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Friday

13 March, 2020

23 Phalgun, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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

Friday, the 13th March, 2020/23 Phalguna, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the Tobacco Board, Guntur; the APEDA, New Delhi and the GJEPC, Mumbai and related papers

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

I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2187/17/20]

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 21 and sub-section (4) of Section 18 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2186/17/20]

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

- (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2353/17/20]

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- (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) Seventy-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore (FACT) Limited, Kochi, Kerala, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1806/17/20]
 - (ii) (a) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited (FAGMIL), Jodhpur, Rajasthan, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1809/17/20]
 - (iii) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), Chennai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1808/17/20]
 - (iv) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Fertilizers Limited (NFL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report

on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1807/17/20]

- (v) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL), NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1810/17/20]

- (vi) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1811/17/20]

- (vii) (a) Sixty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1813/17/20]

- (viii) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

- (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. 1812/17/20]

**Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food
and Public Distribution**

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री संजीव कुमार बालियान): महोदय, मैं श्री दानवे रावसाहेब दादाराव की ओर से आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 3 की उप धारा (6) के अधीन उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन हटाना (संशोधन) आदेश, 2019 को प्रकाशित करने वाला का.आ. 2826 (अ), दिनांक 6 अगस्त, 2019 तथा विलंब संबंधी विवरण।
- (2) विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन हटाना (दूसरा संशोधन) आदेश, 2019 को प्रकाशित करने वाला का.आ. 3540 (अ), दिनांक 29 सितम्बर, 2019 तथा विलंब संबंधी विवरण।
- (3) विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन हटाना (संशोधन) आदेश, 2020 को प्रकाशित करने वाला का.आ. 901 (अ), दिनांक 28 फरवरी, 2020.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 2326/17/20]

Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री परबोत्तम रुपाला: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. कीटनाशी अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 36 की उप धारा (3) के अधीन कीटनाशी (संशोधन) नियमावली, 2020 को प्रकाशित करने वाली कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (कृषि, सहकारिता और किसान कल्याण विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 07 (अ), दिनांक 2 जनवरी, 2020 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में)।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2392A/17/20]

- II. कीटनाशी अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 38 की उप-धारा (2) के अधीन जारी, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 और उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के उपबंधों से इसमें उल्लिखित कतिपय संगठनों जो कि प्रत्यायित प्रयोगशालाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रत्यायन बोर्ड द्वारा प्रत्यायित या उनके क्षेत्र में नाशकजीवमार के साथ बेहतर प्रयोगशाला व्यवसाय प्रमाणपत्र रखने वाले संगठनों को छूट प्रदान करने संबंधी कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (कृषि, सहकारिता और किसान कल्याण विभाग) अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 93 (अ), दिनांक 6 जनवरी, 2020 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में)

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2330/17/20]

- III. कीटनाशी अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 3 के खंड (ड.) के उपखंड (ii) के अधीन जारी, उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची में फ्लोराइलपिकोक्सामाइड और संबंधित ब्यौरे को सम्मिलित करने वाली कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (कृषि, सहकारिता और किसान कल्याण विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 296 (अ), दिनांक 22 जनवरी, 2020 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में)।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2331/17/20]

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the Goa Meat Complex Limited, Panjim and related papers

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री संजीव कुमार बालियान): महोदय,

में कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप धारा (1) (ख) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए गोवा मीट कॉम्पलेक्स लिमिटेड, पंजिम, गोवा का अड़तालीसवां वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन और उन पर भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

(ख) उपर्युक्त कंपनी के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2137/17/20]

Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

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

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade), Notification No. S.O. 4345 (E), dated the 4th December, 2019, publishing the Domestic Gas Stoves for use with Liquefied Petroleum Gases (Quality Control) Order, 2019, issued under sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 16 read with Section 17 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2361/17/20]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade), under Section 40 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016:—

(1) S.O. 4353 (E), dated the 5th December, 2019, publishing the Plugs and Socket-Outlets and Alternating Current Direct Connected Static Prepayment Meters for Active Energy (Quality Control) Order, 2019.

(2) S.O. 4354 (E), dated the 5th December, 2019, publishing the Air Conditioner and its related Parts, Hermetic Compressor and Temperature Sensing Controls (Quality Control) Order, 2019.

(3) S.O. 280 (E), dated the 21st January, 2020, publishing the Cables (Quality Control) Order, 2020.

(4) S.O. 281 (E), dated the 21st January, 2020, publishing the Steel Tubes (Quality Control) Order, 2020.

(5) S.O. 687 (E), dated the 13th February, 2020, publishing the Aluminium Foil (Quality Control) Order, 2020.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) See No. L.T. 2188/17/20]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade), issued under sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 16 read with sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016:—

- (1) S.O. 03 (E), dated the 1st January, 2020, publishing the Transparent Float Glass (Quality Control) Order, 2019.
- (2) S.O. 738 (E), dated the 17th February, 2020, publishing the Flat Transparent Sheet Glass (Quality Control) Order, 2020.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) See No. L.T. 2361/17/20]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade), issued under sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 16 read with Section 17 and sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016:—

- (1) S.O. 294 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2020, publishing the Domestic Pressure Cooker (Quality Control) Order, 2020.
- (2) S.O. 853 (E), dated the 25th February, 2020, publishing the Toys (Quality Control) Order, 2020.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) See No. L.T. 2361/17/20]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

II. Accounts (2017-18) and Audit Reports (2014-15 to 2017-18) of the Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2018-19) of various agricultural organizations and related papers

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

I. डा. राजेंद्र प्रसाद केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2016 की धारा 46 की उप-धारा (2) के अधीन कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा विभाग) की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में):

- (1) अधिसूचना सं. 82 दिनांक 15.9.2017 द्वारा जारी किए गए पहले अध्यादेश में संशोधन करने वाला सं. 81/डी.आर.पी.सी.ए.यू. (वी.सी.), दिनांक 11 फरवरी, 2019.
- (2) डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पूसा, बिहार की तकनीकी सेवाएँ नियम के मसौदा से संबंधित पहले अध्यादेश को अधिसूचित करने वाला सं. 334/आर.पी.सी.ए.यू.

(वी.सी.), दिनांक 21 अगस्त, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) See No. L.T. 2339/17/20]

- II. (1) रानी लक्ष्मी बाई केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2014 की धारा 31 की उप धारा (4) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में):

(क) 2017-18 के वर्ष के लिए रानी लक्ष्मी बाई केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, झाँसी के वार्षिक लेखे तथा 2014-15 से 2017-18 की अवधि के लिए अलग अलग लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(ख) उपर्युक्त विश्वविद्यालय के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

- (2) ऊपर (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाले विवरण अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2337/17/20]

III. निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में):-

- (i) (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए भारतीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय संघ (आई.ए.यू.ए.), नई दिल्ली का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।

(ख) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाले विवरण। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2338/17/20]

- (ii) (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आई.सी.ए.आर.), नई दिल्ली के वार्षिक लेखे और उन पर लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(ख) उपर्युक्त वार्षिक लेखे को स्वीकार करते हुए सरकार द्वारा विवरण।

- (ग) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाले विवरण। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2336A/17/20]

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (2019-20):—

- (i) Eleventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying);
- (ii) Twelfth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Fisheries); and

- (iii) Thirteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE**

LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence:—

- (i) Fifth Report of the Committee on Defence (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2020-21' on 'General Defence Budget, Border Roads Organisation, Indian Coast Guard, Military Engineer Services, Directorate General Defence Estates, Defence Public Sector Undertakings, Canteen Stores Department, Welfare of Ex-Servicemen, Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme, Defence Pensions and Sainik Schools (Demand Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21)';
- (ii) Sixth Report of the Committee on Defence (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2020-21' on 'Army, Navy, Air Force and Joint Staff (Demand Nos. 19 and 20)';
- (iii) Seventh Report of the Committee on Defence (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2020-21' on 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services, Procurement Policy, Defence Planning and Married Accommodation Project (Demand No. 20)'; and
- (iv) Eighth Report of the Committee on Defence (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2020-21' on 'Ordnance Factories, Defence Research and Development Organisation, Directorate General of Quality Assurance and National Cadet Corps (Demand Nos. 19 and 20)'.

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs (2019-2020) on 'The Registration of Marriage of Non-Resident Indian Bill, 2019' pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं खाद्य, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण संबंधी समिति (2019-2020) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग) की अनुदान मांगों (2020-21) पर तीसरा प्रतिवेदन; और
- (ii) उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग) की 'अनुदान मांगों (2020-21)' पर चौथा प्रतिवेदन।

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2019-20):—

- (i) Fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' relating to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology;
- (ii) Sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' relating to the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications);
- (iii) Seventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' relating to the Ministry of Communications (Department of Posts); and
- (iv) Eighth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

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

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

- (i) Fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Labour & Employment;

- (ii) Sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Textiles;
and
- (iii) Seventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Skill
Development & Entrepreneurship.

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

**Announcement regarding Government Business for the
Week commencing 16th March, 2020**

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, with your permission, I rise to announce that the
Government Business for the week commencing Monday, the 16th of March, 2020, will
consist of:—

1. Consideration of any items of Government Business carried over from today's
order paper: - [it contains consideration and return of the Direct Tax Vivad Se
Vishwas Bill, 2020 as passed by Lok Sabha.]
2. Further consideration and passing of the Central Sanskrit Universities Bill, 2019
as passed by Lok Sabha.
3. Discussion on the working of the following ministries:- (i) Railways (ii) Micro,
Small and Medium Enterprises (iii) Law and Justice (iv) Rural Development; and
Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
4. Consideration and passing of the National Commission for Indian System of
Medicine Bill, 2019.
5. Consideration and passing of the National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill,
2019.
6. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following
Demands, after they are passed by Lok Sabha—
 - (i) Demands for Grants for 2020-21.
 - (ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2019-20.

7. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:
 - (i) Supplementary Demands for Grants (State of Jammu and Kashmir) for the financial year 2019-20 from 1st April 2019 to 30th October 2019.
 - (ii) Demands for Grants (Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir) for the financial year 2019- 20 from 31st October 2019 to 31st March 2020.
 - (iii) Demands for Grants (Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir) for the financial year 2020-21 from 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021.
8. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bill relating to Demands for Grants (Union Territory of Ladakh) for the financial year 2019-20 from 31st October, 2019 to 31st March, 2020, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.
9. Consideration and return of the Finance Bill, 2020 after it is passed by Lok Sabha.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Business has been circulated, there is a correction. The Finance Minister spoke to me, met me, and also requested that this Vivad se Vishwas Bill, 2020 has to be taken today in the larger interest of the country. I have agreed. We can have it either during the lunch time and then continue, or, we can have it after the Private Members' Business is over; it should be decided between the Government and the Opposition.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आज तो प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल है।

श्री सभापति: जी, वह तो है, that is there.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, I had a discussion with all the party leaders and I requested all the concerned leaders of the parties to finish the discussion between 1 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. and everybody agreed. Sir, I have spoken to the Leader of the Opposition and other leaders and everybody has agreed. Kindly take the Vivad se Vishwas Bill at 1 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be taken up after Question Hour.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**Possible misuse of public data on 'Vahan' mobile application**

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, it has been reported that public data published by Government of India mobile application called the Vahan Application is being misused. There is a serious concern that this Transport Ministry Application which allow users to identify vehicle owners is being used by miscreants for targeted violence through ascertaining identity of vehicle owners. The Vahan Application makes all vehicle registration records across India publicly available. It allows people to look up the name of a car owner by simply using their vehicle registration number. Sir, such open access to citizen's personal data poses not only a huge privacy risk, but, may also lead to a potential risk to human life and private property. Sir, in March, 2019, the Ministry for Road, Transport and Highways rolled out the bulk data sharing policy under which it chose to make the vehicle registration database public. Sir, individual consent was not sought for this. It allowed organizations to pay an annual fee of ₹ 3 crores and research and education institutions ₹ 5 lakhs to access the databases. In July 2019, the databases were sold to about 87 private and 32 Government entities at a cost of ₹ 65 crores. Sir, in the absence of a personal data protection law to protect people's online privacy, such selling and misuse of data is deeply worrying.

I urge the Ministry to stop public as well as private access to the data on the portal. May I take this opportunity to urge you to protect all Members not only for our right to data privacy, but also to ask clarifications from a Minister after he delivers his speech? Sir, what happened yesterday ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; it is not connected with this. This is not acceptable. Strictly, you have to go through the Zero Hour mention and then complete it to get some justice. Now, Shri Harnath Singh Yadav.

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

Need for a law to curb the growing population of the country

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके और सदन के माध्यम से जनसंख्या विस्फोट की अत्यंत भयावह स्थिति की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करता हूँ।

महोदय, जनसंख्या वृद्धि की अभूतपूर्व स्थिति के कारण से क्षेत्रफल और संसाधनों पर ऐसा दबाव बढ़ रहा है कि बेरोजगारी से लेकर महंगाई तक, अस्पतालों से लेकर सड़कों तक, राशन

की कतारों से लेकर रेलवे स्टेशन तक, बाजारों से लेकर न्यायालयों तक, हर जगह भीड़ ही भीड़ दिखाई देती है। जनसंख्या वृद्धि के कारण हम बेरोजगारी, खाद्य समस्या, कुपोषण, आवास, निर्धनता, कृषि व ग्रामीण विकास में बाधा, पर्यावरण तथा जल संकट एवं मानवीय स्वभाव में निरंतर बढ़ते तनाव जैसी अभूतपूर्व परिस्थिति से जूझ रहे हैं।

महोदय, वर्ष 1951 में देश की आबादी 36,10,88,400 थी और 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार देश की आबादी 121 करोड़ हो गई और 2025 तक एक अनुमान के अनुसार 150 करोड़ हो जाएगी। ऐसे में हमें पीने का जल भी नसीब नहीं होगा। वर्तमान में प्रति व्यक्ति जल की जो उपलब्धता है, वह 1,525 घन मीटर है, जो 2025 में घटकर मात्र 1,060 घन मीटर रह जाएगी।

महोदय, प्रसिद्ध अर्थशास्त्री माथ्यस ने कहा था कि जनसंख्या दुगुनी गति से अर्थात् 1,2,4,8,16,32 के क्रम से बढ़ती है, लेकिन जीवन के संसाधन 1,2,3,4,5,6 की गति से बढ़ते हैं। अतः बढ़ती जनसंख्या की भयावह स्थिति को देखते हुए, हमें सभी प्रकार के राजनैतिक, धार्मिक, जातीय आदि मत-मतांतरों से ऊपर उठकर देश के वर्तमान और स्वर्णिम भविष्य को गढ़ने के लिए अत्यधिक मजबूत और प्रभावी जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, कानून ऐसा होना चाहिए जिसमें हम दो और हमारे दो का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। जो व्यक्ति इस कानून का उल्लंघन करे, उसको सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली समस्त सुविधाएं खत्म कर देनी चाहिए।

साथ ही इस कानून को तोड़ने वालों को ग्राम पंचायत, वार्ड से लेकर विधान सभा, लोक सभा आदि के समस्त चुनाव लड़ने पर आजीवन प्रतिबंध लगाना चाहिए। अतः मैं आपके और सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि जनसंख्या वृद्धि को राष्ट्रीय आपदा मानकर सरकार को जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून अविलम्ब और इसी सत्र में बनाना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

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

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (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।

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री कैलाश सोनी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास (जम्मू-कश्मीर): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री समीर उरांव (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री संजय सेठ (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जुगलसिंह माथुरजी लोखंडवाला (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

डा. प्रभाकर कोरे (कर्नाटक): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

लेफ्टीनेंट जनरल (डा.) डी.पी. वत्स (सेवानिवृत्त) (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Need to restore pre-14th Finance Commission share
pattern for Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. Sir, the increase of devolution of Central taxes from 32 per cent to 42 per cent, following the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, is a welcome step. But, the effect of increased devolution has been upset to a large extent by several policy decisions of the Union Government. These include delinking of eight

Centrally-sponsored schemes from Central support, abolition of normal Central assistance, and steep increase in State share of Centrally-sponsored schemes. For example, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, PMGSY, was earlier fully funded by the Government of India, but now, the share of the Government of India has come down to sixty per cent requiring forty per cent funding by the State Government as a matching share. Similarly, the sharing pattern under the National Health Mission, NHAM and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, PMAY, has been revised with States like Odisha, having to contribute forty per cent share instead of twenty-five per cent share earlier. Such change in the sharing pattern of the Centrally-sponsored schemes has cast a huge additional financial burden on the States leading to much less resource for the State schemes appropriate to our needs. I request the Government of India to appreciate the genuine concerns of the State Governments and consider restoring the earlier sharing pattern of the above noted Centrally-sponsored schemes so that more resources of the State would be available for the State schemes. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My suggestion is, this has to be said in the House, not read.

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

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

**Inadequate infrastructure in Government schools
across the country**

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is very scary to know that over 40 per cent of the Government schools don't have power and a playground in the country. In this situation, there is a 27 per cent cut from proposals made by the School Education Departments in their budgetary allocations. Despite proposals for ₹82,570 crore, only ₹59,845 crore was allocated. The infrastructure of Government schools is glaringly inadequate that only 56 per cent of schools have electricity. Particularly in Manipur and Madhya Pradesh, less than 20 per cent have the access to power. In the Government schools, children from the rural background and marginalized sections of the society are studying. According to Unified District Information System for Education Survey, 2017-18, less than 57 per cent of schools have the playground, including in less than 30 per cent schools in Odisha and the then

Jammu and Kashmir. Under MNREGA, to build classrooms and boundary walls for the Government schools, out of 2,613 sanctioned projects for 2019-20, only three had been completed at the end of the financial year.

Sir, in Government higher secondary schools, not a single additional classroom is built by December 31st, 2019 although 1,021 projects have been sanctioned. This is a very sad part. Thousands of projects were sanctioned but not even one has been built. In the other case, only three projects were completed as of that date. Only three laboratories have been built against 1,343 sanctioned projects. Out of these, only 135 libraries, 74 art and culture rooms are built! Overall, in the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, only 71 per cent is spent, which is very, very disappointing.

Sir, my concern is that children from the rural background and marginalized sections of the society have no access for study of computers particularly, which is very, very necessary these days. So, I request the Government to use solar energy in the schools where electricity connectivity is not there.

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

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

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

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

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

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to repeat that Zero Hour submissions have to be mentioned and not to be read! You may quote some figures going through your notes. That is the practice. Please understand and follow this.

**Issues related to teaching and employment of teachers
across the country**

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): माननीय सभापति जी, आपको शुक्रिया, शुक्रिया इसलिए भी कि पहले भी आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण मसले को उठाने की इजाजत दी थी।

महोदय, पूरे देश में जो भी हमारी प्राथमिकताएं हैं, वे सबसे पहले इस बात पर निर्भर करती हैं कि शिक्षा और शिक्षक नियोजन को लेकर हमारी क्या चिन्ताएं हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि NIOS वाले मसले पर पहले भी मैंने कहा था कि इसी सरकार ने, जो सरकार वर्ष 2014 से वर्ष 2019 तक की थी, उसके फैसले को आने के बाद पलट दिया गया, जिसकी वजह से लाखों अभ्यर्थी परेशानी में हैं। कमोबेश वही परिस्थिति उत्तर प्रदेश में 69,000 शिक्षकों की है।

महोदय, नियोजित शिक्षकों का मसला पूरे देश में हाहाकार मचाए हुए है। 'समान काम के लिए समान वेतन' और शिक्षा-प्रेरक, जो 'साक्षर भारत मिशन' का हिस्सा था, उसे अचानक बीच रास्ते में बन्द किया गया, जिसके कारण पूरे देश में 5 लाख से अधिक लोग परेशानी में हैं।

महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि साक्षरता और शिक्षा को लेकर अभी हमारी बहुत सारी गंभीर चिन्ताएं बाकी थीं। मैं कमोबेश यही परिस्थिति उच्च शिक्षा में भी देख रहा हूं। आप स्वयं अलग-अलग विश्वविद्यालयों के चांसलर हैं।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय और केंद्रीय मंत्री महोदय राज्यों से संपर्क करें। राज्यों में जो विश्वविद्यालय हैं, वहाँ नियुक्तियाँ हों। यह जो नियोजित शिक्षा का, शिक्षा प्रेरक का मसला है, इस पर पहलकदमी हो, ताकि हमारी जो चिन्ता है और जो लाखों लोगों की चिन्ताएं हैं, उन्हें दूर किया जा सके तथा एक शिक्षित और समृद्ध भारत बनने की ओर हम सिर्फ rhetorically ही नहीं, बल्कि एक actual process में जाएं।

सभापति जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया, जय हिंद।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद मनोज जी। Now, Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar.

**Need to evolve national policy regarding power to set up capital
cities for the States**

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Now the time has come to discuss and to evolve a national policy with regard to the formation of

capitals in the country. Earlier, during the NDA regime, three States had been divided and the respective States of Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand have established respective capitals. Subsequently, in the UPA regime, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have been divided in pursuance of the AP Reorganisation Act, 2014. Subsequent to the division of Andhra Pradesh, the residual State of Andhra Pradesh, as per the provisions of Sections 5 and 6 of the AP Reorganisation Act, the then State Government has passed a resolution and established a State capital by the name of Amaravati. It consists of 29 villages. The farmers have voluntarily donated 33,000 acres under land pooling system for the establishment of capital. After establishment of capital, the then State Government have constructed several buildings including Secretariat, High Court and Assembly. The Central Government is also obliged to grant ₹ 1,500 crores for the construction of the Capital. Likewise, the hon. Prime Minister has laid a foundation stone for the construction of the capital of Amaravati. While the matter stood thus, in the year 2019, a new Government came into power. Unfortunately, the Government has taken a decision and passed a Bill in the State Assembly. Under the premise of decentralisation of capitals, they want to establish three capitals. One is the judicial capital, the legislative capital and the executive capital, but there is no such provision in the AP Reorganisation Act. The AP Reorganisation Act is confined to the extent of only one capital. The capital has already been decided and established with huge crores of money and the Government is functioning for the last five-and-a-half years from the same place. At this juncture, the State Government has taken such a decision which has disturbed the entire State. Now, this is the time that when we have a huge country, with distinct geographical and cultural diversities besides regional inequalities, such diversities should have the potential to give birth to demands of administrative decentralisation in the form of regional capital. Since the National Capital of Delhi is located geographically far away from different regions of our country, similar demands may come across in the country. The State of Andhra Pradesh consists of only 13 districts. It is permitted for such a demand. It is better to evolve a national policy by discussing and debating before this august House.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the issue expressed by the hon. Member.

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

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

**Need for restoring railway services in areas under Lucknow Division
of North Eastern Railway Zone**

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया है।

महोदय, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ मंडल के अंतर्गत मैलानी-पलिया-नानपारा-बहराइच प्रखण्ड पर वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा सेवाएं समाप्त करने का निर्णय लिया गया है, जिसके कारण क्षेत्रीय नागरिकों के सामने एकदम से बहुत बड़ी परेशानी खड़ी हो गई है। यह पूरा क्षेत्र जंगलों से आच्छादित है तथा इस रूट पर सड़क यातायात की सीधी सेवाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

यह भारत-नेपाल सीमा प्रांत पर पड़ने वाला अत्यंत ही महत्वपूर्ण रेल लिंक है, जिसका लाभ जनपद लखीमपुर खीरी, पीलीभीत एवं बहराइच के हजारों लोग प्रतिदिन उठाते रहे हैं।

सर, मुझे सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से यह आग्रह करना है कि इस रेल प्रखंड पर रेल यातायात को शीघ्र ही पुनः चालू करने का प्रयास जाए।

सर, मैं इसके साथ ही यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि एनईआर का जो लखनऊ से बरेली कनेक्शन है, उसमें गेज़ कंवर्जन चल रहा है। वह मैलानी तक हो गया है, लेकिन अभी मैलानी से पीलीभीत तक होना बाकी है। उस पर बहुत स्लो कार्य चल रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस कार्य को तेज करे, जिससे कि इस महत्वपूर्ण लिंक हो रेल के माध्यम से जोड़ा जा सके।

सभापति जी, मुझे सदन में बोलने का अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اُتر پردیش): مہودے، میں خود کو اس وشنے کے ساتھ سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

(ختم شد)

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद, श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा। Now, Shri P. Wilson.

