्तर पर अपना कोई स्थायी कार्यालय बनाती हैं, न ही कोई टेलीफोन नंबर जारी करती हैं, न ही उनका कोई प्रतिनिधि होता है और न ही उनके द्वारा किसानों को कोई रसीद दी जाती है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि ये जितनी भी बीमा एजेंसियाँ हैं, जिनके द्वारा किसानों का बीमा होता है, वे उनको एक mandatory रसीद जारी करें, जिससे कि किसान अपना क्लेम ले सकें। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि आप इसके बाबत क्या बंदोबस्त कर रहे हैं?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति जी, सही अर्थ में किसानों को जो मदद मिलनी चाहिए, माननीय वर्मा जी उस प्रकार के कंसर्न इश्यू उठाते हैं और इसके लिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

सर, "प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना" के बारे में प्लस और माइनस में बहुत चर्चाएं होती हैं। मगर मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो नई "प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना" लागू हुई है, इसी के तहत भारत के किसानों को 58,592 करोड़ रुपये भुगतान के रूप में पहुंचाए गए हैं। आपने जो बात बताई है, मैं उस संबंध में आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि कंपनियों का उनके साथ कोई सीधा जुड़ाव नहीं होता है। किसानों को प्रीमियम कटने के बाद उनके भुगतान की रसीद जैसा जो कुछ मिलना चाहिए, हम उस विचार को भी लागू करने की दिशा में कुछ सोच रहे हैं और यह बहुत जल्द ही लागू भी हो जाएगा। किसानों की ओर से

इसको alternate बनाने की डिमांड भी आ रही है और सरकार उस विषय पर भी बहुत गंभीरता से ध्यान दे रही है।

श्री माजीद मेमन (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आपने 2018 की suicides की जो लिस्ट दी है और उसमें 5,763 का जो कुल आंकड़ा दिया है, उनमें से लगभग आधे, यानी 2,239 सिर्फ महाराष्ट्र से हैं, इसलिए मैं आपके सामने यह सवाल रख रहा हूँ कि क्या सरकार की सारी नीतियाँ, सारी **benefic policies**, जो किसानों के लिए घोषित की गई हैं, वे वाकई में किसानों तक पहुंचती हैं? क्या इसको check करने के लिए आपके पास कोई उपाय है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह बात सही है कि यदि आप हमारा 5000 का ब्रेक-अप देखेंगे, तो उसमें सबसे ज्यादा महाराष्ट्र के किसान भुक्तभोगी हैं। यह बहुत दुख की बात है, मगर महाराष्ट्र में भारत सरकार की जो योजनाएं हैं या महाराष्ट्र सरकार की भी जो योजनाएं हैं और दोनों को मिलाकर भी जो योजनाएं जारी हैं, उन सभी की मॉनिटरिंग करने की बहुत ही पक्की व्यवस्थाएं हमारी भारत सरकार की तरफ से भी और महाराष्ट्र सरकार की तरफ भी हैं। लेकिन दोनों सरकारों के प्रयासों के बावजूद भी महाराष्ट्र में इस प्रकार की स्थिति क्यों है, इसका आकलन करने का हम एक नये सिरे से विचार कर रहे हैं। हमें इसके लिए आगे क्या करना चाहिए, इसके लिए हम जन प्रतिनिधियों के साथ, किसानों के साथ बैठकर उस पर भी सोच रहे हैं।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम-निर्देशित): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से बताना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी **socially and economically weaker categories** हैं, उनमें सबसे अधिक आत्महत्याएं किसानों की होती हैं। इन आत्महत्याओं का कारण सामाजिक और आर्थिक दोनों होता है। क्या स्ट्रेस मैनेजमेंट करने के लिए सरकार एन.जी.ओ. की मदद से किसानों के परिवारों का एक सर्वे करके एक **futuristic plan** बनाएगी, जिससे कि भविष्य में आत्महत्याओं की इस दर को कम किया जा सके?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य बड़े ही अनुभव वाले विषय संसद के सामने रखते हैं, मैं इसके लिए उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम आपके साथ बैठकर इस प्रकार के विषय को समझने की और बाद में उसको किस प्रकार से लागू किया जाए, इसके लिए आपके अनुभव का जरूर लाभ उठाएंगे।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में आज किसान बड़े पैमाने पर आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। बेमौसम बरसात के कारण या आपदा के कारण जो किसानों की फसल नष्ट हो जाती है और केन्द्र सरकार से जो मुआवजा जाता है, वह किसानों को प्रदेश सरकारों के द्वारा समय पर नहीं मिल पाता है और बीच में ही उसकी बंदर बाँट हो जाती है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री वीर सिंह: क्या इस ओर भी आपने कोई ऐसी कानून-व्यवस्था बनाई है, जिससे किसानों को इसका लाभ पहुँच सके?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जिस प्रकार से किसानों की फसल की क्षति हो जाती है, कुदरती आपदा वगैरह के जो issues हैं, उसमें जो अपना अभी का तंत्र है, उसमें राज्य सरकार की ओर से दरखास्त आने के बाद वहाँ केन्द्र की टीम का जाना होता है और आकलन होने के बाद हमारा विभाग उसका recommendation कर देता है, फिर गृह विभाग की ओर से जो राशि अनुमोदित होती है, वह राज्य सरकारों को दी जाती है और राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से किसानों को दी जाती है। जहाँ तक इस योजना का सम्बन्ध है, इसमें कहीं से भी आज तक ऐसी कोई सूचना हमारे पास नहीं आई है कि केन्द्र से गई हुई राशि वहाँ किसानों तक नहीं पहुँची है।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रश्न संख्या 66.

Increase in railway fares

*66. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government increased railway fares in the name of rationalization which is causing hardship to the millions of passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether providing any relief in fare is being considered for the passengers travelling in the non-AC trains and in long distance trains;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reason for the increased passenger fare in all classes of trains?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Recently, Indian Railway has rationalized the passenger fare with effect from 01.01.2020. In this rationalization, there is no increase in suburban fare (both in second class and first class). However, in case of non-suburban (Ordinary), a nominal increase of 01 paisa per kilometre has been done. Moreover, in case of non AC classes

and AC classes in Mail Express trains, fare has been increased by 02 paisa per kilometre and 04 paisa per kilometre respectively.

(c) and (d) With an aim to recover a small part of losses being incurred in coaching services, it has been decided to rationalize the passenger fares with effect from 01.01.2020. However, there is no increase in suburban fare. This passenger segment which comprises around 66% of Total number of passengers has been kept out of the purview of this revision, thus there is no impact on daily commuters. However, the input costs have multiplied over the years, causing considerable losses in coaching segment. The recent fare increase in the non-AC and AC (including long distance trains) classes is extremely nominal and will bridge the gap between costs and revenue to a small extent only.

(e) The overall losses incurred on coaching services have risen significantly. This is because of mounting costs in coaching segment, without any increase in revenues. Prior to this fare rationalisation, the last fare revision was effected in 2014-15 with effect from 25.06.2014. Since then, there was no increase in passenger fare despite increase in input cost over the years, until 01.01.2020.

SHRI VAIKO: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on the New Year's day, people were shocked by an announcement of this Government about the hike in railway fares in all the classes, including sleeper class, non-AC trains. The justification given by the Railway Minister is to use the revenue for modernization of network, modernization of coaches and improved facilities over stations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, I am coming to the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you are taking too much time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO: I would like to know what types of coaches you are providing to the South-bound trains, like, Tamil Nadu Express, the GT Express, the Kerala Express, the Karnataka Express, etc. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, just like he left out the hike in suburban passengers, keeping in view the affordability concerns of the commuters, whether he will consider sparing the passengers who are travelling in second class

[Shri Vaiko]

non-AC, in view of the fact that they cannot afford increased fares. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief, otherwise I will have to move to the next one. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Vaiko, please be brief otherwise I will move to the next one. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI VAIKO: Because they are daily wagers, agriculturists, handloom weavers and labourers. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no, this is not the way. This is not the occasion to make a speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI VAIKO: I would like to know whether he will roll back the fare in the case of second-class tickets and sleeper class. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. I will not give an opportunity for the second supplementary. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not an occasion to make a speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Indian Railways is continuously upgrading its services, and facilities that it provides to the people. I am sure that in the last five to five and a half years all the hon. Members would have felt or experienced that significant improvement in the level of services, in punctuality, cleanliness of stations, safety track record, replacement of old and worn-out equipments by the Railways. All these measures, have resulted in improvement in operations and passenger services. Obviously, this is a huge cost element involved in it. I would like to inform the hon. Members, many of them might even be aware, that currently we are losing about ₹ 55,000 crores as against ₹8,000 crore in 2004 on passenger services provided throughout the country. However, fare increase is a very sensitive subject. Last time, a key nominal was done in June, 2014. Costs keep going up. In fact, after the Seventh Pay Commission, the costs have drastically gone up. Therefore, a very, very nominal increase has been done, I am sure people will appreciate — one paisa per kilometre, for the ordinary class; two paisa per kilometre for the mail and express trains; and four paisa per kilometre for the air conditioned trains. I think, it is a very miniscule increase. Considering the losses of ₹ 55,000 crores, this will barely, I repeat barely, compensate five per cent of ₹ 55,000 crores, over the whole year. So, this is just a very small step, a drop in the ocean, towards making the Railways self-sufficient.

Otherwise, it will be impossible to improve or provide the services that all of us require.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vaiko, you are such a senior Member. You know that this is not the occasion for a speech. I am allowing you again. Please be brief while asking a question.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, I was asking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you were making a speech. So, please be brief. ...*(Interruptions)*... Other Members should also get an opportunity to ask their questions.

SHRI VAIKO: Only one question, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Should I move on to another Member?

SHRI VAIKO: The railways were losing from ₹10 crores to ₹15 crores per month in the e-ticketing scam, which was unearthed recently. Taking advantage of the security loopholes in the IRCTC login portal, illegal software programmes were developed and parallel ticketing was going on. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any action is taken to make the system foolproof and tamper-proof so that this kind of a scam does not take place.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, Mr. Vaiko has raised a very good question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is a very good question.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I am grateful to the hon. Member for bringing this to the attention of all the hon. Members, through the Chair. Technology keeps getting upgraded. The IRCTC along with CRIS, which is our arm, which does the technology upgradation, is continuously monitoring and making an effort to bring firewalls into the system and improvise the system. But there are two aspects to it. Firstly, worldwide, the hackers or the people who are able to create algorithms and break the firewalls, usually, are always one step ahead. You create a firewall; they come up with another alternative. I would have hoped it would be razed to the top, but, unfortunately, technology, sometimes, you are razing to the bottom where you are not able to keep track with the way the innovative hackers are able to break technology. But, I can assure him that we are continuously on the job. We are working to ensure that this does not happen. After the integration of all the services, due to the synergy that was done between the different Departments,— the traffic department and other departments working as a

[Shri Piyush Goyal]

team, working as a family — we were able to unearth this scam. Stringent action will be taken against all the wrongdoers.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Railways: Are you contemplating, what the Cabinet note suggests, merger of different Services or cadres? And, if you are on the ground of fighting departmentalism, don't you think that in order to treat a disease, you are, actually, creating an epidemic which is against the natural law justice?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, this is not a related question, but I will be very happy to answer because, I think, many Members may have some concerns which are absolutely unfounded. To begin with, I would like to mention that the Railway Board and these various Departments are a legacy which is more than 100 years old. The world has moved on. New technologies, new management principles and newer and more efficient ways of doing work have been introduced all over the world. While every company, every organisation, has departments— but the Indian Railways is the only section which has split their organisation into eight departments. All of them work as verticals, as silos, without any inter-relation with each other in terms of working as one group for a common cause. This departmentalism has gone to that extent! If I may give an example, if there was an accident, then, earlier, there used to be a fight who was responsible for the accident. Now, very often, — it may not be entirely correct — but I am told by various people that it is shared, that, okay, this accident is related to one department, the other thing is to another and so on, so that nobody really gets a flag for any of the inefficiency. I hope this is not true, but we are finding various ways. Departmentalism has been the bane of efficiency in the organisation. I had several rounds of discussions over two-and-a-half years, and, finally, in December, during the interaction with over a thousand officials, we discussed this at great length, small groups worked on it, and almost unanimously, (while obviously nothing can be 100 per cent unanimous) everybody felt that it will be in the interest of Railways to make it one strong organisation. All precaution and care is being taken to ensure that this does not cause any other problem. I can assure the Member through you, Sir, we are conscious of it. The Committee of Secretaries and a Group of Ministers will address any concern that any official may have. We will ensure that everybody's interests are fully protected.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to know from the Minister why Railways is not able to compete with the sea route and road route. Road

traffic is very heavy and people prefer road. People prefer sea route; from Kolkata to Chennai, Kolkata to Thoothukudi. Why Railways is not able to compete with them?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, obviously, as far as sea routes are concerned, there is no question. That any mode of transport can compete with that. The ships can travel on different paths and there is no restriction on the number of paths, whereas, in Railway you need to start right from land acquisition, invest hundreds and thousands of crores of rupees, set up tracks and then tracks also become a restriction that how many trains you can run on the tracks.

As regards investment between Railways and roadways, obviously, the roads require much less investment. There is signalling system in the Railways for example which you don't need so elaborate in the roads. You don't need expensive railway tracks for roads. You don't need a large amount of maintenance infrastructure in roads compared to the Railways. So, it is like comparing an apple and an orange. The roads have their own importance and have completely different investment structure and operating cost. Railways is a much, much larger investment. But in terms of operating cost, Railways is more efficient because once you get a path, then the requirement of energy is much less and you can move larger volumes. So, it is a trade-off. For shorter distances, usually road is a better method; for medium term distances, rail is better; and for long distances, ship is better.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 67. Questioner is not present.
...(Interruptions)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: सर, वे उपस्थित हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: डा. विकास महात्मे, आप अपनी सीट पर तो रहें।

Stubble burning in Punjab and Haryana

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the detrimental effects of the practice of stubble burning by farmers in North India, if so, the steps that have been taken in this regard;

(b) whether Government has any proposal for financial assistance to farmers to remove the stubbles from their farms to avoid burning in order to control the pollution in and around Delhi and NCR;

(c) whether a long-term action plan has been prepared to eliminate stubble burning in future, if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps that have been taken in response to the Supreme Court's decision on ban on stubble burning?

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) to (c) Yes Sir. Paddy stubble burning is mainly practiced by the farmers in Indo-Gangetic plains of the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to clear the fields for Rabi crop sowing. 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. The fire events in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have been monitored through the satellite remote sensing and through several meetings and weekly video conferencing with the States at various levels. The machines and equipments for *in-situ* management of crop residue have been provided to the individual farmers on subsidy @ 50% of the cost and 80% of the project cost for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres, which will benefit the farmers in long run. As per satellite data, overall about 18.8% and 31% reduction in number of paddy residue burning events were observed in the year 2019 as compared to that in 2018 and 2017, respectively in these three States.

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' is being implemented and the funds of the tune of ₹ 584.33 crores in 2018-19 and 594.14 crores in 2019-20 have been released under this scheme.

Out of these funds, the State Governments during 2018-19 and 2019-20, have supplied more than 100610 machines to the individual farmers and to the Custom Hiring

Centres on subsidy for *in-situ* management of crop residue. 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. The State Governments are also promoting the *ex-situ* management of paddy residue by way of utilizing it in biomass based power plants, production of bioethanol and Bio-CNG.

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

डा. विकास महात्मे: मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि यह जो पराली जलाने से या पुआल जलाने से air pollution हो रहा है, तो air pollution कम हो और लोग air pollution के बारे में aware हों, इसके लिए क्या सरकार के विचार में हर जगह air quality index boards लगाने की कोशिश हो रही है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: सर, महात्मे साहब ने जो बताया कि air pollution के सूचकांक को लोगों की जानकारी में आने के लिए वे साधन लगाने चाहिए, तो वे वैदर नियंत्रण विभाग की ओर से हमने जरूर लगाये हुए हैं और इनकी जानकारी भी प्राप्त होती है। उनको मैं एक अच्छा जवाब भी देता हूँ। पंजाब सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण दिवस पर वायु गुणवत्ता का डेटा जारी किया, जिसमें दर्शाया गया है कि 2017 के दौरान वायु गुणवत्ता का सूचकांक PM 273 था, जो नवम्बर, 2018 के दौरान 132 हो गया।

श्री उपसभापति: आप दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

डा. विकास महात्मे: सर, इसमें बताया गया था कि वायु प्रदूषण काफी कम हुआ है, 33 परसेंट से भी कम हुआ है। मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या यह zero तक जल्दी पहुँच पायेगा? ...(व्यवधान)... साथ ही, सरकार की तरफ से क्या व्यवस्था की जाएगी?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति महोदय, वैसे मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि पराली के सब्जेक्ट को लेकर जो डिबेट चल रही है, तो यह कुल pollution का 3 परसेंट ही है। इसको 100 per

[श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला]

cent खत्म कर देने के बाद भी हम केवल उसी को समाप्त कर सकते हैं, मगर हम चाहते हैं कि हम सब नागरिकों को पूरे शुद्ध वायुमंडल की उपलब्धि मिले।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में, जहाँ धान और उसके बाद सबसे ज्यादा क्षेत्र में गन्ने की खेती होती है। गन्ने का जो फसल अवशेष है, जिसे हम 'पत्ती' बोलते हैं, पहले उसका उपयोग कोल्हू में गुड़ बनाने के लिए और कच्चे मकानों में छप्पर बनाने में उपयोग होता था, लेकिन अब उसका उपयोग कम हो गया। किसान उसे जलाने पर मजबूर है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नागर जी, आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के नाम पर ऐसे किसानों पर FIR की जा रही है, तो क्या सरकार इस 'पत्ती' को जैविक खाद या अतिरिक्त ऊर्जा के स्रोत के रूप में इस्तेमाल करने पर कोई विचार कर रही है और इसमें किसान के ऊपर जो अतिरिक्त भार आयेगा, उसको मनरेगा से जोड़ने का कोई विचार सरकार कर रही है? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, नागर जी। Already एक सवाल हो गया।

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति जी, माननीय सांसद का यह सवाल बिल्कुल जरूरी है। जैसे पराली के बारे में ही हम सब डिबेट करते हैं, मगर वहां गन्ना किसानों को भी इस समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि एग्रीकल्चर विभाग की ओर से जो हमारी पॉलिसी थी, वह लास्ट 31 तारीख को खत्म हो गई है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देशानुसार हमें नई पॉलिसी बनानी है और नई पॉलिसी बनाने के लिए हमने सारे राज्यों के अधिकारियों के साथ बैठक भी कर ली है। उसमें आपके इनपुट्स भी हों, तो वे इनपुट्स भी आप हमें दे देना। मैं चाहूंगा कि इन सभी स्टेक होल्डरों के साथ बैठकर जिसमें इन सारी समस्याओं के समुचित समाधान हों, ऐसी नई पॉलिसी हम तुरंत ही ज़ाहिर कर देंगे।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आपके ज़रिये मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, इसके लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी जतन कर रही और सरकार भी जतन कर रही है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पहले जतन किये हैं, उनको सौ प्रतिशत इम्प्लिमेंट करने के लिए ओपन मार्केट से जो लेटेस्ट मशीनरी है, वह फार्मर्स को दी जाए। अभी ओल्ड मशीनरी मिल रही है और पैसा जाया जा रहा है। लेटेस्ट न्यू मशीनरी सौ प्रतिशत किसानों के पास जाए, यह डायरेक्ट फार्मर्स को दी जाए और थ्रू ओपन मार्केट दी जाए। दुकानें नियत कर दी जाती हैं, जहां वे बाहर स्मगलिंग होती है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय बलविंदर सिंह जी, आप सवाल पूछिए।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: इसलिए ओपन मार्केट से लेटेस्ट मशीनें फार्मर्स को मिलें।

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। अभी तक हम मशीनें सब्सिडी देकर मुहैया करा रहे हैं। हम इन्डिविजुअल किसानों को दे रहे हैं और ग्रुप्स तथा पैक्स सभी को दे रहे हैं। इसमें आपका जो सुझाव है कि ओपन मार्केट से लेटेस्ट टेक्नोलॉजी के जो भी यंत्र होंगे, उन्हें भी हम अपनी इस योजना में शामिल करेंगे।

Impact of climate change on agricultural practices

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has taken cognisance of the impact of climate change on agricultural practices and crop cycles in the country;
- (b) if so, the steps Government is taking for development of eco-friendly, adaptive agricultural practices; and
- (c) if not, by when does Government plan to do so?

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) Yes, taking the cognisance of the impact of Climate Change on agricultural practices and crop cycles in the country, the Govt. has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) during 2008.

The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), which is one of the eight Missions under the (NAPCC) seeks to address issues regarding 'Sustainable Agriculture' in the context of risks associated with climate change by devising appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies for ensuring food security, equitable access to food resources, enhancing livelihood opportunities and contributing to economic stability

at the national level. Various central sector schemes have been launched under NMSA to address the challenges of climate change and issues of sustainability in agriculture are given in Annexure (*See below*).

Keeping the above in view, the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) has initiated National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) during 2011 to develop and demonstrate resilient agricultural practices for addressing the issues of climate change. The project aims at strategic research on adaptation and mitigation, demonstration of resilient technologies on farmers' fields and creating awareness among farmers and other stakeholders to minimize the climate change impacts on agriculture.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply above.

Annexure

- **Rainfed Area Development (RAD)** is being implemented as a component under NMSA from 2014-15. RAD focuses on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. Under this system, crops/cropping system is integrated with activities like horticulture, livestock, fishery, agro-forestry, apiculture etc. to enable farmers not only in maximizing farm returns for sustaining livelihood, but also to mitigate the impacts of drought, flood or other extreme weather events with the income opportunity from allied activities during crop damage.
- **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)** has been implemented since 2015-16 for the first time in the country to promote chemical free organic farming in cluster approach with Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification. The scheme aims at maintaining soil health, reducing cost of cultivation, empowering farmers through Institutional building and also supports farmers in providing value addition and marketing linkage to their organic products. Under the scheme assistance is provided to the farmers for cluster formation, capacity building, procuring inputs, processing, packing, labelling, branding and marketing of organic products.
- **Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)**, a Central Sector Scheme has been launched for implementation in

the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. The scheme aims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification and creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing, marketing and brand building initiative.

- **Soil Health Card (SHC):** A balanced and judicious use of fertilizer is necessary for sustainable agricultural productivity. Keeping this in mind and to promote judicious use of fertilizers, Soil Health Card scheme was launched in 2015-16 in the country.
- **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana- Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY-PDMC):** The Department is implementing 'Per Drop More Crop' component of PMKSY which is operational from 1st July, 2015 in the country. PMKSY- Per Drop More Crop mainly focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro irrigation (Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation). Besides, promoting precision irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources, this component also supports micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities as Other Interventions (OI) to supplement source creation.
- **National Food Security Mission (NFSM)** was launched in 2007-08 to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement; restoring soil fertility and productivity; creating employment opportunities; and enhancing farm level economy. The coarse cereals were included from 2014-15 under NFSM. A programme on additional area coverage of Pulses during Rabi/Summer 2018-19 has been launched to increase production of rabi/summer pulses through area expansion.
- **Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)** was initiated in 2010-11 which intended to address the constraints limiting the productivity of "rice based cropping systems" in Eastern India comprising seven (7) States namely, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The goal of the BGREI program is to harness the water potential for enhancing rice production in Eastern India which was hitherto underutilized.

- **Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)** is being implemented in Original Green Revolution States viz: Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh as a sub scheme of RKVY since 2013-14 to divert the area of water guzzling paddy to alternate crops like pulses, oilseeds, coarse/nutri cereals, cotton and agro forestry with the objective of tackling the problem of declining of soil fertility and depleting water table in these states.
- **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)** is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented w.e.f. 2014-15 for holistic growth of the horticulture sector. Main objectives of Mission are to promote holistic growth of horticulture sector, including coconut through area based regionally differentiated strategies which include research, technology promotion, extension, post-harvest management, processing and marketing in consonance with comparative advantage of each State/region and its diverse agri-climatic features, encourage aggregation of farmers into farmers groups like FIGs/FPOs and FPCs to bring economy of scale and scope, enhance horticulture production, augment farmer's income, strengthen nutritional security, improve productivity by way of quality germ-plasm, planting material and water use efficiency through Micro Irrigation, support skill development and create employment generation opportunities for rural youth in horticulture and post-harvest management, especially in the cold chain sector.
- **Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF)** has been launched to encourage tree plantation on farm land "Har Medh Par Ped" / trees on farm bund, along with crops/cropping system, made operational from 2016-17. Assistance is given to only those States/UTs notifying liberalized transit regulations for select agroforestry tree species.
- **Restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM)** was launched in April 2018 under NMSA with focus on the development of complete value chain of bamboo sector to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from planting material, plantation, creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing marketing, micro, small & medium enterprises, skill development and brand building initiative in a cluster approach mode.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 68, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque; not present. The Minister may lay the Answer on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 69

**Replacing of urdu language from signboards
of railway stations**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Urdu language is being replaced in the signboards of Railway Stations; and

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

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

Statement

(a) and (b) There is no change in the policy of use of language in signboards as issued by Ministry of Home Affairs. The Urdu language in signboards has not been replaced.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 69, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee; not present. The Minister may lay the Answer on the Table.

Question Nos. 70 and 72. Shrimati Chhaya Verma; not present. The Minister may lay the Answer on the Table. Shri A. Mohammedjan.

प्रश्नकर्ता अनुपस्थित थे।

आवश्यक खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतों में वृद्धि

*70. श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: क्या उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आवश्यक खाद्य पदार्थों की थोक और खुदरा कीमतों में, माह-वार, वृद्धि दर क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकारी तंत्र मंहगाई पर काबू पाने में विफल रहा है;

(ग) क्या विगत कुछेक महीनों के दौरान प्याज की कीमतों में बेतहाशा वृद्धि के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई अध्ययन कराया गया है; और

(घ) आवश्यक खाद्य पदार्थों की मूल्य वृद्धि को नियंत्रित करने में क्या-क्या बाधाएं आ रही हैं?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री राम विलास पासवान): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

(क) उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग द्वारा मॉनीटर की जाने वाली 22 आवश्यक खाद्य वस्तुओं की विगत तीन वर्षों के लिए पिछले वर्ष के तदुनुरूपी माह में औसत कीमतों की तुलना में अखिल भारतीय मासिक औसत खुदरा और थोक कीमतों में प्रतिशत (%) उतार-चढ़ाव का विवरण अनुलग्नक पर दिया गया है। (नीचे देखिए)

(ख) वर्ष 2019 के दौरान सब्जियों और तीन दालों अर्थात् मूंग, उड़द और तूर की कीमतों को छोड़कर, उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग द्वारा मॉनीटर की जाने वाली 22 आवश्यक खाद्य वस्तुओं में से अधिकांश की अखिल भारतीय मासिक औसत खुदरा और थोक कीमतों में विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोई उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि नहीं हुई और संगत रूप से स्थिर रही अथवा अधिकांश वस्तुओं की कीमतों में कमी आई।

(ग) जी, नहीं। तथापि, प्याज की कीमतों में वृद्धि के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा स्थिति का आंतरिक मूल्यांकन किया गया।

(घ) खाद्य वस्तुओं की कीमतें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ मांग और आपूर्ति में अंतर, प्रतिकूल मौसमी परिस्थितियों और सीजनेलिटी के कारण उत्पादन में कमी, परिवहन लागत में वृद्धि, भंडारण सुविधाओं की कमी जैसी आपूर्ति श्रृंखला संबंधी बाधाओं, जमाखोरी और चोरबाजारी द्वारा सृजित कृत्रिम कमी आदि के कारण प्रभावित होती हैं। इसके अलावा, बफर से दालों, प्याज आदि जैसी खाद्य वस्तुओं के वितरण/सीधी खुदरा बिक्री के लिए केंद्र सरकार, राज्यों और उनकी एजेंसियों पर निर्भर रहती हैं। तथापि, इसमें राज्यों की प्रतिभागिता सामान्यतया कम है।

उपाबंध

क. वर्ष-दर-वर्ष आधार पर 22 आवश्यक खाद्य वस्तुओं की खुदरा और थोक कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव (2017)

क्रम सं.	वस्तु	खुदरा कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव											
		जनवरी	फरवरी	मार्च	अप्रैल	मई	जून	जुलाई	अगस्त	सितम्बर	अक्टूबर	नवम्बर	दिसम्बर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	चावल	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17
2.	गेहूँ	4.73	6.77	7.05	6.67	7.49	7.55	7.67	7.01	7.12	8.60	8.19	5.93
3.	आटा (गेहूँ)	4.97	3.48	3.04	2.97	1.67	1.24	1.54	0.64	0.26	1.41	-0.75	-3.01
4.	चना दाल	10.33	7.49	6.77	6.47	6.13	4.43	4.93	3.32	3.23	2.72	1.07	-2.95
5.	तूर/अरहर की दाल	70.34	52.55	36.58	30.09	17.95	7.42	-11.99	-19.12	-17.03	-26.40	-35.52	-37.88
6.	उड़द दाल	-29.35	-31.53	-33.80	-36.24	-39.55	-41.11	-43.32	-40.96	-34.20	-35.60	-35.58	-33.58
7.	मूंग दाल	-22.71	-24.59	-26.94	-29.73	36.07	-37.79	-40.39	-39.72	-33.29	-32.60	-31.85	-31.45
8.	मसूर दाल	-23.43	-22.74	-22.00	-19.82	-19.99	-19.83	-20.73	-19.29	-12.83	-12.37	-11.29	-10.81
9.	मूंगफली का तेल (पैकबंद)	-5.88	-4.01	-5.46	-7.66	11.14	-14.42	-19.50	-21.92	-20.92	-21.81	-21.72	-21.51
10.	सरसों का तेल (पैकबंद)	9.55	8.64	8.68	6.67	2.68	-0.41	-2.59	-3.84	-5.16	-5.88	-5.83	-5.96
11.	वनस्पति (पैकबंद)	-1.19	-0.73	1.75	1.20	-1.35	-2.34	-2.57	-4.21	-4.43	-3.62	-4.56	-4.44
12.	सोया तेल (पैकबंद)	8.47	9.09	9.13	7.09	4.87	4.04	3.58	2.75	1.43	1.68	2.92	1.97
		5.94	6.43	6.83	4.54	3.03	2.24	1.78	1.52	1.82	2.81	1.81	1.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	सूरजमुखी तेल (पैकबंद)	-1.72	-1.92	-1.85	-2.40	-2.43	-4.07	-3.56	-3.19	-1.81	-1.37	-0.76	-0.63
14.	पाम ऑयल (पैकबंद)	13.90	11.39	9.25	3.31	-0.44	-0.53	-0.03	-1.28	-2.29	-0.10	2.24	3.22
15.	आलू	-3.49	-6.37	-11.62	-17.58	-26.88	-31.59	-32.21	-30.15	-29.05	-25.58	-21.53	-7.02
16.	प्याज़	34.51	-25.54	-15.38	-12.44	-10.27	-7.67	-9.62	56.75	69.84	97.18	144.65	179.72
17.	टमाटर	47.59	-21.59	-1.01	-7.91	-36.92	-46.63	40.87	102.33	66.40	45.80	119.67	119.52
18.	चीनी	24.10	23.32	22.34	13.45	8.51	7.65	7.47	6.21	7.33	6.72	6.28	4.47
19.	गुड़	7.94	8.58	9.99	8.23	7.96	7.41	6.67	4.15	3.74	5.27	6.92	4.87
20.	दूध	2.48	1.91	3.52	4.48	4.55	3.28	3.57	4.91	5.19	4.84	5.13	4.83
21.	चाय खुली	-1.91	-0.94	1.27	0.87	1.21	1.86	3.26	2.68	3.69	3.15	3.69	2.92
22.	नमक पैकबंद (आयोडाइज्ड)	-0.46	0.93	-0.40	-1.58	0.80	0.46	2.58	2.84	3.18	1.41	0.00	-0.07

क्रम सं.	वस्तु	थोक कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव											
		जनवरी	फरवरी	मार्च	अप्रैल	मई	जून	जुलाई	अगस्त	सितम्बर	अक्टूबर	नवम्बर	दिसम्बर
		-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	चावल	5.12	6.97	7.16	7.22	7.35	7.54	7.05	6.77	6.81	7.96	7.36	5.16

2. गेहूँ	5.18	3.78	2.86	2.89	1.22	0.66	0.78	0.63	0.59	1.40	-1.18	-3.73
3. आटा (गेहूँ)	9.12	6.63	5.55	5.86	4.72	3.47	4.30	3.57	3.07	2.37	0.23	-3.20
4. चना दाल	70.23	51.28	34.58	28.98	16.15	5.37	-13.81	-20.33	-17.96	-27.74	-37.10	-39.48
5. तूर/अरहर की दाल	-31.22	-33.19	-35.24	-37.60	-40.87	-42.36	-45.19	-42.45	-35.38	-36.89	-36.83	-34.25
6. उड़द दाल	-25.69	-27.63	-29.12	-31.43	-37.59	-39.39	-42.36	-41.60	-34.96	-33.71	-32.79	-31.70
7. मूँग दाल	-25.76	-24.93	-24.15	-21.34	-21.27	-20.74	-21.96	-20.00	-12.76	-11.94	-11.24	-10.13
8. मसूर दाल	-7.71	-6.37	-7.90	-10.51	-14.75	-18.17	-23.48	-24.89	-23.36	-23.93	-23.83	-23.25
9. मूँगफली का तेल (पैकबंद)	8.03	7.73	8.02	5.85	2.26	-0.91	-3.71	-4.87	-5.93	-6.30	-5.60	-4.96
10. सरसों का तेल (पैकबंद)	-2.16	-1.39	0.96	0.49	-1.55	-2.74	-4.60	-5.79	-5.18	-3.81	-4.89	-3.95
11. वनस्पति (पैकबंद)	8.71	8.79	7.70	5.62	3.34	2.83	2.07	1.33	0.39	0.78	2.31	2.20
12. सोया तेल (पैकबंद)	6.22	6.42	6.85	4.50	3.02	2.24	0.41	0.42	1.68	2.55	2.31	1.56
13. सूरजमुखी तेल (पैकबंद)	-2.00	-2.67	-2.61	-3.46	-3.28	-4.58	-4.89	-4.30	-3.14	-2.79	-2.03	-1.35
14. पाम ऑयल (पैकबंद)	14.24	11.59	8.44	1.98	-1.58	-1.48	-1.01	-2.48	-3.36	-0.54	1.78	2.46
15. आलू	-7.48	-10.93	-18.91	-22.17	-31.60	-36.34	-37.56	-35.59	-35.05	-31.26	-26.71	-9.57
16. प्याज़	-39.06	-30.28	-19.61	-15.58	-13.60	-11.39	-14.03	61.40	78.64	115.21	171.42	206.88
17. टमाटर	-53.02	-24.86	-2.29	-10.85	-44.58	-52.41	42.98	112.98	73.34	48.46	130.31	125.42
18. चीनी	25.58	24.73	23.24	14.53	9.49	8.50	7.98	6.70	7.83	7.23	6.58	3.96

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
19. गुड़		7.79	8.47	9.77	8.16	7.55	7.28	6.22	3.80	3.57	5.65	7.51	5.74
20. दूध		0.38	0.47	1.46	1.63	1.99	1.28	3.06	4.73	5.70	6.17	7.42	7.16
21. चाय खुली		-3.46	-2.94	-0.26	-0.75	-0.33	0.81	2.02	1.51	3.21	2.94	4.05	3.62
22. नमक पैकबंद (आयोडाइज्ड)		-1.53	-0.79	-2.03	-3.48	-0.96	-1.15	1.05	0.75	1.17	-0.15	0.51	0.55

ख. वर्ष-दर-वर्ष आधार पर 22 आवश्यक खाद्य वस्तुओं की खुदरा और थोक कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव (2018)

क्रम सं.	वस्तु	खुदरा कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव											
		जनवरी	फरवरी	मार्च	अप्रैल	मई	जून	जुलाई	अगस्त	सितम्बर	अक्टूबर	नवम्बर	दिसम्बर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	चावल	6.32	4.19	4.26	4.85	3.95	3.54	2.51	1.97	1.46	0.54	-0.07	0.74
2.	गेहूँ	-2.86	-2.76	-1.97	-0.54	0.76	1.35	1.35	2.86	3.93	3.83	4.19	5.25
3.	आटा (गेहूँ)	-3.39	-2.42	-1.43	-0.73	0.12	1.52	1.00	2.52	2.55	2.99	2.73	3.69
4.	चना दाल	-35.70	-29.13	-22.49	25.06	-25.74	-25.24	22.52	-19.48	-22.18	-22.19	18.28	-14.00
5.	तूर/अरहर दाल	-27.96	-23.01	-18.35	19.44	-17.60	-15.18	11.23	-10.35	-12.87	-11.75	-8.65	-4.52
6.	उड़द दाल	-30.02	-28.12	-26.01	28.68	-27.97	-27.05	23.29	-20.36	-21.66	-19.50	14.00	-8.89

7. भूग दाल	-8.12	-6.20	-6.68	10.66	-10.29	-8.16	-4.56	-2.13	-4.17	-3.18	-0.70	1.78
8. मसूर दाल	-20.50	-19.01	-17.26	19.55	-18.11	-16.03	11.53	-8.28	-7.89	-5.71	-4.13	-2.51
9. नारियल तेल (पैकबंद)	-6.24	-5.30	-5.26	-5.18	-5.23	-5.20	-4.91	-4.17	-2.72	-1.84	-1.50	-0.25
10. सरसों तेल (पैकबंद)	-3.62	-3.24	-3.63	-2.30	-1.61	-0.42	0.59	1.06	1.03	0.47	1.30	1.28
11. वनस्पति तेल (पैकबंद)	2.08	1.49	2.37	3.57	4.14	4.08	4.75	4.46	4.42	4.20	2.86	1.96
12. सोया तेल (पैकबंद)	1.37	1.52	2.61	4.14	5.33	6.09	7.33	6.80	6.40	5.72	6.11	4.88
13. सूरजमुखी तेल (पैकबंद)	-0.22	-0.09	0.65	2.09	2.88	3.75	5.30	5.65	5.55	5.93	5.45	4.28
14. पॉम ऑयल (पैकबंद)	2.36	2.86	7.52	11.69	12.39	12.87	14.05	12.99	10.56	9.46	7.04	3.92
15. आलू	0.55	4.22	12.56	21.70	34.82	39.64	40.22	36.54	37.69	38.28	36.87	22.08
16. प्याज़	187.67	140.38	80.30	34.26	18.83	22.12	39.76	-16.99	-22.50	-28.89	43.64	-55.43
17. टमाटर	56.31	19.91	1.20	-8.53	-4.98	-0.05	50.13	-53.33	-40.07	-36.60	50.19	-41.00
18. चीनी	0.56	-2.61	-4.79	-8.06	-13.37	-12.02	-9.26	-10.00	-11.41	-11.02	11.27	-10.28
19. गुड़	4.86	3.01	0.21	-2.14	-4.59	-4.98	-5.02	-5.46	-6.75	-6.81	-7.31	-6.32
20. दूध	3.97	4.03	2.44	1.89	1.52	1.95	2.15	1.24	0.64	1.19	-0.14	0.85
21. चाय खुली	3.13	3.25	4.08	4.08	4.05	3.59	2.97	3.34	2.30	3.26	2.07	2.28
22. नमक पैकबंद (आयोडाइज्ड)	0.33	-0.59	0.40	0.60	0.66	0.33	1.32	0.99	0.13	0.86	1.59	1.86

क्रम सं.	वस्तु	शोक कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव											
		जनवरी	फरवरी	मार्च	अप्रैल	मई	जून	जुलाई	अगस्त	सितम्बर	अक्टूबर	नवम्बर	दिसम्बर
		-18	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	चावल	5.10	3.15	3.38	3.61	4.18	3.79	3.06	1.88	1.51	0.70	0.68	1.23
2.	गेहूँ	-3.50	-3.26	-1.90	-0.23	1.33	2.13	2.35	3.67	4.02	4.38	5.11	6.63
3.	आटा (गेहूँ)	-3.42	-3.26	-1.38	-0.59	0.61	1.11	0.79	1.71	2.39	3.31	3.45	4.19
4.	चना दाल	-37.14	-30.06	-23.52	-26.70	-27.59	-27.43	-24.43	-21.18	-23.78	-23.73	-18.90	-14.28
5.	तूर/अरहर दाल	-28.83	-23.57	-19.06	-20.26	-18.60	-15.92	-10.79	-10.14	-13.07	-11.96	-8.06	-3.57
6.	उड़द दाल	-30.31	-28.37	-26.64	-29.74	-29.55	-28.54	-24.59	-21.70	-22.86	-20.73	-13.90	-8.91
7.	मूँग दाल	-7.38	-5.36	-6.19	-10.72	-10.47	-8.53	-4.25	-1.54	-3.70	-2.94	0.26	2.70
8.	मसूर दाल	-22.21	-20.41	-18.65	-20.41	-18.55	-16.40	-11.57	-8.66	-8.11	-6.02	-3.91	-2.40
9.	नारियल तेल (पैकबंद)	-5.34	-4.48	-4.78	-5.13	-5.28	-5.74	-4.98	-4.19	-3.00	-2.91	-2.77	-1.60
10.	सरसों तेल (पैकबंद)	-3.05	-2.70	-3.76	-2.32	-1.33	0.14	2.12	2.39	1.32	0.62	1.30	1.11
11.	वनस्पति तेल (पैकबंद)	2.45	1.66	3.41	4.96	5.43	5.19	6.49	5.94	5.61	5.57	3.72	2.18
12.	सोया तेल (पैकबंद)	1.68	1.92	3.61	5.60	7.21	8.05	9.72	8.92	7.57	7.18	6.72	5.31
13.	सूरजमुखी तेल (पैकबंद)	-0.94	-0.64	0.44	2.26	3.06	4.11	5.96	6.67	6.71	7.05	6.92	5.53

14. पॉम ऑयल (पैकबंद)	1.91	2.57	7.61	11.90	13.64	14.13	14.94	14.35	11.18	10.24	7.68	4.72
15. आलू	-2.43	2.14	13.01	23.17	39.89	47.93	47.90	43.21	45.16	46.72	45.32	24.65
16. प्याज़	218.10	166.18	91.20	39.58	23.27	27.82	50.00	-17.62	-23.70	-31.18	-46.52	-58.98
17. टमाटर	58.81	17.82	-3.56	-12.83	-7.25	-2.60	-55.01	-57.22	-43.61	-41.36	-53.89	-43.47
18. चीनी	-0.45	-3.65	-5.57	-9.39	-15.49	-13.85	-11.32	-11.77	-13.22	-12.87	-12.81	-11.54
19. गुड़	5.48	3.54	0.26	-2.66	-5.20	-6.54	-6.79	-7.50	-8.83	-8.97	-9.36	-8.36
20. दूध	5.85	4.94	4.01	4.09	3.55	3.68	3.24	2.36	1.68	2.07	0.71	1.63
21. चाय खुली	3.84	4.34	4.66	4.34	3.88	3.52	3.70	3.16	2.08	3.68	2.59	2.23
22. नमक पैकबंद (आयोडाइज्ड)	0.86	-0.22	1.31	0.97	1.32	0.21	0.98	1.53	0.89	0.94	1.01	1.19

ग. वर्ष-दर-वर्ष आधार पर 22 आवश्यक खाद्य वस्तुओं की खुदरा और थोक कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव (2019)

क्रम सं.	वस्तु	खुदरा कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव											
		जनवरी	फरवरी	मार्च	अप्रैल	मई	जून	जुलाई	अगस्त	सितम्बर	अक्टूबर	नवम्बर	दिसम्बर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	चावल	-0.13	0.86	0.90	1.27	2.94	4.78	4.83	6.66	8.29	10.48	12.17	11.45
2.	गेहूँ	7.48	9.39	9.78	9.02	9.33	10.13	10.80	11.69	11.23	14.03	13.63	12.76
3.	आटा (गेहूँ)	4.54	6.03	5.94	6.54	6.92	6.98	6.33	7.30	7.08	9.53	9.73	8.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	चना दाल	-10.04	-6.82	-6.03	-2.58	1.85	3.94	4.22	1.40	1.30	3.19	3.12	0.70
5.	तूर/अरहर दाल	-1.79	1.03	2.42	6.55	12.64	18.92	19.97	21.60	23.62	25.30	26.52	23.24
6.	उड़द दाल	-4.84	-2.89	-1.82	1.30	3.28	8.48	7.82	8.49	8.77	14.60	30.42	35.66
7.	मूँग दाल	2.24	3.04	3.89	5.92	8.92	13.06	11.49	12.17	13.83	15.22	18.86	19.34
8.	मसूर दाल	-1.20	0.50	1.36	2.89	2.64	3.95	3.05	2.55	2.50	2.78	5.07	5.98
9.	तेल (पैकबंद)	-0.63	0.09	0.63	0.11	1.69	3.37	4.12	4.68	5.06	6.77	7.09	6.73
10.	सरसों का तेल (पैकबंद)	1.66	2.74	2.97	3.01	3.18	3.52	3.13	2.59	3.20	4.84	5.24	5.26
11.	वनस्पति (पैकबंद)	1.74	2.88	1.61	0.52	-0.26	-0.97	-2.04	-1.43	-1.36	-1.40	0.20	3.38
12.	सोयद तेल (पैकबंद)	4.26	4.42	4.14	3.42	3.29	3.45	2.28	2.46	3.07	2.70	2.76	3.51
13.	सूरजमुखी तेल (पैकबंद)	4.13	4.60	4.47	3.77	4.07	3.65	2.44	2.03	3.26	3.27	3.55	4.74
14.	पाम ऑयल (पैकबंद)	3.91	4.00	-0.11	-3.54	-3.82	-4.47	-4.76	-3.64	-1.31	-1.75	2.02	8.61
15.	आलू	14.86	10.78	0.72	-3.86	-9.39	-10.30	-11.25	-11.90	-12.46	-6.50	3.54	30.60
16.	प्याज़	-57.77	-53.08	-39.38	-15.72	1.44	7.09	0.43	14.91	85.92	119.62	177.38	390.44
17.	टमाटर	0.22	6.51	29.54	63.14	103.31	67.48	30.59	38.45	27.45	64.56	63.53	33.04
18.	चीनी	-7.54	-6.41	-5.48	-2.69	3.96	3.15	-0.59	-0.31	1.66	2.15	2.76	2.83
19.	गुड़	-5.55	-4.03	-1.11	0.64	2.84	4.32	2.42	3.75	5.14	6.46	8.58	8.90

20. दूध	1.21	1.62	3.48	2.90	3.03	2.08	1.64	2.09	4.91	5.48	6.67	5.69
21. चाय खुली	0.67	0.40	0.52	1.06	1.28	1.46	0.97	0.75	2.23	2.18	3.83	3.49
22. नमक पैकबंद (आयोडाइज्ड)	1.91	1.53	1.73	1.79	0.39	1.18	-0.07	0.20	1.44	1.31	1.44	1.56

क्रम सं.	वस्तु	शोक कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव											
		जनवरी	फरवरी	मार्च	अप्रैल	मई	जून	जुलाई	अगस्त	सितम्बर	अक्टूबर	नवम्बर	दिसम्बर
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	चावल	0.26	1.26	1.59	2.40	2.67	3.89	4.48	6.81	8.33	10.31	11.96	11.76
2.	गेहूँ	9.33	10.66	10.70	10.06	9.10	9.07	10.19	10.42	10.46	12.67	12.11	11.06
3.	आटा (गेहूँ)	5.39	6.90	6.27	6.61	6.77	6.12	6.10	7.51	7.14	8.82	9.23	9.16
4.	चना दाल	-9.33	-5.93	-5.06	-1.70	3.27	5.15	5.04	2.01	1.66	3.62	3.25	0.80
5.	तूर/अरहर दाल	0.03	2.66	3.91	8.21	14.80	20.17	20.65	22.91	25.40	27.37	28.17	24.68
6.	उड़द दाल	-4.25	-2.18	-2.07	2.19	5.40	10.00	9.65	10.65	11.02	17.48	32.76	38.24
7.	मूँग दाल	3.66	4.69	5.25	7.59	11.15	14.92	13.13	13.73	15.51	17.38	21.06	21.36
8.	मसूर दाल	-0.07	2.40	2.37	4.02	5.48	6.40	4.87	4.80	4.67	5.27	7.67	8.41
9.	नारियल तेल (पैकबंद)	-1.97	-1.04	-0.06	-0.16	1.67	2.26	2.87	3.11	4.11	6.40	6.91	6.63
10.	सरसों का तेल (पैकबंद)	0.75	1.88	2.38	2.64	2.87	2.66	2.47	2.38	3.54	4.76	5.38	5.55

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
11.	वनस्पति (पैकबंद)	1.77	3.09	1.15	-0.15	-0.88	-1.76	-3.10	-2.29	-1.99	-2.16	-0.64	2.96
12.	सोयद तेल (पैकबंद)	4.80	5.04	4.20	2.98	2.57	2.34	1.92	2.77	3.43	2.99	3.10	4.28
13.	सूरजमुखी तेल (पैकबंद)	5.11	6.16	5.36	4.34	4.33	3.64	2.64	2.62	3.38	4.11	3.89	4.66
14.	पाम ऑयल (पैकबंद)	4.40	4.83	0.97	-2.50	-3.23	-4.31	-4.50	-3.66	-1.23	-1.18	2.75	9.41
15.	आलू	17.40	11.39	-1.16	-5.05	-10.68	-13.53	-14.72	-13.52	-13.29	-6.12	4.56	38.85
16.	प्याज़	-61.89	-57.67	-44.22	-18.06	1.64	8.80	0.94	19.45	103.49	141.78	206.63	465.75
17.	टमाटर	0.42	7.67	34.40	79.12	134.26	87.03	41.36	48.27	36.43	82.93	77.76	37.15
18.	चीनी	-8.78	-7.33	-6.67	-2.95	4.82	3.68	-0.27	0.37	2.64	2.94	3.20	3.62
19.	गुड़	-7.56	-6.86	-3.91	-0.71	1.99	3.42	2.44	4.06	5.36	6.03	8.01	8.58
20.	दूध	2.16	3.32	5.14	4.96	5.08	3.88	3.09	3.68	5.23	5.74	5.86	4.88
21.	चाय खुली	0.25	0.10	0.61	1.35	1.36	1.92	1.06	1.88	2.84	1.10	2.97	3.79
22.	नमक पैकबंद (आयोडाइज्ड)	1.41	1.24	0.65	1.30	0.47	0.99	0.45	0.78	1.80	1.49	0.61	0.79

Rise in prices of essential food items

†*70. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the rate of increase in wholesale and retail prices of the essential food items during the last three years, month-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government mechanism has failed to control inflation during the last three years;
- (c) whether any study has been conducted to investigate the reasons for steep rise in onion prices during the last few months; and
- (d) the details of constraints faced in controlling the price rise of essential food items?

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

Statement

(a) For the last three years, the percent (%) variation in the all India monthly average retail and wholesale price of 22 essential food items monitored by Department of Consumer Affairs, over their average price in corresponding month of previous year is given at Annexure (*See* below).

(b) The all India monthly average retail and wholesale prices of most of the 22 essential food items monitored by Department of Consumer Affairs have not shown any significant increase over the last three years and have remained relatively stable or declined for majority of the item except for prices of vegetables and three pulses viz. Moong, Urad and Tur in 2019.

(c) No Sir. However, in-house assessment of the situation was undertaken by Government to ascertain the cause of rise in price of onion.

(d) Prices of food items are inter-alia affected by mismatch in demand and supply, shortfall in production owing to adverse weather conditions and seasonality, increased transportation costs, supply chain constraints like lack of storage facilities, artificial shortage created by hoarding and black marketing, etc. Also Central Government depends on States and their agencies for distribution/direct retailing of food items from buffer such as pulses, onion etc. However, participation from States is generally lukewarm.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Annexure**A. Percentage (%) change in Retail and Wholesale prices of 22 essential food commodities on year on year basis (2017)**

Sl. No.	Commodity	Retail Variation											
		Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Rice	4.73	6.77	7.05	6.67	7.49	7.55	7.67	7.01	7.12	8.60	8.19	5.93
2.	Wheat	4.97	3.48	3.04	2.97	1.67	1.24	1.54	0.64	0.26	1.41	-0.75	-3.01
3.	Atta (Wheat)	10.33	7.49	6.77	6.47	6.13	4.43	4.93	3.32	3.23	2.72	1.07	-2.95
4.	Gram Dal	70.34	52.55	36.58	30.09	17.95	7.42	-11.99	-19.12	-17.03	-26.40	-35.52	-37.88
5.	Tur/Arhar Dal	29.35	-31.53	-33.80	-36.24	-39.55	-41.11	-43.32	-40.96	-34.20	-35.60	-35.58	-33.58
6.	Urad Dal	22.71	-24.59	-26.94	-29.73	-36.07	-37.79	-40.39	-39.72	-33.29	-32.60	-31.85	-31.45
7.	Moong Dal	23.43	-22.74	-22.00	-19.82	-19.99	-19.83	-20.73	-19.29	-12.83	-12.37	-11.29	-10.81
8.	Masoor Dal	-5.88	-4.01	-5.46	-7.66	-11.14	-14.42	-19.50	-21.92	-20.92	-21.81	-21.72	-21.51
9.	Groundnut Oil(Packed)	9.55	8.64	8.68	6.67	2.68	-0.41	-2.59	-3.84	-5.16	-5.88	-5.83	-5.96
10.	Mustard Oil(Packed)	-1.19	-0.73	1.75	1.20	-1.35	-2.34	-2.57	-4.21	-4.43	-3.62	-4.56	-4.44
11.	Vanaspati (Packed)	8.47	9.09	9.13	7.09	4.87	4.04	3.58	2.75	1.43	1.68	2.92	1.97
12.	Soya Oil (Packed)	5.94	6.43	6.83	4.54	3.03	2.24	1.78	1.52	1.82	2.81	1.81	1.48

13. Sunflower Oil(Packed)	-1.72	-1.92	-1.85	-2.40	-2.43	-4.07	-3.56	-3.19	-1.81	-1.37	-0.76	-0.63
14. Palm Oil (Packed)	13.90	11.39	9.25	3.31	-0.44	-0.53	-0.03	-1.28	-2.29	-0.10	2.24	3.22
15. Potato	-3.49	-6.37	-11.62	-17.58	-26.88	-31.59	-32.21	-30.15	-29.05	-25.58	-21.53	-7.02
16. Onion	34.51	-25.54	-15.38	-12.44	-10.27	-7.67	-9.62	56.75	69.84	97.18	144.65	179.72
17. Tomato	47.59	-21.59	-1.01	-7.91	-36.92	-46.63	40.87	102.33	66.40	45.80	119.67	119.52
18. Sugar	24.10	23.32	22.34	13.45	8.51	7.65	7.47	6.21	7.33	6.72	6.28	4.47
19. Gur	7.94	8.58	9.99	8.23	7.96	7.41	6.67	4.15	3.74	5.27	6.92	4.87
20. Milk	2.48	1.91	3.52	4.48	4.55	3.28	3.57	4.91	5.19	4.84	5.13	4.83
21. Tea Loose	-1.91	-0.94	1.27	0.87	1.21	1.86	3.26	2.68	3.69	3.15	3.69	2.92
22. Salt Pack Iodised)	-0.46	0.93	-0.40	-1.58	0.80	0.46	2.58	2.84	3.18	1.41	0.00	-0.07

Sl. No.	Commodity	Wholesale Variation											
		Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Rice	5.12	6.97	7.16	7.22	7.35	7.54	7.05	6.77	6.81	7.96	7.36	5.16
2.	Wheat	5.18	3.78	2.86	2.89	1.22	0.66	0.78	0.63	0.59	1.40	-1.18	-3.73
3.	Atta (Wheat)	9.12	6.63	5.55	5.86	4.72	3.47	4.30	3.57	3.07	2.37	0.23	-3.20
4.	Gram Dal	70.23	51.28	34.58	28.98	16.15	5.37	-13.81	-20.33	-17.96	-27.74	-37.10	-39.48

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
5.	Tur/Arhar Dal	-31.22	-33.19	-35.24	-37.60	-40.87	-42.36	-45.19	-42.45	-35.38	-36.89	-36.83	-34.25
6.	Urad Dal	-25.69	-27.63	-29.12	-31.43	-37.59	-39.39	-42.36	-41.60	-34.96	-33.71	-32.79	-31.70
7.	Moong Dal	-25.76	-24.93	-24.15	-21.34	-21.27	-20.74	-21.96	-20.00	-12.76	-11.94	-11.24	-10.13
8.	Masoor Dal	-7.71	-6.37	-7.90	-10.51	-14.75	-18.17	-23.48	-24.89	-23.36	-23.93	-23.83	-23.25
9.	Groundnut Oil(Packed)	8.03	7.73	8.02	5.85	2.26	-0.91	-3.71	-4.87	-5.93	-6.30	-5.60	-4.96
10.	Mustard Oil(Packed)	-2.16	-1.39	0.96	0.49	-1.55	-2.74	-4.60	-5.79	-5.18	-3.81	-4.89	-3.95
11.	Vanaspati (Packed)	8.71	8.79	7.70	5.62	3.34	2.83	2.07	1.33	0.39	0.78	2.31	2.20
12.	Soya Oil (Packed)	6.22	6.42	6.85	4.50	3.02	2.24	0.41	0.42	1.68	2.55	2.31	1.56
13.	Sunflower Oil(Packed)	-2.00	-2.67	-2.61	-3.46	-3.28	-4.58	-4.89	-4.30	-3.14	-2.79	-2.03	-1.35
14.	Palm Oil (Packed)	14.24	11.59	8.44	1.98	-1.58	-1.48	-1.01	-2.48	-3.36	-0.54	1.78	2.46
15.	Potato	-7.48	-10.93	-18.91	-22.17	-31.60	-36.34	-37.56	-35.59	-35.05	-31.26	-26.71	-9.57
16.	Onion	-39.06	-30.28	-19.61	-15.58	-13.60	-11.39	-14.03	61.40	78.64	115.21	171.42	206.88
17.	Tomato	-53.02	-24.86	-2.29	-10.85	-44.58	-52.41	42.98	112.98	73.34	48.46	130.31	125.42
18.	Sugar	25.58	24.73	23.24	14.53	9.49	8.50	7.98	6.70	7.83	7.23	6.58	3.96
19.	Gur	7.79	8.47	9.77	8.16	7.55	7.28	6.22	3.80	3.57	5.65	7.51	5.74
20.	Milk	0.38	0.47	1.46	1.63	1.99	1.28	3.06	4.73	5.70	6.17	7.42	7.16

21. Tea Loose	-3.46	-2.94	-0.26	-0.75	-0.33	0.81	2.02	1.51	3.21	2.94	4.05	3.62
22. Salt Pack Iodised)	-1.53	-0.79	-2.03	-3.48	-0.96	-1.15	1.05	0.75	1.17	-0.15	0.51	0.55

B. Percentage (%) change in Retail and Wholesale prices of 22 essential food commodities on year on year basis (2018)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Retail Variation											
		Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Rice	6.32	4.19	4.26	4.85	3.95	3.54	2.51	1.97	1.46	0.54	-0.07	0.74
2.	Wheat	-2.86	-2.76	-1.97	-0.54	0.76	1.35	1.35	2.86	3.93	3.83	4.19	5.25
3.	Atta (Wheat)	-3.39	-2.42	-1.43	-0.73	0.12	1.52	1.00	2.52	2.55	2.99	2.73	3.69
4.	Gram Dal	-35.70	-29.13	-22.49	25.06	-25.74	-25.24	22.52	-19.48	-22.18	-22.19	18.28	-14.00
5.	Tur/Arhar Dal	-27.96	-23.01	-18.35	19.44	-17.60	-15.18	11.23	-10.35	-12.87	-11.75	-8.65	-4.52
6.	Urad Dal	-30.02	-28.12	-26.01	28.68	-27.97	-27.05	23.29	-20.36	-21.66	-19.50	14.00	-8.89
7.	Moong Dal	-8.12	-6.20	-6.68	10.66	-10.29	-8.16	-4.56	-2.13	-4.17	-3.18	-0.70	1.78
8.	Masoor Dal	-20.50	-19.01	-17.26	19.55	-18.11	-16.03	11.53	-8.28	-7.89	-5.71	-4.13	-2.51
9.	Groundnut Oil(Packed)	-6.24	-5.30	-5.26	-5.18	-5.23	-5.20	-4.91	-4.17	-2.72	-1.84	-1.50	-0.25
10.	Mustard Oil(Packed)	-3.62	-3.24	-3.63	-2.30	-1.61	-0.42	0.59	1.06	1.03	0.47	1.30	1.28
11.	Vanaspati (Packed)	2.08	1.49	2.37	3.57	4.14	4.08	4.75	4.46	4.42	4.20	2.86	1.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Soya Oil (Packed)	1.37	1.52	2.61	4.14	5.33	6.09	7.33	6.80	6.40	5.72	6.11	4.88
13.	Sunflower Oil(Packed)	-0.22	-0.09	0.65	2.09	2.88	3.75	5.30	5.65	5.55	5.93	5.45	4.28
14.	Palm Oil (Packed)	2.36	2.86	7.52	11.69	12.39	12.87	14.05	12.99	10.56	9.46	7.04	3.92
15.	Potato	0.55	4.22	12.56	21.70	34.82	39.64	40.22	36.54	37.69	38.28	36.87	22.08
16.	Onion	187.67	140.38	80.30	34.26	18.83	22.12	39.76	-16.99	-22.50	-28.89	43.64	-55.43
17.	Tomato	56.31	19.91	1.20	-8.53	-4.98	-0.05	50.13	-53.33	-40.07	-36.60	50.19	-41.00
18.	Sugar	0.56	-2.61	-4.79	-8.06	-13.37	-12.02	-9.26	-10.00	-11.41	-11.02	11.27	-10.28
19.	Gur	4.86	3.01	0.21	-2.14	-4.59	-4.98	-5.02	-5.46	-6.75	-6.81	-7.31	-6.32
20.	Milk	3.97	4.03	2.44	1.89	1.52	1.95	2.15	1.24	0.64	1.19	-0.14	0.85
21.	Tea Loose	3.13	3.25	4.08	4.08	4.05	3.59	2.97	3.34	2.30	3.26	2.07	2.28
22.	Salt Pack Iodised)	0.33	-0.59	0.40	0.60	0.66	0.33	1.32	0.99	0.13	0.86	1.59	1.86

Sl. No.	Commodity	Wholesale Variation											
		Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Rice	5.10	3.15	3.38	3.61	4.18	3.79	3.06	1.88	1.51	0.70	0.68	1.23

2. Wheat	-3.50	-3.26	-1.90	-0.23	1.33	2.13	2.35	3.67	4.02	4.38	5.11	6.63
3. Atta (Wheat)	-3.42	-3.26	-1.38	-0.59	0.61	1.11	0.79	1.71	2.39	3.31	3.45	4.19
4. Gram Dal	-37.14	-30.06	-23.52	-26.70	-27.59	-27.43	-24.43	-21.18	-23.78	-23.73	-18.90	-14.28
5. Tur/Arhar Dal	-28.83	-23.57	-19.06	-20.26	-18.60	-15.92	-10.79	-10.14	-13.07	-11.96	-8.06	-3.57
6. Urad Dal	-30.31	-28.37	-26.64	-29.74	-29.55	-28.54	-24.59	-21.70	-22.86	-20.73	-13.90	-8.91
7. Moong Dal	-7.38	-5.36	-6.19	-10.72	-10.47	-8.53	-4.25	-1.54	-3.70	-2.94	0.26	2.70
8. Masoor Dal	-22.21	-20.41	-18.65	-20.41	-18.55	-16.40	-11.57	-8.66	-8.11	-6.02	-3.91	-2.40
9. Groundnut Oil(Packed)	-5.34	-4.48	-4.78	-5.13	-5.28	-5.74	-4.98	-4.19	-3.00	-2.91	-2.77	-1.60
10. Mustard Oil(Packed)	-3.05	-2.70	-3.76	-2.32	-1.33	0.14	2.12	2.39	1.32	0.62	1.30	1.11
11. Vanaspati (Packed)	2.45	1.66	3.41	4.96	5.43	5.19	6.49	5.94	5.61	5.57	3.72	2.18
12. Soya Oil (Packed)	1.68	1.92	3.61	5.60	7.21	8.05	9.72	8.92	7.57	7.18	6.72	5.31
13. Sunflower Oil(Packed)	-0.94	-0.64	0.44	2.26	3.06	4.11	5.96	6.67	6.71	7.05	6.92	5.53
14. Palm Oil (Packed)	1.91	2.57	7.61	11.90	13.64	14.13	14.94	14.35	11.18	10.24	7.68	4.72
15. Potato	-2.43	2.14	13.01	23.17	39.89	47.93	47.90	43.21	45.16	46.72	45.32	24.65
16. Onion	218.10	166.18	91.20	39.58	23.27	27.82	50.00	-17.62	-23.70	-31.18	-46.52	-58.98
17. Tomato	58.81	17.82	-3.56	-12.83	-7.25	-2.60	-55.01	-57.22	-43.61	-41.36	-53.89	-43.47
18. Sugar	-0.45	-3.65	-5.57	-9.39	-15.49	-13.85	-11.32	-11.77	-13.22	-12.87	-12.81	-11.54

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
19. Gur		5.48	3.54	0.26	-2.66	-5.20	-6.54	-6.79	-7.50	-8.83	-8.97	-9.36	-8.36
20. Milk		5.85	4.94	4.01	4.09	3.55	3.68	3.24	2.36	1.68	2.07	0.71	1.63
21. Tea Loose		3.84	4.34	4.66	4.34	3.88	3.52	3.70	3.16	2.08	3.68	2.59	2.23
22. Salt Pack Iodised)		0.86	-0.22	1.31	0.97	1.32	0.21	0.98	1.53	0.89	0.94	1.01	1.19

C. Percentage (%) change in Retail and Wholesale prices of 22 essential food commodities on year on year basis (2019)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Retail Variation											
		Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Rice		-0.13	0.86	0.90	1.27	2.94	4.78	4.83	6.66	8.29	10.48	12.17	11.45
2. Wheat		7.48	9.39	9.78	9.02	9.33	10.13	10.80	11.69	11.23	14.03	13.63	12.76
3. Atta (Wheat)		4.54	6.03	5.94	6.54	6.92	6.98	6.33	7.30	7.08	9.53	9.73	8.94
4. Gram Dal		-10.04	-6.82	-6.03	-2.58	1.85	3.94	4.22	1.40	1.30	3.19	3.12	0.70
5. Tur/Arhar Dal		-1.79	1.03	2.42	6.55	12.64	18.92	19.97	21.60	23.62	25.30	26.52	23.24
6. Urad Dal		-4.84	-2.89	-1.82	1.30	3.28	8.48	7.82	8.49	8.77	14.60	30.42	35.66
7. Moong Dal		2.24	3.04	3.89	5.92	8.92	13.06	11.49	12.17	13.83	15.22	18.86	19.34
8. Masoor Dal		-1.20	0.50	1.36	2.89	2.64	3.95	3.05	2.55	2.50	2.78	5.07	5.98

9.	Groundnut Oil(Packed)	-0.63	0.09	0.63	0.11	1.69	3.37	4.12	4.68	5.06	6.77	7.09	6.73
10.	Mustard Oil(Packed)	1.66	2.74	2.97	3.01	3.18	3.52	3.13	2.59	3.20	4.84	5.24	5.26
11.	Vanaspatti (Packed)	1.74	2.88	1.61	0.52	-0.26	-0.97	-2.04	-1.43	-1.36	-1.40	0.20	3.38
12.	Soya Oil (Packed)	4.26	4.42	4.14	3.42	3.29	3.45	2.28	2.46	3.07	2.70	2.76	3.51
13.	Sunflower Oil(Packed)	4.13	4.60	4.47	3.77	4.07	3.65	2.44	2.03	3.26	3.27	3.55	4.74
14.	Palm Oil (Packed)	3.91	4.00	-0.11	-3.54	-3.82	-4.47	-4.76	-3.64	-1.31	-1.75	2.02	8.61
15.	Potato	14.86	10.78	0.72	-3.86	-9.39	-10.30	-11.25	-11.90	-12.46	-6.50	3.54	30.60
16.	Onion	-57.77	-53.08	-39.38	-15.72	1.44	7.09	0.43	14.91	85.92	119.62	177.38	390.44
17.	Tomato	0.22	6.51	29.54	63.14	103.31	67.48	30.59	38.45	27.45	64.56	63.53	33.04
18.	Sugar	-7.54	-6.41	-5.48	-2.69	3.96	3.15	-0.59	-0.31	1.66	2.15	2.76	2.83
19.	Gur	-5.55	-4.03	-1.11	0.64	2.84	4.32	2.42	3.75	5.14	6.46	8.58	8.90
20.	Milk	1.21	1.62	3.48	2.90	3.03	2.08	1.64	2.09	4.91	5.48	6.67	5.69
21.	Tea Loose	0.67	0.40	0.52	1.06	1.28	1.46	0.97	0.75	2.23	2.18	3.83	3.49
22.	Salt Pack (Iodised)	1.91	1.53	1.73	1.79	0.39	1.18	-0.07	0.20	1.44	1.31	1.44	1.56

Sl. No.	Commodity	Wholesale Variation											
		Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Rice	0.26	1.26	1.59	2.40	2.67	3.89	4.48	6.81	8.33	10.31	11.96	11.76
2.	Wheat	9.33	10.66	10.70	10.06	9.10	9.07	10.19	10.42	10.46	12.67	12.11	11.06

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
3.	Atta (Wheat)	5.39	6.90	6.27	6.61	6.77	6.12	6.10	7.51	7.14	8.82	9.23	9.16
4.	Gram Dal	-9.33	-5.93	-5.06	-1.70	3.27	5.15	5.04	2.01	1.66	3.62	3.25	0.80
5.	Tur/Arhar Dal	0.03	2.66	3.91	8.21	14.80	20.17	20.65	22.91	25.40	27.37	28.17	24.68
6.	Urad Dal	-4.25	-2.18	-2.07	2.19	5.40	10.00	9.65	10.65	11.02	17.48	32.76	38.24
7.	Moong Dal	3.66	4.69	5.25	7.59	11.15	14.92	13.13	13.73	15.51	17.38	21.06	21.36
8.	Masoor Dal	-0.07	2.40	2.37	4.02	5.48	6.40	4.87	4.80	4.67	5.27	7.67	8.41
9.	Groundnut Oil(Packed)	-1.97	-1.04	-0.06	-0.16	1.67	2.26	2.87	3.11	4.11	6.40	6.91	6.63
10.	Mustard Oil(Packed)	0.75	1.88	2.38	2.64	2.87	2.66	2.47	2.38	3.54	4.76	5.38	5.55
11.	Vanaspati (Packed)	1.77	3.09	1.15	-0.15	-0.88	-1.76	-3.10	-2.29	-1.99	-2.16	-0.64	2.96
12.	Soya Oil (Packed)	4.80	5.04	4.20	2.98	2.57	2.34	1.92	2.77	3.43	2.99	3.10	4.28
13.	Sunflower Oil(Packed)	5.11	6.16	5.36	4.34	4.33	3.64	2.64	2.62	3.38	4.11	3.89	4.66
14.	Palm Oil (Packed)	4.40	4.83	0.97	-2.50	-3.23	-4.31	-4.50	-3.66	-1.23	-1.18	2.75	9.41
15.	Potato	17.40	11.39	-1.16	-5.05	-10.68	-13.53	-14.72	-13.52	-13.29	-6.12	4.56	38.85
16.	Onion	-61.89	-57.67	-44.22	-18.06	1.64	8.80	0.94	19.45	103.49	141.78	206.63	465.75
17.	Tomato	0.42	7.67	34.40	79.12	134.26	87.03	41.36	48.27	36.43	82.93	77.76	37.15
18.	Sugar	-8.78	-7.33	-6.67	-2.95	4.82	3.68	-0.27	0.37	2.64	2.94	3.20	3.62
19.	Gur	-7.56	-6.86	-3.91	-0.71	1.99	3.42	2.44	4.06	5.36	6.03	8.01	8.58
20.	Milk	2.16	3.32	5.14	4.96	5.08	3.88	3.09	3.68	5.23	5.74	5.86	4.88
21.	Tea Loose	0.25	0.10	0.61	1.35	1.36	1.92	1.06	1.88	2.84	1.10	2.97	3.79
22.	Salt Pack (Iodised)	1.41	1.24	0.65	1.30	0.47	0.99	0.45	0.78	1.80	1.49	0.61	0.79

Monitoring of prices of essential commodities

*72. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is keeping a close watch on the prices of all essential commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government would take action at appropriate time when the prices of essential items go up?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The Price Monitoring Division (PMD) in the Department monitors retail and wholesale prices of 22 essential food commodities from 114 price reporting centres across the country. The items covered include rice, wheat, atta, gram dal, arhar dal, moong dal, urad dal, masoor dal, tea, sugar, salt, vanaspati, groundnut oil, mustard oil, milk, soya oil, palm oil, sunflower oil, gur, potato, onion and tomato. Based on the information provided by the reporting centres, prices of these items are brought out daily by the PMD. These commodity prices are available on the website of the Department which is updated daily.

These prices and availability situation of essential commodities is regularly reviewed 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. Based on the deliberations, Government takes various measures from time to time to stabilize prices of essential food items which, inter-alia, include appropriately utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import duty, Minimum Export Price, export restrictions, imposition of stock limits and advising States for effective action against hoarders & black marketers etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices. Besides, Government also utilises the buffer agricultural commodities like pulses, onion, etc. built under Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to help moderate the volatility in prices.

SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Sir, market intervention by the Government is always required, but we should see to it that it is not harmed in any way. For example, the Government purchased 14,000 tonnes of onion recently from abroad when domestic prices skyrocketed. But the reality was that no State was willing to lift the imported onion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief. Time is almost over.

SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Due to this, several tonnes of onion rotted and a lot more are lying at ports.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Therefore, is the Government considering factoring in this aspect in future before ordering any item for the purpose of market intervention?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारे सामने दिक्कत यह है कि जब प्याज का दाम बढ़ने लगता है कि तो उस पर हल्ला होता है। कल दूसरे सदन में माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि नासिक में प्याज 4 रुपये, 5 रुपये किलो बिक रहा है। जब दाम बढ़ने लगे तो हम बहुत इम्पोर्ट करना चाहते थे, लेकिन यह संयोग से बाहर भी नहीं था तो भी हम लोगों ने इम्पोर्ट किया। बड़ी मात्रा में यहाँ प्याज पहुँच चुका है, लेकिन दिक्कत इस बात की है कि सपोज़ वह प्याज हमने 4 हजार टन निर्यात किया, इस पर स्टेट्स से जो बातचीत हुई तो स्टेट्स कुल मिलाकर 16 सौ टन प्याज लेने के लिए तैयार हुई हैं। एक तरफ डर लगता है कि प्याज नहीं है तो मार्केट में हल्ला होता है और यदि प्याज एक्स्ट्रा हो जाए तो यह कोई गेहूँ या चावल तो है नहीं कि उसे ज्यादा दिन तक स्टोर में या गोदामों में रखा जा सके, इसके सड़ने का डर भी रहता है। हमारे यहाँ प्याज की कमी नहीं है। जब समय आता है तो हम एक्सपोर्ट बैं कर देते हैं। जब किसान को दाम कम मिलने लगता है, तो फिर हम उसको वापस भी लेते हैं। इस तरह से यह हमारा विकेट और रन का मामला चलता रहता है।

SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Gauge conversion at Nirmali-Sarayagarh rail line

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the foundation stone for the gauge conversion of Sakri, Jhanjharpur, Laukaha and Nirmali-Sarayagarh rail line was laid in the year 2004;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the year 2012 was fixed as a time limit to complete these projects;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no train has been running on this track for about five years and crores of people have been affected by this; and

(d) if so, by when the work of gauge conversion of this railway line would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) No, Sir. As per the records available with Ministry of Railways, foundation stone was laid on 06.06.2003 only for Kosi Bridge project, which includes construction of new line from Nirmali to Sarayagarh and not for Gauge Conversion work of Sakri-Jhanjharpur-Laukaha Bazar.

The project execution is dependent on various factors like land acquisition by State Government, forestry clearances by Forest Officials and availability of fund to the project from year to year.

The period-wise status of fund made available to the Gauge Conversion project is as below:-

Year	Amount
2004-14	₹ 285 Cr.
2014-20 (upto Jan, 2020)	₹563 Cr.

Thus the funds made available to the Gauge Conversion project upto 2014 were not adequate, which, adversely affected the progress of the project. However, enhanced funding and push was given to the project from 2014-15 onwards.

Due to enhanced funding and push given to project, the Gauge Conversion work of 47 Km section have been completed and commissioned as per the detail given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Section	Length (Km)	Train Service Started
1.	Sakri-Mandan Mishra Halt of Sakri-Nirmali section	11 km	May, 2019
2.	Mandan Mishra halt Jhanjharpur of Sakri-Nirmali section	9 Km	Dec, 2019
3.	Saharsa- Garhbaruari of Saharsa-Forbesganj section	16km	March, 2019
4.	Garhbaruari - Supaul of Saharsa-Forbesganj section	11 Km	Dec, 2019

The work of construction of Kosi Bridge including laying of new line from Nirmali to Sarayagarh has been taken up. The construction of main Kosi Bridge has been completed and track linking on Bridge and its approaches has been taken up.

For gauge conversion work various stretches of the project have been taken over from time to time as per the requirement of the project from Jan, 2012 to Dec, 2016 in Saharsa-Forbesganj section and from April, 2016 to May, 2017 in Nirmali-Sakri-Laukaha Bazar section. After completion of gauge conversion work several sections have been opened for train operation from March, 2019 to Dec, 2019.

The firm timeline for completion for the project cant not be given at this stage, as, completion of the project depends on various factor like geological and topographical conditions of area, number of working months in a year due to climatic conditions, encountering unforeseen conditions like, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project, which is finally worked out at the completion stage. As per Railway records, these two projects were never targeted for completion by 2012.

Making Gram Panchayats self-reliant

†*73. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the time-bound plan of Government to make each Gram Panchayat self-reliant at its own level to present the migration of rural population to cities;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the details of work being executed under the country's Panchayati Raj; and
- (c) the scale of improvement achieved in the standard of living of the public on account of Panchayati Raj in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ I (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) to (c) 'Panchayat' being "local government", is part of the State List of 7th Schedule of Constitution of India and being a State Subject is the responsibility of the States. However, the Government has been continuously taking steps to strengthen the Gram Panchayats (GPs) in terms of transfer of funds, functions and functionaries. Gram Panchayats are now receiving funds on the basis of recommendations of Central Finance Commission (CFC), State Finance Commission (SFC), funds available under various Central and State schemes as well as Own Source of Revenue (OSR), mainly for delivery of basic services in the GPs. The gamut of works undertaken by GPs are broadly in the areas of agriculture, drinking water, health and sanitation, land improvement, minor irrigation, roads and social welfare sectors.

With improvement in provision of basic services in the villages as a result of implementation of development works undertaken under various Central and State schemes as well as by the GPs, the migration of rural population to cities on account of employment and business has decreased to 24.3 per cent in 2011 from 29.9 per cent in 2001 as per Census data.

Strengthening rake point infrastructure in the country

†*74. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is working on any plan to strengthen the infrastructure at the currently functioning fertilizer rake points in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government proposes to open new rake points for fertilizers in Sidhi, Singrauli and Bargawan, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when the construction work for the said rake points is likely to be started and completed?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Strengthening of infrastructure of currently functional fertilizer rake points in the country is a need based ongoing process subject to commercial justification, operational requirement, technical feasibility and resource availability. 60 works of rake point improvement have been sanctioned at a cost of ₹1975 crore. Out of these 60 works, 31 works have been completed and others are in various stages of execution.

(b) and (c) Out of the three rake points mentioned, Bargawan is already open for fertilizer handling. Singrauli is only open for handling of Coal and is 19 Kilometers from Bargawan. Sidhi is presently not connected with rail. New Rail line from Rewa-Sidhi-Singrauli is a sanctioned work and in different stages of execution.

**Action taken on rise in prices of
farming varieties**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of farming varieties, especially vegetables, has risen more than 100 per cent in December, 2019 in comparison to the price in March, 2019;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in comparison to year-to-year, during last six years period, the agricultural product prices have soared over 300 per cent;

(c) whether Government has decided to stop export of vegetables and farming varieties to check the price hike; and

(d) if so, the action taken so far and the reaction in the market thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No Sir, the all-India average wholesale prices of most of the vegetables covered in Wholesale Price Index (WPI) have not increased more than 100 per cent except in case of Potato, Onion, Carrot and Drumstick in December, 2019 as compared to March, 2019.

(b) No Sir, during last six years period (year-on-year), the agricultural product prices Wholesale Price Index (WPI) have not increased over 300 per cent.

(c) and (d) At Present, there is no proposal under consideration to stop export of vegetables and farming varieties. However, in view of the prevailing adverse domestic onion availability and price rise situation in India, export of all varieties of onions has been prohibited by the Government through Notification dated 29th September, 2019. The Government allowed export of Bangalore Rose Onion upto 9,000 MT through Chennai Port till 30.11.2019.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Private investment in agriculture and agro processing industry

641. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state the initiatives that are taken up by Government to foster private investment in the field of agriculture and agro processing industry?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): The Government has been promoting private investment in agriculture through Public Private Partnership through schemes in the areas of Agriculture Marketing, Soil Health Card, Micro Irrigation etc. The Government of India has also circulated a Model Act-Agriculture Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017 and Model Act-Agriculture Produce & Livestock Contract Farming and Services (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2018, with the aim to encourage more investment in agriculture. This Ministry has also incorporated a "Framework for Supporting Public Private Partnership for Integrated Agricultural Development (PPPIAD)" under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVYRAFTAAR) in the scheme guidelines to facilitate integrated projects led by private sector players in the agriculture and allied sectors, with a view to aggregating farmers, providing additional income and integrating the agriculture supply chain.

To promote food processing industries and attract investment into the sector, the Government has taken various steps/measures/policy initiatives which includes permission to 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through the automatic route in manufacturing of food products and 100% FDI under Government approval route for retail trading, including through e-commerce, in respect of food products produced

and/or manufactured in India, creation of a special fund of ₹2000 crore in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to provide affordable credit to food processing projects/units, bringing food & agro-based processing units, cold storage units/cold storage chains under the ambit of Priority Sector Lending (PSL), allowing 100 percent income tax exemption from profit derived from activities such as post-harvest value addition to agriculture by FPOs' having annual turnover up to ₹100 crore, 100% income tax exemption for new food processing units for a period of five years and lower income tax rate for subsequent five years, 100% deduction for capital expenditure incurred on setting up and operating of cold chain facility, concessional import duty for plant and machinery under project imports benefit scheme, import duty exemption on import of raw material under advance authorization etc.

The Government is implementing a scheme called the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) with the following scheme components *viz*; (i) Mega Food Parks, (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, (iii) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters, (iv) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, (v) Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities, (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure, and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions with the objectives, *inter alia*, to create modern infrastructure and efficient value/supply chain with a view to encourage and facilitate food processing industries for preservation and processing of all agro and marine produce. The Government is also implementing the scheme "Operation Greens" for integrated development of value/supply chain of tomato, onion and potato (TOP) crops in selected States on pilot basis from November, 2018. Under this schemes, financial assistance is provided as capital subsidy in the form of grants-in-aid to individuals, farmers, entrepreneurs, organizations such as Central and State PSUs/Joint Ventures/Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)/NGOs/ Cooperatives/SHGs/ Public and Private Companies etc. for setting up of food processing industries/units/projects.

Research investment in agriculture

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

- (a) the Total research investment in agriculture in the last three years; and
- (b) whether it is sufficient to achieve the target of doubling the farmers' income by 2022?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The budgetary support to Department of Agricultural Research & Education (DARE) by the Government for agricultural research has been ₹ 6992.0 crore, ₹ 7952.73 crore and ₹ 7846.17 crore in 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, respectively.

(b) Activities under 'doubling the farmers income' include enhancing farm productivity, remunerative price of produce, diversification in agriculture, risk management, agricultural marketing, and reforms in agriculture, etc. Accordingly, the Government of India, in Union Budget 2020-21, has outlined 16 point action plan to achieve the target of doubling farmers' income by 2022 and the budget is provided to the Departments in proportion to the funds utilized.

**Skill development and training in
agriculture sector**

†643. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes/programmes implemented by Government for the skill development and training of farmers in agriculture and its related sectors;

(b) whether Government has allocated funds for this purpose under various schemes;

(c) if so, the details of funds allocated during the last five years, scheme-wise and State/Union Territory-wise, including to Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the details of achievements under the said programmes during the said period and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Government is implementing the following schemes aimed to promote skill development and capacity building among farmers in agriculture and allied sectors:

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms' popularly known as Agriculture Technology Management Agency

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(ATMA) is under implementation since 2005. It is being implemented in 684 districts of 28 States and 5 UTs of the country. The scheme aims 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.

After the Gazette Notification issued by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in July 2015, the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC & FW) has been operationalising skill training courses of 200 hours for rural youth and farmers as per the approved 172 Qualification Packs developed by Agriculture Skill Council of India. These trainings are being conducted through the National Training Institutes, State Agriculture Management and Extension Training Institutes, Krishi Vigyan Kendras of ICAR and State Agricultural Universities.

Skill Training of Rural Youth (STRY) was launched in 2015 with the objective to impart short term skill training (7 days duration inclusive of 1 day for local travel) to rural youths and farmers in agriculture and allied areas for upgradation of their knowledge and skills. The National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE) is implementing STRY across the country through State Agricultural Management and Extension Training Institutes (SAMETIs), ATMA and Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

In addition to the above, training of farmers is an inbuilt component of various schemes under implementation in Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare which include National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM), Sub-Mission on Plant Protection & Plant Quarantine (SMPP); Soil Health Card Scheme (SHC), RKVY-RAFTAR, National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North-Eastern Region.

(b) and (c) ATMA is a centrally sponsored scheme and funds to State/UTs are allocated on gross basis in cafeteria approach. Funds earmarked under ATMA are not made activity wise (including training). The gross release of funds (including for farmers training) to the States during the last 5 years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Skill training for 200 hours is being implemented by DAC&FW since July, 2015, under National Skill Development Mission (NSDM). Funds are released directly to identified training institutes and ICAR for conducting skill trainings through KVKs and SAUs. No State-wise allocation of funds is made under this programme.

STRY is Central Sector component under Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE) and is being implemented through MANAGE Hyderabad, under which trainings are conducted through KVKs, SAUs, SAMETIs, ATMA etc. Allocation is not done State/UT wise.

Total year-wise funds earmarked and candidates trained is given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) Under ATMA; 69,25,782 farmers have been trained in last 5 years.

Under skill training activity (200 hours duration) under NSDM; 20695 candidates have been trained from 2016-17 to 2018-19.

Under skill training of rural youth and farmers (7 days duration); 13,507 candidates have been trained during from 2015-16 to 2018-19.

These programmes have facilitated rural youth and farmers to gain knowledge and skill in agriculture and allied sectors and helped them in enhancing their farm production.

Statement-I

*State-wise release of funds (Central Share) for Extension Activities (including farmers training) under Extension Reforms (ATMA)
Scheme during 2014-15 to 2018-19*

		(₹ in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2264.44	1140.94	1314.81	1946.95	1885.590
2.	Bihar	2360.53	2771.53	2923.90	3801.55	2791.250
3.	Chhattisgarh	1183.02	1010.10	1714.23	1493.45	1225.920

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
4.	Goa	0.00	19.43	113.90	158.38	143.830
5.	Gujarat	4486.24	2479.72	2193.42	2689.78	3498.190
6.	Haryana	282.66	544.12	333.77	1166.49	1027.370
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1185.32	866.13	806.72	961.70	1248.520
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	324.47	529.70	678.50	707.27	838.970
9.	Jharkhand	1506.45	1327.06	1653.15	2601.20	1848.530
10.	Karnataka	1147.13	2008.70	841.03	1390.27	2583.810
11.	Kerala	1767.93	657.34	1181.18	1149.28	1118.870
12.	Maharashtra	3412.66	2481.13	2766.15	4525.07	3102.940
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5005.90	3545.65	2970.04	3440.92	2784.930
14.	Odisha	4448.28	2426.05	2841.72	3347.33	3555.770
15.	Punjab	1994.51	715.39	900.00	1795.93	945.950
16.	Rajasthan	2442.84	1548.24	2924.62	3292.04	2323.040
17.	Tamil Nadu	3694.41	2507.47	2108.86	3982.17	4540.900
18.	Telangana	1347.09	743.61	376.93	1503.80	270.000
19.	Uttar Pradesh	6997.97	5942.71	4587.31	6383.85	9837.360
20.	Uttarakhand	695.61	557.66	633.75	854.65	780.600
21.	West Bengal	1713.62	2512.47	2704.57	4244.92	3942.490
22.	Assam	748.89	682.48	583.03	1331.04	610.780
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	712.50	577.99	1134.69	1282.62	1114.880
24.	Manipur	671.07	835.94	368.58	1013.75	515.930
25.	Meghalaya	171.99	124.86	374.01	633.77	733.160
26.	Mizoram	244.00	386.96	423.08	790.85	675.000
27.	Nagaland	756.26	1069.26	1075.44	1355.08	1948.510
28.	Tripura	194.36	138.29	127.22	528.82	472.940
29.	Sikkim	350.93	214.02	132.23	381.07	279.450
30.	Puducherry	46.00	159.00	159.00	163.00	178.000
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.00	203.18	208.30	117.86	150.000
TOTAL		52257.08	40727.13	41154.14	59034.86	56973.48

Statement-II*I. Year-wise Progress under Schemes/Programmes Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA)*

Year	Farmers Trained
2014-15	811128
2015-16	1235857
2016-17	1168247
2017-18	1792125
2018-19	1918425
TOTAL	6925782

II. Skill Training Courses (min. 200 hrs.) under National Skill Development Mission

Year	Allocation of Funds (₹ in Crores)	Candidates Trained
2016-17	3.52	3,599
2017-18	2.0	1,178
2018-19	15.46	15,918
TOTAL	20.98	20,695

Note: Skill Training (200 hrs.) operationalized from 2016-17 under NSDM

III. Skill Training of Rural Youth (7 days duration)

Year	Allocation (₹ in crore)	Candidates Trained (Nos.)
2015-16	0.32	1,005
2016-17	0.34	1,140
2017-18	0.86	3,328
2018-19	2.20	8,034
TOTAL	3.72	13,507

Note: STRY launched in 2015-16

Measures adopted for MSP for crops

644. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures that Ministry has adopted for ensuring Minimum Support Price (MSP) for farmers' crops which was promised, that is cost plus 50 per cent, in view of the fact that across the country, farmers are forced to sell their crops below the MSP and they are paying premiums for the crop insurance but are unable to get the right benefit along with the details thereof; and

(b) if no measures have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) This Ministry implements Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) to ensure Minimum Support Price (MSP) to farmers of notified oilseeds and pulses qualifying Fair Average Quality (FAQ) norms. PM-AASHA is an umbrella scheme comprising of Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PPSS). These schemes are implemented at the request of the State Governments / Union Territories. PSS is implemented for procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra at MSP, whereas PDPS is implemented for oilseeds. However, States/UTs may choose either PSS or PDPS in a given procurement season with respect to a particular oilseed crop for the entire State. PDPS does not involve any physical procurement but envisages direct payment of the difference between the MSP and the selling/modal price to pre-registered farmers selling oilseeds of prescribed FAQ norms within the stipulated period in the notified market yard through a transparent auction process. Besides, PPSS is also implemented for oilseeds on pilot basis and States have the option for implementation of PPSS in district/selected APMC(s) of district involving the participation of private stockist. However, if farmers gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market.

Measures to mitigate farmers' agitation

645. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps that the Ministry is planning to adopt in the farming sector so that there are no Kisan agitations in the coming years; and

- (b) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes/ programmes. These schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers. A list of initiatives taken by the Government are given in the Statement (*See below*). All these steps of the Government of India are for the welfare of the farmers of the country.

Statement

*List of various interventions and schemes launched for
the benefit of farmer*

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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 *i.e.* Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY) 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.
- (iii) 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.

- (iv) 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.
- (v) Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be rationalized.
- (vi) "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.
- (vii) "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)" for promoting organic farming.
- (viii) Launch of e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic transparent and competitive online trading platform.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) 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.
- (xi) 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.

- (xii) To ensure flow of adequate credit, Government sets annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector, Banks have been consistently surpassing the annual target. The agriculture credit flow target has been set at ₹ 13.50 lakh crore for the F.Y.2019-20 and ₹ 15.00 lakh crore for F.Y. 2020-21.
- (xiii) Extending the reach of institutional credit to more and more farmers is priority area of the Government and to achieve this goal, the Government provides interest subvention of 2% on short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 4% per annum on prompt repayment.
- (xiv) 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.
- (xv) The Government has extended the facility of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to the farmers practicing animal husbandry and fisheries related activities. All processing fee, inspection, ledger folio charges and all other services charges have been waived off for fresh renewal of KCC. Collateral free loan limit for short term agri-credit has been raised from ₹ 1.00 lakh to ₹ 1.60 lakh. KCC will be issued within 14 days from the receipt of completed application.

**Policy measures to double the income of farmers
and farm labourers**

646. DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has any specific policy measure to improve and double the income of farmers and farm labourers, considering the plight of Indian

farmers and farm labourers, especially in view of their low and sub-standard income levels in comparison with other developed countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes/ programmes. These schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers. A list of initiatives taken by the Government are given in the Statement [Refer to the statement appended to answer to U.S. Q No. 645 Part (a) and (b).] All these steps of the Government of India are for the welfare of the farmers of the country.

The Government constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee in April, 2016 to examine issues relating to "Doubling of Farmers Income" and recommend strategies to achieve the same. The Committee submitted its Report to the Government in September, 2018 and thereafter, an Empowered Body was set up on 23.01.2019 to monitor and review the progress as per these recommendations. To achieve this, the Committee has identified seven sources of income growth viz., improvement in crop productivity; improvement in livestock productivity; resource use efficiency or savings in the cost of production; increase in the cropping intensity; diversification towards high value crops; improvement in real prices received by farmers; and shift from farm to non-farm occupations.

Agrarian crises in the country

647. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agrarian crisis has worsened because of demonetisation and GST as they killed rural demand, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether widespread distress sale of agricultural produces has been reported, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the agricultural labourers have been reportedly idle/retrenched, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide compensation and adequate remunerative prices to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) No Such instance has come to the notice of Government of India. However, in the wake of demonetization policy, the Government decided to grant interest waiver for two months (November and December 2016) for all short term crop loans availed from Cooperative Banks between 01.04.2016 to 30.09.2016 by all farmers and upfront deposit of the same in the account of the concerned farmers. For this purpose, additional funds of ₹ 660.50 crore were granted under the Interest Subvention Scheme.

(d) Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/ Programmes. The schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of the farmers by increasing production and remunerative returns to the farmers.

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.

Giving a major boost for the farmers income, the Government approved the increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif and Rabi crops for 2018-19 & 2019-20 season at a level of at least 150 percent of the cost of production.

Achievement under PMFBY

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

(a) whether Government has been able to achieve the aims and objectives sought under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the data of beneficiaries under this scheme in the last three years including the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Based on the experience of past crop insurance schemes and with a view to include more risks under crop insurance, making it more affordable to the farmers etc., Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been introduced for implementation from Kharif 2016 season. The scheme also aims at comprehensive risk cover for crops of farmers against all non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest and to provide adequate claim amount and timely settlement of claims. Due to the improved features of the scheme coverage under the scheme has been increased to 30% of Gross Cropped area in the country from 23% in erstwhile crop insurance schemes in 2015-16. The coverage of non-loanee farmers, for whom the coverage is voluntary, has increased from 5% under erstwhile schemes in 2015-16 to 42% during Kharif 2019, which shows the acceptability and progress of the scheme on voluntary basis.

(c) State-wise data of beneficiaries containing number of farmer applications covered, area insured, sum insured, gross premium, Total claims and number of beneficiaries who got claims from 2016-17 to 2018-19 is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise Crop Insurance Business Statistics as on 17.01.2020

(A) FY 2016-17 - PMFBY & RWBCIS Combined - State-wise Business Statistics

State/UT	Number of Farmers Applications Insured (number in lakhs)	Area Insured (in lakh Ha.)	Sum Insured ₹ in crore	Gross Premium	Reported Claims	No. of Farmers against paid Claims (number in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	17.8	15.6	8,646.0	845.4	944.4	9.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	0.6	0.4	235.6	8.6	5.4	0.2
Bihar	27.1	24.8	11,807.0	1,416.2	347.9	2.2
Chhattisgarh	15.5	24.1	7,231.9	325.8	160.1	1.4
Goa	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	19.8	30.2	12,016.6	2,274.7	1,267.2	6.8
Haryana	13.4	20.8	11,782.1	364.4	296.2	2.2
Himachal Pradesh	3.8	1.3	929.1	71.7	45.2	1.1
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	8.8	3.7	2,002.2	271.8	31.2	0.6
Karnataka	29.5	26.1	9,766.4	1,354.5	2,053.3	18.4
Kerala	0.8	0.5	332.5	33.2	44.6	0.6
Madhya Pradesh	74.6	126.1	36,915.9	3,804.4	2,039.4	13.5
Maharashtra	120.1	73.0	24,018.1	4,596.4	2,316.8	29.1
Manipur	0.1	0.1	36.9	3.6	2.0	0.1
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Odisha	18.2	13.2	7,262.3	539.0	432.2	1.7
Puducherry	0.1	0.1	34.0	2.9	7.6	0.0
Rajasthan	91.9	103.8	17,747.0	2,543.8	1,946.9	29.4
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Tamil Nadu	15.0	12.3	6,536.0	1,150.1	3,630.3	12.3
Telangana	9.7	8.2	5,184.8	291.9	178.8	2.3
Tripura	0.1	0.0	17.6	0.4	0.7	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	72.9	65.1	29,097.2	1,207.7	575.0	12.0
Uttarakhand	2.6	1.3	921.4	41.4	27.5	0.6
West Bengal	41.3	20.0	12,071.4	726.8	421.7	5.5
GRAND TOTAL	583.7	570.8	204,599	21,875	16,774	149.0

B. FY 2017-18 - PMFBY & RWBCIS Combined - State-wise Business Statistics

State/UT Name	Number of Farmers Applications Insured (number in lakhs)	Area Insured (in lakh Ha.)	Sum Insured ₹ in crore	Gross Premium	Esti- mated Claims	No. of Farmers against paid Claims (number in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	18.3	21.5	11,163.1	1,301.1	730.8	7.0
Assam	0.6	0.4	256.7	11.9	1.1	0.0
Bihar	23.0	21.3	9,948.7	1,027.3	402.1	2.2
Chhattisgarh	14.7	22.2	6,895.3	361.9	1,388.0	6.6
Goa	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	17.6	26.6	12,432.6	3,261.4	1,073.7	4.5
Haryana	13.5	19.3	12,259.4	453.2	899.4	3.3
Himachal Pradesh	3.8	1.1	769.9	77.5	64.7	1.5
Jammu and Kashmir	1.6	1.5	485.2	41.0	9.8	0.3
Jharkhand	12.0	2.9	1,495.2	211.9	46.9	1.4
Karnataka	20.9	18.1	8,745.3	1,834.1	859.2	6.5
Kerala	0.6	0.5	301.2	25.9	10.9	0.4
Madhya Pradesh	69.5	121.2	43,371.6	4,841.6	5,894.0	24.0
Maharashtra	102.1	59.0	18,956.5	4,256.7	3,286.2	53.7
Manipur	0.1	0.2	49.8	1.9	0.7	0.0
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	26.8	1.4	0.0	0.0
Odisha	18.9	13.5	7,310.1	820.3	1,779.0	7.5
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	88.1	98.5	22,657.1	2,702.6	2,193.4	29.8
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	14.6	11.7	7,033.7	1,342.1	1,978.9	9.6
Telangana	10.9	10.5	7,845.8	678.8	631.0	4.4
Tripura	0.1	0.0	21.1	0.7	1.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	54.2	47.1	20,398.8	1,385.7	380.5	6.1
Uttarakhand	2.2	1.2	857.7	67.8	39.4	0.7
West Bengal	40.6	16.8	11,147.7	642.4	254.8	5.6
GRAND TOTAL	528.0	515.0	204,437	25,350	21,926	174.9

C. FY 2018-19 - PMFBY & RWBCIS Combined - State Wise Business Statistics

State/UT	Number of Farmers Applications Insured (number in Lakhs)	Area Insured (in Lakh Ha.)	Sum Insured ₹ in crore	Gross Premium	Esti- mated Claims	No. of Farmers against paid Claims (number in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.2	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	24.5	22.3	13,327.8	1,352.6	1,270.1	7.8
Assam	0.7	0.5	308.3	12.6	0.1	0.0
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	15.7	22.7	7,869.3	889.2	1,067.5	6.6
Goa	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Gujarat	21.7	26.1	13,676.8	3,141.4	2,600.9	13.4
Haryana	14.4	20.5	13,740.3	840.6	926.2	4.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	2.7	0.9	725.4	79.4	54.2	0.5
Jammu and Kashmir	1.5	1.1	995.6	76.7	24.6	0.0
Jharkhand	12.9	6.3	3,487.2	396.3	426.0	0.5
Karnataka	19.2	22.2	9,631.6	1,822.9	2,859.8	12.5
Kerala	0.6	0.4	317.4	36.3	23.3	0.1
Madhya Pradesh	73.4	129.5	55,010.8	5,588.1	812.7	1.0
Maharashtra	147.3	88.2	30,177.1	6,105.5	5,723.4	78.2
Manipur	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.1	0.1	-
Odisha	20.8	14.6	8,548.9	1,077.9	1,045.2	6.3
Puducherry	0.1	0.1	57.1	3.1	0.5	0.0
Rajasthan	69.3	74.3	28,242.8	3,453.2	2,972.5	14.5
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	20.5	11.1	7,085.3	1,422.3	1,802.8	9.9
Telangana	7.8	7.8	6,065.0	522.5	479.3	0.0
Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	61.3	51.3	21,888.0	1,501.8	454.0	6.0
Uttarakhand	1.9	1.1	862.5	75.1	72.4	0.8
West Bengal	51.8	18.0	14,235.1	707.7	560.5	2.8
GRAND TOTAL	568.1	519.3	236,269	29,106	23,176	165.1

* Kharif 2018 and Rabi 2018-19 claims are not yet fully reported

Suicide by farmers in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether the number of farmers' suicides in the country has increased in the last five years;

(b) if so, the details of the number of farmers' suicides in the last five years including the current year in the State of Maharashtra;

- (c) whether Government has proposed measures to combat this situation; and
- (d) 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 its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2018 are available on its website. The state-wise data on suicide committed by farmers in the year 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes/ programmes. These schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers. A list of initiatives taken by the Government are given in Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 645 part (a) and (b)]. All these steps of the Government of India are for the welfare of the farmers of the country.

Statement

*State-wise and year-wise details of farmers suicide,
for the years 2014-2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160	516	239	375	365
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	7	6	0	0
3.	Assam	21	84	6	3	5
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	443	854	585	285	182
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	45	57	30	4	21
8.	Haryana	14	28	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32	0	0	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	0	0	0	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	3	0	0
12.	Karnataka	321	1197	1212	1157	1365
13.	Kerala	107	3	23	42	25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	826	581	599	429	303
15.	Maharashtra	2568	3030	2550	2426	2239
16.	Manipur	0	1	1	0	2
17.	Meghalaya	0	2	2	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	17
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	5	23	20	0	0
21.	Punjab	24	100	232	243	229
22.	Rajasthan	0	3	4	3	2
23.	Sikkim	35	15	12	7	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	68	2	36	19	6
25.	Telangana	898	1358	632	846	900
26.	Tripura	0	1	4	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	63	145	69	110	80
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	0	3	2	4
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	7
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	2	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		5650	8007	6270	5955	5763

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

Compliance with PMFBY guidelines

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

- (a) whether steps have been taken by Government to ensure accurate methods of calculation of crop loss to farmers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the method adopted by Government to monitor the compliance of insurance companies with the operational guidelines of PMFBY?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to Erstwhile Crop Insurance schemes and current schemes namely, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) are mainly implemented on area approach basis. As per provisions of PMFBY, farmers are indemnified to the extent/percentage of crop losses against the defined Threshold Yield multiplied by indemnity level as decided by the State Government. Claim amount for wide spread calamities are calculated based on the yield data arrived from requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) conducted by the concerned State Government. Claims per hectare are worked out as per following formula:

Threshold Yield (TY) - Actual Yield (AY)

----- X Sum Insured

Threshold Yield (TY)

Where Threshold Yield for a crop in a notified insurance unit is the average yield of best 5 years out of past seven years multiplied by applicable indemnity level for that crop.

Based on the experience, improvements have been made in calculation of threshold yield from 3 or 5 years yield data for certain crops under erstwhile National Agricultural

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Insurance Scheme (NAIS) to 7 years yield data excluding 2 declared calamity years by the State authority under Modified NAIS (MNAIS) and PMFBY. To benefit the farmers calculation of threshold yield has further been revised under PMFBY to yield data of best 5 years out of 7 years.

However, losses due to localized risks of hailstorm, landslide, inundation, cloud burst & natural fire and post-harvest losses are calculated on individual insured farm basis. Further, there is also a provision to pay claims towards prevented sowing/failed germination and adhoc claims in case of mid season adversity.

Similarly under Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS), deviation from the prescribed weather parameters is paid under the scheme as per following formula:

If observed trigger value falls below or above, the notified trigger value, then claims per unit will be calculated using following formula depending upon index definition:

Claims per Unit = (Difference between Observe and Notified index value) X
Notional Payout

Overall claims will be claims per unit X Number of Units

To further improve the collection of yield data for calculation of claims PMFBY provides for use of technology for better implementation of the scheme. Accordingly, CCE Agri App for transfer of CCEs data with date/time stamp on realtime basis to avoid human errors in transmission/reporting of CCEs data and to ensure better transparency and timeliness.

Further, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, through Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC) had carried out pilot studies for Smart Sampling Technique/Optimization of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) using Remote Sensing/Sattelite data in various States involving 8 agencies/organisations during Kharif 2018 and Rabi 2018-19 under PMFBY. The review of these pilot studies was carried out by High Level Committee constituted for the purpose.

Accordingly, based on these results and the technologies which were verified during the Pilot studies, the Government rolled out Smart Sampling Technique (CCE

location selection using satellite data) optimization of CCEs, in 96 districts of 9 States, for rice crop, during Kharif, 2019. Around 1 lakh CCEs for Rice crop were conducted, during Kharif 2019, using Smart Sampling Technique.

Pilot studies have been undertaken for estimation of yield at Gram Panchayat level, during Kharif 2019, through 12 agencies, by use of technology (Satellite data, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, etc.). As soon as statistically sound methodology for yield estimation through technology is established for the crop, the same may be adopted.

However, Government undertakes regular close monitoring of the scheme and resolve the yield data related issues for calculation of claims between State Government and insurance companies through Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) at Central level.

Steps to reduce dependency on monsoon

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

(a) the steps taken by Government to reduce dependency on monsoon and compensate for crop loss due to natural calamities during the last four years and the current year; and

(b) the details of the funds allocated to Jharkhand and Gujarat under Calamity Relief Fund during the said period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Water Resources Projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves, as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement their efforts, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) etc.

During 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects under PMKSY-AIBP, having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh hectares at an estimated cost of ₹ 77595 crore (Central Assistance component of ₹ 31342 crore) have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019, along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State Shares.

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare through ICAR-Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad, has prepared detailed crop Contingency Plans for 650 districts. States have been advised for preparing, updating, and fine-tuning Contingency Plans for each district in consultation with CRIDA-ICAR and the State Agriculture Universities and to prepare location specific remedial measures based on these contingency plans in the event of late arrival of monsoon, long dry spells, scanty rainfall, drought conditions, tying up availability of seeds and other inputs for implementing the Contingency Plans.

To mitigate the advance impact of drought, State Governments are advised to initiate advance remedial action e.g. constructing water harvesting structures under MGNREGA and other such schemes, promoting agronomic practices for moisture conservation, promoting cultivation of less water consuming crops and restoring irrigation infrastructure by desilting canals, energizing tube-wells and replacing/repairing faulty pumps. Further, the States are also advised to carry out periodic assessment of preparation for kharif crops, particularly contingency crops.

States have been advised to keep aside about 5 to 10% of fund allocated under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for undertaking appropriate interventions, if the situation so warrants, to minimize the adverse impact of an aberrant monsoon on the agriculture sector. The Central Government implements Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) / Central Sector (CS) Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), the Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), etc. which contribute towards drought proofing. Twenty five percent of Total outlay for all CSS Schemes (except for schemes, which emanate

from a legislation, e.g., MGNREGA), can be used as flexi funds to enable mitigation/restoration activities in cases of natural calamities.

Kisan Portal subsumes all mobile based initiatives in the field of agriculture and allied sector. Officers, Scientists and Experts from all organizations and Department of the Government of India and State Governments {including State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), Krishi Vigyan Kendras(KVKs) and Agro- Meteorological Field Units (AMFUs)} are using this Portal for disseminating information (giving topical & seasonal advisories and providing services through SMSs to farmers in their local languages) on various agricultural activities to registered farmers.

The Department of Land Resources (DoLR) has sanctioned 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States (except Goa) from 2009-10 to 2014-15, covering an area of about 39.07 million hectares under the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). IWMP was amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in 2015-16. An amount of ₹18429.37 crore has been released to the concerned States as Central Share from 2009-10 to 2019-20 (upto 31.12.2019) under WDC-PMKSY. The activities being undertaken inter alia include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for asset less persons etc.

As per information provided by the States, since 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2019), 6.15 lakh water harvesting structures have been created/rejuvenated. An additional 13.84 lakh hectare area has been brought under protective irrigation. An advisory has been issued to the States in May 2019 to take necessary steps for intensive Water Conservation and Water Harvesting efforts under WDC-PMKSY.

Financial assistance is provided to the farmers in the form of input subsidy, where crop loss is 33% and above, in the event of notified natural calamities. The assistance provided is different for different categories of cultivated lands, as detailed below:

(a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	(a) (i) ₹ 6800/- per hectare in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. (ii) ₹ 13,500/- per hectare in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than ₹ 1000/- and restricted to sown areas.
(b) Perennial crops	(b) ₹ 18,000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops, subject to minimum assistance not less than ₹ 2000/- and restricted to sown areas.
(c) Sericulture	(c) ₹ 4800/- per hectare for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar. ₹ 6000/- per hectare for Muga.

The Government of India has approved the following amount from the National Disaster Response Fund to the States, which submitted Memorandums in respect of drought, hailstorm and pest attack, during the last four years and the current year:

Year	Amount approved (₹ in crore)
2015-16	15537.74
2016-17	5563.28
2017-18	2089.27
2018-19	9200.20
2019-20	Nil (so far)

(b) The details of funds approved by High Level Committee to Jharkhand and Gujarat from National Disaster Response Fund, in respect of drought, since 2015-16, is as under:

Year	State	
	Jharkhand (₹ in crore)	Gujarat (₹ in crore)
2015-16	336.94	No Memorandum
2016-17	No Memorandum	No Memorandum
2017-18	No Memorandum	No Memorandum
2018-19	272.42	127.60
2019-20	No Memorandum	No Memorandum

Agricultural growth and farmers' income

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

- (a) the nominal and real Gross Value Added (GVA) for agriculture sector for the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that farm sector has been hit by high inflation, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the data on average farmer's income since the year 2014 to 2019, year-wise; and
- (d) the growth rate required to double the farmers' income in real terms and in nominal terms till 2022, along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per the estimates of National Income released by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) on 31st January, 2020, the nominal and real Gross Value Added (GVA) of agriculture & allied sectors for the last three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19 are detailed below:

Year	(₹ in crore)	
	Real GVA - at constant (2011-12) prices	Nominal GVA - at current prices
2016-17	1,726,004	2,518,662
2017-18	1,828,329	2,796,908
2018-19	1,872,339	2,922,846

Source: CSO, MoSPI

(b) The detailed Statement of cost of production including imputed value of family labour for major crops for 2018-19 and 2019-20 is given in Statement (*See below*).

The cost of production of the major crops has increased in 2019-20 as compared to 2018-19. However, while recommending its price policy, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) considers all costs in a comprehensive manner. CACP uses all India weighted average cost of production while making its recommendations on MSP and recommends uniform MSP which is applicable for all States. The costs include 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 in cash and kind on the use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc., miscellaneous expenses and imputed value of family labour.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSP at levels of one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government has increased the MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of atleast 50 per cent of cost of production for the agricultural year 2018-19. During 2019-20 also, Government has increased the MSP of all mandated kharif and rabi crops in line with the principle of fixing the MSP with a return of atleast 50 per cent of the cost of production.

(c) National Statistical Office (NSO) is the nodal agency for conducting surveys and collecting data. The latest available estimates of average income of agricultural households in the country are based on the "Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households" conducted by NSO during its 70th round (January 2013 - December 2013). As per the survey results, the average monthly income per agricultural household from all sources is estimated to be ₹ 6,426/. The comparable estimates to establish increase/decline in income from 2014-15 to 2018-19 are not available.

(d) The Committee on Doubling of Farmers' Income has estimated farm and non-farm income growth rate to achieve the target of doubling farmers' income by 2022-23 under two scenarios. Under Scenario 1 with accelerated farm income growth, in real terms (at constant base year prices) farm income growth rate is estimated at 10.4% and non-farm income at 5.7% so as to achieve the overall income growth rate of 8.6%; whereas in nominal terms (at estimated terminal year prices) farm income growth rate is estimated at 15.9% and non-farm income at 10.9% so as to achieve the overall income growth rate of 14.1%.

Under Scenario 2 with accelerated farm and non-farm income growth, both farm

and non-farm income growth rates are estimated at 10.4% in real terms and the overall income growth is also estimated at 10.4%; whereas in nominal terms both farm and non-farm income growth rates are estimated at 15.9% and the overall income growth at 15.9%.

Statement

*Cost of production of major crops**

(₹ per quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	YEAR	
		2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4
	Kharif Crops		
1.	Paddy(Common) (Grade A)^	1166	1208
2.	Jowar (Hybrid) (Maldandi)^	1619	1698
3.	Bajra	990	1083
4.	Maize	1131	1171
5.	Ragi	1931	2100
6.	Arhar (Tur)	3432	3636
7.	Moong	4650	4699
8.	Urad	3438	3477
9.	Cotton (Medium Staple) (Long Staple)^	3433	3501
10.	Groundnut In Shell	3260	3394
11.	Sunflower Seed	3592	3767
12.	Soyabean (Yellow)	2266	2413
13.	Sesamum	4166	4322
14.	Nigerseed	3918	3960
	Rabi Crops		
1.	Wheat	866	923
2.	Barley	860	919
3.	Gram	2637	2801

1	2	3	4
4.	Masur (Lentil)	2532	2727
5.	Rapeseed/Mustard	2212	2323
6.	Safflower	3294	3470
7	Toriaa^		
	Other Crops		
1.	Copra (Milling) (Ball)^	5007	6347
2.	De-Husked Coconut		
3.	Jute	2267	2535

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

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

Pendency of claims under insurance schemes

653. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of claims of farmers pending under PMFBY and other insurance schemes in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise, district-wise and company-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a mandatory requirement for companies to open functional office at Tehsil level, appoint a person at block level and one agriculture graduate to educate farmers, etc.;

(c) if so, whether insurance companies are adhering to these requirements;

(d) if not, the action Ministry has taken/ is going to take on insurance companies not following the norms; and

(e) the efforts being made to clear pending claims within a stipulated timeframe?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Year-wise, district-wise and company-wise

details of pending claims in Andhra Pradesh during last three years under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Yes Sir. Insurance companies implementing Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and/or Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) are required to open a functional office at Tehsil level in each district, deployment of at least one agent at block level in the allocated districts and have to deploy one agriculture graduate in each district. This is also one of the key performance indicators and specific points have been allocated for non-performance of this provision at the time of monitoring/evaluation of empanelled insurance companies and further imposition of monetary penalty.

The concerned State Governments including Andhra Pradesh have been asked to take action including imposing of penalty against defaulting insurance companies as per the Revised Operational Guidelines of the scheme.

(e) To bring down the claim settlement time and to clear pending claims within stipulated timeframe, many steps in addition to regularly monitoring the implementation of PMFBY, have been taken by the Government. These steps include use of improved technology like CCE Agri App/smartphone for collection and dissemination of information relating to Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs), revision of Operational Guidelines wherein provision has been made for timely release of State Government share in 3 installments and settlement of claims by insurance companies without waiting for final/3rd installment of premium subsidy by the States and advancement of 15 days in seasonality discipline for early settlement of claims. Penalty provisions for late settlement of claims by insurance companies and late release of funds by State Governments have also been stipulated under these guidelines. Further, a 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.

Further, Government undertakes close monitoring of the scheme on day to day basis through weekly Video Conferences with States/insurance companies/ financial institutions, one to one meetings on State specific issues with States and insurance companies concerned, weekly meeting of insurance companies, quarterly review meetings with all stakeholders. Integrated crop insurance portal also provides an effective real-time monitoring tool for all stake holders. Further, Government also works to improve the implementation of PMFBY operational system with stringent seasonality discipline for all implementing stakeholders to ensure faster insurance services and relief to farmers with prompt claim settlement.

Statement

*District-wise/Scheme-wise Crop Insurance Claims in the State of Andhra Pradesh during last three years
(Since inception of the scheme)**

District	Scheme	Season	Insurance Company	Claims (₹ in lakhs)			Remarks
				Claims Reported	Paid so far	Balance to be paid	
Anantapur	PMFBY	Khariif, 2018	HDFC-ERGO GIC Ltd.	1558	0	1558	The balance claims
West Godavari				1333	780	553	pertaining to Kharif
Y.S.R. Kadapa				14105	13428	677	2018 & Rabi 2018-
East Godavari			Oriental Insurance Company	353	304	49	19 pending for
Kurnool				7965	0	7965	want of State share
SPS Nellore				285	269	16	of premium
Krishna			AIC of India Ltd.	2311	2215	96	subsidy to the
Visakhapatnam				2495	2209	286	Insurance
Vizianagaram				3967	11	3956	Companies.
Chittoor			National Insurance Company	38	0	38	
Guntur				215	0	215	
Prakasam				3326	0	3326	
Srikakulam				6391	2691	3700	
SUB TOTAL				44342	21907	22435	

Anantapur	RWBCIS	AIC of India Ltd.	54121	53299	822
Anantapur		Sbi General Insurance Company.	254	0	254
Chittoor			4128	2516	1612
East Godavari			9	0	9
Guntur			1467	7	1460
Krishna			19	0	19
Kurnool			12604	7989	4615
Prakasam			336	8	328
West Godavari			87	0	87
Y.S.R.			556	74	482
		SUB TOTAL	73581	63893	9688
		GRAND TOTAL	117923	85800	32123
PMFBY	Rabi, 2018-19	Bajaj Allianz GIC Ltd.	Tentative Claim of ₹465 cr and necessary bill will be presented in 2-3 days for release of State Share of Premium subsidy.		
RWBCIS		AIC of India Ltd.			

* Admissible claims for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 have been settled.

Withdrawal of farmers from PMFBY

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that large number of farmers in Maharashtra and the rest of the country are withdrawing from Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take to make PMFBY more attractive amongst the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) No Sir. Though the coverage during 2nd year of implementation *i.e.* 2017-18 of PMFBY slightly decreased in the country including Maharashtra due to announcement of loan waiver schemes by some State including Maharashtra and making Aadhar compulsory for deduplication of coverage, but due to the improved features of the scheme and efforts made by the Government and other stakeholders, coverage is showing increasing trends.

With a view to ensure better transparency, accountability, timely payment of claims to the farmers and to make the scheme more attractive to farmers, Government has comprehensively revised the Operational Guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) which have become effective from Rabi 2018-19. To ensure optimal benefits under the scheme, the following provisions, 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.

Further, to increase the coverage under the PMFBY, the Operational Guidelines of the PMFBY provides for creation of awareness among farmers. Accordingly, Government has taken several initiatives including active involvement of all stakeholders especially States and implementing insurance companies for conduct of publicity campaign/ awareness programmes including organization of camps in the rural areas to build farmer awareness about crop insurance schemes.

Due to these efforts coverage under the scheme has increased to 30% of the Gross Cropped Area (GCA) from 23% in 2015-16 under erstwhile schemes. Participation of non-loanee farmers have also increased from 5% under erstwhile schemes to 42% (Kharif 2019) under PMFBY.

**Loss of grape crops in Maharashtra due
to unseasonal rains**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that unseasonal rains recently destroyed grape crops in Maharashtra which has adversely affected the growers in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government has taken to provide the desired relief to the grape growers of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the State Government of Maharashtra, 95440 hectare area of grape crop, spread over 14 districts, has been affected due to unseasonal rains during October-November, 2019.

(c) In the eventuality of notified natural calamities, the State Governments are empowered to initiate necessary relief measures from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), which is readily available with them. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), on receipt of Memorandum from State Governments and in accordance with extant norms and procedures. State Governments may, however, use up to 10 per cent of the funds available under SDRF for providing immediate relief to the victims of natural disasters that they consider to be 'disasters' within the local context in the State and which are not included in the notified list of disasters of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and incur expenditure as per the SDRF/NDRF guidelines, issued by Government of India (Ministry of Home Affairs) on 08.04.2015. During the year 2019-20, an amount ₹ 1803.00 crore has been allocated to the State of Maharashtra in SDRF and both the installments of Central Share have been released to the State. Apart from it, the Government of India has approved an additional amount of ₹ 956.93 crore (including ₹366.90 crore for agriculture sector) from NDRF to the State of Maharashtra.

The State Government is responsible for disbursement of assistance to the beneficiaries.

Budget allocation for PKVY

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

(a) the data of expenditure versus budget allocation since the launch of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), year-wise; and

(b) the details of method used to assess the success/impact of the programme and the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The year-wise data of expenditure versus budget allocation since launch of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas (III Yojana (PKVY) is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2015-16	300.00	226.19
2016-17	297.00	152.82
2017-18	350.00	203.46
2018-19	360.00	329.46
2019-20	325.00	226.42 (As on 31.01.20)
TOTAL	1632.00	1138.35

(b) Government conducted study to assess the impact of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) scheme through Management Agricultural National Institute of Extension (MANAGE), Hyderabad in 2017. The major findings of the study are:

1. Cost reduction (cost saving): There is an immediate reduction in the cost of cultivation (cost saving) up to 10 to 20 % as the beneficiaries are not using purchased fertilizers and pesticides.
2. Due to reduction in costs, there was increase in net returns ranging from 20-50%.
3. Savings in purchased inputs (cash expenses): The benefits are significant in crops like paddy and cotton, for which farmers spend huge amount of money on purchase of fertilizers and pesticides before PKVY.
4. Price premium was observed in some clusters, which are nearer to large cities and have good linkages with large markets (the price premium was ranged from 10% to 30% based on the type of market linkage, commodity and market linkage).
5. Yield improvement was observed in case of farmers who have been adopting all prescribed organic practices since last few years, but in general there was no significant yield increase in first conversion year.

6. There was huge scope of area increase of organic area in tribal, rainfed, hilly and remote areas.

Illegal GM farming

657. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that GM farming is banned in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether farmers in some States are illegally farming the GM crops for high yield; and
- (d) if so, whether any action has been taken to ban such illegal GM farming?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Bt. cotton is the only Genetically Modified (GM) crop approved in 2002 by the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for commercial farming in the Country and, therefore, cultivation of other unapproved GM crops are banned in India.

(c) and (d) Few incidences of suspected open cultivation of Bt. brinjal and HT cotton were reported in Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has issued advisories to States to take appropriate necessary action to curb and control the spread of Bt. brinjal and HT cotton. State Governments have given the directions to all District Administration to take necessary legal steps to curb the production and selling of illegal GM crops for farming.

**Manufacturing and selling of sub-standard pesticides
and insecticides**

658. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is insufficient network to check the quality and efficacy of sub-standard pesticides and insecticides in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, how Government is taking care of farmers and ensuring quality and efficacy of these pesticides; and
- (d) the number of cases which were booked during the last five years against supply and manufacture of substandard pesticides and insecticides?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Central and State Governments together have a wide network to check the quality of pesticides in the country. The Central/ State Insecticide Inspectors draw samples from retailers/wholesalers, manufacturing units etc. and have them analysed in 70 State Pesticides Testing Laboratories and two Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratories. Action is initiated under the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968 against those samples which are found misbranded. The Central and State Governments have notified 191 and 10946 Insecticides Inspectors respectively to check the quality of pesticides.

(d) In the last 05 years (2014-15 to 2019-20), 3,74,007 samples have been analyzed and 4117 prosecutions have been launched against the firms and dealers whose samples were found substandard.

Revamping Market Intervention scheme

659. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to extend/revamp Market Intervention Scheme to provide remunerative price to vegetable growing farmers in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal. All the horticultural / agricultural commodities including vegetables which are perishable in nature and for which Minimum Support Price is not being announced are already covered under

Market Intervention Scheme. This Scheme is being implemented successfully based on the proposal of State Governments/Union Territories as per extant guidelines.

**Decline in contribution of agriculture
to GVA of the country**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that agriculture and allied sectors contributed approximately 16 per cent of the country's Gross Value Added (GVA) at the current rate prices during 2018-19;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a continuous decline since 2014-15 when it was 18.2 per cent;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps that are being taken to tackle this decline?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per the first revised estimates of National Income, released by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on 31st January, 2020 the share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in Gross Value Added (GVA) of the country has declined from 18.2% in 2014-15 to 17.1% in 2018-19 at current prices. The share of GVA of agriculture and allied sector to GVA of TOTAL economy from 2014-15 to 2018-19 at current prices is given as under:

(in per cent)	
Year	Share of GVA of Agriculture and Allied sector to Total Economy
2014-15	18.2
2015-16	17.7
2016-17	18.0
2017-18	18.0
2018-19	17.1

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), M/o Statistics & PI

(c) The country has witnessed relatively much faster rate of growth in sectors other than agriculture, resulting in a decline of the share of agriculture and allied sector in the economy. This is on account of structural changes due to a shift from a traditional agrarian economy to industry and service dominated one. This phenomenon is generally expected in the normal development process of developing economies including India.

(d) Government of India has been implementing various schemes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Soil Health Management Scheme (SHM) to increase the production and productivity of agriculture crops.

**Setting up of public grievance cell in Department of Agriculture,
Cooperation and Farmers Welfare**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that public grievance cell has been set up and is functional in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare;

(b) if so, the composition of this cell; and

(c) the number of public petitions/ grievances which have been received through the portal of this cell and how many of them have been disposed of?

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

(b) The Public Grievance Cell in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare is under the Joint Secretary (O&M/PG) who acts as Grievance Officer of the Department and is also nominated as nodal officer for monitoring redressal of public grievances received in the Department at Headquarters. One Deputy Secretary / Director has been nominated as Staff Grievance Officer to deal with grievances of the employees working in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare for this purpose. Similar arrangements have been made at the level of all Attached and Subordinate Offices and all organizations under the administrative control of this Department in order to ensure expeditious redressal of grievances.

(c) During the period from 2015-20 (from 01.01.2015 to 03.02.2020), 18,189 number of public grievance petitions/suggestions have been received through Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal, of which 16,917 number of cases have been disposed of and 1,272 number of cases are pending in this Department.

Refund of premiums under PMFBY

662. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding refund of premiums to farmers under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);

(b) the total amount of refunds that have been credited to the farmers since 2018-19;

(c) the reasons for the refund of premiums and withdrawal of insurance support to farmers; and

(d) whether insurance companies have withdrawn from PMFBY, if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure complete coverage of all villages/blocks under PMFBY?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) As per provisions of the scheme banks remit the premium to insurance companies within stipulated cut-off date and submit the individual farmer-wise details within 15 days after the cut-off date and upload requisite details of individual farmers within 15 days after the cut off date on National Crop Insurance Portal (NOP). Similarly, non-loanee farmers can also enrol themselves either directly on the portal or through Common Service Centres (CSCs), banks, insurance intermediaries etc. on the NCIP and they have to upload the requisite detailed information and documents, Aadhar Number and remit the premium to concerned Insurance Companies. At the time of reconciliation of premium and data sent by the financial institutions/CSCs/intermediaries, if there is any mismatch between premium and individual farmer's data, the excess premium is returned by the insurance companies to the concerned financial institutions. Further, insurance company also processes the applications and the requisite documents submitted by the farmers, especially non-

loanee farmers. If the application or documents are not correct/duplicate documents, they reject the application and return the premium in such cases. Such incidences are reported in some States in respect of some seasons. State-wise/Company-wise details of premium returned during 2018-19 and 2019-20 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) 18 General Insurance Companies including all the 5 Public Sector Companies have been empanelled for implementation of the scheme in country by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare. But all the empanelled companies are not participating in bidding process in each State/each season. During last year *i.e.* 2019-20 four companies namely, ICICI-Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd., Tata-AIG General Insurance Company Ltd., Chola Mandal-MS General Insurance Company Ltd. and Shriram General Insurance Company Ltd. have not participated in fresh bids due to non-availability of reinsurance arrangement and non-approval by their respective Board of Directors etc.

Various steps like persuading the States/Union Territories to notify more and more number of crops and areas under the scheme, lower rates of premium for farmers, technical support to stakeholders including States, 50% assistance to States for use of technology and towards conducting of incremental Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs), services of Common Service Centres (CSCs) for coverage of non-loanee farmers etc. have been taken by the Government to increase coverage under the scheme.

Statement

*Details of premium amount refunded by insurance companies to farmers from
2018-19 onwards under PMFBY/RWBCIS*

States	Insurance Company	Season	Refunded Amount (₹)*	Refund under Process (₹)*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Bajaj Allianz GIC Ltd.	Rabi 18-19	13,546,964.00	0.00
	IFFCO TOKIO GIC Ltd.	Khari 2019	1,276,246.00	0.00
	SBI General Insurance	Kharif 2018-19	713,746.00	0.00
		Kharif 2019-20	19,138,662.00	0.00
	TOTAL (Andhra Pradesh)		34,675,618.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	Bajaj Allianz GIC Ltd.	Rabi 18-19	11,436.00	0.00
	HDFC ERGO General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Kharif 2018	53,148.00	0.00
	TOTAL (Chhattisgarh)		64,584.00	0.00
Haryana	SBI General Insurance	Kharif 2018-19	35,779,748.00	0.00
		Kharif 2019-20	2,273,247.00	0.00
		Rabi 2018-19	2,280,694.00	0.00
		Rabi 2019-20	303,784.00	0.00
	TOTAL (Haryana)		40,637,473.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	SBI General Insurance	Kharif 2018-19	2,822,997.00	0.00
		Kharif 2019-20	406,660.00	0.00
		Rabi 2018-19	1,813,522.00	0.00
		Rabi 2019-20	1,036,120.00	0.00
	TOTAL (Himachal Pradesh)		6,079,299.00	0.00
Jharkhand	HDFC ERGO General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Kharif 2019	12,807.00	0.00
	TOTAL (Jharkhand)		12,807.00	0.00
Karnataka	United India Insurance Co.	Kharif 2018	6,791,549.07	0.00
	TOTAL (Karnataka)		6,791,549.07	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	HDFC ERGO General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Kharif 2017	8,911.20	0.00
	IFFCO TOKIO GIC Ltd.	Khari2019	464,129.00	0.00
		Kharif 2018	801,772.00	0.00
		Rabi 2018-19	5,655,858.00	0.00
	TOTAL (Madhya Pradesh)		6,930,670.20	0.00
Maharashtra	Bajaj Allianz GIC Ltd.	Rabi 18-19	3,587,221.00	0.00
	IFFCO TOKIO GIC Ltd.	Kharif 2018	22,555,716.00	0.00
	SBI General Insurance	Kharif 2018-19	1,375,395.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
		Kharif 2019-20	1,241,191.00	0.00
	Tata AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Kharif 2018	11,400,000.00	0.00
	TOTAL (Maharashtra)		40,159,523.00	0.00
Manipur	National Insurance Company Limited	Kharif 2018	0.00	2,492.00
	TOTAL (Manipur)		2,492.00	
Odisha	Reliance General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Kharif 2018	62,146.00	0.00
		Rabi 2018-19	580.00	0.00
	Royal Sundaram General Insurance Co. Limited	Kharif-18	11,375.99	1999,533.25
	TOTAL (Odisha)		74,101.99	1,999,533.25
Rajasthan	Bajaj Allianz GIC Ltd.	Rabi 18-19	5,376.00	0.00
	IFFCO TOKIO GIC Ltd.	Kharif 2018	0.00	98,314,150.00
		Rabi 2018-19	0.00	38,042,100.00
	SBI General Insurance	Kharif 2018-19	34,080.00	0.00
		Kharif 2019-20	1,945,409.00	0.00
		Rabi 2018-19	1,462,817.00	0.00
		Rabi 2019-20	521,958.00	0.00
	Tata AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Kharif 2018	432,200,000.00	0.00
		Rabi 2018-19	127,100,000.00	0.00
	TOTAL (Rajasthan)		563,269,640.00	136,356,250.00
Telangana	IFFCO TOKIO GIC Ltd.	Kharif 2019	9,953,154.00	0.00
		Rabi 2019-20	50,004.00	0.00
	National Insurance Company Limited	Kharif 2018	1,615,000.00	0.00
	Tata AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Kharif 2018	14,200,000.00	0.00
	TOTAL (Telangana)		25,818,158.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	Bajaj Allianz GIC Ltd.	Rabi 18-19	52.00	0.00
	Reliance General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Kharif 2018	2,181.00	0.00
		Rabi 2018-19	7,154.00	0.00
	SBI General Insurance	Kharif 2018-19	48,328,682.00	0.00
		Rabi 2018-19	28,080,757.00	0.00
	Tata AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Kharif 2018	54,000,000.00	0.00
		Rabi 2018-19	23,400,000.00	0.00
	TOTAL (Uttar Pradesh)		153,818,826.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL			878,332,249.26	138,358,275.25

* Provisional amount/data.

Implementation of PMFBY

663. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of claims made by farmers during the Kharif Season of 2018-19 under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);
- (b) the total premium collected for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19 till date;
- (c) whether there are any delays in paying out the claims;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the name of districts where tenders inviting insurance companies to participate in PMFBY had to be reissued; and
- (f) whether there are any districts with no insurance coverage and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Claims of ₹ 23176 crore have been reported for the year 2018-19 under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). Total premium of ₹ 25350 crore and ₹ 29106 crore has been collected by insurance companies for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

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

(e) Keeping in view the requirements of crop insurance, districts and crops under the scheme are notified by the concerned State Governments through bidding process. Sometimes retendering were invited in respect of few clusters/Districts/States due to the reasons like no participation of bidder or only one bidder, change in crops/ areas after issue of bids, State Govt. thinks that as compared to risk involved L-1 premium rates are high, technical errors in e-tendering etc. Tenders have been reissued in one or more seasons in some of the States as per details given in Statement (See below).

(f) During Rabi 2019-20 seasons, inspite of repeated tendering process, insurance companies could not participate in tenders in respect of 8 districts namely, Beed, Latur, Hingoli, Solapur, Washim, Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Ratnagiri and Sindudurg. Similarly, scheme is not implemented during Rabi 2018-19 in Manipur, during Kharif 2016 & Kharif 2017 in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and during 2016-17 and 2017-18 in Daman and Diu due to non-participating of insurance companies. Scheme was also not implemented in districts of Bijapur and Narayanpur in Chhattisgarh for Rabi 2016-17 to 2019-20.