Need for law to insulate Election Commission from executive interference

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

Sir, though on paper, the Election Commission of India is an independent body, but, in reality, its independence is a mirage and a myth.

Sir, free and fair elections are the most important facets of democracy. They are meant to ascertain true popular will and are not mere rituals to generate an illusion of choice.

Sir, Article 324 of the Constitution entrusts the power to conduct elections to an independent body - the Election Commission of India. The Constituent Assembly, from the very beginning, was keen to entrust the job of conducting elections to an independent body and therefore expected a parliamentary law under Art 324(2) relating to appointments of the Chief Election Commissioner and the other Election Commissioners. Thus, our Constitution-makers wanted to keep posts of the Chief Election Commissioner and the Election Commissioners outside the sole control of executive Government. However, till today, Parliament has not enacted any such law. The hon. President of India continues to appoint the CEC and the ECs solely on the basis of aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. In other words, the Executive has a complete control over appointments of the CEC and the ECs.

Sir, institutions will remain strong so long as public have faith in them. Considering the sensitive nature of the Election Commission's task, if the public perceive the institution as partisan or powerless, it loses its vitality. Therefore, it is imperative that the ECI is manned by officers who are impartial, independent, and possess impeccable integrity. It may even be advisable to avoid appointing career bureaucrats, who, at some point of time, would have been close to leaders of political parties under whom they served as Secretaries to the Government. That is why we have to also think about appointing independent members of civil society as heads of the ECI, to protect the institutional integrity of the ECI.

Sir, there is a need to appoint Regional Commissioners who are conversant with the affairs of the States. The growth in population and number of political parties come to light the inability of three persons sitting in Delhi to manage conduct of elections across the country. The ECI should also have its own enforcement officers.

Sir, in the absence of Parliamentary oversight over the functioning of the ECI, the three Election Commissioners virtually decide the fate of world's largest democracy. Should we allow this to happen? It reminds me of Latin legal maxim "*Quis custodiet*

ipsos custodies"? Who will guard the guardians? That is the challenge before us. That is why the ECI will have to, at least, answer to somebody other than the ruling party. I'm not saying Parliamentary control, but oversight.

Therefore, it is high time that this August House enacts a robust law enabling a truly independent Election Commission. Such a law, among other things, must provide for appointment of the CEC and the ECs by the hon. President of India on the recommendation of a high powered selection Committee similar to the selection committee constituted for the Lokpal and Lokayuktas and the parliamentary oversight over the ECI's functioning.

Sir, only by ensuring that the appointment of the CEC and the ECs is transparent, objective and non-partisan, can we expect the ECI to be a neutral body. Without such a comprehensive law, the ECI will remain a caged parrot. Thank you.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri P. Wilson.

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri P. Wilson.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri P. Wilson.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri P. Wilson.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri P. Wilson.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri P. Wilson.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri P. Wilson.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri P. Wilson.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri P. Wilson.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri P. Wilson.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri P. Wilson.

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

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اُتر پردیش): میں بھی خود کو مائے سدسے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے وشئے کے ساتھ سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

† جناب میر محمد فیاض (جموں-کشمیر): میں بھی خود کو مائے سدسے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے وشئے کے ساتھ سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri P. Wilson.

Need for free distribution of masks and sanitizers to control Corona outbreak

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, the spread of Coronavirus is on the rise. It is affecting the whole life of India. State-after-State is reporting incidents of Coronavirus. The people are really apprehensive of this virus. We are repeatedly saying that there is no need to be panic. It is true. It is not a moment to be panic. But, we have to be careful and responsible.

Sir, Coronavirus is affecting every walk of life. The Stock Market is affected, industries are affected, normal life of people is affected, schools are closed and in some States even Assemblies are thinking of cutting short of their Session period. All these are happening in the country.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

Health and science experts say that prevention is a must and, for that, masks and sanitizers are a necessity. But, Sir, these are not available all over the country for the people. Black-marketeers have come into the scene. The prices are going up like anything. For a mask which costs less than ₹ 10 earlier, it has now become ₹ 50 or ₹ 70 or even ₹ 100 per piece, but even then they are not available. Sir, hoarding has begun.

Sir, the common people, the poor, the workers, the daily-wagers are affected the most, because, in many places, MSMEs are getting closed. So, the workers have no work. In various industries, daily wagers have no work. And, Sir, many people who are surviving on daily wages have no work, so there is no pay. And, for this kind of people, there is no possibility to buy masks at such a high price. And, many of them do not know its necessity also. My point is that free masks must be provided to the people by the Government. Prevention is better than cure. The cost of treating thousands of people would be much higher than providing them free masks. Please produce the masks on large scale and provide them to the people free of cost. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

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

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): 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.

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

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

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: While talking about this, we have to be careful. We should not spread fear. Today, an international medical expert, Dr. Bruce Lipton, has given an opinion. The conclusion of his opinion, I am not reading that, is that fear of the Coronavirus is more deadly than the virus itself. So, let us not create panic. It is very meaningful and beautifully written. One has to be very careful by taking preventive steps. We should not allow this panic to spread across the country. Fortunately, the people of India — because of the weather here, because of our lifestyle, because of other things — are comparatively stronger and we are capable of fighting it back. I do see a point in what he has said. But, it has to be carefully analysed. Then, we should go by the medical advice, rather than general perception.

Now, Shri Elamaram Kareem.

**Need to re-introduce the rule for allowing two drivers in
national permit trucks**

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Road Transport, through an amendment in the Central Motor Vehicle Rules, lifted away the provisions necessitating long-distance trucks and National Permit vehicles to have more than one driver, while plying on roads. This move of the Ministry was condemned by all sections related to motor transport sector, except the truck owners.

As we all know that the National Permit vehicles, especially trucks, travel thousands of kilometres daily for delivering goods and other things, all over the country. As a result of the competition among transport companies to get more business, the drivers are being victimised and compelled to work round the clock. Due to these long duty hours, stress and strain on drivers, accidents are happening on the roads, almost on daily basis. And, this is the reason why the Motor Vehicle Rules mandated that there should be more than one driver and a helper with driving license on all National Permit vehicles. But, unfortunately, the recent amendment, brought by the Government, removed this provision.

As we all know, recently a tragedy happened in Avinashi, Tamil Nadu, in which 19 people had lost their lives in an accident. The primary reason for this accident was that the truck driver slept while driving. There was only one driver in the truck at that time. As I mentioned before, this driver was also a victim of the competition among the transport agencies. Restless work was the reason for that truck driver to sleep while driving.

In the same way, accidents are happening everywhere in the country and the innocent people are dying in road accidents. In this scenario, I would like to draw the attention of this august House towards this important issue and urge upon the Government to reinstate the provisions in the Central Motor Vehicle Rules, necessitating two drivers in the National Permit vehicles.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

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

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): 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.

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

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (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.

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

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

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

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

**Concern over the geo-political impact of the US-Taliban
peace deal on the country**

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Hon. Chairman, Sir, while there are many pressing issues of domestic concern in India, there has been something that has really happened in Afghanistan that we should actually be looking at.

Very recently, there was an Agreement between the United States and Taliban in order to hand over Afghanistan to Taliban. And, the agreement was with the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. So, we understand what the word 'Taliban' really means. So, having said that, now that the United States has handed over and over the next fourteen months will fully withdraw from Afghanistan and handover the entire territory to Taliban is actually a cause of major concern for India, primarily, because, number one, we are saying the 'neighbourhood first' and we are saying that we are a contiguous territory with Pakistan, so they are a neighbour.

Having said that, Sir, over the next fourteen months as the United States will withdraw, there are large spaces of Afghanistan which are not controlled by Taliban. Those spaces are susceptible for Pakistan to actually push terror groups like Jaish-e-Mohammad and Lashkar-e-Taiba. Sir, in the Agreement that was actually signed between the United States and Taliban, there is a reference to Al Qaeda which states that Al Qaeda and other organizations will not be allowed to operate on Afghanistan soil. But it is silent interestingly about Jaish-e-Mohammad and Lashkar-e-Taiba who are actually the main perpetrators on Indian soil.

Therefore, Sir, there are two or three major points that I want to raise. First is, in terms of our approach, we need to re-draw the geopolitics and the 'Neighbourhood First' Foreign Policy of our country. Earlier, we used to say, Taliban is the enemy but now we will have to deal with Taliban as a governing body of nations.

Having said that, Sir, number one, strengthen the BIMSTEC Policy and the BIMSTEC Framework. I think, somewhere, Sir, BIMSTEC has come up as a major platform as compared to SAARC. Secondly, look at the movements in terms of investments and interest of India in Afghanistan. Sir, over the last 15-17 years if you see, by the time Karzai Government has come to power in Afghanistan, India has invested heavily in infrastructure. We have major interest in energy there as well. Even the pipeline that comes from Iran that we are planning is an important area. Thirdly, Sir,

I would like to say, focus on China again. Somewhere, we are silent about China but the withdrawal of United States will render China a large space and territory, and the access of Afghanistan, China and Pakistan will have an impact on the South Asian countries, especially, India. And, finally, Sir, we need to redraw the entire Foreign Policy of 'Neighbourhood First' considering that now we have to contend with Taliban as the legitimate ruler of Afghanistan and considering that there was agreement; 5,000 Taliban who were arrested and in jail, they will be now withdrawn. So, 5,000 Taliban fighters who were in jail are being released now by this Agreement. Sir, it is going to have some serious repercussions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time Over.

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

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

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य: सर, इस पर बहस करायी जाए। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Muraleeji, I think there is need for some clarifications subsequently because what I understood is, Agreement between America and Taliban is different; handing over Afghanistan to Taliban is not actually the position, I suppose. So, let the External Affairs Ministry take note of it. It is a larger national interest in the context of what has happened, and if at all ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please; I am saying something. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am just asking the Minister to take note of it. If he wants to respond later, the Government, because it is a delicate Foreign Policy related issue, he can do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please see, if the Chairman is saying something, nobody should try to intervene in-between or disrupt; not only Chairman, for that matter, any Member. Shri Mahesh Poddar.

**Need for discussion on increasing cases of suicide and depression
among students**

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): सभापति महोदय, मैं शून्य काल के जरिए आप सभी का ध्यान देश में निरंतर होती एक घटना की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जिसे हम सब जानते हैं, लेकिन उसे हम नजरअंदाज़ कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, यह तो तथ्य है कि मनुष्य की मृत्यु यात्रा वह जब जन्मता है, उसी क्षण से शुरू हो जाती है। लेकिन हाल ही में संसद में मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा बताये गये आंकड़े हमारे देश में छात्रों के दर्द और मानसिक पीड़ा के कुछ तथ्य उजागर करते हैं और बताते हैं कि 2016 और 2018 के बीच में करीब 10,000 छात्रों ने आत्महत्याएँ की हैं। महोदय, तीन वर्षों में महाराष्ट्र में 4,235, तमिलनाडु में 3,744, मध्य प्रदेश में 2,658 और पश्चिम बंगाल में 2,535 छात्रों ने किसी न किसी कारणवश अपनी जिन्दगी को खत्म करने का निर्णय लिया है।

महोदय, एक और चौंका देने वाली बात है कि वैश्विक स्तर पर 15 से 29 वर्ष के बच्चों में आत्महत्या की दर ज्यादा पायी जाती है और बताते हैं कि हर दिन 28 छात्र आत्महत्या करते हैं। यानी कि यह शून्य काल जब तक खत्म होगा, तब तक कहीं किसी कोने में एक और छात्र ने आत्महत्या कर ली होगी।

महोदय, इसके कई कारण बताये जाते हैं, लेकिन परीक्षा में failure ही मात्र एक कारण नहीं है, बल्कि परिवार के मुद्दे, प्रेम प्रसंग और बीमारी का भी इसमें प्रमुख योगदान है। चिन्ता की बात यह है कि उन्हें जीने की ओर जिन्दगी के प्रति अवगत कराने की हमारी क्या प्रक्रिया है, इस बारे में चिन्ता करने की दरकार है।

महोदय, मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि हाल में अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डॉनल्ड ट्रम्प की भारत यात्रा के दौरान दोनों देशों ने स्वास्थ्य और तेल के क्षेत्रों में तीन महत्वपूर्ण समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर

किए। उल्लेखनीय इशारों में दोनों देशों के स्वास्थ्य विभागों ने innovative measure और artificial intelligence के माध्यम से मानसिक स्वास्थ्य चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए एक समझौते को भी सील दिया। यह समझौता भारत को मानसिक स्वास्थ्य मुद्दों के इलाज में अमेरिका के अनुभव से सीखे में सक्षम करेगा, परंतु मैं समझता हूँ कि भारतीय संस्कृति और इतिहास के परिप्रेक्ष्य में हमारी जो पुरानी परंपराएँ हैं, उनको भी जिन्दा रखने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, यह जानना दिलचस्प है कि 2018 में अवसाद (डिप्रेशन) से निपटने के लिए और बढ़ती आत्महत्याओं के कारणों की जाँच के बाद ब्रिटेन सरकार ने अकेलेपन पर एक लोनलनेस मिनिस्टर को appoint किया है। महोदय, हमारे यहाँ डिप्रेशन को लेकर चर्चा करना भी वर्जित माना जाता है और उसे पागलपन माना जाता है। यदि भारत को इस समस्या का समाधान करना है, तो दृष्टिकोण को बदलने की आवश्यकता है।

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

श्री जोस के. मणि (केरल): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

लेफ्टीनैंट जनरल (डा.) डी. पी. वत्स (सेवानिवृत्त): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

**Need to eliminate the creamy layer considered in reservation
for the backward classes**

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आज आपके माध्यम से एक अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ। पूरे देश में पिछड़े वर्ग की संख्या 54 फीसदी से ज्यादा है और इस वर्ग के लोगों की लगातार यह माँग चली आ रही है कि क्रीमी लेयर समाप्त की जाए, क्योंकि क्रीमी लेयर की वजह से यूपीएससी में जो 300 से ज्यादा बच्चे पास हुए हैं, उनको ट्रेनिंग पर नहीं भेजा जा रहा है। 1993 में पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई थी। आज तक 27 परसेंट में केवल 6 परसेंट ही विभिन्न सेवाओं में उनकी भर्ती हो पाई है। न्यायालय में तो ओबीसी के लिए आरक्षण नहीं है। ओबीसीज़ की यह भी माँग चली आ रही है कि न्यायालय में भी ओबीसी का आरक्षण होना चाहिए। विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में एकल पद लगाने के कारण ओबीसी वर्ग के लोगों की संख्या नगण्य हो गई है। इसके कारण वहाँ पर इस वर्ग को प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिल पा रहा है। केवल केन्द्र की सेवाओं में ओबीसी को आरक्षण मिलता है, लेकिन राज्यवार जो सूची बनी हुई है, उसके अनुसार अगर एक प्रदेश का ओबीसी व्यक्ति दूसरे प्रदेश में चला जाता है, तो वहाँ वह सामान्य वर्ग में माना जाता है। इस तरह की तमाम दिक्कतें होती हैं। चूँकि रोजगार की कमी है, इसलिए लोग रोजगार के लिए एक जिले से दूसरे जिले, एक प्रदेश से दूसरे प्रदेश में जाते हैं, लेकिन एक प्रदेश के लोगों को दूसरे प्रदेश में ओबीसी का लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है।

मान्यवर, इसी तरह से विभिन्न श्रेणी, यानी 'क', 'ख', 'ग' आदि वर्गों के जो तमाम पद आज रिक्त पड़े हैं, उनको संविदा पर भरा जा रहा है। हमारी यह माँग है कि पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए जो क्रीमी लेयर का प्रावधान किया गया है, उसको समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि पिछड़े वर्ग के जो बच्चे हैं, उनमें इसको लेकर घोर निराशा और हताशा है। इसके कारण बच्चे आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया जी ने कहा था, "संसोपा ने बाँधी गाँठ, पिछड़े पावें सौ में साठ।" आज पूरे देश में 54 फीसदी से अधिक आबादी वाले लोगों का विभिन्न सेवाओं में नगण्य प्रतिनिधित्व है। इसकी गणना नहीं हुई है। 2021 में जो जनगणना हो रही है, अगर उसमें पिछड़े वर्ग की जनगणना हो जाए कि इस वर्ग के कितने लोग हैं, तो हम समझते हैं कि इसमें 54 फीसदी से ज्यादा निकलेंगे। लोगों की यह माँग है कि जातिवार जनगणना कराई जाए। मेरी यह माँग है कि ओबीसी में जो क्रीमी लेयर का प्रावधान है, उसको समाप्त किया जाए। इसकी वजह से पूरे देश में बड़ी हताशा और निराशा है।

मान्यवर, सामान्य वर्ग के लोगों को आर्थिक आधार पर दस परसेंट का आरक्षण दिया गया है, उसके अनुसार प्राइवेट सेक्टर और एजुकेशन क्षेत्र में उनको तो आरक्षण मिल गया, लेकिन पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को और एससी के लोगों को प्राइवेट सेक्टर और एजुकेशन क्षेत्र में आरक्षण नहीं मिला है। मेरी यह माँग है कि क्रीमी लेयर को समाप्त किया जाए।

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

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

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

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

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

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

Need for availability of all Official Languages and Classical Languages in Devanagari script

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, मैं माननीय सदन का ध्यान विभिन्न भाषाओं के संदर्भ में आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। भाषा सिर्फ अभिव्यक्ति नहीं है, बल्कि हमारी संस्कृति और सभ्यता को जोड़ने के लिए भी एक अच्छा माध्यम है। 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार, देश में लगभग 1,652 भाषाएँ और बोलियाँ हैं। जिनमें 22 भाषाओं को official language का अधिकार मिला हुआ है। मान्यवर, मैं आपको भी धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा कि आपने लोगों को प्रोत्साहित किया, provoke किया कि वे सदन में अपनी-अपनी बोलियों में, अपनी-अपनी भाषाओं में भी अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करें, लेकिन सबसे बड़ी बात यह होती है कि जब लोग अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हैं, तो अधिकांश लोगों को जानकारी नहीं हो पाती है कि वे क्या बोल रहे हैं? मैं निश्चित रूप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि संस्कृत, तमिल, कन्नड़, तेलुगू, मलयालम, ओड़िया, ऐसी शास्त्रीय भाषाएँ हैं, जिनमें देश की सांस्कृतिक धरोहर बोलती है, लेकिन सब छुपा हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके आधार पर साहित्य प्रचारित और प्रसारित करना चाहिए, इनमें विद्यमान सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को सुरक्षित करना चाहिए। महोदय, देश में जितनी भाषाएँ चलती हैं, उनमें हिन्दी आज देश के कोने-कोने में बोली भी जाती है, समझी भी जाती है। आज 22 भाषाएँ ऐसी हैं, जो official languages हैं। मेरा आग्रह है कि अगर उनकी लिपि को पूरे तौर पर देवनागरी लिपि कर दिया जाए, तो पूरे सदन में जितने भी लोग हैं, वे जो भी बोलेंगे, उनकी बात समझ में आ जाएगी। जो प्रोत्साहन आपने दिया है, वह सब निश्चित रूप से होगा। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि उन 22 official भाषाओं की लिपि, देवनागरी लिपि की जाए और उसमें छपाया भी जाए, यहाँ बोला भी जाए और लोगों को जानकारी दी जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI VAIKO: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not a debate; you know it. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has expressed his views. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have got a right to agree or disagree. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let there be no unnecessary controversy in this. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the right thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इसको कर किया जाए, तो निश्चित रूप से सभी लोगों को हर भाषा की जानकारी हो सकेगी और आज यह अधिकांश भाषाओं की लिपि भी है, तो इसे पूरा किया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Every Member has got a right to express his views; he is permitted. If any Member disagrees with him, he has got a right to disagree with him, but not under this rule. Under this rule, hon. Members can only make their views. If you don't agree with it, don't agree. I agree that you don't agree.

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

लेफ्टीनेंट जनरल (डा.) डी.पी. वत्स (सेवानिवृत्त) (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

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

Unacceptable portrayal of Puranas by a dance group in Canada

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Sir, I want to draw the attention of this august House to something that may seem not of immediate importance, but, I think, the echoes go far and wide. Recently, a dance presentation in classical Bharatanatyam

*Not recorded.

style was presented by a group of professional Indian male dancers in Canada portraying our Puranas in an unacceptable way. They transgressed all boundaries of decency in the name of artistic freedom. Notwithstanding human rights of any particular group, they have deeply hurt the faith, beliefs and religious sentiments of crores of Hindus. This deserves to be condemned by this august House and the group should not be performing in India, at least. Echoes of such liberal intellectual secular comments and actions are also found in India. But this production on stage gave it a third dimension. It is obscene and vulgar, to say the least, and extremely hurtful to a large community of not only artists but to people of Hindu faith. Our beliefs and concepts are deeply philosophical which point to significant socio-cultural issues. Making fun of any faith is highly uncivilised and has to be condemned. Sir, I may also mention at this point that we have ignored the urgent need to set up Chairs in North American Universities with the help, of course, of NRI Indians, because of the skewed and weird views doubted by so-called intellectual American writers whose books form integral part of M.A. and Ph.D courses in North American Universities, that is, in Universities of Canada and the United States of America which have a large following and readership across the world.

They form very skewed and bizarre views. I mean, I may mention with apologies to you and to this House that there are books which say that the Vedic rishis were sex maniacs and the recharge of the Rig Veda were actually incantations and invocation for sexual prowess. All this is written in the books which are read and recommended for M.A., Ph.D. courses and there are no Chairs on Hinduism in any North American university, nor do we have any other means of fighting this. So, the echoes are far and wide. Thank you, Sir.

DR. RAGHUNATH MOHAPATRA (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Sonal Mansingh.

SHRI RAKESH SINHA (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Sonal Mansingh.

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Sonal Mansingh.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Sonal Mansingh.

Need to regulate the fares of private trains

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Indian Railways is considered to be people-friendly and pro-poor. The World Bank report says that the Indian Railways is one of the largest railways under single management. It carried around 19.8 million passengers every day in the year. ...(*Interruptions*)... And, in the year, 2017-18, it carried 22.70 million passengers every day. In the year 2017-18, it has carried 8,286 million passengers as against 8,116 million passengers in 2016-17. So, it is increasing.

In this situation, the Government is venturing to privatise the Railways. There were two of my questions, which the Railways had replied that close to 122 private trains are to be launched and the routes and destinations have been earmarked. The Railways had also claimed that the trains will be run by the private entities, but it is the Government staff who will work on board these trains. The question arises in this situation as to who will be responsible for payment to these Government staff members. Will these staff members become part of the private entity that runs these trains, or, will they continue to remain Government employees? With the privatization of the Railways, the trade unions fear that a lot of permanent workers will lose their jobs. Another question of mine was answered by the Railway Ministry that in these lines, the Government-run trains will not be stopped and they will continue to run along with the private trains. In that case, this contradicts the first reply, as the Government workers will be required for running the existing trains of the Government. So, how will the railway traffic be managed with the release of private trains?

Sir, no public discussion was initiated with regard to the privatisation of the Railways. The Government has also replied that there will be no regulation of fares for these private trains. In this situation, the Government trains will be considered for the poor and the private trains will be for the richer, for they will provide more facilities. This will also initiate class division. The quality of the Government trains will constantly deteriorate. For example, Air India could not compete with the private airlines and now, it is TOTALLY off the scene. In a decade or so, this fate will happen to the Indian Railways also. So, we are very much concerned. The 'Metro Man', Shri E. Sreedharan, had said that two types of fares and two types of trains would create confusion. Private players will find it difficult to work with the Railways and abandon it midway.