Statement

Details of States where retendering was made under PMFBY/RWBCIS

State/UT	Season/Year	Number of Clusters/Districts
1	2	3
Odisha	Kharif 2016	3 Clusters
	Rabi 2017-18	2 Clusters

1	2	3
Maharashtra	Rabi 2019-20	10 Districts
Manipur	Rabi 2018-19	All Districts
	Rabi 2019-20	All Districts
Kerala	Kharif 2019	All Districts
	Rabi 2019-20	All Districts
Goa	Kharif 2019	All Districts
	Rabi 2019-20	All Districts
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Kharif 2019	All Districts
Uttar Pradesh	2016-17	6 Districts
	2017-18	25 Districts
	2018-19	25 Districts
	2019-20	24 Districts
Chhattisgarh	Kharif 2018	21 Districts
	Kharif 2019	All Districts
	Rabi 2019-20	All Districts
Jammu and Kashmir	Kharif 2016	10 Districts of Jammu Region
	Rabi 2016-17	- Do-
Daman and Diu	2016-17	All Districts
	2017-18	All Districts

Note: Provisional

Steps taken to rid the farmers from spurious fertilizers

†664. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to rid the farmers from spurious fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Government of India has declared the fertilizer as essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, (ECA) 1955 and has promulgated the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985 to regulate trade price, quality and distribution of fertilizer. Specifications of various fertilizers have been prescribed under FCO. There are 82 testing fertilizer laboratories in the country notified in FCO and the sale of fertilizer not of prescribed standards is strictly prohibited under Clause 19. State Governments are adequately empowered under ECA/FCO to enforce the provisions; violation of which can invite both penal action and administrative action against offenders. Imprisonment from three months to seven years and fine under the provision of ECA is prescribed.

Share of agricultural products in export

†665. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state the reasons responsible for the small share of export of the country's agricultural products in Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): The reasons for small share of export of country's agricultural products in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) are primarily very high domestic consumption, low land holding size, low productivity etc.

To address the challenges Government of India has announced Agriculture Export Policy, 2018 and is constantly monitoring the progress.

Estimated production of agricultural and horticulture crops

666. SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated agriculture production in the year 2020 from all agricultural crops; and

(b) the estimated production of horticulture crops?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The details of total estimated production of agricultural

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

crops as per First Advance Estimates 2019-20 (Kharif only) are as under:

(Million tonnes)	
Agriculture Crops	Production
Cereals	132.35
Pulses	8.23
Oilseeds	22.39
Cotton #	32.27
Jute & Mesta ##	9.96
Sugarcane	377.77

bales of 170 kgs. each

bales of 180 kgs. each

It is early to assess the production of rabi crops in the year 2020 as sowing is still in progress in some parts of the country. The Second Advance Estimates for whole agriculture year (July-June) including Kharif and Rabi crops are normally released in mid February.

(b) As per First Advance Estimates of horticulture crops for 2019-20, total production is estimated at 313.35 million tonnes.

**Subsidy on Happy Seeder and Super
Seeder machines**

667. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Happy Seeder and Super Seeder machines bought by farmers in Punjab and Haryana in past three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of farmers who applied for subsidy during the same period, the details thereof, along with the number of applications approved by the concerned authorities, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of payments made as a part of the said subsidy in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) whether any financial incentives were provided to the farmer community for purchase of tractors which is a prerequisite for driving these mechanised stubble removal systems?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Statement is given in the Statement (See below).

(d) The financial assistance @ 40-50 percent of the cost with ceiling limits has been provided for purchase of tractors under Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization.

Statement

Subsidy on Happy Seeder and Super Seeder machines

Year	Number of Happy Seeder and Super Seeder machines bought by farmers		Number of farmers who applied for subsidy and number of applications approved by the concerned authorities				Payments made as a part of the said subsidy (₹ in lakhs)		Financial incentives provided to the farmer community for purchase of tractors (No. of Tractors)	
	Punjab	Haryana	Punjab	Haryana			Punjab	Haryana	Punjab	Haryana
			Number of farmers applied	Number of farmers applied	Number of farmers applied	Number of farmers applied				
			of farmers applied	of farmers applied	of farmers applied	of farmers applied				
			approved	approved	approved	approved				
2017-18	480	312	480	480	312	312	320.00	145.92	45	343
2018-19	9758	2343	9758	9758	2343	2343	9599.23	2459.95	Nil	1125
2019-20	4147	2473	5913	4147	2473	2473	4644.69	2890.60	Nil	899

Suicide by farmers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of farmers' suicide have increased in the country in the last two years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2018 are available on its website. The number of farmers' suicide has been on decline for the last two years. The state-wise data on suicide committed by farmers in year 2016, 2017 and 2018, is given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise details of farmers suicide, for the years 2016-2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016	2017	2018
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	239	375	365
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	0	0
3.	Assam	6	3	5
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	585	285	182
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	30	4	21
8.	Haryana	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	5
11.	Jharkhand	3	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka	1212	1157	1365
13.	Kerala	23	42	25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	599	429	303
15.	Maharashtra	2550	2426	2239
16.	Manipur	1	0	2
17.	Meghalaya	2	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	17
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	20	0	0
21.	Punjab	232	243	229
22.	Rajasthan	4	3	2
23.	Sikkim	12	7	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	36	19	6
25.	Telangana	632	846	900
26.	Tripura	4	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	69	110	80
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	2	4
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	7
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		6270	5955	5763

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

**Assistance to Konkan region for tackling
natural calamities**

†669. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government provides any assistance to the farmers of Konkan region of Maharashtra in respect of natural disasters;
- (b) if so, the details of the assistance along with the quantum of assistance provided to this region by Central Government during the last three years;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that assistance and relief works in respect of natural disaster was inordinately delayed in this region; and
- (d) the reaction of Government thereto and the criteria and rules for providing assistance and carrying out relief works by the States for farmers during natural disaster?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Government of India does not directly distribute/release funds to the affected people/ affected region of any State. Allocation in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) of the State is made for the entire State for all the notified calamities, and it is responsibility of concerned State Government to distribute the funds from SDRF to various affected regions/ people in the wake of any natural calamity by following the SDRF/NDRF guidelines, issued by Government of India (Ministry of Home Affairs) on 08.04.2015.

(d) In the eventuality of notified natural calamities, the State Governments are empowered to initiate necessary relief measures from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), which is readily available with them. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), on receipt of Memorandum from State Governments and in accordance with extant norms and procedures. State Governments may, however, use up to 10 per cent of the funds available under SDRF for providing immediate relief to the victims of natural disasters that they consider to be 'disasters' within the local context in the State and which are not included in the notified list of disasters of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of India and incur expenditure as per the SDRF/NDRF guidelines, issued by Government of India (Ministry of Home Affairs) on 08.04.2015.

Formula for fixing MSP for paddy and wheat

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

(a) the details of the formula adopted by Government to fix the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for paddy, wheat etc.;

(b) whether the MSP fixed recently for crops is equal to the formula of it being more than 50 per cent of agriculture cost according to the recommendations of Swaminathan Commission, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that MSP should be equal to C2 plus 50 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Government fixes minimum support prices (MSPs) of 22 mandated crops including paddy, wheat, for every agricultural year and fair and remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors. In addition, MSP for Toria and De-Husked coconut is also fixed on the basis of MSPs of Rapeseed and Mustard and Copra respectively. While recommending MSPs, CACP considers important factors like cost of production, overall demand-supply conditions, domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, the likely effect on the rest of the economy, besides ensuring rational utilization of land, water and other production resources and a minimum of 50 percent as the margin over cost of production in case of MSPs and reasonable margins over cost of production in case of FRP.

(b) and (c) National Commission on Farmers (NCF) headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan had recommended that the MSP should be at least 50 percent more than the weighted average cost of production. However, when the National Policy for Farmers, 2007 was finalized by the then Government, this recommendation of providing 50 per cent returns over cost of production was not included.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

CACP considers both A2+FL and C2 costs while recommending MSPs. CACP reckons only A2+FL cost for return. However, C2 costs are used by CACP primarily as benchmark reference costs (opportunity costs) to see if the MSPs recommended by them at least cover these costs in some of the major producing States.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSP at levels of one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government has increased the MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of atleast 50 per cent of cost of production for the agricultural year 2018-19. During 2019-20 also, Government has increased the MSP of all mandated kharif and rabi crops in line with the principle of fixing the MSP with a return of atleast 50 per cent of the cost of production.

Burning of crop residue

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

(a) whether, inspite of ban by the National Green Tribunal, crop residue burning is still going on in some States and is spreading to other States resulting in severe pollution, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any meeting of heads of State Governments have taken place in recent past to avoid such burning which has become a common feature every year and whether Government propose to put hefty fines on errant farmers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) 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. The farmers are resorting to paddy stubble burning because of very short time window between the harvesting of paddy crop and the sowing of next crop. As per satellite data, overall about 18.8% and 31% reduction in number of paddy residue burning events were observed in the year 2019 as compared to that in 2018 and 2017, respectively in these three States. As informed by other States, the severities of uncontrolled crop residue burning incidences are not significant.

(b) The fire events in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have been monitored through the satellite remote sensing and through several meetings and

weekly video conferencing with the States authorities at various levels. The Central Government does not have any proposal for imposing hefty fines on the errant farmers. However, the State Governments are imposing Environmental Compensation as per the directions of National Green Tribunal.

Impact of urea based fertilizers on agricultural land

672. SHRI M.D. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has undertaken studies on the harmful impact of urea based fertilizers on soil;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, by when Government would undertake such studies; and
- (c) whether Government is considering mass scale production and implementation of eco-friendly organic alternatives for urea based fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under All India Coordinated Research Project on 'Long-Term Fertilizer Experiments' in different centres located in different states on various soil types (fixed locations) under dominant cropping systems revealed that imbalanced use of fertilizer over the years may cause multi-nutrient deficiencies in soil affecting soil health and crop productivity. Even in plots receiving only NPK fertilizers, the deficiency of micro and secondary nutrients is observed. The limiting nutrients do not allow the full expression of other nutrients, thereby, lowering the fertilizer responses and crop productivity. Highest decline in crop yield was observed in plots receiving only nitrogen.

(c) To encourage the production and implementation of eco friendly organic inputs/ fertilizers/bio-fertilizers, the Government of India is promoting organic farming and providing incentives/ assistance to the farmers for the organic inputs under the following schemes:

- Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):

Assistance of ₹ 50,000 per hectare for 3 years is provided, out of which ₹ 31,000 (62%) is given to the farmers directly through DBT, for inputs (bio-fertilizers, biopesticides, vermicompost, botanical extracts, etc.) production/ procurement, post harvest management etc.

- Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER): Under the scheme, the farmers are given assistance of ₹ 25000/ ha/ 3 years for both on-farm and off-farm organic inputs, and seeds/planting material.
- Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS): Government of India promotes:
 - (i) Production of bio-fertilizers by providing 100% assistance to State Govt./ Govt. Agencies up to a maximum limit of ₹ 160.00 lakh/ unit for setting up of State of art liquid/ carrier based Bio-fertilizer units of 200 Ton Per Annum (TPA) capacity. Similarly, for individuals/ private agencies assistance up to 25% of cost limited to ₹ 40 lakh/unit as capital investment is provided through NABARD.
 - (ii) Setting up of mechanized Fruit/ Vegetable market waste/ Agro waste compost production unit of 3000 Ton Per Annum (TPA) production capacity by providing 100% assistance to State Govt./ Govt. Agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹ 190.00 lakh/ unit for establishment of large mechanized compost plants. Similarly, for individuals/ private agencies assistance up to 33% of cost limited to ₹ 63 lakh/unit as capital investment is provided through NABARD.

Credit linkage for project based activities

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

- (a) the assistance extended under the project based activities with the credit linkages;
- (b) whether it is a fact that credit linkage is poor in Odisha due to which the achievements under the project based activities is not satisfactory in the State; and
- (c) if so, whether the Ministry would consider to relax the credit linkage for the project based activities upto ₹ 25 lakhs?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Some schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) that are project-based with credit linkages:

- (i) Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM).

As per the SMAM guideline, Custom Hiring Centres (CHC) that have a project cost more than 25 lakh will be established under the model of credit linked back ended financial assistance.

(ii) Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres (AC&ABC)

Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres (AC&ABC) Scheme is under implementation since April, 2002 (subsidy component started in 2006) with an objective to supplement the efforts of public extension and create gainful self-employment opportunities for unemployed candidates possessing qualification in agriculture and allied subjects. MANAGE is the implementing agency for training component through identified Nodal Training Institutes (NTIs) and NABARD is the implementing agency for subsidy component. Candidates trained under the scheme are eligible to avail credit linked back-ended subsidy through NABARD @36% of the project cost for general candidates and 44% for SC/ST/Women/NE & Hilly State candidates. There is project cost ceiling of ₹ 20.00 lakh for individuals (₹ 25.00 Lakh for extremely successful projects) and ₹ 100.00 Lakh for group projects, for availing subsidy. The subsidy is given for agri-venture establishment.

(iii) Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)

To promote creation of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure including storage infrastructure, the Ministry is implementing credit linked, back ended capital subsidy sub-scheme "Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)" of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) across the Country. Under the Scheme, subsidy @ 25% for plain areas and 33.33% for NER, Hilly Areas, Women/SC/ST promoters & FPOs etc. is available.

(iv) National Horticulture Board (NHB)

The National Horticulture Board (NHB) provides assistance for commercial horticulture, integrated post harvest management projects, cold storages etc. The National Horticulture Board (NHB) has sanctioned 4667 of projects involving subsidy of ₹ 81300.30 lakh during the last three years in the country.

(v) Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS)

Under the organic and INM component of Soil Health Management (SUM) scheme of National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Government

of India provides financial assistance through CISS for the following:

- (i) Production of bio-fertilizers by providing 100% assistance to State Govt/ Govt. Agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹ 160.00 lakh/unit for setting up of State of art liquid/carrier based Bio-fertilizer units of 200 Ton Per Annum (TPA) capacity. Similarly, for individuals/private agencies assistance upto 25% of cost limited to ₹ 40 lakh/ unit as capital investment is provided through NABARD.
- (ii) Setting up of mechanized Fruit/Vegetables market waste/Agro waste compost production unit of 3000 Ton per annum (TPA) production capacity by providing 100% assistance to State Govt/ Govt. Agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹ 190.00 lakh/ unit for establishment of large mechanized compost plants. Similarly, for individuals/private agencies assistance upto 33% of cost limited to ₹ 63 lakh/unit as capital investment is provided through NABARD.

(b) Since inception of AC&ABC Scheme in 2002 a Total of 624 candidates were trained of which 114 have established their ventures, out of which 7 got credit facility and 3 availed subsidy in Odisha State.

Under the AMI scheme, in Odisha, a Total of 691 Storage infrastructure projects with capacity of 10.09 lakh MT have been sanctioned and subsidy of ₹ 41.17 crore has been released. Similarly, 19 marketing infrastructure (other than storage) have also been sanctioned and subsidy of ₹ 8.44 crore has been released.

During the last three years 1235 projects involving subsidy of ₹ 1890.00 lakhs have been sanctioned in the State of Odisha by NHB.

- (c) There is no proposal under consideration at present.

Post-harvest infrastructure in the States

674. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the inadequate post-harvest infrastructure in the States of the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures the Central Government has taken to improve postharvest infrastructure in the States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per a Study, All India Cold-chain Infrastructure Capacity (Assessment of Status and Gap), commissioned by National Centre for Cold-chain Development (NCCD) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare and conducted by NABARD Consultancy Services Private Limited (NABCONS) in 2015 there has been infrastructural gaps ranging from 10% in the case of cold storages (bulk & hub) to 99.6% in the case of pack houses as compared to the requirement of the level of production of perishable produces like fruits and vegetables. Insufficient private investment in such infrastructure and logistics is one of the principal reasons for such gaps.

(c) The Government has taken a number of steps in order to improve post harvest infrastructure in various States of the country.

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

Government of India through National Horticulture Board is implementing scheme for Development of Commercial Horticulture for Production and Post Harvest Management of Horticulture Crops.

Government is implementing Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) Scheme with major focus for development of pre and post-harvest infrastructure, besides promoting agri-entrepreneurship and innovations.

The Government is promoting scientific storage facilities for the farmers in the country in rural areas through the scheme of "Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)", which is a sub-scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM).

Assistance under the AMI Scheme is available to Individual farmers, Group of farmers/ growers, registered Farmer Produce Organisations (FPOs) etc.

Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojna (PMKSY) scheme with the objective of creation of modern infrastructure along with efficient supply chain management for the entire processing value chain.

MSP for Rabi and Kharif crops

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

(a) the increase made by Government in the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Rabi and Kharif crops for the year 2019-20 in comparison to the year 2018-19;

(b) whether the MSP of cereal crops, pulses and oilseed have also been increased by Government; and

(c) the improvement likely to happen in the condition of farmers with the increase in the MSP?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The increase in Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Rabi and Kharif crops for the year 2019-20 in comparison to the year 2018-19 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Government fixes MSPs of 22 mandated agricultural crops including cereals, pulses and oilseeds, on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP). The increase in MSP of above mentioned crops are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government's price policy for agricultural commodities seeks to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production. This MSP policy whereby the farmers are assured of a minimum of 50 percent as margin of profit is one of the important and progressive steps towards doubling farmers' income by 2022 and improving their welfare substantively.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement**Minimum Support Prices**

		(₹ per quintal)		
Sl. No.	Commodity	2018-19	2019-20	Absolute Increase in MSP in 2019-20 over 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
Kharif Crops				
1.	Paddy (Common)	1750	1815	65
	(Grade A)	1770	1835	65
2.	Jowar (Hybrid)	2430	2550	120
	(Maldandi)	2450	2570	120
3.	Bajra	1950	2000	50
4.	Maize	1700	1760	60
5.	Rag I	2897	3150	253
6.	Arhar (Tur)	5675	5800	125
7.	Moong	6975	7050	75
8.	Urad	5600	5700	100
9.	Cotton (Medium Staple)	5150	5255	105
	(Long Staple)	5450	5550	100
10.	Groundnut in Shell	4890	5090	2001
11.	Sunflower Seed	5388	5650	262
12.	Soyabean (Yellow)	3399	3710	311
13.	Sesamum	6249	6485	236
14.	Nigerseed	5877	5940	63
Rabi Crops				
1.	Wheat	1840	1925	85

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Barley	1440	1525	85"
3.	Gram	4620	4875	255
4.	Masur (Lentil)	4475	4800	325
5.	Rapeseed & Mustard	4200	4425	225
6.	Safflower	4945	5215	270

Improving soil productivity and fertility

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

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce any programme to improve soil health to increase production, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued regarding soil health to farmers from time to time; and

(c) whether proper training is provided to farmers regarding proper usage of fertilizers for improving the quality of soil?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Government has introduced Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme to assist State Governments to provide soil health cards to all farmers across the country once in a cycle of 2 years. Soil Health Card provides information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility.

To increase acceptability of SHC by farmers, during 2019-20, a pilot project 'Development of Model Villages' has been taken up where soil samples collection has been taken up at individual farm holding with farmer's participation instead of sample collection at grids being done earlier.

(b) and (c) Government is recommending soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of inorganic and organic sources of plant nutrient to sustain good soil health. In this regard advisories are issued to farmers from time to time.

Under Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme, financial assistance is provided to state governments for the following training of farmers, demonstrations on farmer fields and organizing farmer melas:

- (i) Training of farmers @ ₹ 24,000/- per training for 2 days with 30 or more participants. So far, 1946 farmer trainings have been sanctioned to states.
- (ii) Organizing field demonstration @ ₹ 2,500/- per ha demonstration. So far, 5.50 lakh demonstrations have been sanctioned to states.
- (iii) Organizing farmer melas / campaigns @ ₹ 1.00 lakh per farmer mela / campaign. So far, 7425 farmer melas / campaigns have been sanctioned to states.

In addition Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) also impart training, organizes front line demonstrations to educate farmers on this aspect.

Fifth Pulses Conclave 2020

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

- (a) whether India is to host the Fifth Pulses Conclave 2020, if so, the details thereof and the number of stakeholders from India and other countries who are expected to participate in the conference;
- (b) the main theme and the agenda of the Conclave and the benefit India got out of arranging such Conclaves in the past;
- (c) whether India, being the largest producer of pulses in the world, is still the largest importer of pulses; and
- (d) if so, the corrective steps taken by Government to boost pulses production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes Sir, India Pulses and Grains Association (IPGA) will host the fifth biennial Global Pulses Conclave from 12-14 February, 2020 at Lonavala, Pune. Over 1000 delegates are likely to attend the Pulses Conclave 2020, with trade delegations from all major pulses producing nations.

(b) The Pulses Conclave provides a platform for domestic and international participants to converge, connect and capitalize on business opportunities.

(c) India being the largest producer of pulses in the world is still the largest importer of pulses. India imports pulses to meet the gap between domestic production and demand.

(d) Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely National Food Security Mission (NFSM)-Pulses to increase the production through area expansion and productivity enhancement. Under this programme, assistance is being given to the farmers through State Governments for organizing various types of demonstrations on improved production technologies, seed production and distribution, integrated nutrient and pest management, improved farm implements/resource conservation machines/tools, improved water devices, cropping system based training etc.

Under the programme new initiatives have also been undertaken from 2016-17 onwards. These initiatives are breeder seed production, creation of 150 seed hubs in Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)/State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), supply of seed minikits free of cost to the farmers, conducting frontline demonstrations on improved latest package of practices by ICAR/SAUs/Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) etc.

Besides, for increasing the production of pulses, the special programmes on inter-cropping of pulses with sugarcane, Targeting Rice Fallow Area (TRFA) for sowing of pulses and Special Action Plan for increasing pulses productivity in low productivity districts of the country have also been initiated.

Implementation of schemes by the Ministry

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

(a) the details of new Schemes implemented by the Ministry during the last five years;

(b) the schemes which have been implemented previously but have now been modified, the details of such modifications, scheme-wise; and

- (c) the impact of modifications introduced in these schemes, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Details of new Schemes implemented by the Ministry during the last five years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (b) Some Schemes which have been modified are as under:

1. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
2. National Bamboo Mission (NBM)
3. National Food Security Mission (Oilseeds and Oilpalm)
4. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

- (c)

- (1) RKVY scheme has been revised on 1.11.2017 as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR.) for implementation during 2018-19 to 2019-20 with major focus on pre and post-harvest infrastructure, besides promoting agri-entrepreneurship and innovations.
- (2) Restructured National Bamboo Mission gives simultaneous emphasis to prorogation of quality plantations of bamboo product development and value addition including primary processing and treatment; micro, small and medium enterprises as well as high value products, markets, and skill development, thus ensuring a complete value chain for growth of the bamboo sector.
- (3) Under National Mission on Oil Seed & Oilpalm (NMOOP) which was merged with National Food Security Mission (NFSM) from 2018-19, the production of oilseeds which was 25.25 million tones in 2015-16 has increased to 32.26 million tones in 2018-19.
- (4) Impact of changes/improvements in Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) -16.6 crore famers' applications have been covered in first six seasons, of which 4.98 crore benefited (got claims).

Coverage under the scheme has increased from 23% of Gross Cropped Area (GCA) under erstwhile schemes (2015-16) to 30% of the GCA.

Non-loanee farmers for whom the scheme is voluntary has increased from 5% of total coverage under the erstwhile schemes (2015-16) to 42% under PMFBY (Kharif 2019 season).

Due to equating the Sum Insured to Scale of Finance, sum insured has increased from ₹ 1,15,000 crore under erstwhile schemes to ₹ 2,36,269 crore in 2018-19.

Crop combinations increased from 80 to 200.

Statement

List of New Schemes of DAC&FW launched during last five years

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Year Launched
1.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan)	2018-19
2.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)	2019-20
3.	PM-AASHA	2018
4.	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)	2016-17
5.	National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)	2015-16
6.	Gramin Agricultural Market (GrAMs-AMIF)	2018-19
7.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) (PDMC)	2015-16
8.	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue	2018-19
9.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	2015-16
10.	Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)	2015-16
11.	Sub-Mission on Agro-Forestry (SMAF)	2016-17
12.	Restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	2018-19
13.	Restructured NFSM	2018-19
14.	NFSM (Oilseed & Oilpalm	2018-19
15.	Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing	2018-19

Profit margin of insurance companies

†679. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether farmers are indifferent towards Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);
- (b) the area insured and farmers covered under this scheme since 2016 till date, year-wise;
- (c) the details of amount paid to insurance companies by Central, State Governments and farmers and amount of compensation paid to farmers since 2016 till date, year-wise;
- (d) whether insurance companies are getting wealthy due to this scheme, the details of their profit thereof since 2016 till date, year-wise; and
- (e) whether considering their huge profit, Government would fix a certain amount for insurance companies and use balance amount on social work?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) No Sir. Due to the improved features of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), coverage under the scheme has increased to 30% of the Gross Cropped Area (GCA) from 23% in 2015-16 under erstwhile schemes. Participation of non-loanee farmers, for whom the scheme is voluntary, have also increased from 5% under erstwhile schemes to 42% (Kharif 2019) under PMFBY showing the voluntary acceptability of the scheme. The year-wise details of farmer applications covered; area insured; premium paid by Central Government, State Government & farmers and Claims reported under the scheme since 2016 till Rabi 2018-19 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Crop insurance is a major risk mitigation tool for the benefit of farmers. Insurance is all about spreading the risk over the period and over the area. As per provisions of the PMFBY/RWBCIS, premium from farmers alongwith Central and State Government share in premium subsidy is paid to the concerned insurance company for acceptance of risk and payment of claims as per provision of scheme. Insurers save premium in good seasons/years and pay high claims, if any in bad years from the savings made in the good years.

Inspite of overall good monsoon during first three years of implementation of PMFBY, the claim ratio during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 was about 77%, 86% and 80% (provisional) respectively. Overall claim ratio for the three years combined

(2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19) comes to about 81%. But the farmers in most affected areas/States received higher claims and the claim ratio was high in these States viz. Kerala 209% and Karnataka-136%, during Kharif 2016, Tamil Nadu - 298% and Andhra Pradesh 179% during Rabi 2016-17. Similarly during Kharif 2017, the higher claim ratio was in the States of Chhattisgarh 452%, Haryana - 270%, Madhya Pradesh -161% and Odisha - 217%. During Rabi 2017-18 high claim ratio States were Odisha (226%), Tamil Nadu (148%) and Chhattisgarh (109%). Though complete data for Kharif 2018 season is not available, high Claims ratio has been reported in States of Haryana (140%), Uttarakhand (115%) and Chhattisgarh (124%). Hence, it is not correct to say that private insurance companies have made windfall gains under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).

In this regard, it is also informed that the difference between premium collected and claims paid is not the margin/profit for the insurance companies. The cost of reinsurance and administrative cost totaling 10% to 12% of gross premium also has to be borne by the Insurance Companies. Further, out of the total crop insurance business under the scheme more than 50% is shared by the 5 Public Sector insurance companies including Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC).

Statement

Year-wise details of farmer applications covered; area insured; premium paid and Claims reported under PMFBY since 2016 till Rabi 2018-19

(₹ in crore)

Year	Farmer		Area		Premium Paid		Claims
	Applicatio	Insured	Farmers	State	Govt.	Central	Premium
	Insured (in lakh)	(in lakh ha.)				Govt. Gross	Reported
2016-17	583.71	570.84	4216.42	8923.29	8735.21	21874.92	16774.35
2017-18	527.96	514.99	4395.60	10511.84	10442.17	25349.61	2195.59
2018-19*	568.12	519.25	4918.77	12152.51	12034.70	29105.98	23175.99*

* Claims of some crops/areas for Rabi 2018-19 are not finalized.

Measures to improve yield of crops

680. LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):
SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

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

- (a) whether Government has undertaken any measures to improve the yield of different crops;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the impact of the measures taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, In order to improve production and productivity of different crops, a number of Crop Development Programmes/Schemes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) and Crop Diversification Programme (CDP); sub-schemes of RKVY, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) etc., are being implemented by Government of India through the State Government in the country.

Assistance is being provided under these programmes/schemes through various interventions viz., cluster demonstrations with latest crop production technologies, cropping system based demonstrations, production and distribution of latest varieties/hybrids, integrated nutrient and pest management, improved farm machineries/tools, water saving devices, cropping system based trainings to farmers etc.

The implementation of these Crop Development Programmes has boosted the production primarily through increase in yield of crops during 2018-19 (4th Advance Estimates of Directorate of Economics and Statistics) as compared to 2015-16 as is evident from the following table;

(Production in million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Crops	2015-16	2018-19
1	Rice	104.41	116.42
2	Wheat	92.29	102.19
3	Pulses	16.32	23.40
4	Coarse cum Nutri Cereals	38.52	42.95

**Conversion of agricultural land for
non-agricultural use**

681. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:
SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR:
SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

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

(a) whether any measures have been taken by the Ministry to tackle the problems of conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural usages including mining, residential and industrial purposes on a large scale, reduced income from farming and more people quitting farming and shortage of farm labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking measures in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The reduction in percentage of agricultural land has been mainly due to diversion of land for non-agricultural purposes such as urbanization, roads, industries, housing etc. While there is shift in agricultural land for non agricultural purposes, non-agricultural land is also being brought under agricultural uses.

As per the Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India, land comes under the purview of State Governments and, therefore, it is for them to take suitable steps to tackle the problems of conversion of agricultural land for non agricultural uses. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States, through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support.

In order to check decline in the arable area in the country, under the National Policy for Farmers - 2007 (NPF-2007), State Governments have been advised to earmark lands with low biological potential such as uncultivable land, land affected by salinity, acidity, etc., for non-agricultural development activities, including industrial and construction activities. National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy - 2007 (NRRP-2007) has also recommended that as far as possible, projects may be set up on waste land, degraded land or un-irrigated land and acquisition of irrigated, multi-cropped

agricultural land for non-agricultural uses may be kept to the minimum and avoided, to the extent possible. Further, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing an Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for development of rainfed/ degraded areas. The IWMP has been converted to the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) from the financial year 2015-16.

Further, Government has taken measures to retain farmers in agriculture and improve returns to farmers by enhancing institutional credit to farmers; promotion of scientific warehousing infrastructure for increasing shelf life of agricultural produce; improved access to irrigation through Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); provision of Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to mitigate price volatility in agricultural produce; Scheme for Soil Health Cards; setting up of Agri-tech Infrastructure Fund for making farming competitive and profitable; developing commercial organic farming in North East Region, etc.

**Committee for reforms in the
agriculture sector**

682. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:
SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

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

(a) whether NITI Aayog has recently constituted any Task Force or Committee to suggest reforms in the agriculture sector, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to implement the reforms suggested by the Task Force or Committee?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) A High Powered Committee (Committee) of Chief Ministers for Transformation of Indian Agriculture was constituted by NITI Aayog in July, 2019. The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Committee were as under:

- (i) to discuss measures for transformation of agriculture and raising farmers' income and suggest modalities for adoption and time bound implementation of following reforms by States/UTs.

- (a) The.....State/ Union Territory ‘ Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017’ (APLM Act, 2017) circulated by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Govt. of India to States/UTs.
- (b) The.....State/Union Territory ‘ Agricultural Produce and Livestock, Contract Farming and Services (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2018’ circulated by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India to State/UTs.
- (ii) to examine various provisions of Essential Commodity Act (ECA) and situations that require ECA. To suggest changes in the ECA to attract private investments in agricultural marketing and infrastructure.
- (iii) to suggest mechanism for linking of market reforms with e-NAM, GRAM and other relevant Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
- (iv) to suggest policy measures to (a) boost agricultural export (b) raise growth in food processing (c) attract investments in modern market infrastructure, value chains and logistics.
- (v) to suggest measures to upgrade agri-technology to global standards and improve access of farmers to quality seed, plant propagation material and farm machinery in agriculturally advance countries.
- (vi) to propose any other relevant reforms for transformation of agriculture sector and raising farmers' income.

However, the report of the HPC has not been finalized.

**Affordable access to technology at the
doorsteps of the farmers**

683. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:
DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to have affordable access to technology at the doorsteps of the farmers;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that there are now more than 40,000 custom hiring centres across the country, which rent out 2.5 lakh equipments every year; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) To make available costly and bigger advance farm machinery at the door steps of the farmers on rent basis, Custom Hiring Centres (CHC) are promoted through a dedicated scheme Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM); under which subsidy is provided @ of 40% of the project cost to individual farmer upto a project cost of ₹60 lakh and 80% to the group of farmers up to a project cost of ₹ 10 lakh. A special consideration for the farmers of North Eastern Region (NER) is available, 95% subsidy upto a project cost of ₹ 10 lakh is provided to group of NER farmers for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres. For establishment of Hi-tech and Hi-value agricultural machinery CHC, assistance @ of 40% of the project cost to individual farmer upto a project cost of ₹250 lakh is provided.

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

The Government has developed and launched Multi lingual Mobile App "CHC-Farm Machinery" which helps the farmers for getting rented farm machinery and implements through Custom Hiring Service Centers (CHC) in their area. As on date, 44,607 CHCs with 1,39,319 Agricultural machinery for renting out are registered on this Mobile app. TOTAL 1,14,461 farmers as users are registered on this Mobile App.

The details of the custom hiring centres established, State/UT-wise, year-wise under SMAM and CRM is given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

*Year-wise Nos. of Custom Hiring Centres Established under submission on
agricultural mechanisation (SMAM)*

State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0	20	100	875	750	918	2663
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	6	1	0	7
Assam	86	0	12	50	0	0	148
Bihar	126	0	271	0	0	0	397
Chhattisgarh	25	0	87	137	732	265	1246
Gujarat	17	8	0	0	0	0	25
Haryana	30	0	0	0	752	225	1007
Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2	3	5	25	39
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	4	17	216	237
Jharkhand	53	45	50	34	100	0	282
Karnataka	2	0	6	35	100	115	258
Kerala	29	0	7	72	129	18	255
Madhya Pradesh	18	22	0	100	85	110	335
Maharashtra	67	38	57	63	97	95	417
Manipur	10	0	0	5	315	0	330
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	4	10	10	30	27	85	166
Nagaland	13	4	12	30	42	40	141
Odisha	31	0	720	400	450	10	1611
Punjab	34	0	1009	166	0	0	1209

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan	65	0	06	238	0	0	303
Sikkim	1	0	6	3	0	10	20
Tamil Nadu	85	99	250	540	1120	435	2529
Telengana	9	0	10	30	0	0	49
Tripura	4	4	0	83	100	100	291
Uttar Pradesh	360	175	706	361	437	810	2849
Uttarakhand	13	13	26	369	60	537	1018
West Bengal	28	60	7	118	79	58	350
TOTAL	1113	499	3348	3752	5398	4072	18182

Statement-II

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

State	2018-19	2019-20
Punjab	4466	5505
Haryana	1194	1300
Uttar Pradesh	2300	1817
TOTAL	7960	8622

Remunerative price for agricultural produces

684. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government announced remunerative prices for agricultural produces like rice, wheat, and pulses etc. in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the agricultural produces on which the prices have been announced in the last four years;

(c) whether the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission are taken into account for fixing the remunerative price, namely cost of production plus 50 per cent margin; and

(d) if so, on what produces, the above formula was applied, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Government fixes minimum support prices (MSPs) of 22 mandated agricultural crops and fair and remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors. The 22 mandated crops include 14 Kharif crops *viz.* paddy, jowar, bajra, maizeragi, arhar, moong, urad, groundnut-in-shell, soyabean, sunflower, sesamum, nigersced, cotton and 6 Rabi crops *viz.* wheat, barley, gram, masur (lentil), rapescd and mustard, safflower and two commercial crops *viz.* jute and copra. In addition, MSP for toria and de-husked coconut are also fixed on the basis of MSPs of rapescd and mustard and copra respectively.

The details of agricultural produce for which MSP has been announced in the last four years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) National Commission on Farmers (NCF) headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan had recommended that the MSP should be at least 50 per cent more than the weighted average cost of production.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSP at levels of one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government has increased the MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of atleast 50 per cent of cost of production for the agricultural year 2018-19. During 2019-20 also, Government has increased the MSP of all mandated kharif and rabi crops in line with the principle of fixing the MSP with a return of atleast 50 per cent of the cost of production.

The details regarding crops on which above mentioned formula was applied are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Minimum Support Prices

		(₹ per quintal)			
Sl. No.	Commodity	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Kharif Crops					
1.	Paddy (Common)	1470	1550	1750	1815
	(Grade A)	1510	1590	1770	1835
2.	Jowar (Hybrid)	1625	1700	2430	2550
	(Maldandi)	1650	1725	2450	2570
3.	Bajra	1330	1425	1950	2000
4.	Maize	1365	1425	1700	1760
5.	Ragi	1725	1900	2897	3150
6.	Arhar (Tur)	5050	5450	5675	5800
7.	Moong	5225	5575	6975	7050
8.	Urad	5000	5400	5600	5700
9.	Cotton (Medium Staple)	3860	4020	5150	5255
	(Long Staple)	4160	4320	5450	5550
10.	Groundnut In Shell	4220	4450	4890	5090
11.	Sunflower Seed	3950	4100	5388	5650
12.	Soyabean (Yellow)	2775	3050	3399	3710
13.	Sesamum	5000	5300	6249	6485
14.	Nigerseed	3825	4050	5877	5940
Rabi Crops					
1.	Wheat	1625	1735	1840	1925

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Barley	1325	1410	1440	1525
3.	Gram	4000	4400	4620	4875
4.	Masur (Lentil)	3950	4250	4475	4800
5.	Rapeseed and Mustard	3700	4000	4200	4425
6.	Safflower	3700	4100	4945	5215
7.	Toria	3560	3900	4190	4425
Other Crops					
1.	Copra (Milling)	5950	6500	7511	9521
	(Ball)	6240	6785	7750	9920
2.	De-Husked Coconut	1600	1760	2030	2571
3.	Jute	3200	3500	3700	3950
4.	Sugarcane#	230	255	275	275

Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for Sugar Season.

Statement-II

		Cost*, MSP and Return			₹ per quintal)		
Sl. No.	Commodity	2018-19			2019-20		
		Cost*	MSP	% Return over Cost	Cost*	MSP	% Return over Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kharif Crops							
1.	Paddy (Common)	1166	1750	50.1	1208	1815	50.2
	(Grade A)^	1770				1835	
2.	Jowar (Hybrid)	1619	2430	50.1	1698	2550	50.2
	(Maldandi)^	2450				2570	
3.	Bajra	990	1950	97.0	1083	2000	84.7
4.	Maize	1131	1700	50.3	1171	1760	50.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	
5.	Ragi	1931	2897	50.0	2100	3150 50.0
6.	Arhar (Tur)	3432	5675	65.4	3636	5800 59.5
7.	Moong	4650	6975	50.0	4699	7050 50.0
8.	Urad	3438	5600	62.9	3477	5700 63.9
9.	Cotton (Medium Staple)	3433	5150	50.0	3501	5255 50.1
	(Long Staple)^		5450			5550
10.	Groundnut in Shell	3260	4890	50.0	3394	5090 50.0
11.	Sunflower Seed	3592	5388	50.0	3767	5650 50.0
12.	Soyabean (Yellow)	2266	3399	50.0	2473	37101 50.0
13.	Sesamum	4166	6249	50.0	4322	6485 50.0
14.	Nigerseed	3918	5877	50.0	3960	5940 50.0
Rabi Crops						
1.	Wheat	866	1840	112.5	923	1925 108.6
2.	Barley	860	1440	67.4	919	1525 65.9
3.	Gram	2637	4620	75.2	2801	4875 74.0
4.	Masur (Lentil)	2532	4475	76.7	2727	4800 76.0
5.	Rapeseed/Mustard	2212	4200	89.9	2323	4425 90.5
6.	Safflower	3294	4945	50.1	34701	5215 50.3
7.	Toria^		4190			4425
Other Crops						
1.	Copra (Milling)	5007	7511	50.0	6347	9521 50.0
	(Ball)^		7750			9920
2.	De-Husked Coconut		2030			2571
3.	Jute	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), Toria Copra(ball) and De-Husked Coconut.

**Benefits under Pradhan Mantri Kisan
Samman Nidhi Yojana**

685. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS:

MS. SAROJ PANDEY:

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

(a) the number of farmers who have been registered under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana at present;

(b) the number of farmers who are availing the benefits under this scheme, State-wise and district-wise details in the States of Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha; and

(c) the financial allocation made to the said States in this regard so far and the total amount of benefit granted and transferred to farmers' account across the country since the inception of the scheme, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As of 03.02.2020, a total of 9,59,98,470 farmer families have been successfully registered under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-KISAN).

(b) As on 04/02/2020, 8,41,55,921 farmer families have availed the benefits under the Scheme. The district-wise details of beneficiaries under the PM-KISAN pertaining to Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha are given in Statements-I, II, III and IV respectively (*See* below).

(c) There is no State-wise allocation of funds under PM-KISAN Scheme. The funds under the Scheme are transferred directly to the bank accounts of beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode after receipt of verification of beneficiaries from concerned State/UT and their validation through Aadhaar/PFMS.

The following amount have been transferred to the bank account of beneficiaries under the PM-KISAN Scheme:

F.Y. 2018-19 - ₹ 6005.4858 crore

F.Y. 2019-20 (as on 04.02.2020) - ₹ 44,438.4 crore

Statement-I

District-wise details of farmer families benefited under PM-KISAN in the State of Rajasthan(as on 04.02.2020)

District Name	Farmer families covered
Ajmer	190,651
Alwar	256,649
Banswara	141,132
Baran	132,202
Barmer	257,279
Bharatpur	197,997
Bhilwara	270,000
Bikaner	103,076
Bundi	126,927
Chittorgarh	169,796
Churu	177,760
Dausa	125,304
Dholpur	92,690
Dungarpur	115,610
Ganganagar	96,627
Hanumangarh	154,534
Jaipur	274,913
Jaisalmer	35,925
Jalore	173,158
Jhalawar	201,084
Jhunjhunu	160,845
Jodhpur	235,168
Karauli	90,340
Kota	100,788

District Name	Farmer families covered
Nagaur	279,663
Pali	166,576
Pratapgarh	57,357
Rajsamand	90,467
Sawai Madhopur	124,254
Sikar	187,829
Sirohi	53,224
Tonk	174,826
Udaipur	182,754
TOTAL	5,197,405

Statement-II

District-wise details of farmer families benefited under PM-KISAN in the State of Chhattisgarh (as on 04.02.2020)

District Name	Farmer families covered
Balod	110,900
Baloda Bazar	112,947
Balrampur	45,663
Bastar	46,741
Bemetara	95,821
Bijapur	8,988
Bilaspur	69,382
Dantewada	11,833
Dhamtari	84,676
Durg	71,400
Gariyaband	73,858

District Name	Farmer families covered
Janjgir-Champa	133,831
Jashpur	63,161
Kabirdham	80,376
Kanker	77,745
Kondagaon	38,163
Korba	50,760
Korea	40,237
Mahasamund	101,350
Mungeli	56,823
Narayanpur	8,119
Raigarh	104,108
Raipur	82,540
Rajnandgaon	170,829
Sukma	15,949
Surajpur	58,075
Surguja	66,544
TOTAL	1,880,819

Statement-III

District-wise details of farmer families benefitted under PM-KISAN in the State of Jharkhand(as on 04/02/2020)

District Name	Farmer families covered
Bokaro	38,149
Chatra	86,855
Deoghar	72,787
Dhanbad	62,849

District Name	Farmer families covered
Dumka	70,454
East Singhbhum	82,723
Garhwa	80,387
Giridih	85,706
Godda	39,976
Gumla	73,125
Hazaribagh	78,457
Jamtara	48,879
Khunti	44,602
Koderma	36,886
Latehar	44,816
Lohardaga	28,863
Pakur	58,855
Palamu	116,979
Ramgarh	22,593
Ranchi	89,699
Sahebganj	36,996
Saraikela Kharsawan	46,351
Simdega	25,526
West Singhbhum	77,700
TOTAL	1,450,213

Statement-IV

District-wise details of farmer families benefitted under PM-KISAN in the State of Odisha (as on 04.02.2020)

District Name	Farmer families covered
Anugul	141,164
Balangir	193,296

District Name	Farmer families covered
Baleshwar	221,522
Bargarh	145,530
Bhadrak	127,692
Boudh	53,865
Cuttack	179,341
Deogarh	39,775
Dhenkanal	103,753
Gajapati	55,009
Ganjam	216,796
Jagatsinghapur	109,296
Jajapur	139,745
Jharsuguda	36,022
Kalahandi	140,378
Kandhamal	83,672
Kendrapara	132,745
Kendujhar	202,319
Khordha	82,683
Koraput	99,333
Malkangiri	53,831
Mayurbhanj	269,696
Nabarangpur	106,131
Nayagarh	87,761
Nuapada	78,960
Puri	154,967
Rayagada	72,655
Sambalpur	76,947
Sonepur	63,438
Sundargarh	160,335
TOTAL	3,628,657

Definition and duties of a farmer

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

- (a) the steps being taken to recognise the duties of the farmers and to declare them as farmers;
- (b) the steps being taken to amend the laws in this regard; and
- (c) the steps being taken to set up Committee to spell out the definition of farmers in the country in future?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) As per National Policy for farmers 2007, the definition of a farmer is " A person actively engaged in the economic and/or livelihood activity of growing crops and producing other primary agricultural commodities and will include all agricultural operational holders, cultivators, agricultural labourers, sharecroppers, tenants, poultry and livestock rearers, fishers, bee keepers, gardeners, pastoralists, non-corporate planters and planting labourers, as well as persons engaged in various farming related occupations such as sericulture, vermiculture, and agro-forestry. The term also includes tribal families/persons engaged in shifting cultivation and in the collection, use and sale of minor and non-timber forest produce".

The benefits of a scheme being extended to a farmer depends on the scope of scheme and eligibility criteria fixed for the scheme eg. Kisan Credit Card (KCC), benefit is extended to land holding farmers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, share croppers, tenant farmers etc., while in PM-Kisan the benefit is extended to farmers with operational holdings.

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. Land records are under the purview of the State Governments/UTs.

Infrastructural facilities in agriculture sector

687. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:
DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

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

- (a) whether the income of farmers has not increased upto the required level due to lack of proper and developed infrastructural facilities in agriculture sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has launched many new schemes for developing proper infrastructural facilities in agriculture sector in the country and a huge amount has been spent thereon; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) According to the 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), the average monthly income per agricultural household is estimated to have increased from ₹ 2115 in 2003 to ₹ 6426 in 2013.

As a State subject, agriculture is the primary responsibility of the State Governments. Union Government, however, supplements their efforts through implementation of various schemes and programmes. With a view to improve infrastructural facilities in the agriculture sector, Government has implemented various new Schemes, viz., Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY- Per Drop More Crop), Soil Health Card, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDII), Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing, Promotion of Agriculture Mechanization for *in-situ* Management of Crop Residue, etc. Moreover, under the revamped Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), namely, RKVY-RAFTAAR(Remunorative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation), 50 per cent of the regular outlay has been earmarked for infrastructure and assets.

The total expenditure on these major schemes was ₹ 9,745.95 crore in 2017-18, which rose to ₹ 10,462.80 crore in 2018-19. During the current financial year 2019-20, the total expenditure on these schemes is ₹ 5,681.55 crore (as on 31-12-2019).

Production and import of Fertilizer

†688. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the total production of fertilizers in the country during the last five years;
- (b) the State-wise and fertilizer-wise details of demand and consumption of fertilizers during the said period;
- (c) whether Government is importing fertilizers to meet the shortage of fertilizers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether other steps have been taken by Government to meet the demand of fertilizers and become self-sufficient in fertilizer sector?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The total production of fertilizers during 2014-15 to 2018-19 are given below:-

Year	Production of all fertilizers (in 'LMT')
2014-15	385.39
2015-16	413.14
2016-17	414.41
2017-18	413.61
2018-19	414.85

(b) The demand and sale/consumption of fertilizers in the country for the past five years, State/ UT-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, the gap between demand (requirement) and indigenous production is met through imports. The import for the each season is also finalised well in advance to ensure timely availability. Details of import of fertilizers are given below:

Import of Fertilizers

(Qty in LMT)

Year	Urea	DAP*	MOP*	NPK*
2014-15	87.49	38.53	41.97	2.91
2015-16	84.74	60.08	32.43	6.29
2016-17	54.81	43.85	37.36	5.21

Year	Urea	DAP*	MOP*	NPK*
2017-18	59.75	42.17	47.36	4.99
2018-19	74.81	66.02	42.14	5.46

*Based on the information received from various companies.

(e) Following steps are being taken by the Government to ensure the availability and adequate supply of fertilizers across the country:-

Before the commencement of each cropping season, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), in consultation with all the State Governments, assess the requirement of fertilizers. After the 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 and continuously monitors the availability through the following system:

- (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system called integrated Fertilizer Monitoring System (iFMS);
- (ii) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their state institutional agencies like Markfed etc.
- (iii) Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.
- (iv) The gap between demand (requirement) and production is met through imports. The import for the season is also finalised well in advance to ensure timely availability.

Thus, with the steps as indicated above, Department of Fertilizers ensures availability of fertilizers at the State level and the distribution to the farmers within the State is the responsibility of the respective State Government.

Statement*Cumulative Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during the years 2014-15 to 2018-19*

States	Year	Urea			DAP			MOP			NPK		
		Demand	Sales/Consumption		Demand	Sales/Consumption		Demand	Sales/Consumption		Demand	Sales/Consumption	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
Andaman and Nicobar	2014-15	1.00	0.60	0.70	1.00	0.80	0.40	1.00	0.00				
	2015-16	1.00	0.40	1.20	1.00	0.68	0.00	0.65	0.50				
	2016-17	0.83	1.00	1.20	1.00	0.53	0.00	0.90	0.50				
	2017-18	0.85	0.50	0.94	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.83	0.00				
	2018-19	1.01	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.95	0.00				
Andhra Pradesh	2014-15	1827.00	1806.61	551.60	294.44	294.25	253.83	1383.60	1251.11				
	2015-16	1735.00	1546.82	470.00	376.99	350.00	212.15	1350.00	1207.66				
	2016-17	1503.36	1438.08	466.85	372.99	306.46	253.78	1173.46	1149.29				
	2017-18	1550.00	1408.42	377.00	325.61	241.00	289.07	1150.00	1059.16				
	2018-19	1669.98	1418.23	376.02	313.57	286.00	241.45	1249.99	1137.59				

(Fig. in 000 MTs)

2015-16	9.20	10.79	5.50	0.91	2.00	0.00	2.60	0.03
2016-17	9.00	13.29	5.50	0.69	2.00	0.06	2.60	0.00
2017-18	9.20	12.83	5.20	3.36	2.00	0.27	2.60	0.00
2018-19	7.50	20.05	4.00	1.96	1.50	0.25	1.60	0.00
2014-15	4.82	3.57	2.90	1.31	1.17	0.71	4.60	2.84
2015-16	4.82	3.64	2.40	1.89	1.15	0.84	5.10	2.73
2016-17	4.00	3.32	2.00	1.68	1.25	0.63	4.20	2.73
2017-18	2.88	2.25	1.95	1.88	1.64	0.76	3.90	2.13
2018-19	2.63	2.22	1.91	1.63	0.80	0.12	3.29	2.60
2014-15	2200.00	2269.56	540.00	404.39	140.00	133.17	520.00	561.20
2015-16	2050.00	2103.79	500.00	512.10	180.00	117.37	520.00	598.39
2016-17	1850.00	2054.96	530.00	447.51	150.00	142.80	560.00	611.59
2017-18	2000.00	2233.37	460.00	546.42	160.00	160.76	520.00	679.14
2018-19	1960.00	2005.88	500.00	430.67	141.00	132.07	465.00	579.98
2014-15	1860.00	2001.75	450.00	411.97	25.00	51.46	45.00	34.60
2015-16	1860.00	2112.76	600.00	663.63	45.00	39.54	65.00	24.98
2016-17	1800.00	1962.06	630.00	562.37	35.00	61.52	65.00	18.45
2017-18	1800.00	2061.76	597.00	546.64	65.00	71.93	55.00	19.00
2018-19	1900.00	2165.77	620.00	548.46	85.00	69.50	27.00	37.91

Goa

Gujarat

Haryana

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Himachal Pradesh	2014-15	70.00	67.36	0.00	0.00	8.60	9.88	31.00	20.82
	2015-16	71.00	73.08	0.00	0.00	8.70	7.73	30.00	35.71
	2016-17	58.00	62.47	0.00	0.77	6.21	9.10	32.80	36.82
	2017-18	66.00	70.00	1.93	0.00	9.80	10.52	37.00	29.95
	2018-19	66.00	72.53	0.00	0.19	9.80	6.00	37.60	25.71
Jammu and Kashmir	2014-15	138.00	115.93	72.00	63.71	25.00	24.53	0.00	2.03
	2015-16	132.17	154.84	78.00	59.25	26.00	10.93	0.00	2.56
	2016-17	129.01	128.78	68.75	66.10	25.01	29.09	2.00	0.56
	2017-18	128.01	150.72	61.75	64.95	26.01	37.61	0.00	0.78
	2018-19	133.01	132.43	72.00	49.01	26.01	23.12	0.00	0.21
Jharkhand	2014-15	225.00	180.17	75.00	27.08	16.00	0.63	55.00	26.19
	2015-16	225.00	235.05	105.00	66.35	16.00	3.21	85.00	32.60
	2016-17	240.00	218.53	95.00	62.19	10.30	3.02	57.50	14.96
	2017-18	240.00	222.05	100.00	81.97	7.00	3.20	33.00	14.31
	2018-19	240.00	238.68	105.00	69.45	12.00	1.17	35.00	28.78
Karnataka	2014-15	1400.00	1532.42	600.00	509.69	325.00	362.86	1200.00	1210.36
	2015-16	1370.75	1461.47	590.00	588.86	391.20	248.26	1163.00	1192.50

	2016-17	1243.00	1298.33	540.00	615.68	305.00	238.84	1107.30	1110.97
	2017-18	1350.00	1341.54	595.00	488.48	350.00	254.09	1250.00	1162.07
	2018-19	1400.00	1391.32	587.00	488.49	400.00	264.14	1171.00	1331.17
Kerala	2014-15	170.00	135.80	25.00	31.07	163.00	114.10	230.00	139.70
	2015-16	168.00	140.78	34.00	23.56	175.00	85.93	225.00	121.27
	2016-17	86.70	114.50	23.20	29.23	56.30	89.86	103.75	112.63
	2017-18	110.00	133.30	41.80	31.28	110.00	102.47	145.00	116.68
	2018-19	140.00	95.07	27.00	20.57	124.00	83.51	166.50	115.55
Lakshadweep	2014-15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2015-16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2016-17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2017-18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	2014-15	2000.00	2070.35	1000.00	902.77	90.00	83.06	345.00	225.01
	2015-16	2800.00	2387.13	1200.00	1050.60	110.00	79.32	375.00	295.23
	2016-17	2200.00	2248.40	1250.00	808.53	125.00	100.57	395.00	279.10
	2017-18	2200.00	2449.10	1017.50	1106.03	125.00	107.62	315.00	293.39
	2018-19	2300.00	2950.90	1150.00	1262.64	125.00	108.20	280.00	388.78
Maharashtra	2014-15	2650.00	2567.96	850.00	559.39	400.00	448.02	2000.00	1617.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2015-16	2700.00	2359.51	850.00	672.19	475.00	316.38	2100.00	1796.93
	2016-17	2456.35	2490.92	784.40	600.08	469.50	352.40	2158.20	1711.54
	2017-18	2700.00	2357.31	703.20	666.19	450.00	424.42	2050.00	1970.72
	2018-19	2200.00	2280.66	670.00	561.49	450.00	385.89	1800.00	1972.04
Manipur	2014-15	29.00	22.94	7.00	0.00	5.50	0.00	2.50	0.00
	2015-16	33.00	19.35	8.00	0.00	5.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2016-17	20.00	17.08	8.30	0.00	5.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2017-18	22.00	20.96	5.50	0.00	4.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	24.00	24.26	12.00	0.00	11.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	2014-15	3.35	6.02	1.05	0.25	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.20
	2015-16	3.35	1.72	0.80	0.25	0.55	0.00	0.00	1.20
	2016-17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2017-18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	2014-15	9.00	3.75	5.50	0.03	4.50	0.38	0.00	0.00
	2015-16	8.73	3.50	5.52	0.05	4.26	0.10	0.00	0.00
	2016-17	4.54	4.58	3.31	0.02	2.25	0.06	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2015-16	2650.00	3085.70	900.00	810.33	63.00	53.27	35.00	42.18
	2016-17	2450.00	2610.29	852.00	734.67	105.00	74.96	70.00	38.90
	2017-18	2550.00	2805.52	895.00	685.13	110.00	83.06	43.00	31.72
	2018-19	2550.00	2917.04	850.00	701.60	110.00	55.59	68.00	54.86
Rajasthan	2014-15	1850.00	1846.61	500.00	565.52	16.00	11.97	96.00	66.32
	2015-16	1925.00	2077.11	675.00	790.23	16.00	15.16	95.00	67.59
	2016-17	1790.00	1994.87	480.00	644.60	23.00	16.76	82.00	58.87
	2017-18	1850.00	1680.26	566.20	536.61	25.00	26.22	59.99	59.48
	2018-19	1900.00	2091.62	615.00	671.12	29.50	29.11	55.00	91.10
Sikkim	2014-15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2015-16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2016-17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2017-18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	2014-15	1000.00	989.64	375.00	238.44	400.00	293.05	650.00	515.69
	2015-16	1050.00	1117.33	350.00	300.63	400.00	297.22	650.00	601.06
	2016-17	868.30	793.63	370.30	252.64	421.70	262.51	600.90	530.43

Telangana	2017-18	900.00	881.15	362.00	244.41	331.00	296.13	600.00	539.13
	2018-19	850.00	910.85	300.00	230.87	350.00	266.58	550.00	553.44
	2014-15	1423.00	1236.15	323.40	164.77	130.75	108.47	766.40	758.60
	2015-16	1429.00	1256.44	350.00	211.84	175.00	100.20	950.00	853.12
	2016-17	1390.00	1549.09	290.00	243.16	170.00	174.13	940.00	964.48
	2017-18	1380.00	1400.82	250.00	250.54	180.00	205.79	900.00	1013.67
	2018-19	1500.00	1383.40	320.00	222.89	260.00	141.06	1050.00	1050.63
	2014-15	35.00	21.80	5.50	0.44	13.50	2.58	2.50	0.56
Tripura	2015-16	35.00	23.52	5.00	1.29	14.00	5.21	0.00	0.48
	2016-17	25.50	28.77	8.18	2.18	16.97	8.99	0.00	0.87
	2017-18	43.00	22.92	6.00	1.32	13.50	0.00	1.50	0.10
	2018-19	39.00	10.76	6.00	0.43	13.50	0.49	1.50	0.01
	2014-15	6200.00	6253.57	1950.00	1617.01	175.00	203.54	900.00	628.52
	2015-16	5947.00	5798.64	1950.00	2179.92	200.00	219.39	1050.00	689.78
	2016-17	5850.00	5496.33	2000.00	2007.65	250.00	275.38	900.00	508.67
	2017-18	5850.00	5886.40	2117.00	1803.55	350.00	297.47	750.00	519.02
Uttarakhand	2018-19	5950.00	6285.82	2100.00	1716.86	350.00	182.26	900.00	613.41
	2014-15	250.00	279.85	35.00	25.53	4.50	1.95	50.00	38.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2015-16	245.00	360.42	40.00	30.72	9.00	3.27	50.00	32.36
	2016-17	235.00	353.67	35.00	35.26	4.50	5.38	38.50	31.73
	2017-18	235.00	308.64	40.00	28.97	5.50	6.14	45.00	31.36
	2018-19	235.00	274.68	33.00	22.34	5.00	2.89	39.00	31.65
West Bengal	2014-15	1320.00	1312.08	375.00	254.65	240.00	236.38	850.00	870.06
	2015-16	1264.90	1438.00	419.00	331.56	350.00	221.82	959.00	938.24
	2016-17	1215.00	1273.13	395.00	289.00	275.00	258.96	1010.00	942.33
	2017-18	1250.00	1240.98	350.00	322.84	325.00	291.71	1075.00	921.52
	2018-19	1300.00	1323.33	350.00	275.14	325.00	241.93	1054.02	879.45
All India	2014-15	30670.57	30873.89	9593.52	7557.14	3026.07	2779.86	9981.21	8598.46
	2015-16	31335.25	31968.05	10234.20	9747.48	3608.12	2423.45	10588.51	9268.50
	2016-17	28909.27	29607.20	10056.51	8822.55	3335.70	2821.49	10257.76	8658.37
	2017-18	29852.29	30305.93	9738.56	8975.50	3390.09	3191.51	9818.69	9066.95
	2018-19	30004.15	32004.28	9839.95	8735.25	3680.75	2697.99	9767.63	9566.45

Sales from 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 to 2017-18 are First Point Sales (Source: mfms.nic.in)

Sales for 2018-19 in DBT Sales (Source: IFMS Dashboard)

Addition of profit margin on MRP fixed for stents

689. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the margin of profit has been added on MRP fixed for different types of coronary stents by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA);
- (b) if so, the details of MRP fixed by NPPA along with the margin of profit; and
- (c) the action that could be taken against hospitals in case they demand higher price than MRP for stents?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) *vide* Order dated 13 February, 2017 fixed ceiling prices for Coronary Stents namely (i) Bare Metal Stents (BMS) and (ii) Drug Eluting Stents (DES) including metallic DES and Bioresorbable Vascular Scaffold (BVS)/ Biodegradable Stents considering methodology of Price to Distributors (PTD) plus 8% Margin for arriving at ceiling prices for the same. The ceiling prices for Coronary Stents were revisited and revised *vide* Order dated 12th February, 2018 after considering the methodology of Landed Cost plus 50% margin for BMS and Landed Cost plus 35% margin for DES. The ceiling prices so fixed *vide* the aforesaid Orders is inclusive of Trade Margin of 8%.

The ceiling prices fixed *vide* aforesaid order have been revised several times considering increase in Wholesale Price Indexes. A table indicating the price revision of Coronary Stents is given below:

Particulars	Drug Eluting Stents (₹)	Bare Metal Stents (₹)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Ceiling prices fixed on 13-02-2017 under Para 19 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013)	29,600	7,260	Initial fixation of ceiling prices with 8% Margin
Ceiling prices w.e.f. 01-4-2017	30,180	7,400	WPI increase @ 1.97186%
Ceiling prices re-fixed on 12-02-2018 under Para 19 of the DPCO, 2013	27,890	7,660	Ceiling prices revisited based on Landed Cost
Ceiling prices w.e.f. 01-4-2018	28,849	7,923	WPI increase @ 3.43812%

1	2	3	4
Ceiling prices w.e.f. 01-4-2019	30,080	8,261	WPI increase @ 4.2662%.

(c) NPPA, *vide* its Gazette Notification No. S.O. 412(E) dated 13th February, 2017, fixed the ceiling price of the Coronary Stents. Institutions such as hospitals/ nursing homes/clinics utilizing Coronary Stents for Angioplasty are bound to abide by the ceiling prices fixed by the Government for Coronary Stents. If any violation of price capping regarding Coronary Stents is noticed by NPPA, then overcharging proceedings is initiated against such hospital/manufacturer concerned for recovery of overcharged amount.

Fertilizer scarcity and black marketing

690. DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any specific policy to counter the large-scale fertilizer scarcity and the allied black marketeering that is rampant throughout country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has the State-wise supply-demand data with regard to fertilizer scarcity for the past five years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Sir, Government of India has declared fertilizer as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and notified Fertilizer Control Order, 1985 and Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973. State Governments have been adequately empowered to ensure selling of fertilizers at MRP besides stopping black marketing/smuggling of fertilizers. State Governments are empowered to conduct search, make seizures and take punitive action against any person violating provisions of FCO, 1985 and Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(c) and (d) The demand and supply of fertilizers in the country for the past five years, State/ UT-wise is given in Statement (*See* below).

It can be seen from the data that availability of Urea against sales is sufficient/ adequate in the country and there is no shortage of fertilizers.