My suggestion is, at least, don't privatise. If at all you privatise, at least, create

a regulator to fix the fares for the private trains which will not discriminate the poor people from travelling in these trains. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

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

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

Crops damaged due to recent hailstorm

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): माननीय सभापति जी, देश के कई हिस्सों में जबर्दस्त ओलावृष्टि के कारण किसानों की फसल तबाह हो गई। हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश का कुछ हिस्सा तथा राजस्थान के करीब 18 जिलों में प्रकृति के इस कहर के कारण फसल पूरी तरह से चौपट हो गई। इसके कारण, पशुओं को चरने के लिए चारा तक नहीं बचा।

माननीय सभापति जी, आपदा के ऐसे प्रकरणों में केन्द्र सरकार एनडीआरएफ के तहत किसानों

को सहायता देती है। हमारे राजस्थान में किसान एक हेक्टेयर गेहूँ करीब सवा लाख, डेढ़ लाख का तैयार करता है, जबकि एनडीआरएफ में मात्र 13,500 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर के हिसाब से सहायता मिलती है, जो कि अपर्याप्त है।

किसान डेढ़ लाख रुपये की फसल पैदा करे और उसे मात्र साढ़े तेरह हजार रुपये मिले। महोदय, यह बहुत कम है। इसी तरह से किसी की झोपड़ी गिर जाए तो उसे 4,100 रुपये, टीन शेड गिर जाए तो 2,100 रुपये, मकान ध्वस्त हो जाए तो मात्र 95,000 रुपये, गाय, भैंस, ऊँट पर मात्र 30,000 रुपये और भेड़-बकरी पर 3,000 रुपये दिए जाते हैं।

महोदय, मैंने यह मुद्दा सदन में इसीलिए उठाया है कि एनडीआरएफ के जो मापदण्ड हैं, यदि वे रिवाइज कर दिए जाएं और किसानों को थोड़ी ठीक स्थिति में सहायता दी जाए तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

दूसरा यह कि राजस्थान में जो प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना है, उसका स्टेट शेयर राजस्थान सरकार ने जमा नहीं कराया है। उस स्टेट शेयर के जमा नहीं होने के कारण वहां के किसानों को न ही खरीफ का पैसा मिला और न ही रबी का पैसा मिला। करीब 2,115 रुपये स्टेट से सरकार ने जमा नहीं कराए हैं। जिसके कारण राजस्थान के किसानों को किसी प्रकार का नुकसान नहीं मिला, न खरीफ का मिला और न ही रबी का मिला।

महोदय, जितनी बीमित फसल है, के.सी.सी., कोऑपरेटिव बैंक, कॉमर्शियल बैंक या अन्य मार्ग से किसान ने जो बीमा कराया है, वह उसके किसी काम का इसलिए नहीं है कि राजस्थान सरकार की लापरवाही के कारण किसानों का पैसा नहीं मिल पा रहा है। ऐसे में हम सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि किसानों के इस प्रकार के कर्ज माफ किए जाएं, छः महीने के बिजली के बिल माफ किए जाएं। स्थिति बहुत ज्यादा खराब है तो रोजगार के काम, विशेषकर नरेगा के काम बड़े पैमाने पर किए जाएं और विशेष चारा डिपो वगैरह खोलकर पशुओं को बचाया जाए, एनएफएसए के तहत विशेष अनाज बांटने की व्यवस्था की जाए। कुछ फसल कई जगह पूरी तरह से किसानों के खेतों में जमींदोज हो गई है, ऐसी फसल का सर्वे कराकर उसका पैसा एनडीआरएफ...

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us take up Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Narain Dass Gupta; not present. Shrimati Kanta Kardam.

Demand to open Central Schools in Bijnor and Dhampur in Uttar Pradesh

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, बिजनौर भारत के उत्तर प्रदेश का एक प्रमुख शहर एवं लोक सभा क्षेत्र है। यहां पर 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 36,83,896 की आबादी है और वर्तमान में 40 लाख से अधिक की आबादी है, लेकिन यहां पर कोई भी केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नहीं है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय से मांग करती हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजनौर और धामपुर में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोला जाए।

महोदय, बिजनौर जिले में नजीबाबाद, बिजनौर, चांदपुर, धामपुर और नगीना सहित पांच विधान सभाएं हैं। इसके अलावा तीन लोकसभा क्षेत्र के आठ विधान सभा क्षेत्र इसमें आते हैं।

बिजनौर लोक सभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत पुरकाजी, मीरापुर, बिजनौर, चांदपुर और हस्तिनापुर सहित पांच विधान सभा की सीटें हैं। यह काफी बड़ा क्षेत्र है और यहां के बच्चों को भी केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में पढ़ने की सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि बिजनौर और धामपुर में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने की व्यवस्था की जाए, धन्यवाद।

**Demand to extend technical and financial support to the Cancer Hospital
at Bargarh district in Odisha**

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, on 4th February, the World Cancer Day was observed, and on that eve, the Report of the WHO, which says that there is a possibility of one Indian amongst ten to be infected by cancer, is very alarming. According to the International Agency for Research on Cancer, in the year 2018 alone, 1.16 crore people have been affected by cancer out of which 7,84,800 have died. The Indian Council of Medical Research reveals that in 2019, 17 lakh people have been affected by cancer out of which seven lakh may not survive beyond 2021. Most of the cancer patients belong to low income group. According to an estimate, a minimum of ₹ 37,000 or more is being spent per year for a cancer patient. Due to financial constraints, sixty per cent of the Indian families with a cancer patient become heavily indebted. Our country, on an average, lose around 670 crore dollars which, which constitute a sizable portion of our GDP.

Odisha is one of the States having most of the cancer patients. Bargarh District, which contributes 30 per cent of State's paddy production, is heavily reeling under the problem of cancer. According to a survey, mostly, the low-income group farmers are infected by cancer due to heavy use of pesticides and fertilizers.

Odisha Government has decided to set up a Cancer Hospital at Bargarh for the benefit of cancer patients. I would urge upon the Union Government to extend financial and technical support for this project and constitute an expert team to further analyze the reasons and remedies of cancer in different zones.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time is over. Let us take up Question Hour. Hon. Members, as I have said earlier, we will be missing the lunch hour. You can go and have lunch and come back. We will be taking up the Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Bill. The parties which have decided their speakers they can alert their speakers. Once that is completed, we will take up the Private Members' Bills.

Now, Question Hour.

12.00 Noon

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION

Value addition in agriculture sector

*211. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the value addition in the agriculture sector during 2018-19; and
- (b) the steps that are being taken by Government to ensure a higher value addition in agriculture sector?

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

Statement

(a) The value addition in agriculture and allied sector at constant 2011-12 prices is ₹17.18 lakh crore and ₹2.08 lakh crore in food processing sector during 2018-19 as per the latest release of estimates by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

(b) To promote food processing and to ensure higher value addition in agriculture sector, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a Central Sector Umbrella Scheme - PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA - (PMKSY). The scheme includes creation of (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, (vii) Human Resources and Institutions and (viii) Operation Greens. These Ministry of Food Processing Industries provides financial assistance for setting up food preservation and processing infrastructure and industries to encourage agro processing.

The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare, implements Mission for 'Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)' and National Horticulture Board (NHB) under it implements the schemes of 'Development of Commercial

Horticulture through Production and Post-Harvest Management of Horticulture Crops' and 'Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for Construction/Expansion/Modernisation of Cold Storage and Storages of Horticulture Produce'. Under these schemes, financial assistance is provided for establishment of cold storage, staging cold room, pack house, pre-cooling units, controlled atmosphere (CA) storage, reefer vans, primary/mobile/minimal processing units, integrated pack house and setting up of ripening chamber etc. for value addition activities.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for starting the first Mega Food Park in Rajasthan. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the capacity envisaged. How many units have started functioning? What is the status of employment opportunities created? And what is the capacity utilization?

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, Mega Food Park is a Scheme wherein common facilities are created on 50 acres of land. People can come and plug and play. Ideally, a 50-acre Mega Food Park has space for 30-40 units to come up over there. Greentech Mega Food Park at the moment has five units which have come up. Out of that, two are already operational. All of these together have many facilities like cold storage and warehouse. It has sheds in it as well. The TOTAL project cost is ₹119 crore. Along with the Central Processing Centre, it has Primary Processing Centres which are at the farm gate level. It is like a hub and spokes. The spokes feed the Central Processing Centre. The Central Processing Centre is at Roopangarh. There are four Primary Processing Centres which feed the Central Processing Centre, which has silos, IQF, deep freezers, pack houses, dry warehouse, quality testing lab, etc. All these facilities are there. Out of these five units, two are already operational. These parks slowly get filled up as they get populated.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister on India becoming the second largest fruit producer in the world. The North-East has such immense possibilities. What exactly has the Ministry done to promote food processing in the North-Eastern States of India?

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, we give a lot of emphasis to our North-Eastern hilly areas. As we know, we can call the North-East as the Organic Basket of India because many of these areas are naturally organic. Sikkim is our first Organic

State. This Government is focusing on creating awareness of the benefits of organic food and promoting it in a big way also. As far as the North-East is concerned, we have sanctioned about 43 projects in the North-East. I can give you the break-up if you want. There are three in Arunachal Pradesh. In Assam, there are 16. In Manipur, there are five. In Meghalaya, there is one. In Mizoram, there are four. In Nagaland, there are seven. In Sikkim, there are three. In Tripura, there are four. A Total of 43 projects are there. The advantage to the North-East is that we give an additional amount of grant there. If we give the grant amount of 50 per cent to the general category, it is 75 per cent. So there is an advantage if you do it in the North-East. We also give an extra amount of time for implementation of the project because it is a difficult area to do work over there. Through all these schemes of ours, we have a special quota which is there for the North-East and for the SC category and the ST category.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, through you, I would like to raise this point. Only the Schemes have been mentioned. But what is the outcome? What is the performance? It has not been indicated. My question is: What has been the private sector investment in these areas in different States either fully or in the PPP model, particularly in the cold storages, in the Mega Food Parks, in the Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for Construction of Cold Storage and Storages of Horticulture Produce? What has been the private sector investment?

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: I would be happy to give you a comparison or the figures of exactly what the investment is. The prime scheme of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries is the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana for which we have got ₹6,000 crore of grant which will leverage almost ₹31,000 crore worth of private investment and create a capacity of 334 MMT of agro-produce to be preserved and processed. The value of this will be approximately ₹1,00,000 crore. Since you have asked about private and public investment, I would like to tell you that the Ministry itself does not put up any projects. We provide an incentive to people who want to put up the projects. These may be private or governmental or of the State Governments. I would say that 90 per cent of our projects are all by private people. Out of these investments which have been grounded in our 800-odd projects, basically, 90 to 95 per cent are private projects.

डा. अशोक वाजपेयी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश देश का सबसे बड़ा राज्य है। उत्तर प्रदेश की agriculture based

[डा. अशोक वाजपेयी]

economy है। मान्यवर, वहां पर जो agricultural production है, उसके value-addition के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उपाय बताए हैं, cold-chain के, creation of backward forward linkages, expansion of food processing and preservation capacity, food safety and quality assurance, infrastructure आदि - तो इस दिशा में उत्तर प्रदेश में अब तक कितना infrastructure development हुआ है, कितनी cold chain बनी है और value addition की दिशा में उत्तर प्रदेश में कितना काम हुआ है? मेरा अनुरोध है कि माननीय मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में थोड़ा विस्तार से बताएं।

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बिल्कुल सही कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में raw material बहुत अधिक मात्रा में है। हमारा देश, जो आज दूध के उत्पादन में दुनिया या का सबसे largest producer है, we are the second largest producer of fruits, vegetables, cereals, marine. इसलिए raw material base के संबंध में जो हमारा देश दुनिया में one of the largest producer है, उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश की बहुत बड़ी भूमिका है। इसीलिए उत्तर प्रदेश में हमने 60 प्रोजेक्ट्स sanction किए हैं, जिनमें से 21 प्रोजेक्ट्स cold chain के हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त 10 एकड़ वाले जो mini food park होते हैं, वे चार हैं। जो mini food park, mega food park या State designated parks के अंदर छोटे-छोटे units लगाना चाहते हैं, वे 19 sanction किए हैं। Backward forward linkages होते हैं, कोई किसान अगर processing में जाना चाहता है तो उसके लिए 6 किए हैं। इसी तरह से food testing labs भी किए हैं। Like I said, टोटल हमने 60 प्रोजेक्ट्स सैंक्शन किए हैं जिनमें से 24 already operational हो गए हैं, बाकी under implementation हैं।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से food processing units और mega food parks देश के विभिन्न भागों में खोले जा रहे हैं, तो जिन जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में ट्राइबल्स के द्वारा प्रोडक्शन होता है - वे लोग maximum कृषि पर ही निर्भर करते हैं के ऐसे core जनजातीय एरियाज़ में कैसे food processing का काम चल रहा है, उनके value addition के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया है?

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल: सर, हमारी सारी स्कीम्स जो मंत्रालय की हैं, इनके अंतर्गत भारत के किसी भी कोने से कोई भी apply कर सकता है। मैं माननीय सांसद को यह जरूर बताना चाहूंगी, जैसा मैंने कहा कि SCs और STs को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए खास तौर पर अलग से एक कोटा रखा है। मैं इधर बैठे सभी माननीय सांसदों को invite करूंगी कि आपके क्षेत्र में अगर ऐसा कोई क्लस्टर है जहां पर raw material की availability है, जहां पर processing से किसानों का भला हो सकता है, तो आप जरूर वहां से promoters ढूंढ़िए और उन्हें मेरे पास लाइए, उनसे apply करवाइए। हमारा सारा सिस्टम online है। जैसे मैंने कहा कि Scheduled Tribes के लिए forest area में उन्हें हमारी स्कीमों के बारे में पता लगना थोड़ा मुश्किल होता है, जब तक राज्य की सरकार उन्हें नहीं बताती है। हम कोशिश करते हैं कि वहां जाकर सारी

स्कीम्स को advertise करें, लेकिन अनपढ़ होने के कारण या पढ़ाई-लिखाई उतनी न होने के कारण कैसे apply करना है, स्कीम क्या है, इसके बारे में उन्हें कम जानकारी हो पाती है। इसलिए मैं सभी माननीय सांसदों से कहना चाहती हूँ कि हरेक राज्य की सरकार और सभी सांसद अपने इलाके में ऐसे लोगों को apply करने के लिए कोई entrepreneur ढूँढने के लिए अगर मदद करेंगे तो हमें बहुत फायदा होगा और कोई भी private player इसमें apply कर सकता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Q. No.212. Questioner not present.
Any supplementaries?

*212. [*The questioner was absent*]

Innovative measures to improve work culture

*212. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any kind of new and innovative measures have been undertaken by the Ministry in general and/or its various Departments or PSUs and autonomous bodies associated with it, to improve work culture, bring more transparency and accountability and also enhance result orientation during last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact of these efforts?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes. The Ministry has undertaken following innovative measures to improve its overall functioning:

- (i) An end to end online system, "Sampada" portal (<http://sampada-mofpi.nic.in>) is set up to enable ease of submission and processing of project proposals under the umbrella scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojna (PMKSY).
- (ii) An online dashboard system is developed to monitor projects at every stage of implementation, with feedback mechanism made available to promoters.

(iii) An investor portal (Nivesh Bandhu) (<http://foodprocessingindia.gov.in>) is developed to provide district level information about food processing industries, agro production clusters, etc. across the States.

(iv) A web portal "Market Intelligence and Early Warning System" (MIEWS) (<http://miews.nafed-india.com>) has been launched in Feb 2020 under Operation Greens.

(c) These measures have resulted in bringing transparency, improved project management, better audit trail, visible accountability, enhanced efficiency, empowering general public and potential investors with information. The Ministry has also received a certificate of appreciation from Department of Personnel & Training in February 2020 for commendable work done regarding implementation of eOffice module.

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा: धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने North East के बारे में answer दिया है। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि "प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्पदा योजना" और "निवेश बंधु" के अंतर्गत North East में कितनी investment की पॉलिसीज़ ली गयी है, proposals आए हुए हैं? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि unemployment problem को solve करने के लिए उन्होंने क्या व्यवस्था की है, जिससे कि जो unemployed youths हैं, वे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में छोटी-छोटी फूड प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट शुरू कर सकें? कृपया मंत्री जी इसका जवाब दें।

श्री रामेश्वर तेली: सभापति महोदय, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में आठ स्टेट्स हैं और इन स्टेट्स में अभी तक हमारे मंत्रालय ने 43 प्रोजेक्ट्स को sanction किया है। इन स्टेट्स में अभी हम लोग अपने मंत्रालय की तरफ से एक-एक मेगा फूड पार्क बनाने के लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसमें सिक्किम सिर्फ ऐसा स्टेट है, जो बहुत छोटा स्टेट है। एक मेगा फूड पार्क बनाने के लिए 50 एकड़ जमीन चाहिए होती है, सिक्किम बहुत छोटा स्टेट होने के कारण हम वहां पर मेगा फूड पार्क के लिए कार्य नहीं कर सके हैं, बाकी जो सात स्टेट्स हैं, वहां हर एक स्टेट पर हम मेगा फूड पार्क की व्यवस्था करने वाले हैं। कुछ दिन पहले अरुणाचल प्रदेश में हम लोगों ने Banderdewa में एक मेगा फूड पार्क की sanction दी है और जल्दी हम उसका शिलान्यास करेंगे। मणिपुर में भी एक पार्क की sanction दे दी गई है। त्रिपुरा में कार्य complete हो गया है। असम में टिहू में कार्य complete हो गया है। इस तरह से सात स्टेट्स में ही हम लोग अभी मेगा फूड पार्क की व्यवस्था करेंगे। इसमें सिर्फ सिक्किम स्टेट रह जाएगा। तासा जी ने unemployment के बारे में भी पूछा है। हमारा लक्ष्य है कि जब हम एक मेगा फूड पार्क बनाते हैं, वहां पर हम unemployed लोगों को रोजगार देते हैं और एक-एक मेगा फूड पार्क में करीब पांच हजार लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है। वहां आसपास में जो किसान हैं, उनके साग-सब्जी, अनाज आदि का जो उत्पादन होता है, उन्हें डायरेक्ट मेगा फूड पार्क में लेकर आते हैं। इसी तरह से हम लोग unemployment

के बारे में चिंता करते हैं और भारत के प्रधान मंत्री का कहना है कि 2022 तक किसान की आय भी दुगुनी होनी चाहिए। हम इसी लक्ष्य को लेकर काम कर रहे हैं।

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Sir, this is regarding working of the Ministry. A food park was made in Jharkand a few years back with crores of public money. It has been lying unused for several years. Now, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they have written it off or there is any plan to revive it. And would there be any inquiry into how it has been allowed to go to this state of affairs? It is because this is a tribal State and as the Minister said that there is a priority for tribal States, hence this is very, very relevant as this was a novel project initiated by the Government then.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, if the hon. Member would be kind enough to tell me which Mega Food Park he is talking about because as far as I understand, out of the schemes of my Ministry, it does not show that we have any sanctioned Mega Food Park in the State of Jharkhand. In fact, it is a State where we have got, probably, a food testing lab and some cold chains but as far as the food park is concerned, if you could give me more details about it, I would check up because in my Ministry everything is Totally online. We monitor on an actual basis whereby through technology, pictures are uploaded. Every three months, I monitor it myself; so, there is no question of any park which can, you know, become dysfunctional because the monitoring of the Ministry is in such a. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: It is in Ranchi.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Okay, the Ranchi one was a Mega Food Park which was sanctioned not by me but before our Government came into power. In an unfortunate incident, the main promoter, who was putting up that park, committed suicide in Dubai. Due to this, he being the main promoter, the other promoters were not in a position to run it. So, it has gone into NCLT. Now, the banks are doing the needful.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Q. No. 213

राष्ट्रीय मत्स्यपालन नीति

*213. श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: क्या मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार मत्स्यपालन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय मत्स्यपालन नीति का प्रारूप तैयार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा आगामी वर्षों में सामुद्रिक मत्स्यपालन, जल कृषि तथा सामुद्रिक कृषि के विकास हेतु कितनी राशि खर्च किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रताप चन्द्र षडङ्गी): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) जी हाँ, भारत सरकार ने मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय मात्स्यिकी नीति के लिए जाने की परिकल्पना की है। प्रस्तावित नीति में विद्यमान राष्ट्रीय समुद्री मात्स्यिकी नीति 2017 के प्रावधानों को शामिल किया जाएगा और यह पोस्ट-हार्वेस्ट तत्वों सहित अंतर्देशीय मात्स्यिकी, जलकृषि, समुद्री कृषि के उप-क्षेत्रों हेतु नीतिगत प्रावधान भी उपलब्ध कराएगी। मात्स्यिकी सेक्टर के विविध उपक्षेत्रों की क्रॉस-कटिंग प्रकृति को देखते हुए ऐसा माना गया है, कि अलग-अलग उपक्षेत्रवार नीतियों की बजाय सार्वजनिक हित में एकीकृत राष्ट्रीय मात्स्यिकी नीति बेहतर कार्य करेगी।

(ख) और (ग) आमतौर पर 'नीति' किसी क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास की दिशा में विकासात्मक प्राथमिकताओं को रेखांकित करते हुए सरकार की दूरदर्शिता और मंशा को दर्शाती है। निधि का आवंटन क्षेत्रगत आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करता है। मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र के केंद्रित विकास के लिए, सरकार विभिन्न योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित कर रही है और उनके लिए निधि आवंटित करती है। सरकार ने समुद्री मात्स्यिकी, जलकृषि और समुद्री जल-कृषि सहित चल रहे विविध मात्स्यिकी विकास कार्यक्रमों को चलाए जाने हेतु वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 के दौरान 'नीली क्रांति योजना' को जारी रखने के लिए 560 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया है। मात्स्यिकी अवसंरचना में महत्वपूर्ण अंतराल को संबोधित करने के उद्देश्य से, सरकार ने वर्ष 2018-19 के दौरान पाँच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए कुल 7522.48 करोड़ रुपये की मात्स्यिकी जलकृषि अवसंरचना विकास निधि (एफ.आई.डी.एफ.) बनाई है। एफ.आई.डी.एफ. समुद्री और अंतर्देशीय दोनों क्षेत्रों में मात्स्यिकी अवसंरचना सुविधाओं के विकास हेतु निजी क्षेत्र सहित राज्य सरकारों और इसकी पात्र संस्थाओं को रियायती वित्त प्रदान करता है। इसके अलावा सरकार ने अपने वर्ष 2019-20 के केंद्रीय बजट में मत्स्यपालन क्षेत्र पर ध्यान देने के लिए एक नई योजना प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य सम्पदा योजना (पी.एम.एम.एस.वाई.) की घोषणा की है। इस योजना में मूल्य-श्रृंखला, मात्स्यिकी अवसंरचना, आधुनिकीकरण, पारगम्यता, उत्पादन, उत्पादकता, पोस्ट-हार्वेस्ट प्रबंधन और गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण में महत्वपूर्ण अंतराल को संबोधित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। बजटीय घोषणा के अनुसरण में, मत्स्यपालन विभाग, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय ने पी.एम.एम.एस.वाई. योजना लगभग 20,050 करोड़ रुपये के कुल निवेश के साथ तैयार की है, जिसमें वर्ष 2020-21 से पांच साल की अवधि के लिए केंद्र, राज्य और लाभार्थी शेयर शामिल हैं। अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इस

योजना में समुद्री मात्स्यिकी, जलकृषि और समुद्री जल-कृषि के विकास के लिए केंद्रित हस्तक्षेप की परिकल्पना की गई है।

National Fisheries Policy

†*213. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is drafting a National Fisheries Policy with a view to promoting fisheries;

(b) if so, the amount of funds proposed to be spent by Government on development of marine fishery, aquaculture and mariculture in the coming years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Government of India envisages to bring out a National Fisheries Policy for holistic development of the fisheries sector. The proposed policy would incorporate the provisions of the existing National Policy on Marine Fisheries, 2017 and will provide for policy provisions for the sub-sectors of inland fisheries, aquaculture, mariculture including elements of post-harvest. Given the cross-cutting nature of various fisheries sub-sectors, it is considered that an integrated National Fisheries Policy would better serve the public interest rather than individual sub-sector wise policies.

(b) and (c) Policy usually spells out the vision and intent of the Government while underlining the developmental priorities towards holistic development of the sector over a period of time. Allocation of funds depends on the sectoral needs and priorities. For the focused development of fisheries sector, Government has been implementing various schemes and programmes and allocating funds. The Government has allocated ₹560 crore for continuation of 'Blue Revolution Scheme' during financial year 2020-21 for undertaking various ongoing fisheries development programmes including marine fishery, aquaculture and mariculture. With an aim to address the critical gaps in fisheries infrastructure, the Government has created the Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Development Fund (FIDF) during 2018-19 with a fund size of ₹ 7,522.48 crores spreading over a period of five years, The FIDF provides concessional finance to the State Governments and its entities including private sector for development of fisheries infrastructure facilities both in marine and inland fisheries sectors. Further the Government, in its Union Budget 2019-20 has announced a new scheme the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) for providing focused attention to the fisheries sector. The scheme envisages addressing the critical gaps in the value chain, fisheries infrastructure, modernization, traceability, production, productivity, post-harvest management and quality control. In pursuance of the budgetary announcement, the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying has formulated the PMMSY scheme which envisages a TOTAL investment of about Rs 20,050 crores which includes central, state and beneficiary shares over a period of five years *w.e.f.* 2020-21. *Inter alia*, the scheme envisages focussed interventions for development of marine fishery, aquaculture and mariculture.

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मत्स्यपालन को कृषि का दर्जा देंगे? अगर देंगे, तो कब तक देंगे और नहीं देंगे, तो क्यों नहीं देंगे?

श्री प्रताप चन्द्र षडङ्गी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मूल प्रश्न के अंतर्गत नहीं है। यह नीतिगत निष्पत्ति होने के कारण इसका जवाब तो मैं नहीं दे सकता।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने मत्स्यपालन के बारे में सवाल पूछा है। मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब है कि मंत्री जी यह कह रहे हैं कि इसे कृषि का दर्जा दिया जाएगा या नहीं दिया जाएगा, यह सवाल से संबंधित नहीं है। मत्स्यपालन भी कृषि के अंतर्गत आता है। यह कृषि क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आता है और माननीय मंत्री जी ने समुद्र के बारे में जवाब दिया है। सबसे ज्यादा नदियाँ भारत में हैं, सबसे ज्यादा तालाब और झीलें भारत में हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे उनमें लोगों को पट्टा देने का प्रावधान करेंगे? क्योंकि निषाद बिरादरी और माझी बिरादरी माननीय मंत्री जी के बिहार राज्य में भी बहुत होते हैं। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि उनको पट्टा दिया जाए। औने-पौने दाम पर पट्टा उन लोगों को दिया जाता है, जिसके कारण गरीब आदमी पट्टा नहीं ले पाते हैं।

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य बड़े अनुभवी हैं, उनका राजनैतिक जीवन में बड़ा लम्बा अनुभव है। इनके जो मूल प्रश्न थे, मैं उनको पढ़ना नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन मुझे प्रश्नों को पढ़ना पड़ रहा है। (क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार मत्स्यपालन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय मत्स्यपालन नीति का प्रारूप

तैयार कर रही है; (ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा आगामी वर्षों में सामुद्रिक मत्स्यपालन, जल कृषि तथा सामुद्रिक कृषि के विकास हेतु कितनी राशि खर्च किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

मैं माननीय सदस्य का बहुत सम्मान करता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य ने फिशरीज़ फॉर्मर्स की चिंता व्यक्त की है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि यह राज्य का विषय है। कई राज्यों ने इस विषय में अपने ढंग से निर्णय लिया है कि वहां पर मछुआरे को तालाब का सेटलमेंट किया जाए। मैं फिर से माननीय सदस्य से कहूंगा कि अगर स्पेसिफिक किसी राज्य का मामला है, तो मैं उनके साथ मिलकर उस राज्य से भी संपर्क करूंगा।

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, I am from Karnataka. This year there is a severe fish famine in the State. I would like to know whether the Government of India is taking any steps to help the fishermen in this regard.

श्री गिरिराज सिंह : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य से फिर वही कहूंगा कि कर्नाटक के मछुआरों के लिए, देश के उन मछुआरों के लिए जो मरीन फिशरीज़ से जुड़े हैं - समय-समय पर साइक्लोन आते हैं, प्रॉब्लम्स होती हैं, तो राज्य सरकार से मिलकर हम उनका निदान करते रहे हैं। हम वायदा करते हैं कि आगे भी उनके साथ मिलकर काम करते रहेंगे। हम नीतियां जरूर बना रहे हैं, हम एक नेशनल फिशरीज़ पॉलिसी बना रहे हैं, जो पहले मरीन तक सीमित थी। अब इस पॉलिसी में मरीन भी होगा, इनलैंड भी होगा, क्योंकि भारत की जो स्थिति है, उस स्थिति में अगर 8,000 किलोमीटर समुद्री तट हमारे पास है और आज मैं फ़ख के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि फिशरीज का आठ परसेंट का ग्रोथ रेट है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि पहले यह कितने परसेंट ग्रोथ रेट था, 4.6 परसेंट था, इसको मैं कमपेयर नहीं करता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारत सरकार Blue Revolution 2014-15 में लाई थी। उसके बाद से हम मछुआरों की भी चिंता कर रहे हैं, प्रोडक्शन की भी चिंता कर रहे हैं, technology की भी चिंता कर रहे हैं और मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन करता हूँ कि कोई specific सवाल माननीय सदस्य का है, तो हम निश्चित रूप से मिलकर के काम करेंगे।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे मत्स्य-पालन के विषय पर प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

महोदय, हमारे माननीय सदस्य, श्री रेवती रमन सिंह जी ने पूछा था, चूंकि हम लोग उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हैं, इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश में नदियां, झील और जलाशय हैं। नीलामी की वजह से वहां से मत्स्य-पालक हताश और निराश होकर अन्य क्षेत्रों को पलायन कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि वह भुखमरी का शिकार हो रहा है, क्योंकि आपने केवल समुद्री मछुआरों को सहायता दी है। समुद्र में भी जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति हैं, वे नाव और मोटरबोट लगा देते हैं और जो ट्रेडिशनल फिशरमैन हैं, उनसे फिशिंग कराते हैं। अतः मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय मछुआरा

नीति में क्या ऐसा कोई कार्य करेंगे, जिससे जो ट्रेडिशनल फिशरमैन हैं, उनको मोटरबोट और नावें खरीदने के लिए सब्सिडी दी जाए, जिससे उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था हो सके और साथ ही साथ मत्स्य-पालन का विकास भी हो सके?

श्री गिरिराज सिंह: महोदय, आज की तारीख में माननीय सदस्य ने जिन विषयों को मेरीन के विषय में और नदियों तथा इनलैंड के बारे में रखा, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि **Blue-Revolution** में जो ट्रेडिशनल फिशरमैन हैं और उनकी जो ट्रेडिशनल बोट्स हैं, उन्हें मोटराइजेशन के लिए और जो मोटराइज्ड हैं उनके लिए तथा अब हम बीच सी वैसल के लिए भी नीतियां बना रहे हैं और मछुआरा समितियों को भी हम प्राथमिकता दे रहे हैं। अभी तमिलनाडु में ट्रायल के रूप में हमने इस काम को किया है और आने वाले दिनों में हमारा जो पूरा 8,000 किलोमीटर का तटीय क्षेत्र है, उसमें हर राज्य के साथ मिलकर हम नीतियां बना रहे हैं, जिससे हमारे मछुआरा भाइयों को अधिक से अधिक आमदनी हो सके।

महोदय, इसका कारण यह है कि मछुआरों को बहुत कठिनाई होती है, क्योंकि नेविगेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं है, साइक्लोन आ जाता है। हम उनके श्रेट को भी देख रहे हैं।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: सर, मछुआरों को अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किसान का दर्जा दिया है और कहा है कि मछुआरे भी किसान हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब ज्यादा बारिश आती है या कोई राष्ट्रीय आपदा होती है, जिसमें किसानों की फसल बरबाद हो जाती है, तो किसानों को मुआवजा दिया जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मछुआरे अपनी फिशिंग बोट्स को लेकर समुद्र में जाते हैं, तो उन्हें 10-15 दिन के लिए डीजल, खाना इत्यादि इकट्ठा ले जाना पड़ता है, जिस पर लगभग 2-3 लाख रुपए खर्च हो जाते हैं और जब तेज बारिश या तूफान आता है, तो उन्हें बंदरगाहों से एनाउंसमेंट करके कि साइक्लोन आने वाला है, वापस बुला लिया जाता है और तब सारी बोट्स वापस आ जाती हैं। सर, जो फिशिंग बोट्स जाती हैं, उन्हें 10-15 दिन जाने-आने में लग जाते हैं। इस दौरान उनका जो दो-तीन लाख रुपए का खर्चा होता है, वह उन्हें कहीं से नहीं मिलता है। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से और माननीय मंत्री जी, जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं और वे इस विषय में काफी चिन्तित भी हैं, उनसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि वे बताएं कि इस विषय में आपने क्या सोचा है?

श्री गिरिराज सिंह: महोदय, मैंने पहले ही कहा कि हम मछुआरों की श्रेट की भी चिन्ता कर रहे हैं और उन्हें होने वाले नुकसान की भी चिन्ता कर रहे हैं। हम जो नई मेरीन और फिशरी पॉलिसी ला रहे हैं, उसमें हम इन सारी चीजों का ख्याल रखने वाले हैं और साथ ही साथ एक अलग से रेग्युलेशन लाने की भी चिन्ता कर रहे हैं। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि आपकी सारी चिन्ताएं उसमें समाहित होंगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा): प्रश्न संख्या 244.

Financial crisis being faced by sugar mills

*214. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the difficult financial situation of sugar mills across the country;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to revive these sugar mills;
- (c) whether Government has considered using sugarcane for biofuels in order to improve the condition of sugar mills and to make them economically viable; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The excess sugar production during the last two sugar seasons 2017-18 and 2018-19 had adversely affected the market sentiments and led to a sharp decline in the domestic ex-mill prices of sugar. Low realization from sale of sugar due to surplus sugar stocks had adversely affected the financial health of sugar mills, resulting in accumulation of cane price arrears of farmers which peaked at ₹23232 crore during sugar season 2017-18 in May, 2018 and at ₹ 28222 crore during the sugar season 2018-19 in April, 2019.

With a view to improve the liquidity position of sugar mills to enable them to clear cane price dues of farmers, the Central Government 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 to sugar mills for maintenance of buffer stocks, extending financial assistance to sugar mills to facilitate export of sugar and extending soft loans to sugar mills, etc.

As a result of these measures, the All-India cane price arrears of farmers have come down to ₹251 crore from the peak arrears of about ₹23,232 crore on State Advised Price (SAP) basis for sugar season 2017-18. On Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) basis, all-India cane price arrears of farmers have come down to ₹ 134 crore (as on 06.03.2020) from the peak arrears of about ₹ 14,538 crore.

For the sugar season 2018-19, cane price arrears of farmers have also come down to ₹1314 crore (as on 06.03.2020) from peak arrears of ₹28,222 crore on SAP basis; and to ₹931 crore from peak arrears of ₹25,434 crore on FRP basis.

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 @ Rs 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 Rs 6268 crore would be borne by Government.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. With a view to increase blending of ethanol with petrol and to improve the liquidity position of sugar mills, thereby enabling them to clear cane price dues of farmers, the Government is encouraging diversion of excess sugarcane and sugar to produce ethanol.

Apart from production of ethanol from C-heavy molasses and B-heavy molasses, Government has also allowed production of ethanol from sugarcane juice, sugar and sugar syrup from ethanol supply year 2019-20 and has fixed remunerative ex-mill price of ethanol derived from C-heavy molasses @ ₹ 43.75/ litre, from B-heavy molasses @ ₹54.27/ litre and @ ₹59.48/ litre for the ethanol derived from sugarcane juice/ sugar/ sugar syrup. In order to enhance the ethanol production capacity in the country, Government is also extending financial assistance in the form of interest subvention against the loans availed by sugar mills and molasses based standalone distilleries from banks to set up new distilleries, expansion of existing distilleries and for achieving zero liquid discharge. Under the scheme, Government is extending interest subvention @ 6% per annum or 50% of rate of interest charged by banks, whichever is lower, for five years.

श्री विजय गोयल: महोदय, यह अच्छी बात है कि गन्ना मूल्य बकाया की राशि 23,232 करोड़ रुपए से रु. 251 करोड़ रह गई और 14,538 करोड़ रुपए से रु. 134 करोड़ रह गई। इसके लिए मैं सरकार और मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मंत्री जी ने यह नहीं बताया कि देश में कितनी चीनी मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं और शुगरकेन एक्ट के हिसाब से 14 दिन में गन्ने की

पेमेंट मिलने की बात है और यदि 14 दिन में पेमेंट नहीं होती है, तो क्या मंत्री जी उसके ऊपर ब्याज दिलाएंगे, जैसा कि एक्ट में प्रोविजन है?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: महोदय, पूरे देश में कार्यरत चीनी मिलों की संख्या 529 है और जो टोटल चीनी मिलें हैं, उनकी संख्या 747 है। जो 529 चीनी मिलों की संख्या है, वह वर्ष 2018-19 की है। वर्ष 2019-20 में कार्यरत चीनी मिलों की संख्या 446 है। जहाँ तक उत्पादन का सवाल है, वह लगातार बढ़ता गया है। हमारे सामने संकट है कि जो मिल मालिक हैं, वे कहते हैं कि हमें आमदनी नहीं होती है, इसलिए हम किसानों को नहीं दे पाते हैं। हमने उसके लिए बहुत सारे उपाय किए हैं, मैं उनकी डिटेल्स में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह पिछली बार 2018-19 में 331 लाख टन हुआ था और इसकी खपत 259 लाख टन थी। उसके बाद 2019-20 में 273 लाख टन हुआ है और खपत 260 लाख टन की हुई है। इस तरह से कुल मिलाकर हमारे स्टॉक में यह 108 लाख टन बचेगा। हम इसमें यह भी कहना चाहते हैं कि ये जो चीनी मिलें हैं, इनमें 43 सरकारी चीनी मिलें हैं, 329 cooperative चीनी मिलें हैं और जो प्राइवेट चीनी मिलें हैं, वे 375 हैं।

सर, जो दूसरा मामला है, जिसके बारे में इन्होंने कहा है, मैं उस संबंध में इन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो बकाया होता है, वह दो तरह का होता है। एक तो हम FRP तय करते हैं और दूसरा राज्य सरकार अपना एक्स्ट्रा देती है। पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तराखंड और उत्तर प्रदेश की जो चार राज्य सरकारें हैं, हम जो FRP तय करते हैं, वे उसके अलावा दाम तय करती हैं। यदि उसको देखेंगे तो कुल मिलाकर 2018-19 में जो 931 करोड़ का आंकड़ा था, उसमें से 383 करोड़ का आंकड़ा एसएपी का है। इसी तरीके से 2017 में भी है। इस तरह से कुल मिलाकर नगण्य बच गया है। मान लीजिए, 2018-19 में जो हमारा पीक प्वाइंट था, 2017-18 में 23,233 करोड़ था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please, the reply should be brief.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: इसलिए इस प्रश्न का जवाब इतना ही है।

श्री विजय गोयल: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन था कि कितनी मिलें बंद हैं और क्या उन्हें ब्याज दिलवाएंगे? इन्होंने उसका आन्सर नहीं दिया है, इसलिए मैं अब दूसरा प्रश्न पूछता हूँ।

सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है कि कई देशों में bio-fuel के क्षेत्र में हवाई जहाजों में भी bio-fuel को निवेश कर रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार bio-fuel का एक्सपोर्ट करती है? क्या हम भी हवाई जहाज ऑपरेट करने में bio-fuel का इस्तेमाल करेंगे?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, मैंने पहले वाले प्रश्न का जवाब दे दिया था। मैंने कहा था कि 747 मिलें हैं और उनमें से कार्यरत 446 मिलें हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जहाँ तक bio-fuel का सवाल

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

है, ethanol का विषय है, तो ethanol के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि पहले इसकी 2 परसेंट तक blending होती थी, लेकिन यह मिलावट बढ़ाकर 5 परसेंट तक की गई है। अब हम लोगों ने इसको बढ़ाकर 10 परसेंट तक करने का काम किया है। मान लेते हैं कि इन्होंने जो aeroplane का specific सवाल पूछा है कि क्या हवाई जहाज में bio-fuel के इस्तेमाल का कोई विचार है, तो मैं उन्हें इसका जवाब बाद में दे दूंगा।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, विजय गोयल जी ने बहुत बेहतरीन सवाल पूछा था, मैं उन्हें इसके लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मंत्री साहब ने अपने जवाब में कोई clarity नहीं दी है। उन्होंने न तो पहले सवाल की और न ही दूसरे सवाल की clarity दी है, इसलिए मैं इनसे एक तीसरा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। मैं मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture के through, farmers को, छोटे जमींदारों को, at a very low rate of interest पैसे देती है। पूरे हिंदुस्तान में बड़े पैमाने पर यह घोटाला चल रहा है कि ये जो शुगर मिलर्स हैं, ये छोटे किसानों से साइन करा कर जो पैसा जमींदारों के लिए दिया जा रहा है, उसको खुद इस्तेमाल माल कर रहे हैं। क्या आप इसकी सीबीआई से या किसी Central Agency से probe कराएंगे? जो पैसा जमींदारों को low rate of interest पर दिया जाना है, वह पैसा शुगर मिलर्स इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। Would you kindly assure this House कि आप शुगर मिलर्स की Central Agency से इसकी probe कराएंगे?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, हम सिर्फ FRP तय करते हैं। बहुत सी राज्य सरकारें हैं, जैसा कि मैंने हरियाणा और पंजाब के संबंध में कहा है कि वे एक्स्ट्रा पैसा भी देती हैं। इन्होंने, गोयल साहब ने जो कहा है कि नियम के अनुसार पंद्रह दिनों के अंदर उनकी पेमेंट होनी चाहिए, अगर पेमेंट नहीं होती है, तो उस पर सूद लगना चाहिए, उस संबंध में मैं इनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मिल किसान का शोषण करती है, पेमेंट नहीं करती है, उस पर राज्य सरकार का पूरा अधिकार है कि वह उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करे और इस संबंध में जो भी कार्यवाही संभव है, वह राज्य सरकार के जिम्मे है।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा): डा. प्रभाकर कोरे, आप प्रश्न पूछिए। बाजवा जी, आप बैठ जाइए।

डा. प्रभाकर कोरे: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा specific question है, जिसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि सब sugar mills sick mills हो रही हैं, इसलिए Government of India की जो ethanol बनाने की योजना थी, उसके लिए उन्होंने सभी मिल वालों को free license भी दिया है और procedure को भी कम किया है। लेकिन देश में जो cooperative sugar mills हैं, उन सबकी balance sheet loss में है। किसी भी sugar mill की balance sheet profile में नहीं है। इसलिए financial institution, banks, कोई भी उनकी मदद करने के लिए,

उनको loan देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। Government of India में Sugar Development Fund बहुत पड़ा है।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please ask your question. What is your question?

डा. प्रभाकर कोरे: इसलिए ethanol बनाने के लिए जो factory लगानी है, उसके लिए Government of India Sugar Development Fund से उनकी hundred per cent मदद करेगी, तो हम जो petrol import करते हैं, वह foreign exchange बच सकता है।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): So, this is a suggestion.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, हमने प्रश्न का जो जवाब दिया है, उसके अलावा हमें नहीं लगता है कि कोई सवाल पूछने की आवश्यकता है। उसमें सब कुछ दिया गया है। अगर माननीय सदस्य उसको नहीं पढ़ रहे हैं, तो हम उसका कोई जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have already given right.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो Sugar Development Fund है, वह टोटल 8,612 करोड़ रुपए है और उसमें से अलग-अलग जो वितरण किया गया है, वह अलग-अलग परियोजना के अन्तर्गत है। गन्ना विकास परियोजना के लिए वह 1,073 करोड़ है, औद्योगिकीकरण के लिए 3,349 करोड़ है, बगास आधारित परियोजना के लिए 3,233 करोड़ है। यह सारा का सारा वितरण किया गया है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have already given the reply, leave it.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: हमारे पास माननीय सदस्य आते रहते हैं। मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा दरवाजा कभी बंद नहीं रहता है। जब भी कोई सदस्य मेरे पास आते हैं, तो मैं सीधे सेक्रेटरी से बात करता हूँ और उनके सामने ही समस्या का निदान करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि गन्ना का जो बकाया है, पहली बार सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए कि जो इतनी राशि बकाया थी, अब उसमें से कुछ सौ करोड़ रुपए बचे हैं। हम राज्य सरकार को भी धन्यवाद देते हैं कि उन्होंने भी इसमें काम किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, I want your protection, मेरा सीधा सा question था।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, later, not now. His doors are open, you can go and ask him.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Sir, in Tamil Nadu, four sugar mills have been closed in the last three years. The farmers have not been paid nearly hundreds of crores of

rupees and they have given the insolvency also. I want to know if the Government is going to take some action to repay the farmers' dues as early as possible.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, हमने बताया कि किसान की बकाया राशि के लिए हमने क्या-क्या कदम उठाए हैं। हमने उनके बारे में लिख दिया है। यदि आपके पास उनसे ज्यादा भी कुछ सुझाव हों, तो आप हमें दीजिए, हम उन पर जरूर विचार करेंगे। हम आपको इस बात की गारंटी देते हैं कि हम मिल मालिक के लिए चिंतित नहीं रहते हैं। हम मिल मालिक को कुछ सुविधाएं देते हैं, तो इसलिए कि वह direct किसान के खाते में जाए। जहाँ तक बंद मिल का सवाल है, उसके लिए आप केन्द्र सरकार से ज्यादा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ पहल कीजिए। आप हमें लिख कर दीजिए, हम तमिलनाडु सरकार को इसके बारे में लिखेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा): प्रश्न संख्या 215.

Registering rural workers under MGNREGA

*215. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether MGNREGA's present situation is that rural workers are being discouraged from registering with the scheme, being denied work even when they do register, and are facing long delays in payment of wages even when they do get work; and

(b) whether it has been reported in several journals and by several researchers and activists that the employment under this scheme was 32 per cent lower than the work demand generated and the workers are also facing long delays of weeks and months in payment of wages without compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA) provides at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work. It provides livelihood security i.e., fall back option for livelihood for the rural households when no better employment opportunity is available. The demand for work is influenced by various factors such as rain-fall, availability of

alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside Mahatma Gandhi NREGS etc.

The Ministry has issued Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) on timely payment process for direct payment into the account of beneficiaries. States/ UTs have been advised to generate pay orders in time. This has resulted in considerable improvement in the status of timely generation of pay order leading to improvement in actual time taken to credit wages in the workers account. During the current Financial Year 2019-20 (as on 09.03.2020), around 96.56% pay orders have been generated within 15 days from the date of closure of the Muster Roll at National level.

The Ministry is not aware about any study with a specific finding that employment generated in this scheme is lower than the 32 per cent of work demanded. The details of number of registered households, employment demanded by households, employment offered to households and employment provided to households during the last two years and current financial year 2019-20 (as on 09.03.2020) as uploaded by States/UTs in Management Information System (MIS) is as under:

Financial Year	(Figures in lakh)			
	Number of Registered households	Employment demanded by households	Employment offered to households	Employment provided to households
2017-18	1323.81	573.16	571.79	511.59
2018-19	1378.85	587.67	583.23	526.67
2019-20 (as on 09.03.2020)	1421.69	603.81	602.39	526.97

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

The beneficiaries are entitled for unemployment allowance if they are not provided employment within stipulated time of 15 days of receipt of their application seeking employment or from the date on which employment has been sought in case of an advance application, whichever is later.

As per Schedule II of the Act, 29(1), "In case the payment of wages is not made within fifteen days from the date of closure of the muster roll, the wage seekers shall be entitled to receive payment of compensation for the delay". As per information

uploaded by the States/UTs in Management Information System (MIS), the delayed compensation paid by the States/UTs during the FY 2017-18, FY 2018-19 and 2019-20 (as on 09.03.2020) were ₹8.38 crore, ₹4.50 crore and 0.64 crore respectively. Fund release to the States/UTs is a continuous and dynamic process and Central Government is committed to making funds available keeping in view the demand for work.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, when the country is reeling under serious employment problem, now, the unemployment problem is worst in past forty-five years, MGNREGA is an oasis in the desert. I thought, today, the Cabinet Minister would come and answer one of the serious questions facing the rural unemployed people. But, unfortunately, the Cabinet Minister is not here, he is busy in Bhopal, toppling the Government.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please stick to the question, confine to the question, please.