Statement

*Cumulative Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during the
year 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Upto Dec.)*

State/UT	Year	Urea		DAP		MOP		NPK	
		Availability	Sales	Availability	Sales	Availability	Sales	Availability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and	2015-16	0.40	0.40	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
Nicobar Islands	2016-17	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.50
	2017-18	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
	2018-19	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	2015-16	1621.06	1546.82	388.63	376.99	222.92	212.15	1249.29	1207.66
	2016-17	1557.86	1438.08	392.36	372.99	258.62	253.78	1202.08	1149.29
	2017-18	1510.74	1408.42	343.15	325.61	297.65	289.07	1197.95	1059.16
	2018-19	1678.68	1418.23	410.52	313.57	301.10	241.45	1506.18	1137.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	1342.76	971.28	403.60	280.61	258.48	171.85	1455.48	971.86
Arunachal Pradesh	2015-16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2016-17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2017-18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	2015-16	393.18	390.94	57.52	48.47	71.61	70.11	15.73	15.21
	2016-17	323.17	319.28	56.87	54.41	74.18	73.96	10.58	10.56
	2017-18	376.34	371.43	57.76	56.52	82.66	80.81	12.91	12.73
	2018-19	515.07	438.87	92.62	57.88	110.74	78.78	22.63	14.27
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	328.62	267.63	71.86	45.64	74.63	43.66	22.08	13.05
Bihar	2015-16	2383.51	2358.21	587.90	545.34	164.74	153.74	386.61	370.21
	2016-17	2015.48	1977.49	553.06	531.73	238.01	229.81	264.46	254.24
	2017-18	2078.54	2039.34	706.50	682.24	257.61	244.87	299.18	281.75

	2018-19	2558.50	2233.79	849.83	587.06	297.35	202.61	453.47	318.96
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	1919.81	1514.67	865.23	537.35	298.59	166.01	427.81	240.51
Chandigarh	2015-16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2016-17	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.76	0.00	2.07	0.00
	2017-18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	5.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.64	0.00
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Chhattisgarh	2015-16	874.43	845.01	328.43	312.99	82.21	71.59	98.44	88.41
	2016-17	692.54	649.63	316.72	290.98	68.52	60.74	81.41	68.39
	2017-18	710.72	660.31	340.29	325.55	76.86	72.74	98.56	81.10
	2018-19	1094.46	818.47	548.62	330.92	136.40	71.40	174.33	93.78
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	784.61	686.34	410.47	313.11	110.97	81.04	141.46	78.59
Dadra and	2015-16	1.01	1.00	0.76	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.16
Nagar Haveli	2016-17	0.67	0.67	0.89	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
	2017-18	0.60	0.58	0.55	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2018-19	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	0.55	0.47	0.47	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01
Daman and Diu	2015-16	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2016-17	0.32	0.32	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2017-18	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	2015-16	10.79	10.79	0.91	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
	2016-17	11.57	13.29	0.00	0.69	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
	2017-18	14.17	12.83	3.86	3.36	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	22.88	20.05	3.24	1.96	0.84	0.25	0.00	0.00
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	20.44	18.07	4.75	3.79	0.76	0.30	0.04	0.02
Goa	2015-16	3.64	3.64	1.91	1.89	0.84	0.84	2.74	2.73
	2016-17	3.30	3.32	1.70	1.68	0.61	0.63	2.30	2.73

	2017-18	2.25	2.25	1.89	1.88	0.76	0.76	2.08	2.13
	2018-19	2.41	2.22	1.84	1.63	0.71	0.12	2.91	2.60
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	1.32	1.27	0.20	0.09	0.43	0.26	3.24	2.65
Gujarat	2015-16	2131.06	2103.79	527.63	512.10	119.23	117.37	626.30	598.39
	2016-17	2077.17	2054.96	460.37	447.51	142.81	142.80	625.88	611.59
	2017-18	2317.26	2233.37	556.76	546.42	161.42	160.76	696.63	679.14
	2018-19	2318.36	2005.88	631.75	430.67	163.26	132.07	818.92	579.98
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	1815.33	1732.44	607.76	434.24	144.19	92.48	758.53	533.35
Haryana	2015-16	2169.57	2112.76	679.87	663.63	49.90	39.54	27.77	24.98
	2016-17	2036.03	1962.06	579.28	562.37	64.92	61.52	23.50	18.45
	2017-18	2152.11	2061.76	554.24	546.64	76.65	71.93	21.72	19.00
	2018-19	2499.03	2165.77	692.79	548.46	104.76	69.50	56.74	37.91
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	1969.44	1629.97	718.04	536.72	97.25	51.87	38.60	19.35
Himachal Pradesh	2015-16	73.31	73.08	0.00	0.00	7.73	7.73	35.85	35.71
	2016-17	62.25	62.47	0.77	0.77	7.34	9.10	36.07	36.82
	2017-18	70.13	70.00	0.00	0.00	10.52	10.52	30.04	29.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2018-19	86.41	72.53	1.07	0.19	10.98	6.00	44.93	25.71
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	71.28	49.49	1.08	0.08	7.28	2.57	37.25	21.36
Jammu and Kashmir	2015-16	158.65	154.84	61.49	59.25	10.93	10.93	2.56	2.56
	2016-17	130.38	128.78	68.66	66.10	29.35	29.09	0.72	0.56
	2017-18	169.96	150.72	65.71	64.95	38.51	37.61	0.81	0.78
	2018-19	188.58	132.43	80.99	49.01	44.11	23.12	2.24	0.21
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	135.61	60.23	70.32	19.86	30.69	13.13	1.88	0.25
Jharkhand	2015-16	239.31	235.05	66.38	66.35	3.21	3.21	35.14	32.60
	2016-17	223.00	218.53	66.60	62.19	3.09	3.02	15.10	14.96
	2017-18	228.18	222.05	87.35	81.97	3.20	3.20	14.71	14.31
	2018-19	281.24	238.68	99.86	69.45	5.48	1.17	46.21	28.78
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	245.85	184.76	106.18	62.87	6.07	2.27	48.62	33.49
Karnataka	2015-16	1537.75	1461.47	615.20	588.86	263.89	248.26	1289.83	1192.50
	2016-17	1376.21	1298.33	643.67	615.68	249.46	238.84	1198.25	1110.97
	2017-18	1415.92	1341.54	524.02	488.48	270.37	254.09	1313.28	1162.07

	2018-19	1675.67	1391.32	743.54	488.49	375.22	264.14	1899.69	1331.17
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	1384.66	1130.15	657.41	464.23	317.44	211.43	1621.91	1125.59
Kerala	2015-16	148.04	140.78	27.55	23.56	87.59	85.93	132.00	121.27
	2016-17	120.80	114.50	32.76	29.23	95.06	89.86	122.14	112.63
	2017-18	138.31	133.30	35.83	31.28	109.03	102.47	130.93	116.68
	2018-19	121.86	95.07	26.89	20.57	110.80	83.51	157.32	115.55
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	125.52	92.28	18.93	14.74	91.45	73.11	148.54	109.58
Lakshadweep	2015-16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2016-17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2017-18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	2015-16	2483.66	2387.13	1129.61	1050.60	104.84	79.32	325.31	295.23
	2016-17	2430.60	2248.40	995.01	808.53	111.64	100.57	352.46	279.10
	2017-18	2515.59	2449.10	1134.67	1106.03	113.31	107.62	316.42	293.39
	2018-19	3436.27	2950.90	1687.14	1262.64	157.62	108.20	538.98	388.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2018-19	637.87	496.23	242.24	169.04	166.30	108.29	332.34	223.05
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	553.92	473.72	224.18	162.24	150.19	99.61	310.40	204.25
Puducherry	2015-16	13.27	13.27	1.29	1.29	2.02	2.02	5.77	5.75
	2016-17	9.86	10.50	1.69	1.69	2.34	2.44	4.93	5.96
	2017-18	11.15	11.15	1.11	1.11	1.40	1.40	4.72	4.62
	2018-19	14.81	13.32	1.27	0.97	1.99	1.56	5.48	3.52
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	8.41	7.31	1.09	0.75	1.28	0.72	7.02	4.82
Punjab	2015-16	3152.24	3085.70	849.27	810.33	60.93	53.27	45.38	42.18
	2016-17	2711.44	2610.29	745.12	734.67	75.05	74.96	45.01	38.90
	2017-18	2905.10	2805.52	702.19	685.13	99.28	83.06	34.83	31.72
	2018-19	3462.36	2917.04	884.02	701.60	96.01	55.59	76.36	54.86
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	2834.91	2450.99	872.74	647.47	98.57	54.64	50.55	33.17
Rajasthan	2015-16	2095.64	2077.11	800.49	790.23	15.18	15.16	74.39	67.59
	2016-17	2057.67	1994.87	673.44	644.60	16.90	16.76	65.78	58.87

2017-18	1749.21	1680.26	547.63	536.61	29.55	26.22	67.45	59.48
2018-19	2421.52	2091.62	840.53	671.12	48.26	29.11	129.59	91.10
2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	2162.37	1879.97	958.54	791.91	41.10	22.40	92.44	55.86
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2016-17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2017-18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2018-19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	1140.78	1117.33	303.13	300.63	300.70	297.22	618.92	601.06
2015-16	807.43	793.63	259.05	252.64	265.44	262.51	566.82	530.43
2016-17	891.98	881.15	254.19	244.41	301.88	296.13	588.27	539.13
2017-18	1092.07	910.85	328.33	230.87	349.95	266.58	757.42	553.44
2018-19	866.47	677.85	298.07	188.42	268.45	188.18	711.47	465.67
Telangana	1334.78	1256.44	219.90	211.84	106.09	100.20	877.22	853.12
2015-16	1673.36	1549.09	255.97	243.16	181.26	174.13	990.04	964.48
2016-17	1485.96	1400.82	273.16	250.54	211.53	205.79	1148.11	1013.67
2017-18								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2018-19	1686.95	1383.40	307.77	222.89	177.43	141.06	1464.54	1050.63
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	1400.12	998.05	263.44	177.78	171.91	117.32	1349.65	919.27
Tripura	2015-16	25.74	23.52	1.30	1.29	5.21	5.21	0.73	0.48
	2016-17	30.71	28.77	2.07	2.18	8.95	8.99	0.87	0.87
	2017-18	22.92	22.92	1.32	1.32	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
	2018-19	34.11	10.76	4.95	0.43	6.97	0.49	1.18	0.01
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	23.85	11.67	6.71	1.36	9.00	3.40	1.60	0.30
Uttar Pradesh	2015-16	6013.29	5798.64	2242.76	2179.92	228.35	219.39	729.81	689.78
	2016-17	5800.68	5496.33	2138.26	2007.65	277.70	275.38	550.88	508.67
	2017-18	6334.89	5886.40	1877.91	1803.55	309.64	297.47	556.44	519.02
	2018-19	7389.05	6285.82	2368.80	1716.86	265.87	182.26	858.66	613.41
	2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	6425.03	5133.95	2710.32	1745.38	325.48	168.58	746.88	458.82
Uttarakhand	2015-16	371.50	360.42	31.62	30.72	3.27	3.27	34.52	32.36
	2016-17	358.42	353.67	33.83	35.26	3.89	5.38	34.05	31.73

2017-18	320.12	308.64	31.23	28.97	6.36	6.14	35.91	31.36
2018-19	299.61	274.68	40.25	22.34	8.22	2.89	42.09	31.65
2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	223.02	199.56	50.27	29.40	9.21	3.23	29.17	21.46
West Bengal								
2015-16	1486.81	1438.00	351.05	331.56	242.57	221.82	1002.41	938.24
2016-17	1304.03	1273.13	304.62	289.00	264.28	258.96	994.54	942.33
2017-18	1267.74	1240.98	339.60	322.84	298.86	291.71	1014.08	921.52
2018-19	1618.08	1323.33	419.37	275.14	355.94	241.93	1313.35	879.45
2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	1136.40	892.75	360.72	204.46	265.84	152.74	1118.76	645.67
All India								
2015-16	32899.57	31968.05	10128.01	9747.48	2571.02	2423.45	9803.07	9268.50
2016-17	30907.62	29607.20	9379.38	8822.55	2891.27	2821.49	9248.81	8658.37
2017-18	31705.69	30305.93	9309.86	8975.50	3328.58	3191.51	9978.21	9066.95
2018-19	37962.08	32004.28	12167.42	8735.25	3821.20	2697.99	13816.00	9566.45
2019-20 (Upto Dec.)	30881.36	25400.12	12002.21	8366.57	3334.92	2074.38	12077.74	8006.06

Data taken from iFMS Dashboard for 2018-19 and 2019-20.

Shortage of urea in Jharkhand and Gujarat

691. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether farmers had to face huge shortage of urea in Jharkhand and Gujarat during the last several days;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has reduced the share of urea for these States;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) if not, the quantum of urea supplied to these States?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

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

(e) The projected requirement, availability and sales position of urea in Rabi' 2019-20 (upto 31.01.2020) in the State of Jharkhand and Gujarat is as follows:

(Figures in 000' MTs)

State	Projected Requirement	Availability	DBT Sales
Jharkhand	70	148.82	85.34
Gujarat	880	1154.75	971.29

Source: e-urvarak Dashboard

Sale of sanitary napkins under Suvidha scheme

692. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of sanitary napkins that have been sold under Suvidha scheme at ₹1, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that there is a shortfall in the supply of sanitary napkins under Suvidha scheme in Jan Aushadi stores as compared to its demand, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government plans on increasing the production of Suvidha sanitary napkins, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) As on 31.01.2020 more than 1.27 crore pads of Suvidha Sanitary Napkins priced at ₹1/- per pad have been sold through Jan Aushadhi Kendras across the country.

(b) After re-launch of Suvidha pads @ ₹1/- per pad, a huge upsurge in demand is observed, which is more than 5 times of normal demand. As a result, the temporary gap is faced between demand and supply. Demand since 27.08.2019 is of 1.88 Crore pads and supply during the said period is 1.27 crore pads.

(c) In order to cope with the upsurge in demand, Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI), the implementing agency of Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) has entered into a rate contract with three vendors for procurement of approx. 8 crore pads per annum. Purchase orders are already issued for 3.10 crore pads. Further, ready stock of 18.16 lakh pads is available with BPPI. The details thereof are given in Statement.

Statement

*State-wise sales of Suvidha Sanitary Napkins for F.Y. 2018-19 and
F.Y. 2019-20 (as on 09.12.2019)*

(Value in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Financial Year 2018-19			Financial Year 2019-20 (as on 09.12.2019)		
		Packs	Units	Value	Packs	Units	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2500	10000	25000	2000	8000	20000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23325	93300	233250	8140	32560	50920
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	800	2000	1200	4800	6000
4.	Assam	24180	96720	241800	15810	63240	92898
5.	Bihar	23030	92120	230300	19370	77480	112730
6.	Chandigarh	25500	102000	255000	21050	84200	157400
7.	Chhattisgarh	8856	35424	88560	47470	189880	232420
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100	400	1000	1000	4000	4000
9.	Delhi	54951	219804	549510	108914	435656	523604
10.	Goa	130	520	1300	1000	4000	4000
11.	Gujarat	256239	1024956	2562390	226115	904460	1037060
12.	Haryana	13430	53720	134300	76050	304200	642600
13.	Himachal Pradesh	610	2440	6100	440	1760	3560
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	20501	82004	205010	22727	90908	167870
15.	Jharkhand	25087	100348	250870	50737	202948	240448
16.	Karnataka	499587	1998348	4995870	258489	1033956	1984764
17.	Kerala	188025	752100	1880250	78753	315012	440508
18.	Madhya Pradesh	40074	160296	400740	109298	437192	510260
19.	Maharashtra	61192	244768	611920	52573	210292	254116
20.	Manipur	150	600	1500	1000	4000	4000
21.	Meghalaya	800	3200	8000	1300	5200	13000
22.	Mizoram	17750	71000	177500	20065	80260	172660
23.	Nagaland	120	480	1200	9878	39512	62168
24.	Odisha	92027	368108	920270	122015	488060	667580
25.	Puducherry	6480	25920	64800	1150	4600	10900
26.	Punjab	87000	348000	870000	121748	486992	644744
27.	Rajasthan	62112	248448	621120	76780	307120	355360
28.	Tamil Nadu	101865	407460	1018650	61344	245376	397806

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29. Telangana		58840	235360	588400	9242	36968	52268
30. Tripura		2800	11200	28000	1000	4000	4000
31. Uttar Pradesh		356870	1427480	3568700	398337	1593348	2271510
32. Uttarakhand		64150	256600	641500	62783	251132	359078
33. West Bengal		104580	418320	1045800	76970	307880	381326
TOTAL		2223061	8892244	22230610	2064748	8258992	11881558

Energy efficiency in fertilizer industry

693. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that country's fertilizer industry is improving on energy efficiency and cutting on greenhouse gases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that several of them are slacking on water consumption and water pollution parameters; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that some plants are also getting affected because of lack of water and their water sources are getting depleted and disappearing very fast; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The Government had notified New Urea Policy (NUP)-2015 on 25th May, 2015 for existing gas based urea manufacturing units with the objective of maximizing indigenous urea production, promoting energy efficiency in urea production and rationalizing subsidy burden on the Government. As per NUP-2015, energy norms of 25 gas based urea units were revised w.e.f. 1st June, 2015. Further, these units were given target energy norms for the year 2018-19. Similarly, *vide* Policy Notification dated 17th June, 2015, Energy Norms for the 3 Naphtha based urea units were revised and target energy norms for the year 2018-19 were given.

Subsequently, *vide* notification dated 28th March, 2018, target energy norms were enforced w.e.f. 1st April, 2018 in respect of 11 urea manufacturing units. However, for

remaining 14 urea manufacturing units existing energy norms have been extended for further period of 2 years. Existing energy norms of 3 Naphtha based urea units were also extended.

(c) Except for BVFCL, water consumption for urea production by all other urea manufacturing units is reportedly consistent. Norms given by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)/State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) are being adhered to by almost all of urea manufacturing units.

(d) No urea manufacturing unit is suffering lack of water except for Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (MCFL) and Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (GNFC) which on certain occasion faced shortage of water due to diversion of water for drinking purpose.

Benefits of increase in the limit of FDI

694. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government could not derive the benefit of increase in FDI limit upto 100 per cent for Greenfield pharmaceutical projects and upto 74 per cent for Brownfield pharmaceutical projects through automatic route;

(b) if so, the details with reasons therefor including the total FDI received since 2014, year-wise; and

(c) whether Government has drafted any specific plan for future to attract larger FDI in pharmaceutical sector?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government amended the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy on Pharmaceutical sector in June 2016 by allowing 100% FDI through automatic route for Greenfield pharmaceutical projects and allowing up to 74% FDI through automatic route and beyond that through Government approval for Brownfield pharmaceutical projects. In 2015-16, the FDI equity inflows to Drugs and Pharmaceutical Sector was ₹ 4,975 crores. It increased to ₹ 5,723 crores in 2016-17 and further to ₹ 6,502 crores in 2017-18.

FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions and FDI inflows depend on a host of factors such as availability of natural resource, market size, infrastructure,

political and general investment climate as well as macro-economic stability and investment decision of foreign investors. The details of FDI equity inflows received in Drugs and Pharmaceutical Sector in the country since 2014 are as under:

Sl. No.	Financial year	Total FDI Inflow (₹ in crore)
1.	2014-15	9,052
2.	2015-16	4,975
3.	2016-17	5,723
4.	2017-18	6,502
5.	2018-19	1,842
6.	2019-20 (April to September)	2,065

(c) The Government reviews FDI Policy on an ongoing basis with a view to liberalise and simplify the FDI Policy progressively, so as to improve the country's investment climate by providing ease of doing business in the country. Further, various measures are taken under "Make in India" initiatives facilitating investment, fostering innovation thereby promoting robust business environment in the country.

**Separation of main source of pollution from
distillery wastewater effluents**

695. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute has developed a process to separate the main source of pollution from distillery wastewater effluents;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this process/technology helps distilleries comply with Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) action plan but also helps in producing potassium-based fertilizers which otherwise the country is importing; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and how the Ministry is going to push it since it helps in producing more ethanol and help farmers get remunerative price, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Yes, it has come to the notice of Department of Science and Technology.

(b) Yes.

(c) Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSIR-CSMCRI) under the Ministry of Science and Technology has discussed with several other ministries like Chemicals and Fertilizer, Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), Agriculture etc., agencies like IFFCO, companies, distilleries, NITI Aayog and PMO for taking this technology forward for its implementation in the distilleries of the country. Efforts have been made through discussions with State Government Departments and MSME for the implementation of this technology for the cooperative distilleries of our country. Efforts are also made to include this as one of the technologies to manage spent wash by the Central Pollution Control Board. Status note on the technology is available for public on the website of CSMCRI.

**Compensation and free medical treatment to
victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy**

696. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of victims of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy who have claimed compensation;

(b) the total number of victims who have been given compensation;

(c) whether it is a fact that till date there are some victims who have not been given compensation;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether it is a fact that victims of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy have been facing difficulties in receiving free medical treatment and reimbursement for the treatment?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) A total of 10,29,519 claims were registered for compensation.

(b) The total number of victims who have been given compensation till December, 2019 is as under:—

Original compensation	5,73,956 cases
Pro-rata compensation	5,63,078 cases
<i>Ex-gratia</i>	49,855 cases

(c) and (d) Office of the Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal Gas Victims, Bhopal passes the orders for release of payment as compensation to the survivors of Bhopal Gas Tragedy. Only those eligible victims, who did not appear before the designated Tribunals to receive compensation for one or the other reasons, did not get compensation. Victims in 437 cases under Original Compensation, 11,315 cases under Pro-rata Compensation and 11,468 cases under *Ex-gratia* did not turn up to receive the compensation. Office of the Welfare Commissioner has issued notices through post and also published the same in Newspapers and circulated in other media.

(e) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has established 6 hospitals and 9 dispensaries (Day Care Centres) in the gas affected area for providing free treatment to the victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy and their children on priority basis. The treatment of diseases like Cancer, Kidney and Liver transplant and other chronic diseases are not available in these hospitals. The patients suffering from these diseases are referred to the empanelled tertiary hospitals by the State Government. The expenditure incurred on treatment of these diseases is borne by the State Government.

**Restarting Talcher Fertilizers Limited
in Odisha**

697. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the causes for delay in restarting Talcher Fertilizers Limited in Odisha;
- (b) by when Talcher Fertilizers Limited would commence operation; and
- (c) the progress made so far, since its closure, in restarting the Talcher Fertilizers Limited?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (c) Sir, there is no delay in restarting Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL), Odisha Government of India through various Cabinet Notes approved from time to time for revival of closed Talcher unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) has

been working towards restarting this urea unit. The chronology of events for restart of TFL is as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	Particulars
1.	2007	Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) gave 'in principle' approval to examine the feasibility of revival of the closed units of FCIL and HFCL.
2.	2008	Cabinet <i>inter alia</i> accorded approval for revival of the closed Talcher unit of FCIL subject to non-recourse to Government funding.
3.	2011	In August, 2011, CCEA approved the Draft Rehabilitation Scheme (DRS) for revival of all the units of FCIL and HFCL. DRS envisaged revival of Talcher Unit by the consortium of M/s. Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizers Limited (RCF), M/s Coal India Limited (CIL) and M/s Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL).
4.	2013	CCEA approved waiver of Gol loan and interest to facilitate FCIL to arrive at positive net worth. FCIL was de-registered from BIFR, paving the way for revival of Talcher unit.
5.	2015	Accordingly, a Joint Venture Company <i>i.e.</i> TFL was incorporated on 13.11.2015 for setting up a new Ammonia urea plant based on Coal Gasification Technology.
6	2017	The Coal Gasification technology was selected by TFL's consultant Projects & Development India Ltd (PDIL) through solicitation of Expression of Interest among the eligible player globally and accordingly M/s. Air Products, USA (erstwhile Shell Technology) was found most suitable for the project.
7	2018	As desired by TFL and NITI Aayog, a nominated Committee of experts of Coal Gasification and other stakeholders carried out independent "Technical Due Diligence" of Coal Gasification Technology.

M/s. PDIL has been appointed by TFL as Project Management Consultant for pre-project activities of TFL project. MoU was signed with IOCL for supply of pet coke

in August, 2017. Environment Clearance of the project was received in February, 2018. CCEA gave approval for RCF equity contribution in September, 2018. Mine allotment agreement for captive coal mine has been signed in Dec., 2018. Investment approval of the project was accorded by TFL Board on 29th August, 2019 after receipt of approvals by the Promoters. LSTK contract for Coal Gasification and Ammonia/Urea plant have been awarded on 11th and 19th September, 2019 respectively. Approval has been granted by High Level Clearance Authority (HLCA) of Odisha Government for TFL project on 31st August, 2019.

- (b) The project is likely to be commenced its operation by September, 2023.

Compensation to Bhopal Gas Tragedy survivors

698. SHRI M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of funds allotted for compensating survivors of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy for the years 2014-19, year-wise;
- (b) the number of survivors eligible for compensation who have not yet been compensated;
- (c) the number of cases which are still pending approval for claiming compensation; and
- (d) by when the remaining compensation amounts would be disbursed?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The compensation to the survivors of Bhopal Gas Tragedy has been given under three different forms/headings, that is, Original Compensation (based on the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 14th and 15th February, 1989), Pro-rata Compensation (based on the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 19th July, 2004) and *Ex-gratia* (sanctions accorded by the Government of India between 2010 to 2012). The amount of allotted/disbursed funds for compensating survivors of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy under all three headings/forms for the years 2014-19, year-wise, is as under:—

Year	Amount Allotted/ Disbursed (₹ in crore)
2014-15	26.51
2015-16	20.31
2016-17	24.40
2017-18	20.02
2018-19	15.23

(b) Office of the Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal Gas Victims, Bhopal passes the orders for release of payment as compensation to the survivors of Bhopal Gas Tragedy. Only those eligible victims, who did not appear before the designated Tribunals to receive compensation for one or the other reason, did not get compensation. Victims in 437 cases under Original Compensation, 11,315 cases under Pro-rata Compensation and 11,468 cases under *Ex-gratia* did not turn up to receive the compensation. Office of the Welfare Commissioner has issued notices through post and also published the same in newspapers and circulated in other media.

(c) 384 cases of *Ex-gratia* are under adjudication process before the Tribunals. No case under Original and Pro-rata Compensation is pending for approval.

(d) Disbursement of remaining compensation amount depends on the appearance of the claimants before the designated Tribunal.

Anti-dumping duty on chinese products

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to impose anti-dumping duty on many chinese products, including drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Directorate General of Trade Remedies has initiated probe into alleged dumping of chinese products into the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):
(a) to (d) Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) conducts anti-dumping investigations, under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and the rules made thereunder, on the basis of a duly substantiated application filed by the domestic industry alleging dumping of goods into the country causing injury to the domestic industry. The basic intent of anti-dumping measures is to eliminate injury caused to the domestic industry by the unfair trade practice of dumping and to create a level playing field for the domestic industry.

Currently, anti-dumping measures are in force on 90 products imported from the People's Republic of China, including two pharmaceutical products.

Further, 24 anti-dumping investigations are presently in progress against the alleged dumping of imports from the People's Republic of China.

India-China trade deficit

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that India-China trade has dipped by nearly US \$3 billion in 2019;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that China's exports to India increased by 2.1 per cent last year while India's imports to China decreased by 0.2 per cent;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that trade deficit has become a major irritant in India-China bilateral relations; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that China continues to promise to address the trade deficit concern of India?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):
(a) and (b) As per the data provided by DGCIS, India's trade with China decreased from USD 89.71 billion in 2017-18 to USD 87.07 billion in 2018-19. During this period, India's imports from China declined from USD 76.38 billion in 2017-18 to USD 70.32 billion in 2018-19, and our exports grew from USD 13.33 billion in 2017-18 to USD 16.75 billion in 2018-19. As a result, India's trade deficit with China reduced from USD 63.05 billion to USD 53.57 billion in the said period. However, there are some reports of some goods

of Chinese origin coming into India from other countries like Singapore and Hong Kong, on which field formations have been appropriately sensitized.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has been consistently making efforts for achieving a more balanced trade with China in all our official engagements with the Chinese Government, requesting them to lower trade barriers for Indian exports to China;

Various protocols have been signed to facilitate export of Indian rice, rapeseed meal, tobacco and fishmeal/fish oil, and chilli meal from India to China. A workshop was jointly conducted by National Medical Products Administration China, and Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation India, to train Indian Pharma exporters on the updated regulatory practices of China, on 21st June, 2019, at Shanghai, China.

The Government of India has also taken various measures to extend support to exporters by facilitating Buyers Seller Meets between potential Chinese importers and Indian exporters to increase exports. In addition, Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China to showcase Indian products.

Decline in production of copper

701. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the first time in about last two decades, India has become an importer rather than an exporter of refined copper;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to restore India's pristine position in the matter;

(c) the major dominant copper production companies in India and whether all of them are in operation and if not, which plants are closed presently and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the impact of closure on the overall production of copper smelt in the country?

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

(a) to (d) The Indian imports of refined copper have increased from 44,245 tonnes (USD

294.95 million) in 2017-18 to 92,290 tonnes (USD 605.20 million) in 2018-19, whereas Indian exports of refined copper have declined from 378,555 tonnes (USD 2,435.57 million) in 2017-18 to 47,917 tonnes (USD 302.27 million) in 2018-19, which has resulted in net imports of 44,373 tonnes (USD 302.93) in 2018-19 from a position of net exports of 334,310 tonnes (USD 2,140.62 million) in 2017-18. During the current financial year (April- November, 2019), the imports and exports of refined copper stood at 109,324 tonnes (USD 684.02 million) and 18,300 tonnes (USD 106.35 million) respectively.

The major companies engaged in production of refined copper in India are Hindustan Copper Limited, Hindalco and Vedanta Ltd.

The domestic production and exports of refined copper have declined largely due to the closure, since May 2018, of the copper smelter plant of Vedanta Ltd. at Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu, which has an annual production capacity of 4 lakh tonnes per annum.

M/s Vedanta Limited has filed a writ petition in February, 2019 before the Madras High Court challenging the orders of the State Government of Tamil Nadu and Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB), and the matter is *sub-judice*.

**Meetings with Export Promotion Councils
regarding RCEP**

702. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government met various Export Promotion Councils on RCEP deal;
- (b) if so, the deliberations made in the meetings with the heads of various Export Promotion Councils and others;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Indian industry is still worried about RCEP deal; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Yes, during the course of Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) negotiations, the Government has held regular stakeholders' consultations

including with Export Promotion Councils and received inputs which were taken into consideration while formulating India's position in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) negotiations. During the 3rd RCEP Leaders Summit which was held on 4 November, 2019 in Bangkok, India stated that the current structure of RCEP did not reflect the RCEP Guiding Principles or address the outstanding issues and concerns of India, in the light of which India did not join RCEP in its current form. India's position in RCEP was also aimed at protecting the interests and domestic sensitivities of its stakeholders.

Decline in tea production in Southern States

703. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tea production in the Southern States, especially in the Nilgiris, has declined by 15 per cent in 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that one of the reasons for the falling production of tea was due to unfavourable weather conditions in those areas?

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

(a) to (c) The production of tea in the South Indian States (Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka) declined from 224.87 million kgs.(in 2018) to 219.04 million kgs. (in 2019), thereby exhibiting a decline of 2.59%. The tea production in Nilgiris exhibited a reduction of 1.99% during 2019 as compared to 2018. The decline in tea production is attributable, *inter alia*, to un-even distribution of rain and localised pest infestation.

Allocation of funds for projects under CSR

704. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Undertakings under the purview of the Ministry have been allocating funds for taking up projects under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the total funds allocated and projects undertaken by these companies under this head during the last three years and the current year along with their present status, company and State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has laid down any specific norms regarding the utilisation of funds under the CSR, particularly in tribal areas and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Public Sector Undertakings have been allocating funds for taking up projects under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) scheme as per the provisions of the law and DPE guidelines.

(b) The details of total CSR funds allocated and projects undertaken during the last three years and current year, are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) As per CSR provisions in Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 and Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 notified thereunder, management of CPSEs may decide in their CSR policy to undertake CSR activities as per items listed in Schedule-VII of the Act in any part of the country, including tribal areas.

Statement

*Details of CSR fund allocated and project undertaken
during the last 3 years*

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Amount of CSR Spent	States	Present Status	Main Sector/ Development Area
1	2	3	4	5

MMTC

2016-17	81.41	Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Delhi	Completed	Contribution to the National Sports Development Fund(NSDF), Environment and Swachh Bharat, Drinking Water, Sanitation, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund, Skill Development, Promotion of Sports, Social Welfare
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Besides the above, during 2016-17, there was a contribution of ₹ 5 lakhs made to the Special Olympics Bharat for kits for Para-sportspersons representing the country in Special Olympics in Austria. This initiative was undertaken to promote rural sports, nationally recognized sports, Paralympics sports and Olympic sports.

1	2	3	4	5
2017-18	125.9	Odisha, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Odisha, Uttar Pradesh	Completed	Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Drinking Water, Skill Development, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund, Health Care, Education, Social Welfare

Providing access to reusable sanitary napkins to 500 adolescent girls from Government school and assessing the change in menstrual hygiene practices with its use in Delhi is in progress for the year 2017-18.

2018-19	125.4	Odisha, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Delhi		Environment and Swachh Bharat, Skill Development, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund, Social Welfare
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Construction of labour rooms at REGEDA, UTKELA and RISIDA public health centres Aspirational Districts of Odisha, Distribution of hand held KAPAS plucker machines to farmers in Andhra Pradesh and Skill Development programme in the trades of tailoring cutting, embroidery and lace making and fashion designing in Jharkhand are in progress for the year 2018-19.

2019-20 (Till January, 2020)	173	Rajasthan, Gujarat, Delhi and Tamil Nadu	Completed	Construction of New Waiting Hall for Maternity and Child Health (MCH), Distress Relief, Swachh Bharat Kosh, Contribution to the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), Skill Development, Education
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Construction of New Waiting Hall for Maternity and Child Health (MCH) in Rajasthan, Skill Development programme in Delhi and Educational activities for the under privileged children in Delhi are in progress for the year 2019-20.

STC

2016-17	7.36	Delhi/NCR,	Completed	Promotion of Art and Culture, Sanitation
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1	2	3	4	5
2017-18	13.71	All States/UT, Delhi/NCR	Completed	Sanitation and Capacity Building
2018-19		Allocated 0.75 lakh for Disaster Preparedness/Relief Work however amount was not utilized as need did not arise for the proposed activity. The amount is proposed to carry forward to FY 2019-20. It is to mention that contribution to Prime Minister National Relief Fund or Chief Minister Flood Relief Fund is not considered as CSR expenditure. Therefore, Disaster Preparedness or Relief Work through direct implementation or implementing agency will consider as CSR expenditure.		

PEC

2016-17	24.41	Delhi, Rajasthan and Haryana	completed	Swachh Bharat, Helping Disabled regain Mobility and Dignity, Health Care, Mid-Day Meal and Education.
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KTPO

2016-17	292	Karnataka, Delhi, Odisha, Pan India	Completed	Environment and Swachh Bharat, Skill Development, Social Welfare, Contribution to Clean Ganga Fund, Promotion of Health care
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Distribution of Charkhas to Khadi and Village Industries Commission in Karnataka and Ambulance to Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre Society in Delhi are in progress for the year 2016-17.

2017-18	332	Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Delhi, Maharashtra, Odisha, Pan India	Completed	Skill Development, Social Welfare, Promotion of Health Care, Gender Equality, Environment and Swachh Bharat, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund
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United Orphanage for the Disabled in Tamil Nadu, Underprivileged of Bikaner Region, Rajasthan, Aid to Students of Govt. School Uttarakhand, Promotion of Health Care in Odisha, Skill Development for Underprivileged category in Delhi for the year 2017-18 are in progress.

1	2	3	4	5
2018-19	437	Pan India, Bihar, Delhi, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana	Completed	Skill Development, Social Welfare, Promotion of Health care, Gender Equality, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Education

Andh Vidyalaya, Institution for Blind in Delhi, for destitute women and their children by Society for Participatory Integrated Development (SPID) in Delhi, Tree Plantation by Green Society of India (GSI) in Delhi and project for needy elderly citizens by the Earth Saviours Foundation (TESF) in Haryana are in progress.

2019-20	483	Pan India, Odisha, Gujarat, Haryana and Delhi		Swachh Bharat, Education, Social Welfare, Solar Energy, Sanitation
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The proposals for the current year (2019-20) are approved for implementation.

TNTPO

Year	Amount of	State	Present	Main Sector/
		CSR Spent	Status	Development Area
2016-17	2.50	Karnataka	Completed	Skill Development
2017-18	2.41	Karnataka	Completed	Promotion of Education
2018-19	30.00	Karnataka	Completed	Health
2019-20	12.00	Karnataka	Under drocess	Health

KTPO

2016-17	48.06	Pan India, Tamil Nadu	Completed	Environment and Swachh Bharat, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund
2017-18	50.77	Pan India, Tamil Nadu	Completed	Environment and Swachh Bharat, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund

1	2	3	4	5
2018-19	56.38	Pan India, Tamil Nadu	Completed	Environment and Swachh Bharat, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund
2019-20	65.50	Pan India, Tamil Nadu	Under Process	Swachh Bharat, contribution to Clean Ganga, Sanitation and Social Welfare

For the year 2019-20 funds yet to be released for Virudhnagar and Ramnad District under development of aspirational districts, local area development for strengthening the street lighting, sanitation and road of the IDPL colony and Ganapathy colony which are adjacent to the CTC premises

ECGC

2016-17	542.46	Maharashtra, Pan India, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab, Meghalaya	Completed	Drinking water, Promotion of Education, Promotion of Health Care, Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Social Welfare, Skill Development
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Scholarship to underprivileged students, Community Study Centres in Maharashtra, Promotion of Health Care in Karnataka, Promotion of Healthcare and Education in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya are in progress for the year 2016-17.

2017-18	1108.00	Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, New Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, PAN India	Completed	Drinking water, Promotion of Education, Promotion of Health Care, Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Social Welfare, Skill Development, Contribution to Armed forces Flag Day
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1	2	3	4	5
Scholarship to underprivileged students, Community Study Centers, Skill Development, Promotion of Environment Sustainability in Maharashtra, Promotion of Health Care in Tamil Nadu, Promotion of Education and Health Care in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, Promotion of Health Care, Education in Odisha, Promotion of Health Care in Uttar Pradesh are in progress for the year 2017-18.				
2018-19	685.47	Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, PAN India, Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Kerala	Completed	Drinking water, Promotion of Education, Promotion of Health Care, Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Social Welfare, Skill Development, Contribution to Armed forces Flag Day
Promotion of Education, Health Care, Skill Development, Sanitation in Maharashtra, Promotion of Education in Madhya Pradesh, Promotion of Education in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, Promotion of Skill Development of farmers in Uttar Pradesh, Skill Development in Rajasthan are in progress for the year 2018-19.				
2019-20	An amount of ₹ 701.11 lakh has been approved for the current year out of which ₹ 262.46 lakh has been paid.			

Decision of WTO panel on subsidies on export schemes

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

(a) the Ministry's reaction at the recent decision of the WTO Panel asking India to withdraw prohibited subsidies on export schemes;

(b) whether India has gone in for appeal;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how the Ministry looks at the scenario in view of there being only one judge in the Appellate Body and US deciding to block appointment of two judges to the WTO Appellate Body and there being a mandatory requirement of three judges to deliver judgement?

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

(a) to (d) Sir, a dispute was filed against India challenging certain export promotion

schemes stating that these are WTO incompatible export subsidy schemes. India defended this case at the panel stage but the Dispute Settlement Panel report (issued to WTO members on 31 October, 2019) has held India's measures to be inconsistent with WTO norms. Though, India has filed an appeal against the Panel's ruling on 19 November, 2019, due to lack of quorum in the Appellate Body there is no progress in this case. India remains committed to resolving the crisis in the Appellate Body in close consultation with like-minded WTO members, however, the outcome of our efforts to resolve the crisis in the Appellate Body cannot be anticipated at this stage.

Import curbs on Palm Oil from Malaysia

706. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has clamped import curbs on Malaysian Palm Oil, provoked by the comments of Malaysian Prime Minister;
- (b) whether India is also considering curbs on other items of imports from Malaysia — Petroleum, Aluminium ingots, computer parts and micro-processors; and
- (c) whether our neighbour Bangladesh has evinced keen interest to buy more quantities of Palm Oil from Malaysia at competitive rates and if so, whether such shipments are likely to be re-exported to India by Bangladesh?

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

(a) to (c) At present, crude Palm Oil is freely importable while refined Palm Oil/Palmolein/ Other have been put under 'Restricted' category for imports since 8th January, 2020 *vide* DGFT's Notification No. 39/2015-2020. The restriction is applicable for imports from all countries. At present, there is no proposal to impose a restriction on import of any item from Malaysia.

Free Trade Agreement with US

707. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Centre is entering into Free Trade Agreement with the US;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any consultations about this have been done with various stakeholders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir. Presently India is not negotiating a Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with USA.

(b) to (d) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

Buying of Palm Oil from Malaysia

708. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has advised India's top vegetable oil trade body to stop buying Palm Oil from Malaysia;

(b) if so, details thereof and its impact on domestic oil supply; and

(c) the steps taken to improve production and domestic availability of vegetable oil to avoid further import of Palm Oil, Soya Oil, etc.?

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

(a) and (b) Directorate General of Foreign Trade has issued a Notification No. 39/2015-2020 dated 8th January, 2020 amending the import policy of Refined Palm Oil (HS 15119010), Refined Palmolein (HS 15119020) and Other (HS 15119090) from 'Free' to 'Restricted'. This notification is applicable on import from all countries.

(c) Country needs 25 million tonnes of edible oils to meet its requirement at current consumption level of 19 kg. per person per year. Out of the total requirement, 10.50 million tonnes is produced domestically from primary (Soybean, Rapeseed and Mustard, Groundnut, Sunflower, Safflower and Niger) and secondary sources (Oil palm, Coconut, Rice Bran, Cotton seeds and Tree Borne Oilseeds) and remaining 60%, is met through import. The oilseed production of the country has been growing impressively. Despite this, there exists a gap between the demand and supply of oilseeds, which has necessitated sizeable quantities of imports.

The major challenges in oilseed production is largely rainfed conditions (70% area), high seed cost (Groundnut and Soybean), small holding with limited resources, low seed replacement rate and low productivity.

To increase domestic availability and reduce import dependency, a National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO) is proposed for next five years (2020-21 to 2024-25). NMEO covering three Sub-Missions to increase production of oilseeds and edible oils from (i) Primary Sources (Annual Crops, Plantation Crops and Edible TBOs), (ii) Secondary Sources (Rice bran oil and Cotton seed oil) and (iii) Consumer Awareness for maintaining edible oil consumption constant at 19.00 kg. per person per annum. The proposed fission will aim to increase production from 30.88 to 47.80 million tonnes of oilseeds which will produce 7.00 to 11.00 million tonnes of edible oils from Primary Sources by 2024-25. Similarly edible oils from secondary sources will be doubled from 3.50 to 7.00 million tonnes.

The following action points will be initiated for increasing production and productivity of oilseeds and promotion of secondary sources of edible oils:—

- Increasing seed replacement rate and varietal replacement rate.
- Promotion of oilseed in rice fallow/potato areas.
- Promotion of oilseeds through intercropping.
- Extending oilseed cultivation in nontraditional area.
- Targeting 100 low productivity districts.
- Crop diversification in different reasons.
- Promotion of community based oil extraction unit.
- Value addition and promotion of export.
- Promotion of rice bran and cotton seed oil.
- Consumer awareness for judicious consumption of oils for good health.
- The above strategies will deliberate the following output by the end of 2024-25.
- Oilseed production will be increased from 30.88 to 47.80 million tonnes.
- Productivity will be increase from 1263 to 1587 kg per ha.
- Reduction in import dependence from 60% to 45%.
- Edible oil production will be 18.00 million tonne from 10.50 million tonnes.

**Sanction of Hyderabad-Warangal and Hyderabad-Nagpur
Industrial Corridors**

709. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal from Government of Telangana requesting for sanction of two Industrial Corridors, one between Hyderabad and Warangal and the other between Hyderabad and Nagpur;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has taken any decision on such a proposal, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The Government of Telangana had submitted a proposal for setting up of Hyderabad-Warangal Industrial Corridor and Hyderabad-Nagpur Industrial Corridor. The same was considered by National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) and it was decided that Government of Telangana would carry out a feasibility study and identify available land for this project. Subsequently, the Government of Telangana submitted final feasibility reports for the above stated industrial corridors in October, 2019. To consider these feasibility reports, recently, a meeting has been held in January, 2020 between the officials of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Ltd. (DMICDC) and Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (TSIIC) wherein it has been decided that TSIIC would submit a revised proposal in accordance with the institutional and financial structure as approved by the Government of India for development of industrial corridor projects.

Startups from Rajasthan

710. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recognized any startup enterprises under its flagship programme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any startups from Rajasthan have been so recognised; and

(d) if so, the details of such startups from Rajasthan, district-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has recognized 27,916 startups, as on 1st February, 2020.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. 800 startups have been recognized in the state of Rajasthan by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, as on 1st February 2020. Details of district-wise Startups recognized in the State of Rajasthan as on 1st February, 2020 are given in Statement.

Statement

*Details of district-wise startups recognized in the State of Rajasthan
as on 1st February, 2020*

District	Number of Startups
Ajmer	24
Alwar	35
Baran	1
Barmer	1
Bharatpur	4
Bhilwara	10
Bikaner	13
Bundi	2
Chittorgarh	5
Churu	6
Dausa	5
Dholpur	5
Dungarpur	3
Ganganagar	5
Hanumangarh	6

District	Number of Startups
Jaipur	467
Jalore	2
Jhalawar	2
Jhunjhunu	5
Jodhpur	45
Karauli	2
Kota	52
Nagaur	8
Pali	7
Rajsamand	5
Sawai Madhopur	1
Sikar	6
Sirohi	1
Tonk	5
Udaipur	67
TOTAL	800

**Decline in growth rate in food and
grocery retail sector**

711. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the growth rate of food and grocery retail sector in recent years;

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

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such situations in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) As per NAS 2019 estimates, the food processing sector (NIC 10 and 11) is growing at the

annual average rate of 8.19% during the last five years ending 2017-18. Data on growth rate specific to retail (food and grocery) sector is not available.

(c) For promoting growth in food processing sector, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing an Umbrella Scheme-Pradhan Mantry Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) with an outlay of ₹6,000 crore for its implementation during 2016-17 to 2019-20.

MoFPI is also implementing the scheme "Operation Greens" under the PMKSY since November, 2018 for integrated development of value/supply chain exclusively of tomato, onion and potato (TOP) crops in selected States on pilot basis.

Government has taken a number of policy initiatives/measures/steps to promote food processing sector like permitting 100% FDI through automatic route in manufacturing of food products and 100% FDI under Government approval route for trading, including through ecommerce, in respect of food products produced and/or manufactured in India, creation of a special fund of ₹ 2000 crores in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to provide affordable credit to food processing industries, classification of food and agro-based processing units and cold chain as agricultural activity for Priority Sector Lending (PSL), 100% exemption of income tax on profit for new food processing units, 100 per cent 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, 100% deduction of expenditure incurred on investment on establishment and operation of cold chain/warehousing facility for storage of agricultural produce, concessional import duty for plant and machinery under project imports benefit scheme, import duty exemption on import of raw material under advance authorization scheme.

Distress sale of foodgrains by farmers

712. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether farmers were forced to sell their foodgrain below the Minimum Support Price (MSP) in the grain markets all over the country in the last two years; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The procurement policy of Government of India (GOI) is open ended, under which paddy and wheat offered by farmers within the stipulated period (conforming to specifications prescribed in advance by GOI) are purchased for Central Pool at MSP by Food Corporation of India/State Governments/State Government Agencies to help farmers get remunerative price and prevent distress sale. However, if any producer/farmer gets better price in comparison to MSP, he/she is free to sell his/her produce in open market.

Coarsegrains are procured at MSP by State Governments as per the procurement plan prepared in consultation with FCI and approved by the Central Government, subject to its distribution by the State Government under National Food Security Act (NFSA)/Other Welfare Schemes (OWS).

Fall in production of sugar

713. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that sugar output is down 26 per cent since last October till now;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether this would lead to escalated sugar prices in the coming months; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to prevent the same and to increase the sugar output further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) In the current sugar season 2019-20, the sugar mills in the country have produced about 14.1 million tonnes of sugar till January, 2020, as against 18.6 million tonnes in the corresponding period of previous sugar season, which is down by about 24 per cent.

The decline in sugar production is due to fall in the production of sugarcane mainly in the major sugar producing states of Maharashtra and Karnataka, due to drought in some parts and heavy rains and floods in some other parts of these States.

(c) and (d) With the carry over stock of about 145 lakh MT of previous sugar season and estimated production of about 273 Lakh MT in current sugar season 2019-20, the availability of sugar is sufficient to meet the domestic consumption of about 260 lakh MT. In view of sufficient availability of sugar in the country, the sugar prices in the domestic market are expected to remain stable.

Introduction of pan India ration card

714. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has planned to introduce pan India Ration Card;
- (b) if so, the operational mode to introduce pan India Ration Card; and
- (c) the proposed role of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains up to the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. Whereas, the operational responsibilities for allocation and distribution of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible households/beneficiaries under NFSA, issuance of ration cards to them and licensing and monitoring of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Governments. However, for sake of uniformity, States/UTs have been suggested to adopt a standard format of ration card only when they decide to print/issue new ration cards in future under NFSA.

Services of doctors and lawyers under Consumer Protection Act

715. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether services provided by lawyers and doctors are covered under the purview of Consumer Protection Act, 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the details of provisions under which a consumer can hold professionals like lawyers and doctors accountable for deficiency in services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) As per the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, "service" means service of any description which is made available to potential users and includes, but not limited to, the provision of facilities in connection with banking, financing, insurance, transport, processing, supply of electrical or other energy, telecom, boarding or lodging or both, housing construction, entertainment, amusement or the purveying of news or other information, but does not include the rendering of any service free of charge or under a contract of personal service.

Sugar subsidy to Andhra Pradesh

716. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sugar subsidy released to the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years;

(b) the details of sugar subsidy yet to be released to the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has reduced sugar subsidy being given to States during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) About ₹531.84 crore of sugar subsidy has been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years. Financial Year-wise details of sugar subsidy released during the last five years is as under:-

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Sugar Subsidy Released (₹ in crore)
1.	2014-15	160.72
2.	2015-16	174.44
3.	2016-17	126.32
4.	2017-18	50.02
5.	2018-19	20.34
TOTAL		531.84

Further during current Financial Year 2019-20, a total sugar subsidy of about ₹ 15.25 crore has been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh, upto the September, 2019.

(c) and (d) After the implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 in the country, the Government reviewed the sugar subsidy scheme and has decided to continue it only for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families w.e.f. 01.06.2017. The Central Government is reimbursing a fixed subsidy of ₹ 18.50 per kg. @ 1 kg. per month per AAY family to the participating States/UTs.

Implementation of DBT scheme

717. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes announced by the Central Government for the DBT scheme and recommended to the States;

(b) the number of States that have accepted the scheme *in toto* or in part, along with the details thereof;

(c) whether any State or Union Territory has sought exemption for distribution of free rice scheme; and

(d) whether, considering the woes of the female members of the family wherein the heads of the families misuse the money deposited in banks, would Government allow the distribution of rice instead of cash, at least for BPL families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b)

The scheme of cash transfer of food subsidy is implemented as per provisions of the Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy Rules, 2015, notified under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) which *inter alia* provides that the scheme can be taken up in identified areas, subject to fulfillment of certain conditions regarding preparedness for its implementation. Identified area is defined under the Rules as State or Union Territory or any specified area within the State or Union Territory for which there is a written consent of the State Government for implementation of the scheme. It is therefore optional for the States/UTs to implement the cash transfer of food subsidy scheme or continue with distribution of foodgrains as per provisions of NFSA through fair price shops.

The cash transfer of food subsidy scheme is being implemented in Union Territories of Chandigarh, Puducherry and urban areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(c) Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy Rules, 2015 have been notified under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013. NFSA does not have any provision for distribution of free rice. Therefore, question of exemption of free rice scheme under NFSA does not arise.

(d) No report of woes of female members of the family against misuse of cash under DBT (cash) scheme has been received from any of the 3 UTs where DBT (cash) is being implemented. Further, the decision to implement cash transfer of food subsidy scheme or continue with distribution of foodgrains through Fair Price Shops under NFSA rests with the State Government/UT Administration.

Mandatory hallmarking of gold jewellery

718. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to open hallmarking centres in all districts of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has not received comments on the draft Quality Control Order for mandatory hallmarking of gold jewellery and artefacts that was hosted on WTO website on 10.10.2019; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that as per global trade rules of WTO, a member country has to notify Quality Control Order and that India is a part of the 164- member WTO since 1995?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) Assaying and Hallmarking (A&H) centres are set up by private entrepreneurs and setting up of centers is a market driven activity where decision to open a centre is taken by the entrepreneur based on his commercial judgment about the market for that location. At present, there are 892 Assaying and Hallmarking centres spread throughout the country.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

Delay in disposing of housing project cases

719. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission at New Delhi generally takes about 5-7 years in disposing of the cases relating to delay of housing projects;

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

(c) whether Government has any plan to put the cases of senior citizens of the age of above 70 years on fast track so as to ensure that there is no undue delay in delivery of justice; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to prevent undue delay in settling of property-related cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) As informed by the State Commission, Delhi, a few cases have taken 5-7 years for disposal on the ground that the parties to the cases have delayed filing of the written statement, evidence and other necessary documents. Besides, delay has also been on account of the fact that on many occasions cases disposed of by the State Commission, Delhi are remanded by the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission for further hearing.

(c) and (d) A provision already exists in the Consumer Protection Regulations, 2005 to the effect that the cases filed by or against senior citizens shall be listed and disposed of on a priority basis.

Cases registered in consumer courts

720. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of consumers are filing their complaints in consumer courts, if so, the details of cases filed during the last five years;
- (b) the number of cases decided during the last five years;
- (c) the details of number of cases filed in each consumer court during the same period; and
- (d) the average time taken by the consumer courts to deliver a final decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Based on the data from the CONFONET website, the details of the complaints filed during the last five years in the consumer fora are as under:—

Complaints filed in the consumer fora during last five years	Complaints disposed during last five years
8,56,495	6,71,954

(c) As per information from the CONFONET website, the details of the cases filed in the National Commission, the State Commission and the District Fora during last five years are as under:—

Consumer Forum	Cases Filed during last five years				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
National Commission	6234	7964	10928	9078	7947
State Commission	29258	32799	35838	29407	29955
District Fora	135201	135279	125438	122782	138387

(d) The average time taken by the consumer fora to deliver a final decision is as under:—

Consumer Forum	Average time taken for disposal based on data of last five years
National Commission	631 days
State Commission	972 days
District Fora	630 days

New gold hallmarking rules

721. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether new gold hallmarking rules have been introduced; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Bureau of Indian Standards (Hallmarking) Regulations, 2018 under the BIS Act, 2016 was notified by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) in the Official Gazette dated 14-06-2018. The Central Government had notified "Gold Jewellery and gold artefacts and "Silver Jewellery and silver artefacts" to be marked with 'hallmark' under Section 14(1) of the BIS Act, 2016 *vide* notification date 14-06-2018.

Quality Control Order for mandatory hallmarking of Gold Jewellery and artefacts has been issued on 15th January, 2020. Mandatory Hallmarking of Gold Jewellery and Artefacts shall come into force with effect from 15th January, 2021.

Distribution of ration under "One Nation One Ration Card" Scheme

722. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has planned to introduce "One Nation One Ration Card" for distribution of ration to the ration card holders;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to introduce the biometric system in distribution of ration through the fair price shops; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has examined the problems that are likely to occur to genuine beneficiaries, especially those living in remote areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) Under the scheme on "Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)" the Department is implementing nation-wide portability of ration card holders through 'One Nation One Ration Card' system, which enables the migratory ration card holders/beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) to lift their entitled foodgrains from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) of their choice in the country by using their existing/same ration card after biometric/Aadhaar authentication on electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices installed at the FPSs.

Further, under PDS reforms, so far nearly 88% FPSs in the country have been automated by installing ePoS devices at FPSs to ensure rightful delivery of subsidised foodgrains. More than 60% of the total allocated foodgrains across the country are being transacted through these ePoS devices after biometric/Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries on monthly basis.

The Department has issued the instructions to all States/UTs that no eligible beneficiary/household shall be denied from subsidized foodgrains under NFSA and any suspected ineligible/duplicate ration card/beneficiary shall only be deleted after proper field verification by concerned State/UT.

The Department has issued the instructions to all States/UTs that no eligible beneficiary/household shall be denied from subsidized foodgrains under NFSA, due to any technical failure of ePoS device, network/connectivity/linking issues including in the remote areas, failure of biometric/Aadhaar authentication of beneficiary/non-possession of Aadhaar.

Implementation of 'One Nation One Ration Card' scheme

†723. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to implement 'One Nation One Ration Card' scheme across the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government has linked all ration cards with Aadhaar cards in order to implement 'One Nation One Ration Card' scheme;

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

(d) by when Government plans to implement this scheme across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (d) Under the scheme on "Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (LM-PDS)" the Department is implementing nation-wide portability of ration card holders through 'One Nation One Ration Card' system, which enables the migratory ration card holders/beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) to lift their entitled foodgrains from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) of their choice in the country by using their existing/same ration card after biometric/Aadhaar authentication on electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices installed at the FPSs. So far, the facility of national/inter-State portability under One Nation One Ration Card plan is available in 12 States. Further, integration of remaining States/UTs depends on the readiness of States/UTs to implement the same.

Presently, about 90% of total 23.4 crore ration cards under NFSA across the country have been seeded with Aadhaar number, of at least one member of the household. Linking of Aadhaar with ration cards is also dependent on generation of Aadhaar and their delivery to beneficiaries. In this regard, timeline given to all State/UT Governments to complete the Aadhaar seeding with all ration cards, as per the notification of this Department dated 08.02.2017 (as amended from time to time) has been extended up to 31.03.2020.

Rotting of imported onion

724. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has contracted for import of 36,000 tonnes of onion to check spike in prices;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a good percentage of the contracted onions have already reached the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the States are not willing to take the imported onions;

(d) whether it is also a fact that a good quantity of onion imported is already rotten; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (e) Government of India approved to import onion for curbing the rise in its prices. Based on the direction of Government, MMTC contracted import of 41,950 metric tonnes (MT) of onions against which 36,124 MT of import materialized. States/UTs are offered imported onions at the prevailing market/mandi/online portal rates as per their demand. All States/UTs were requested to take imported onions for market intervention to improve availability and moderate their prices. However, as on 03.02.2020, only about 2501 MT imported onion, in total, were taken by States/UTs that include Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Telengana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Meghalaya and Jammu and Kashmir. MMTC and NAFED have been directed to dispose off imported onions at the prevailing market/mandi/online portal rates to avoid wastage/rotting.

Information on packaged food products

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

(a) whether it is a fact that mandatory information on packaged food products is not being provided in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any steps to provide mandatory information on packaged food products; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) Sir, under the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 certain mandatory

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

declarations are required 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.

The penalty provisions are made under Section 36(1) of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 for the violation in respect of the mandatory declarations on the label. For food products the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 are also applicable.

Under the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 and the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011, State Governments take action for violations of the rules.

Offtake of imported onion

726. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether to stave off the crisis of spiralling onion prices during the last few months, the Central Government has imported some 12,000 tonnes of onion from countries like Turkey and Afghanistan;
- (b) whether more than five States have refused to buy the imported onions due to poor offtake by consumer;
- (c) whether retail onion prices have started falling with the arrival of new crops and whether there is likelihood of onion glut in the market in the near future; and
- (d) if so, the contingency steps being taken to dispose of the imported onions before they perish?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) On the direction of Union Government to import onion for curbing the rise in its prices, MMTC contracted import of 41,950 metric tonnes (MT) of onions against which 36,124 MT of import materialized. States/UTs are offered imported onions at the prevailing market/mandi/online portal rates as per their demand. All States/UTs were requested to take imported onions for market intervention to improve availability and moderate their

prices. However, as on 03.02.2020, only about 2501 MT imported onion, in total, were taken by States/UTs that include Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Telengana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Meghalaya and Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) and (d) The all-India average retail prices of onion is given below:—

(₹/kg.)

All-India Average Retail Price	Price As On 04-02-20	1 Week Ago 28-01-20	1 Month Ago 04-01-20	3 Months Ago 04-11-19
Onion	47.41	52.86	81.14	51.44

Source: States/UTs Civil Supplies Department.

MMTC and NAFED have been directed to dispose off imported onions at the prevailing market/mandi/online portal rates to avoid wastage.

Introduction of uniform ration card across the country

727. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce a uniform ration card all across the country; and

(b) if so, the progress of implementation of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Under the scheme on "Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)" the Department is implementing nation-wide portability of ration card holders through 'One Nation One Ration Card' system, which enables the migratory ration card holders/beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) to lift their entitled foodgrains from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) of their choice in the country by using their existing/same ration card after biometric/Aadhaar authentication on electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices installed at the FPSs. However, for sake of uniformity of ration cards across the country, the States/UTs have been suggested to

adopt a standard format only when they decide to print/issue new ration cards in future under NFSA. So far, the facility of national/inter-State portability under One Nation One Ration Card plan is available in 12 States.

Identification of fake ration cards

†728. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fake ration cards along with their beneficiaries, identified by Government during the last five years, on which the benefits of the said scheme were being availed so far in a wrongful manner; and

(b) the number of fake beneficiaries identified as on date and the amount of money saved by Government through it, along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation and distribution of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to them and licensing and monitoring of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

As per the Targeted Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2015 for implementation of National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), State/UT Governments are required to review the lists of ration cards/beneficiaries' details every year for the purpose of periodic updation of the same to include eligible families/beneficiaries and exclude the ineligible ration cards/beneficiaries, if any. As such this exercise of deletion of ineligible/duplicate ration cards/beneficiaries and inclusion of eligible beneficiaries therein is a continuous process. A total of 2.98 crore ration cards have been deleted from the year 2013 to 2018 due to various reasons. Against the deleted ration cards, new ration cards are issued by concerned States/UTs for rightful targeting of food subsidy.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Exclusion of households under public
distribution system**

729. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many households are excluded from the Public Distribution System (PDS) as ration card quotas are based on the 2011 Census;
- (b) if so, whether Ministry is planning to mitigate this problem and if so, in what manner;
- (c) the number of Antyodaya ration cards cancelled in the financial year 2018-19 and 2019-20 till date, State-wise;
- (d) the number of starvation deaths and under-nutrition deaths reported since 2014, State-wise; and
- (e) the measures the Ministry has taken to prevent such deaths in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (e) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated as per the provisions of National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) which *inter alia* provides coverage for up to 75% of rural population and up to 50% of urban population across the country. NFSA provides coverage for about 81.35 crore persons as per Census 2011. Presently, no proposal is under consideration of Department to revise the provisions of the Act.

Further, as per the TPDS (Control) Order, 2015 for implementation of Act, State/ UT Governments are required to review the lists of ration cards/beneficiaries' details every year for the purpose of periodic updation of the same to include eligible families/ beneficiaries and exclude the ineligible ration cards/beneficiaries, if any. As such this exercise of deletion of ineligible/duplicate ration cards/beneficiaries and inclusion of eligible beneficiaries therein is a continuous process.

As per TPDS (Control) Order 2015, compilation of deleted ration cards is started at the end of year. A Statement showing State/UT-wise details of deleted ration cards, including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) ration cards, during last two years, excluding current year, is given in Statement (*See below*).

Of late, a few reports have appeared in the media highlighting deaths across the country citing difficulties faced by the beneficiaries under NFSA in receiving their entitled quota of foodgrains. However, as informed by the concerned State/UT Governments from time to time, the allegations made in the media reports of deaths due to starvation have not been substantiated.

Further, this Department has issued the instructions to all States/UTs that no eligible beneficiary/household shall be denied from subsidized foodgrains under NFSA and any suspected ineligible/duplicate ration card/beneficiary shall only be deleted after proper field verification by concerned State/UT.

Statement

State/UTs wise number of deleted ration cards during last two years

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of deleted ration cards during 2017 and 2018
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,449
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56
4.	Assam	1,77,327
5.	Bihar	0
6.	Chandigarh	88
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,50,000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	5,170
10.	Delhi	4,455
11.	Goa	0
12.	Gujarat	1,14,624
13.	Haryana	3,21,612
14.	Himachal Pradesh	57,030
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	664

1	2	3
16.	Jharkhand	0
17.	Karnataka	3,30,954
18.	Kerala	3,314
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,84,673
21.	Maharashtra	0
22.	Manipur	336
23.	Meghalaya	370
24.	Mizoram	559
25.	Nagaland	8,521
26.	Odisha	35,740
27.	Puducherry	0
28.	Punjab	1,04,917
29.	Rajasthan	81,126
30.	Sikkim	1,126
31.	Tamil Nadu	9,089
32.	Telangana	0
33.	Tripura	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	44,41,748
35.	Uttarakhand	4,44,986
36.	West Bengal	0
TOTAL		64,83,934

Guidelines on control of price rise

730. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has issued any guidelines to State Governments to control price rise, if so, the details of these guidelines and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the role of hoarders and black marketeers in increasing the price of the essential food items has come to the notice of Government during the last one year, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken/being taken by Government in the country, including in Kerala, to stabilise the prices of essential food items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) National Consultation Meetings (NCMs) of Ministers of States/UTs, in-charge of Food and Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs was organised by the Union Government on 03.09.2019 in which an Action Plan was adopted. The Action Plan *inter alia* addresses measures for control of price rise and ensure availability of essential food commodities to the people. In addition Union Government also issues advisory to State Governments from time to time to control prices of food items like Onion, Tomato, Pulses etc.

(b) No Sir, no such incident has been reported.

(c) Government has taken various measures from time to time to stabilize prices of essential food items which, *inter alia*, include appropriately utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import duty, Minimum Export Price, export restrictions, etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices; imposition of stock limits and advising States for effective action against hoarders and black marketeers ; and, provision of higher Minimum Support Prices to incentivize farmers for increasing production. Government is also implementing Schemes which, *inter alia*, include Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), etc. for increasing agricultural production and productivity through appropriate interventions. Besides, Government is also implementing Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to help moderate the volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities viz. pulses, onion, and potato.

Inflation of food items

731. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether retail inflation of food items including edible oils, onion and other vegetables have reached the highest in the last six years during the month of December, 2019 and January, 2020;

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

(c) the details of measures taken to curb food inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Details of food inflation based on Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI), brought out by M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) for the last six years from January, 2014 to December, 2019 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Government has taken various measures from time to time to stabilize prices of essential food items which, *inter alia*, include appropriately utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import duty, Minimum Export Price, export restrictions, etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices; imposition of stock limits and advising States for effective action against hoarders and black marketers ; and, provision of higher Minimum Support Prices to incentivize farmers for increasing production. Government is also implementing Schemes which, *inter alia*, include Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), etc. for increasing agricultural production and productivity through appropriate interventions. Besides, Government is also implementing Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to help moderate the volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities like pulses, onion, and potato.

Statement

Consumer Food Price Index

Month	Years					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January	9.68	6.14	6.85	0.61	4.70	-2.24
February	7.89	6.88	5.30	2.01	3.26	-0.73
March	8.64	6.14	5.21	2.01	2.81	0.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
April	9.21	5.11	6.40	0.61	2.80	1.10
May	8.89	4.80	7.47	-1.05	3.10	1.83
June	7.21	5.48	7.79	-2.12	2.91	2.25
July	8.85	2.15	8.35	-0.36	1.30	2.36
August	8.70	2.20	5.91	1.52	0.29	2.99
September	6.22	3.88	3.96	1.25	0.51	5.11
October	3.88	5.25	3.32	1.90	-0.86	7.89
November	1.13	6.07	2.03	4.35	-2.61	10.01
December	3.96	6.40	1.37	4.96	-2.65	14.12(P)

P - Provisional.

Source: MoSPI.

Linking of Aadhaar with ration cards

732. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the exact coverage of Aadhaar linking with ration cards and availability of ePoS in percentage terms in Bihar, till date, in the context of "One Nation One Ration Card" scheme;

(b) by what time Government expects to fully complete Aadhaar linkage with ration cards and availability of ePoS across the country; and

(c) whether Government would also consider including distress migration as a criteria under the "One Nation One Ration Card" scheme, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) In Bihar nearly 76% ration cards under NFSA have been linked with Aadhaar of at least one member of the beneficiary household and ePoS devices have been installed in about 96% FPSs of the State. Whereas, at the national level almost 90% ration cards under NFSA have been seeded with Aadhaar of at least one member of the household and about 88% FPSs are having ePoS devices for distribution of the highly subsidised foodgrains.

The linking of Aadhaar with ration cards is also dependent on generation of Aadhaar and their delivery to beneficiaries. In this regard, timeline given to all State/ UT Governments to complete the Aadhaar seeding with all ration cards, as per the notification of this Department dated 08/02/2017 (as amended from time to time) has been extended up to 31.03.2020. Also efforts are made by the Department with concerned States to complete the installation of ePoS devices in all FPSs at the earliest.

Further, under the scheme on "Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)" the Department is implementing nation-wide portability of ration card holders through 'One Nation One Ration Card' system, which enables any migratory ration card holder/beneficiary (including distress migration) covered under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) to lift their entitled foodgrains from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) of their choice in the country by using their existing/same ration card after biometric/Aadhaar authentication on electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices installed at the FPSs.

Storage crisis in Food Corporation of India

733. SHRI VAIKO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Food Corporation of India (FCI) is facing storage crisis as it crossed its total capacity;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total capacity of FCI including godowns taken on lease and foodgrains lying with the millers;
- (d) the buffer norm of food stocks mandated to FCI;
- (e) whether FCI is compelled to take a decision to sell large surplus foodgrains in the open market at a loss;
- (f) the measures taken to solve the storage problem; and
- (g) the dues to the FCI cleared by Government in the last three years and in the current year?

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 565.11 LMT (as on 01.01.2020) with Central Pool, the TOTAL storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and the State Agencies (both owned and hired capacity) including Covered and Plinth (CAP) storage, was 758.46 LMT (as on 31.12.2019).

(d) Stocking Norms of foodgrains in Central Pool are as follows:—

(Figures in LMT)

As on	Operational Stock		Strategic Reserve		Grand Total
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	
1st April	115.80	44.60	20.00	30.00	210.40
1st July	115.40	245.80	20.00	30.00	411.20
1st October	82.50	175.20	20.00	30.00	307.70
1st January	56.10	108.00	20.00	30.00	214.10

(e) Under Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic) [OMSS(D)], FCI sells excess stock of foodgrains out of Central Pool in the open market at pre-determined prices. The prices and the quantity of foodgrains to be offloaded under OMSS (D) are decided by Government taking into consideration MSP, Economic cost, procurement incidentals, surplus stocks etc.

(f) 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. As on 31.12.2019, a total capacity of 143.63 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. A total capacity of 1,84,175 MT has been completed by FCI and State Governments during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). This scheme has been extended from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022. A capacity of 51,925 MT has been created by FCI and State Governments from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2019.

- (iii) **Construction of Steel Silos:** In addition to conventional godowns, Government of India has also approved an action plan for construction of steel silos in the country for a capacity of 100 LMT in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for modernizing storage infrastructure and improving shelf life of stored foodgrains. As on 31.12.2019, steel silos of 7.25 LMT capacity have been created.

In addition, godowns are hired under Private Warehousing Scheme (PWS) to address immediate/urgent requirement of storage space. Godown under PWS can be hired after hiring all the capacity available with CWC/SWCs/State Agencies/PEG capacity available with them.