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद: मैं question पर भी आता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर आपको question चाहिए, तो मैं वह भी बोल सकता हूँ। Sir, allocation for the rural development in this Budget has been reduced to ₹ 1.2 lakh crores for the year 2020-21, and MGNREGA scheme is down by ₹ 9,500 crores, during the same period, that is, down by 13 per cent from the last year. Sir, this is one of the major reasons that the people who registered their names have been denied the work. Workers have been penalised for administrative lapses. The Ministry withhold the wage payments for the workers of the States that do not meet the administrative requirements within the stipulated time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Confine to the question. Be brief in your question.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: I am confining myself to the question, Sir. It is a question.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): It is only a question!

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: This is the question I am asking. I would like to know whether the workers are penalised for the administrative lapses, and the Ministry withhold the wage payments for the workers of the State that do not make the administrative requirement within the stipulated time period.

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति: महोदय, यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता कि वहां श्रमिकों को दंडित किया जाए। मैं थोड़ा पीछे जाना चाहूंगी। यूपीए गवर्नमेंट के समय 2012, 2013, 2014 में ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के माध्यम से मनरेगा में 670 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए थे। हमारी सरकार के समय में, 2018, 2019, 2020 में मनरेगा में 796 करोड़ रुपए दिए। माननीय सदस्य ने श्रमदिवस की जो बात की है, उनमें भी लगभग 11.43 प्रतिशत बढ़ोतरी हुई है। बजट आवंटन में 98% बढ़ोतरी हुई है। महोदय, मैं आज ...(व्यवधान) जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है, मैं उसी का उत्तर दे रही हूँ। मैं यहां सरकार गिराने-बनाने की बात नहीं कर रही हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You continue, please. You are not concerned with that.

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति: महोदय, हमारी सरकार के द्वारा एक वित्तीय वर्ष में कम से कम 100 दिनों की मजदूरी दी जाती है।...(व्यवधान)... जैसा प्रश्न किया गया है, मैं वैसा ही उत्तर देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। महोदय, गत वर्ष में हमने इस पर और अधिक काम किया है और एक नई योजना बनाई गई है, जिसके तहत हमारी सरकार कामगारों को काम देने जा रही है। यह एक वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था है। जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में रोज़गार नहीं मिलता है, तो वे लोग श्रम विभाग द्वारा संचालित मनरेगा में आकर काम करते हैं। महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वस्त करना चाहती हूँ, चूंकि कैबिनेट मंत्री अभी यहां उपस्थित नहीं हैं, इसलिए मैं उनके प्रश्न का जवाब दे रही हूँ और जिस तरह का प्रश्न पूछा गया था, मैं उसका उत्तर दे रही हूँ। हम लोग मनरेगा के तहत आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्रों में, तालाबों की खुदाई में, पेयजल इत्यादि में 50% बढ़ोतरी करके पैसा दे रहे हैं, कम नहीं दे रहे हैं।

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I have not got the answer. Despite that, my second supplementary regarding the State of Karnataka is, whether it is a fact that the grants towards the overdue advance released to Karnataka under MGNREGA in the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 was ₹ 1,227 crores. After the adjustment of this advance, an amount of ₹ 856 crores is still outstanding, to be reimbursed by the Government of India. Regarding the State's request to release ₹ 2,573 grants, including outstanding due advance of 2019-20, when will the Government release these funds, Sir?

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति: महोदय, विशेष तौर पर कर्णाटक में श्रमिकों का 616 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है और सब जगह का कुल मिलाकर 12,391 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है। महोदय, चूंकि यह वित्तीय वर्ष अभी चालू है और हमारे पिछले वित्तीय बजट से आया हुआ है, इसलिए इसको पूरा किया जाएगा।

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in some of the States, the minimum wage rate fixed by the

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

concerned State Governments is higher than the MNREGA minimum wage rate. That is one of the reasons, out of many, as to why the rural work force is not very keen about registering itself under the Scheme. If that is so, will the Government consider increasing the MNREGA wage rate at par with some of the States' minimum wage rate, so that more and more rural work force get interested?

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति: महोदय, मनरेगा एक वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था है। जब कामगार को रोजगार नहीं मिलता तो वे मनरेगा में श्रम करते हैं। जहाँ तक मनरेगा से भागने का सवाल है, तो मैं उसका उत्तर देना चाहती हूँ। पंजीकरण 1,324 लाख का हुआ है, जिसमें 573 लाख परिवार हैं, काम 511 लाख को मिला है। महोदय, यह एक वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था है, प्रदेशों की सरकारों की। जब काम नहीं मिलता, तब वे मनरेगा में काम करते हैं।

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि financial year 2017-18 में जिन लोगों ने रजिस्ट्रेशन कराया था, उनकी संख्या 1,323.81 लाख थी, employment demanded by the households is 573.16 lakh, employment offered to the households is 571.79 lakh; employment provided to the households is only 511.59 lakh. In the year 2018-19, the registration was 1,378.85 lakh; the employment demanded by the households is 587.67 lakh; employment given is 527 lakh. In the year 2019-20, registration was 1,421.69 lakh and the employment given is 526.97 lakh. I would like to know from the Minister whether the figures given by your Ministry are correct or not. The MNREGA was started during the Congress regime. Every person who was in need of employment was getting MNREGA employment. For the last six or seven months, I find that the payment of MNREGA is not being made to many States. In my State of Chhattisgarh also, I can mention that the payment for the last six months, in many districts, has not been made. I would like the hon. Minister to explain about all these things. As for unemployment allowance, how many States have been given the unemployment allowance?

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वोरा साहब हमारे बहुत ही सीनियर मेम्बर हैं, वडील हैं, मोटा भाई हैं। उन्होंने पूछा कि हमारी कांग्रेस की रिजीम में हम मनरेगा से जो मदद कर रहे थे, इस गवर्नमेंट में उसका रेट कम हो गया है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बहुत विनम्रता से उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ। 2011-12, 2012-13 और 2013-14 इन सालों में जो श्रम दिन अर्जित हुए थे, वे 2011-12 में 218, 2012-13 में 230 और 2013-14 में 220 थे। रुपये खर्च हुए थे- 29,215..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Your statement says that!

SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA: No, Sir, it is not in the statement. तीन साल का concluding खर्चा 92,483 रुपये था। इन तीन सालों में, 2017-18, 2018-19 और 2019-20 का भारत सरकार का खर्चा 1 लाख 83 हजार करोड़ है, मतलब दोगुना खर्च किया है।

SHRI P. WILSON: The MGNREGA provides at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year. Why don't you increase it to 200 days, keeping in mind the economic slowdown? When our leader, Shri M. K. Stalin toured Vellore district, there were complaints that 100 days of job salary was not given to them and even the 100 days continuous job was not given to them. Therefore, what action have you taken against these persons who have not provided jobs or who have not paid payment on time? Therefore, as I said earlier, why don't you increase it from 100 days to 200 days? With regard to the compensation, you have said that you will pay compensation, but this compensation is not paid to workers in Tamil Nadu. What action have you taken against them?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदस्य की चिंता वाजिब है कि अगर हम उनको काम नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो उनको भत्ता मिलना चाहिए और काम करने के बाद यदि पेमेंट नहीं मिलती है, तो उसको compensation मिलना चाहिए, यह प्रावधान है। यदि काम देने में विलम्ब होता है, तो 30 दिन तक के काम के विलम्ब पर उनके वेजेज़ का 25 प्रतिशत compensation के रूप में उनको देने का प्रावधान है। यदि पेमेंट नहीं मिलता है, तो बकाया रकम पर 0.5 परसेंट के रेट से इंटरेस्ट सरकार को देना होता है।

महोदय, मैं सदन की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि ये दोनों जिम्मेवारियाँ राज्य सरकार की है। यह राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से उनको मिले, उसके लिए हम राज्य सरकारों के साथ सतत परामर्श करते रहते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Q. No. 216.

गऊशालाओं में गायों की मौत

*216. **श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** क्या मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों में गऊशालाओं में विभिन्न कारणों से मृत गायों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ज्यादातर गायों की मात देखरेख में लापरवाही, पर्याप्त चारा नहीं देने, बीमार गायों के इलाज में कोताही बरतने के कारण हुई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री संजीव कुमार बालियान): (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) भारत के संविधान के अनुसार पशुधन का परिरक्षण, संरक्षण तथा सुधार और जीव-जन्तुओं के रोगों का निवारण, पशुचिकित्सा प्रशिक्षण एवं व्यवसाय राज्य सूची के अंतर्गत आते हैं। पंचायत तथा स्थानीय निगम अपने संगत न्यायचर्चिनकार क्षेत्र में गोपशु अहातों (कांजीगृह)/गौशाला आश्रयों (सामुदायिक संपत्ति) का संचालन करने के लिए अधिकार प्राप्त हैं। अतः केंद्र सरकार गौ आश्रय गृहों में गायों की मृत्यु संबंधी सूचना का रख-रखाव नहीं करती। पशु रोगों का निवारण, पशु चिकित्सा देखभाल भी, जिसमें पशुओं के लिए आहार तथा चारे की व्यवस्था शामिल है, राज्य विषय के अंतर्गत आता है।

भारतीय जीव-जंतु कल्याण बोर्ड गौशालाओं में पशुओं के आश्रय, चारे, एंजुलेंस और उपचार के लिए कुछ सहायता भी प्रदान करता है। पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, भारत सरकार भी रोग नियंत्रण तथा चारा उत्पादन के लिए योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

Death of cows in cow sheds

†*216. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cows which died due to various reasons in the cow sheds (gaushalas) during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the cow deaths have occurred due to carelessness shown in monitoring, providing inadequate fodder, negligence in the treatment of sick cows, if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) As per the Constitution of India, preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice is under state list. The panchayats and local municipalities are empowered to establish

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and run Cattle Pounds (Kanji Houses)/Gaushala Shelters (community assets) at their respective jurisdiction. Therefore, the Central Government does not maintain information on death of cows in cow sheds. The prevention of animal diseases, veterinary care including arrangement of feed and fodder for an animal is also under state subject.

Animal Welfare Board of India is also providing some assistance for shelter, fodder, ambulance and treatment of animals in gaushalas. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is also implementing schemes for disease control and fodder production etc. Financial assistance are provided to State Governments.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: महोदय, मैंने यह प्रश्न पूछा था कि विगत तीन वर्षों में गऊशालाओं में विभिन्न कारणों से मृत गायों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और यह पूछा था कि ज्यादातर गायों की मौत देखरेख में लापरवाही, पर्याप्त चारा नहीं देने, बीमार गायों के इलाज में कोताही बरतने के कारण हुई है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है? इसके उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बता दिया कि यह राज्य सरकार का मामला है।

महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से आता हूँ और बुंदेलखंड का रहने वाला हूँ। वहाँ पर जाड़े में लाखों गायों की खुले में barricading कर दी गई। वहाँ पर लाखों गायें मरी हैं। चूँकि गाय के आधार पर इनकी सरकार बनी, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो गायें मर रही हैं, उनकी राज्य-वार जाँच कराएँगे कि गायें किन कारणों से मरी हैं?

श्री संजीव कुमार बालियान: महोदय, प्रदेश सरकार से विवरण माँगा गया था, कहीं से कोई विवरण नहीं आया है और हमारे पास कोई ऐसा प्रावधान नहीं है कि हम regular basis पर प्रदेश सरकार से पूछें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप कोई एक specific case बताएँगे कि इस जनपद में इस गौशाला में गाय मरी है, तो हम Animal Welfare Board के माध्यम से उसकी जाँच करा सकते हैं, बशर्ते कि आप particular जगह का बताएँ, पूरे प्रदेश का जिक्र न करें। अगर आपकी एक शिकायत है, तो उसकी भी जाँच होगी और अगर आपकी दो शिकायतें हैं, तो उनकी भी जाँच होगी।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बुंदेलखंड के बांदा, हमीरपुर में जाँच करा लें।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार गौशालाओं, पशु आश्रय केन्द्रों में बंद गायों के लिए पर्याप्त चारे, भूसे और दवाओं की व्यवस्था हेतु कोई advisory जारी करेगी?

श्री संजीव कुमार बालियान: महोदय, एडवाइज़री पहले से ही जारी हो चुकी है। Animal Welfare Board के माध्यम से लगातार एडवाइज़री जारी हो जाती है। कुछ प्रदेश सरकारें हैं, जिनके अपने-अपने प्रावधान हैं। केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा कोई प्रावधान इस तरह की मदद का नहीं है। Animal Welfare Board के लिए हमारे पास बहुत थोड़ी सी राशि है, उसमें हम मदद नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार 30 रुपए प्रतिदिन प्रति गाय के लिए गौशाला को देती है। इसी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश सरकार देती है, छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार देती है, महाराष्ट्र सरकार 50 रुपए देती है। अलग-अलग प्रदेश सरकार के अपने अलग-अलग नियम हैं। यह उन्हीं की जिम्मेदारी है, केन्द्र के द्वारा यह काम संभव नहीं है। समस्या है, यह सबको पता है, मुझे भी पता है। बुंदेलखंड भी पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में है, यह सभी सदस्य जानते हैं, लेकिन इसका समाधान प्रदेश स्तर से संभव है। केन्द्र सरकार से यह संभव नहीं है। इस मद में कुछ प्रदेश सरकारें काम कर रही हैं, कुछ प्रदेश सरकारें नहीं कर रही हैं, लेकिन यह संभव उन्हीं के स्तर से है।

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is relating particularly to Bihar. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the status of Gaushalas in Bihar. Shouldn't you be contemplating to have an enabling legislation under PPP mode to run Gaushalas ताकि यह एहसास हो कि गाय के लिए प्राइवेट और पब्लिक एक साथ है।

श्री संजीव कुमार बालियान: महोदय, मुझे बिहार के बारे में exact नहीं पता है कि क्या पॉलिसी है? हमारे पास गौशालाओं की रजिस्टर्ड लिस्ट आती है कि किस प्रदेश में कितनी गौशालाएं हैं। पूरे देश में करीब 6,500 रजिस्टर्ड गौशालाएं हैं और कुछ animal welfare organizations हैं, जो गौशालाएं चलाती हैं। अगर आप specifically बिहार की बात करेंगे, तो बिहार में हमारे पास मात्र 87 गौशालाएं रजिस्टर्ड हैं। पूरे देश की 6,500 गौशालाओं में से 87 बिहार में रजिस्टर्ड हैं। इसमें भी मर्जी है, वे सूची भेज देते हैं, हम बना लेते हैं। हम लैटर लिखते हैं और वहाँ से सूची आती है, लेकिन उसमें क्या व्यवस्था है, यह प्रदेश का ही विषय है।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि यह समस्या है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि Animal Welfare Board का बजट कितना है और उन्होंने पशुओं के आश्रय, चारे, एम्बुलेंस और उपचार के लिए किस-किस मद में कितनी मदद की है? अगर यह बजट कम है, तो बजट को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार कोई विचार कर रही है?

श्री संजीव कुमार बालियान: महोदय, मेरे मित्र, मेरे भाई ने यह दुखती रग पर हाथ रखा है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि Animal Welfare Board का इस साल का बजट मात्र चार करोड़ है। अब आप समझ सकते हैं कि चार करोड़ में हम कितनी एम्बुलेंस दे सकते हैं, कितनी गौशालाओं

की मदद कर सकते हैं? माननीय गिरिराज सिंह जी ने इस पर पत्र लिखा है। हमारा लगातार प्रयास है कि Animal Welfare Board का बजट बढ़े। इसी चार करोड़ के अंतर्गत हमें salary भी देनी है, बोर्ड के और खर्च भी चलाने हैं और गौशालाओं और एम्बुलेंस को मदद भी करनी है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि पिछले वर्ष करीब एक या डेढ़ करोड़ ही मदद के रूप में जा पाई।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, बीफ एक्सपोर्ट बिल्कुल बंद किया गया है। उसके बावजूद भी buffalo meat, goat, meat, sheep, meat और बर्ड्स भी बड़े पैमाने पर एक्सपोर्ट हो रहे हैं। क्या सरकार इसे बंद करने के लिए कुछ विचार कर रही है?

श्री संजीव कुमार बालियान: सर, मेरे विचार से सरकार का ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है कि हम buffalo meat या किसी meat के एक्सपोर्ट पर पाबंदी लगाएं। Buffalo meat भी एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है। फिश और buffalo meat का देश से करीब 70 हजार करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट है और वह जारी रहेगा। सरकार की ऐसी कोई मंशा नहीं है कि इस पर बैन लगाया जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा): प्रश्न संख्या 2017.

Losses faced by e-commerce companies due to internet shutdowns

*217. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether e-Commerce companies have seen economic losses due to internet shutdown in different parts of the country;
- (b) whether Government has estimated the same and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, whether Government plans to estimate the impact of internet shutdowns on e-Commerce companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PARKASH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No specific information has been received of any loss suffered by e-commerce companies nor any such assessment has been made.

(c) Internet shutdowns are imposed for managing law and order situation and result in temporary disruption in internet connectivity. As currently there is no specific input of any loss from any e-Commerce company, no such study is planned.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, over 150 days of internet shutdown in Jammu and Kashmir has led to many businesses and StartUps, especially in IT and e-Commerce, shut down or leave elsewhere for better opportunities. Sir, young entrepreneurs are getting discouraged from starting online businesses.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You ask your question.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, my question is: When will the Government take actual steps, not tokenistic measures, to address this serious crisis, because the hon. Minister has not even replied to what I have asked in the main question?

SHRI SOM PARKASH: Sir, 'Police' and 'Law and Order' are the State Subjects. States are responsible for prevention, detection and investigation of crime. They are responsible. No company has raised any issue regarding compensation. Sir, Amazon, Flipkart, Snapdeal, Udaan, Urban Ladder, TATA, Philips have never raised any issues and no assessment has been made regarding loss.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, the order for internet shutdown is rarely open to public oversight. It has been reported that only Secretary-level officers can issue such orders and even the DMs can order.

My question is: How has the Government allowed internet shutdown to be imposed so easily, especially when the repercussions are not just on a particular area but across the whole of India?

SHRI SOM PARKASH: Sir, these kinds of orders can be issued by the Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs and, at the State level, Secretary, Home, can issue an order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Question No. 218 - hon. Member not present. The Minister may lay the answer on the Table. There is no supplementary. Now Question No. 219.

*218. [*The questioner was absent*]

Transferability under Duty Free Import Authorisation Scheme

*218. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2939 given in the Rajya Sabha on 13 December, 2019 and state:

(a) whether Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) provides benefit of transferability under DFIA scheme to those who made export prior to the notification for suspension of Standard Input Output Norms (SION) group under the scheme in case no change has been made regarding transferability in Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA) scheme under para 4.29 of Foreign Trade Policy 2015 -20;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether DGFT is contemplating to issue clarifications regarding the above provision?

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

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Transferability under Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA) Scheme is available to all eligible exporters and also to those who made exports prior to the Notification for suspension of Standard Input Output Norms (SION) for any export product. Whenever a SION is suspended, the exports completed till the date of suspension is considered valid for issue of transferable DFIA. However, in cases where misuse or fraud is reported, DFIA may be denied under Rule 7 of the Foreign Trade (Regulation) Rules, 1993 after following due procedure as laid out under Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992. Further, in cases where the item of input is Maize(corn), Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana vide its orders in WP No. 34771/2014, has imposed 'actual user condition' and therefore transferability is not granted for this input item.

(d) Does not arise in light of (a), (b) and (c) above.

रेल यात्रा को आरामदायक बनाए जाने के लिए उठाए गए कदम

*219. **डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया:** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अनारक्षित ट्रेनों/डिब्बों में यात्रियों के लिए रेल यात्रा को सुगम और आरामदायक बनाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं; और

(ख) विगत पांच वर्षों में, वर्ष-वार, प्रारंभ की गई नई रेलगाड़ियां कौन-कौन सी हैं तथा उनके आरंभिक और गंतव्य स्टेशनों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) भारतीय रेल सभी गाड़ियों के अनारक्षित सवारी डिब्बों सहित सभी सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रियों के लिए रेल यात्रा को सुगम और आरामदायक बनाने के लिए सतत प्रयासरत रहती है।

- मेल/एक्सप्रेस और पैसेंजर गाड़ियों के अनारक्षित सवारी डिब्बों में निर्धारित स्तर की सुविधाएं और फिटिंग जैसे गद्देदार सीटें, लाइटें, पंखे, मोबाइल चार्जिंग पॉइंट, शौचालय और वॉश बेसिन सुविधाएं, इमरजेंसी अलार्म चेन उपकरण आदि मुहैया कराई जाती हैं।
- द्वितीय श्रेणी के नवनिर्मित इलेक्ट्रिक मल्टीपल यूनिट (ईएमयू) कोच में स्टेनलेस स्टील फ्रेम वाली पॉलीकार्बोनेट सीटें लगाई जा रही हैं। ईएमयू कोचों में दी जा रही अन्य सुविधाओं में वेंटिलेशन के लिए पंखे, फोर्सड वेंटिलेशन के लिए ब्लोअर, एलईडी लाइटें आदि शामिल हैं।
- यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिए नवनिर्मित ईएमयू गाड़ियों में क्लोज सर्किट टेलीविज़न (सीसीटीवी) कैमरे और इमरजेंसी टॉक बटन भी लगाए जा रहे हैं।
- 603 ईएमयू रैकों में से, 499 रैकों में, 287 मेनलाइन इलेक्ट्रिक मल्टीपल यूनिट (एमईएमयू) रैकों में से, 30 रैकों में और मेट्रो रेलवे, कोलकाता के सभी 25 रैकों में जीपीएस आधारित यात्री घोषणा-सह-यात्री सूचना प्रणाली (पीएपीआईएस) पहले से ही संस्थापित की जा चुकी है। इस यात्री सूचना प्रणाली में यात्रियों को अगले आने वाले स्टेशन के बारे में श्रव्य उद्घोषणा की जाती है और साथ ही उन्हें एलईडी स्क्रीन पर वीडियो डिस्प्ले के माध्यम से प्रदर्शित भी किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, नवनिर्मित ईएमयू/मेमू रैक में यह प्रौद्योगिकी/प्रणाली से पहले से लगी हुई है।
- डीजल इलेक्ट्रिक मल्टीपल यूनिट (डेमू कोच) में यात्रियों के लिए एलईडी लाइटें, पंखे, अच्छे हवादार कोच आदि मुहैया कराए गए हैं।
- 2010 के बाद से निर्मित किए जा रहे मेमू/डेमू टी.सी. (ट्रेलर कोच) में, प्रत्येक मेमू ट्रेलर कोच में 2 शौचालय मुहैया कराए जा रहे हैं।
- 2016-17 से गाड़ी सेवा की एक नई श्रेणी - अंत्योदय गाड़ी सेवाएं शुरू की गई हैं जो सामान्य द्वितीय श्रेणी के एलएचबी (लिंके हॉफमैन बुश) किस्म के सवारी डिब्बों वाली पूरी तरह से अनारक्षित रेलगाड़ियां हैं, उनमें अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं दी गई हैं। इस समय भारतीय रेलों में 16 अंत्योदय गाड़ियां चल रही हैं।

- 2016-17 से 2000 से अधिक दीनदयालु सवारी डिब्बे भी शुरू किए गए हैं, जो अनारक्षित यात्रियों के लिए अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं वाले सामान्य द्वितीय श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बे हैं।
- नकदी रहित लेन-देन, संपर्करहित टिकट प्रणाली और संवर्द्धित ग्राहक सुविधाओं को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से, भारतीय रेल ने "यूटीएस ऑन मोबाइल" ऐप भी शुरू किया है, जिसके माध्यम से अनारक्षित टिकटें, सीजन टिकटें और प्लेटफ़ॉर्म टिकटें बुक की जा सकती हैं।
- गाड़ियों में साफ-सुथरा और स्वच्छ वातावरण रखने के लिए, गाड़ियों को सेवा में लगाने से पहले, अनारक्षित सवारी डिब्बों सहित गाड़ी के सभी सवारी डिब्बों की साफ-सफाई पर उचित ध्यान दिया जाता है।
- भारतीय रेलों पर चलने वाले सवारी डिब्बों का मानदंडों के अनुसार आवधिक अनुरक्षण किया जाता है, जिसमें सभी संरक्षा और सुविधाओं संबंधी फिटिंगों की जांच की जाती है और खराब उपकरणों की मरम्मत की जाती है या उन्हें बदल दिया जाता है। सभी सवारी डिब्बों के शौचालयों की उचित सफाई सुनिश्चित की जाती है और अनुरक्षण तथा चालन के दौरान सभी सवारी डिब्बों में पानी की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था की जाती है।
- अधिकृत व्यावसायिक एजेंसियों के माध्यम से सवारी डिब्बों में नियमित रूप से कीट और कृंतक नियंत्रण किया जा रहा है।
- भारतीय रेल अपने कोचिंग स्टॉक में जैव-शौचालयों का प्रसार भी कर रही है ताकि सवारी डिब्बों से रेलपथ पर मानव अपशिष्ट न गिरे। 68,000 से अधिक सवारी डिब्बों में जैव शौचालय लगाए गए हैं। सवारी डिब्बों के सभी जैव-शौचालयों में कूड़ेदान भी रखे जा रहे हैं।
- दृष्टिबाधित यात्रियों की सहायता के लिए, सभी नवनिर्मित एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों में एकीकृत ब्रेल संकेतक अर्थात् ब्रेल लिपि से सुपरइम्पोज किए संकेतक लगाए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, मौजूदा इंटीग्रल कोच फैक्ट्री (आईसीएफ) किस्म के और एलएचबी किस्म के सवारी डिब्बों में भी चरणबद्ध तरीके से पुराने संकेतकों को हटाकर उक्त नए एकीकृत ब्रेल संकेतक लगाए जा रहे हैं।
- उपर्युक्त के अलावा, भारतीय रेलवे ने 2014-15 से 2018-19 की अवधि के दौरान 1000 से अधिक सामान्य श्रेणी डिब्बों का उपयोग करते हुए रेलगाड़ियों की वहन क्षमता बढ़ाई है ताकि अनारक्षित यात्रियों के लिए अतिरिक्त एकोमोडेशन उपलब्ध हो सके।

(ख) पिछले पाँच वर्षों, अर्थात् 2014-15 से 2018-19, के दौरान आरंभ की गई गाड़ियों का ब्यौरा संलग्न है।

उपाबंध

(क) 2014-15 में शुरू की गई गाड़ियां

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी संख्या	स्टेशन से	स्टेशन तक	किस्म	बारंबारता
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	55613/55614	डेकरगांव	नाहरलागुन	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
2.	55813/55814	डेकरगांव	मुरकौंगसेलेक	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
3.	22117/22118	गुंटूर	काचेगुडा	डबल डेकर एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
4.	56033/56034	मन्नारगुडी	माइलादुत्रयी	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
5.	22119/22120	काचेगुडा	तिरुपति	डबल डेकर एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
6.	22971/22972	जयपुर	मदुरै	प्रीमियम एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
7.	16353/16354	नागरकोइल	काचेगुडा	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
8.	53555/53556	जसीडीह	शिकारीपाड़ा	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
9.	13131/13132	कोलकाता	आनंद विहार (टी)	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
10.	78821/78822	गोंदिया	बालाघाट	डेमू	दैनिक

11.	22461/22462	नई दिल्ली	कटरा	एसी एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
12.	56715/56716	पुनालूर	कन्याकुमारी	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
13.	19717/19718	जयपुर	चंडीगढ़	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
14.	14713/14714	श्रीगंगानगर	जम्मू तवी	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
15.	69133/69134	आनंद	डाकोर	मेमू	दैनिक
16.	69135/69136	आनंद	डाकोर	मेमू	दैनिक
17.	79449/79450	मोरबी	मालिया मियाना	डेमू	दैनिक
18.	14319/14320	बरेली	भोपाल	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
19.	19453/19454	गांधीधाम	पुरी	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
20.	13063/13064	बेलूरघाट	हावड़ा	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
21.	19203/19204	भावनगर	बांद्रा (टी)	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
22.	51603/51604	बीना	कटनी	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
23.	14221/14222	फैजाबाद	कानपुर अनवरगंज	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
24.	17321/17322	हुबली	मुंबई सेंट्रल	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	56281/56282	बैंगलोर	चामराजनगर	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
26.	56921/56922	हुबली	बेलगाम	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
27.	56925/56926	बैंगलोर	तुमकुर	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
28.	76521/76522	बैंगलोर / यशवंतपुर	नीलामंगला	डेमू	दैनिक
29.	76523/76524	यशवंतपुर	होसुर	डेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
30.	14611/14612	अमृतसर	गोरखपुर	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
31.	56277/56278	चिक्कमगलुर	यशवंतपुर	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
32.	16577/16578	यशवंतपुर	शिवमोग्गा टारुन	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
33.	19401/19402	अहमदाबाद	लखनऊ	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
34.	22939/22940	हापा	बिलासपुर	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
35.	19805/19806	कोटा	उधमपुर	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
36.	19417/19418	अहमदाबाद	इलाहाबाद	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
37.	19421/19422	अहमदाबाद	पटना	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक

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to Questions

38.	55819/55820	गुवाहाटी	मेंदीपठार	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
39.	15117/15118	मंडुआडीह	जबलपुर	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
40.	16579/16580	बैंगलुरु/यशवंतपुर	शिवमोग्गा टाऊन	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
41.	16587/16588	बीकानेर	यशवंतपुर	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
42.	22695/22696	यशवंतपुर	जयपुर	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
43.	22935/22936	बांद्रा टर्मिनस	पालिताना	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
44.	11053/11054	लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)	आजमगढ़	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
45.	17621/17622	औरंगाबाद	रेनीगुंटा	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
46.	19021/19022	बांद्रा (टर्मिनस)	लखनऊ	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
47.	22933/22934	बांद्रा टर्मिनस	जयपुर	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
48.	11073/11074	मुंबई	चेन्नई सेंट्रल	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
49.	22913/22914	मुंबई सेंट्रल	नई दिल्ली	प्रीमियम एसी एक्सप्रेस	
50.	12047/12048	नई दिल्ली	भटिंडा	शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
51.	22115/22116	मुंबई	करमाली	एसी एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक

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to Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6
52.	64913/14	दिल्ली	रोहतक	मेमू	दैनिक
53.	64915/16	दिल्ली	रोहतक	मेमू	दैनिक
54.	16229/16230	वाराणसी	मैसूर	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
55.	58303/58304	संबलपुर	भवानीपटना	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
56.	22941/22942	इंदौर	जम्मू तवी	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
57.	11111/11112	ग्वालियर	गोंडा	सुशासन एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
58.	58031/58032	टाटानगर	चाकुलिया	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
59.	22937/22938	राजकोट	रीवा	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
60.	75101/75102	छपरा	मंडुआडीह	डेमू	दैनिक
61.	13429/13430	मालदा टाउन	आनंद विहार (टी)	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
62.	15529/15530	सहरसा	आनंद विहार (टी)	जन साधारण एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
63.	22857/22858	संतरागाछी	आनंद विहार (टी)	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
64.	15531/15532	सहरसा	अमृतसर	जन साधारण एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक

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to Questions

65.	54789/54790	बीकानेर	रेवाड़ी	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
66.	74017/74018	रेवाड़ी	रोहतक	डेमू	दैनिक
67.	12527/12528	कामाख्या	चेन्नई सेंट्रल	एसी एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
68.	22443/22444	कानपुर	बांद्रा (टी)	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
69.	22801/22802	विशाखापत्तनम	चेन्नई सेंट्रल	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
70.	12783/12784	सिकंदराबाद	विशाखापत्तनम	एसी एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
71.	17619/17620	एचएस नांदेड़	औरंगाबाद	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
72.	19415/19416	अहमदाबाद	कटरा	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
73.	18111/18112	टाटानगर	यशवंतपुर	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
74.	22353/22354	पटना	बैंगलोर	प्रीमियम एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
75.	22503/22504	कामाख्या	बैंगलोर	प्रीमियम एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
76.	22679/22680	यशवंतपुर	कटरा	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
77.	15559/15560	अहमदाबाद	दरभंगा	जन साधारण एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
78.	19419/19420	अहमदाबाद	चेन्नई सेंट्रल	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन

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[13 March, 2020]

to Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6
79.	15043/15044	लखनऊ	काठगोदाम	एक्सप्रेस	
80.	14613/14614	फिरोजपुर कैंट	चंडीगढ़	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
81.	15547/15548	जयनगर	मुंबई सेंट्रल	जन साधारण एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
82.	16863/16864	मन्नारगुडी	जोधपुर	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
83.	22813/22814	पारादीप	हावड़ा	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
84.	56035/56036	तिरुचेन्द्रुर	तिरुनेलवेली	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
85.	56665/56666	बैदूर	कासरगोड	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
86.	58505/58506	गुनुपुर	विशाखापत्तनम	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
87.	58659/58660	हटिया	राउरकेला	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
88.	11407/11408	पुणे	लखनऊ	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
89.	12597/12598	मुंबई	गोरखपुर	जन साधारण एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
90.	11081/11082	मुंबई	गोरखपुर	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
91.	15031/15032	रामनगर	चंडीगढ़	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक

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Oral Answers

[RAJYA SABHA]

to Questions

92.	22655/22656	तिरुवनंतपुरम	ह. निजामुद्दीन	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
93.	22809/22810	पारादीप	विशाखापत्तनम	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
94.	18629/18630	रांची	न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
95.	68001/68008	संतरागाछी	झारग्राम	मेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
96.	68749/68750	अनूपपुर	अंबिकापुर	मेमू	दैनिक
97.	22653/22654	तिरुवनंतपुरम	ह. निजामुद्दीन	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
98.	11075/11076	बीदर	मुंबई सेंट्रल	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
99.	11207/11208	नागपुर	रीवा	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
100.	17623/17624	एचएस नांदेड़	श्री गंगानगर	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
101.	15617/15618	गुवाहाटी	नाहरलागुन	डोनी पोलो एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
102.	22411/22412	नाहरलागुन	नई दिल्ली	एसी एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
103.	73371/73372	कोडरमा	हजारीबाग टाउन	डेमू	दैनिक
104.	73373/73374	कोडरमा	हजारीबाग टाउन	डेमू	दैनिक
105.	73375/73376	कोडरमा	गया	डेमू	सप्ताह में 2 दिन

Oral Answers

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1	2	3	4	5	6
106.	64167/64168	पलवल	अलीगढ़	मेमू	दैनिक
107.	12581/12582	नई दिल्ली	मंडुआडीह	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
108.	15053/15054	छपरा	लखनऊ	एक्सप्रेस	
109.	75103/75104	वाराणसी	गाजीपुर सिटी	डेमू	दैनिक
110.	14505/14506	नंगल बांध	अमृतसर	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
111.	15057/15058	गोरखपुर	आनंद विहार (टी)	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
112.	55069/55070	गोरखपुर	नौतनवा	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
113.	15029/15030	गोरखपुर	पुणे	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
114.	50101/50102	मडगांव	रत्नागिरी	पैसेंजर	दैनिक

(ख) 2015-16 के दौरान शुरू की गई गाड़ियां

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी संख्या	स्टेशन से	स्टेशन तक	किस्म	बारंबारता
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	12583/12584	आनंद विहार (टी)	लखनऊ	डबल डेकर एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 4 दिन

2.	82355/82356	पटना	मुंबई सीएसटी	सुविधा एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
3.	14503/14504	कटरा	कालका	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
4.	78103/78104	संबलपुर	राउरकेला	डेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
5.	14155/14156	कानपुर	जम्मू तवी	एक्सप्रेस	
6.	52,574	दार्जिलिंग	घूम	जॉय राइड पैसेंजर	दैनिक
7.	52,575	दार्जिलिंग	घूम	जॉय राइड पैसेंजर	दैनिक
8.	52572	कुर्सियांग	महानदी	हिमालयन ऑन व्हील्स पैसेंजर	साप्ताहिक
9.	52570/52571	दार्जिलिंग	कुर्सियांग	रेड पांडा पैसेंजर	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
10.	52,573	महानदी	कुर्सियांग	हिमालयन ऑन व्हील्स पैसेंजर	साप्ताहिक
11.	15055/15056	रामनगर	आगरा कैंट	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
12.	74027/74028	दिल्ली	बड़ौत	डेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
13.	75105/75106	मऊ	इलाहाबाद सिटी	डेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
14.	11031/11032	सोलापुर	बीजापुर	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
15.	74025/74026	दिल्ली	शामली	डीएमयू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन

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to Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	74613/74614	बारामुला	बनिहाल	डेमू	दैनिक
17.	74615/74616	बारामुला	बनिहाल	डेमू	दैनिक
18.	12529/12530	गोरखपुर	नई दिल्ली	प्रीमियम एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 5 दिन
19.	58427/58428	खुर्दा रोड	बेगुनिया	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
20.	58429/58430	खुर्दा रोड	बेगुनिया	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
21.	53209/53210	राजगीर	फतुआ	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
22.	15613/15614	गुवाहाटी	मुरकौंगसेलेक	लाचिट एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
23.	55429/55430	रंगपारा नार्थ	रंगिया	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
24.	55823/55824	रंगपारा नार्थ	डेकरगांव	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
25.	55719/55720	डेकरगांव	भालुकपोंग	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
26.	55721/55722	रंगिया	डेकरगांव	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
27.	55343/55344	बरेली	बदायूं	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
28.	55345/55346	बरेली	बदायूं	पैसेंजर	दैनिक

29.	22415/22416	विजयवाड़ा	नई दिल्ली	एपी एसी एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
30.	19063/19064	उधना	दानापुर	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
31.	14811/14812	दिल्ली सराय रोहिल्ला	सीकर	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
32.	59727/59729	लोहारू	सीकर	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
33.	59728/59730,	लोहारू	सीकर	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
34.	53037/53038	साहेबगंज	भागलपुर	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
35.	73037/73038	अजीमगंज	नीमटिटा	डेमू	सप्ताह में 5 दिन
36.	79311/79312	रतलाम	लक्ष्मीबाई सिटी	डेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
37.	64589/64590	कानपुर	फफूंद	मेमू	दैनिक
38.	22413/22414	ह. निजामुद्दीन	मडगांव	राजधानी एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
39.	22919/22920	अहमदाबाद	दिल्ली सराय रोहिल्ला	प्रीमियम एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
40.	75111/75112	गाजीपुर	वाराणसी	डेमू	दैनिक
41.	55615/55616	गुवाहाटी	सिलचर	फास्ट पैसेंजर	दैनिक
42.	11079/11080	मुंबई	गोरखपुर	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक

Oral Answers

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1	2	3	4	5	6
43.	75007/75008	गोरखपुर	गोंडा	डेमू	दैनिक
44.	55032/55049	बादशाहनगर	नकहा जंगल	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
45.	75005/75002	गोरखपुर	बढ़नी	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
46.	78,823	बालाघाट	कटंगी	डेमू	दैनिक
47.	11085/11086	लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)	मडगांव	एसी डबल डेकर एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
48.	71909/71910	आगरा कैंट	इटावा	डेमू	दैनिक
49.	17417/17418	तिरुपति	साई नगर शिरडी	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
50.	15307/15308	ऐशबाग	इज्जत नगर	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
51.	22821/22822	हावड़ा	पुणे	एक्सप्रेस	
52.	22863/22864	हावड़ा	यशवंतपुर	एसी एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
53.	68687/68688	पंसकुरा	दीघा	मेमू	दैनिक
54.	78009/78010	रूपसा	भांजपुर	डेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
55.	12595/12596	मुंबई	गोरखपुर	प्रीमियम एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन

56.	22127/22128	लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)	काजीपेट	आनंदवन एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
57.	22313/22314	कटरा	हावड़ा	प्रीमियम एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
58.	75113/75114	भटनी	वाराणसी सिटी	डेमू	दैनिक
59.	54821/54822	पर्वतसर	मकराना	पैसेंजर	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
60.	22315/22316	सियालदह	जोधपुर	प्रीमियम एसी एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
61.	22417/22418	नई दिल्ली	वाराणसी	महामना एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
62.	38712/38715	खड़गपुर	संतरागाछी	मेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
63.	18243/18244	बिलासपुर	जोधपुर	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
64.	78824/78825	दुर्ग	दल्ली राजहरा	डेमू	दैनिक
65.	18245/18246	बिलासपुर	बीकानेर	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
66.	75215/75216	पाटलिपुत्र	रक्सौल जंक्शन	डेमू	दैनिक
67.	75213/75214	सगौली जं.	रक्सौल जंक्शन	डेमू	दैनिक
68.	22839/22840	शालीमार	चेन्नई सेंट्रल	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
69.	14259/14260	मुगल सराय	लखनऊ	एकात्मता एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक

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1	2	3	4	5	6
70.	58877/58878	इतवारी	नागबीर जं.	डेमू	दैनिक
71.	15601/15602	सिलचर	नई दिल्ली	पूर्वोत्तर संपर्क क्रांति एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
72.	15623/15624	भगत की कोठी	कामाख्या	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
73.	75713/75714	सिलीगुड़ी	न्यू कूच बिहार	डेमू	दैनिक
74.	12529/12530	पाटलिपुत्र	लखनऊ	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
75.	64553/64554	मुरादाबाद	आनंद विहार (टी)	मेमू	दैनिक
76.	64555/64556	आनंद विहार (टी)	मेरठ सिटी	मेमू	दैनिक

(ग) 2016-17 के दौरान शुरू की गई गाड़ियां

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी संख्या	स्टेशन से	स्टेशन तक	किस्म	बारंबारता
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	75233/75234	रक्सौल	सीतामढ़ी	डेमू	दैनिक
2.	12049/12050	ह. निजामुद्दीन	आगरा कैंट	गातिमान एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
3.	73451/73452	जमालपुर	तिलरथ	डेमू	दैनिक

4.	73453/73454	जमालपुर	तिलरथ	डेमू	दैनिक
5.	73461/73462	जमालपुर	खगरिया	डेमू	दैनिक
6.	12503/12504	कामाख्या	नई दिल्ली	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
7.	22419/22420	आनंद विहार (टी)	गाजीपुर सिटी	सुहेलदेव एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
8.	74617/74618	बडगाम	बारामुला	डेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
9.	74619/74620	बनिहाल	बारामुला	डेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
10.	12493/12494	ह. निजामुद्दीन	पुणे	एसी एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
11.	54764/54763	श्रीगंगानगर	सादुलपुर	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
12.	15655/15656	कामाख्या	कटरा	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
13.	55665/55666	सिलचर	जिरीबाम	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
14.	55667/55668	सिलचर	भैराबी	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
15.	14009/14010	आनंद विहार (टी)	बापूधाम मोतिहारी	चंपारण सत्याग्रह एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
16.	12795/12796	सिकंदराबाद	विजयवाड़ा	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
17.	25657/25658	सिलचर	सियालदह	कंचन कन्या एक्सप्रेस	

Oral Answers

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1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	13205/13206	दानापुर	सहरसा	जानकी एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
19.	74019/74020	जींद	सोनीपत	डेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
20.	63213/63214	पटना	आरा	मेमू	दैनिक
21.	19311/19312	इंदौर	पुणे	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
22.	19331/19332	इंदौर	कोचुवेलि	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
23.	79313/79314	इंदौर	महौ	डेमू	दैनिक
24.	79315/79316	इंदौर	महौ	डेमू	दैनिक
25.	79317/79318	इंदौर	महौ	डेमू	दैनिक
26.	79319/79320	इंदौर	महौ	डेमू	दैनिक
27.	79321/79322	इंदौर	महौ	डेमू	दैनिक
28.	79323/79324	इंदौर	महौ	डेमू	दैनिक
29.	79325/79326	इंदौर	महौ	डेमू	दैनिक
30.	14101/14102	कानपुर	प्रयाग	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक

31.	75115/75116	गाजीपुर	प्रयाग	डेमू	दैनिक
32.	17215/17216	विजयवाड़ा	धर्मावरम	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
33.	14019/14020	आनंद विहार (टी)	अगरतला	त्रिपुरा सुंदरी एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
34.	11083/11084	लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)	काजीपेट	तडोबा एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
35.	11307/11308	हैदराबाद	गुलबर्गा	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
36.	15059/15060	लालकुआं जं.	आनंद विहार (टी)	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
37.	14605/14606	जम्मू तवी	हरिद्वार	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
38.	15009/15010	गोमतीनगर	गोरखपुर	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
39.	77401/77402	येरागुंटला	बांगनपल्ली	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
40.	77403/77404	येरागुंटला	बांगनपल्ली	डेमू	दैनिक
41.	11801/11802	झांसी	इटवा	सप्ताह में 6 दिन	
42.	21801/21802	इंदौर	झांसी	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 4 दिन
43.	59549/59550	वडोदरा	अहमदाबाद	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
44.	59559/59560	अहमदाबाद	वडोदरा	पैसेंजर	दैनिक

Oral Answers

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to Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6
.45.	25,255	दार्जिलिंग	घूम	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
46.	53451/53452	हंसडीह	दुमका	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
47.	15967/15968	रंगिया	डिब्रूगढ़	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
48.	55663/55664	अगरतला	सिलचर	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
49.	55675/55676	अगरतला	धर्मनगर	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
50.	55677/55678	सिलचर	धर्मनगर	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
51.	55679/55680	अगरतला	धर्मनगर	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
52.	55773/55774	कटिहार	तेजनारायणपुर	डेमू	दैनिक
53.	55893/55894	रंगिया	रंगपारा उत्तर	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
54.	55895/55896	रंगिया	मुरकौंगसेलेक	पैसेंजर	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
55.	75901/75902	तिनसुकिया	लीडो	डेमू	दैनिक
56.	75903/75904	डिब्रूगढ़ टाउन	तिनसुकिया	डेमू	दैनिक
57.	75907/75908	डिब्रूगढ़ टाउन	लीडो	डेमू	दैनिक

58.	75909/75910	डिब्रूगढ़ टाउन	डांगरी	डेमू	दैनिक
59.	75911/75912	तिनसुकिया	लीडो	डेमू	दैनिक
60.	75905/75906	डिब्रूगढ़ टाउन	लीडो	डेमू	दैनिक
61.	51703/51704	जबलपुर	सुकरीमंगला	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
62.	51705/51706	जबलपुर	सुकरीमंगला	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
63.	22837/22838	हटिया	एर्नाकुलम	एसी एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
64.	63203/63204	किऊल	मोकामा	मेमू	दैनिक
65.	22427/22428	आनंद विहार (टी)	बलिया	भृगु एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
66.	15069/15070	गोरखपुर	बादशाहनगर	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
67.	55661/55662	करीमगंज	महिषासन	पैसेंजर	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
68.	55685/55686	सिलचर	महिषासन	पैसेंजर	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
69.	22323/22324	कोलकाता	गाजीपुर सिटी	शब्द भेदी एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
70.	14117/14118	इलाहाबाद	बस्ती	मनवर संगम एक्सप्रेस	
71.	11901/11902	मथुरा	कुरुक्षेत्र	गीता जयंती एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 5 दिन

Oral Answers

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1	2	3	4	5	6
72.	55361/55362	इज्जत नगर	पीलीभीत	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
73.	55363/55366	इज्जत नगर	पीलीभीत	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
74.	55367/55368	इज्जत नगर	पीलीभीत	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
75.	55369/55370	इज्जत नगर	पीलीभीत	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
76.	55364/55365	बरेली सिटी	पीलीभीत	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
77.	12571/12572	गोरखपुर	आनंद विहार (टी)	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
78.	12595/12596	गोरखपुर	आनंद विहार (टी)	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
79.	15063/15064	गोरखपुर	लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
80.	15065/15066	गोरखपुर	पनवेल	एक्सप्रेस	
81.	15067/15068	गोरखपुर	बांद्रा (टी)	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
82.	13121/13122	कोलकाता	गाजीपुर सिटी	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
83.	78826/78827	दल्ली राजहरा	दुर्ग	डेमू	दैनिक
84.	12503/12504	कामाख्या	बैंगलोर कैट	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन

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Oral Answers

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to Questions

85..	17021/17022	हैदराबाद	वास्को डिगामा	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
86.	17419/17420	तिरुपति	वास्को डिगामा	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
87.	22707/22708	तिरुपति	विशाखापत्तनम	डबल डेकर एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
88.	57477/57478	रायदुर्ग	कल्याण दुर्ग	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
89.	55181/55182	छपरा	थावे	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
90.	55183/55184	छपरा	थावे	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
91.	16581/16582	बैंगलोर	शिवमोग्गा टाऊन	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
92.	66535/66536	बैंगलोर	रामनगरम	मेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
93.	66537/66538	बैंगलोर	रामनगरम	मेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
94.	66539/66540	बैंगलोर	रामनगरम	मेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
95.	66541/66542	बैंगलोर	व्हाइटफील्ड	मेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
96.	66543/66544	बैंगलोर	कुप्पम	मेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
97.	22887/22888	हावड़ा	यशवंतपुर	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
98.	55681/55682	अगरतला	बेलोनिया	पैसेंजर	सप्ताह में 6 दिन

Oral Answers

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to Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6
99.	55683/55684	अगरतला	बेलोनिया	पैसेंजर	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
100.	22877/22878	एर्नाकुलम	हावड़ा	अंत्योदय एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
101.	22497/22498	श्रीगंगानगर	तिरुचिरापल्ली	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
102.	11309/11310	सोलापुर	मिराज	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
103.	22885/22886	लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)	टाटानगर	अंत्योदय एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
104.	71407/71408	पुणे	दौंड	डेमू	दैनिक
105.	71409/71410	पुणे	दौंड	डेमू	दैनिक
106.	77622/77623	महबूबनगर	जकलैर	डेमू	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
107.	22679/22680	यशवंतपुर	हसन	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
108.	55371/55372	पीलीभीत	मझोला पकरिया	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
109.	55373/55374	पीलीभीत	मझोला पकरिया	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
110.	55375/55376	पीलीभीत	मझोला पकरिया	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
111.	55687/55688	सिलचर	दुल्लीबचेरा	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
112.	55689/55690	बदरपुर	दुल्लीबचेरा	पैसेंजर	दैनिक

(घ) 2017-18 के दौरान शुरू की गई गाड़ियां

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी संख्या	स्टेशन से	स्टेशन तक	किस्म	बारंबारता
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	56927/56928	हुबली	चिक्काबेनकल	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
2.	22989/22990	महुवा	बांद्रा (टी)	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
3.	22991/22992	वेरावल	बांद्रा (टी)	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
4.	22993/22994	महुवा	बांद्रा (टी)	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
5.	74029/74030	जींद	सोनीपत	डेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
6.	22121/22122	लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)	लखनऊ	एसी एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
7.	75723/75724	गुवाहाटी	न्यू बोंगाईगांव	डेमू	दैनिक
8.	16575/16576	यशवंतपुर	मंगलौर	गोमोतेश्वर एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
9.	75727/75728	गुवाहाटी	हैबरगांव	डेमू	दैनिक
10.	75729/75730	गुवाहाटी	सिलघाट	डेमू	दैनिक
11.	16791/16792	पुनालूर	पलक्काड़	पलारुवी मेल एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	19041/19042	बांद्रा (टर्मिनस)	गाजीपुर सिटी	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
13.	22867/22868	दुर्ग	ह. निज़ामुद्दीन	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
14.	22143/22144	मुंबई सेंट्रल	बीदर	एक्सप्रेस	
15.	12085/12086	गुवाहाटी	डिब्रूगढ़	शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
16.	19423/19424	अहमदाबाद	चेन्नै सेंट्रल	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
17.	12087/12088	गुवाहाटी	नाहरलागुन	शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
18.	22117/22118	पुणे	अमरावती	एसी एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
19.	22123/22124	अजनी	पुणे	एसी एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
20.	22125/22126	नागपुर	अमृतसर	एसी एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
21.	53375/53376	बरकाकाना	सिद्धवार	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
22.	22119/22120	मुंबई सेंट्रल	करमाली	तेजस एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 5 दिन
23.	17323/17324	हुबली	वाराणसी	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
24.	17325/17326	हुबली	मैसूर	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक

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Oral Answers

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to Questions

25.	20889/20890	हावड़ा	विजयवाड़ा	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
26.	22705/22706	तिरुपति	जम्मू तवी	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
27.	77405/77406	कडप्पा	पेंडलीमारी	डेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
28.	14021/14022	दिल्ली सराय रोहिल्ला	सीकर	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
29.	59735/59736	सीकर	फतेहपुर शेखावाटी	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
30.	74849/74850	रतनगढ़	सरदारशहर	डेमू	दैनिक
31.	74851/74852	रतनगढ़	सरदारशहर	डेमू	दैनिक
32.	74853/74854	रतनगढ़	सरदारशहर	डेमू	दैनिक
33.	59735/59736	जयपुर	फुलेरा	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
34.	19305/19306	इंदौर	गुवाहाटी	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
35.	22163/22164	भोपाल	खजुराहो	महामना एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
36.	22833/22834	भुवनेश्वर	कृष्णराजपुरम	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
37.	59169/59170	आनंद	वाड़ताल	स्वामी नारायण पैसेंजर	दैनिक
38.	58033/58034	बोकारो स्टील सिटी	रांची	पैसेंजर	दैनिक

1	2	3	4	5	6
39.	22147/22148	दादर (टी)	साई नगर शिरडी	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
40.	16793/16794	रामेश्वरम	फैजाबाद	मेल एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
41.	15549/15550	पटना	जयनगर	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
42.	22165/22166	भोपाल	सिंगरौली	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
43.	22167/22168	ह.निजामुद्दीन	सिंगरौली	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
44.	22433/22434	आनंद विहार (टी)	गाजीपुर सिटी	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
45.	22913/22914	बांद्रा (टर्मिनस)	पटना	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
46.	22921/22922	बांद्रा (टर्मिनस)	गोरखपुर	अंत्योदय एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
47.	75271/75272	आरा	सासाराम	डेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
48.	75273/75274	आरा	सासाराम	डेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
49.	78057/78058	सोनामुखी	बांकुड़ा	डेमू	सप्ताह में 5 दिन
50.	78061	मासाग्राम	बांकुड़ा	डेमू	साप्ताहिक
51.	14611/14612	कटरा	गाजीपुर सिटी	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक

52.	20903/20904	वडोदरा	वाराणसी	महामना एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
53.	15563/15564	जयनगर	उधना जंक्शन	अंत्योदय एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
54.	22151/22152	पुणे	काजीपेट	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
55.	20501/20502	अगरतला	आनंद विहार (टी)	राजधानी एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
56.	66012	तिरुवल्लुर	चेन्नई सेंट्रल	मेमू	दैनिक
57.	66053	चेन्नई सेंट्रल	तिरुवल्लुर	मेमू	दैनिक
58.	55817/55818	न्यू बोंगाईगांव	गुवाहाटी	पैसेंजर	
59.	66051/66052	चेन्नई सेंट्रल	अवादी	मेमू	दैनिक
60.	75733/75734	तेज़नारायणपुर	कटिहार	डेमू	दैनिक
61.	75735/75736	तेज़नारायणपुर	कटिहार	डेमू	दैनिक
62.	75737/75738	तेज़नारायणपुर	कटिहार	डेमू	दैनिक
63.	75739/75740	तेज़नारायणपुर	कटिहार	डेमू	दैनिक
64.	75743/75744	कटिहार	सिलीगुड़ी	डेमू	दैनिक
65.	75745/75746	कटिहार	जोगबनी	डेमू	दैनिक

1	2	3	4	5	6
66.	75747/75748	कटिहार	बरसोई	डेमू	दैनिक
67.	75749/75750	कटिहार	तेटा	डेमू	दैनिक
68.	20601/20602	चेन्नई सेंट्रल	मदुरै	एसी एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
69.	13129/13130	कोलकाता	खुलना	बंधन एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
70.	51707/51708	जबलपुर	नैनपुर	पैसैंजर	दैनिक
71.	14715/14716	हिसार	हरिद्वार	एक्सप्रेस	त्रि-साप्ताहिक
72.	14717/17418	बीकानेर	हरिद्वार	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
73.	73463/73464	जमालपुर	खगरिया	डेमू	दैनिक
74.	13169/13170	सियालदह	सहरसा	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
75.	74857/74858	सीकर	चुरू	डेमू	दैनिक
76.	20901/20902	बांद्रा (टर्मिनस)	अजमेर	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
77.	22901/22902	बांद्रा (टर्मिनस)	उदयपुर सिटी	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
78.	74039/74040	जींद	सोनीपत	डेमू	दैनिक

79.	18801/18802	कोरबा	रायपुर जंक्शन	हसदेव एक्सप्रेस मेल एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 4 दिन
80.	15611/15612	सिलचर	गुवाहाटी	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
81.	78818	रायपुर	भानुप्रतापपुर	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
82.	19667/19668	उदयपुर सिटी	मैसूर	पैलेस क्वीन हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
83.	20817/20818	भुवनेश्वर	नई दिल्ली	राजधानी एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
84.	55377/55378	पीलीभीत	टनकपुर	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
85.	22985/22986	उदयपुर सिटी	दिल्ली सराय रोहिल्ला	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
86.	15125/15126	मंडुआडीह	पटना	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक

(ड)2018-19 के दौरान शुरू की गई गाड़ियां

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी संख्या	स्टेशन से	स्टेशन तक	किस्म	बारंबारता
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	52556	सिलीगुड़ी	रंगटोंग	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
2.	54610	अमृतसर	जालंधर सिटी	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
3.	78,815	रायपुर जं.	भानुप्रतापपुर	पैसेंजर	दैनिक

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	11065/11066	मैसूर	रेनीगुंटा	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
5.	11415/11416	कोल्हापुर	बीदर	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
6.	11417/11418	पुणे	अजनी	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
7.	11419/11420	पुणे	नागपुर	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
8.	12089/12090	यशवंतपुर	शिवमोग्गा सिटी	जन शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
9.	12091/12092	काठगोदाम	देहरादून	दून-नैनी जन शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 5 दिन
10.	12235/12236	मधुपुर	आनंद विहार (टी)	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
11.	12751/12752	हजूर साहेब नांदेड़	जम्मू तवी	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
12.	12753/12754	एचएस नांदेड़	ह. निज़ामुद्दीन	मराठवाड़ा संपर्क क्रांति एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
13.	13181/13182	कोलकाता	सिलघाट	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
14.	14261/14262	लखनऊ	पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय जं. (मुगलसराय)	एकात्मता एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
15.	14715/14716	श्रीगंगानगर	सीकर	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
16.	14719/14720	बीकानेर	बिलासपुर	अंत्योदय एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक

17.	14815/14816	भगत की कोठी	ताम्बरम	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
18.	15071/15072	लालकुआं जं.	मऊ	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
19.	15113/15114	लखनऊ	छपरा कचहरी	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
20.	15551/15552	दरभंगा	वाराणसी	अंत्योदय एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
21.	15625/15626	अगरतला	देवघर	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
22.	15705/15706	कटिहार	दिल्ली	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
23.	15907/15908	तिनसुकिया	नाहरलागुन	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 5 दिन
24.	15911/15912	तिनसुकिया	नाहरलागुन	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
25.	15943/15944	सिलचर	डिब्रूगढ़	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
26.	16101/16102	चेन्नई एग्मोर	कोल्लम	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
27.	16191/16192	ताम्बरम	तिरुनेलवेली	अंत्योदय एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
28.	16319/16320	कोचुवेलि	बांसवाड़ी	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
29.	16355/16356	कोचुवेलि	मंगलौर	अंत्योदय एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
30.	16541/16542	यशवंतपुर	पंढरपुर	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक

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1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	16543/16544	यशवंतपुर	हुब्ली	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
32.	16585/16586	यशवंतपुर	मंगलौर	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
33.	17243/17244	विजयवाड़ा	रायगढ़	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
34.	18513/18514	विशाखापट्टनम सिटी	किरंदुल	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
35.	18633/18634	रांची	पटना	एसी एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
36.	18639/18640	रांची	आरा	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
37.	18801/18802	कोरबा	रायपुर	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
38.	18803/18804	कोरबा	रायपुर	हसदेव एक्सप्रेस मेल एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
39.	19003/19004	बांद्रा (टर्मिनस)	भुसावल	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
40.	19043/19044	बांद्रा (टर्मिनस)	भगत की कोठी	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
41.	19203/19204	भावनगर	गांधीधाम	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक
42.	19315/19316	इंदौर	लिंगमपल्ली	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
43.	19317/19318	इंदौर	पुरी	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक

44.	19319/19320	इंदौर	वेरावल	महामना एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
45.	19333/19334	इंदौर	बीकानेर	महामना एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
46.	19335/19336	इंदौर	गांधीधाम	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
47.	19337/19338	इंदौर	दिल्ली सराय रोहिल्ला	एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
48.	19423/19424	गांधीधाम	तिरुनेलवेली	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
49.	19603/19604	अजमेर	रामेश्वरम	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
50.	19663/19664	खजुराहो	इंदौर	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 4 दिन
51.	19669/19670	उदयपुर सिटी	पाटलिपुत्र	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
52.	20821/20822	संतरागाछी	पुणे	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
53.	20827/20828	संतरागाछी	जबलपुर	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
54.	20905/20906	वडोदरा	रीवा	महामना एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
55.	22139/22140	पुणे	अजनी	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
56.	22169/22170	हबीबगंज	संतरागाछी	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
57.	22171/22172	हबीबगंज	पुणे	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक

1	2	3	4	5	6
.58.	22221/22222	मुंबई सेंट्रल	ह. निज़ामुद्दीन	राजधानी एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 2 दिन
59.	22317/22318	सियालदह	जम्मू तवी	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
60.	22353/22354	पटना	बांसवाड़ी	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
61.	22435/22436	नई दिल्ली	वाराणसी	वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 5 दिन
62.	22437/22438	इलाहाबाद	आनंद विहार (टी)	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
63.	22551/22552	दरभंगा	जालंधर सिटी	अंत्योदय एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
64.	22657/22658	ताम्बरम	नागरकोइल	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
65.	22665/22666	बैंगलोर	कोयंबटूर	उदय एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
66.	22671/22672	चेन्नई एग्मोर	मदुरै	तेजस एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
67.	22841/22842	संतरागाछी	चेन्नई सेंट्रल	अंत्योदय एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
68.	22895/22896	दुर्ग	फिरोजपुर	अंत्योदय एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक
69.	22923/22924	बांद्रा (टर्मिनस)	जामनगर	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
70.	22987/22988	अजमेर जंक्शन	आगरा फोर्ट	एक्सप्रेस	दैनिक

71.	22997/22998	झालावाड़ सिटी	श्री गंगानगर	एक्सप्रेस	सप्ताह में 3 दिन
72.	51709/51710	नैनपुर	चिरईडोंगरी	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
73.	51711/51712	नैनपुर	चिरईडोंगरी	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
74.	51713/51714	नैनपुर	चिरईडोंगरी	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
75.	55061/55062	लखनऊ	सीतापुर	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
76.	55063/55064	डालीगंज	सीतापुर	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
77.	55065/55066	लखनऊ	सीतापुर	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
78.	55501/55502	सहरसा	गढ़ बरुआरी	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
79.	55511/55512	सहरसा	बरहारा कोठी	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
80.	55585/55586	रक्सौल	नरकटियागंज	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
81.	55587/55588	रक्सौल	नरकटियागंज	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
82.	58119/58120	इतवारी	केलोड	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
83.	58121/58122	इतवारी	केलोड	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
84.	58305/58306	बोलांगीर	भैसापल्ली	पैसेंजर	दैनिक

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1	2	3	4	5	6
85.	58307/58308	बोलांगीर	भैंसापल्ली	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
86.	58819/58820	गोंदिया	समनापुर	पैसेंजर	दैनिक
87.	61015/61016	दिवा	पेन	मेमू	दैनिक
88.	61017/61018	दिवा	पनवेल	मेमू	दैनिक
89.	61019/61020	दिवा	पेन	मेमू	दैनिक
90.	61021/61022	दिवा	वसई रोड	मेमू	दैनिक
91.	61633/61634	भोपाल	बीना	मेमू	दैनिक
92.	63229/63230	बक्सर	वाराणसी	मेमू	दैनिक
93.	63297/63298	वाराणसी	बलिया	मेमू	दैनिक
94.	66055/66056	नेल्लोर	चेन्नई मूर मार्केट कॉम्प्लेक्स	मेमू	सप्ताह में 5 दिन
95.	69177/69178	उधना	नंदुरबार	मेमू	दैनिक
96.	69179/69180	उधना	पालधी	मेमू	दैनिक
97.	73041/73042	कटवा	अहमदपुर	डेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन

98.	74859/74860	सीकर	चुरु	डेमू	दैनिक
99.	74861/74862	सीकर	चुरु	डेमू	दैनिक
100.	75017/75018	गोंडा	बहराइच	डेमू	दैनिक
101.	75019/75020	गोंडा	बहराइच	डेमू	दैनिक
102.	75021/75022	गोंडा	बहराइच	डेमू	दैनिक
103.	75215/75216	सुगौली	पाटलिपुत्र	डेमू	दैनिक
104.	76901/76902	बागलकोट	खज्जीडोनी	डेमू	सप्ताह में 5 दिन
105.	78029/78030	टाटानगर	बादामपहाड़	डेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
106.	78031/78032	टाटानगर	बादामपहाड़	डेमू	दैनिक
107.	78831/78832	गोंदिया	समनापुर	डेमू	दैनिक
108.	79601/79602	अजमेर	जयपुर	डेमू	सप्ताह में 6 दिन
109.	22139/22140	पुणे	अजनी	हमसफ़र एक्सप्रेस	साप्ताहिक

Steps taken to make train journey comfortable

†*219. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures adopted to make the train journey convenient and comfortable for passengers travelling in unreserved trains/coaches; and
- (b) the details of new trains introduced during the last five years along with the details of their origin and destination stations, year-wise?

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

Statement

(a) It is a continual endeavor of Indian Railways (IR) to make train journey convenient and comfortable for passengers travelling in all train coaches including in unreserved coaches.

- Unreserved coaches running in Mail/Express and passenger trains are provided with prescribed level of amenities and fittings such as cushioned seats, lights, fans, mobile charging points, toilet & washbasins facilities, Emergency Alarm Chain apparatus, etc.
- Polycarbonate seats with stainless steel frames in Second Class newly manufactured Electric Multiple Unit (EMU) coaches are being provided. Other amenities being provided in EMU coaches include fans for ventilation, blowers for forced ventilation, LED lights etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Cameras and Emergency Talk Button are also being provided in newly manufactured EMU Trains to provide security of passengers.
- GPS based Passenger Announcement cum Passenger Information System (PAPIS) has already been installed in existing 499 EMU rakes out of 603 rakes, 30 Mainline Electric Multiple Unit (MEMU) rakes out of 287 rakes and all 25 rakes in Metro Railway, Kolkata. This Passenger Information System informs the passengers regarding the next approaching station through audio announcement on speakers as well as through video display on LED screens simultaneously. Further, newly manufactured EMU/MEMU rakes are already equipped with such technology/system.
- In Diesel Electric Multiple Unit (DEMU coaches), LED lightings, fans, well ventilated coaches etc. are provided to passengers.

In MEMU/DEMU TC (Trailer Coach), 2 toilets are being provided per trailer coach of MEMUs manufactured from 2010 onwards.

- A new class of train service - Antyodaya train services, which are fully unreserved trains comprising of General second class LHB (Linke Hofmann Busch) type coaches with additional facilities have been introduced in service since 2016-17. 16 Antyodaya trains are presently running over IR.
- More than 2000 Deen Dayalu coaches, which are General second class coaches for unreserved passengers with additional facilities, have also been introduced in service since 2016-17.
- With a view to promote cashless transactions, contactless ticketing and enhanced customer convenience, IR has also introduced the "UTSONMOBILE" App through which unreserved tickers, season tickets and platform tickets can be booked.

- To provide a clean and hygienic environment in trains, proper attention is given on cleaning of all passenger carrying train coaches including unreserved coaches, before putting them in service.
- The coaches running on IR are given periodic maintenance as per norms wherein all the safety and amenity fittings are examined for good working condition and defective components are repaired or replaced. Proper cleaning of all coach toilets is ensured and full watering of all coaches is also ensured during maintenance and run.
- Pest and rodent control of coaches is being done on a regular basis through authorized professional agencies.
- IR is also proliferating bio-toilets on its coaching stock so that no human waste is discharged from coaches on to the track. More than 68,000 coaches have been fitted with Bio-toilets. Dustbins are also being provided in all bio-toilet fitted coaches as well.
- For the assistance of the visually impaired travelers, Integrated Braille Signages, *i.e.* signages superimposed with Braille scripts, are being provided in all the newly manufactured LHB coaches. Further, retrofitment of the same in existing Integral Coach Factory (ICF) type and LHB type coaches is also being executed in a phased manner.
- Besides, Indian Railways has augmented the loads of trains by utilizing over 1000 General Class coaches during the period 2014-15 to 2018-19 for generating additional accommodation for unreserved segments of passengers.

(b) The detail of trains introduced during the last five years *i.e.* from 2014-15 to 2018-19 is given in the Annexure.