- (g) The details of food subsidy released to FCI during last 3 years and current year (₹ in crore) is as follows:—

Year	FCI
2016-17	1,03,334.61*
2017-18	1,01,981.69**
2018-19	1,40,098.00***
2019-20 (as on 03-02-2020)	1,19,164.02

* including National Small Savings Scheme (NSSF) loan of ₹ 25,000 crore.

** including NSSF loan of ₹ 40,000 crore.

*** including NSSF loan of ₹ 70,000 crore.

Financial distress in sugar industry

734. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the sugar industry is in deep financial distress in view of dues of

export subsidy and Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) amounting to thousands of crores of rupees pending with Government;

- (b) if so, the efforts made by Government to clear the dues;
- (c) whether the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories is seeking for restructuring of the soft loan; 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) and (b) Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane is fixed by the Central Government on the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and the sugar mills are required to pay the FRP fixed by the Government towards purchase of sugarcane from the farmers.

The excess sugar production during the last two sugar seasons 2017-18 and 2018-19 had adversely affected the liquidity position of sugar mills resulting in accumulation of cane price arrears of farmers which peaked at ₹23,232 crore in May, 2018 for sugar season 2017-18 and ₹28,222 crore in April, 2019 for sugar season 2018-19.

With a view to improve the liquidity position of sugar mills to enable them to clear cane price dues of farmers, the Central Government took various remedial measures in last two sugar seasons, viz. providing assistance to sugar mills to offset the cost of cane, fixation of Minimum Selling Price of sugar, extending financial assistance for maintenance of buffer stocks, extending financial assistance to sugar mills to facilitate export of sugar, extended soft loans to sugar mills, etc.

As a result of these measures, the All-India cane price arrears of farmers have come down to ₹255 crore from the peak arrears of about ₹23,232 crore for sugar season 2017-18. For the sugar season 2018-19, cane price arrears of farmers have also come down to ₹2065 crore (as on 03.2.2020) from peak arrears of ₹28,222 crore.

Further, Government has taken following measures for the current sugar season 2019-20 to enable the sugar mills to make timely payment of their cane dues:-

- (i) Created buffer stock of 40 LMT of sugar for a period of one year from 1st August, 2019 to 31st July, 2020 for which Government is reimbursing carrying cost of ₹1674 crore towards maintenance of buffer stock.

- (ii) Providing assistance to sugar mills @ ₹ 10448/MT to facilitate export of sugar for expenses on export of 60 LMT of sugar in sugar season 2019-20 for which an estimated expenditure of ₹ 6288 crore would be borne by Government.
- (iii) The Government has also allowed production of ethanol from sugar and sugar syrup for current ethanol supply year 2019-20 (December, 2019 - November, 2020) and fixed the remunerative ex-mill price of ethanol derived from C-heavy @ ₹ 43.75/litre, from B-heavy @ ₹54.27/ litre and @ ₹59.48/ litre for the ethanol derived from sugarcane juice/sugar/sugar syrup.

So far, the Government has released ₹576.66 crore and ₹ 1956.54 crore to sugar mills during the financial years 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively under the various schemes.

(c) and (d) A request has been received from National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories for restructuring of soft loans extended by banks to sugar mills. Restructuring of the soft loan is governed by the guidelines framed by Reserve Bank of India on "Prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances". As per these guidelines, banks are free to restructure their accounts as per their commercial judgement and board approved loan policy within the broad prudential guidelines prescribed by RBI.

**Promotion of animal husbandry as a supplementary
income source**

735. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) the schemes formulated by Government to promote animal husbandry within the country as a supplementary income source;
- (b) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to increase the reach of animal husbandry products like milk and cow dung in the urban areas from rural areas; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) The Government is implementing following schemes to complement and supplement efforts

of States/UTs for promotion of animal husbandry and its products within the country:—

- (i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)
- (ii) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)
- (iii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)
- (iv) Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DPIDF)
- (v) Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO)
- (vi) National Livestock Mission (NLM)
- (vii) Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH & DC)

National Livestock Mission has a component namely "Entrepreneurship development and employment generation (EDEG)" under which, during 2018-19, a component "effective animal waste management " was introduced, which envisages utilization of cow dung and urine. EDEG includes all credit-cum-subsidy linked activities implemented through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

Relaxing eligibility criteria under NDP-I

736. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's approval of Central Sector Scheme 'National Dairy Plan phase -I' (NDP-I) permits relaxing of eligibility criteria for components to be funded under the scheme. If so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of instances where the eligibility criteria for funding under NDP-I had been relaxed and information about the authority who did so; and

(c) whether the existing eligibility criteria for funding under NDP-I could be relaxed as a special case for Producer Company (End Implementing Agency) only on the ground that it was yet to be operationalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As per

administrative approval of NDP-I issued by Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Government of India, National Steering Committee (NSC) of NDP-I chaired by Secretary, DAHD, Government of India has the authority to consider and approve changes in eligibility criteria. The relevant extract of the administrative approval of NDP-I is reproduced as under:—

"National Steering Committee" (NSC) chaired by Secretary, DAHD, Government of India would approve State Plans, Annual Action Plans, sanction release of funds to NDDB as well as re-appropriation of funds, and generally oversee and review implementation of NDP-I. The NSC would have the authority to consider and approve changes in eligibility criteria with reference to implementing agency, project area, norms of unit cost of components/items, composition of National and Project Steering Committees, component structure and re-appropriation proposals."

(b) During the implementation of NDP-I, the eligibility criteria has been modified with the approval of the National Steering Committee as under:—

- (i) NSC in its meeting held on 27 March 2014 approved the change in eligibility criteria for Producer Company to participate in NDP-I from "Annual average milk procurement should be more than 1 lakh kg. per day from at least 30,000 pourers" to "Annual average milk procurement should be more than 1 lakh kg. per day from at least 20,000 pourers" and also to further reduce in due course, if necessary and apprise the department accordingly.
- (ii) NSC in its meeting held on 12 November, 2014 approved the reduction in minimum village criterion for Ration Balancing Program module from 200 villages to 100 or an optimum number of villages deemed viable economically.

(c) No, Sir. In cognizance of decision of NSC in its meeting held on 27 March, 2014 (as mentioned above) which stated that the eligibility criteria for Producer Company may further be reduced in due course, if necessary and based on the request from NDDB, DAHD vide letter no. 22-23/2015-DP dated 4 July, 2017 authorized the Project Steering Committee (PSC) to relax the eligibility criteria. Accordingly, PSC in its meeting held on 21 July 2017, approved Bapudham MPC as an End Implementing Agency under NDP I after relaxing the eligibility criteria for Milk Producer Companies. As per the decision of the PSC, fund under NDP-I was released to the Bapudham Milk Producer Company only after it was operationalized.

Applicability of acts on MDFVPL

737. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2263 given in Rajya Sabha on 12th July, 2019 and to state:

(a) whether NDDB funds, which are under jurisdiction of RTI, CVC Acts and Prevention of Corruption Act become free of such jurisdiction merely because such funds are transferred to NDDB's subsidiary companies;

(b) whether Government's view that Mother Dairy Fruit and Vegetable Limited (MDFVPL) falls under purview of CVC Act has been accepted by NDDB, if not, the action proposed; and

(c) whether Government's request to NDDB to suo moto accept orders of Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) and Delhi High Court about jurisdiction of RTI Act over MDFVPL has been accepted by NDDB, if not, the action proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) No, Sir. The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), as an organization formed by an Act of Parliament *i.e.* National Dairy Development Board Act, 1987 is covered by the definition of 'public authority' under the Right to Information Act, 2005. Further, its officers are covered under the ambit the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003 and Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

(b) As per provisions of Section 8(2)(b) of CVC Act, 2003, this Department suggested NDDB that all the subsidiary companies of NDDB should fall under the purview of CVC Act, 2003. NDDB stated that no officers or employees of MDFVPL fall under the purview of the CVC Act, 2003. The issue of applicability of CVC Act, 2003 was taken up with Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). As regards to jurisdiction of CVC over Mother Dairy, CVC agrees with the view of the Department that NDDB and all its subsidiary companies including MDFVPL come under the purview of CVC Act, 2003.

(c) After receipt of the Government's request, the board of Directors of MDFVPL passed a Board resolution resolving to maintain status quo on the said issue considering, amongst others, the fact that the matter of applicability of RTI Act to MDFVPL is

currently sub-judice before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The issue of applicability of RTI Act, 2005 on MDFVPL and other subsidiary companies of NDDDB will be discussed in the next Board meeting of the NDDDB to be held on 7th February, 2020.

Schemes for increase in livestock population

738. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched three new schemes for increase in livestock population in the country to improve economic status of livestock farmers and add substantially to GDP of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether emphasis would also be laid on export of dairy products in a big way; and

(d) if so, the details of the schemes and the manner in which Government has planned to take the schemes to ground level effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) As per 20th Livestock Census the TOTAL livestock population in the country has increased to 536.76 million in 2019 from 512.06 million in 2012 thereby, showing an increase of 4.8%.

In order to improve economic status of livestock farmers and to increase the Gross Value Added (GVA) of livestock sector, the Government has initiated focused schemes namely, National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis and Nationwide Artificial Insemination (AI) Programme. The objective of NADCP is to achieve control of FMD by 2025 with vaccination and its eventual eradication by 2030 and also control Brucellosis in livestock. The control and subsequent elimination of these diseases lead to, inter-alia, increase in animal productivity and income of farmers. Further, the Nationwide AI programme for implementation in 600 districts with less than 50% Artificial Insemination coverage also help in increasing the productivity.

As per Central Statistical Office (CSO), the Gross Value Added (GVA) of livestock sector at constant basic prices has increased by 8.1% from ₹ 4,95,834 Crores in 2017-18 to ₹ 5,36,035 Crores in 2018-19.

(c) and (d) Under the scheme, "National Programme for Dairy Development" emphasis has been given on quality of milk and milk products by providing laboratory equipment for the testing of chemical and microbiological parameters including adulterants facilitating, *inter alia*, promotion of export of milk and milk products.

Guidelines to Regulate Fishing

739. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is over exploitation of the sea through unregulated fishing; and

(b) if so, the guidelines that have been laid down by Government to ensure that there is no over exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) No Sir. The Government of India reviews the potential marine fishery resources periodically by a Committee of Experts/Scientists. As per the latest report of the working group for revalidation of potential fishery resources in the Indian EEZ (2018) the potential yield of marine fisheries resources in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone is estimated as 5.31 Million Metric Tonnes in 2018 and the current levels of fish production is 3.71 Million Metric Tonnes (2018-19) which is far below the Maximum Sustainable Yield.

Revenue from fisheries, animal husbandry and dairying in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh

740. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) the total revenue generated through fisheries, animal husbandry and dairy' farming in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh, the details for the last five years;

(b) the total number of people engaged in the above-mentioned industries; and

(c) the steps that have been taken by Government to promote these industries in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) As per the report of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, a total revenue of ₹ 76.67 crore has been generated through fisheries, animal husbandry and dairying and engaging about 37.27 lakh peoples in these sectors during last five years(2014-15 to 2018-19) and current year (2019-20) in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.

(c) In order to promote fisheries, animal husbandry and dairying in the country including Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh, the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been implementing various schemes such as (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Management and Development of Fisheries, (ii) Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF), (iii) Extension of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) facilities, (iv) National Livestock Mission-EDEG, (v) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM), (vi) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), and (vii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS). Besides, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has also taken up various initiatives in promoting Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries sectors in Jammu and Kashmir and the major initiatives as reported by them are furnished below:

- (i) Livestock Breeding Policy notified for Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh and a road map laid out for development livestock sector with notification of Bovine Breeding Act/Rules
- (ii) 420 vets posts created/recruited; 400 paravets posts created - 218 paravets referred to SSRB for recruitment and 182 officials promoted against remaining posts.
- (iii) Establishment of a mega Sheep Farm at Khimber near Srinagar at a cost of ₹ 35.80 Crore and a mega Poultry estate at Nagrota, Jmu for ₹ 26.27 crore. Started with NABARD funding; 320 Kanal land transferred for shifting Dairy Farm at Belicharana to Chatha, Jmu & 1200 Kanal land at Tral for poultry estate.
- (iv) Improved variety Rainbow Trout imported from Denmark in March, 2019; Wholesale Fish market established at Jammu and 15500 fishermen Insured/ 3318 Fisherman houses constructed.
- (v) 420 fine wool elite merino sheep under process of importation from Australia for upgradation of local sheep.

- (vi) Poultry industrial Policy approved by Administrative Council of Jammu and Kashmir for attracting investment by investors and creation of employment.

**Release of funds for pending projects
in Odisha**

741. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many projects have been sanctioned by the Central Government for Odisha;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the funding status thereto;
- (c) whether Government has any proper mechanism for release of funds for sanctioned schemes; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of the project sanctioned under various scheme being implemented by the Government for Odisha is as under:—

(₹ in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Project Sanctioned	Total Project Cost	Funds Released
Rashtriya Gokul Mission (since inception of the scheme)			
1.	National Programme for Bovine Breeding (Extension of AI coverage)	8379.10	2858.50
2.	Pashu Sanjivni	459.92	275.84
3.	Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan	562.24	562.24
4.	Nationalwide AI Programme	1557.62	1090.33
National Livestock Mission (NLM)			
5.	National Livestock Mission (2014-15 to 2019-20)	-	3452.43

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Dairy Development Scheme	Number of Projects	Approved Cost	Central Share	TOTAL Release
1	National Programme for Dairy Development (since inception of the scheme)	05	4822.68	4396.94	3500.37
2	National Dairy Plan-Phase I (since inception of the scheme)	22	Grant Assistance		Fund released till 29th November, 2019
			2230.00		2078.00
3	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (since inception of the scheme)	6821 (Dairy Units)			2211.93 (Subsidy released to Beneficiaries through NABARD)

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The funds are released under the various scheme only after the receipt of Utilization Certificates of previous releases, Physical and Financial Progress Report, based on the submission of action plan, and refund of interest accrued out of funds released by Government. The sanctioned funds are transferred to the states/EI A through Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

Blue Revolution through CSS

742. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes for a 'Blue Revolution' in the country through Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for promotion of fisheries;

(b) if so, the details of the States that have been chosen for pilot projects and the planned projects therein;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up State-wise research centres to promote Blue Revolution;

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

(e) the State-wise details of projects taken up, their present status and the financial terms set with the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying since 2015-16 has been implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries with a total central outlay of ₹3000 crore for development of fisheries. The CSS is being implemented in all the States and Union Territories to supplement their efforts by providing financial assistance for development of fisheries sector in the country.

(c) and (d) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has eight fisheries research institutes and thirty three research centres which are located at different strategic location. The Institutes and research centres of ICAR are located in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh and Assam and have been extending their services to different stakeholders of the country. Under the CSS, financial assistance is also provided to ICAR Institutes for various fisheries related activities like technology up gradation, fish disease surveillance and control programme, propagation of fisheries technologies and fish culture activities.

(e) The fisheries developmental projects/activities taken up under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). State-wise details of central funds released under the CSS for development of fisheries are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of fisheries developmental projects taken up under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries

1. Marine Fisheries

(a) 918 deep sea fishing vessel

(b) Motorization of Traditional Crafts 8,379 nos

- (c) Safety kits for Fishermen at Sea 9,967 nos
- (d) 770 nos of sea cage for fish culture
- (e) 10510 nos rafts for seaweed culture

2. Inland Fisheries

- (a) 25,625 hactres area brought under aquaculture
- (b) 522 Nos of Re-circulatory Aquaculture Systems (RAS).
- (c) 13,982 nos of cages/pens in reservoirs and other water bodies
- (d) 535 nos of fish/prawn hatcheries
- (e) 229 nos fish feed mill/plants
- (f) 2026 nos. Raceways for Coldwater Fisheries
- (g) Construction of 140 Nos of landing centers including Reservoirs and rivers
- (h) 11 nos Brood-bank facilities.

3. Fishermen Welfare

- (a) Insurance cover for average 41.09 lakh fishermen annually.
- (b) Financial assistance provided to 2.754 lakh fishers annually under Saving-cum-Relief component during fishing lean/ban period
- (c) Construction of 18, 681 fishermen houses

4. Infrastructure

- (a) Construction of 8 new fishing harbours/fish landing centers and modernization of 2 existing fishing harbours.
- (b) 461 units of post-Harvest Infrastructure facilities *viz.*, ice plants and cold storage have been sanctioned
- (c) 10,111 units of fish transportation facilities *viz.*, refrigerated and insulated trucks, auto rickshaws, motor cycles and bicycles with ice box have been sanctioned
- (d) 1,218 units of fish markets and fish mobile markets

5. Training and Capacity Building:

- (a) Skill development/training of 64,939 fishers, fish farmers and other stakeholders.

Statement-II

State-wise and year-wise details of the Central funds release under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Till January, 2020)	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	3177.81	7108.62
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
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	2240.02	16634.73
16	Kerala	6713.78	1298.10	812.34	5093.01	9357.15	23274.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	1859.47	4988.97
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	696.31	3754.71
23	Nagaland	867.92	965.84	219.40	194.67	2396.17	4644.00
24	Odisha	1256.93	2593.59	1077.68	1022.13	543.68	6494.01
25	Puducherry	859.95	999.95	150.00	1448.00	140.00	3597.90
26	Punjab	42.59	999.00	465.36	581.34	2063.76	4152.05
27	Rajasthan	34.21	262.10	83.28	70.20	171.60	621.39
28	Sikkim	26.94	379.16	0.00	416.52	1079.65	1902.27
29	Tamil Nadu	5700.73	2492.50	11342.80	7155.91	1801.00	28492.94
30	Telangana	165.94	1465.00	479.78	1574.80	0.00	3685.52
31	Tripura	361.96	867.88	341.92	2004.18	788.91	4364.85
32	Uttar Pradesh	672.63	1760.85	238.14	3050.06	3816.63	9538.31
33	Uttarakhand	48.85	954.95	746.16	471.08	683.67	2904.71
34	West Bengal	925.84	774.38	649.32	185.40	0.00	2534.94

Livestock health disease programme

†743. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal under Livestock Health and Disease Control (L.H.D.C.) scheme for the approval of annual action plan to vaccinate ASCAD, F.M.D-C.P., P.P.R-C.P. to animals viz bovine, buffalo and goat for the year 2019-20;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the said proposal has been received to promote the livestock breeding works in the I seven aspirational districts of Chhattisgarh under Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan Programme;

(c) if so, the current status of the abovementioned proposals submitted by Government of Chhattisgarh; and

(d) by when the Government of Chhattisgarh would receive the share of funds to be released by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has received proposals from Chhattisgarh for 2019-20 under ASCAD, FMD-CP and PPR-CP components of the Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC) scheme for the approval of their annual action-plan to vaccinate livestock and poultry.

(b) to (d) The Department supplements the efforts of State Governments for prevention, control and containment of animal diseases by providing financial assistance under Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC) Scheme. During 2019-20, ₹319.60 lakh was released under ASCAD as central assistance to Chhattisgarh. However, funds were not released for FMD-CP and PPR-CP as the State had unspent balances of ₹434.29 lakh under FMD-CP and ₹ 31.52 lakh under PPR-CP from funds released during 2018-19.

To promote livestock breeding, the Department released ₹430.92 lakh in 2018-19 to Chhattisgarh for extension of Artificial Insemination (AI) coverage in the aspirational districts under Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan.

Further, in order to extend AI coverage in districts with less than 50%, AI coverage in all the districts of Chhattisgarh, including aspirational districts, have been covered and ₹ 1019.78 lakh has been released to the State under the Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP), in September 2019.

Mega food parks in the country

744. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Mega Food Parks in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the criteria laid down for establishment of Mega Food Parks in the country and whether Government proposes to establish more such parks in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) At present, Ministry is assisting 39 Mega Food Parks in the country under the Mega Food Park scheme. State wise details of 39 Mega Food Park Projects approved under the Mega Food Park Scheme in the country along with their status of implementation are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing Mega Food Park Scheme (MFPS) to create modern infrastructure for the food processing. This scheme is now a component of the new Central Sector Umbrella Scheme - Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY). The criteria for establishment of Mega Food Parks is detailed in the scheme guidelines. The salient features including major eligibility criteria of Mega Food Park scheme are given in Statement-II (*See below*). Government has accorded approval for setting up 42 Mega food Parks in the country and at present 39 Mega Food Parks approved by the Ministry are under various stage of implementation. Ministry does not establish Mega Food Parks in the country on its own. The proposals under Mega Food Park Scheme for setting up of Mega Food Parks in the country' are invited through Expression of Interest (Eoi) from time to time. As on date, there is no proposal under consideration to establish new Mega Food Parks in the country under the Mega Food Park Scheme of the Ministry.

Statement-I
State-wise details of 39 Mega Food Park Projects approved under the Mega Food Park Scheme in the country along with their status of implementation.

Sl. No.	Project Name	Project Cost (₹ in Cr.)	Date of In-principle Approval	Date of Final Approval	Amount of grant approved (₹ in Cr.)	Amount of grant released (₹ in Cr.)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh							
1.	Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	121.10	16.12.2008	30.03.2009	50	49.92	Completed
2.	Godavari Mega Aqua Food Park Pvt. Ltd., West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh	122.60	21.09.2012	16.12.2013	50	44.53	Operational
3.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC), Krishna, Andhra Pradesh Arunachal Pradesh	125.25	31.03.2015	31.12.2015	50	28.49	Under Implementation
4.	Rongoge Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd, Papum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh	73.02	21.12.2017	12.09.2019	43.25	0.00	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam							
5.	North East Mega Food Park Ltd., Nalbari, Assam	80.85	16.12.2008	30.03.2009	50	45	Operational
Bihar							
6.	Pristine Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Khagaria, Bihar	127.91	21.09.2012	06.08.2014	43.77	24.51	Under
Chhattisgarh							
7.	Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Raipur, Chhattisgarh	94.55	06.09.2012	04.06.2014	42.95	36.03	Under Implementation
Gujarat							
8.	Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Surat, Gujarat	117.87	21.09.2012	22.05.2014	50	42.45	Operational
9.	Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt. Limited, Mehsana, Gujarat	165.79	03.01.2017	16.08.2017	50	15.00	Under Implementation
Haryana							
10.	Haryana State Industrial & Infra Dev. Corp Limited (HSIDC),	177.59	31.03.2015	06.11.2015	50	27.88	Under Implementation

Sonipat, Haryana							
11.	Haryana State Coop. Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd (HAFED), Rohtak, Haryana	179.75	03.01.2017	21.02.2018	50	15.00	Under Implementation
Himachal Pradesh							
12.	Cremica Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Una, Himachal Pradesh	107.34	21.09.2012	06.08.2014	50	42.72	Operational
Jammu and Kashmir							
13.	RFK Greens Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Pulwama, Jammu and Kashmir	79.43	21.09.2012	19.02.2014	50	23.19	Under Implementation
Karnataka							
14.	Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Tumkur, Karnataka	144.33	03.08.2010	27.03.2011	50	48.22	Completed
15.	Favorich Infra Pvt Ltd., Mandya, Karnataka	113.83	03.01.2017	19.12.2017	50	15.00	Under Implementation
Kerala							
16.	Kerala State Industrial Dev Corpt Ltd (KSIDC), Alappuzha,	129.15	31.03.2015	27.11.2015	50	28.80	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kerala						
17.	Kerala Industrial Infra. Development Corpt. (KINFRA), Palakkad, Kerala	102.13	31.03.2015	27.11.2015	40.57	37.72	Under Implementation
	Madhya Pradesh						
18.	Indus Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Khargoan, Madhya Pradesh	131.28	10.10.2011	27.08.2012	50	49.12	Completed
19.	Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Dewas, Madhya Pradesh	144.12	31.03.2015	31.12.2015	50	38.88	Operational
	Maharashtra						
20.	Paithan Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Aurangabad, Maharashtra	124.52	01.04.2011	08.03.2013	48.82	41.99	Operational
21.	Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Satara, Maharashtra	139.33	21.09.2012	06.08.2014	50	44.49	Operational
22.	Wardha Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Wardha, Maharashtra	92.36	31.03.2015	13.01.2016	50	15.00	Under Implementation

Mizoram							
23. Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Aizawl, Mizoram	75.20	19.12.2013	10.06.2015	50	44.24	Under Implementation	
Nagaland							
24. Doy's Agri Resources Pvt Ltd, Dimapur, Nagaland	71.79	03.01.2017	16.08.2017	50	29.78	Under Implementation	
Odisha							
25. Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO), Khurda, Odisha	125.42	31.03.2015	06.11.2015	50	37.80	Under Implementation	
26. MITS Mega Food Park Ltd., Rayagada, Odisha	80.17	29.04.2011	16.04.2012	50	44.95	Operational	
Punjab							
27. International Mega Food Park Ltd., Fazilka, Punjab	130.38	03.08.2010	25.05.2011	50	45	Operational	
28. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., (PAIC) Ludhiana, Punjab	117.61	31.03.2015	27.11.2015	50	37.62	Under Implementation	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Sukjhiti Mega Food Park & Infrastructure Limited, Kapurthala, Punjab Rajasthan	107.83	31.03.2015	06.11.2015	48.70	38.76	Under Implementation
30.	Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ajmer, Rajasthan Telangana	119.82	21.09.2012	19.02.2014	49.88	43.18	Operational
31.	Smart Agro Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Nizamabad, Telangana	108.95	19.12.2013	10.06.2015	50	44.56	Operational
32.	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., Khammam, Telangana Tripura	109.44	31.03.2015	05.02.2016	50	28.49	Under Implementation
33.	Sikaria Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., West Tripura, Tripura Uttarakhand	87.45	29.04.2011	30.11.2011	50	43.50	Operational
34.	Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Pvt. Ltd., Haridwar, Uttarakhand	95.08	16.12.2008	30.03.2009	50	50	Completed

35. Himalayan Food Park Pvt Ltd, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand Uttar Pradesh	98.08	21.09.2012	23.01.2014	48.12	41.80	Operational
36. Nandvan Mega Food Park Private Limited, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	120.77	21.12.2017	28.01.2019	50	0.00	Under Implementation
37. Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Noida Pvt Ltd Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh West Bengal	218.30	15.01.2018	20.09.2018	50	0.00	Under Implementation
38. Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Ltd., Murshidabad, West Bengal Manipur	132.70	16.12.2008	16.03.2010	50	45	Operational
39. Manipur Food Industries Corporation Limited, Thoubal, Manipur	81.83	08.03.2019	29.01.2020	43.25	0.00	Under Implementation

Statement-II***Salient features of the scheme guidelines of mega food park*****Objective of the Scheme**

The primary objective of the MFPS is to provide modern infrastructure facilities for the food processing along the value chain from the farm to the market. It will include creation of processing infrastructure near the farm, transportation, logistics and centralized processing centres.

The scheme functions with a cluster based approach based on a hub and spokes model by establishing Mega Food Parks. It includes creation of infrastructure for primary processing and storage near the farm in the form of Primary Processing Centres (PPCs) and Collection Centres (CCs) and common facilities and enabling infrastructure like roads, electricity, water, Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) facilities etc. at Central Processing Centre (CPC). These PPCs and CCs act as aggregation and storage points to feed raw material to the processing units located in the CPC. The scheme will be demand-driven, and will facilitate food processing units to meet environmental and safety standards.

Pattern of Assistance

The scheme provides for a capital grant at the rate of 50 percent of the project cost (excluding land cost) in general areas and at the rate of 75 percent of the project cost (excluding land cost) in difficult and hilly areas *i.e.* North East Region including Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and ITDP notified areas of the States subject to a maximum of ₹50 crore per project.

Land

The requirement of land for establishing the CPC is minimum 50 acres either by purchase or on lease of at least 75 years for the Central Processing Centre of the Mega Food Park.

Key Project Components

- Enabling Basic Infrastructure -Internal Roads, drainage, water supply, electricity supply including captive power plant, ETP and STP, weighbridges etc.

- Core Processing -Sorting and grading, packaging, warehouses and Specialized storage, Pre-cooling and Ripening chambers, IQF, Cold chain infrastructure, Steam generation, QC Lab etc.
- Standard Design Facility Sheds for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) - plug and play facility for small units.
- Non - Core Infrastructure - Admin buildings, training centres, canteen, workers' hostel, trade/display centre etc.

Implementing Agency

The responsibility of execution, ownership and management of the Mega Food Park vests with a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) registered under the Companies Act. However, State Government/State Government entities/Cooperatives applying for the project under the scheme will not be required to form a separate SPV.

Eligibility criteria for SPV

The main eligibility criteria of the SPVs are as under:

- (i) SPV shall be a body corporate registered under the Companies Act. However, in case of State Government/ State Government entities/Cooperatives implementing the project, registration of a separate SPV under the Companies Act will not be necessary.
- (ii) The promoter holding maximum equity in the SPV will be the lead promoter. The lead promoter will be primarily responsible for co-ordination with all stakeholders including with the Ministry of Food Processing Industries to ensure effective implementation of the project.
- (iii) The combined net worth of the promoters/proposed shareholders of SPV should not be less than ₹ 50.00 crore. Each member in SPV must have a net worth atleast 1.5 times of his/her proposed equity contribution in order to ensure requisite contribution for the project from each shareholder.
- (iv) The SPV needs to bring in at least 20 percent of the total project cost as equity in general areas and at least 10 percent of the total project cost in difficult and hilly areas *i.e.* North East Region including Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and ITDP notified areas of the States.

- (v) Central Government agencies becoming shareholders in the SPV, can only hold upto 26 percent of equity in the SPV. However, there will be no such restriction on State Govt./ State Govt. entities/ Cooperatives.
- (vi) Every SPV will publish the user charges/hiring rates for common facilities and lease rental rates for plots and factory buildings for MSEs in the Mega Food Park on their websites for wider information of the prospective investor. Rate of plots in the Mega Food Park may also be made available to Ministry of Food Processing Industries and State Government concerned for uploading on their websites. SPVs are not permitted to sell plots/facilities in Mega Food Parks and can only give plots/facilities on lease to other food processing units.
- (vii) The common facilities in the park cannot be sold or leased out. They can only be offered to units on rental basis.

Programme Management Agency (PMA)

The Ministry will appoint a Program Management Agency (PMA) to assist it in implementation of the Scheme. The PMA will be a reputed institution with extensive experience in project development, management, financing and implementation of infrastructure projects.

Project Management Consultant (PMC)

In addition to the PMA, for ensuring smooth implementation of projects at ground level, Ministry has drawn up a panel of Project Management Consultants (PMC) with experience in preparation of DPRs for large projects and in project implementation. Any of these Ministry's empaneled agencies may be engaged by the SPVs for preparation of DPRs and for assistance in implementation.

Time schedule

The time schedule for completion and successful operationalization of a Mega Food Park project is 30 months from the date of final approval to the project.

Research and development in food processing sector

745. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):
SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has felt the need to focus attention on the research and development of food processing sector to enable farmers to earn more benefits;
- (b) if so, the response of Government in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to make food processing sector more farmer friendly, and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) Research and Development has been one of the focus areas for the Ministry. The Ministry has accordingly been implementing scheme for Research and Development in the food processing sector since 9th Plan. Various areas relating to food processing such as product and process development; design and development of equipment; improved storage, shelf-life, packaging etc.; are supported under the Scheme. Govt. organizations/Institutions/Universities are eligible for 100% grant-in-aid towards cost of equipment, consumables, etc. whereas private organizations/Institutions/Universities are eligible for 50% grant-in-aid towards equipment cost in general areas and 70 % grant-in-aid in difficult areas for conducting such research activities. Improvement and innovation achieved through research projects w.r.t. processing, packaging, storage, distribution technology benefits farmers eventually.

(c) and (d) The Ministry is also implementing the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojna (PMKSY) aimed for creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet; for the growth of food processing sector and help in providing better returns to farmers, creating employment opportunities especially in the rural areas, reducing wastage of agricultural produce, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods. Further, the decision of Government of India allowing 100% FDI in food processing under automatic route and 100% FDI in trading, including e-commerce, in respect of food products manufactured and/or produced in India, is likely to give impetus to farmer's income and also generate more employment through food processing logistics, retail chains and local sourcing.

**Increase in allocation of funds to
Panchayati Raj Institution**

746. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister or PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the increase in the allocation of funds to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) by the Finance Commission in the last five years, since 2014-15 to 2018-19;
- (b) the formula of allocation of funds to States (PRIs);
- (c) the percentage of total funds allotted to the PRIs of the States released in 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19;
- (d) the share of the States in allocation of funds by the Finance Commission since 2013 to 2019; and
- (e) the gap between allocation, release and actual utilisation of funds and the reasons behind that?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The details regarding increase in the allocation of funds to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) by the Finance Commissions in the last five years, since 2014-15 to 2018-19 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The formula of allocation of funds to States (PRIs) are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The details regarding percentage of total funds allotted to the PRIs of the States released in 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given in Statement-III.

(d) The Central Government has provided Finance Commissions' Grants to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) since year 2013 to 2019 in which States have no share.

(e) The gap between allocation and release of funds were due to various reasons which include non-submission of Utilisation Certificates (UCs) by the States, non-conduct of elections to the RLBs in due time and non-fulfilment of the conditions for release of Performance Grant (PG) by the RLBs. The utilisation of the funds is made by the PRIs as per the Acts/Rules/guidelines of the Governments and is mandated to be audited by the statutory authorities.

Statement-I

Details regarding increase in the allocation of funds to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) by the Finance Commissions in the last five years since 2014-15 to 2018-19

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Allocations	Increase in allocations over previous financial year(s)
1.	2014-15	18042.86	1494.97*
2.	2015-16	21624.46	3581.60
3.	2016-17	33870.52	12246.06
4.	2017-18	39040.97	5170.45
5.	2018-19	45069.16	6028.19

*Increase in allocation as against F.Y. 2013-14.

Statement-II

Parameters/Formula for allocation of Finance Commissions' grants to the Rural Local Bodies

Sl. No.	Parameters / Formula for allocation / distribution of Finance Commission grants to the Panchayats	Weight given in percentage for allocation/distribution of funds under Thirteenth Finance Commission for the year 2014-15	Weight given in percentage for allocation/distribution of funds under Fourteenth Finance Commission for the years 2015-16 to 2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Population	50	90
2.	Geographical Area	10	10

1	2	3	4
3.	Distance from Highest per capita income	10	-
4.	SC / ST population in Total population	10(PRIs only)	-
5.	FC Grants utilization Index	5	-
6.	Index of devolution	15	-
	TOTAL	100	100

Statement-III

Financial Year-wise- details regarding percentage of Total funds allotted and released to the PRIs of the States under Finance Commissions'

Grants to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs)

Financial Year	Allocations	Release	Percentage increase
2013-14	16547.89	17644.29	106.63*
2014-15	18042.86	16210.96	89.85*
2015-16	21624.46	21510.46	99.47
2016-17	33870.52	33218.21	98.07
2017-18	39040.97	35518.672	90.98
2018-19	45069.16	37897.412	84.09

* Information collated as per statements issued by Ministry of Finance for Thirteenth Finance Commission Funds for Rural Local Bodies.

Women representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions

747. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the total and State-wise number of women representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);
- (b) how many of them hold degree of graduation and above;
- (c) how many women representatives in PRIs have only attended school (tenth passed);
- (d) how many of them cannot read or write and use thumb instead of signatures;
- (e) how many of them are tribals, SCs and OBCs;
- (f) how many of them pay income tax; and
- (g) how many of them are above 60 years and how many are below 30 years in age?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) A Statement showing TOTAL and State/UT-wise number of elected women representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (g) As per List II (State List) of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, 'Panchayat' I being 'local government' is a State subject. Thus, the details of educational qualifications, caste, financial status or age statistics etc. of the representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions are not maintained by the Central Government.

Statement

Women Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Elected Women Representatives (as per latest information received from States/UTs)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	306
2.	Andhra Pradesh	78,025
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,658
4.	Assam	13,996
5.	Bihar	71,046

1	2	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	93,392
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47
8.	Daman and Diu	92
9.	Goa	571
10.	Gujarat	71,492
11.	Haryana	29,499
12.	Himachal Pradesh	14,398
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	7,838
14.	Jharkhand	34,164
15.	Karnataka	51,030
16.	Kerala	9,630
17.	Lakshadweep	41
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1,96,490
19.	Maharashtra	1,28,677
20.	Manipur	880
21.	Odisha	56,627
22.	Punjab	43,500
23.	Rajasthan	70,802
24.	Sikkim	580
25.	Tamil Nadu	39,975
26.	Telangana	52,096
27 ..	Tripura	3,006
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2,72,733
29.	Uttarakhand	35,177
30.	West Bengal	30,458
	TOTAL	14,10,226

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan

†748. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has launched Mission Antyodaya for pulling one crore households out of poverty with the aim of making 50,000 Gram Panchayats free from poverty, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any immediate requirement of implementing e-Governance in Panchayats to transform them into transparent, responsible and effective institutions of self-governance, if so, the response of Government thereto; and

(d) other corrective steps taken by Government to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes Sir. In order to strengthen governance capabilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions so as to enable them to deliver on Sustainable Development Goals, the Government has launched the core Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA). This is being implemented since 2018-19 with a 4 year (2018-19 to 2021-22) TOTAL outlay of ₹ 7255.50 crore. Under this scheme Central share of ₹ 4500 crore and State share of ₹ 2755.50 crore is to be provided. In this scheme, the Central and State share is in the proportion of 60:40 for all States, except North East and Hill States and Union Territories. For the North East, Hill States and Union Territory (UT) of Jammu and Kashmir, the Central and State share is in the ratio 90:10. In case of other UTs, the Central share is 100%.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Rural Development has undertaken Mission Antyodaya, in which the State Governments have selected 50,000 Gram Panchayat (GP) from around 5,000 dusters. In October 2017, ranking of these Gram Panchayats on parameters of physical infrastructure, human development and economic activities was done to facilitate identification of infrastructure gaps and their subsequent bridging in saturation mode through convergent actions in the quest to have Poverty Free Gram Panchayats. The State Governments are advised to prepare their State Action Plan in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

respect of Rural Development schemes based upon the gap analysis of Mission Antyodaya survey. The progress of Mission Antyodaya, both at the level of Households and Gram Panchayats, is quantified and is monitored to assess the change.

(c) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has been implementing e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) under Digital India Programme that seeks to transform the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), making them more transparent, accountable and effective as units of decentralized local self-government. Under e-Panchayat MMP, a suite of Core Common Software Applications, namely Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES) has been developed to address various aspects of Panchayats' functioning including planning, budgeting, implementation, accounting, monitoring, social audit and delivery of citizen services like issue of certificates, licences etc. The various applications under PES are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) MoPR has been providing programmatic support for strengthening of PRIs, advocacy support for inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral coordination and capacity building of Elected Representatives and functionaries of PRIs to improve their functioning and effectiveness. Under Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), grants to the tune of ₹ 2,00,292 crore for the period from 2015 to 2020 have been allocated to Gram Panchayats (GPs) constituted under Part-IX of Constitution, for delivering basic services. Towards holistic development of GPs and to bring about convergence in the resources and activities, the GPs prepare Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). The detailed guidelines for formulation of GPDP has been framed and provided by MoPR to the GPs. The MoPR rolled out People's Plan Campaign 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas' from 2nd October to 31st December, 2018 successfully for formulation of evidence based GPDP by the GPs.

Statement

List of PES Applications

Sl. No.	Application	Description
1.	PRIAS of https://accountingonline.gov.in/	Captures receipt and expenditure details through voucher entries and

Sl. No.	Application	Description
		automatically generates cash book, registers etc.
2.	Plan Plus http://planningonline.gov.in/	Facilitates strengthening of participative decentralized planning and enables preparation of participatory Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP).
3.	National Panchayat Portal (NPP) http://panchayat_portals.gov.in/	Dynamic Web site for each Panchayat (i.e. ZPs, BPs & GPs) to share information in public domain. NPP facilitates seamless access to the information and services provided by the local bodies.
4.	Local Government Directory http://lgdirectory.gov.in/	Captures all details of local governments and assigns unique code. Also maps Panchayats with Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies.
5.	Action Soft http://reportingonline.gov.in/	Facilitates proper recording of the Financial and Physical progress of the works.
6.	National Asset Directory (NAD) http://assetdirectory.gov.in/	Captures details of assets created/maintained; helps avoid duplication of works.
7.	Area Profiler http://areaprofiler.gov.in/	Captures geographic, demographic, infrastructural,

Sl. No.	Application	Description
		socio-economic and natural resources profile of a village/ panchayats and provides details of Elected Representatives & Panchayat Functionaries, Election details etc.
8.	Service Plus http://serviceonline.gov.in/	A dynamic metadata-based service delivery portal to help in providing electronic delivery of services. The functionality of the erstwhile Grievance Redressal Application has also been subsumed into this Application.
9.	Social Audit http://socialaudit.gov.in/	Social Audit application aims to understand, measure and verify work under different schemes done by the Panchayat and further to improve social performance of respective Panchayats.
10.	Training Management http://trainingonline.gov.in/	Portal to address training needs of stakeholders including citizens, their feedback, training materials etc.
11.	Geographic Information System (GIS)	A spatial layer to view all data generated by all Applications on a GIS map

Gram Panchayat Bhawans

749. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the TOTAL number of Gram Panchayat Bhawans (GPBs) in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of new GPBs constructed in the past year;
- (c) whether the Ministry has developed a "standard model" for the construction of the GPBs, as recommended by the Standing Committee on Rural Development (2018-19) in its 54th Report;
- (d) whether the Ministry has prepared a time-frame for the construction of GPBs, as recommended by the Standing Committee on Rural Development (2019-20) in its 2nd Report; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Panchayat being a State subject, providing Panchayat Bhawan in Gram Panchayats (GPs) is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. Also, details of GP Bhawans constructed under the various schemes are maintained at State/ UT level. As per information available, out of 2,56,765 GPs/Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) across States/ UTs, 197108 GPs/ RLBs have Panchayat Buildings. State-wise detail is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) Hyderabad has published a Compendium titled "Gram Panchayat and Anganwadi Building Designs" having States/region specific designs of GP buildings with exhaustive guideline to build utilitarian buildings using local material.

(d) and (e) Keeping in view felt need of Gram Panchayat Bhawans and also in view of the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (2019-20) in their second report, the States have been advised to ensure that the construction of GP buildings are taken up on priority, preferably as per State specific designs given in the compendium of NIRDPR, in a phased manner by converging funds/resources under MGNREGS with other State schemes etc., so as to saturate the gap by the end of year 2022.

Statement*State-wise details of Gram Panchayat/Rural Local Bodies
with own buildings*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gram Panchayats/ Rural Local Bodies	Panchayat with own Buildings
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	70	59
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13063	11756
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1785	552
4.	Assam	2199	1905
5.	Bihar	8387	7332
6.	Chhattisgarh	10963	10963
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	11
8.	Daman and Diu	18	18
9.	Goa	191	101
10.	Gujarat	14292	14065
11.	Haryana	6197	2370
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3226	3217
13.	Jammu and Kashmir*	4292	3033
14.	Jharkhand	4350	4074
15.	Karnataka	6021	5561
16.	Kerala	941	938
17.	Madhya Pradesh	22813	22813
18.	Maharashtra	27872	24083
19.	Manipur	161	104
20.	Meghalaya	1570	0
21.	Mizoram	804	709
22.	Nagaland	1262	637
23.	Odisha	6798	6798

1	2	3	4
24.	Puducherry	108	88
25.	Punjab	13267	5643
26.	Rajasthan	10136	9413
27.	Sikkim	185	142
28.	Tamil Nadu	12524	9873
29.	Telangana	12769	8379
30.	Tripura	591	535
31.	Uttar Pradesh	58761	32444
32.	Uttarakhand	7789	6190
33.	West Bengal	3340	3302
	TOTAL	256765	197108

* including UT of Ladakh

Implementation of PESA Act

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

SHRI BINOY VISWAM:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several States having Fifth Schedule areas are yet to make their State laws compliant with provisions of "The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas)" Act (PESA), 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any time limit is prescribed to States to make the State laws compliant with the provisions of PESA Act;

(d) the action taken by Government to see that the States implement PESA Act;
and

(e) the total budgetary allocation and expenditure for Gram Panchayats under PESA Act in the last three fiscal years, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Fifth Schedule States (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana) have amended their respective State Panchayati Raj Acts in compliance with most of the provisions of 'The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996' (PESA). A statement showing compliance of State Panchayati Raj Acts with Section 4 of PESA is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Another statement showing compliance of important Subject Laws with PESA by the States is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per provisions of PESA, no time limit is prescribed to States to make the State laws compliant with the provisions of PESA.

(d) The Government has made provision in PESA that notwithstanding anything contained under/Part IX of the Constitution, the Legislature of a State shall not make any law under that Part which is inconsistent with any of the features mentioned in section 4 of PESA. From time to time, Ministry of Panchayati Raj have requested the concerned States to frame their PESA Rules. So far, 6 States (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Telangana) have made their State PESA Rules under their respective State Panchayati Raj Act/PESA Act and 4 States (Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha) are yet to frame their State PESA Rules.

(e) There is no provision of budgetary allocation and expenditure for Gram Panchayats under PESA. However, in the last three fiscal years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, under Fourteenth Finance Commission, with reference to Rural Local Bodies, a statement showing State-wise details of total grants allocated and total grant released is given in Statement-III.

Compliance of State Panchayati Raj Acts with Section 4 of PESA

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chhattisgarh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gujarat	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Himachal Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jharkhand	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Odisha	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maharashtra	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Madhya Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Rajasthan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Telangana	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

'Y' denotes the provision has been made PESA compliant. 'N' denotes action is yet to be completed

Statement-II*Compliance of important Subject Laws with PESA*

States	Land acqui- sition	Excise	Forest produce	Mines and minerals	Agri produce market	Money lending
Andhra Pradesh	N	N	N	N	N	N
Chhattisgarh	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Gujarat	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Himachal Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Jharkhand	N	N	Y*	N	N	N
Odisha	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Maharashtra	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Madhya Pradesh	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Rajasthan	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Telangana	N	N	N	N	N	N

* Jharkhand Govt. has adopted a resolution on 8.2.2007 conferring ownership right over Minor Forest Produce to Gram Panchayat.

'Y' denotes the provision has been made PESA compliant.

'N' denotes action is yet to be completed.

Statement-III

*Status of allocation and release of Fourteenth Finance Commission Grants to
PESA States (As on 03.02.2020)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		Total	
		Allo- cation	Release	Allo- cation	Release	Allo- cation	Release	Allo- cation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1463.45	1454.05	1686.85	1675.88	1947.32	858.99	5097.62	3988.93
2.	Chhattisgarh	886.82	886.82	1022.18	1022.18	1180.02	1047.86	3089.02	2956.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Gujarat		1460.18	1460.18	1683.08	1683.08	1942.96	1725.36	5086.22	4868.62
4. Himachal Pradesh		306.05	306.05	352.76	312.60	407.24	361.63	1066.05	980.28
5. Jharkhand		1022.53	1022.53	1178.63	1044.45	1360.62	1208.24	3561.78	3275.22
6. Madhya Pradesh		2292.46	2292.46	2642.40	2638.21	3050.41	2708.78	7985.27	7639.45
7. Maharashtra		2542.61	2542.61	2930.76	2597.10	3383.28	3004.37	8856.65	8144.08
8. Odisha		1496.64	1496.64	1725.11	1725.11	1991.48	1768.44	5213.23	4990.19
9. Rajasthan		2305.52	2305.52	2657.47	2657.47	3067.80	2724.22	8030.79	7687.21
10. Telangana		908.99	908.99	1047.75	1047.75	1209.53	1071.59	3166.27	3028.33
TOTAL		14685.25	14675.85	16926.99	16403.83	19540.66	16479.48	51152.90	47559.17

Outsourcing of railway services

‡751. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the services being outsourced by Railways and the details of the reduction in permanent jobs caused as a result thereof;

(b) the number of posts lying vacant in Railways and the action taken for recruiting permanent employees; and

(c) the name of permanent posts which have been abolished or are proposed to be abolished by Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The number of posts lying vacant as on 01.04.2019 is 3,03,911. Recruitment panels comprising of 1,17,168 candidates for Group 'C' posts (including Level-1 posts) have been formed for filling up these vacancies.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Moreover, panels for 36,436 candidates are in advanced stage of recruitment process. Apart from above, recruitment notifications for 1,42,563 posts have already been issued.

- (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

National Railway Plan

752. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether suggestions have been received for formulation of National Railway Plan involving phased manufacturing programme, PPP model, etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government considered the said suggestions;
- (d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) National Rail Plan is under preparation which aims at providing a long term perspective planning for augmenting the Railway Network. Suggestions and inputs from all stakeholders including Ministries, departments, sectors, customers etc. are being incorporated in the Plan. All possible financial models including PPP model and phased-manufacturing programme are being looked into to achieve the objectives of National Rail Plan.

Eco-smart stations

753. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the stations that have been selected to be made eco-smart stations, if any, from Haryana;
- (b) the details of the facilities that are to be provided in these eco-smart stations; and
- (c) the amount of funds allocated, disbursed and utilised for their development, the station-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Hon'ble National Green Tribunal instructed Railways to achieve ISO: 14001 Environment Management System for atleast 5% of the major stations. Accordingly Railways identified 37 stations, which were to be inspected by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). These stations can be declared as Eco Smart Stations, if all the requirements of Environment Management Systems are fulfilled.

None of the identified stations fall in the state of Haryana.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Station redevelopment in Assam

754. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the techno-economic feasibility studies of the railway stations being undertaken in Assam for stations redevelopment;

(b) whether the feasibility studies themselves incorporate Innovative Revenue Models, Public-Private Partnership and Viability Gap Funding while making their assessment;

(c) whether the station redevelopment is intended to cover major cities and centres only or would it also target stations in lesser developed regions;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government has introduced any measures to aid in the development of railway stations in the backward areas of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) 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. Kamakhya Railway station of Assam state has been taken up for techno-economic feasibility studies by Indian Railway Station Development Corporation. All the possible models *i.e.*, various modes of Public Private Partnerships (PPP), Joint Venture with State Govt. entities/other Public

Sector Undertakings, combination of PPP mode and Engineering, Procurement and Consultancy (EPC), standalone EPC (in certain circumstances), etc. are being considered. Station redevelopment project is intended to cover major Railway stations which are financially viable. The cost of station redevelopment project is to be met by leveraging commercial development of land and air space in and around stations.

Modernisation of stations under various developmental schemes is a continuous and on-going process. Works are taken up as per requirement, volume of passengers, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. Recently four stations *viz.* Guwahati, New Tinsukia, Alipurduar and Rangiya stations have been substantially upgraded in FY 2019-20, in the State of Assam.

Goods trains of Railways

755. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantity of goods carried by Railways;
- (b) the total number of wagons used for carrying goods; and
- (c) whether Railways have any proposals to increase goods trains to carry goods to North East?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) During 2018-19, Railway revenue earning freight loading was 1221.48 million tonnes *vis-a-vis* 1159.55 million tonnes in 2017-18. In current financial year upto 31.12.2019, Indian Railway loaded 889.19 million tonnes of revenue earning freight traffic.

(b) 286882 and 294536 wagons were used for carrying goods during 2018-2019 and upto 31.12.2019 respectively.

(c) Demand/request for rakes is received in the Railway system in the form of indents which are generally placed by various public sector/Government agencies or private companies. The indent position varies on a day to day basis, since rakes are supplied against these indents. Placing of indents and their subsequent liquidation through actual supplies are continuous and dynamic in nature. The overall supply of rakes *vis-a-vis* indents is done, not on state-wise or region-wise basis, but on station-wise basis.

Procurement of foreign train rakes

756. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways is looking at a complete redesign of coaches and even procurement of full train rakes from foreign suppliers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Railways would be willing to start import of complete train sets from foreign suppliers if they agree to establish the coach manufacturing facility in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Complete redesign of coaches and even procurement of full train rakes from foreign suppliers are not in plan.

However, a Transfer of Technology (ToT) contract for development of capabilities for production to commissioning including Design, Development (Prototyping), Manufacturing and Testing of Aluminium Body passenger coaches of eight variants (five variants of Broad Gauge (BG) loco hauled coaches and three variants of Standard Gauge (SG) Metro coaches) has been awarded by Modern Coach Factory (MCF)/Rae Bareli to a Korean company. Based on these facilities, manufacture of coaches shall be done at MCF and not through import.

(c) and (d) There is no plan to start import of complete train sets from foreign suppliers. However, Integral Coach Factory / Chennai has initiated procurement process for only propulsion equipment and control system for manufacturing of 44 train sets.

**Families residing in unsafe areas along
the railway tracks**

757. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families residing in unsafe areas along the railway tracks through which transportation of coal takes place in the premises of each of the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited;

(b) whether Railways has conducted any survey to understand the impact of these unsafe conditions on the health of the said families; and

(c) the number of families rehabilitated and the amount of funds spent on their rehabilitation during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Indian Railways does not maintain any records concerning number of families residing in unsafe area along Railway tracks through which transportation of coal takes place in the premises of each of the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited. However, as per records, about 134010 encroachments exist on land of Indian Railways across the country.

(b) No Sir. Health is a State Subject and further, responsibility for conducting study to understand impact of unsafe conditions on health of said families does not vest with Indian Railways.

(c) Indian Railways does not undertake rehabilitation as "Housing" is a State Subject and responsibility for providing alternative sites for rehabilitation / resettlement as well as bearing cost for the same, vest with the State Governments or the Urban Local Bodies concerned.

Elephants run down by trains

758. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of elephants were run down by trains across India during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that various preventive measures taken by Railways have resulted in saving almost 150 elephants in the current year alone; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The year-wise details of elephants run down by trains across India during the last five years are as under:

Year	No. of elephants run down by trains
2015	10
2016	19
2017	15
2018	26
2019	10

(c) and (d) A number of preventive measures are taken by Zonal Railways in coordination with Ministry of Environment and Forest which have resulted in saving of elephants. The preventive measures undertaken include the following:—

- (i) Imposition of speed restrictions in identified locations,
- (ii) Provision of signage board,
- (iii) Sensitization of Train Crew and Station Masters on a regular basis,
- (iv) Need based clearance of vegetation on the sides of the track within railway land,
- (v) Construction of underpasses and ramps for the movement of elephants at identified locations,
- (vi) Provision of fencing at isolated locations,
- (vii) Forest Department staff deputed in Railway control offices to liaison with Railway and elephant trackers engaged by Forest Department for timely action by alerting station master and loco pilots,
- (viii) Installation of Honey bee sound systems at locations, which are prone to crossing of elephants.

**Protests against formation of a United Indian Railways
Management Service**

†759. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many senior officers of Railways are against the decision of Government to form an 'Indian Railway Management Service';

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that these officers have also given a memorandum to Minister of Railways in this regard, details along with a copy thereof;

(c) whether Government considers to include the suggestions of the officers in the process of cadre merger, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is a fact that officers will be affected by the merger of eight services of Railways, if so, the number of officers affected by this?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Majority of officers have supported the formation of Indian Railway Management Service (IRMS). However, officers of Indian Railway Traffic Service, Indian Railway Personnel Service and Indian Railway Accounts Service have submitted their suggestions, which will be kept in view while finalizing the modalities of IRMS. The modalities of IRMS will be finalized in consultation with Department of Personnel and Training and approval of Alternate Mechanism.

(d) Merger of 8 organized Group 'A' services having 8401 sanctioned posts has been approved.

**Status of entertainment screens in
Tejas express trains**

†760. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 30 per cent entertainment boards installed in executive coach of Tejas Express, the second private train of India are not working;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to change the onboard entertainment screens into the airplane standard screen, along with the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to refund the fare to the passengers who are not availing the facility of entertainment board and to also give them concession in the fare of next booking?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The onboard entertainment is a complimentary value addition provided to passengers of Tejas Express and hence no refund have been considered in case of malfunction.

**Status of train services in Delhi-
Singrauli rail line**

†761. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Train Nos. 22167 and 22168 run weekly from Delhi to Singrauli and vice-versa and Railways is considering to run these trains on daily basis, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Train Nos. 22167 and 22168 would be provided stoppage at Mathura and Gwalior railway stations also, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any plan has been chalked out to run another train between Delhi and Singrauli, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) At present, 22167/22168 Hazrat Nizamuddin-Singrauli Express is being operated between Hazrat Nizamuddin and Singrauli stations on weekly basis. However, owing to operational constraints at present, there is no proposal to run this train on daily basis or run a new train between Delhi and Singrauli. Besides, at present, there is no proposal to provide stoppage of 22167/22168 Hazrat Nizamuddin-Singrauli Express at Gwalior and Mathura. However, provision of stoppage of trains is an ongoing process on Indian Railways.

Steps taken to enhance railway safety

762. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have carried out any studies on the safety of railway tracks in the country;

(b) if so, the frequency of such studies;

(c) the measures undertaken to enhance safety in vulnerable areas; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) the measures undertaken to improve operations in low visibility?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Railways carry out studies on safety of tracks and vulnerable areas from time to time. Specific studies relating to safety of railway tracks were carried out in the year 2009, 2010 and 2017.

(c) The following measures have been taken by Indian Railways to enhance Safety in vulnerable areas:—

1. During 2018-19, 4181 km (in complete Track Renewal Units) track renewal had been carried out. For the current year *i.e.* 2019-20, 3474 km (in complete track renewal units) track renewal has been carried out upto December, 2019.
2. Modern track structure consisting of Pre-stressed Concrete Sleeper (PSC) Normal/Wide base sleepers with elastic fastening, 60kg, 90 or higher Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rail, fanshaped layout turnout on PSC Sleepers, Steel Channel Sleepers on girder bridges is used while carrying out primary track renewals.
3. Long rail panels of 260M/130M length are being manufactured at the steel plant to minimize the number of Alumino Thermit joints in the track.
4. Provision of Thick Web Switches (TWS) is planned for all important routes of Indian Railways. To expedite provision of TWS, procurement of Thick Web Switches has been decentralized to Zonal Railways.
5. Cold weather patrolling of the railway tracks is done during the coldest part of the night in cold months of the year to look out for weld/rail fractures for ensuring safety.
6. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails. USFD Vehicular testing system has been introduced and implemented successfully on Northern Railway.
7. GPS trackers are being provided to keyman and patrolmen to monitor their movement and to report any unsafe condition noticed by them instantaneously.
8. Mechanization of track maintenance is being carried out to reduce human errors.

9. Track management system has been introduced on Indian Railways for development of database and decision support system and to decide/rationalize maintenance requirement and optimize inputs.
10. Safety drives and inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.
11. All Electric locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to ensure alertness of Loco Pilots.
12. Simulator based training is being imparted for improving the driving skills and the reaction time of Loco Pilots.
13. Special drives to check the alertness of Loco Pilots and other safety parameters are regularly being launched.
14. 6010 (96% of TOTAL stations) stations on Indian Railway have already been equipped with modern Electrical/Electronic Signalling Interlocking System upto 31.12.2019.
15. Electronic Interlocking are being adopted on a large scale to derive benefits of digital technologies in train operation and to enhance safety. So far 1814 stations have been provided with Electronic Interlocking upto 31.12.2019.
16. Axle Counters for Automatic clearance of Block Section (BPAC) are provided to ensure complete arrival of train without manual intervention before granting line clear to receive next train and to reduce human element. These systems have been provided on 5563 block sections upto 31.12.2019.
17. In order to increase line capacity to run more trains and lower per unit cost of train operations on existing High Density Routes of Indian Railways, Automatic Block Signaling is a cost effective solution. As on 31.12.2019, Automatic Block Signaling has been provided on 3181 Route km.
18. Enhancing Safety at Level Crossing Gates has been a major area of concern. Safety gets enhanced by interlocking level crossings with Signals. Indian Railways have provided interlocking with Signals at 11552 Level Crossing Gates to enhance the safety at Level Crossings as on 31.12.2019.

(d) The following measures have been taken by Indian Railways to improve train operation in low visibility:—

1. Retro-reflective sigma (Σ) boards are being provided on the mast which is located two OHE masts prior to the signals in electrified territories to warn the crew about signal ahead.
2. A GPS based Fog Safe device is being provided to loco pilot in fog affected areas which enables loco pilots to know the exact distance of the approaching landmarks like signals, level crossing gates etc.
3. As a prelude to modernization work of signalling system on Indian Railways, four works totaling 640 Route km at total cost of ₹ 1609 crores have been sanctioned in Supplementary Works Programme 2018-19 for extensive trials on following sections:

Sl. No.	Section	Railway
1	Nagpur - Badnera	Central Railway
2	Renigunta - Yerraguntala	South Central Railway
3	Vizianagaram - Palasa	East Coast Railway
4	Bina - Jhansi	North Central Railway

4. An indigenous Automatic Train Protection (ATP) System namely Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS) has been developed by Indian Railways in association with Indian manufacturers. The system has been installed on Lingampalli - Vikarabad - Wadi and Vikarabad - Bidar section (250 Route km) of South Central Railway. Further works on additional 1199 Route km on South Central Railway are also in progress. The System shall provide protection against Signal Passed at Danger (SPAD).

**Status of rail services and railway
stations in Madhya Pradesh**

†763. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rail services started/proposed to be started from the major cities of Madhya Pradesh in the year 2019-20; and

(b) the details of the railway stations which have been ideally upgraded during the said period along with the details of facilities provided at those stations?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Indian Railways do not run train services on State-wise basis as Rail network straddles across State boundaries. However, during 2019-2020, 59301/59302 Indore-Dr. Ambedkar Nagar (Mhow) Passenger has been introduced, serving the stations located in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Upgradation/improvement/modernization of Railway stations is a continuous and on-going process and undertaken under the 'Adarsh Station Scheme'. Works for improvement/upgradation/modernization of passenger amenities which, *inter alia*, include improvement to facade of the station building, retiring room, waiting room, separate waiting room for ladies, landscaping of circulating area, earmarked parking, signages, Pay and Use toilets, Foot Over Bridge, ramps at entry to station, etc., as per the respective category of the station, are undertaken depending upon need, volume of passenger traffic and *inter-se* priority and also subject to availability of funds. Accordingly, 1173 stations have been developed/upgraded under 'Adarsh Station Scheme' out of which 39 stations are located in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

Operating trains on time

†764. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to operate trains on time by saving the time spent on their maintenance;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this direction till now; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Indian Railways (IR) constantly endeavours to run trains punctually. However, trains on Indian Railways do lose punctuality due to factors related to internal factors (mainly attributable to equipment failures related to locomotives, Over Head Electrical cables, track, signal, mechanical etc. and saturated line capacity, etc.) as well as external factors (like electricity grid failures, public agitations, adverse weather conditions, etc.) of which Railways are not in control. In order to address the issue of punctuality, Railways has taken numerous steps including:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) Rigorous monitoring at Divisional, Zonal and Railway Board levels etc.
- (ii) Removal of infrastructure bottlenecks including saving train maintenance time in a planned manner.
- (iii) Standardization of rakes and provision of spare rakes to improve punctuality.
- (iv) Integrated Mega Blocks are planned in such a way that all asset maintenance departments can do their work simultaneously.
- (v) End to end running of some trains with diesel locomotives to avoid detention on account of loco changing from diesel to electric.
- (vi) Conversion of conventional rakes of Mail/Express trains (Integral Coach Factory rakes) into LHB (Linke Hoffmann Busch) rakes.
- (vii) Rationalization of Time Table in order to make a group of similar speed trains.
- (viii) Curtailment of stoppage time at major terminals etc.

Further, reduction of Pit-Line examination time and maintenance time is an identified priority of Indian Railways. A study has been commissioned for examining the reduction in Pit-Line examination time.

Accessible India campaign in Railways

765. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country has nearly 8,500 railway stations;
- (b) if so, details thereof, zone-wise and State-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that only 3,700 stations have ramp for entry of disabled only, 2,000 stations have allotted parking lots and only 3,800 stations have toilets for disabled that too only one toilet in the entire station;
- (d) if so, how is Sugamya Bharat Mission or Accessible India Campaign which aims to provide accessibility to differently abled persons is justified; and
- (e) special efforts made by Railways to provide various facilities to disabled in all stations within a fixed time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. There are 9,274 railway stations (for commercial purpose) on Indian Railways, at present.

(b) Zone-wise and State-wise list of railway stations is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Indian Railways is committed to make its Railway Stations and trains 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 differently abled passengers is a continuous process.

The existing provisions in this regard are as follows:-

- (i) Instructions already exist for provision of Wheel Chair at stations. The Wheelchairs are provided by Railways on its own cost and are given to attendants of the Divyangjan, Senior Citizens absolutely 'free of cost' to escort them from and to the trains. However, whenever attendants are not willing or available, porters (Sahayaks) can be hired on pre-fixed nominal rate to escort the Divyangjan etc. Information in this regard are displayed at prominent places in railway station premises.
- (ii) Provision of one wheelchair per platform and in case of island platforms, one wheel chair per two platforms at all major stations.
- (iii) Yatri Mitra Sewa has been introduced at major railway stations for enabling passengers to book wheel chairs services cum porter services free of cost through NGOs, Charitable trust, PSUs etc. under CSR.
- (iv) Zonal Railways have been advised to sensitize the Station Superintendent/ Station Master/Dy. SS (Commercial) to be empathetic towards the needs and concerns of Divyangjan so that any Divyangjan passenger requiring assistance may approach them.
- (v) Disabled friendly toilets, ticket counters and earmarked parking facility are being provided at all major stations.
- (vi) Provision of Battery Operated Vehicles (BOVs) at some important stations for Divyangjans, Senior Citizens, Sick passengers and Pregnant women is being made 'free of cost' through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and commercial publicity route as well as on chargeable basis.

- (vii) Further, lifts are being provided at major Railway Stations as part of 'Sugamya Bharat Mission'. So far, 559 lifts at 239 stations (upto 31.01.2020) have been provided.
- (viii) Besides the above, IR has designed and incorporated SLRD (Second Class-cum-Luggage cum Guard Van and Disabled Friendly Compartment) ICF and LHB coaches with facilities like Wider entrance doors for entry of wheel chair, Wider aisles area, wider berths, wider compartments and Divyangjan friendly toilet with larger lavatory and lavatory doors, additional grab rails on the side walls, wash basin and mirror at a lower height. At present 3460 ICF type and 18 LHB SLRD coaches (as on 31.03.2019) are in operation over Indian railway.
- (ix) Short term facilities as detailed below have been planned at all stations:-

Sl. No.	Facility for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan)	Approximate number of stations, where facility provided
1.	Standard ramp for barrier free entry	4064
2.	Earmarking at least two parking lots	2024
3.	Non-slippery walk-way from parking lot to station building	2110
4.	Signages of appropriate visibility	1820
5.	At least one drinking water tap suitable for use by Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan)	3107
6.	At least one toilet (on the ground floor)	4201
7.	May I help you booth	1325

- (x) In addition, long term facilities as detailed below have been provided as under:-

- Provision of facility for inter-platform transfer.
- Engraving on edges of platform.

Statement

State-wise, railway-wise number of stations (for commercial purpose)

State	Total
Andhra Pradesh	485
Arunachal Pradesh	3

State	Total
Assam	319
Bihar	747
Chandigarh	1
Chhattisgarh	142
Delhi	49
Goa	21
Gujarat	713
Haryana	219
Himachal Pradesh	59
Jammu and Kashmir	35
Jharkhand	333
Karnataka	461
Kerala	186
Madhya Pradesh	563
Maharashtra	785
Manipur	2
Meghalaya	1
Mizoram	1
Nagaland	2
Odisha	307
Puducherry	4
Punjab	324
Rajasthan	614
Tamil Nadu	583
Telangana	237
Tripura	27

1	2
Uttarakhand	42
Uttar Pradesh	1191
West Bengal	818
TOTAL	9274
Name of Zone	Total
Central Railway	533
Eastern Railway	610
East Central Railway	732
East Coast Railway	319
Northern Railway	1080
North Central Railway	415
North Eastern Railway	492
Northeast Frontier Railway	555
North Western Railway	570
Southern Railway	780
South Central Railway	779
South Eastern Railway	386
South East Central Railway	321
South Western Railway	429
Western Railway	883
West Central Railway	299
Metro Railway	24
Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	67
TOTAL	9274

Premature retirement of 32 railway officers

766. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Railways has prematurely retired 32 of its officers above the age of 50;
- (b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any probe has been conducted before retiring them from services; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) In terms of Rule 1802(a) of Indian Railway Establish Code corresponding to Rule 56(j) of Fundamental Rules & Supplementary Rules (FRSR), services of railway officials who had entered Government service before 35 years and have attained 50 years of age are to be reviewed with a view to improving efficiency and strengthening of the administrative machinery. On the basis of review of such eligible officials in December, 2019, 40 officials have been prematurely retired by the Competent Authority.

(c) and (d) Extant instructions of Government stipulate review of the services of the officers at quarterly intervals on the basis of their (i) performance and (ii) integrity in assessing their suitability for continuation in service by a Committee comprising three Secretary-level officers. Decision on premature retirement of officers was taken on the basis of the recommendations of the Review Committees for various Railway Services and approved by the Competent Authority.

Railway catering services in Government Departments

767. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways is running catering services at subsidised rate in Government Departments, including Parliament building;
- (b) if so, the details of subsidy earned/received from such Departments, especially from Parliament Secretariats;
- (c) whether it is a fact that some of the Departments replaced the Railway canteen; and

- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. Indian Railway does not provide any subsidy to run any catering service to any Government Department including Parliament.

- (b) Does not arise.

- (c) No, Sir.

- (d) Does not arise.

Privatisation of train routes and ticket selling

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways has done privatisation in many train routes including selling of tickets;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether the reason for privatisation of the routes was running losses;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;

- (e) whether some of the routes privatised were running in profit;

- (f) if so, the details thereof; and

- (g) whether privatisation has affected the employees working in those routes and the terms and conditions of usage of public property viz, coaches, tracks, stations, workshops for maintenance, signaling system etc. are with the private companies?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. At present, no private train is in operation over Indian Railways network.

(c) to (f) Ministry of Railways have constituted a Group of Secretaries (GoS) with a term of one year *inter alia* to advise on the terms and conditions to permit private passenger train operators to Operate trains with world class technology over Indian Railways network. The GoS have held six meetings, so far. The draft concession agreement outlining the rights and obligations of Indian Railways has been uploaded on the websites of Niti Aayog and Indian Railways, as a part of the stakeholder consultations. The details and modalities in this regard have not been finalized.

- (g) Does not arise.

Electrification of railway lines in Karnataka

769. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are still more than 3100 kms. of railway lines to be electrified in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details of lines that are to be electrified;
- (c) whether it also a fact that the estimated expenditure required for electrification of the said number of kms. is to the tune of ₹3,000 crore;
- (d) if so, the quantum of fund allocated for this during the current year and whether it is sufficient to meet the target; and
- (e) if not, how Railways is planning to go about it?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As on 01.01.2020 under 'RE' Plan Head, Indian Railways have taken up 16 Railway Electrification projects of length of 3,379 km costing ₹3,772 crore falling fully/partly in the state of Karnataka, which are in different stages of execution/planning. Out of which, commissioning of 475 km has been achieved.

(d) As per the planning, sufficient Budget outlay of ₹ 687 crore have been provided for these projects of Karnataka during the current financial year 2019-20.

- (e) Does not arise.

Pending railway projects in Kerala

770. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are a number of pending and incomplete projects like electrification of railway line, upgradation of railway station to world standard, laying of new railway lines, etc. in the country at present, particularly in South India including Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by when the said projects are likely to be completed; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent on those projects during the last five years in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c)

Railway Electrification:-

Yes, Sir. As on 01.01.2020 under 'RE' Plan Head,, Indian Railways have taken up 167 Railway Electrification projects of length of 29,437 km costing 30,668 crore. Out of which, commissioning of 5,065 km has been achieved. These projects include electrification projects of 289 km length and costing ₹256 crore falling fully/partly in the state of Kerala.

All these projects are in different stages of execution/planning and planned for commissioning by December, 2023 in phased manner.

The details of allotments of fund and expenditure project wise are made available in public domain on Indian Railways website i.e. www.indianrailways.gov.in >Ministry of Railways >Railway Board >About Indian Railways >Railway Board Directorates >Finance(Budget) >Railway-wise works Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme Regular Budget 2019-20.

New Railway Lines:-

Presently, Indian Railways have taken up 188 new line projects of 21,295 Km length and costing ₹3.87 lakh crore, which are in different stages of execution/planning/sanction. Out of which, commissioning of 2,622 km length has been achieved and expenditure of ₹85,536 crore has been incurred up to March, 2019. These projects include 02 New Line projects of 146 Km length falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala and costing ₹3,293 crore.

The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities (both underground and over ground), statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation

and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. and all these factors vary from project to project and site to site and affect completion time and cost of project, which is finally worked out at completion stage. As such, no confirmed time line can be given for completion of these projects at this stage.

The details of Railway projects including allotment of fund and expenditure, project-wise are made available in public domain on Indian Railways website *i.e.* www.indianrailways.gov.in>Ministry of Railways >Railway Board >About Indian Railways >Railway Board Directorates Pink Book(Year) -Finance (Budget)>Railway>Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme (RSP).

Promotion of Railway Station to world standard:

"Ministry of Railways has planned for redevelopment of railway stations through Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Limited (IRSDC), Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) and other Central Government agencies. Accordingly, IRSDC and RLDA are undertaking the techno-economic feasibility studies of stations, including in the State of Kerala. Based on the outcome of the feasibility studies, the stations are planned to be taken up for redevelopment, in phases, on various modes including PPP.

At present work of redevelopment is in advanced stage of progress at Habibganj (West Central Railway) railway station on PPP mode.

Privatisation of Railways

111. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry proposes to privatise the Railways; and
- (b) the details of different services which have been privatised so far, and the plans or proposal if any, to further privatise various other services?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no proposal to privatise the operations of Railways. However, there is a proposal to outsource the commercial and on board services of a few trains and to permit private players to induct modern rakes to run trains on select routes with an objective to provide improved service delivery to passengers. The responsibility of train operations and safety certification rests with Indian Railways. Outsourcing of

certain services like station cleaning, pay and use toilets, retiring rooms, parking and platforms maintenance etc. is being done on need based manner to improve cleanliness and other services.

**MoU between Indian Railways and the Department
for International Development, United Kingdom**

772. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Department for International Development, United Kingdom (UK);

(b) if so, the details of the MoU and how this would benefit Indian Railways in producing renewable energy for running the trains; and

(c) the details of the projects proposed under this MoU, and whether these renewable energy projects would be given to the private sector or the public sector enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The area of co-operation of this MoU envisages to enable energy efficiency and energy self-sufficiency for Indian Railway. The MoU will benefit Indian Railway in field of energy planning, renewable energy planning and deployment including off shore wind and solar energy, energy storage, new energy technologies and off-grid renewable energy services.

(c) There is no such proposal for giving renewable energy projects to private sector or public sector under this MoU at this stage.

Unmanned level crossings

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of unmanned level crossings have increased in the country in the last five years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. All

unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) have been eliminated on 31st January, 2019.

**Robbery in Delhi-bound Rajdhani, Sampoorna Kranti
and Garib Rath Express trains**

†774. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that robbers committed a big robbery for about 45 minutes near Fatehpur on the night of 10.01.2020 in Delhi-bound Rajdhani, Sampoorna Kranti and Garib Rath express trains by turning signal red;

(b) whether it is also a fact that three important trains remained standstill at red signal for 45 minutes which no one took notice of;

(c) whether it is also a fact that neither Government Railway Police nor Railway Police Force was patrolling at that time; and

(d) the steps taken by Railways to recover stolen goods and/or compensate passengers who have been looted?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) On 10/11.01.2020, signal failure incidents occurred between Kurastikala and Malwa Railway stations at Kilometer No. 953/01. The signals were affected for 21 minutes *i.e.* from 01:35 to 01:37 hrs. and 01:59 to 02:18 hrs. by unknown miscreants resulting in detention of the Train no. 12309 (Kolkata Rajdhani) for 2 minutes, Train no. 12393 (Sampoorna Kranti SF Express) for 19 minutes and Train no. 22406 (ANVT BGP Garib Rath) for 12 minutes at red signal. On the basis of complaints of 04 passengers, Government Railway Police (GRP), Fatehpur has registered 04 cases of theft of passengers' belongings/snatching in 03 Trains *i.e.* Train nos. 12309, 12393 and 22406 and took up investigation. These cases are registered with QRP, Fatehpur *vide* Crime Nos. 09/2020 u/s 380 Indian Penal Code (IPC) against unknown for incident of Train no. 12309; 02/2020 u/s 380, 356 IPC & 03/2020 u/s 380 IPC against unknown for incident of Train no. 12393 and 06/2020 u/s 380, 356 IPC against unknown for incident of Train no. 22406. Railway Protection Force (RPF), Fatehpur has also registered a case *vide* Crime No. 11/2020 and 12/2020 u/s 174 C, 147 of The Railways Act against unknown for signal failure incidents. On receipt of information about the incident, GRP & RPF personnel immediately rushed to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

place of occurrence and provided all the necessary assistance. To prevent recurrence of such incidents, RPF has increased track patrolling duty and train escorting duty. Efforts are afoot by Special team of RPF, GRP and Civil Police to detect the subject cases.

Policing on Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law & order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) District Police. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP to provide better protection and security of passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith.

Compensation to Railway passengers in train untoward incidents such as Robbery as defined under section 123C read with section 124A of Railways Act, 1989 is paid only after award of a decree by Railway Claims Tribunals (RCTs) in favour of the claimants on the basis of compensation claims applications filed by them in RCTs. In the instant case, no claim application has been filed by the victims and therefore, no compensation has been paid by the Railways.

**Meeting the target of electrification of
broad gauge rail routes**

775. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is likely to miss its target of electrification of broad gauge rail routes in this financial year; and

(b) if so, the main constraints including availability of funds for electrification project and the steps taken by Railways to meet the target in time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. 2,454 Route Kilometer (RKM) have been electrified upto 31.12.2019 during this financial year against target of 6,000 RKM, which is 20% more than the 2,033 RKM electrified in corresponding period of previous year.

(b) Does not arise. However, to expedite electrification of railway lines in the

country, steps taken includes award of Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) contracts, better project monitoring mechanism, delegating more power to field units for award of contracts/sanction of estimates and close monitoring at highest level.

Extension of MMTS service in Telangana

776. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways has any proposal to extend Multi-Modal Transport System (MMTS) service to Bhongir and Shadnagar in Telangana State;

(b) if so, the details of action taken along with the funds sanctioned/released and spent so far; and

(c) whether MMTS phase II is facing hurdles in the form of budget constraints with a cost of ₹ 845 crore for a distance of 84 km. on various sections including Secunderabad-Moul Ali-Ghatkesar, Secunderabad-Bolarum-Medchal, Moul Ali-Sanathnagar and Tellapur-Ramachandrapuram, if so, details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The work for extension of MMTS up to Bhongir has already been sanctioned. There is no sanction for extension of work up to Shadnagar in Telangana State.

(b) and (c) MMTS Phase-II Project in twin cities of Hyderabad Secunderabad (101.05 route Km) has been sanctioned in the year 2012-13 at a cost of ₹816.55 crores to be shared with State Government (erstwhile Govt. of Andhra Pradesh) in the ratio 1:2 (MoR: ₹272.18 crore and State Govt.: ₹544.37 crore). The project is being implemented by Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL). Total physical progress is 95%. The State Government has so far deposited ₹129.09 crore Railway has already spent ₹556.04 crore more than its share. The state Government needs to deposit its share of cost of the project to complete the project early.

Performance of Indian Railways in the last five years

777. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of operating ratios of the Indian Railways over the last five years;

(b) the details of revenue surplus of Railways over the last five years; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred by the Central Government on Indian Railways over the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Operating Ratio of Railways over the last five years is given below:—

Year	Operating Ratio (%)
2014-15	91.25
2015-16	90.48
2016-17	96.50
2017-18	98.44
2018-19	97.29

(b) The details of revenue surplus of Railways over the last five years are given below:—

Year	Revenue Surplus (₹ in crore)
2014-15	7,664.94
2015-16	10,505.97
2016-17	4,913.00
2017-18	1,665.61
2018-19	3,773.86

(c) The total expenditure incurred by the Central Government on Indian Railways over the last five years is given below:—

Year	*TOTAL expenditure incurred by the Central Government on Indian Railways (Revenue and Capital) (₹ in crore)
2014-15	2,01,027.15
2015-16	2,12,327.42
2016-17	2,16,180.96
2017-18	2,23,751.35
2018-19	2,44,234.36

*Total expenditure excludes capex under Extra Budgetary Resources (i.e. Market Borrowings and Partnerships) of ₹11,044 crore, ₹ 39,066 crore, ₹ 52,578 crore, ₹ 55,498 crore and ₹ 75,876 crore during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

Cash crunch in Railways

778. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways is facing a shortfall of nearly ₹30,000 crore by year end due to slowdown in earnings and mounting expenditure;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;
- (c) whether Railway Board has suggested several immediate and short term measures for reducing expenditure and increasing the earnings of Railways; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Keeping in view the trend of earnings and expenditure, Railways' Net Revenue (Revenue Surplus) in the Revised Estimates 2019-20 has been projected at ₹3,811 cr. as against Budget Estimates of ₹9,035 cr.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Railway Board, while reviewing the trend of earnings and expenditure considered several immediate and short-term measures to reduce expenditure and enhance earnings. Accordingly, a list of such measures, the main items of which are given below, was circulated to all Zonal Railways for implementation:—

Expenditure related

Immediate measures:—

- Grounding of diesel locos above 30 years of age
- Implementing Head on Generation (HOG) to save cost as well as to add additional coach
- Pre-paid metering of electricity for stalls etc.
- Standardisation of spares in different types of rolling stock
- Review of maintenance schedules of Rolling stock: life of certain "Must Change" items of Rolling Stock to be aligned with their replacement schedule
- Permitting en-route examination of premium rakes
- Zero-based material planning
- Computer aided matching of occupancy and rake composition (marshalling of rake as per occupancy to save on variable costs)

Short term measures:

- Reducing consumption of fuel in targeted manner; prioritisation of essential expenditure
- Maximising use of optical fibre in place of copper cable
- Repair and maintenance of staff quarters through land monetisation
- Rationalising use of High Speed Diesel (HSD) for non traction purpose
- Covering remaining states under open access mode
- Rationalisation of Railway Consumer Depots (RCDs) and total fuel management (TFM)
- Electrification of entire routes (Major Origin-Destination (ODi pairs) with full infrastructure like Traction Sub-Station (TSS) etc. to prevent running of Diesel under wire for both freight and coaching services
- Review of yardsticks to be adopted for increasing productivity and benchmarking

Earnings related

Immediate measures:

- Maximising leasing of SLR spaces in trains
- Quick clearance of Private Freight Terminal (PFT)/Siding proposals
- Land Licence fee revision and clearance of Right of Way cases on mission mode.
- Pending Station to Station (SIS) proposals to be expedited
- Running of freight Convoys twice a week to increase the speed of freight trains and improve Wagon Turn Round (WTR)
- Increasing the speed of freight stock to 100 KMPH in empty condition and 75 KMPH in loaded condition
- Increasing loco availability by extending inspection schedules, both for coaching and freight locomotives
- Reduction in terminal detention by following Engine on Load (EOL) system in terminals where the handling of the rakes is being done within 5 to 6 hours

- Blocks to be availed in an integrated manner (shadow blocks) to maximize maintenance hours and minimize down time of operations

Short term measures:

- Upgradation of CC+6 and CC+4 routes to CC+8 routes.
- Permission to run CC+8 loads on CC+6 and CC+4 routes with restricted speed.
- Rationalizing crew availability
- Freight basket to be relooked considering lead, yield etc.
- Increase of validity of premium rates to 15+3 days from the existing level of 12 + 3 days; in case of CC rates, validity to be increased from 30 + 5 days to 35 + 5 days
- Monitoring of Advertisement and Publicity revenues
- Ineffective wagon holding of BOXN. BOBR and BCN stock to be brought to 3.5%
- Out-turn of workshops to be stepped up by introduction of 3rd shift working
- Combining CC base of BOXN examination to achieve flexibility in loading as well as less running of empty rates to improve WTR
- Stepping up new wagon induction
- Bringing parties under advance freight policy

Pending new line projects in Andhra Pradesh

779. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways is aware of the fact that there are around 16 new line projects pending in the State of Andhra Pradesh including Marikuppam-Kuppam new line;
- (b) if so, the details of the status of those new line projects as on date;
- (c) whether Railways has fixed any time frame to complete the new line projects without cost overrun;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) Railway projects are sanctioned Zonal Railway-wise, not State-wise. However, presently, 31 projects (17 new lines including Marikuppam-Kuppam (24 kms) and 14 doubling projects), costing ₹52,686 crore, for 4,677 km length, falling fully/partly in Andhra Pradesh, are under different stages of planning/approval/execution, out of which, commissioning of 265 km length has been achieved and an expenditure of ₹7892 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019. This includes:—

- 17 New Line Projects covering a length of 2027 km, at a cost of ₹25,684 crore. Out of which commissioning of 186 Km length has been achieved and an expenditure of ₹4,143 crore has been incurred upto March 2019. An outlay of ₹1,105 crore has been provided for 2019-20.
- 14 Doubling Projects covering a length of 2,649 km at a cost of ₹27,002 crore. Out of which commissioning of 79 Km length has been achieved and an expenditure of ₹3,749 crore has been incurred upto March 2019. An outlay of ₹1,817 crore has been provided for 2019-20.

The project-wise details of projects including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railways' website *i.e.* www.indianrailways.gov.in >Ministry of Railways >Railway Board >About Indian Railways >Railway Board Directorates >Finance (Budget)>Railway-wise Works Machinery & Rolling Stock Programme>Regular Budget(year).

Budget Allocation:

- Average Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh, during 2014-19 has been enhanced to ₹2830 crore per year from ₹886 crore per year during 2009-14, which is 319% of average annual budget outlay of 2009-14.
- Total allocation of Budget for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh in 2019-20 is ₹3885 crore which is 438% of annual budget outlay of 2009-14.

Commissioning of New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling Projects:

- During 2009-14, 363 km length (81 km New Line, 144 km Gauge Conversion and 138 km Doubling), falling fully/partly in Andhra Pradesh has been commissioned at an average rate of 72.6 km per year.
- During 2014-19, 377 km length (258 km New Line, 119 km Doubling), falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh has been commissioned at an average rate of 75.4 km per year, which is 104% of commissioning during 2009-2014.

Many of these projects are getting delayed due to land acquisition, forestry clearance, wildlife clearance, shifting of utilities and non deposition of State Governments share in cost sharing projects. Ministry of Railways has requested Govt. of Andhra Pradesh to take appropriate action for clearing bottlenecks and to deposit their due share in cost sharing projects so that the pace of execution of Railway Projects is expedited. The outstanding amount towards Government of Andhra Pradesh is of the order of ₹1280 crore.

The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities (both underground and over ground), statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions, cooperation and zeal of State Government for early completion of project, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. and all these factors vary from project to project and site to site and affect the completion time and cost of the project.

To ensure that project is completed in time without cost overrun, lot of monitoring is done in Railways at various levels (field level, Divisional level, Zonal level and Board level) and regular meetings are held with the officials of State Government and concerned authorities to resolve the pending issues obstructing the progress of projects. Besides to ensure that projects are completed even before time. Railway has adopted the concept of incentives to the contractor in the form of bonus clause in contracts which will further enhance the pace of execution of projects.

For important projects, capacity enhancement projects, last mile connectivity etc., institutional financing has been arranged which has increased Railways' capacity for committed fund provision for capacity enhancement projects.

Private sector participation in railway works

†780. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the work being carried out in Railways with the participation of private sector;
- (b) the details of the work that Railways is considering to carry out with private sector participation in order to increase infrastructure; and
- (c) the number of works that have been executed under PPP model so far and the details of the work that Railways is considering to bring under the said model?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Railways (MoR) has taken initiatives in various areas *viz.* network expansion, setting up of locomotive factories, induction of railway wagons, Station Re-Development etc. to attract private investment and participation.

Five Public Private Partnership (PPP) models of Participative Policy of MoR, namely Non-Government Railway (NGR), Joint Venture (JV), Customer Funded model, Built-Operate-Transfer (BOT) and BOT Annuity models have been formulated to attract private investment in Rail connectivity Projects. So far, 12 projects of ₹5,700 crore have been completed and 13 more projects of ₹23,000 crore have been undertaken under these models. Further, 07 more projects of ₹ 13,400 crore have been granted In-Principle approval, which are under development stage.

MoR has also set up two locomotive factories (one electric and one diesel) in Joint Venture with private players. Indian Railways has also inducted 150 rakes through incentive schemes by associating freight customers. In addition, 63 private freight terminals have also been commissioned to augment terminal infrastructure with private participation.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Re-Development of Habibganj, Nagpur, Gwalior, Amritsar and Sabarmati Stations has also been undertaken through Public Private Partnership.

MoR has also planned private participation in operation of passenger trains by introducing around 150 modern rakes with the objective to induct 'state of the art' rolling stock to provide world class travel experience to passengers.

**Restructuring of Railway Board and cadre
merger in Railways**

781. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has decided to restructure the Railway Board and to undertake cadre merger process in the Railways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Railway Unions were consulted before taking the decisions;
- (d) if not, whether any consultative process has been initiated with the Unions for the smooth implementation; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Government has, *inter alia*, approved creation of a new Group 'A' Central Service called Indian Railway Management Service (IRMS), merger of existing 8 organized services of Railways into IRMS and reorganization of Railway Board on functional lines. Railway Unions have also been kept informed of the decision. The modalities for unification of the existing Group 'A' Central Services of the Railways will be finalized in consultation with Department of Personnel and Training and approval of Alternate Mechanism.

(d) and (e) A two-days Conference of Railway officers was held on 7th and 8th December 2019 in this regard. The matter has been further discussed with Railway Officers' Associations and employees' associations in January 2020.

**Settlement of claims of Government of
Karnataka towards MSP**

782. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has claimed around ₹700 crore to the Central Government related to the settlement of claims to the procuring agencies towards MSP; and

(b) if so, the details of pending claims of last five years and the steps taken/ would be taken for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) States are allocated food grains by Department of Food and Public Distribution at subsidized rates under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) and other Welfare Schemes. The difference between Economic Cost and Central Issue Price (CIP) at which foodgrains are issued to the States are reimbursed to Food Corporation of India (FCI) as subsidy. In case of De-centralised Procurement Scheme (DCP) States like Karnataka, food subsidy is released to States by Government of India for quantity of food grains procured and distributed by them under NFSA and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS).

Admissible Food subsidy is released on the basis of State's claims, as per the extant principles and budget provision as per Monthly/Quarterly Expenditure Plans.

The details of subsidy released by the Central Government to State Government of Karnataka during the last five years is given in Statement-I (*See below*) and the pending claims are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of food subsidy released to Karnataka by FC A/cs Division in the last five financial years as on 03.02.2020)

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Claimed	Admissible	Released*
2015-16	0.00	0.00	0.00

Financial Year	Claimed	Admissible	Released*
2016-17	0.00	0.00	0.00
2017-18	177.32	166.95	166.95
2018-19	464.34	417.53	417.53
2019-20	246.44	205.78	205.78
TOTAL	888.10	790.26	790.26

*Food subsidy released in a particular financial year may also include subsidy of DCP procurement and distribution of previous years.

Statement-II

Details of pending claims during 2008-09 to 2014-15

Minimum Support Price Operation (MSPO)	Commodity	Total claim (in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4
2008-09	Custom milled Rice	0.16	Revised bill dated 15.02.2019 was received for part settlement for MSPO 2008-09 which was distributed in Financial Year 2011-12. State Government was informed <i>vide</i> letter dated 26.03.2019 that subsidy is finalized as a whole and no part settlements can be made. Further, as subsidy claims are finalized in chronological order and as incidentals are still not finalized in respect of Kharif Marketing Season 2009-10 and 2011-12, it will

1	2	3	4
			be feasible to process the subsidy for the Financial Year 2011-12 for final settlement on receipt of necessary clarifications/documents.
2013-14	Maize	262.36	The State Government has utilized the procured Maize fully for open sale and it was not distributed under Public Distribution System. Hence, the proposal of provisional subsidy claim stands referred to the Department of Expenditure.
2014-15	Ragi	42.40	Scrutiny stage
	White Jowar	1.57	

Satellite coaching terminal near Kotegangur train halt

783. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Railways has a surplus land of 17 acres in the periphery of Kotegangur train halt, which is suitable to build the Satellite Coaching Terminal (SCT), as proposed by Government of Karnataka, which can also help to create new jobs in that region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken regarding the same?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Railways has surplus land of 17 acres in the periphery of Kotegangur train halt station. The work of "development of coaching depot at Kotegangur train halt" was included in Works Programme 2019-20 under Plan Head 42 (Workshops including Production Units) at the cost of ₹ 62 Cr. The work will be processed for formal sanction after finalization of Detailed Project Report (DPR).

**Steps taken for safety and security
of women passengers**

784. DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken for safe and secure train journey of women passengers in the country;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to depute more men and women security guards in ladies' compartments; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) 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 & passengers. Cases of Indian Penal Code (IPC) crime in Railways are registered and investigated by the concerned Government Railway Police. However, following measures are being taken by the Railways in coordination with Government Railway Police to ensure security of passengers including women passengers:-

1. On vulnerable and identified routes/sections, 2200 trains (on an average) are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
2. Security Help Line number 182 is made operational (24X7) over Indian Railways for security related assistance to passengers in distress.
3. Through various social media platforms viz. twitter, facebook etc., Railways are in regular touch with passengers including women to enhance security of passengers and to address their security concern.
4. Drives are conducted against entry of male passengers into compartments reserved for women passengers and persons apprehended are prosecuted under section 162 of The Railways Act, 1989. During the years 2018 and 2019, a Total of 139422 and 114170 male passengers respectively have been

prosecuted for unauthorized entry/travel in compartments reserved for women passengers.

5. Ladies Special trains running in Metropolitan cities are being escorted by lady RPF personnel. In other trains, where escorts are provided, the train escorting parties have been briefed to keep extra vigil on the lady passengers travelling alone, ladies coaches en-route and at halting stations.
6. Frequent announcements are made through Public Address System to educate passengers to take precautions against theft, snatching, drugging etc.
7. Regular coordination is made with the State Police/GRP authorities at all levels for prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains.
8. An Integrated Security System (ISS) consisting of surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, Access Control etc. has been sanctioned to improve surveillance mechanism over 202 railway stations.
9. Fixed CCTV cameras have been provided in 2019 coaches (upto November, 2019) and 511 Railway stations (upto December, 2019) for enhancing security of passengers.
10. Emergency Talk Back system and Closed Circuit Television Surveillance Cameras have been provided in ladies compartments/coaches of all newly manufactured Electrical Multiple Unit (EMU) and Air conditioned rakes of Kolkata Metro. This system has also been provided in all newly manufactured air-conditioned EMU rakes. With a view to further fortify the security system, in addition to CCTV Cameras and Emergency Talk Back System, flasher lights have also been provided in ladies coaches in EMU rakes in South Eastern Railway. When the alarm chain of the coach is pulled, these lights will start blinking and buzzer will start sounding till resetting of alarm chain.

(b) and (c) The deployment of RPF guard including women personnel in ladies coaches is decided based on vulnerability of the concerned train/sections, timing, location of the area, threat perception of the hinterland, analysis of past crime data among others. Therefore, the deployment is dynamic and keeps on changing from time to time.

In order to increase representation of women in RPF to the level of 10%, 4517 out of 9739 vacancies notified in the year 2018 were notified for women. In this recruitment, 4376 women RPF personnel have been empanelled.

Additional financial support under PMAY-G

785. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has rescheduled the rules for Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), giving additional financial support for construction of latrine along with the house; and

(b) if so, the added proposals and rules in PMAY-G?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per the Framework for Implementation (FFI) of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), construction of toilet is an integral part of the PMAY-G house. The PMAY-G house is treated as complete only after the toilet has been constructed. Provision has been made for an assistance of ₹ 12,000 for construction of toilet to eligible beneficiaries through funding from Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme (MGNREGS) or any other dedicated financing source.

Decline in adoption of model villages under SAGY

786. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the number of model villages adopted by Members of Parliament under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last five years;

(c) the reasons for the decline in numbers; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) The Hon'ble Members of Parliament (MPs) have identified 1,493 Gram Panchayats for development under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) during

2014-19. The identification for 2019-20 is currently underway and the Hon'ble MPs have chosen 275 Gram Panchayats till 3 February 2020, as per information available on the programme portal (saanjhi.gov.in). Details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

Some more Gram Panchayats have been identified by Hon'ble MPs whose details have been submitted to the concerned district administrations for verification before uploading them on the SAGY portal.

Various steps taken by the Central Government for expediting selection of Saansad Adarsh Grams include communication from Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development to Hon'ble MPs to identify Gram Panchayats under SAGY as well as organising orientation programme on SAGY for the newly elected Hon'ble MPs (Last such programme was organised on 3 December 2019). In addition, the Department of Rural Development has conducted capacity building exercises for the State Nodal Officers, State Team of Trainers and Charge Officers of SAGY Gram Panchayats through National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad. The Department of Rural Development is also encouraging and handholding all the State/UT administrations to organise similar orientation workshops for Hon'ble MPs, Charge Officers and other stakeholders.

Statement

Year-wise status of identification of Gram Panchayats under SAGY, based on information available on the SAGY portal (saanjhi.gov.in) as on 3 February 2020

Sl. No.	Year	No. of SAGY GPs*
1.	2014-15	703
2.	2015-16	
3.	2016-17	790
4.	2017-18	
5.	2018-19	
6.	2019-20	275

*As per information available on SAGY portal (saanjhi.gov.in)

Measures to address unemployment in rural areas

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

(a) the State-wise number of people across the country in rural areas who remain unemployed throughout the year and for a period of six months respectively; and

(b) with reference to above, the measures adopted to address rural unemployment along with the number of people who got the employment on account of these measures and those who still remain unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Department of Rural Development has not conducted any study/survey for assessing the number of persons who remain unemployed throughout the year and for a period of six months in rural areas of the country. However, as per the Annual Report on Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) (July, 2017 -June, 2018), published by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, estimates of Unemployment Rate in India is 5.3% for rural sector. The State/UT-wise Unemployment Rate (in per cent) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Department of Rural Development is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to provide unskilled wage employment in the rural areas of the country. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 guarantees at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It is demand driven wage employment programme and the beneficiaries under the programme place their demand for work as per their convenience. 6.99 crore individuals have worked under the MGNREGS during 2019-20 (as on 03.02.2020).

The Department is also implementing two welfare schemes in the field of skill development for rural poor youths under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM). These are -

(i) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(ii) Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs)

DDU-GKY is the placement linked skill development programme for wage employment. Skill development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs) enables a trainee to take bank credit and start his/her own Micro-enterprise. Some of such trainees may also seek regular salaried jobs. Both DDU-GKY and RSETI schemes lead to employability, either wage or self, leading to economic and social development of youths of rural area of the country. 174786 number of candidates have been trained and 110862 number of candidates have been placed under DDU-GKY during 2019-20 (till December, 2019). Under RSETIs, 281461 number of candidates have been trained and 179666 number of candidates have been settled during 2019-20 (till December, 2019).

*Statement**State/UT-wise details of unemployment*

State/UT	Unemployment Rate (in per cent) of rural sector
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	3.6
Arunachal Pradesh	5.3
Assam	8.3
Bihar	7.0
Chhattisgarh	2.5
Delhi	3.5
Goa	13.9
Gujarat	5.2
Haryana	9.3
Himachal Pradesh	5.2
Jammu and Kashmir	4.2
Jharkhand	7.1
Karnataka	3.9

1	2
Kerala	10.0
Madhya Pradesh	3.6
Maharashtra	3.3
Manipur	11.6
Meghalaya	0.6
Mizoram	6.5
Nagaland	21.6
Odisha	6.9
Punjab	7.8
Rajasthan	4.5
Sikkim	2.7
Tamil Nadu	7.9
Telangana	6.5
Tripura	6.3
Uttarakhand	6.9
Uttar Pradesh	5.5
West Bengal	3.8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.7
Chandigarh	3.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.7
Daman and Diu	6.2
Lakshadweep	13.3
Puducherry	10.4
ALL-INDIA	5.3

Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2017-18

Construction of houses under PMAY-Gramin

788. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise data of the number of houses constructed under Pradhan

Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G) under phase 1 and phase 2 against the set targets;

(b) the State-wise expenditure under the scheme for construction of aforementioned houses; and

(c) the State-wise data of number of houses that have been given possession?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) As per Framework for Implementation (FFI) of Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), beneficiaries themselves construct the PMAY-G house or get the house constructed under their supervision.

State/Union Territory-wise details of target, number of houses sanctioned and constructed and expenditure incurred is given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

Statement-I

Target, number of houses sanctioned and constructed under Phase I and Phase II of PMAY-G as on 05.02.2020

Sl. No.	State/UT	Phase-I			Phase-II		
		Target	Sanc-tions	Comp-leted	Target	Sanc-tions	Comp-leted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	11221	2485	155	7500	421	0
2.	Assam	259814	235605	202390	256043	166275	14135
3.	Bihar	1176617	1133357	789627	1012359	787708	59626
4.	Chhattisgarh	788235	788235	737715	151100	151094	223
5.	Goa	427	161	25	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	204703	204336	190970	130301	91275	9478
7.	Haryana	21502	21031	16614	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7385	7013	6708	900	793	132
9.	Jammu - Kashmir	38772	33077	19582	62932	34832	80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Jharkhand		528791	528795	486734	322000	292178	61718
11. Kerala		42431	17575	16583	0	0	0
12. Madhya Pradesh		1403593	1402823	1336811	832100	372705	145592
13. Maharashtra		449820	432872	370061	354501	242584	24349
14. Manipur		9740	9748	8356	8900	186	0
15. Meghalaya		20745	20696	15387	17200	6813	50
16. Mizoram		6600	6218	2422	1500	0	0
17. Nagaland		8481	4244	1041	5900	0	0
18. Odisha		992558	992560	873672	740464	538441	175796
19. Punjab		14000	13984	13608	10000	2726	0
20. Rajasthan		687091	686213	660704	450816	363765	59491
21. Sikkim		1079	1079	1045	0	0	0
22. Tamil Nadu		327552	327548	208500	200000	54148	3895
23. Tripura		24989	24989	24289	28838	19364	1223
24. Uttar Pradesh		1282616	1281023	1259238	178900	164805	110918
25. Uttarakhand		12666	12611	12353	0	0	0
26. West Bengal		1397474	1393041	1348950	1083488	820610	37904
27. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		972	972	223	400	400	38
28. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		7605	5615	411	0	0	0
29. Daman and Diu		15	14	13	0	0	0
30. Lakshadweep		57	53	3	58	0	0
31. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Andhra Pradesh		123112	69572	46718	47800	0	0
33. Karnataka		145349	139474	79547	86000	0	0
34. Telangana		0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Ladakh		0	1232	1193	0	0	0
TOTAL		9996012	9798251	8731648	5990000	4111123	704648

Statement-II*State-wise expenditure under PMAY-G for construction of houses*

Sl. No.	State	Phase I		Phase II	
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.	Assam	11382.5	145847.8	114968.2	159158.3
3.	Bihar	291.3	324316.3	560295.6	586765.0
4.	Chhattisgarh	68223.4	415661.3	387845.6	95851.7
5.	Goa	0.0	0.0	59.8	68.2
6.	Gujarat	230.0	120470.8	82679.5	56996.1
7.	Haryana	1679.4	14878.8	4468.7	5241.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1405.3	3887.1	3472.7	913.6
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	9571.5	18614.3	10793.7
10.	Jharkhand	27426.5	308926.3	274963.0	287552.0
11.	Kerala	4936.1	10276.1	4251.4	979.9
12.	Madhya Pradesh	135959.4	787544.8	729732.4	361235.9
13.	Maharashtra	35636.9	197015.5	195611.5	127467.6
14.	Manipur	0.0	6591.8	4996.8	636.8
15.	Meghalaya	0.0	10245.3	10660.7	5175.7
16.	Mizoram	0.0	2326.0	761.9	1794.0
17.	Nagaland	0.0	16.9	3902.6	276.9
18.	Odisha	47763.9	581038.0	457736.7	434804.2
19.	Punjab	0.0	3068.2	12858.5	859.5
20.	Rajasthan	34627.2	418568.9	316264.6	234878.1
21.	Sikkim	0.0	926.1	422.3	19.8
22.	Tamil Nadu	2.1	93907.8	135368.2	74821.8

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Tripura	586.9	23083.3	8255.7	13019.6
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9498.2	1024183.1	477350.1	203834.7
25.	Uttarakhand	2593.2	7050.5	6026.5	549.7
26.	West Bengal	82492.6	786788.0	775922.9	549911.8
27.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	55.2	906.4	1246.4
29.	Daman and Diu	0.0	10.4	5.2	0.0
30.	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	23.4	34.8
31.	Puducherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.	Andhra Pradesh	0.0	26446.6	26455.2	976.2
33.	Karnataka	804.2	53789.3	59746.9	4283.0
34.	Telangana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL		465539.0	5376491.5	4674627.0	3220196.5

As per Awaassoft data on 05.02.2020

Status of Phase II of PMGSY in Karnataka

789. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of Phase-II of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Karnataka, district-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has started implementing Phase-III of the project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, with particular reference to Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The status of implementation of Phase-II of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Karnataka is as under:—

Proposals Sanctioned		Works Completed	
No.	Length (Km)	No.	Length (Km)
314 Road works and 11 Long Span Bridges	2,241.17	314 Road works and 11 Long Span Bridges	2,218.16

District-wise status is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (c) The Government has on 10th July, 2019 approved phase-III of PMGSY with an aim to consolidate 1,25,000 km Through Routes and Major Rural Links connecting habitations, inter-alia to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary School and Hospitals at an estimated cost of ₹ 80,250 crore. The road length allocated to the States under PMGSY-III is given in Statement-II (*See below*). The State of Karnataka has been allocated 5612.5 km road length under PMGSY-III. The State has recently submitted first batch of proposals of road length 3039.21 km for consideration by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Statement-I

Status of implementation of Phase-II of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Karnataka, district-wise

Sl. No.	District Name	No. of Road work Sanct-ioned	Road Length Sanct-ioned	No. of Bridge Work Sanct-ioned	No. of Road Work Comp-leted	Road Length Comp-leted	No. of Bridge Works Comp-leted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bagalkot	8	69.780	0	8	69.600	0
2.	Bangalore R	12	69.680	0	12	68.603	0
3.	Bangalore U	10	54.670	0	10	52.416	0
4.	Belgaum	18	123.410	0	18	120.540	0
5.	Bellary	8	70.020	2	8	68.310	2
6.	Bidar	10	70.020	0	10	69.480	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Bijapur	7	70.000	0	7	69.430	0
8.	Chamarajanagar	8	69.740	0	8	71.440	0
9.	Chickballapur	10	68.420	0	10	68.420	0
10.	Chickmagalur	8	70.800	0	8	71.500	0
11.	Chitradurga	10	69.780	0	10	69.290	0
12.	Dakshina Kannada	14	90.510	2	14	90.200	2
13.	Davanagere	10	69.280	0	10	67.030	0
14.	Dharwad	8	58.470	0	8	56.540	0
15.	Gadag	12	89.750	0	12	76.655	0
16.	Gulbarga	7	90.930	0	7	89.620	0
17.	Hassan	14	75.330	0	14	74.676	0
18.	Haveri	12	70.000	0	12	69.035	0
19.	Kodagu	6	40.070	2	6	40.110	2
20.	Kolar	10	64.990	0	10	64.950	0
21.	Koppal	7	70.200	0	7	70.195	0
22.	Mandya	11	70.270	0	11	70.270	0
23.	Mysore	16	100.120	0	16	117.130	0
24.	Raichur	7	68.070	0	7	66.220	0
25.	Ramnagar	10	60.110	0	10	55.708	0
26.	Shimoga	13	100.890	1	13	97.695	1
27.	Tumkur	16	128.770	0	16	128.240	0
28.	Udupi	12	58.650	4	12	57.990	4
29.	Uttara Kannada	15	90.000	0	15	89.140	0
30.	Yadgir	5	38.448	0	5	37.730	0
TOTAL		314	2,241.178	11	314	2,218.163	11

Statement-II*Allocated length under PMGSY-III*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Allocated Length under PMGSY-III (in km)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3285
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1375
3.	Assam	4325
4.	Bihar	6162.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	5612.5
6.	Goa	62.5
7.	Gujarat	3012.5
8.	Haryana	2500
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3125
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1950
11.	Jharkhand	4125
12.	Karnataka	5612.5
13.	Kerala	1425
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12362.5
15.	Maharashtra	6550
16.	Manipur	812.5
17.	Meghalaya	1225
18.	Mizoram	487.5
19.	Nagaland	562.5
20.	Odisha	9400
21.	Punjab	3362.5
22.	Rajasthan	8662.5
23.	Sikkim	287.5
24.	Tamil Nadu	7375

1	2	3
25.	Telangana	2427.5
26.	Tripura	775
27.	Uttarakhand	2287.5
28.	Uttar Pradesh	18937.5
29.	West Bengal	6287.5
30.	Union Territories	625
	TOTAL	125,000

**Direct benefit transfer payment and
its implementation**

790. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of failure of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) payments under the Ministry and listed by the Ministry, scheme-wise and State-wise, for the years 2014-2019; and

(b) the amount of Aadhaar and non-Aadhaar based DBT payments under the Ministry and listed by the Ministry, scheme-wise and State-wise, for the years 2014-2019?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is being implemented in various schemes of Department of Rural Development *viz.* Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), DeenDayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G). However under Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) funds are not released to any individuals, funds are being released to community institutions (Self Help Group/ Voluntary Organisation/ Cluster level federation) in the form of Revolving Fund (RF), community investment fund (CIF) etc. by State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLMs) electronically. The SRLM has not reported any case of failure in transfer of funds to the Community institutions.

The scheme-wise, State-wise details of failure of DBT payments and details for Aadhaar and non-Aadhaar based DBT payments under the DBT applicable schemes of the Ministry are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). In instances of failure of DBT payments the process (is reinitiated to ensure successful completion of the DBT payments.

Statement-I

Amount of failure of DBT Payments (2015-16 to 2018-19)

(Amount in ₹ crore)

State	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	National Social Assistance Programme	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Grameen**	Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen kaushalya Yojana
1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	1.40	*	0.00	N/A
Assam	,25.98	31.81	2.49	N/A
Bihar	52.31	*	20.51	N/A
Chhattisgarh	20.74	7.73	8.57	0.00
Goa	0.00	*	0.03	N/A
Gujarat	8.39	45.22	5.83	N/A
Haryana	5.65	*	0.60	0.85
Himachal Pradesh	0.57	*	0.11	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	18.63	*	0.96	0.61
Jharkhand	68.56	24.65	2.31	0.01
Kerala	0.53	*	0.17	0.34
Madhya Pradesh	9.49	*	7.46	0.70
Maharashtra	21.89	4.68	4.96	N/A
Manipur	1.14	0.39	0.20	N/A

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	0.26	0.13	0.30	N/A
Mizoram	1.22	0.00	0.01	N/A
Nagaland	0.20	*	0.00	N/A
Odisha	47.39	*	1.77	0.04
Punjab	3.21	*	0.30	N/A
Rajasthan	12.46	*	5.93	N/A
Sikkim	0.32	1.04	0.03	N/A
Tamil Nadu	25.60	*	2.96	N/A
Tripura	2.22	0.35	0.08	0.09
Uttar Pradesh	36.49	*	18.03	0.87
Uttarakhand	2.29	*	0.20	N/A
West Bengal	145.13	0.01	10.01	0.02
Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	*	0.00	N/A
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	*	0.11	N/A
Daman and Diu	0.00	*	0	N/A
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
Puducherry	0.01	*	0.00	N/A
Andhra Pradesh	#	*	N/A	N/A
Karnataka	31.59	*	N/A	0.48
Telangana	*	N/A	*	

- DBT Transactions for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are not tracked through NREGASoft

* In case of NSAP, Data has been provided for states where benefits are transferred through NSAP Scheme Specific MIS (NSAP-PPS) for pension payments. For the period 2014- 2016 only UT of Lakshadweep was on-boarded on the scheme MIS (NSAP-PPS) and subsequently in different years, different States have been on-boarded.

** PMAY-G came into effect from 01.04.2016

N/A is Not Available

Statement-II*Details for Aadhaar and non-Aadhaar based DBT payments (2015-16 to 2018-19)*

(in ₹ Cr)

State/UT	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	National Social Assistance Programme	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin**	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana				
	DBT - Aadhaar Based DBT Payment	DBT - Aadhaar Based DBT Payment	DBT - Aadhaar Based DBT Payment	DBT- Non Aadhaar Based DBT Payment				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh	2.98	77.00	*	*	0.00	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	N/A	N/A
Assam	0.00	3915.32	20.53	529.33	3687.06	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	0.31	0.31
Bihar	594.38	579.22	*	*	11149.98	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	0.02	0.02
Chhattisgarh	2675.04	4955.85	57.33	35.25	9046.97	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	1.74	1.74
Goa	0.00	0.00	*	*	Not Applicable	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	N/A	N/A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat	519.62	1918.23	61.35	136.27		2265.76	No Aadhaarba sed DBT payments for DDU-GKY	N/A
Haryana	496.32	474.38	*	*		336.44	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	8.21
Himachal Pradesh	1167.59	720.80	*	*		107.18	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	35.26	845.08	*	*		281.96	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	2.9
Jharkhand	1769.25	3053.55	295.29	29.05		6472.72	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	1.78
Kerala	6282.45	3044.10	*	*		612.99	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	3.20
Madhya Pradesh	2805.22	8740.59	*	*		17792.8 1	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	7.81
Maharashtra	1609.18	5279.85	10.41	10.38		5712.97	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	N/A
Manipur	16.33	141.48	1.51	17.20		136.29	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	N/A
Meghalaya	0.17	1476.17	0.00	2.73		248.30	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	N/A
Mizoram	168.55	450.20	0.00	0.00		41.12	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	N/A
Nagaland	0.55	76.98	*	*		39.20	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	N/A
Odisha	1340.65	5629.63	*	*		12033.26	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	0.36
Punjab	960.14	840.31	*	*		167.66	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	0.00
Rajasthan	5969.13	7938.48	*	*		8407.98	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	0.00
Sikkim	113.98	42.92	0.00	0.73		18.69	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	0.00

Tamil Nadu	11216.45	10619.3	0	*	*	2966.11	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	N/A
Tripura	1298.16	1606.40		0.74	9.89	413.06	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	0.36
Uttar Pradesh	3945.69	10622.6	1	*	*	17642.02	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	9.15
Uttarakhand	593.70	1066.17		*	*	213.58	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	N/A
West Bengal	8318.71	18271.7	3	0.00	0.72	19627.67	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	2.20
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.06	3.65		*	*	0.00	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	N / A
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00		*	*	0.11	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	N/A
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00		*	*	0.00	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	N/A
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00		0.13	0.17	0.23	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	N/A
Puducherry	35.97	11.50		*	*	0.00	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	N/A
Andhra Pradesh	#	*		*	*	N/A	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	N/A
Karnataka	2777.92	5741.67		*	*	N/A	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	6.17
Telangana	#	*		*	*	N/A	No Aadhaar based DBT payments for DDU-GKY	0.00

- DBT Transactions for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are not tracked through NREGASoft

* In case of NSAP, Data has been provided for states where benefits are transferred through NSAP Scheme Specific MIS (NSAP-PPS) for pension payments. For the period 2014- 2016 only UT of Lakshadweep was on-boarded on the scheme MIS (NSAP-PPS) and subsequently in different years, different States have been on-boarded.

** PMAY-G came into effect from 01.04.2016 N/A is Not Available

Development of rural roads in the country

791. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details on the development of rural roads in the country over the past five years in a year wise and State-wise manner;

(b) the budgetary allocations towards rural roads in the country over the past five years in a year-wise and State-wise manner; and

(c) the list of top ten States who have been performing well, in a rank-wise manner, in developing rural roads over the past five years?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. The details of road length constructed across the country under PMGSY during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Central Share released to the States for implementation of PMGSY over the past five years, year-wise and State-wise is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Since 2016-17, States are ranked on the basis of predecided criteria every year. Year wise list of top ten performing States is as given below:—

2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
Rank	State	Rank	State	Rank	State
1.	Haryana	1	Punjab	1	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Punjab	2	Tamil Nadu	2	Madhya Pradesh
3.	Uttar Pradesh	3	Rajasthan	3	Haryana
4.	Tamil Nadu	4	Madhya Pradesh	4	Kerala
5.	Karnataka	5	Manipur	5	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6	Himachal Pradesh	6	Rajasthan
7.	Assam	7	Jharkhand	7	Bihar
8.	Manipur	8	Meghalaya	8	Tamil Nadu
9.	Uttarakhand	9	West Bengal	9	Assam
10.	Bihar	10	Uttarakhand	10	Himachal Pradesh

Statement-I*Road length constructed under PMGSY in last five years*

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (As on 03.02.2020)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	972.733	733.55	154.057	336.73	226.264
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	306.14	1,360.51	1,132.02	1317.637	410.155
4.	Assam	989.48	929.515	1,618.63	4300.533	1576.91
5.	Bihar	3445.513	6,601.12	5,221.59	4227.133*	415.029
6.	Chhattisgarh	2041.4	1,019.57	1,901.49	3112.355	879.045
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	693.867	211.875	50.306	14.39	0
9.	Haryana	549.177	62.845	38.28	4.95	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	658.64	1,429.27	1,772.53	1334.35	916.044
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	789.858	1,785.16	1,804.54	1622.198	1275.634
12.	Jharkhand	1281.224	3,119.52	4,519.15	3571.619	484.11
13.	Karnataka	999.508	908.14	47.93	6.36	6
14.	Kerala	393.904	314.327	372.971	314.466	87.377
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4980.966	5,081.97	5,222.45	4520.839	1512.76
16.	Maharashtra	890.707	2,000.70	569.758	266.828	55.826
17.	Manipur	364.553	1,485.85	731.199	852.235	265.615
18.	Meghalaya	150.96	368.865	150.329	211.424	128.207
19.	Mizoram	117.32	298.08	237.132	266.585	229.5
20.	Nagaland	93.5	395	85	208.99	172.6
21.	Odisha	3894.04	5,796.93	7,175.61	8151.299	2771.509
22.	Punjab	728.207	586.53	851.75	246.775	28.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Rajasthan	2175.372	3,113.10	3,253.05	2528.273	58.879
24.	Sikkim	390.769	247.422	419.155	351.919	35.305
25.	Tamil Nadu	588.974	883.189	1,611.36	2166.856	746.606
26.	Tripura	357.326	405.622	313.138	169.087	55.334
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3406.929	3,095.25	4,106.46	1688.272	313.43
28.	Uttarakhand	1025.287	1,989.32	1,839.11	1756.269	1160.388
29.	West Bengal	2466.151	2,825.53	3,213.11	5111.82	1324.957
30.	Telangana	397.251	408.644	302.929	381.195	144.528
TOTAL		35149.756	47,457.39	48,715.03	49041.387	15280.992

* 914 Km. completed length in earlier phases of Bihar reported in 2018-19.

Statement-II

Funds allocated during the last four years and current year under PMGSY

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (upto 03.02.2020)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	379.20	197.59	40.00	200.00	243.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	375.00	205.92	700.00	1350.00	324.08
3.	Assam	347.822	475.76	575.58	2506.58	2,029.92
4.	Bihar	2781.00	2958.33	1349.32	60.58	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	498.00	449.80	338.96	664.39	1,114.07
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	474.10	31.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	304.6975	44.01	0.00	0.00	0.36
9.	Himachal Pradesh	268.40	396.61	360.17	677.25	1,032.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	488.00	755.61	1400.00	581.46	342.50
11.	Jharkhand	865.00	819.60	1087.89	757.33	0.87
12.	Karnataka	140.80	331.95	5.00	0.56	0.00
13.	Kerala	151.00	179.45	169.13	100.77	41.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1122.00	1979.48	1075.08	913.30	1,119.26
15.	Maharashtra	553.30	606.00	270.59	6.75	0.00
16.	Manipur	299.80	412.19	219.00	293.63	263.85
17.	Meghalaya	150.70	211.98	45.68	196.42	195.50
18.	Mizoram	50.90	93.36	200.00	51.32	576.06
19.	Nagaland	4.00	8.05	8.80	149.63	0.00
20.	Odisha	1382.70	1925.67	2038.19	2461.50	573.19
21.	Punjab	221.10	275.66	318.73	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	559.90	559.41	889.89	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	68.60	138.16	337.00	199.40	4.39
24.	Tamil Nadu	205.00	309.58	591.07	589.00	268.39
25.	Telangana	273.73	146.03	99.22	99.64	184.21
26.	Tripura	274.83	392.27	135.38	73.31	0.98
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1110.35	1234.87	866.81	253.54	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	409.1998	550.20	686.31	988.23	554.90
29.	West Bengal	1427.5807	819.18	1000.00	1386.44	237.83
TOTAL		15186.71	16507.75	14807.80	14561.03	9,108.26

Barren land in Konkan region

†792. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expanse of barren land out of total geographical area in the districts falling under Konkan region of Maharashtra and details of its portion/percentage of total land;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the schemes implemented towards transforming barren land into arable land in districts falling under Konkan region of Maharashtra by Central Government during last three years and the year-wise details of funds allocated/released/utilised for said purpose; and

(c) the area of barren land transformed into arable land with the help of the said schemes and funds allocated/released in the districts falling under Konkan region of Maharashtra so far?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) According to Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, out of 307.71 lakh hectare Geographical area of Maharashtra, 17.27 lakh hectare (5.6%) is barren and unculturable land in the State including Konkan region of Maharashtra.

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

Department of Land Resources has been implementing Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY)/ erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme for development of rainfed/ degraded areas.

As per the information received from State Government of Maharashtra, under WDC-PMKSY, an amount of ₹23.88 crore expenditure has been incurred for development of Natural Resources against the release of ₹ 109.88 crore to the districts of Konkan Region during last three years and an area of 6081.7 hectare has been treated.

Quality of houses built under PMAY-G

793. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry plans to open district-wise quality control labs to ensure the sustainability and durability of houses built under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G);

- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of any other steps being taken by the Ministry to ensure that the quality of houses built under the scheme meet the requisite norms?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) As per the Framework for Implementation (FFI) of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), the house shall be constructed by the beneficiary himself/herself under PMAY-G or shall get the house constructed under his/her supervision. However, to ensure the quality of houses built under PMAY-G, the Ministry has launched the Rural Mason Training under PMAY-G in partnership with the Construction Skill Development Council of India and National Skill Development Corporation.

Other steps taken by the Ministry to ensure the quality of houses built under PMAY-G are as below:

- (i) The States/UTs are advised to engage Technical Expert in the field of house construction, including alternate technologies, in the Programme Management Units (PMUs) at the State and District level and also supposed to monitor the quality of houses constructed.
- (ii) Ministry, in collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi (IIT-D), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research-Central Building Research Institute (CSIR-CBRI), Roorkee had undertaken state-specific studies in 18 States for the development of house design typologies appropriate to local geo-climatic conditions with disaster-resilient features. The Ministry has published a compendium of these region-specific house design Typologies, namely 'PAHAL', which has been circulated to States / UTs.
- (iii) Geo-tagged photographs of PMAY-G houses at different stages of constructions are uploaded on the MIS Aawaasoft. The Ministry has developed a "House Quality Review application" in AwaasSoft to review the quality of houses constructed using geo-tagged photographs captured on MIS.

Relaxation in PMGSY scheme in Odisha

794. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry aims to provide all-weather connectivity to all unconnected habitations through PMGSY;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would consider relaxing the norms of sanction for providing connectivity to 100 habitations and above for 18 Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts and 250 habitations and above in 12 non-IAP districts of Odisha, as the tribal-dominated districts cover more than 40 per cent of total population of the State; and

(d) whether Government would consider to share funds towards the cost of post five year maintenance of PMGSY roads in Odisha, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Government launched Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in December 2000, as a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations of designated population size (500+ in plain areas and 250+ in North-Eastern States, Himalayan States, Deserts and Tribal Areas as per 2001 census) in the core network for uplifting the socio-economic condition of the rural population. In the critical Left Wing Extremism affected blocks (as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population of 100 persons and above (2001 census). As on 4th February, 2020, out of the 3,78,184 eligible unconnected habitations of designated population size identified for coverage under PMGSY, 1,67,368 habitations have been connected through all-weather roads including 16,086 habitations connected by States out of their own resources, while 4,247 habitations are dropped or are non-feasible. In the State of Odisha, against 16,488 eligible unconnected habitations of population size 250 and above as per census, 2001, 16,020 habitations have been provided all-weather road connectivity, while 59 habitations have either been dropped or are not feasible. In case of 100-249 population size habitations in most intensive Integrated Action Plan blocks in Odisha, against 1,990 eligible habitations, 1,649

habitations have already been provided connectivity, including 273 habitations, which have been provided connectivity under State Scheme.

The State of Odisha has already been sanctioned its full entitlement under new connectivity component of PMGSY. No further sanctions are being given for habitation connectivity scheme under PMGSY. There is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry for relaxing the norms.

(d) Maintenance of roads constructed under the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments and all road works are covered by initial five year maintenance contracts to be entered into along with the construction contract, with the same contractor, as per the Standard Bidding Document. Maintenance funds are provided by the State Government. Maintenance of roads beyond 5 years is also done by the State Government.

Since 2016-17, financial incentives are given to top performing States, which show higher achievement in the year on the basis of set parameters to be used by the States specifically for periodic maintenance of roads. The State of Odisha was given financial incentives during the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 as given below:-

Year	Incentive sanctioned (₹ in crore)
2016-17	175.67
2017-18	109.61
2018-19	73.68

Release of funds under PMGSY to Andhra Pradesh

795. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds released under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to the State of Andhra Pradesh during the year 2019;

(b) whether these funds have been utilised by the State completely or left unutilised;

- (c) whether Government has received the utilisation certificates;
- (d) the reasons for non-utilisation of the leftover funds by the State;
- (e) whether Government has identified any diversion of the funds to other schemes, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) ₹ 436.67286 crore (inclusive of ₹ 193.53286 crore under Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Area {RCPLWEA}) has been released under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to the State of Andhra Pradesh during December, 2019/January 2020 of the Financial Year 2019-20.

(b) to (f) As reported by State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the funds released by Government of India (GoI) are credited to State Consolidated Account of the State Governments. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has not yet released the GoI funds and the corresponding State Share to Andhra Pradesh State Rural Roads Development Agency (APSRRDA). Hence, the above funds have not yet been utilized. Utilization certificates have also not been submitted to GoI which can be submitted only after release of funds to the APSRRDA and its utilization by them. The Ministry constantly follows up with State Government to facilitate timely release and utilisation of funds.

**Re-skilling of tyre mechanics by Rubber Skill
Development Council**

796. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Rubber Skill Development Council's efforts to re-skill tyre mechanics;
- (b) the steps being taken by the Ministry with regard to re-skilling under Saamarth project on natural rubber plantations, rubber manufacturing and tyre maintenance and services along with the details thereof; and
- (c) if no such steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Rubber Skill Development Council (RSDC), has taken a number of initiatives for reskilling of tyre mechanics. In order to bring class rooms to the Tyre Fitter shops under its Project SAAMARTH, RSDC sends its Mobile Skill Vans to reach out to the workforce employed in Tyre services and maintenance. These vans move across different state highways, villages and towns, creating awareness about skill requirement for tyre service and maintenance and safety on roads associated with upkeep of the tyres. These vans are fitted with necessary equipment and manned by skilled personnel, to train tyre fitters, assess them on skills acquired and also certify them. Further, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has approved to scale up re-skilling of one million workforces in Rubber Sector through RPL Certification under SAMMARTH which provides for orientation programme followed by assessment of trainees enrolled in the Programme in three sub-sectors *i.e* (i) Tyre Service and Maintenance, (ii) Manufacturing and (iii) Natural Rubber Plantation.

Courses under skill development

†797. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of skill development courses being run under the Ministry at present;
- (b) the number of students trained under the various schemes; and
- (c) the number of youth and the respective trades in which they were provided with employment after the completion of training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 2.0) 2016-20 with a view to imparting skill development training to the prospective youth across 371 courses. As on 17.01.2020, 73.47 lakhs youths have been trained while 16.61 lakhs candidates have been placed under this programme. Further, under Craftsman Training Scheme, long term training in 137 trades

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

is being imparted through 15697 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) which have a cumulative seating capacity of 34.30 lakhs.

**Kaushal Vikas Kendras in Chhattisgarh,
Jharkhand and Odisha**

†798. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities across the country where Kaushal Vikas Kendras are functioning smoothly at present; and

(b) the number of Kaushal Vikas Kendras functioning smoothly in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha under this scheme, along with the number of people being trained in these centres and the quantum of funds allocated/released in this regard, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As on 17.01.2020, 13,209 training centres (TCs) are empanelled under short term training of PMKVY covering 690 districts; out of which 1,264 TCs are operational. Further, 723 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) have been established across 707 districts in the country.

(b) The number of empanelled TCs (STT) under PMKVY, no. of operational PMKKs, total candidates trained under PMKVY and funds disbursed for establishment of PMKKs in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha, as on 17.01.2020, are given below:—

Sl. No.	State	Empanelled TCs under STT of PMKVY	Established PMKKs	total Candidates Trained under PMKVY (STT)	Funds disbursed for establish- ment of PMKKs* (in Cr.)
1.	Chhattisgarh	166	27	79,690	8.45
2.	Jharkhand	164	24	58,607	10.14
3.	Odisha	350	28	1,21,502	2.32

* PMKVY does not mandate establishment of TCs, hence, no funds have been disbursed for the same. Funds are only disbursed for establishment of PMKKs.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Initiation of programmes under Skill India Mission

799. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:
LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether companies from various sectors, including technology and telecommunication companies, have come forward to initiate different programmes under the Skill India Mission (SIM);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether software giants like Microsoft and Symantec have planned to launch digital literacy and cyber security training as a part of the SIM; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Many companies including technology and telecommunication companies such as IBM, CISCO, Adobe, SAP, Microsoft etc. have come forward for helping different training programmes under Skill India Mission. IBM has launched a two year Advance Diploma Programme in IT, Networking and Cloud Computing in 16 NSTIs. Similarly CISCO is setting up Netacademy Lab in six NSTIs for Master Trainer Training Programme to NSTI Instructors. The Directorate General of Training in collaboration with Adobe has launched training programme for Digital CV, Graphic, Videos, Web pages under which 17200 persons have been trained and another 7000 instructors of ITIs and NSTIs have been given Masters' Training. Similarly, Training and Certification on Cloud Computing for COPA and CSA students of NSTIs and ITIs is being undertaken under Microsoft-NASSCOM initiatives. Further, Data Security council of India set up by NASSCOM, in collaboration with Microsoft has launched a Programme called CyberShiksha to create a skilled and industry ready women professionals in realm of cyber security under which 500 women have been trained during 2019-20. Besides, Symantec is funding a program to train women engineers on Cyber Security trades.

Skill Development Centres in Maharashtra

800. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Government has offered facilities for skill development of youth;
- (b) the number of such Kaushal Vikas Kendras in Maharashtra in each district;
- (c) the type of technical skill development facilities available to the youth; and
- (d) whether any job opportunity guarantee after training is also offered to these trainees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The district wise break-up of training centres including model and aspirational centers *i.e.* PMKK in State of Maharashtra, as on 17.01.2020, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Under PMKVY (2016-20), training is being imparted in 371 NSQF aligned job roles of level 3 and 4 including technical courses across 37 sectors.

(d) Under PMKVY (2016-20), various initiatives are taken to enhance placement of the certified candidates such as organization of Rozgar Mela with the support of Sector Skill Councils; release of last tranche of 20% to TCs based on placement; post 12 months of trainee retention on employment, TCs are incentivize @ ₹ 3000 per trainee; post placement support of ₹ 1500 per month per trainee is applicable for special areas/ special groups; implementation of employer led training model; reallocation of target to TCs based on placement performance, etc.

Statement

*The district-wise no. of empanelled TCs (STT) under PMKVY (2016-20)
and no. of allocated PMKKs in State of Maharashtra,
as on 17.01.2020*

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of empanelled TCs (STT) under PMKVY (2016-20)	No. of allocated PMKKs	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmednagar	32	2	34
2.	Akola	10	1	11
3.	Amravati	14	1	15
4.	Aurangabad	21	1	22
5.	Beed	15	1	16
6.	Bhandara	14	1	15
7.	Buldhana	10	1	11
8.	Chandrapur	16	1	17
9.	Dhule	9	1	10
10.	Gadchiroli	11	1	12
11.	Gondia	17	1	18
12.	Hingoli	4	1	5
13.	Jalgaon	21	2	23
14.	Jalna	6	1	7
15.	Kolhapur	20		22
16.	Latur	22	1	23
17.	Mumbai	31	1	32
18.	Mumbai Suburban	5	3	8
19.	Nagpur	50	2	52

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Nanded	19	1	20
21.	Nandurbar	8	1	9
22.	Nashik	33	2	35
23.	Osmanabad	9	1	10
24.	Palghar	3	1	4
25.	Parbhani	10	1	11
26.	Pune	83	4	87
27.	Raigad	14	2	16
28.	Ratnagiri	3	1	4
29.	Sangli	9	1	10
30.	Satara	9	1	10
31.	Sindhudurg	6	1	7
32.	Solapur	13	2	15
33.	Thane	28	3	31
34.	Wardha	6	1	7
35.	Washim	3	1	4
36.	Yavatmal	12	1	13
TOTAL		596	50	646

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

The National Council for Waste Management Bill, 2019

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR (Jharkhand): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of National Council for Waste Management for managing waste and suggest required policy measures for waste management and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Refugee and Asylum Bill, 2019

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an effective system to protect refugees and asylum-seekers by means of an appropriate legal framework to determine claims for asylum and to provide for the rights and obligations flowing from such status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Protection of Children from Sexual
Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2020**

सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करती हूँ कि लैंगिक अपराधों से बालकों का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2012 का और संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करती हूँ।

The Terminated Employees (Welfare) Bill, 2020

SHRI RAKESH SINHA (Nominated): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare measures for the employees who have been terminated by the employers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Special Financial Assistance to the State
of Rajasthan Bill, 2020**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Animal Factory Farming (Regulation) Bill, 2020, by Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi, not present. Then, there is the Uniform Civil Code in India Bill, 2020, by Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, we oppose this Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... We have given notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is a process. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't create such things. Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena, not present. ...(*Interruptions*)... The next is the Special Financial Assistance to the State of Rajasthan Bill, 2020, by Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena.

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Rajasthan): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for special financial assistance to the State of Rajasthan for the purpose of promoting the welfare of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the State and for the development, exploitation and proper utilization of its resources.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2020
(Insertion of New Article 47A)**

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Foreign Investment in Financial Services, Critical Infrastructure and
Technology affecting National Security (Regulation) Bill, 2018- (*Contd.*)**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. Narendra Jadhav on the 6th December, 2019. He had

not concluded his speech on 6th December, 2019 while moving the motion for consideration of the Bill. Therefore, he may resume his speech. Please make your speech in continuation of the speech started on with 6th December, 2019.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Thank you Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir.

SHRI VAIKO: He is not Vice-Chairman, he is the Deputy Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Shri Vaiko, for correcting him.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Thank you, Sir, for correcting me. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I had raised earlier to move a Private Members' Bill for consideration and passing. This Bill is about new threats to our national security. Sir, let me begin by giving you a brief recap. Sir, this Bill essentially seeks to protect our national security, while, promoting foreign direct investment. This is sought to be done by reforming the process by which foreign investments are examined in the light of national security considerations. Why is this Bill necessary, in India, at this particular point of time? Let me offer you a perspective based on a real-life example. I would like to recount what happened in United States before the US-China Trade War started. Sir, international media has reported that the Chinese Government wields a lot of influence on their multinationals like Alibaba. In January 2017, Alibaba subsidiary, Ant Financial attempted to buy a big US Fin Tech company called MoneyGram.

SHRI VAIKO: Which Alibaba are you talking about? Alibaba, about which we hear stories?

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: No, Alibaba is a multinational company in China.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Narendra Jadhavji, please address the Chair. Shri Vaikoji, you are a senior Member, please.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, this proposal was refuted. This request for buying MoneyGram was refuted by the US authorities giving three reasons. All the three reasons are very important. The first reason is access to sensitive data. Sir, according to them, allowing the purchase of MoneyGram would have meant, giving access to sensitive data of millions of American citizens to foreign Government and that would have been a big national security risk. The second reason is weaponisation of data.

[Dr. Narendra Jadhav]

Consumer data could be weaponised using dual use technology such as chips, which could be used for civil and military purposes. Personal data of the citizens can be misused to damage credit ratings, access to bank accounts and even identity thefts. And, the third reason which was given by the US authorities for refuting this proposal was hindrance in tracking terrorism and money-laundering activities. It was argued that allowing one of the largest American firms to come under the control of Chinese Government could jeopardise the America's ability to monitor terrorism financing, money-laundering and other crimes. This happened in January, 2017. Subsequently, in June, 2018, the United States Government passed an Act titled 'Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernisation Act of 2018'. This Act notes that there are changes in the national security environment everywhere and these changes have enhanced the risks which are created by some forms of foreign investment, particularly, in the financial sector.

Against this background, Sir, it would be interesting to see how countries like China protect their own financial industry from the foreign direct investment coming from other countries. The answer in one word, as far as Chinese economy is concerned, is 'fiercely'; China fiercely protects its financial sector from foreign ownership. Let me give you an example. As far as foreign investment in private sector banks in China is concerned, there is a 25 per cent combined foreign ownership limit, and, so, the foreign ownership cannot be more than 25 per cent in China. What is the corresponding proportion here? In India, as far as private sector banks are concerned, the combined limit on foreign ownership is as high as 74 per cent as opposed to 25 per cent in China.

Secondly, China also controls licences of key products such as credit cards. For example, China's UnionPay controls 90 per cent of their own market. Even Master Card and Visa had to struggle for years to get entry into China. In the mobile wallet space, foreign platforms like Apple Pay were allowed to operate in China only in 2016, and, by that time, Alipay and Tenpay already had more than 95 per cent of the market share. What is the combined result of all these regulations in China? No wonder, the combined result of all these regulations is that foreign direct investment in Chinese financial sector is limited to only 1.5 per cent. So, it is virtually non-existent. What about other Asian countries? Asian countries like Malaysia, Vietnam have put a cap of 30 per cent. Indonesia has a cap of 40 per cent on the combined foreign ownership of private sector banks. What about our own country? As opposed to China's 25 per cent limit, Malaysia

and Indonesia's limits ranging between 30 to 40 per cent, the combined foreign ownership limit in India, as far as private sector banks are concerned, is as large as 74 per cent. Are we too liberal or are we so desperate to get the foreign direct investment? Our foreign direct investment level, as was reported in the Budget, has already shot up to an unprecedented level of 284 billion US dollars, and, still, we are giving a free hand to foreign direct investment even in sensitive areas like financial sector. What about the NBFCs, the shadow banking system or the non-banking finance companies; what about payment firms? Can you imagine that there is no limit whatsoever on foreign ownership of NBFCs? Hundred per cent foreign ownership is allowed, and, that too, in terms of, what is called, automatic route. Sir, in NBFCs and payments firms in our country, there is hundred per cent foreign ownership allowed. I ask, 'What is this, Sir?' This is nothing but a policy of *Aao Jao, Ghar Tumhara*. Can this go on? The question is: Can we simply sit back and relax and let the foreign firms have a controlling interest in NBFCs and payments firms? We simply cannot. The cost of inaction would be a huge national security risk. We are all aware that we are finally moving in the direction of having a Data Protection Bill now, but in the absence of any data protection law in our country, foreign investment in financial services, in critical infrastructure and in technology would make personal and financial data of millions of Indians, and this would include key politicians and it would also include key military personnel, readily available to foreign governments. These data could be misused undermining our national security and severely jeopardizing our national security. We must act and act now without any further delay. And this is precisely what my Bill is all about.

Sir, this Bill suggests a possible course of action to guard our national security in the rapidly changing digital environment. I wish to emphasize that this Bill is not against Foreign Direct Investment. But this Bill makes an effort to balance the potential gains of foreign investment against the potential national security harms. The Bill proposes, among other things, creation of a high-powered multi-agency committee on foreign investment in India to evaluate and address national security concerns related to foreign investment in India. Two, the Bill also proposes foreign ownership cap of ten per cent for a single investor in NBFCs and in payments firms. The Bill also proposes a combined foreign ownership cap of 76 per cent in NBFCs and payments firms. As far as the individual investor is concerned, the cap should be ten per cent and as far as the combined foreign ownership is concerned, the cap should be 76 per cent in NBFCs and in payments firms.

[Dr. Narendra Jadhav]

Sir, this is a national security issue. It goes way beyond political party considerations. In history, whenever there was a threat to the national security, the whole country had become one. We have taken on the challenges squarely and come out victoriously. This is one such challenge that needs support of all political parties. I must add that as political parties we may be as separate as fingers, but when it comes to national security, we must act as one hand. And that is what this Bill is trying to do.

With these words, Sir, I commend this Bill for passing. Thank you very much, Sir.

The question was proposed.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in the Business Advisory Committee, we had decided 12 hours for Budget discussion. Since two days are left, I don't know how the Government will be able to accommodate 12 hours. We have spoken to all our colleagues if we can forgo Zero Hour and Question Hour, we can start early in the morning on Monday.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, the Government wants to have a full-fledged discussion on the Budget. That is why, we agreed for 12-hour discussion. But looking at the constraints of time, the general view which has come out is that we may do away with Question Hour and Zero Hour and conduct discussion on Budget for two full days. That would be good. The Government is completely agreeable to the suggestion made by the hon. Member, Shri B.K. Hariprasad. So, the Chair may give a direction.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the entire House agrees, then I have to go by that command only. The Chair will go by that command. Okay. I think there is consensus of the entire House on this. So, this has been proposed by the entire House to start it from 11 o'clock. जो हाउस की आम राय है, उससे चेयर सहमत है।

Now, Dr. Ashok Bajpai; not present. Then, Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla.

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, मान्यवर। अभी जो माननीय सदस्य डा. नरेन्द्र जाधव जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल है, इसको पिछले सत्र में भी रखा गया था और उसके बाकी अंश को आपने आज पढ़ने का काम किया है, उसको बताने का काम किया है। वास्तव में, यह जो विधेयक है, वह विदेशी पूंजी निवेश के संदर्भ में है। मैं विदेशी निवेश के प्रावधानों का समर्थन करता हूँ। कुल-मिलाकर यह है कि यह समर्थन आंख मूंदकर नहीं होगा, बल्कि हमें

हर दृष्टि से यह सोचना होगा कि हमारी सुरक्षा निश्चित रूप से सुरक्षित रहे। हमारे बैंक सुरक्षित रहें, हमारे जो और संसाधन हैं, वे सुरक्षित रहें।

मान्यवर, चूंकि आज उदारीकरण का समय है और उस उदारीकरण में एक देश से दूसरे देश में पूंजी का निवेश चल रहा है, हिन्दुस्तान उससे अलग नहीं हो सकता है। ऐसी स्थिति में वित्तीय सेवाएं, बैंक, रियल एस्टेट, इन सबकी जो ढांचागत व्यवस्था है, इनकी तकनीकी व्यवस्था पर निश्चित रूप से हमको इतना ध्यान रखना है कि कहीं इसमें कोई सेंध न लगा पाए। यह कहा जा सकता है कि आज हम व्यय से पूरी तौर पर इंकार नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन इतना जरूर कर सकते हैं कि हमारी जितनी भी सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था हो, वह इतनी मजबूत हो कि कोई हमारे वहां सेंध न लगा सके। माननीय जाधव जी ने जो संदेह व्यक्त किया है, उनका संदेह सही है। उन्होंने व्यवस्थाओं के संदर्भ में यह कहा है कि विदेशी पूंजी निवेश को अगर ठीक से रेगुलेट नहीं किया गया, तो इससे देश की सुरक्षा को खतरा है। इससे सभी सहमत हैं और भारत पूरे तौर पर इस बात के लिए सन्नद्ध है कि कोई भी हमारी सुरक्षा में कहीं भी सेंध लगाने की स्थिति में न रहे। वित्तीय संस्थानों में और बैंकों की स्थिति में मुझे लगता है कि 10 परसेंट से ज्यादा की स्थिति अभी एफडीआई की नहीं आई है। यह संदेह व्यक्त किया गया है कि अगर हम वित्तीय संसाधन ठीक से नहीं करेंगे, तो जो विदेशी संगठन हैं, जो वित्तीय संगठन हैं, दूसरों के साथ मिलकर भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में सेंध लगा सकते हैं, सुरक्षा व्यवस्था में सेंध लगा सकते हैं, हमारी फोर्स के डेटा को चोरी कर सकते हैं, बैंकों के माध्यम से न जाने कितने लोगों के खातों को देख सकते हैं। आज इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एज में कभी-कभी कुछ होता भी है, ऐसा नहीं है कि नहीं होता है। लेकिन ऐसा होने के बाद भी हम इतने समर्थ हैं कि अगर ऐसा होता है, तो हम उसको पूरी तरह से सुरक्षित रख लेते हैं। हमारी जो सुरक्षा की एजेंसियां हैं, वे उसमें लगकर काम करती हैं। हमारी इसी सुरक्षा को देखकर विश्व के अनेक देशों ने कदम उठाये हैं कि उनके यहां की स्थिति में कोई गड़बड़ न हो जाए। इसीलिए उन्होंने भी अपनी सुरक्षा को पूरी तरह से व्यवस्थित करने का काम किया है। भारत भी इसमें शामिल है। मैं जिस उदारीकरण की बात कर रहा था, globalization की स्थिति में भारत उससे अलग नहीं हट सकता है, लेकिन आज भारत बहुत आगे है। इस सदी में सब कुछ electronic age में चल रहा है, coding है, तो यह कह दिया जाए कि पूरी तौर से यह खत्म हो जाएगा, मुझे लगता है कि यह संभव नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से हम यह मानकर चलते हैं कि इसका समय-समय पर परीक्षण होते रहना चाहिए।

अब हमारे चीन के साथ संबंध अच्छे हैं। वह भी अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है, हम भी चीन में जा रहे हैं, चीन भी हमारे यहां आ रहा है। इसमें इतना अंतर हो सकता है कि उनका कुछ अधिक हो सकता है, हमारा कुछ कम हो सकता है, लेकिन अगर यह चल सकता है, तो स्वाभाविक है कि हम दोनों आपसी तालमेल के आधार पर बोलें कि आप हमारे मामले में कहीं हस्तक्षेप मत करो और हम आपके मामले में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करेंगे। अभी जनवरी, 2020 में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

में जो दो regulations इसी विषय पर पारित किए गए हैं, इसमें एक foreign investment का है और दूसरा जो है, वह Foreign Investment in U.S.A. है। इसमें एक कमेटी का गठन किया गया है, जिसका नाम Committee on Foreign Investment in U.S.A. है। उसने यह अपने को सुरक्षित करने के लिए किया है। उसी को लेकर कहीं न कहीं एक खतरे की स्थिति आई कि हम क्या करें। यह समिति इस बात की समीक्षा करती है कि अमेरिका में जो विदेशी पूंजी का निवेश हो रहा है, उससे कहीं अमेरिका की सुरक्षा को कोई खतरा तो नहीं है, वह कहीं अमेरिका को प्रभावित तो नहीं कर रहा है, कहीं इस निवेश का इस्तेमाल राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों में तो नहीं हो रहा है। हमारे यहां भी ऐसा हो रहा है। हम भी अपने यहां पर इसको पूरे तौर पर खुला छोड़ देंगे और जो ओपन मार्केट है, तो ओपन मार्केट को हम अपनी सुरक्षा के साथ कभी भी, किसी भी स्थिति में जोड़ेंगे ही नहीं। सुरक्षा हमारी पहली प्राथमिकता है। हां, यह जरूर है कि हमें अमेरिका के इस रेगुलेशन का अध्ययन करना चाहिए तथा शीघ्र ही, जैसा कि जाधव जी ने अपने विधेयक में कहा है, यहां पर एक एक्सपर्ट्स की समिति बनानी चाहिए और वह समिति इस पर विचार करने के बाद इस बात को कहे कि कितनी हमको रोक लगानी चाहिए, कितनी हद तक हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। लेकिन यह कि हम इसके लिए पूरी तरह से इन्कार कर दें, मुझे लगता है कि यह उचित स्थिति नहीं होगी।

अभी देश में हुए कुछ उपद्रवों पर भी यह बात आई थी कि कहीं न कहीं इनका संबंध बाहरी शक्तियों से तो नहीं है, कहीं बाहरी शक्तियां इसमें शामिल तो नहीं हैं। हमारी जो सुरक्षा एजेंसियां हैं, उन्होंने इस पर आशंका भी व्यक्त की थी और कहीं-कहीं वे खतरे भी सामने आए। हमारी सुरक्षा एजेंसियों ने उन खतरों से निपटने का काम भी किया है। अभी नेपाल के माध्यम से शरजील यहां आया था। वह यहां आकर अपनी बात को कह रहा था। शरजील के मामले में भी जब सुरक्षा एजेंसियों ने जांच की, तो पाया कि किस तरह से गड़बड़ी कुछ बाहरी शक्तियां करना चाहती हैं। ऐसे ही एक व्यक्ति नेपाल में बैठकर टिकटों में गड़बड़ी करके रेल के पूरे ढांचे को खत्म करने का प्रयास कर रहा था। इस मामले में भी हमारी सुरक्षा एजेंसियां सतर्क थीं और उन्होंने इस मामले में भी जांच करके कई लोगों को पकड़ा है। अभी तक एक व्यक्ति नहीं पकड़ा जा सका है, मुझे लगता है कि वह भी जल्दी पकड़ा जाएगा। जब सुरक्षा एजेंसियां जांच कर रही थीं, तो उन्होंने पाया कि कई ऐसे संगठन हैं, जो राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधियों में लगे हुए हैं। महोदय, अगर हमने राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों पर पार नहीं पाया, तो वे हमारी सुरक्षा को कहीं न कहीं भेद सकती हैं, लेकिन हमने वह स्थिति नहीं आने दी और हमने यह पाया कि हमें अपनी सुरक्षा एजेंसियों पर भरोसा रखना चाहिए और उसी आधार पर हमें उस काम को पूरा करना चाहिए।

महोदय, हमारे सरकारी एवं अन्य संस्थानों में data की सुरक्षा भी एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। हमारे यहां से बीमा, बैंक और अन्य संस्थानों से कभी-कभी data चोरी हुआ भी है, ऐसा नहीं है कि चोरी नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी सतर्कता के रहते, जो data चोरी हुए, वे

तुरन्त पकड़ में भी आ गए और पकड़ में आने के साथ-साथ ये प्रश्न उठने लगे कि हमें हर समय कैसे-कैसे इस पर समीक्षा करनी चाहिए।

महोदय, इस प्रकार से चूंकि पहले से ही भारत की उदारीकरण की नीति रही है, इसलिए आदरणीय डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने अपने समय में देश में जो उदारीकरण की नींव डाली, उसके कारण हम कह सकते हैं कि विश्व की स्थिति में इस क्षेत्र में भी भारत आगे आया और विश्व-पटल पर भारत का नक्शा बदला। अगर यह उस समय नहीं हुआ होता, तो आज भी हम एक संकुचित स्थिति में ही रहे होते। तब यह हो जाने के कारण और वर्तमान में प्रधान मंत्री, आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने उसे जब आगे बढ़ाया, तो इसके कारण पूरा विश्व इस पर ध्यान दे रहा है और आज हिन्दुस्तान आगे बढ़ रहा है। इसलिए बढ़ते हुए हिन्दुस्तान में हम इसे पूरी तरह से खत्म नहीं कर सकते हैं और इसे रोक नहीं सकते हैं।

महोदय, हम सुरक्षित कैसे रहें, इस विषय में आदरणीय डा. नरेन्द्र जाधव जी ने प्रस्ताव किया है, उसमें निश्चित रूप से यही है कि हम कैसे सुरक्षा के साथ इस बिजनेस को करें। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और निश्चित रूप से पूरे सदन को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए। केवल विचार ही नहीं करना चाहिए, बल्कि इस विषय में अपने suggestions भी देने चाहिए जिससे यदि आवश्यक हो, तो उस पर सरकार कहीं न कहीं अपना विश्वास व्यक्त करते हुए कार्य कर सके, क्योंकि सदन का जो विषय होता है, वह सरकार का विषय होता है।

मान्यवर, अमेरिका में भी एक ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई कि जो विदेशी निवेश लगाता है, जो विदेशों में पूंजी लगती है, उसके लिए एक voluntary certificate देना होता है। जब वह voluntary certificate देता है उसके आधार पर वह सुरक्षा, सुरक्षित रहती है। मुझे लगता है कि मैं भी शायद यह महसूस करता हूँ कि उस प्रकार की व्यवस्था यहां भी लागू कर दी जानी चाहिए, जिससे भारत में व्यापार करने के लिए जो कंपनी आती है, जो लोग आते हैं या जो यहां विदेशी निवेश करते हैं, उसके आधार पर वे उसे शून्य न कर सकें, क्योंकि जब वे पहले ही वह certificate दे देते हैं, तो फिर वे उससे सम्बद्ध रहते हैं और इस नाते वे उससे बाहर नहीं जा सकते हैं।

महोदय, इसी प्रकार से कुछ देशों में पूंजी निवेश को desirable और undesirable की category में लिया गया है। इन दोनों बातों में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा पर पड़ने वाले विषय को भी और उसके असर को भी देखा जाता है। उस सेक्टर को निवेश से बाहर भी रख देते हैं। अब यदि इस विचार किया जाए, तो इसमें यह भी है कि कितने सेक्टर्स को लिया जाए और कितने सेक्टर्स को बाहर रखा जाए। कौन सा सेक्टर ऐसा है, जिसे हम उन्हें नहीं दे सकते हैं और कौन सा सेक्टर ऐसा है, जिसे हम उन्हें नहीं दे सकते हैं। इस पर सदन में कई बार विचार हुआ है। फोर्सेज की स्थिति को हम कहां तक ले जा सकते हैं, क्योंकि यह विषय पूरी तरह से भारत की सुरक्षा के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। इस बात को भी हम लेकर चलेंगे और मुझे लगता है कि

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यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होगा कि जो तमाम अन्य देश इस पर रिसर्च कर रहे हैं, भारत को भी इस पर पूरे तौर पर ध्यान देकर काम करना चाहिए।

महोदय, जब हमें पूंजी निवेश की आवश्यकता है, तो वह हम करेंगे, लेकिन राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की कीमत पर किसी भी स्थिति में भारत इसे स्वीकार नहीं करेगा। हम स्वीकार करेंगे, तो हमारी सुरक्षा का विषय पहले होगा और उसके बाद, यह सब कुछ होगा। यद्यपि पूरे विश्व में भारत की ही एक अर्थव्यवस्था ऐसी है, जब पूरे विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था डगमगाती है, तो भी केवल बचत के आधार पर भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था खड़ी रहती है। वह कहीं भी नहीं डगमगाती है। इसका मतलब यह है कि हम अपनी सुरक्षा को अवश्य देखें, लेकिन उससे पहले अपनी वित्तीय स्थिति को भी देखें। हम यह देखें कि हमारी वित्तीय स्थिति भी सुरक्षित रहे, हमारा अन्य देशों से business भी चलता रहे और हम अपने business भी बनाए रखें, लेकिन हमारी पहली प्राथमिकता इस बात की जरूर होनी चाहिए कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कैसे सुरक्षित है? मेरा यह विषय है और इस विषय को लेकर मुझे लगता है कि यह एक गहन विचारणीय विषय है। पिछले सत्र में भी आदरणीय नरेन्द्र जाधव जी ने यह विषय रखा था। आज भी उन्होंने जो बात कही है, उसमें बहुत साफ शब्दों में इसको रखा है। बैंक में जो सीमा है, आपने जो 74 परसेंट की सीमा दिखाई है, हमें उस पर विचार करना चाहिए कि हम उसको कैसे, कहाँ तक ले जा सकते हैं और कितना कम कर सकते हैं? यह Malaysia में 30 per cent है, Cambodia में 40 per cent है और यहाँ पर 74 परसेंट है। कहने का अर्थ यह है कि सबकी परिस्थितियाँ अलग-अलग हैं। उन परिस्थितियों के अलग-अलग होने के आधार पर भारत ने अपनी एक व्यवस्था दी है, मलेशिया छोटे आधार पर अपनी व्यवस्था स्थापित करता है और कंबोडिया बहुत छोटे आधार पर स्थापित करता है।

महोदय, भारत की जो अर्थव्यवस्था है, वह पूरे विश्व को भी प्रभावित करती है। ऐसा नहीं है कि भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को कोई प्रभावित कर पाया है। अभी तक ऐसा कोई नहीं कर पाया है। भारत स्वयं अपने बिजनेस के द्वारा कार्य करता रहा है। यह आज से नहीं, बल्कि प्राचीन समय से हो रहा है। भारत का माल चीन तक जाता रहा है, भारत का माल उधर से होते हुए अमरीका तक जाता रहा है। और जब उधर से वहाँ तक जाते रहे हैं, तो वहाँ से पूंजी का निवेश भी होता रहा है। मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा कि उस समय भी लोग पूंजी के निवेश की सुरक्षा पर हमेशा ध्यान देते रहे थे। वे जब कभी नावों से, भरे हुए जहाजों से अपना व्यापार करते थे, तब भी यह सुरक्षा हमेशा सुरक्षित रही और भारत की सुरक्षा को उस समय भी कोई भेद नहीं पाया था। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि आज की स्थिति में, जब भारत सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बहुत आगे निकल गया है, जहाँ भारत की सेनाओं पर चर्चा होती है, भारत के banking sector पर चर्चा होती है, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था पर चर्चा होती है, तो भारत कहीं भी खत्म हो जाए, यह स्थिति पैदा नहीं हो सकती है। इस प्रकार से मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जितने भी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थान हैं, वे इसको समझ रहे हैं।

महोदय, Financial Action Task Force ने पाकिस्तान को Grey List में डाल दिया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि हम आज भी कितने मजबूत हैं? बहुत से लोगों ने प्रयत्न किए कि भारत में थोड़े-बहुत छेद कर दें, लेकिन भरसक प्रयत्न करने के बाद भी वे ऐसा नहीं पाए। परिणाम यही रहा कि हम एकजुट हैं, हम बचत की स्थिति जानते हैं। हमारे पास हमेशा से सबसे पहला बिंदु यह रहा है कि हमारी सुरक्षा प्रथम है, business बाद में है। FDI भी कहीं पर भी ऐसी स्थिति लाकर नहीं खड़ी कर देगी जो भारत को, उसकी अर्थव्यवस्था को, उसकी सुरक्षा को पूरे तौर से खत्म कर दे। इस नाते से मेरा यह मानना है कि हमें शीघ्र ही Security-related Investment Review Committee का गठन करना चाहिए। इसके गठन से मैं यह मान सकता हूँ कि इस पर निश्चित रूप से पूरी तरह से विचार होगा, बिजनेस भी चलता रहेगा, विदेशी पूंजी भी आती रहेगी और भारत में लगती भी रहेगी।

अभी कुछ दिनों पूर्व आदरणीय निर्मला सीतारमण जी ने जब बजट पर भाषण दिया था, तो उसमें उन्होंने यह कहा था कि हमारे जो अप्रवासी लोग हैं, यदि वे भी अपने पैसे को यहाँ पर लगाते हैं, तो हम उनके उस पैसे पर तो नहीं, लेकिन यहाँ के पैसे पर टैक्स लगाएंगे। कुछ अखबारों ने उसे न समझकर कोई दूसरी बात लिख दी। उन्होंने लिखा कि अब विदेशी अप्रवासियों पर भी टैक्स लगाया जाएगा। ऐसा नहीं है कि उनके उस लाभ पर कोई टैक्स नहीं है, बल्कि भारत में चलने वाले उनके जो उद्योग हैं, भारत में चलने वाले उनके जो निवेश हैं, उन पर भारत सरकार निश्चित रूप से सन्मद्ध होकर टैक्स लगाएगी। यदि उन्होंने इस बात पर कुछ कहा, तो वह इस आधार पर कहा कि अगर यहाँ के लोग टैक्स देते हैं और वह पैसा अगर यहाँ आकर जाता है, तो वह पैसा सिर्फ इस नाते से न बचा रहे कि वह अप्रवासियों का पैसा है, बल्कि इस नाते रहे कि हिंदुस्तान में आने के बाद, अब वह यहाँ है। वहाँ से आया, तब हमने टैक्स नहीं लिया, लेकिन जब वह यहाँ के बिजनेस में लगा है, तो इस नाते निश्चित रूप से हमें उस बिजनेस के आधार पर वह टैक्स लेना चाहिए। अनुराग जी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, बजट भाषण में आप लोगों ने इसे तैयार किया था, तो सरकार ने उसका पक्ष रखा। मान्यवर श्र मेरा यह मानना है कि भारत को इसके साथ आगे बढ़ना चाहिए, लेकिन आगे बढ़ने के साथ-साथ उसमें सतर्कता रखनी चाहिए। हमारी सुरक्षा में कोई सेंध न लगा सके, इसका ध्यान रखना चाहिए। हम पूरी तौर पर सुरक्षित रहें, इसकी बात रखनी चाहिए, लेकिन globalization के आधार पर अगर पूरा विश्व चल रहा है, तो हम इसको इनकार नहीं कर सकते हैं, वह पूँजी आएगी। खतरा केवल चीन से जताया जा रहा है। मुझे नहीं लगता है कि चीन आज भी, चूँकि भारत बहुत बड़ी आबादी वाला देश है, यहाँ आकर आक्रमण करेगा। चीन का निवेश भी हमारे यहाँ है और हमारा निवेश भी वहाँ है, तो ऐसा नहीं है कि वह हमारे ऊपर कोई आक्रमण कर लेगा। मुझे लगता है कि हम भी आखिरकार बड़े सीने वाले हैं। भारत बड़ा मन भी रखता है और सतर्कता भी रखता है। इसलिए हम बड़ा मन करके इसको स्वीकार भी करेंगे, सतर्कता के आधार पर इस देश में इसको चलाएँगे और पूरे विश्व में जो भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था है, उस व्यवस्था को एकदम से चुस्त-दुरुस्त करेंगे।

इन्हीं बातों के साथ, मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद शिव प्रताप शुक्ल जी। अगर सदन की अनुमति हो, तो चूँकि माननीय अनिल देसाई जी को जाना है और वे इस विषय पर बोलना चाहते हैं, I can invite him. Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I rise to support the motion moved by Dr. Narendra Jadhav, on the Foreign Investment in Financial Services, Critical Infrastructure and Technology Affecting National Security (Regulation) Bill, 2018. Sir, what he said in his speech, and I think, what Shri Shuklaji said in his speech, both of them are really concerned about the security of the nation. We have instances, like we have seen what had happened in our country when colonization had taken place; when Britishers, as invaders, they came to India, and their motive was to have financial businesses in India; establish themselves as the East India Company which established itself, and the roots went on to which extent, that has been seen because those stigmas, those scars of slavery we are still experiencing in modern India also. What has been said, what concerns have been expressed by Dr. Narendra Jadhav, I do share his concerns because any activity which starts, which takes control, it is out of financial activity. I think, as regards the Foreign Direct Investment, the way emerging economy like India, and the way we are progressing, it is a hot bed for the international arena for any country to come and invest in India because they reap rich dividends out of it. And, of course, it is the right policy of the nation also that while we progress, lot many things, lot many aspects are taken into consideration, and financial aspect is one of the major aspects where country's development also depends and it is the mainstay of the Indian economy which is growing. The concerns which are expressed by him, though, if we see in other sectors, like financial sectors, banking sectors, NBFCs, what is being said, that proper checks and balances have to be there; otherwise, not only data, but entire capture of the business is at stake. And once the business is captured, data moves along with the business, there is no doubt it. It goes with the psyche of the entire nation, of the people living in the country. If you happen to see when the insurance sector was opened, when the reforms which had taken place out of liberalization, which was very necessary for a country like India, in nineties, when the insurance sector which was monopoly hitherto, it was doing a sizeable business to see that insurance, insurance radius, the entire sphere of insurance progresses, it goes manifolds. That was the

intention and private players were allowed. Not only private players, but, Foreign Direct Investment was also initiated in that sector. That has been limited firstly to 26 per cent; then it is raised to 49 per cent and, now, as far as brokers and insurance industry is concerned, that has been raised to 100 per cent. By raising the limit, by giving 100 per cent to the brokers, things have come to such a stage where Insurance Regulatory Development Authority is facing issues which are raised by the Indian brokers. Hitherto, they were controlling the business and the business had gone multi-fold, which was reaping dividends also. Now, it is being taken away by these companies. Lot many violations are committed as far as FDI is concerned, which we had accepted on certain norms. Those norms are being violated and the flight of capital is being done in good numbers, which we are seeing as to how to restrict it. Lot many rules and regulations are being introduced. That is effectively taking place in the field of insurance. Sir, insurance has grown multi-folds. But, it is experienced that what advantages which should have come to the Indian companies, to the Indian people, is now being questioned as to whether they are remaining in India and whether the objectives by which these initiatives were taken are really working for the country or not. Similarly, the concerns expressed by Dr. Narendra Jadhav and seconded by Mr. Shukla also are of the same nature that in the banking industry, in NBFCs, these are the backbones. It is a parameter to see whether the country is sound or not. That is a basic parameter by which we have to go. If we consider the suggestion to establish a committee on FDI, it is a due diligence. Even otherwise, due diligence is required when Indians do this abroad, if Indian industry people really want to invest in foreign countries. Due diligence is the main step by which things are regulated, by which things are controlled.

I think, I support the committee proposed by Dr. Narendra Jadhav. Whatever measures which need to be taken in this regard, if the Bill is taken up for further discussion with the Government support, it will be for the betterment of the country, for the economy of the country. Thank you.

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। साथ ही साथ मैं डा. नरेन्द्र जाधव जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि जिस प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल को उन्होंने 2018 में प्रस्तुत करने का काम किया था, वह आज चर्चा के लिए यहां प्रस्तुत हुआ है। बिल का जो टाइटल है, उससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि Foreign Investment in Financial Services, Critical Infrastructure and Technology के क्षेत्र में जो समावेश, आगमन और इनफ्लो हो रहा है और जिस गति से हो रहा है, उसको

[श्री रामकुमार वर्मा]

लिब्रलाइज़ करने के जो तरीके हमने दिए हैं, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि देश की सुरक्षा में हमारे जो सेंसिटिव एरियाज़ हैं या individuals के personal डेटा हैं, उनका लीकेज हो या उनका दुरुपयोग हो, जिससे देश को नुकसान पहुंचे। ऐसे संभावित खतरों को रोकने के लिए उन्होंने विस्तृत रूप में यह प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल प्रस्तुत किया है। चार चैप्टर्स में दिए गए 23 सेक्शंस के माध्यम से इसे बहुत डिटेल में दिया गया है। चूंकि financial sector में उनकी expertise है, साथ ही आप बहुत अच्छे economist and financial advisor भी रहे हैं, ऐसे में अगर आपके द्वारा कोई बात उठाई जाती है, तो उस पर कहीं न कहीं बहुत गहन चिंतन और मनन करने की जरूरत है। चूंकि हर देश के लिए, चाहे वह हमारा देश हो या कोई भी देश हो, ग्लोबल और विश्व स्तर पर उसको अपने आपको competitive रूप में स्थापित करने के लिए और देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए हमारे internal financial resources होते हैं। दूसरे, हमें कहीं न कहीं foreign resources पर depend रहना पड़ता है। वह सभी के लिए लेना जरूरी होता है। ऐसा कोई देश नहीं है, जो बिना उसके चल सके। हमारे देश के अन्दर FDI के लिए foreign investment के लिए प्रयास किये गये कि देश को विदेशों का जो सहयोग है, जो वित्तीय सहयोग है, वह मिले। हमारे यहाँ जो foreign capital आता है, वह दो-तीन रूपों में आता है। एक donation के माध्यम से आता है, कुछ debt के माध्यम से आता है और कुछ aid के माध्यम से आता है। सरकार कहीं न कहीं अपने infrastructure में, अपने service sector में या देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में उसका प्रयोग करती है। दूसरा, हमारे जो NRI हैं, वे विदेश में रहते हैं, सर्विस करने जाते हैं, उनके द्वारा जो deposits आते हैं, वे भी एक source हैं, लेकिन दोनों sources इतने limited होते हैं कि उनसे काम नहीं चलता। तीसरा यह है कि देश के अन्दर हम foreign investment को invite करते हैं। Foreign investment आराम से नहीं आता। जब वह आता है, तो उसे देने वाला यह देखते हुए करता है कि उस देश के अन्दर उसकी सुरक्षा है या नहीं है, उस देश का राजनीतिक वातावरण कैसा है, सामाजिक वातावरण कैसा है, उस देश के अन्दर उसको प्रयोग करने के लिए उनका ध्येय क्या है, उसके शासक या प्रशासक की credibility के आधार पर वह आता है। इसमें दो राय नहीं हैं कि जब हम 90's के दशक की बात करें, तो 1991 में देश के हालात क्या हो गये थे, balance of payment क्या था, deficit क्या था- एक सप्ताह भर का payment. Last में हमें IMF में गोल্ড रखना पड़ा। हमने foreign investment के लिए पॉलिसी को, जो हमारी औद्योगिक नीति थी, हमारे विभिन्न तरह के चैनलों के माध्यम से जो प्रतिबंध थे, उनको कहीं न कहीं liberalise किया। उसके बाद हमने उसको धीरे-धीरे liberalise करने की सुविधा देने की कोशिश की, लेकिन आशा के अनुरूप FDI नहीं आया। परन्तु अभी जिस तरह से FDI आ रहा है और foreign investment आ रहा है, यह हमारे लिए खुशी की बात भी है। Ease of Doing Business और जिस तरह के taxation का एक जंजाल था, उसको खत्म करना, देश में एक stable government का आना और जो नीतिगत निर्णय लिये गये, उनसे प्रभावित होकर आज हमारे यहाँ foreign investment आ रहा है। जब वह आ रहा है, तो निश्चित है कि डा. जाधव ने जो शंकाएँ व्यक्त कीं, उनका कारण है कि पूरे विश्व स्तर पर high technology

के आधार पर— क्योंकि आज यह physical तो बन्द हो गया है, लेकिन online system का प्रचलन आजकल financial sector में सबसे ज्यादा है। उसके कारण बहुत सारी चीजों का खतरा उत्पन्न होता है। अगर उनकी सिक्योरिटी के लिए कोई प्रॉपर व्यवस्था नहीं हो, तो निश्चित है कि वह हमें कहीं न कहीं damage कर सकता है।

इनके सुझावों के detail में जाएँ, तो इन्होंने विशेष रूप से बहुत अच्छी बात कही कि इसके लिए एक कमेटी constitute की जाए, कमेटी का गठन हो, उसके अन्दर हमारे जो विभिन्न सम्बन्धित डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, मंत्रालय हैं, उनके Directors उसमें कमेटी के nominated सदस्य रहें और शायद financial economic department का, हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय का जो भी head हो, वह उसका अध्यक्ष रहे। इस तरह के बहुत अच्छे सजेसंस आपने इसमें दिये हैं।

मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि डा. जाधव तो विज्ञ हैं। मैं यह कहूँगा कि उनके सामने आर्थिक क्षेत्र में मेरा अनुभव कम है, बहुत कम है। उनको मालूम है कि हमारे यहाँ जो foreign investment आता है या foreign का कोई transaction होता है, तो हमारे यहाँ पहले FERA होता था, आजकल FEMA के तहत उन पूर्तियों को किया जाता है। RBI Act है, BR Act भी है। RBI और BR Acts के तहत बैंकों को जो भी foreign exchange का transaction होता है, उसके अन्दर उनको norms वगैरह fix किये जाते हैं। Authorized dealer के माध्यम से जब RBI इनको authorize करता है, तब उनमें सारे parameters हैं कि कौन सा remittance आयेगा, किस तरह का आयेगा और कौन से investment के लिए उन्हें क्या-क्या पूर्ति करनी पड़ती है। हमारे बैंकिंग सिस्टम की यह विशेषता है, विशेष रूप से रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया का जो सिस्टम आरबीआई एक्ट, 1934 और हमारा बीआर एक्ट 1949 के तहत जो प्रावधान हैं, मैं यह कहूँगा कि जब उसके हिसाब से यह एक मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम है और बहुत व्यवस्थित ढंग से हमारा सिस्टम है, जब देश की औद्योगिक नीति बनती है, उस समय सरकार, कैबिनेट बैठकर और मंत्रालय बैठकर डिस्कशन करते हैं तथा एक्सपर्ट ओपिनियन विभिन्न कमेटियों और मंत्रालयों के माध्यम से आती है तो देखा जाता है कि देश के अंदर किस क्षेत्र के अंदर जो हमारा वित्त निवेश आएगा, उसका यूज किया जाए, प्रयोग किया जाए। उसके बाद में निर्णय लिया जाता है कि कौन-कौन से क्षेत्र हम उसके लिए अलाउ करें, किस-किस क्षेत्र में हमें परमिशन की जरूरत है, किन-किन क्षेत्रों में जो डा. जाधव जी ने बताया कि नॉन-बैंकिंग फाइनेन्स सिस्टम के द्वारा और कुछ इस तरह से हमारा 100 प्रतिशत जो ऑटो सिस्टम के माध्यम से आ रहा है, उनको आरबीआई की स्वीकृति और उनके नॉर्म्स फॉलो करने पड़ते हैं। लेकिन उसमें सरकार के अप्रूवल की जरूरत नहीं होती है। उनका भी औद्योगिक नीति के तहत निर्धारण किया जाता है कि किन-किन क्षेत्रों के लिए हमारा फॉरेन इनवेस्टमेंट आएगा, किस गति से आएगा, कितना परसेन्टेज हम ले सकते हैं। इसमें दो राय नहीं हैं कि मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनीज और फॉरेन कम्पनीज का झुकाव हमारी तरफ हो रहा है, क्योंकि यहां आकर उनके पास जो फाइनेन्स सोर्स और रिसोर्सेज हैं, वे यहां एक अच्छी गति के साथ में आ रहे हैं। यह देश की अर्थव्यवस्था और देश के लिए एक शुभचिंतक

[श्री रामकुमार वर्मा]

का सुखद मैसेज भी है। इसको रोकने के लिए जाधव साहब ने इसमें विभिन्न तरह के प्रावधान तथा समिति के लिए विशेष रूप से कहा है कि इसमें एक समिति का गठन हो और इस विधेयक को पास करते हुए विधेयक के माध्यम से होगा और उसके जो उपबंध और सब-सेक्शंस होंगे, उनके माध्यम से उचित होगा। यह बहुत अच्छा सुझाव है, लेकिन उपसभापति जी, डा.जाधव को भी मालूम है कि हमारा नेतृत्व और हमारी सरकार इनडिविजुअल व्यक्ति की सिक्युरिटी का भी ध्यान रख रही है, देश की सिक्युरिटी का भी ध्यान रख रही है और देश क्या, विदेश में भी उन्होंने सरप्राइज भी किया है कि अपने नेशनल इश्यूज को लेकर जिस तरह का एक्शन लिया, उनकी सिक्युरिटी पर हमारा इतना कंट्रोल है कि उसकी सूचना उन लोगों को भी नहीं थी। परंतु जो भावी, संभावित खतरे हैं, इसमें दो राय नहीं है, मैं डिनाई नहीं कर सकता कि इनसे खतरा नहीं होगा, क्योंकि टेक्नोलॉजी सिस्टम और पेमेन्ट सिस्टम में जो हमारा ट्रांजेक्शन डिजिटल के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन सिस्टम में होता है, उसमें बहुत सारी एक्सपर्टीज़ काम नहीं कर सकती, जितना होना चाहिए, उसके लिए और भी चिंतन और मनन की जरूरत है।

इसी के साथ सिस्टम में हर स्तर पर चैक एंड बैलेन्स होना चाहिए। मैं डा.जाधव के सजेशन के बारे में हमारी सरकार और मंत्रालय से यही अनुरोध करूंगा कि अलग से अधिनियम के रूप में बनाने के बजाय जो हमारा वर्तमान फ्रेम है, जो हमारी औद्योगिक नीति है और औद्योगिक नीति के साथ मैं अभी आपने देखा होगा कि बहुत सारे एनजीओज़ के माध्यम से किस तरह से फॉरेन एड आ रही थी, उनमें से कुछ अच्छे थे और कुछ खराब थे। देश के अंदर कुछ ऐसी कम्पनियां बनी थीं, जिनके द्वारा इंटरनल रिसोर्सिज का मिसयूज होता था और एक्सटर्नल रिसोर्स ऑफ फाइनेन्स का भी मिसयूज होता था, उनको भी प्रतिबंधित किया, उनको भी रोका गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। सिस्टम के अंदर पूरी की पूरी संभावनाएं रहती हैं। मैं उनसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि उनके जो सुझाव आए हैं और सुझाव ही नहीं, उन्होंने विधेयक के रूप में कहा है, लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि हमारे पास ऑलरेडी इतने सिस्टम हैं, उनके माध्यम से, उन गाइडलाइंस के माध्यम से जो हमारी सरकार है, डाटा प्रोटेक्शन एक्ट के लिए वह तैयारी कर रही है और उसमें भी पूरा चिंतन और मंथन कर रही है। इस आधार पर हमारी औद्योगिक नीति के माध्यम से हमारा रेगुलेटरी जो रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया, सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ कंट्री है, उसके एक्ट के माध्यम से जो प्रोविजन्स हैं, उनके अंदर और भी डाले जा सकते हैं। साथ में बीआर एक्ट को भी मद्देनज़र रखते हुए इनको रोका जा सकता है। कुछ इस तरह से कहा गया कि प्राइवेट बैंक और नॉन-बैंकिंग फाइनेंस के अंदर सिस्टम में कहीं न कहीं छूट दे रखी है, वह बराबर हो, तो शायद उसका लाभ मिलेगा। उस पर भी मंत्रालय चिन्तन कर सकता है। मैं अंत में यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि डा. जाधव ने बहुत विस्तृत रूप से अपना यह बिल पेश किया है, उसमें सरकार के लिए भी, देश के लिए भी और security point of view से, चाहे वह security डिफेंस के क्षेत्र में हो या इस क्षेत्र में हो, लेकिन चूंकि सिस्टम टेक्नोलॉजी पर आधारित है, इसलिए उसमें इस तरह के changes होते हैं, उनको मद्देनज़र रखते हुए डा. जाधव की बात को सजेशन के रूप में मानते हुए जो existing रूल्स एवं कानून हैं, उनके अंदर प्रावधान

और भी सख्त किए जाएं, जिससे कि हमारा डेटा प्रोटेक्शन पूर्ण रूप हो जाए। उन्होंने बहुत सारे कंट्रीज़ के भी उदाहरण दिए हैं, उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए इसको किया जाए, यह मेरा अनुरोध है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, रामकुमार वर्मा जी। माननीय कुमार केतकर जी।

SHRI KUMAR KETKAR (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I stand here to essentially support the Bill presented by Dr. Narendra Jadhavji.

One thing, which he has highlighted, is about the financial sector infrastructure and technology. We are living in a world where there is nothing exclusive about financial sector infrastructure technology. Many companies are merging. We know that in America film companies have taken over newspapers, and newspapers have taken over educational institutions. Globalisation and technology, along with artificial intelligence about which he knows because he has written a book on it, have enveloped most of the companies and, in fact, created new integration of various companies. If, in the name of Make in India, we allow Foreign Direct Investment in any sector and if it can incorporate other sectors, it can really be a threat to the national security. We know, and we have seen world over, how many finance companies are actually having holdings in other manufacturing or other corporate groups. It may be interesting to know that China's Red Army itself has become a corporate setup. And, the Red Army directly invests by taking different names of the companies and actually invests in many foreign companies; particularly they have intervened in Africa on a large scale. So, if such things are possible, it is distinctly possible that financial infrastructure and technology sectors can actually incorporate many other areas of investment. And, in the name of Make in India, our economy and FDI intervention can completely get distorted. I do not want to involve extraneous factors here. But, we know how, once upon a time, the Enron was brought in and had created a huge crisis. We know how Pegasus and Israeli companies are creating problems all over the world, not only in India. We have had controversies and debates about companies, like, Rafael. So, it is necessary that it is not only in the financial sector because the financial companies can also control Defence. And, since we have already allowed the FDI in certain defence sectors also, I think, it is definitely necessary to have special measures of security for national security in the financial sector. Because, nowadays, in the globally capitalist business, there is nothing like exclusive financial, defence, shipping and education. All can merge. Therefore, to avoid not only controversy, but to avoid the insecurity, which

[Shri Kumar Ketkar]

it can generate, we have to be extremely careful, as Dr. Jadhav has rightly suggested. If US, Israel, Russia and China take such care about investments in their countries, I think, it is extremely necessary for us to be cautious. I may recall, and some Members might remember, in 1966, the Socialist leader, Ashok Mehta, had suggested that India must open up its womb for foreign investment. At that time, this debate had taken place and, at that time also, some caution was introduced. In that context, it is necessary to remember that when Pandit Nehru suggested mixed economy and public sector, he was cautious and conscious about the fact that foreign investment can also come, not only with conditions, but perhaps with different kinds of threats. That is why, initially, most of the sensitive areas under Pandit Nehru's directive and direction, were taken over under the public sector or the Government of India undertakings. In the name of actually liberalising, globalising and privatising, if we give up that notion of public sector, generated, promoted and propagated by Pandit Nehru, we can be very sorry later on if we do not take proper care. I think it is necessary to understand, particularly, in today's context, when we are selling sensitive public sector companies to anybody and everybody. Perhaps, many foreign financial companies could come through other doors by having some kind of a deal with the Indian companies, and, actually, try to influence this sector in India, not necessarily by direct name, but by indirect name as Pegasus and Alibaba; we have seen. I think it is necessary that we take precaution — protect not only our public sector but also private sector and our economy— that it is not interfered with by sinister business companies and sinister security affairs. I think it is necessary that we take care, and, in that context I support Dr. Narendra Jadhav's Bill.

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having given me an opportunity to speak on such a sensitive issue. Anil Desaiji has already brought out the history of traders and then taking over India. That was the notorious East India Company. In past, blood and iron have been deciding the fate of mankind. हिन्दुस्तान के पास्ट का फैसला भी तरावड़ी और पानीपत के मैदानों में तलवारों के साये में हुआ, मगर आज का दिन, it is the market which decides the fate of mankind. But, today's topic is: Do we have genuine concerns about security in this globalization era, in this era of dependence on foreign investment, or are we just having a phobia of security? Though I retired 10 years back, during my service, an American General came to see my institution which I was commanding at, the tri-services institution. When he posed certain questions, I replied: "Sir, I am supposed to talk to you on matters of

management of medical profession and medical education. He cryptically commented, "Indians have unnecessary phobia about the security, not knowing that in this era of electronic surveillance, satellite surveillance, we even know where your serpents are entering the burrows. If I give it a thought or we give it a thought, it is a very genuine argument. Recently, cantonments have been opened to civilian traffic. At many underpasses, even I have passed through one, there was a hue and cry that it is a security threat and it should not be done. But, in this era, I will say, war is fought not only by Armed Forces or security forces, we are there to defend, but, first, we have to understand the security of the nation. A nation has every right to defend its territorial integrity, the defence of its industry, the defence of its economy and the defence of its people, and that way, the war is total. After Partition in 1947, maybe due to the hegemonous ambitions of two people where vivisection of the country took place, having fought four or five wars, we are always in a continued state of war. That is perpetual war and now in the era of माननीय मोदी जी, that war, that dirty war, has faced an aggressive defence in the form of Balakot and surgical strikes. ऐसे पशेमंजर में हमें देखना होगा कि have we to modernize? Because with three nuclear neighbours armed to the teeth and nuclear doctrine is MAD, Mutually Assured Destruction, that if you fire, we will fire and you will also be destroyed, the security concerns or conventional security concerns may be outdated. Under these situations, as I mentioned, it is the market now which decides the fate of mankind. At one stage, of course, late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had commented that 'we will eat grass, but we will make an atom bomb', and the irony is that they didn't look after their market and now they are eating grass. Despite the fact that our Bhopal-born Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan stole the nuclear technology from Amsterdam or European countries and smuggled it to Korea, Iran, Pakistan but, even then, market is certainly deciding the fate of mankind and are opening up even in defence sector. Other sectors, of course, we had opened up earlier also. But even opening in defence sector is quite logical. Military aggressions, as I mentioned, conventional military aggressions, will be of limited time. When a country starts winning, then we reach the nuclear threshold. But now the war has become economical and we have seen sanctions against Iraq, against Iran. But India is not that small an economy or that small a country. We cannot be a victim of such sanctions.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN, *in the Chair*)

Trade wars and tariff wars like between China and USA, we are also now a fifth global economy and we need not be scared of those security reasons. But internal

[Lt. Gen. (Dr.) D.P. Vats (Retd.)]

policies leading to instability, destruction of public property by misinformed elements certainly is a risk. As far as constitution of a Foreign Investment Committee is concerned, we already have National Security Council and a part of that Advisory Board, again headed by the National Security Advisor, consists of the representatives from all the relevant Ministries. What I want to convey is, the fangs of our Intelligence Agencies can be sharpened further rather than constituting another inspector raj in the form of another agency. Even if we were to oversee Foreign Direct Investment, in such a situation, may be not Secretary, Finance, but at least an MoS, Finance should be made the Chairman of that Committee. That is my suggestion about this. And, in these days of diplomatic offences, rather in this era of fast communication, I see that there is a group of thinkers and writers coming up even in our rival country, Pakistan, that says that the only alternative is opening up trade with India and improving relations with India. We can think on those lines because that can be mutually beneficial. In totality, I would say that we need not be security-phobic because security in itself is a very wide gamut. It involves industry, farming, our population, employment and standard of living, even biological warfare which involves even corona virus and nuclear, biological upheavals which affect the whole world. Under such situations, we can welcome foreign direct investment in all aspects on all fronts. When Air India was proposed to be opened up 100 per cent, I had objected to it. I had even asked the hon. Minister, Dr. Hardeep Puri, 'what would happen when we need to transfer troops and security agencies from one place to another place, if we totally privatize it'? The answer given was that those concerns would be addressed before privatization.

Sir, I say, our security concerns are genuine. We have adequate security measures to oversee foreign direct investment and we should be liberal in a globalized era.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by Dr. Narendra Jadhav in relation to foreign investment in financial services, critical infrastructure and technology, because it is bound to take away data of every individual in India. Individual's data would be open to foreign countries. The first thing is, financial services need not receive any foreign investment. When a strong currency is allowed to enter into a country, it would affect the local currency. What is happening in South America? When the US dollar entered South America, their economy was in trouble, particularly in Argentina. Their currency has lost all its value because of the US dollar. If we allow a stronger foreign currency to enter into India, it would

have its impact. Of course, even now our currency has lost some of its value. So, allowing foreign currency to play in the financial services is not good for the interests of our economy. Secondly, he has talked about critical infrastructure and technology. The Government should spell out a list of activities which constitute critical infrastructure and technology. First we must decide on what critical infrastructure and technology is. We cannot escape investment in other sectors because of the WTO, but we can have a cap on that investment. So far as critical infrastructure and technology is concerned, there should be a high-level committee to study and find out which sectors come under critical infrastructure and technology. We must spell out the areas which can be called critical infrastructure and technology. Dr. Jadhav was talking about Alibaba. Alibaba is a wholesale online trader. There are other online traders and they have payment apps. I don't want to mention the names. If I want to buy a small object, I have to register my particulars with that payment app. I have to give the particulars of my bank account or my debit or credit card; I have to give my name and address also. So, all my data is transferred to that payment app which is not owned by India. We made a hue and cry when Aadhaar data is given to others. But when we register with certain payment apps which are run by foreign countries to buy goods from outside India, we are ourselves giving away our particulars. Lakhs and lakhs of individuals are giving away their data to those companies which may misuse this data. So, there should also be restrictions on payment apps which take away individual data, including name, address, particulars of bank account, credit or debit card. This is the data which we should not give normally. We must not give this data to foreigners. There are many retail online traders. I can name one or two. If we purchase a product from them, we have to pay in dollars. If we pay in dollars, we have to go through these payment apps. If we go through these payment apps, we have to register with them which means giving away our own data and particulars to them. So, there should be full restriction on them. Only our payment apps should be used to purchase goods from outside by the individuals. I am not talking about the Government, bigger agencies or wholesale traders. Every individual without his conscience is giving his particulars to buy a product. But these particulars can be misused by these companies or agencies. So, I welcome this Bill as introduced by Dr. Narendra Jadhav. I also say that the Government should spell out the list of critical infrastructure and technology wherein there should not be any foreign investment or there should be a restriction on foreign investment. Thank you.

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी। आज डा. नरेन्द्र जाधव जी जो महत्वपूर्ण बिल लाए हैं, वह निश्चित रूप से महत्वपूर्ण इसलिए भी है, क्योंकि वह नेशनल सिक्योरिटी के बारे में है। हम सब जो भी यहां बैठे हैं, उनमें से कोई भी नेशनल सिक्योरिटी पर समझौता करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होगा, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि इस पर विचार-विमर्श करना बहुत जरूरी है, जिससे यह पता चलेगा कि आज सिक्योरिटी के लिए ऑलरेडी हमने क्या-क्या कदम उठाए हैं और क्या वे enough हैं? Are they enough? पहले से ही हमने, हमारे जो भी financial sectors हैं, उनमें 9 sectors के लिए FDI को prohibit किया है, यानी FDI उसमें नहीं कर सकता है। ऐसे already 9 sectors हैं। फिर हमने सिक्योरिटी के लिए security clearance लेना ही पड़ेगा, ऐसे Countries of concern लेबल किए हुए हैं, जिनमें बंगलादेश और पाकिस्तान हैं, यानी वहां की एफडीआई के लिए हमेशा security clearance लगता है। तीसरा, यह है कि हमारे यहां नेशनल क्रिटिकल इन्फॉर्मेशन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्रोटेक्शन सेंटर है, जिसमें जो भी अभी आदरणीय सांसद द्वारा बताया गया है कि क्रिटिकल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में इन्वेस्टमेंट होगा, तो उसकी इन्फॉर्मेशन लीक होगी, लेकिन ऑलरेडी ही हमारे यहां क्रिटिकल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में जो भी सुरक्षा चाहिए, वह इसमें कवर होती है, जिसका नाम है - नेशनल क्रिटिकल इन्फॉर्मेशन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्रोटेक्शन सेंटर। यानी उसमें भी हमारे लिए सिक्योरिटी है। एक हमारे यहां कम्यूटर इमरजेंसी रिसपॉन्स टीम है, जो साइबर सिक्योरिटी इंटरनेशनल से प्रोटेक्शन चाहिए, वह उसको भी कवर करती है। यानी ऑलरेडी हमारे यहां सिक्योरिटी के लिए काफी कदम उठाए गए हैं। फिर भी हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि क्या हमें इसकी जरूरत है? एफडीआई के बारे में जो भी कहा गया, वह बहुत ही important है और नॉन-बैंकिंग फाइनेंशियल सेक्टर में तो एफडीआई और ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है। वह इसलिए है कि जो भी हम कहते हैं कि मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर में यदि इन्वेस्टमेंट होता है, तो जॉब्स क्रीएट होते हैं, जो हमारे लिए बहुत जरूरी है। वैसे ही मेक इन इंडिया जैसे प्रोग्राम्स हैं, उनके लिए भी एफडीआई बहुत जरूरी होता है और सभी चीजों के लिए भी जरूरी होता है। यह जो भी है, इससे परिणाम यह हुआ है कि 286 बिलियन डॉलर्स का पहली बार मोदी सरकार में सबसे ज्यादा इन्वेस्टमेंट भारत देश में हुआ है। यह जो किसानों का डेटा है या micro, small या medium entrepreneurs हैं, उनमें यह इन्वेस्टमेंट नॉन-बैंकिंग फाइनेंशियल सेक्टर से ज्यादा होता है। जैसे किसानों के लिए food processing units हों, food products हों, e-commerce हो, तो मुझे नहीं लगता है कि यह ज्यादा सेन्सिटिव डेटा होगा। MSME में भी unorganised sector के लिए जो भी एफडीआई की जरूरत है, पैसों की बहुत जरूरत रहती है और मुझे लगता है कि direct route से एफडीआई लाने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

दूसरा, यह देखेंगे कि इससे फायदा भी काफी हुआ है। जैसे 2006 में NBFCs, Non-banking Financial Companies से इकोनॉमी में 8.4 per cent contribution था, तो 2015 में वह 14 per cent हुआ है। वैसे ही यह बढ़ोतरी inclusive growth, जो हमारे छोटे कारोबार हैं, micro or small industries हैं, उनके लिए भी NBFC का बहुत importance है। जो भी कहते हैं कि public sector banks से लोन लिया जाएगा, लेकिन हम सबको पता है कि public sector banks

से जो छोटे कारोबार हैं, उनके लिए लोन मिलना काफी मुश्किल होता है। हम यह देखेंगे कि जो all over world economy की gloomy picture है, वह मोदी सरकार में, जो भी आज है, हमारी 10 परसेंट nominal GDP growth है, तो यह जो बात है, मुझे लगता है कि जो एफडीआई आ रहा है, उसके लिए हम एक लाल फीता और तैयार न करें। यह बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि जो भी हम सिक्योरिटी के लिए कहेंगे, उसमें और समय जाएगा। आज यह बहुत important है कि हमारी economy fast grow करे, क्योंकि हमारा लक्ष्य भी वैसा ही है। 5 trillion dollar का जो हमारा लक्ष्य है, उसके लिए यह लालफीताशाही से काम नहीं होगा। यह सब होने के बावजूद भी हमें यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि security is not at state at any point of time. इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि जो अभी चिंता व्यक्त की गई थी कि personal data protection होना चाहिए, जो अभी तक नहीं है, लेकिन हम Personal Data Protection Bill ला रहे हैं, तो मुझे लगता है कि उसमें यह पूरी तरह से कवर होगा। वैसे ही access to sensitive data will be there, यह भी एक चिंता व्यक्त की गई थी। मुझे लगता है कि Personal Data Protection Bill में हम यह भी ले सकते हैं कि access to sensitive data जो भी है, उसे भी Personal Data Protection Bill में ले सकते हैं। उन्होंने जो-जो चिंताएं व्यक्त की हैं, उनके ऊपर विचार होना ही चाहिए और वह बिल, जो पर्सनल डेटा प्रोटेक्शन बिल में है, उसमें भी ला सकते हैं। वैसे ही जो विदेशी निवेश समिति के संबंध में उन्होंने कहा है, तो वह विदेशी निवेश समिति जो भी रहेगी, उसमें समय जाना नहीं चाहिए। इसीलिए मुझे लगता है कि और कोई उपाय हम ढूँढ़ें जिससे एफडीआई तो आए, लेकिन उसको आने में ज्यादा समय भी न लगे। मुझे लगता है कि हमारे जो सांसद जी हैं, माननीय डा. नरेन्द्र जाधव जी भी इकोनॉमी की जानी-मानी हस्ती हैं। इसके लिए हम एक समिति गठित करें, ताकि उनकी जो चिंता है, वह उस समिति के द्वारा कि हम क्या कर सकते हैं, इनके ऊपर विचार-विमर्श करके, सबसे अच्छा देश के लिए क्या होगा, इस तरीके से सोचें। मुझे लगता है कि यह हमेशा एफडीआई के लिए देखना पड़ेगा कि एफडीआई आते समय, जो इन्वेस्ट कर रहे हैं, उनको ऐसा न लगे कि भारत देश में इन्वेस्ट करने पर समय बरबाद होगा। इसीलिए मैं इस बिल में जो भी उनकी चिंताएं हैं, उनके साथ में हूँ। एफडीआई के लिए सिक्योरिटी बहुत इंपॉर्टेंट है। लेकिन मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल के आने से पहले, इसके ऊपर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए एक समिति गठित की जाए और वे खुद भी उसमें रहें, ताकि देश की इकोनॉमी के लिए अच्छा क्या होगा, लोगों के लिए क्या होगा, इसके बारे में सोचें और एफडीआई का हम हमेशा वेलकम करें, धन्यवाद।

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have risen to support the Bill proposed by Dr. Narendra Jadhav. Having said that, while I wholeheartedly support the Private Member's Bill proposed by him, I have my own apprehensions because if I speak in Hindustani, वह इस तरह की बात है कि चाकू पसली से गुजारिश कर रहा है, उसकी अपील है कि हम उनकी मदद करें। चाकू की पसलियों से गुजारिश तो देखिए। I think most of us have forgotten that we are asking, or we are trying

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

to beseech the character of global capital, we are expecting things from global capitalism or multinational corporations, which they do not have in themselves. So, that is the first argument I have, though, I repeat, I support the Bill.

Sir, one of the objectives he has mentioned is the level-playing field. I agree with him, but beginning from 1960s in Latin America, through the works of Andre Gunder Frank, if I look at the movement of global capital in one way or other, it amounts to a new form of imperialism, an imperialism which tries to control not only your consumer behaviour but also the very thought process. It is called 'surveillance capitalism' now. We have seen the worst phases of 'surveillance capitalism' in different States. Particularly, where authoritarian and totalitarian parties are in power, we have seen the worst of it. First, we saw in the neighbourhood; then in the distant land; and now, we are seeing in proximate corridors. That is number two. This 'surveillance capitalism' begins by offering free service. People succumb to the temptation. Then, this free service acquires a new shape. The services are not that free. That is number one. Number two, what happens is that they start monitoring your personal and private behaviour to astonishing details. I will tell you something which happened with us here. I had a colleague, Kashyapji, who was from the Indian National LokDal. He has moved that side. One day, his phone rang here twice. Normally, phone doesn't ring here. One day, I ignored. The second day also, it happened. मैंने कहा कि यार, यह आपका कैसे बजा, वे बोले बज गया। मैंने कहा कि नेटवर्क कौन सा है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि जियो। So, one network can reach Parliament. Others cannot. तो ये सारी चीजें होती हैं, जब आप उस detail में देखते हैं, it happens. Now, as far as privacy is concerned, I wholeheartedly agree with Jadhavji Sir, in the year 1965, U.S. Supreme Court sanctioned the constitutional right to privacy. Do you know who blocked this constitutional right? It was not the middle classes, it was not the American activists, you know, it was the same multinational corporations. They blocked the very idea of constitutional right to privacy. I will take the House in a little bit detail for one minute. This idea of privacy is also a contribution to capitalism with the rise of the middle classes. This privacy is actually co-terminus with the movement of capitalism from one phase to another. Sir, first they did not recognize privacy and when they recognised it, they wanted to control it. Even in our country, if you examine your phone details, there are 'n' number of people who calls you from morning to evening and they know such finer details about you. For instance, if you are talking to a set of people from a certain area, the caller would tell you that he or she is also from that area. So, they know such finer details about you. Sir, this can prove to be

very, very dangerous. As we grew up, we never thought that we will see foreign investment in certain areas, for instance, Defence. Sir, Defence is such a sensitive sector and even there we have foreign investment. Many a time, that worries me because I see a kind of consensus from this side and that side. Sir, that consensus is that market is the new god. Let us all worship market. You say that there is no alternative, and we have to go this way. No, Sir, there are countries in this world, who have shown that there could be alternative ways. It is just that we avoid seeking and going for those alternative ways because capital and capitalism is more tempting than labour intensive things or labour issues. Sir, there is one more thing which I will say and close my argument. I think, as a nation, we must realize that when we talk about foreign investment in strategic areas, there should be some kind of safeguards, there should be some kind of arrangement by which we can be able to protect us. I do not know when we say about 'Make in India'. It does not have to be rhetoric. I think, we have to move a lot in this direction, and, as far as the idea of foreign direct investment in these areas is concerned, we must be little cautious in offering everything. Very often, I have repeated in this House that there is nothing called private because you offer a lot of support like tax holidays, lease at a nominal rate and so on and so forth to the private players. So, let us not call it private, as if, private has nothing to do with public. Finally, Sir, before I close my argument, I would say that there is a lot of correlation between privacy and wealth creation. If you trace the history of privacy and wealth creation, you will find many parallels and those parallels would be very alarming. Finally, Sir, हमारी दिक्कत क्या है- कहते हैं कि-

"तुम तकल्लुफ को भी इखलाक़ सकझते हो फराज़

दोस्त होता नहीं हर हाथ मिलाने वाला।"

शुक्रिया, जय हिन्द!

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, देश की बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ती हुई अर्थव्यवस्था और आज देश का आर्थिक क्षेत्र में निरंतर प्रगति की ओर जाना एक शुभ संकेत है। सरकार ने निरंतर प्रयास किए हैं कि देश में Foreign Direct Investment के रास्ते खोलें। देश में Foreign Direct Investment के लिए वे तमाम सारी सुविधाएं, जैसे टैक्सों में छूट आदि देने की almost पूरी व्यवस्था भी बनाई गई है, जिससे देश में बड़ी संख्या में FDI आ सके और हम देश का औद्योगिक विकास कर सकें। इस औद्योगिक विकास से लोगों को बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार मिलेगा, लोगों को बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर कारोबार करने की सहूलियतें मिलेंगी और देश की प्रगति होगी। इसी नाते यह सारी कार्यवाही करने का काम किया गया है।

[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

मान्यवर, सरकार ने उन सारी चीजों पर अपनी चिंता रखी है कि एफडीआई से हमारी इंटरनल सिक्युरिटी को कोई खतरा न होने पाए, हमारे डेटा लीक न होने पाएं। सरकार के द्वारा इन सारी चीजों का प्रॉपर बंदोबस्त किया गया है। मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए और देश को विकास के रास्ते पर आगे ले जाने के लिए आज हम ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया के तमाम समृद्धशाली देश FDI को अपने यहाँ आकर्षित करने के सारे उपाय कर रहे हैं। इसके साथ ही वे इस बात की भी चिंता कर रहे हैं कि उनकी इंटरनल सिक्युरिटी कहीं भी उससे प्रभावित न हो।

मान्यवर, मैं आपको अमरीका जैसे सशक्त देश की एक घटना बताता हूँ। On August 13, 2018, the US President, Donald Trump, signed into law the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernisation Act of 2018 (FIRRMA), which significantly strengthens the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS), the inter-agency committee under the Department of Treasury responsible for reviewing the national security implications of foreign investments in the country. ऐसे बड़े देश भी Foreign Investment को आकर्षित करने के लिए प्रयासरत रहते हैं, लेकिन वहाँ सिक्युरिटी चेक का भी प्रॉपर ध्यान रखा जाता है। उन्होंने उसके लिए एक अलग FIRRMA का गठन करके इसकी व्यवस्था भी कर दी है। हमारे देश में भी इस तरह की व्यवस्था है कि हम तमाम strategic मामलों में, जहाँ एफडीआई से डायरेक्ट फॉरेन इनवेस्टमेंट आता है, उस पर हमारा प्रॉपर चेक हो। हमारे यहाँ उसकी पूरी व्यवस्था है और इसके लिए रिज़र्व बैंक को अधिकृत किया गया है। ऐसी कंपनियाँ रिज़र्व बैंक को अपने सारे ऑडिट और सारे एकाउंट्स की जानकारी देंगी और रिज़र्व बैंक उन पर पूरी नज़र रखेगा। बिनय सिन्हा जी ने कहा कि, concerned over rising FDI inflows into strategic sectors like telecom as well as information technology (IT), and, IT-enabled (ITeS) services through the automatic route, the Government is considering eliminating the security gaps through a stringent security mechanism. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has proposed an online filing of advance foreign investment returns on the Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal (FIFP), which will be accessible to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Ministry of Home Affairs and other security agencies. The Government is worried that a transfer of data from India, through IT investment, may threaten national security. Besides, it has been observed that very little information comes to the Government from FDI flowing through the automatic route. "There has been a rise in investment coming into strategic sectors. Besides, 100 per cent FDI is allowed in the IT/ITeS sectors under the automatic route. This leads to a transfer of personal data of Indian citizens, which may be exploited in a manner that threatens government security," said an official. FDI is permitted up to sector-specific limits under the automatic or approval route. "The FIFP

could be linked to the RBI's foreign investment reporting and management system portal, where all foreign investors will be required to provide information. In case of no objection, the FDI proposal will be through the automatic or approval route," said another official. He added that if an objection was raised, the inter-ministerial committee would look into it. मान्यवर, इस तरीके से सारे अंकुश लगाने से, जिससे हमारे डेटा लीक न होने पाएँ, हमारी जो strategic security है, वह कहीं पर भी लीक न होने पाएँ, इसमें उन सारी चीजों का ध्यान रखा गया है। लेकिन देश के विकास के लिए, देश की आर्थिक समृद्धि के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा अपने आप direct foreign investment आकर्षित कर सकें। Direct FDI के आकर्षण के लिए ही तमाम कानूनों में भी संशोधन किए गए। लेकिन भारत सरकार इस मामले में पूरी तरह से सजग है कि किसी भी तरीके से हमारी आंतरिक सुरक्षा को कोई खतरा न हो।

मान्यवर, अभी लखनऊ में इतना बड़ा Defence Expo हो रहा है, जिसमें तमाम foreign investors आए हुए हैं। Defence production के क्षेत्र में देश समृद्धि की ओर आगे बढ़ रहा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि आने वाले वर्षों में defence production के क्षेत्र में देश स्वावलंबी ही नहीं होगा, बल्कि बड़े पैमाने पर डिफेंस उत्पाद दूसरे देशों को निर्यात होंगे। यह तभी संभव हो सका है, जबकि defence production की जो तमाम बड़ी player countries हैं, उन सबका यहाँ पर investment हो रहा है। उनके और भारत के सहयोग से बड़े पैमाने पर रक्षा क्षेत्र में उन रक्षा उत्पादों के निर्माण की कार्रवाई आगे बढ़ी है।

मान्यवर, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह संदेह रखना बहुत उचित नहीं है। यद्यपि जाधव जी आज जो प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल लाए हैं, उसके द्वारा उन्होंने सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और सदन के माध्यम से सारे देश का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और इस पर सबकी चिंता भी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत सरकार इतनी सजग और इन सारी चीजों में इतनी सचेष्ट है कि कोई ऐसा मौका नहीं आएगा कि कहीं पर हमारा data leak हो या हमारी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को कोई खतरा उत्पन्न हो। उन तमाम देशों पर उनके foreign investment के लिए विशेष नजर रखी जा रही है, जिन पर हमें संदेह रहता है। जो हमारे प्रति friendly नहीं हैं, जिनका मन भारत के प्रति साफ नहीं है, ऐसे देशों के निवेश के प्रति हमारा देश चौकन्ना है और उनके निवेश proposal को बहुत गहराई से परीक्षण करने का काम करता है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इस पर कोई बहुत संदेह की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह देश और यहाँ के तमाम उद्यमी, यहाँ के जो बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक संगठन हैं, वे सारे इन सारी चीजों पर नजर रखे हुए हैं। सरकार इस पर बहुत गहराई से नजर रख कर इसका ध्यान रखती है। इसलिए foreign investment को लेकर कोई चिंता नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह देश का सौभाग्य है कि Ease of Doing Business में इस देश का वातावरण ऐसा बना है कि आज दुनिया के तमाम देश भारत की ओर आकर्षित हो रहे हैं और अपनी पूँजी लगा कर देश के औद्योगिक विकास में सहयोगी बन रहे हैं। इसलिए

[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

मैं समझता हूँ कि जाधव जी ने इस ओर ध्यान तो आकर्षित किया है, लेकिन हमें इसको लेकर बहुत चिंता की आवश्यकता नहीं है, लेकिन हमें सजग रहने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि हमारा आंतरिक data leak न हो, हमारी आंतरिक सुरक्षा को कोई खतरा पैदा न हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ ही मैं माननीय जाधव जी से कहूँगा कि सरकार इसके लिए सचेष्ट है, इसलिए इस बिल की बहुत आवश्यकता नहीं है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I wish to commend Dr. Narendra Jadhav for having brought this Bill before the House. This is an era where Foreign Direct Investment is something that we are welcoming across the board. And that is a good thing, because we need resources to be able to develop technology and various other sectors of the economy, including the financial sector. But if you look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons, Dr. Jadhav's emphasis is substantially on financial services sector. Even though the title of the Bill is much broader when it talks about critical infrastructure, technology, etc., I think I know where this is coming from. Dr. Jadhav was the Chief Economist at the Reserve Bank of India and I was Director on the Central Board, so I can empathise that an element of RBI's concern about the financial sector and its players and who gets to participate and how they behave and all those issues are very much close to his heart even now. But if you actually look at the way technology and critical infrastructure are developing in this modern era, you will discover that we are at this juncture where we are talking about the Internet of things. We are talking about 5G telecom infrastructure. All of these are going to generate enormous amount of data and these data are going to be interconnected. Practically everything that we do will be leaving digital tracks. And these digital tracks will be very, very useful to anyone, including foreign governments, who would want to understand the behaviour of the people of India and even further who would want to be able to use the data in a way that is inimical to India's security interests. What do I mean by this? Today, when you think about technologies of various kinds, there is hardware and there is software. In the world of software, we have discovered that along with good breakthroughs, we also have breakthroughs in terms of viruses, trojan horses and numerous other kinds of negative developments which seek to grab people's information or cripple their computers or infect their essential systems and bring them down. We know that in the kind of world that we are already living in, if digital infrastructure collapses even for a day, we will be stranded. If records in our banking

system are wiped out, we will have no idea who owns what and how they can participate in financial sector. There are numerous risks. It is good that we are paying attention to these risks. But, as I pointed out, the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill seems to emphasize financial services. On the other hand, if you look at global domain, you will see that the same kinds of arguments are being used in other countries as far as issues related to 5G technology are concerned. One of the leading manufacturers of 5G technology is a company that operates in India. It has a development centre in my own city of Bengaluru and employs large number of Indians and is from just across the great mountains. There is enough of a battle going on, on the global stage where countries are trying to influence other countries not to purchase technology from this company. Now, I am concerned that in some ways, there is some other kind of competition going on here where there is some other political economy, where some manufacturers are influencing certain Governments to keep out their competition. So, that is also a possibility. So, whatever we do, we must not fall victim to that.

Sir, when you think about hardware, just like in software, there are negative developments. Technologies today are substantially black boxes to all of us. We don't know what is inside these machines that we have in front of us or the machines that are involved in transmitting data and enabling us to function as effectively as we function today. There could be elements in this hardware that allow for sabotage. That is something we need to figure out how to identify and we need to figure out how to counter. When we do this, I would not speak only of a few countries. I think Dr. Jadhav's definition in this Bill is that a country of special concern includes a country that poses a significant threat to the national security of India. National security has to be of paramount interest all the time. But, who is friendly to us and who is not changes over time. Today, there are certain countries which are less friendly and are of special concern. But, some of the countries with which we shared a special relationship also sent fleet in the Bay of Bengal in the 1970s. So, it is not clear that we should discriminate between one country and another. We should have robust systems that are able to check every technology and every investment that comes from anywhere. Along with this, when you think as to where this money is coming from and what is the nature of the global economy, it is not clear that ownership is no more in the hands of any national entity. Company's ownership is dispersed. You have multinational

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

corporations. Some may be headquartered in some countries. But, in general, I would say that every country will put pressure on companies that are either headquartered there or have a very substantial presence in those countries to ensure that they reveal secrets that may be beneficial to that country's security agenda. So, it is very, very complicated domain and we need to do a lot more as we take this agenda forward.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair*]

Sir, when we want to do that, there are certain limitations in how this Bill constructs the mechanisms to deal with these potential risks. There is a committee that Dr. Jadhav has proposed in this Bill. But, that committee consists entirely of Government Secretaries. What we need is wider membership of a committee such as this including security experts both technological as well as people who are security experts in terms of foreign policy and national security, and people who understand business and management. And they need to be equal members, not just technical experts who go in there and provide input occasionally. So, one constructive suggestion I have is to find a way to strengthen this Committee that is proposed and make it a much more effective Committee that can actually achieve the goals that are set out here.

Along with that, there is another concern I have which is the national security argument. I am, of course, strongly supportive of every measure that enhances India's national security but we do not want this term again to be misused and to become a blanket coverage for all kinds of other competitive or anti-competitive measures where some companies are able to succeed and use national security to prevent other companies from coming in. So, here again, we need to be very, very careful in how we take this whole process forward.

Sir, another point I want to make has to do with the Personal Data Protection Bill. We are expecting that, probably, in the second half of the Budget Session. There is a Committee of Parliament that is looking into it and as Dr. Mahatme also pointed out, this Bill and whatever it proposes needs to have a congruence with that Bill as well. Only then we will have fewer loopholes or no loopholes in how personal data is protected whether under the critical infrastructure and national security issues or with regard to people's own concerns about their security, their privacy which should be covered under the Personal Data Protection Bill.

Sir, there are one or two other points that I want to mention. One has to deal with investments that have been coming in over the years into our startup ecosystem. The startup ecosystem has developed substantially because there have been investors from within India but also mega venture capitalists, mega private equity players from elsewhere who have put in huge amounts of money, created unicorns, created opportunities for Indian entrepreneurs, especially, from my own city of Bengaluru which is the startup capital of the country. I do not want to see this as an impediment to resources coming in to enable our startup entrepreneurs to flourish and grow. Many of the technologies, they are working on, can fall under the categorization that has been listed here as critical technology. In fact, we should be encouraging them to do more of that. For too long, we have been service players. What we need to be are product players. It is important that we recognize that it is an opportunity for India to catch up and leapfrog over previous generations of technology and to come up with products in the internet of things and other domains, in the 5G domains, taking advantage of the data that is available. So, we want to ensure that this startup ecosystem is also promoted and we have a flourishing set of young entrepreneurs taking on the world. The country that we are most concerned about is the country that was not a technological stalwart but over the years has invested in Artificial Intelligence, has invested in internet of things, in 5G technology and has become world competitive on those fronts. Therefore, it is important for us also, not to, under the garb of these concerns, hinder the growth of our startup ecosystem, especially, in these cutting edge technologies. So, that is really what I want to say. We need to be very judicious. This is a vital concern that you have brought to the table and set the agenda for the Government to go ahead and create the kind of protection that would ensure that national security is preserved, is enhanced and also, at the same time, that we allow technology to flourish, our entrepreneurs to succeed and India to become a cutting edge player on the global market. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री महेश पोदार (झारखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद। वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् एक बहुत अच्छी भावना है और हम बड़े गर्व के साथ कहते हैं कि यह हमारी भारतीय सोच है और इस सोच के साथ हम आगे बढ़ते हैं। परंतु दुर्भाग्य है कि जब इकोनॉमी की बात आती है तो सब देश अपने हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए अलग-अलग कानून बनाने लगते हैं। यहां तक कि जब करों की बात आती है तो हमारी कर व्यवस्था पति और पत्नी को भी अलग-अलग एन्टिटी मानती है और उसके बाद में कर का प्रावधान उसी हिसाब से बनाया जाता है। इसी तरह से जब अलग-अलग देश होंगे तो उनकी प्राथमिकताएं अलग होंगी, उनकी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था अपनी होगी। जब

[श्री महेश पोद्दार]

हम इतनी तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, आर्थिक रूप से प्रगति कर रहे हैं और जब हम 5 ट्रिलियन यूएस डॉलर इकोनॉमी की बात कर रहे हैं तो यह एक तथ्य है कि अब हम यह निश्चित मानकर चल रहे हैं कि 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था होगी। अब प्रश्न केवल यही होता है और बहस केवल इस पर होती है कि यह व्यवस्था कब तक होगी? कुछ लोग जो इसे पसन्द नहीं करते, इसे असंभव मानते हैं, वे कहते हैं कि जिस रेट से हम बढ़ रहे हैं, हम वहां 2030 तक पहुंचेंगे और हम कहते हैं कि हम 2024 तक पहुंचेंगे। अंतर केवल समय का है, लेकिन लक्ष्य के बारे में कोई विवाद नहीं है। जब हम तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं तो स्वाभाविक है कि हमें आर्थिक निवेश भी अधिक चाहिए। इस देश की इकोनॉमी को हर तरह से देश के अंदर से और देश के बाहर दोनों तरफ से आर्थिक निवेश चाहिए। इस आर्थिक निवेश के लिए जब हम पूंजी चाहते हैं तो स्वाभाविक है कि जो भी व्यक्ति विदेश से पूंजी लाता है, वह अपना स्वार्थ, हित भी साधना चाहता है। यह स्वाभाविक है, वह कोई चैरिटी नहीं करता, वह कोई चन्दा नहीं देता। हमने इस देश में देखा है कि बहुत लोगों ने चन्दा भी दिया है तो उसके पीछे भी उनका कोई निहित स्वार्थ है, ऐसे भी हमारे सामने बहुत सारे उदाहरण हैं।

महोदय, हमको इस तेजी से बढ़ती हुई अर्थव्यवस्था पर जब बदलाव की आवश्यकता होगी तो बहस तो हमें करनी पड़ेगी। मैंने कुछ दिन पहले डा. जाधव की एक किताब पढ़ी थी, वह बहुत विद्वान हैं। इन्होंने एक आईआर 4.0 पर लिखी थी। आईआर 4.0 के पहले हम देखें कि जब हम कम्प्यूटर युग, जिसे आईआर 3.0 बोला जाता है, जब कम्प्यूटर ईजाद हुआ था और आज जब हम आईआर 4.0 में जा रहे हैं, आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस, रोबोटिक्स और बहुत सारी चीजों के विषय में जा रहे हैं तो उस विषय और उस दुनिया में जब हम प्रवेश करने जा रहे हैं तो उसकी तैयारी हमें आज करनी पड़ेगी और हमें अपनी सोच को उसके अनुसार ढालना पड़ेगा, सारे प्रिकॉशन्स लेने पड़ेंगे और तब हमें आगे बढ़ना पड़ेगा।

अभी कुछ दिनों पहले अखबार में पढ़ा था कि जापान में या किसी देश में किसी बड़ी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कम्पनी ने अपने एम्प्लॉईज़ के लिए मात्र तीन दिन का वर्किंग डे कर दिया, वह हफ्ते में चार दिन छुट्टी कर देते हैं। हमारे यहां रांची में एक योगदा सत्संग मठ है, वह पूरी दुनिया में फेमस है। उनके जो इंटरनेशनल हैड थे, उनसे मैं मिला था और उन्होंने भी यह चिन्ता व्यक्त की कि लोग हफ्ते में तीन दिन काम करेंगे तो बाकी चार दिन क्या करेंगे? मैंने पूछा कि स्वामी जी, वे क्या करेंगे? क्या वे अध्यात्म की ओर जाएंगे या फिर खर्चे की तरफ जाएंगे? उनका बहुत सीधा-सादा जवाब था, यह किसी मठ, किसी धर्म या सम्प्रदाय की चिन्ता नहीं है, यह पूरे मनुष्य जाति की चिन्ता है कि हम किस तरफ जा रहे हैं और किस तेजी से जा रहे हैं? उसी एंगल से यदि हम देखें तो अभी हमारे सामने जो समस्या आ रही है कि विदेशों से फंड आएगा तो हम अपनी सुरक्षा को किस तरह से बचाकर रख सकते हैं, कितनी तरह से सुरक्षित रख सकते हैं, हमें निवेश भी चाहिए, लेकिन हम अपने आपको सुरक्षित करना चाहेंगे। इस दिशा में डा. जाधव ने जो ध्यान खींचा है, इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

इसके साथ मैं हमें कई बातों की चिंता करनी पड़ेगी और यह सही है कि हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में निवेश करने के लिए बहुत लोग इंटरस्टेड हैं। अभी मैं अपनी पार्टी को धन्यवाद दूंगा, जिन्होंने मुझे अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से चाइना भेजा था। वहां पर भी बहुत लोग ऐसे हैं, जो चाइना से अपना निवेश या एडिशनल इनवेस्टमेंट उठाकर भारत में करना चाहते हैं और तो और हमने कई दो-चार बड़ी चाइनीज़ कम्पनी देखी, जो विश्व की सबसे बड़ी फूड डिलिवरी कम्पनीज़ हैं, हम वहां भी गए। हुआई, जो 5 जी के बारे में प्रो. गौडा बता रहे थे, उन्होंने भी पूरा दिखाया, वे भी निवेश करने के लिए बहुत ज्यादा इच्छुक हैं। उनके साथ सबसे ज्यादा concern इसी बात का है कि भारत सरकार, भारत के लोग या विश्व के सारे लोग including America चिन्ता कर रहे हैं कि इनका निवेश उस देश के लिए सुरक्षित होगा या नहीं होगा। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि मुझे उन्होंने दिखाया कि किस तरह से 5G technology विश्व में हर व्यक्ति की तस्वीर और उसके moment to moment movement को रिकॉर्ड कर सकती है और within seconds reproduce कर सकती है। प्रोफेसर साहब ने डेटा की सुरक्षा और इन नियम-कानूनों की सुरक्षा की बात कही। जब personal security का प्रश्न उठ जायेगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह 5जी का एक उदाहरण उनमें से एक है, जबकि हर व्यक्ति को हर समय locate किया जा सकेगा कि वह कहाँ है, वह क्या कर रहा है, क्या नहीं कर रहा है। स्वाभाविक है कि जब इस तरह की तकनीक को हम adopt करेंगे, तो उसके पहले हम चिन्ता अवश्य करेंगे और करनी भी चाहिए।

महोदय, इन्होंने access to sensitive data कहा। Now, what is sensitive and what is not sensitive? यदि Flipkart company को कोई foreign company takeover करती है, तो भारत के करोड़ों लोगों का व्यक्तिगत डेटा, उनका telephone number, address, bank account, everything is available to them, their credit card details are available to them. उनकी choice, उनके खाने की choice, उनके lifestyle की choice, everything is available to them. क्या वह sensitive data की category में आयेगा या नहीं आयेगा? It is very difficult to announce. यहाँ पर शायद हम लोगों को अपनी सोच भी बदलनी पड़ेगी।

Leakage of personal data and their mistake. We all know that आज के युग में जब Cloud data वगैरह चल रहा है और बहुत सारे celebrities के data leak हो रहे हैं, तो वे जो data leak हो रहे हैं, what is happening to that data? Can you stop that? No! जिसने अपना data upload किया है, उसको भी मालूम है कि मेरा डेटा सुरक्षित नहीं है, 100 per cent सुरक्षित नहीं है। यह उसको भी मालूम है। वह भी जानता है कि हो सकता है कि 99.99 per cent सुरक्षित हो, लेकिन 100 per cent सुरक्षित नहीं है। फिर भी वह अपना data load कर रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, तो इस युग में जिस ओर हम जा रहे हैं, उसमें यदि हम इस तरह की बात सोचें, तो हमें यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम किस हद तक जायें। इन्होंने risk of laundering bad money की एक बात कही। सही है। अगर आप bad money को laundering करने से

[श्री महेश पोद्दार]

रोक नहीं सकते, तो bad money जिस कारण से उत्पन्न होता है, उसका सीधा सम्बन्ध है। अगर वह crime के द्वारा उत्पन्न किया गया पैसा है, उसको आप laundering करने की सुविधा दे देंगे, तो स्वाभाविक है कि वह crime अधिक करेगा और उसके कारण समाज में अधिक विषमता होगी। यह एक बात है, लेकिन इस background के साथ-साथ हमें एक चीज़ यह भी देखनी पड़ेगी कि भारतवर्ष ने अभी हाल में defence के क्षेत्र में वर्षों बाद उत्पादन के लिए निजी क्षेत्र को मौका दिया है। निजी क्षेत्र को ही मौका नहीं दिया, बल्कि foreign company को साथ में मिल कर मौका दिया। आज के दिन जितने defence equipments होते हैं, सबके पीछे कुछ न कुछ software technology है और उस software technology का password या उसकी programming की जो भी तकनीक है, वह कहीं न कहीं foreign company के पास भी है। हमें नहीं मालूम और न हम मालूम कर सकते हैं कि युद्ध के समय पता चला कि अचानक हमारे सारे तोपखाने बन्द हो गये, चूँकि कहीं पर बैठे हुए किसी व्यक्ति ने अपने password में कोई jugglery कर दी और उसने मेरे computer system को बन्द कर दिया। हम यह नहीं जान सकते, लेकिन क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि हम computer-operated हथियार नहीं खरीदें? वे भी हमारे लिए जरूरी हैं। यदि हम नहीं खरीदेंगे, तो हम आज का सोचेंगे और पता नहीं भविष्य में क्या होगा। वह risk हमें लेना ही पड़ेगा। मैं यह मान कर चलता हूँ कि यह एक यथार्थ हो गया है कि यह risk हमें लेना ही पड़ेगा। हम इससे hundred per cent proof नहीं हो सकते, लेकिन हाँ, इस बारे में हमें जानकारी होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, हम देख रहे हैं कि एक personal data होता है। प्रोफेसर साहब ने financial data कहा। मैं बोलता हूँ कि उससे आवश्यक personal data है। चूँकि मनुष्य अपने personal data के बारे में और पर्सनल सुरक्षा के बारे में ज्यादा चिन्ता करता है और करना भी चाहिए, समाज को भी उनके personal data के बारे में चिन्ता करनी चाहिए। अभी कुछ दिनों पहले हमारे सदन में हमारे एक सदस्य ने एक प्रश्न उठाया था कि bedroom के अन्दर जो TV लगे हुए होते हैं, उनसे भी आप सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। यहाँ पर एक प्रश्न उठा था और चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई थी कि इसके कुछ उपाय निकाले जाएं, लेकिन ये उपाय कौन निकालेगा और क्या उपाय निकल सकता है, यह एक बड़ा प्रश्न है? आज हम जब तब देखते हैं कि होटल्स के कमरों के वीडियोज़ लीक होते हैं। एक प्राइवैसी की जगह से आपके डेटा लीक होते हैं। क्या आप होटल में रुकना बन्द कर देंगे, क्या आप होटल में जाकर पहले यह चैक कराएंगे? मैं तो समझता हूँ कि हमारे बड़े-बड़े राष्ट्राध्यक्ष लोगों के अलावा चैक कराने की सुविधा और लोगों को नहीं है और न हो सकती है, फिर भी लोगों के लिए होटल में रहना आवश्यक है और जब आदमी खुद के बेडरूम में सुरक्षित नहीं है, तो हम होटलों की बात क्यों करें? मैं समझता हूँ कि it is a new life, and we have to live with it, with a pinch of salt कि हमारे पास इसके अलावा कोई विकल्प नहीं है, हमें इन चीज़ों को स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, जब हम पूँजी की बात करते हैं, अगर कोई भी पूँजी कहीं पर भी निवेश होगी,

तो क्या वह पार्टनर नहीं बनता, क्या उसकी हिस्सेदारी नहीं लेता? चाहे वह दस, पाँच परसेंट ही हो, यदि कोई कानूनी पार्टनर न भी बने, फिर भी कोई निवेश करता है, तो उसमें उसका कुछ न कुछ शेयर अवश्य होता है। आज हम चाहे कुछ भी प्रावधान कर लें, लेकिन पूँजी निवेश हुआ है, तो समझिए कि उसका कुछ न कुछ हस्तक्षेप उस कंपनी के मामले में होगा ही।

महोदय, आज सिंगापुर, दुबई विश्व की कैपिटल मार्केट्स बन गई हैं और सारी दुनिया का, विश्व का पूँजी बाजार इन दोनों शहरों से और इस तरह के और भी कई छोटे शहरों से संचालित होता है। महोदय, वहाँ कुछ नहीं है, कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं है, लेकिन वहाँ पर पूँजी ही उनका raw material है, पूँजी ही उनका finished goods है। सारी दुनिया उनके प्रभाव से प्रभावित होती है, तो आज पूँजी का महत्व तो हम समझ ही रहे हैं, लेकिन इतना होने बाद भी उन्होंने जरूर -- वहाँ की economy बढ़ रही है और पूँजी के मार्फत से ही बढ़ रही है, तो उन्होंने इसके लिए अपने यहाँ क्या सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की? जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है कि उनके नियम बड़े सरल हैं, बहुत सहज हैं, कोई बहुत complicated नहीं हैं, बहुत ज्यादा जाँच-परख नहीं है, इसलिए हमें यह चिंता भी करनी पड़ेगी कि क्या हम बहुत ज्यादा जाँच-परख करने के बावजूद भी सेफ नहीं हैं, तो क्या हम कम जाँच के साथ भी आगे बढ़ सकते हैं और इसको accept कर सकते हैं?

महोदय, अभी अपने देश में एफडीआई का रिव्यू करने की एक व्यवस्था है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कई बार हम अखबारों में भी पढ़ते हैं कि यह एक अवरोधक का काम करता था, स्पीड ब्रेकर का काम करता था। इस नरेन्द्र मोदी सरकार ने उसे कुछ simplify किया है, जिसकी आवश्यकता भी महसूस की गई थी और simplify करने के बाद हमारे यहाँ निवेश काफी तेजी से बढ़ा है और शायद मैं गलत नहीं हूँ, तो चाइना से विदेशी निवेश हमारे यहाँ हो रहा है। आज तक ऐसा कुछ महसूस भी नहीं हुआ कि उन्होंने भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को जकड़ लिया है या अपने चंगुल में ले लिया है, क्योंकि भारतीय entrepreneur आज भी... क्योंकि आप उन दिनों को याद करें कि आज से 50 साल पहले किसी-किसी मामले में भारत में आयकर का रेट 100 प्रतिशत से भी ऊपर चला जाता था, तो हमने पूँजी का निर्माण तो किया नहीं और पूँजी का निर्माण दशकों तक नहीं किया और आज पूँजी की आवश्यकता है। आज जब पूँजीवादी प्रथा चल पड़ी है, तो उस पूँजीवादी प्रथा में हमें पूँजी की आवश्यकता है और यदि हम विदेश से भी पूँजी नहीं लेंगे, तो हम आगे कैसे बढ़ेंगे और इस बढ़ती जनसंख्या को, उनकी आकांक्षाओं को कैसे पूरा करेंगे? महोदय, हमें इसे लेना ही पड़ेगा। डा. महात्मे ने बताया कि सरकार ने जगह-जगह सुरक्षा चौक करने के लिए कई संस्थान बनाए हैं। उसमें उनको और भी प्रभावी कैसे किया जाए, मैं समझता हूँ इस पर काम करना भी आवश्यक है। यह बात तो मैं अवश्य स्वीकार करूँगा कि हाँ, उनको और अधिक प्रभावी बनाया जाए, क्योंकि ऑलरेडी संस्थान काम कर रहे हैं... महोदय, मैंने अभी दुबई और यहाँ की बात कही, लेकिन सारा कुछ नियंत्रण-मुक्त होने के बाद भी उनके यहाँ एक बड़ा नियंत्रण है। ऐसा नहीं है कि आप कहीं से भी बैड मनी ले आए हैं और दुबई तथा सिंगापुर

[श्री महेश पोद्दार]

मैं उसको यूज कर पाऊँ। वहाँ पर बैड मनी को काफी हद तक जाँचने और परखने की उनकी एक व्यवस्था है। उस व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत वे लोग अपना काम इस तरह से करते हैं कि उनका काम बढ़ भी रहा है, लेकिन साथ में, बैड मनी के लिए थर्ड, फोर्थ दूसरे डेस्टिनेशंस हैं, सिंगापुर और दुबई नहीं हैं।

महोदय, अभी हाल ही में पार्लियामेंट की एक समिति के साथ Venture Capitalists's Association की बैठक हुई थी, जिसमें शायद हमारे अमर पटनायक साहब भी थे। उस बैठक में उन्होंने बहुत स्पष्ट बताया कि भारत में लोग निवेश तो कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यहाँ की कर-प्रणाली की जटिलता के कारण वे अपने हेड ऑफिस को सिंगापुर, दुबई या किसी थर्ड कंट्री में ले जा रहे हैं। ऐसा हो रहा है, उन्होंने यह बात कही है। उन्होंने बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहा कि हम भारतीय हैं, भारत में काम करना चाहते हैं, भारत में निवेश करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इन जटिलताओं के कारण हमें बाहर जाने पर मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। उनमें एक young entrepreneur भी था, जो अमेरिका से माइग्रेट होकर भारत आया था। उसने कहा कि मैं जिसके पास भी जाता हूँ, मुझे हर आदमी यही सलाह देता है कि तुम अपना हेड ऑफिस यहाँ स्थापित मत करना, बल्कि तुम अपना रजिस्टर्ड ऑफिस सिंगापुर में स्थापित करना और काम यहाँ करना। यह बात सामने आई थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक समय ऐसा भी है कि हमें एक नियंत्रण रखना पड़ेगा, एक बैलेंस रखना पड़ेगा, ताकि हम दोनों चीज़ों को सम्भाल सकें कि निवेश भी हो और वह व्यवस्था बहुत जटिल भी न हो।

महोदय, अभी व्यक्तिगत डेटा की हालत कैसी हो गई है, उसके बारे में मैं बताता हूँ। मैंने व्हाट्सएप में एक मैसेज पढ़ा था। किसी व्यक्ति ने एक पिज्जा का ऑर्डर किया। जब उसने पिज्जा का ऑर्डर किया, तो पिज्जा वाले ने पूछा कि साहब, आपको कैसा पिज्जा चाहिए? उसने बताया कि मुझे ऐसा-ऐसा चाहिए। इस पर पिज्जा वाले ने बताया कि नहीं साहब, लगता है कि आपसे कोई गलती हो रही है, आप तो प्रायः mozzarella cheese के साथ में पिज्जा लेते हैं। उस व्यक्ति को याद आ गया और उसने कहा कि हाँ-हाँ, वही वाला पिज्जा चाहिए। इस पर पिज्जा वाले ने कहा, नहीं साहब, आपको यह cheese नहीं खानी चाहिए। उस व्यक्ति ने पूछा, क्यों? इस पर पिज्जा वाले ने कहा, साहब, हॉस्पिटल से दो हफ्ते पहले ही आपकी रिपोर्ट आई है, जिसके अनुसार आपका कोलेस्ट्रॉल ज्यादा है, इसलिए mozzarella cheese आपके लिए अच्छी नहीं है। इस तरह, बातें करते-करते जब पिज्जा की डिटेल खत्म हो गई कि हाँ, इस तरह का पिज्जा ऑर्डर करना है, तब पिज्जा वाले ने पूछा कि साहब, आप पेमेंट कैसे करेंगे? उस व्यक्ति ने कहा, मैं कार्ड से करूँगा। उसने पूछा, आप कौन-से कार्ड से करेंगे? उस व्यक्ति ने कहा, मैं स्टेट बैंक के कार्ड से करूँगा। उसने कहा, हुजूर, आपका स्टेट बैंक का कार्ड महीने भर पहले ही ब्लॉक हो चुका है। फिर उस व्यक्ति ने कहा, कोई बात नहीं, मेरे पास दूसरा कार्ड भी है, मैं ऐक्सिस बैंक के कार्ड से पेमेंट कर दूँगा। इस पर उसने कहा, साहब, वह तो दो महीने पहले ही बन्द हो चुका है, अगर आपकी कैश देने की पोजिशन है, तो मैं ऑर्डर बुक करूँ या मैं ऑर्डर कैसल

करूँ? महोदय, एक जमाना आ रहा है, जब हम सबको इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने पड़ेंगे और इस तरह की डेटा सब लोगों के पास आम हो जाएगी, लेकिन उसका हमें नुकसान क्या होगा, यह सोचने की बात है।

महोदय, अब मैं इस कानून पर आता हूँ, आप मुझे पाँच मिनट और दे दीजिए। इस कानून में एक चीज़ लिखी हुई है। इस पूरे कानून का सार यह है कि एक कमिटी हर निवेश को क्लियर करेगी। "This Committee on Foreign Investment to operate as a national agency of Government of India with the objective to effectively guard against the risk of national security posed by certain types of foreign investment in financial services and technology centre." बहुत अच्छा, लेकिन महोदय, इसमें 9 विभाग के सेक्रेटरीज हैं और इन 9 सेक्रेटरीज की कमिटी हर तरह के निर्णय करेगी। हमें मालूम है कि जिस कमिटी में अगर दो-तीन सेक्रेटरीज भी होते हैं, तो उनकी एक मीटिंग के बाद दूसरी मीटिंग का नम्बर कई महीनों बाद आता है। जहाँ 9 सेक्रेटरीज को मिलना हो और एक साथ निर्णय लेना हो, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह संभव नहीं होगा।

महोदय, अभी नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने एक नया प्रयोग किया है, जिसकी बहुत सराहना भी हो रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह काफी लम्बे समय से overdue था। यह lateral entry of Joint Secretaries है, जिसमें हर क्षेत्र के विशेषज्ञ लोगों को Joint Secretaries बनने का मौका दिया गया है। हमारे किसी पूर्व वक्ता, शायद राजीव गौडा जी ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि उसमें कुछ एक्सपर्ट लोगों को भी जोड़ा जाए। चूँकि हर सेक्रेटरी को हर समय की तकनीकी जानकारी नहीं होती है, उसको कोई मैटर refer किया जाएगा तो वह एक समय लेगा, लम्बा समय लेगा, तब तक शायद इन्वेस्टमेंट इंतज़ार नहीं करेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रोफेसर साहब इसमें अमेंडमेंट करने का और इसमें बदलाव करने का विचार करेंगे।

दूसरा यह कि कमिटी के चेयरमैन को सरकार को लिखकर सूचित करना है कि इसमें हमें कोई भी सुरक्षा का risk नहीं दिख रहा है। महोदय, हम सब जानते हैं कि how the Government and the Government Secretaries work. Do you expect that any Secretary will write in such blank terms कि इसमें मैं गारंटी लेता हूँ कि इसको कोई risk नहीं है। I don't think that they will do it. इसको भी थोड़ा सोचना चाहिए, यह ठीक है कि वेटिंग होनी चाहिए, लेकिन वेटिंग not to this extent that certificate जैसे हम गाड़ी का पॉल्युशन सर्टिफिकेट लेते हैं, शायद उस तरह का सर्टिफिकेट नहीं देगा।

Another thing is, Clause 4 (7) में है "No agreement shall be entered into or any condition imposed under sub-sections (2), (3) or (4) unless the Committee has conducted a risk-based analysis of the threat to national security of the covered transaction after taking into consideration the factors specified in section 12." इसका मतलब यह हो गया

[श्री महेश पोद्दार]

कि जब तक हमें कमेटी से क्लियरेंस नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक हम कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं दे सकते, कोई काम नहीं कर सकते। महोदय, यह एक बहुत बड़ा अवरोधक होगा, मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें बदलाव करना आवश्यक है। Clause 5 (1) (a) of Chapter III speaks about Review of covered transactions. It says, "The party or parties to any covered transaction shall initiate a review of the transaction by submitting draft or a formal written notice of the transaction..." but एक जगह पर आगे है कि "if it is rejected by the Committee, then, there is no provision that he can apply again." हो सकता है कि एक बार मैं हम satisfy नहीं कर पाए तो वह हरदम के लिए investment हट जाए, यह उचित नहीं होगा।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN) *in the Chair*]

महोदय, दूसरा यह कि पता नहीं यह एक भूल है या क्या है, यह एक Clause (6) है, जिसमें कि Sub-clause (3) (ii) says, "in case the investigation is not completed in forty five days, the transaction shall be rejected and the parties shall be debarred from re-applying for the transaction." I do not know why this Clause has been put in because the delay is not in the applicant's hands. The nine Secretaries have said that first meeting of the Committee may not happen in 45 days. In that case it will be automatically rejected and he will be debarred from applying again. This will be a big deterrent to the incoming foreign investment, good or bad, qualified or unqualified, in this manner. Another thing is: Investigation of the covered transaction. "The Committee shall immediately conduct an investigation of the effects of a covered transaction and it will take necessary steps." Now, how and what mechanism the Committee will investigate is not clear because the Secretary's Committee cannot do the investigation. If at all there has to be an investigation on technical matters, it has to be done by some agency. I do not find any mention of any agency here in this respect. But, on the whole, the objective, or if I say कि इन्होंने call bell दबायी है, घण्टी बजायी है कि खुला मैदान मत छोड़ो, कुछ सतर्कता रखो चाहे एक्ज़िस्टिंग सिस्टम के द्वारा या नए कानून के द्वारा, मैं समझता हूं कि इन्होंने यह काम बहुत अच्छी तरीके से किया है और काफी विद्यतापूर्ण काम किया होगा, लेकिन मैं फिर प्रोफेसर साहब से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इन्होंने काम तो अच्छा किया है, लेकिन इस देश को कभी चाइना के लेवल पर आने के लिए काफी investment चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं चाइना जाता था तो उनसे एक प्रश्न पूछता था कि चाइना जब दुनिया की फैक्ट्री बनी तो यहां पहला investment कहां से आया? किन लोगों ने आकर यहां पहली पूंजी, seed capital लगाई? आज उनके पास बहुत पूंजी हो गयी है। But, who invested for the first time? At that time the economy was a 'Communist economy.' Chinese people did not have any money, तो पैसा कहां से आया? तब उन्होंने बताया कि हमने अपने दरवाजे

खोल रखे थे, हम कुछ नहीं पूछते थे, हमें कुछ न कुछ investment चाहिए। कोई भी आए और हमारे यहां पैसा लगाए। We are rich people. Today, we can command and dictate what we want to do, what we don't want to do, what kind of investments we want, which party we want investment from, which product we wanted to produce and in which market we wanted to sell. And, the world listens to them. So, Vice- Chairman, Sir, my humble request would be, let us continue with the present system with limited *satarkta* or whatever we have. If any amendment is required in that, Professor can suggest on that. But, don't create roadblocks or speed- breaker for investment. The country needs it, because every day, whether it is from that side or this side, we hear about demand for jobs. I think, it is not worry of this side alone. It should be the worry of that side and middle as to how we create jobs. यह सब की समस्या है कि साथ में राज्य सरकारों की भी समस्या है। कृपया इसे आने दें, थोड़ा बड़े मन से हम लोग खुले रहें और अभी कुछ दिनों तक हम चलें। हम समझते हैं कि भारत की सुरक्षा खतरे में नहीं है और हमारी इकोनॉमी इतनी बड़ी भी नहीं है कि हम पूरे विश्व को हेर-फेर कर पाएंगे। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी। मैं डा. जाधव द्वारा लाए गए इस प्रस्ताव का आंशिक रूप से समर्थन करता हूं। इस प्रस्ताव में बहुत सारे ऐसे विषय हैं, जो वास्तव में देश को आगे बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ, सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से देखे जाने आवश्यक हैं। मेरा अपना मानना है कि एफडीआई उन सभी क्षेत्रों में खोला जा सकता है, जो हमारी संस्कृति, हमारी सभ्यता को प्रभावित न करें। अगर कोई ऐसा investment आ रहा है, जो हमारी संस्कृति, हमारी सभ्यता और जो हमारी लिविंग पद्धति है, उसको प्रभावित करता है, तो उसके बारे में हमें दो बार सोचने की जरूरत है और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा तो सर्वोपरि है ही। इस देश ने पूर्वोत्तर में देखा है कि ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी इस देश में बिजनेस करने आई और बाद में क्या-क्या किया? यह हम सब जानते हैं, लेकिन उस समय के भारत में और आज के भारत में बहुत अंतर है। उस समय भारत छोटे-छोटे राजाओं- रजवाड़ों में बंटा हुआ था। आज देश आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में आगे बढ़ रहा है और पूरा विश्व जानता है कि माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी, जो भारत के लोकप्रिय प्रधान मंत्री हैं, वे कितने सशक्त नेता हैं और किस प्रकार से उन्होंने पूरे विश्व में अपनी छाप छोड़ी है।

महोदय, Foreign Direct Investment के बारे में एक जो बहुत आवश्यक बात है, वह यह है कि हमें यह देखना होगा कि उनके आने से हमारे छोटे कारोबारी, जो हमारे रिटेल का काम करते हैं, उनका हित प्रभावित न हो। कई बार मैं देखता हूं कि हमारे छोटे-छोटे व्यापारी, जो कि बड़ी मेहनत से काम करते हैं। जहां डायरेक्ट चीज़ें manufacture हो रही हैं, वहां से ला रहे हैं। किसान से डायरेक्ट चीज़ें खरीद रहे हैं। इतना होने के बावजूद भी जब वे उसमें मिनिमम प्रॉफिट जोड़ते हैं, तो वे उस चीज़ को उस प्राइस पर सेल नहीं कर पाते हैं, जिस प्राइस पर

5.00 P.M.

[डा. अनिल अग्रवाल]

मल्टीनेशनल कंपनीज़ उसको बेच रही हैं। कई कंपनीज़ को आप देखेंगे कि जिस रेट पर वे सामान खरीद रहे हैं, उससे सस्ते दाम पर बेच रहे हैं।

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Hon. Members, discussion on the Bill will continue afterwards.

Now, we will take up Supplementary Business — Statement by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare on the outbreak of Novel Corona Virus in China.

Suo Moto Statement Re. Outbreak of Novel Corona Virus Disease in China and some other countries and the steps taken by the Government of India

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I would like to brief the hon. Members on the outbreak of Novel Corona Virus Disease in China and some other countries and the actions taken by the Government of India.

Coronaviruses are a large group of viruses that cause illness in humans and animals. Rarely, animal corona viruses can evolve and infect people and then spread between people such as has been seen with Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in 2003, and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) in 2014.

China reported an outbreak of Novel Coronavirus on 31st December, 2019. The outbreak was initially noticed in a seafood market in Wuhan city in Hubei Province of China in early December, 2019 and, in a short span, has spread to all the provinces of China.

Sir, I have slightly updated the data till today because Statement, which has been circulated, may have the data till yesterday night. So, as on 6th February, a total of 31,161 confirmed cases and 636 deaths have been reported in China. A total of 275 confirmed cases have been reported outside China from 27 countries, including Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. The number of cases and deaths reported from China is showing an upward trend.

The World Health Organization has declared this outbreak as a "Public Health Emergency of International Concern" (PHEIC) on 30th January, 2020.

Many of the epidemiological parameters, such as, incubation period, mode of transmission, subclinical infection, period of virus shedding, etc., are still being researched. Once a person is exposed to the infection, it may take about two weeks to develop the illness. The main symptoms of Novel Coronavirus are fever, cough, and difficulty in breathing. There will be radiological evidence, indicative of pneumonia. In 10 to 20 per cent of cases, disease may become severe enough to require ventilatory support. The case fatality is around two per cent. Human to human transmission has been noticed in the cases of Novel Coronavirus, called as 2019-nCoV, which is its abbreviated form. It spreads through droplets/aerosols in persons having close contact. Public health implications of the reports that the virus has been found in fecal samples of infected patients are being worked out. All suspected or probable cases of nCoV must be treated in isolation with barrier nursing and universal precautions to prevent the further spread of disease.

In our country, three positive cases have been reported so far from Kerala. All these cases have travel history from Wuhan, China. They have been isolated and are reported to be clinically stable.

The ever- increasing magnitude of this outbreak calls for a concerted effort by not only health but all sectors of the Government. The Government of India has initiated a series of actions to prevent entry of the disease and to contain it. I am daily reviewing the situation. A Group of Ministers consisting of the Minister of External Affairs, the Minister of Civil Aviation, the Minister of State for Home Affairs, the Minister of State for Shipping and the Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare, chaired by me, has been constituted to monitor the situation. The Cabinet Secretary has taken daily reviews with all related Ministries of Health, Defence, External Affairs, Civil Aviation, Home, Textiles, Pharma, Commerce, and other officials including the State Chief Secretaries. My own Ministry is constantly reviewing the evolving scenario. Video Conferences are being held with States every other day.

The Government of India has also taken several other measures to control the risk of Novel Coronavirus infection spreading to India. First Advisory was issued on 17th January, 2020, and as the situation is evolving, the travel advisories are accordingly getting revised. Presently,

[Dr. Harsh Vardhan]

(a) Existing visas (including eVisas already issued) are no longer valid for any foreign national travelling from China.

(b) People have already been advised to refrain from travelling to China through an earlier advisory. People travelling to China henceforth shall be quarantined on return.

(c) People having compelling reasons to visit India are asked to contact the Indian Embassy in Beijing or consulate in Shanghai or Guangzhou.

Screening of passengers was initiated from 18th January, 2020. Initially airports at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Kochi were covered and subsequently expanded in a total of 21 airports. Universal thermal screening has been made mandatory for all flights from Singapore and Thailand besides Hong Kong and China and these flights will park at earmarked aero-bridges to facilitate screening. Signages have been displayed at prominent places in airports and ports. In-flight announcements are being made and self-declaration forms are being filled up by all the passengers. As of today, a total of 1,275 flights have been screened covering a total of 1,39,539 passengers, and 150 passengers identified with symptoms have been referred to isolation facilities. Teams of specialist doctors were sent to all the airports to ensure effective screening and arrangement for isolation in the attached hospitals.

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

Screening of passengers has also been initiated in 12 major seaports and all minor ports in the country to identify passengers and crew coming from China and to isolate them in case they are found symptomatic.

In view of a confirmed case in Nepal, the Government of India has initiated screening in all integrated check posts from Nepal in collaboration with States of U.P., Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Sikkim and Bihar and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) and Land Port Authorities. Gram Sabhas have been conducted in villages adjoining the borders with Nepal to create awareness amongst people about the disease and precautions to be taken in collaboration with the Panchayati Raj Ministry.

In view of the continuing lockdown of the Hubei Province in China, the Government of India decided to evacuate the Indian students and other professionals working in Wuhan and neighbouring cities in the Hubei Province. In a coordinated operation with

the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Air India, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, two special Air India flights were operated between Delhi and Wuhan on 31st January and 1st February, 2020, that brought back a total of 654 passengers that included 647 Indian citizens (including two Indian Embassy officials who were on the ground in Wuhan to coordinate the evacuation operation) and seven Maldivian nationals. I take this opportunity to thank Air India, its crew and our team of doctors and para medical staff who executed this challenging operation and place on record the appreciation on behalf of this august House for their contribution.

After evacuation, the people are presently undergoing quarantine at special facilities created by the Indian Army in Manesar and by Indo-Tibetan Border Police in Chawla Camp. Ten of the evacuees who were symptomatic have been shifted to isolation. All of them have tested negative for this disease and are stable. All other evacuees are being medically examined on daily basis and are healthy.

The Indian Embassy and Consulates are also in regular contact with the Indian community in other parts of China and is keeping a constant track of their well- being.

Regular surveillance has been initiated across the country for all cases having travel history from China and for people having contact with such persons and having fever, cough or breathlessness. Through Integrated Disease Surveillance network, all such persons are tracked, and presently we are following 6,599 passengers across 29 States and Union Territories in the community. The State surveillance officers, district surveillance officers and rapid response teams of health professionals under the leadership of State Health Secretaries are monitoring all such people on a daily basis. Sufficient isolation beds have been made available in the tertiary facilities across the country to manage any outbreak. 305 symptomatic travelers have been referred to isolation facility and are being monitored.

The Ministry has issued guidelines to support States on Surveillance and contact tracing, Surveillance at Points of Entry, Laboratory samples collection, packaging and transport, Clinical management protocol and Infection prevention and control in healthcare facilities. To ensure availability of critical items like Personal Protective Equipments and N95 masks, the exports of the same were also prohibited by Director General of Foreign Trade. A buffer stock of Personal Protective Equipments and N95 masks is maintained by States as well as by the Union Government.

[Dr. Harsh Vardhan]

National Institute of Virology, Pune is the nodal laboratory. As part of ICMR's preparedness for emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, NIV, Pune has established capacity for molecular diagnosis of novel Corona virus. Next generation sequencing is also established. Testing of clinical samples has also been initiated in 11 more laboratories in the country. As of now, 1,305 samples have been tested and 1,282 samples were found negative, 20 samples are under process and 3 samples have tested positive.

Risk communication material has been prepared and is widely disseminated even in regional languages through States. Required awareness in community is ensured through technical briefings by experts in radio and television. Daily Press briefing is being held by the Ministry of Health, and information is being shared through social media. A 24x7 Control Room is operational where the number is 011-23978046.

The Government of India is in regular touch with the World Health Organization's headquarters in Geneva, Regional Office in New Delhi and also the country office to get updates on the evolving scenario outside India.

The Government of India has also provided support to other countries in tackling the challenge posed by the 2019 nCoV disease. ICMR has offered to do testing of samples for other South East Asian Region countries.

Testing of samples from Maldives has already been undertaken. Request from Afghanistan for sample testing has been agreed to. We have agreed to provide technical assistance to Bhutan in managing this infectious disease and screening of passengers also.

The Government of India is constantly monitoring the situation and is taking all necessary steps to avoid the spread of the novel Corona disease. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, your Statement has given a lot of details, but what is the word of caution that you would like to give to Indian citizens who are not travelling abroad, how they should behave, etc.? That has not been spelt out here. Could you spell that out?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Rangarajan. I would suggest that let us take just one more question. Mr. Vaiko, please.

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly applaud all the steps taken by this Government, particularly, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Civil Aviation, and all the committees that the hon. Minister mentioned. I salute and congratulate the pilots of Air India, the crew and the doctors who risked their lives despite the fear psychosis that was spread throughout India that anybody could die anytime. But things are not so.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The entire House joins you in applauding them.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, I have made a study about this. Coronaviruses are a group of viruses that cause diseases in mammals and birds. In humans, the viruses cause respiratory infections, including the common cold. There are no vaccines or antiviral drugs that are approved for prevention or treatment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vaiko, you have to put just questions.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, coronaviruses were discovered in the 1960s. The most recent common ancestor of the coronavirus has been placed at 8000 BCE. The final name for the virus is Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI VAIKO: In May, 2015, an outbreak of MERS-CoV occurred in the Republic of Korea, when a man who had travelled to the Middle East visited four hospitals in the Seoul area to treat his illness.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are supposed to ask questions, not make a speech.

SHRI VAIKO: This caused one of the largest outbreaks of MERS-CoV outside the Middle East.

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

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, I am coming to the point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vaiko, there is no need for a speech.

SHRI VAIKO: As of December, 2019, 2,468 cases of MERS-CoV infection had been confirmed by laboratory tests, 851 of which were fatal, a mortality rate of approximately 34.5 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vaiko, I would be forced to move on. Then your speech would not be recorded. Please conclude.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, I am coming to very relevant points.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vaiko, all your points are relevant, but there is paucity of time.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, why are we sitting here on Friday?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not the occasion for making a speech.

SHRI VAIKO: Why do you want us here; only for this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your questions.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, kindly allow me to seek clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have started reading out a long speech. There is no time for that.

SHRI VAIKO: I am not reading all of it; I have got many pages here. So, as on 7th February, 2020, there have been 638 confirmed deaths and more than 31,480 confirmed cases in the coronavirus pneumonia outbreak. The Wuhan strain has been identified as a new strain with a 70 per cent genetic similarity to the SARS-CoV. The major related diseases have mainly an intestinal location.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI VAIKO: Corona viruses cause colds with major symptoms like fever, swollen throat, etc. My point is, how many students are still stranded there? How many Indians are still there in Wuhan? You have already taken steps. I read in the newspapers that again Air India planes are ready to go there. So, there is no need for panic. This is very important. And this Government has taken commendable steps. At least, on this day, please allow me to commend this Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Dr. Amar Patnaik; last question.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I refer to paragraph 13 of the Statement. We read in the newspapers about seven Maldivian nationals who have also been transported, but there was a report that there was a request from the Government of Pakistan that

there were some people who were probably holed up there. There was a request made from the Government of Pakistan. I don't know what has happened to the request. Secondly, there are various reports which say that eating of bat meat is probably responsible for this. There was another case of virus which was there in Kerala earlier. It was also said to have emanated from eating bat meat. Has it been identified as to what is the exact cause of it?

SHRI VAIKO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record.

श्रीमती रुपा गांगुली (नाम निर्देशित): ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं मंत्री जी से एक चीज कहना चाहूँगी कि मैंने ऐसा न्यूज में देखा था कि पाकिस्तान ने कहा कि हमारे पास ऐसी हालत नहीं है कि हम उनका treatment कराएँ। उसके पास इतना infrastrucural system नहीं है। इंडिया हमेशा इस बारे में बहुत बड़े दिल का रहा है कि यह बहुत सारे लोगों को विश्व की बहुत सारी जगहों से बचा कर लाया है। क्या हम ऐसी कोई कोशिश करेंगे या कर रहे हैं कि हम पाकिस्तान के बच्चों के लिए भी कुछ बंदोबस्त करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, some of the queries pertaining to the number of students still in China, etc., and the issues related to Pakistan will all be answered by my colleague, the Minister of External Affairs. One hon. Member asked about the exact cause. China reported that it was because of sea food towards the beginning of December. Detailed causes are still being researched. We can't say about it for sure unless there is a research outcome about that. Regarding the precaution, we have referred all the passengers who have come from China — as I mentioned earlier over one lakh passengers have been screened — to different surveillance offices in the country at the State and district levels. Even if these passengers did not have symptoms, they are all being monitored there. We have advised them to have self-isolation at homes also even if they do not have symptoms and even if their temperature is not high so that there can be home quarantine. We have also advised them to have quarantined for, at least, about four weeks. Those who have a history of getting into contact with somebody who has a history of travel to China and have these symptoms must report to a health facility and get themselves examined. Through all the possible means like social media, radio, television, etc., we are giving adequate information.

* Not recorded.

[Dr. Harsh Vardhan]

Besides this, there are basic things like personal hygiene and etiquettes when you have cold and cough so that you don't give the infection to others. These are the routine precautions that you should have. Basically, the whole society has to be cautious about having a contact. If you know somebody who has a recent history of travel to China in the last one month, say, in January, we should help the Government by informing about him. This is like helping us to help you. This is what we are trying to propagate through all possible means. Whatever is technically feasible and possible, we have taken extreme precautions like advising people not to travel to China and cancelling visas, etc. Now, my colleague can give us a detailed input about what is happening outside the country.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. JAISHANKAR): Sir, to a question which the hon. Member asked, by our estimate, there are about eighty Indian students who are still in Wuhan. This includes ten students who had come to the airport when the flights were sent. But they were running fever. So, the Chinese authorities, after screening, did not allow them to board the flight. About seventy odd people also chose voluntarily to stay in Wuhan and not get evacuated in the two flights. Sir, through you, I would also like to assure the House and the families of the students that the Embassy is in touch with all the students. We regularly monitor their welfare. Many hon. Members have come to me with specific cases about which their constituents are worried about and contacted them. So, we continue to remain in touch with all the students and monitor their welfare. While the House did rightly express about the tremendous effort which the Air India has made, I would also like to place on record, the understanding and appreciation of the House, two Embassy officials also went from Beijing to Wuhan at a considerable risk.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, they also deserve and the entire house joins in applauding their efforts.

SHRI S. JAISHANKAR: And, finally, the question regarding Pakistan. At the time when our two flights were going, we had told all the students and the larger community in Wuhan that we were prepared not only to bring back our own people but also bring back all the people of our neighbouring countries who would like to come back. So, this was an offer which was made to all our neighbours. And, of these, the seven nationals of Maldives chose to avail of the offer. But, I would like the hon. Members to know that the offer was made to everybody.

SPECIAL MENTIONS**Demand to review and simplify the process of National Overseas Scholarship for students**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. It's good. No more questions. Now, Special Mentions. I will request to please lay it instead of reading. Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar) : Sir, I will read. Please forgive me. It is a very important issue.

Sir, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs of Government of India gives National Overseas Scholarship to SC/ST students for studying abroad. In view of the emerging context, number of scholarships should be increased, and the fellowship should be extended to the OBC students too. As of now only those applicants having annual parental income below 06 lakh are allowed to apply. This criterion should be increased up to 10 lakh per annum. The annual maintenance allowance (£9900 for UK and \$15400 for USA) given under this scholarship is inadequate for living in mega cities abroad and is not as per equal to other scholarships which is given by the other institutions of the Government such as UGC etc. Therefore, revision in the allowance should be done immediately. The fellowship holders living in the mega cities of the world should be given additional maintenance allowance. The selected candidates for the scholarship have to go through rigorous procedure of police verification which causes inordinate delay in joining the foreign universities. This process needs to be simplified or done away with since such verification is already done during issuing passport. The Ministry asks selected students for the scholarship to sign a bond which requires two solvency certificates. This provision of solvency certificates must be scrapped completely since it is against the spirit of the fellowship. The Ministry asks scholarship holders to sign a bond that they would reside in India for 05 years after finishing his/her study abroad.

Demand to tax exemptions for expediting land acquisition around Shri Jagannath Temple

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Shri Jagannath Temple, Puri is an important religious and cultural institution for millions of devotees in the country. Yet, recent terror related security threats concerning the temple have emerged and require urgent

5.30 P.M.

[Dr. Amar Patnaik]

attention. On the basis of an important recommendation of the Commission of Inquiry, the Odisha Government has taken up a project for "Development of Security Zone around Shree Jagannath Temple at Puri" under the Augmentation of Basic Amenities and Development of Heritage and Architecture (ABADHA) Scheme to ensure the security of the temple and the safety of devotees. To implement the project, the immediate acquisition of private properties within the security zone is required. Private lands are, therefore, being acquired by direct purchase through bilateral negotiations. The land owners involved shall get value not less than the compensation amount under the Right to fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. Further, the State Government has declared a special Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Assistance package in this regard for the families affected by the process. However, without exemption of income tax or capital gains tax on proceeds of the sale agreement and R&R Award from such sale, the process cannot be completed within time in spite of the State Government's best efforts. The hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik has recently written to the Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs in this regard. Therefore, I demand that the Union Government take prompt action by providing the requisite income tax and capital gains tax to expedite land acquisition in the interest of security.

**Demand to extend National Horticulture Mission in all the
districts of Tamil Nadu**

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) was launched by the Union Government under the Tenth Five Year Plan in the year 2005-2006, with Central contribution to the scheme. In Tamil Nadu, this scheme has been launched in only 22 districts so far. The NHM's key objective is to develop horticulture to the maximum potential available in the States and to augment production of all horticultural products like fruits, vegetables, flowers, coco, cashew, plantation crops, spices and medicinal aromatic plants. In Tamil Nadu, there are seven different agro-climatic zones suited for horticultural crops. The agro ecology of Tamil Nadu is favourable for growing large variety of vegetable crops. An area of 2.62 lakh hectare is under vegetable cultivation. It occupies a prominent share of 26 per cent of total horticulture crops. These account for over 70 per cent of total area as well as the production of vegetables. Hybrid vegetable cultivation is promoted by providing

assistance to cultivation. Farmers in the State are given short-term training and generous subsidies to promote horticulture. The aim is to enhance horticulture production, improve nutritional security and income support to farm households. With a view to make this profitable horticultural crop raising available to all the farmers in the State, Tamil Nadu Government has been asking for expansion of National Horticulture Mission to all the districts in the State. This will also help to achieve the Centre's ambition of doubling farmers' income by 2022. I appeal to the Government to extend the National Horticulture Mission to all the 37 districts without further delay.

Demand to formulate schemes for the prosperity of village

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): *महोदय, हमारी मान्यता रही है कि भारत गाँवों में बसता है, किन्तु समय के साथ-साथ इसमें बदलाव हो रहा है। गाँवों में निरन्तर कम हो रहे रोजगार के अवसरों से ग्रामीण आबादी का विस्थापन रोजगार की तलाश में शहरों में हो रहा है। जहाँ एक ओर ग्रामीण आबादी ने शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य की बेहतर सुविधा के लिए शहरों की ओर रुख किया है, वहीं शहरों में अस्वास्थ्यकर क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षित आवास की समस्या एक बड़ी चुनौती बन गयी है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के रोजगार बढ़ई, कुम्हार, लोहार, चर्मकार, बुनकर इत्यादि कामों से आजीविका कमाना कठिन है। खेतिहर श्रमिकों को भी पर्याप्त काम नहीं है। सरकार की 'मनरेगा' योजना से उनका गुजारा वर्ष-भर नहीं हो रहा है। विद्यमान स्थिति में देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में ग्रामीण भारत की भागीदारी निरन्तर कम हो रही है।

अतएव मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि ग्रामीण भारत की संस्कृति, समृद्धि, रक्षण के लिए नये रोजगार सृजन और नागरिक सुविधाओं के विस्तार की योजनाओं को प्रभावी रूप से कार्यान्वित किया जाए।

श्यामलां सरलां सुस्मितां भूषिताम्

धरणीं भरणीं मातरम्।

वन्दे मातरम्।

श्री उपसभापति: डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया जी, मधुर स्वर में पढ़ने के लिए आपका धन्यवाद।
The next Special Mention is of Shrimati Shanta Chhetri.

*Hindi translation of original speech made in Sanskrit.

**Demand to set up a Biodiversity Education and Training
Research Institute at Darjeeling**

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, as it is well known that Darjeeling hill region is rich in flora and fauna, tropical, temperate and alpine ecosystem. The region is rich in diversity of trees, shrubs, climbers, medicinal, aromatic, spice plants as well as ornamental plants such as orchids, which can have tremendous scope of commercial plantation for farmers. As we all know, Thailand caters to about 90 per cent of the Indian market on orchid cut flowers. Since, there is no Indian nursery capable of cultivating orchids at this scale, Darjeeling hill region is fully capable of catering to the orchid cut flower market, with little help from the Government. Therefore, I humbly request the hon. Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change that a scientific study of the rich diversity of trees, shrubs, climbers, etc., of the region will fetch fruitful results. Therefore, setting up of a Biodiversity Education and Training Research Institution in Darjeeling hills will benefit the local population as well as the nation at large.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The next Special Mention is of Shrimati Kanta Kardam.

Demand to open AIIMS in Meerut District of Uttar Pradesh

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश):* उपसभापति महोदय, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिम क्षेत्र मेरठ से आती हूँ। पहले भी पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में एम्स खोलने की मांग की गई है, परंतु दिल्ली से नजदीकी का हवाला देकर लंबे समय तक बड़े चिकित्सा संस्थानों से पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश को वंचित रखा गया है, मगर यहां से नई दिल्ली पहुंचने में लगने वाले समय और निजी अस्पतालों की बढ़ती लूट के चलते यहां भी अब एम्स और पीजीआई जैसे सुपर स्पेशलिटी सेंटर्स की जरूरत बढ़ती जा रही है।

पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में करीब 150 विधान सभा क्षेत्र हैं, जो कि लगभग 20 जिलों में फैले हुए हैं। करीब 8 करोड़ की आबादी इन जिलों में रहती है, मगर चिकित्सा सेवाओं के नाम पर आगरा, मेरठ, रामपुर आदि शहरों में मेडिकल कॉलेज बनाए गए हैं और उनके साथ संबंधित सामान्य चिकित्सालय की व्यवस्था की गई है, लेकिन छोटे जिलों का बहुत बुरा हाल है। 14 जिलों में चिकित्सा व्यवस्था मेरठ के मेडिकल पर ही निर्भर है, जहां का हाल भी काफी अच्छा नहीं है। यह सरकारी स्तर पर केवल एक जिला अस्पताल है। गंभीर बीमारियों की दशा में मरीज दिल्ली और लखनऊ की ओर रुख करते हैं। दिल्ली एम्स में पहले ही बहुत अधिक मरीजों का दबाव होने की वजह से गंभीर मरीजों को लंबी वेटिंग से गुजरना होता है, जबकि लखनऊ की दूरी पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश से बहुत अधिक है, जिससे लोगों को बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

*Not recorded.

मान लीजिए कि मेरठ या मुजफ्फरनगर में किसी को गंभीर हैड इंजरी हो जाए, तो उसके लिए यहां इलाज की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मेरठ में भी कुछ खास बेहतर ट्रीटमेंट की संभावना नहीं है। ऐसे में घायल को दिल्ली ले जाना होता है, जहां से कम से कम ढाई घंटे का समय लगता है, इस दौरान पता नहीं कि कितनी मौतें हो जाती हैं।

अतः आप के माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि मेरठ में एक नया 'एम्स' खोला जाए, जिससे लाखों मरीजों का इलाज सुविधाजनक तथा बेहतर हो जाए, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The next Special Mention is of Shri Harnath Singh Yadav.

**Demand to provide information in Hindi/regional languages at airports
and their naming after renowned personalities**

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं देश के सम्मान से जुड़े अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। मान्यवर जब हम हवाई यात्रा करते हैं तो हवाई अड्डे व हवाई जहाजों में अंग्रेज़ी भाषा का पूर्ण वर्चस्व देखने को मिलता है। अपनी भाषा तथा अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का नामो-निशान दिखाई नहीं देता है। हवाई अड्डा परिसर में प्रवेश करते ही ऐसा लगता है कि मानो हम भारत में नहीं किसी अन्य विदेशी देश की सीमा में प्रवेश कर गये हैं। समस्त संकेतक, सूचना पट्टिकाएं, पत्र-पत्रिकाएं, भोजन, जलपान के साथ नमक, काली मिर्च आदि के पैकेट सब अंग्रेज़ी में देखने को मिलते हैं। हवाई मार्ग सेवाओं के नाम सभी अंग्रेज़ी में हैं। टिकट अंग्रेज़ी में, उद्घोषणाएं अंग्रेज़ी में होती हैं।

सम्पूर्ण दृश्य देखकर लगता है कि मानो हमारी अपनी कोई भाषा ही नहीं है और न ही हमारी कोई सांस्कृतिक व ऐतिहासिक विरासत है।

मान्यवर, हम कुछ मायनों में इंडोनेशिया से प्रेरणा ले सकते हैं, उन्होंने इंडोनेशिया की राष्ट्रीय सरकारी विमान सेवा का नाम इंडोनेशिया के राष्ट्रीय प्रतीक पवित्र पक्षी गरुड़ के नाम पर रखा है।

हवाई अड्डों व हवाई जहाजों में अंग्रेज़ी भाषा का आधिपत्य करोड़ों भारतीयों के मन को उद्देलित करता है और हीन भावना पैदा करता है।

अतः मैं सरकार से आपके माध्यम से मांग करता हूं कि हवाई अड्डों व हवाई जहाजों पर समस्त संकेतक सूचना पट्ट, भोजन, जलपान आदि के डिब्बों पर पहले हिन्दी अथवा क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं तथा बाद में अंग्रेज़ी भाषा में लेखन होना चाहिए तथा हवाई जहाजों व अड्डों के नाम देश के महापुरुषों व श्रद्धा व विश्वास के केन्द्र के नाम पर होने चाहिए।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

श्री उपसभापति: श्री नारायण दास गुप्ता। अनुपस्थित।

माननीय सदस्यगण, जैसा आप सबने आम सहमति बनाई थी और चेयर को यह सूचना दी थी कि सोमवार यानी 10 तारीख को सुबह से बजट पर आप बहस करना चाहेंगे। उसके बारे में मैं पुनः सूचित करूँ, As we have agreed, the discussion on General Budget will start at 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 10th of February, 2020. यह हाउस की आम सहमति बनी थी, आपने चेयर को सूचना दी थी, मैंने पुनः उसका उल्लेख किया।

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 10th of February, 2020.

The House then adjourned at thirty-nine minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 10th February, 2020.