Annexure

(A) Trains introduced in 2014-15

Sl. No.	Train Number	From Station	Station To	Nature	Frequency
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	55613/55614	Dekargaon	Naharlagun	Passenger	Daily
2.	55813/55814	Dekargaon	Murkongselek	Passenger	Daily
3.	22117/22118	Guntur	Kacheguda	Double Decker Express	Bi-Weekly
4.	56033/56034	Mannargudi	Mayiladuthurai	Passenger	Daily
5.	22119/22120	Kacheguda	Tirupati	Double Decker Express	Bi-Weekly
6.	22971/22972	Jaipur	Madurai	Premium Express	Weekly
7.	16353/16354	Nagercoil	Kacheguda	Express	Weekly
8.	53555/53556	Jasidih	Shikaripara	Passenger	Daily
9.	13131/13132	Kolkata	Anand Vihar(T)	Express	Daily
10.	78821/78822	Gondia	Balaghat	DEMU	Daily
11.	22461/22462	New Delhi	Katra	AC Express	Daily

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1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	56715/56716	Punalur	Kanniyakumari	Passenger	Daily
13.	19717/19718	Jaipur	Chandigarh	Express	Daily
14.	14713/14714	Sri ganganagar	Jammu Tawi	Express	Weekly
15.	69133/69134	Anand	Dakor	MEMU	Daily
16.	69135/69136	Anand	Dakor	MEMU	Daily
17.	79449/79450	Morbi	Maliya Miyana	DEMU	Daily
18.	14319/14320	Bareilly	Bhopal	Express	Weekly
19.	19453/19454	Gandhidham	Puri	Express	Weekly
20.	13063/13064	Balurghat	Howrah	Express	Daily
21.	19203/19204	Bhavnagar	Bandra (T)	Express	Weekly
22.	51603/51604	Bina	Katni	Passenger	Daily
23.	14221/14222	Faizabad	Kanpur Anwarganj	Express	Daily
24.	17321/17322	Hubli	Mumbai Central	Express	Weekly
25.	56281/56282	Bangalore	Chamarajanagar	Passenger	Daily

26.	56921/56922	Hubli	Belgaum	Passenger	Daily
27.	56925/56926	Bangalore	Tumkur	Passenger	Daily
28.	76521/76522	Bangalore/ Yesvantpur	Neelamangala	DEMU	Daily
29.	76523/76524	Yesvantpur	Hosur	DEMU	6-Days a Week
30.	14611/14612	Amritsar	Gorakhpur	Express	Weekly
31.	56277/56278	Chickmagalur	Yesvantpur	Passenger	Daily
32.	16577/16578	Yesvantpur	Shivamogga Town	Express	Tri-Weekly
33.	19401/19402	Ahmedabad	Lucknow	Express	Weekly
34.	22939/22940	Hapa	Bilaspur	Express	Weekly
35.	19805/19806	Kota	Udhampur	Express	Weekly
36.	19417/19418	Ahmedabad	Allahabad	Express	Weekly
37.	19421/19422	Ahmedabad	Patna	Express	Weekly
38.	55819/55820	Guwahati	Mendipathar	Passenger	Daily
39.	15117/15118	Manduadih	Jabalpur	Express	Weekly
40.	16579/16580	Bangalore/ Yesvantpur	Shivamogga Town	Express	Bi-Weekly

1	2	3	4	5	6
41.	16587/16588	Bikaner	Yesvantpur	Express	Bi-Weekly
42.	22695/22696	Yesvantpur	Jaipur	Express	Weekly
43.	22935/22936	Bandra Terminus	Palitana	Express	Weekly
44.	11053/11054	Lokmanya Tilak (T)	Azamgarh	Express	Weekly
45.	17621/17622	Aurangabad	Renigunta	Express	Weekly
46.	19021/19022	Bandra (Terminus)	Lucknow	Express	Weekly
47.	22933/22934	Bandra Terminus	Jaipur	Express	Weekly
48.	11073/11074	Mumbai	Chennai Central	Express	Weekly
49.	22913/22914	Mumbai Central	New Delhi	Premium AC Express	
50.	12047/12048	New Delhi	Bhatinda	Shatabdi Express	Bi-Weekly
51.	22115/22116	Mumbai	Karmali	AC Express	Weekly
52.	64913/14	Delhi	Rohtak	MEMU	Daily
53.	64915/16	Delhi	Rohtak	MEMU	Daily
54.	16229/16230	Varanasi	Mysore	Express	Bi-Weekly

55.	58303/58304	Sambalpur	Bhawanipatna	Passenger	Daily
56.	22941/22942	Indore	Jammu Tawi	Express	Weekly
57.	11111/11112	Gwalior	Gonda	Sushasan Express	Weekly
58.	58031/58032	Tatanagar	Chakulia	Passenger	Daily
59.	22937/22938	Rajkot	Rewa	Express	Weekly
60.	75101/75102	Chhapra	Manduadih	DEMU	Daily
61.	13429/13430	Malda Town	Anand Vihar(T)	Express	Weekly
62.	15529/15530	Saharsa	Anand Vihar(T)	Jan Sadharan Express	Weekly
63.	22857/22858	Santragachi	Anand Vihar(T)	Express	Weekly
64.	15531/15532	Saharsa	Amritsar	Jan Sadharan Express	Weekly
65.	54789/54790	Bikaner	Rewari	Passenger	Daily
66.	74017/74018	Rewari	Rohtak	DEMU	Daily
67.	12527/12528	Kamakhya	Chennai Central	AC Express	Weekly
68.	22443/22444	Kanpur	Bandra (T)	Express	Weekly
69.	22801/22802	Visakhapatnam	Chennai Central	Express	Weekly

1	2	3	4	5	6
70.	12783/12784	Secunderabad	Visakhapatnam	AC Express	Weekly
71.	17619/17620	H.S Nanded	Aurangabad	Express	Weekly
72.	19415/19416	Ahmedabad	Katra	Express	Weekly
73.	18111/18112	Tatanagar	Yesvantpur	Express	Weekly
74.	22353/22354	Patna	Bangalore	Premium Express	Weekly
75.	22503/22504	Kamakhya	Bangalore	Premium Express	Weekly
76.	22679/22680	Yesvantpur	Katra	Express	Weekly
77.	15559/15560	Ahmedabad	Darbhanga	Jan Sadharan Express	Weekly
78.	19419/19420	Ahmedabad	Chennai Central	Express	Bi-Weekly
79.	15043/15044	Lucknow	Kathgodam	Express	
80.	14613/14614	Firozpur Cantt	Chandigarh	Express	Daily
81.	15547/15548	Jaynagar	Mumbai Central	Jan Sadharan Express	Weekly
82.	16863/16864	Mannargudi	Jodhpur	Express	Weekly
83.	22813/22814	Paradeep	Howrah	Express	Weekly

84.	56035/56036	Tiruchendur	Tirunelveli	Passenger	Daily
85.	56665/56666	Byndoor	Kasargod	Passenger	Daily
86.	58505/58506	Gunupur	Visakhapatnam	Passenger	Daily
87.	58659/58660	Hatia	Rourkela	Passenger	Daily
88.	11407/11408	Pune	Lucknow	Express	Weekly
89.	12597/12598	Mumbai	Gorakhpur	Jan Sadharan Express	Weekly
90.	11081/11082	Mumbai	Gorakhpur	Express	Weekly
91.	15031/15032	Ramnagar	Chandigarh	Express	Weekly
92.	22655/22656	Thiruvananthapuram	H.Nizamuddin	Express	Weekly
93.	22809/22810	Paradeep	Visakhapatnam	Express	Weekly
94.	18629/18630	Ranchi	New Jalpaiguri	Express	Weekly
95.	68001/68008	Santragachi	Jhargram	MEMU	6-Days a Week
96.	68749/68750	Anuppur	Ambikapur	MEMU	Daily
97.	22653/22654	Thiruvananthapuram	H.Nizamuddin	Express	Weekly
98.	11075/11076	Bidar	Mumbai Central	Express	Weekly

Oral Answers

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1	2	3	4	5	6
99.	11207/11208	Nagpur	Rewa	Express	Weekly
100.	17623/17624	H.S Nanded	Shri Ganganagar	Express	Weekly
101.	15617/15618	Guwahati	Naharlagun	Donyi Polo Express	Daily
102.	22411/22412	Naharlagun	New Delhi	AC Express	Weekly
103.	73371/73372	Koderma	Hazaribagh Town	DEMU	Daily
104.	73373/73374	Koderma	Hazaribagh Town	DEMU	Daily
105.	73375/73376	Koderma	Gaya	DEMU	Bi-Weekly
106.	64167/64168	Palwal	Aligarh	MEMU	Daily
107.	12581/12582	New Delhi	Manduadih	Express	Daily
108.	15053/15054	Chhapra	Lucknow	Express	
109.	75103/75104	Varanasi	Ghazipur City	DEMU	Daily
110.	14505/14506	Nangal Dam	Amritsar	Express	Daily
111.	15057/15058	Gorakhpur	Anand Vihar(T)	Express	Weekly
112.	55069/55070	Gorakhpur	Nautanwa	Passenger	Daily

113.	15029/15030	Gorakhpur	Pune	Express	Weekly
114.	50101/50102	Madgaon	Ratnagiri	Passenger	Daily

(B) Trains introduced during 2015-16

Sl. No.	Train Number	From Station	Station To	Nature	Frequency
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	12583/12584	Anand Vihar(T)	Lucknow	Double Decker Express	Four days a week
2.	82355/82356	Patna	Mumbai CST	Suvidha Express	Bi-Weekly
3.	14503/14504	Katra	Kalka	Express	Bi-Weekly
4.	78103/78104	Sambalpur	Rourkela	DEMU	6-Days a Week
5.	14155/14156	Kanpur	Jammu Tawi	Express	
6.	52574	Darjeeling	Ghum	Joy Ride Passenger	Daily
7.	52575	Darjeeling	Ghum	Joy Ride Passenger	Daily
8.	52572	Kurseong	Mahanadi	Himalayan on Wheels Passenger	Weekly
9.	52570/52571	Darjeeling	Kurseong	Red Panda Passenger	Tri-Weekly

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	52573	Mahanadi	Kurseong	Himalayan on Wheels Passenger	Weekly
11.	15055/15056	Ramnagar	Agra cantt.	Express	Weekly
12.	74027/74028	Delhi	Baraut	DEMU	6-Days a Week
13.	75105/75106	Mau	Allahabad City	DEMU	6-Days a Week
14.	11031/11032	Solapur	Bijapur	Express	Bi-Weekly
15.	74025/74026	Delhi	Shamli	DMU	6-Days a Week
16.	74613/74614	Baramula	Banihal	DEMU	Daily
17.	74615/74616	Baramula	Banihal	DEMU	Daily
18.	12529/12530	Gorakhpur	New Delhi	Premium Express	5-Days a Week
19.	58427/58428	Khurda Road	Begunia	Passenger	Daily
20.	58429/58430	Khurda Road	Begunia	Passenger	Daily
21.	53209/53210	Rajgir	Fatuha	Passenger	Daily
22.	15613/15614	Guwahati	Murkongselek	Lachit Express	Daily

23.	55429/55430	Rangapara North	Rangiya	Passenger	Daily
24.	55823/55824	Rangapara North	Dekargaon	Passenger	Daily
25.	55719/55720	Dekargaon	Bhalukpong	Passenger	Daily
26.	55721/55722	Rangiya	Dekargaon	Passenger	Daily
27.	55343/55344	Bareilly	Badaun	Passenger	Daily
28.	55345/55346	Bareilly	Badaun	Passenger	Daily
29.	22415/22416	Vijayawada	New Delhi	AP AC Express	Daily
30.	19063/19064	Udhna	Danapur	Express	Bi-Weekly
31.	14811/14812	Delhi Sarai Rohilla	Sikar	Express	Bi-Weekly
32.	59727/59729	Loharu	Sikar	Passenger	Daily
33.	59728/59730,	Loharu	Sikar	Passenger	Daily
34.	53037/53038	Sahebganj	Bhagalpur	Passenger	Daily
35.	73037/73038	Azimganj	Nimtita	DEMU	5-Days a Week
36.	79311/79312	Ratlam	Laxmibai Nagar	DEMU	6-Days a Week
37.	64589/64590	Kanpur	Phaphund	MEMU	Daily

Oral Answers

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1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	22413/22414	H. Nizamuddin	Madgaon	Rajdhani Express	Bi-Weekly
39.	22919/22920	Ahmedabad	Delhi Sarai Rohilla	Premium Express	Tri-weekly
40.	75111/75112	Ghazipur	Varanasi	DEMU	Daily
41.	55615/55616	Guwahati	Silchar	Fast Passenger	Daily
42.	11079/11080	Mumbai	Gorakhpur	Express	Weekly
43.	75007/75008	Gorakhpur	Gonda	DEMU	Daily
44.	55032/55049	Badshahnagar	Nakaha Jungle	Passenger	Daily
45.	75005/75002	Gorakhpur	Barhni	Passenger	Daily
46.	78823	Balaghat	Katangi	DEMU	Daily
47.	11085/11086	Lokmanya Tilak (T)	Madgaon	AC Double Decker Express	Tri-Weekly
48.	71909/71910	Agra Cantt	Etawah	DEMU	Daily
49.	17417/17418	Tirupati	Sai Nagar Shirdi	Express	Weekly
50.	15307/15308	Aishbagh	Izzatnagar	Express	Daily
51.	22821/22822	Howrah	Pune	Express	

52.	22863/22864	Howrah	Yesvantpur	AC Express	Weekly
53.	68687/68688	Panskura	Digha	MEMU	Daily
54.	78009/78010	Rupsa	Bhanjpur	DEMU	6-Days a Week
55.	12595/12596	Mumbai	Gorakhpur	Premium Express	Bi-Weekly
56.	22127/22128	Lokmanya Tilak (T)	Kazipet	Anandwan Express	Weekly
57.	22313/22314	Katra	Howrah	Premium Express	Weekly
58.	75113/75114	Bhatni	Varanasi City	DEMU	Daily
59.	54821/54822	Parvatsar	Makrana	Passenger	6-Days a Week
60.	22315/22316	Sealdah	Jodhpur	premium AC Express	Bi-Weekly
61.	22417/22418	New Delhi	Varanasi	Mahamana Express	Tri-Weekly
62.	38712/38715	Kharagpur	Santragachi	MEMU	6-Days a Week
63.	18243/18244	Bilaspur	Jodhpur	Express	Bi-Weekly
64.	78824/78825	Durg	Dalli Rajhara	DEMU	Daily
65.	18245/18246	Bilaspur	Bikaner	Express	Bi-Weekly
66.	75215/75216	Patliputra	Raxaul jn.	DEMU	Daily

Oral Answers

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1	2	3	4	5	6
67.	75213/75214	Sagauli jn.	Raxaul jn.	DEMU	Daily
68.	22839/22840	Shalimar	Chennai Central	Express	Daily
69.	14259/14260	Mughal Sarai	Lucknow	Ekatmata Express	Weekly
70.	58877/58878	Itwari	Naghbir Jn.	DEMU	Daily
71.	15601/15602	Silchar	New Delhi	Poorvottar Sampark Kranti Express	Weekly
72.	15623/15624	Bhagat Ki Kothi	Kamakhya	Express	Weekly
73.	75713/75714	Siliguri	New Cooch Behar	DEMU	Daily
74.	12529/12530	Patliputra	Lucknow	Express	Tri-weekly
75.	64553/64554	Moradabad	Anand Vihar(T)	MEMU	Daily
76.	64555/64556	Anand Vihar(T)	Meerut City	MEMU	Daily

(C) Trains introduced during 2016-17

Sl. No.	Train Number	From Station	Station To	Name	Frequency
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	75233/75234	Raxaul	Sitamarhi	DEMU	Daily

2.	12049/12050	H. Nizamuddin	Agra Cantt	Gatimaan Express	6-Days a Week
3.	73451/73452	Jamalpur	Tilrath	DEMU	Daily
4.	73453/73454	Jamalpur	Tilrath	DEMU	Daily
5.	73461/73462	Jamalpur	Khagaria	DEMU	Daily
6.	12503/12504	Kamakhya	New Delhi	Humsafar Express	Weekly
7.	22419/22420	Anand Vihar(T)	Ghazipur City	Suhaildev Express	Tri-Weekly
8.	74617/74618	Budgam	Baramula	DEMU	6-Days a Week
9.	74619/74620	Banihal	Baramula	DEMU	6-Days a Week
10.	12493/12494	H. Nizamuddin	Pune	AC Express	Weekly
11.	54764/54763	Sri ganganagar	Sadulpur	Passenger	Daily
12.	15655/15656	Kamakhya	Katra	Express	Weekly
13.	55665/55666	Silchar	Jiribam	Passenger	Daily
14.	55667/55668	Silchar	Bhairabi	Passenger	Daily
15.	14009/14010	Anand Vihar(T)	Bapudham Motihari	Champaran Satyagrah Express	Weekly
16.	12795/12796	Secunderabad	Vijayawada	Express	6-Days a Week

Oral Answers

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1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	25657/25658	Silchar	Sealdah	Kanchan Kanya Express	
18.	13205/13206	Danapur	Saharsa	Janaki Express	Daily
19.	74019/74020	Jind	Sonipat	DEMU	6-Days a Week
20.	63213/63214	Patna	Ara	MEMU	Daily
21.	19311/19312	Indore	Pune	Express	Bi-Weekly
22.	19331/19332	Indore	Kochuveli	Express	Weekly
23.	79313/79314	Indore	Mhow	DEMU	Daily
24.	79315/79316	Indore	Mhow	DEMU	Daily
25.	79317/79318	Indore	Mhow	DEMU	Daily
26.	79319/79320	Indore	Mhow	DEMU	Daily
27.	79321/79322	Indore	Mhow	DEMU	Daily
28.	79323/79324	Indore	Mhow	DEMU	Daily
29.	79325/79326	Indore	Mhow	DEMU	Daily
30.	14101/14102	Kanpur	Prayag	Express	Daily

31.	75115/75116	Ghazipur	Prayag	DEMU	Daily
32.	17215/17216	Vijayawada	Dharmavaram	Express	Tri-Weekly
33.	14019/14020	Anand Vihar(T)	Agartala	Tripura Sundari Express	Weekly
34.	11083/11084	Lokmanya Tilak (T)	Kazipet	Tadoba Express	Weekly
35.	11307/11308	Hyderabad	Gulbarga	Express	Daily
36.	15059/15060	Lalkua Jn	Anand Vihar(T)	Express	Bi-Weekly
37.	14605/14606	Jammu Tawi	Haridwar	Express	Weekly
38.	15009/15010	Gomtinagar	Gorakhpur	Express	Daily
39.	77401/77402	Yerraguntla	Banaganapalli	Passenger	Daily
40.	77403/77404	Yerraguntla	Banaganapalli	DEMU	Daily
41.	11801/11802	Jhansi	Etawah	6-Days a Week	
42.	21801/21802	Indore	Jhansi	Express	4-Days a Week
43.	59549/59550	Vadodara	Ahmedabad	Passenger	Daily
44.	59559/59560	Ahmedabad	Vadodara	Passenger	Daily
45.	25255	Darjeeling	Ghum	Passenger	Daily

Oral Answers

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1	2	3	4	5	6
46.	53451/53452	Hansdiha	Dumka	Passenger	Daily
47.	15967/15968	Rangiya	Dibrugarh	Express	Tri-Weekly
48.	55663/55664	Agartala	Silchar	Passenger	Daily
49.	55675/55676	Agartala	Dharmanagar	Passenger	Daily
50.	55677/55678	Silchar	Dharmanagar	Passenger	Daily
51.	55679/55680	Agartala	Dharmanagar	Passenger	Daily
52.	55773/55774	Katihar	Teznarayanpur	DEMU	Daily
53.	55893/55894	Rangiya	Rangapara North	Passenger	Daily
54.	55895/55896	Rangiya	Murkongselek	Passenger	6-Days a Week
55.	75901/75902	Tinsukia	Ledo	DEMU	Daily
56.	75903/75904	Dibrugarh Town	Tinsukia	DEMU	Daily
57.	75907/75908	Dibrugarh Town	Ledo	DEMU	Daily
58.	75909/75910	Dibrugarh Town	Dangari	DEMU	Daily
59.	75911/75912	Tinsukia	Ledo	DEMU	Daily

60.	75905/75906	Dibrugarh Town	Ledo	DEMU	Daily
61.	51703/51704	Jabalpur	Sukrimangla	Passenger	Daily
62.	51705/51706	Jabalpur	Sukrimangla	Passenger	Daily
63.	22837/22838	Hatia	Ernakulam	AC Express	Weekly
64.	63203/63204	Kiul	Mokama	MEMU	Daily
65.	22427/22428	Anand Vihar(T)	Ballia	Bhriugu Express	Weekly
66.	15069/15070	Gorakhpur	Badshahnagar	Express	Daily
67.	55661/55662	Karimganj	Maishashan	Passenger	6-Days a Week
68.	55685/55686	Silchar	Maishashan	Passenger	6-Days a Week
69.	22323/22324	Kolkata	Ghazipur City	Shabd Bhedi Express	Weekly
70.	14117/14118	Allahabad	Basti	Manwar Sangam Express	
71.	11901/11902	Mathura	Kurukshetra	Gita Jayanti Express	Five days a week
72.	55361/55362	Izzatnagar	Pilibhit	Passenger	Daily
73.	55363/55366	Izzatnagar	Pilibhit	Passenger	Daily
74.	55367/55368	Izzatnagar	Pilibhit	Passenger	Daily

1	2	3	4	5	6
75.	55369/55370	Izzatnagar	Pilibhit	Passenger	Daily
76.	55364/55365	Bareilly City	Pilibhit	Passenger	Daily
77.	12571/12572	Gorakhpur	Anand Vihar(T)	Humsafar Express	Weekly
78.	12595/12596	Gorakhpur	Anand Vihar(T)	Humsafar Express	Tri-Weekly
79.	15063/15064	Gorakhpur	Lokmanya Tilak (T)	Express	Weekly
80.	15065/15066	Gorakhpur	Panvel	Express	
81.	15067/15068	Gorakhpur	Bandra (T)	Express	Weekly
82.	13121/13122	Kolkata	Ghazipur City	Express	Weekly
83.	78826/78827	Dallirajahara	Durg	DEMU	Daily
84.	12503/12504	Kamakhya	Bangalore Cantt.	Humsafar Express	Bi-Weekly
85.	17021/17022	Hyderabad	Vasco Da Gama	Express	Weekly
86.	17419/17420	Tirupati	Vasco Da Gama	Express	Weekly
87.	22707/22708	Tirupati	Visakhapatnam	Double Decker Express	Weekly
88.	57477/57478	Rayadurga	Kalyandurg	Passenger	Daily

89.	55181/55182	Chhapra	Thawe	Passenger	Daily
90.	55183/55184	Chhapra	Thawe	Passenger	Daily
91.	16581/16582	Bangalore	Shivamogga Town	Express	Tri-Weekly
92.	66535/66536	Bangalore	Ramanagaram	MEMU	6-Days a Week
93.	66537/66538	Bangalore	Ramanagaram	MEMU	6-Days a Week
94.	66539/66540	Bangalore	Ramanagaram	MEMU	6-Days a Week
95.	66541/66542	Bangalore	Whitefield	MEMU	6-Days a Week
96.	66543/66544	Bangalore	Kuppam	MEMU	6-Days a Week
97.	22887/22888	Howrah	Yesvantpur	Humsafar Express	Weekly
98.	55681/55682	Agartala	Belonia	Passenger	6-Days a Week
99.	55683/55684	Agartala	Belonia	Passenger	6-Days a Week
100.	22877/22878	Ernakulam	Howrah	Antyodaya Express	Weekly
101.	22497/22498	Sri ganganagar	Tiruchchirappalli	Humsafar Express	Weekly
102.	11309/11310	Solapur	Miraj	Express	Daily
103.	22885/22886	Lokmanya Tilak (T)	Tatanagar	Antyodaya Express	Bi-Weekly

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1	2	3	4	5	6
104.	71407/71408	Pune	Daund	DEMU	Daily
105.	71409/71410	Pune	Daund	DEMU	Daily
106.	77622/77623	Mahabubnagar	Jaklair	DEMU	Bi-Weekly
107.	22679/22680	Yesvantpur	Hassan	Express	Daily
108.	55371/55372	Pilibhit	Majhola Pakariya	Passenger	Daily
109.	55373/55374	Pilibhit	Majhola Pakariya	Passenger	Daily
110.	55375/55376	Pilibhit	Majhola Pakariya	Passenger	Daily
111.	55687/55688	Silchar	Dullavcherra	Passenger	Daily
112.	55689/55690	Badarpur	Dullavcherra	Passenger	Daily

(D) Trains introduced during 2017-18

Sl. No.	Train Number	From Station	Station To	Nature	Frequency
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	56927/56928	Hubli	Chikkabenakal	Passenger	Daily
2.	22989/22990	Mahuva	Bandra (T)	Express	Weekly

3.	22991/22992	Veraval	Bandra (T)	Express	Weekly
4.	22993/22994	Mahuva	Bandra (T)	Express	Weekly
5.	74029/74030	Jind	Sonipat	DEMU	6-Days a Week
6.	22121/22122	Lokmanya Tilak (T)	Lucknow	AC Express	Weekly
7.	75723/75724	Guwahati	New Bongaigaon	DEMU	Daily
8.	16575/16576	Yesvantpur	Mangalore	Gomoteshwara Express	Tri-Weekly
9.	75727/75728	Guwahati	Haibargaon	DEMU	Daily
10.	75729/75730	Guwahati	Silghat	DEMU	Daily
11.	16791/16792	Punalur	Palakkad	Palaruvi Mail Express	Daily
12.	19041/19042	Bandra (Terminus)	Ghazipur City	Express	Weekly
13.	22867/22868	Durg	H.Nizamuddin	Humsafar Express	Bi-Weekly
14.	22143/22144	Mumbai Central	Bidar	Express	
15.	12085/12086	Guwahati	Dibrugarh	Shatabdi Express	Tri-Weekly
16.	19423/19424	Ahmedabad	Chennai Central	Humsafar Express	Weekly
17.	12087/12088	Guwahati	Naharlagun	Shatabdi Express	Tri-Weekly

Oral Answers

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to Questions 133

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	22117/22118	Pune	Amravati	AC Express	Weekly
19.	22123/22124	Ajni	Pune	AC Express	Weekly
20.	22125/22126	Nagpur	Amritsar	AC Express	Weekly
21.	53375/53376	Barkakana	Sidhwar	Passenger	Daily
22.	22119/22120	Mumbai Central	Karmali	Tejas Express	5-Days a Week
23.	17323/17324	Hubli	Varanasi	Express	Weekly
24.	17325/17326	Hubli	Mysore	Express	Daily
25.	20889/20890	Howrah	Vijayawada	Humsafar Express	Weekly
26.	22705/22706	Tirupati	Jammu Tawi	Humsafar Express	Weekly
27.	77405/77406	Cuddapah	Pendlimarri	DEMU	6-Days a Week
28.	14021/14022	Delhi Sarai Rohilla	Sikar	Express	Tri-Weekly
29.	59735/59736	Sikar	Fatehpur Shekhawati	Passenger	Daily
30.	74849/74850	Ratangarh	Sadarshahar	DEMU	Daily
31.	74851/74852	Ratangarh	Sadarshahar	DEMU	Daily

32.	74853/74854	Ratangarh	Sadarshahar	DEMU	Daily
33.	59735/59736	Jaipur	Phulera	Passenger	Daily
34.	19305/19306	Indore	Guwahati	Express	Weekly
35.	22163/22164	Bhopal	Khajuraho	Mahamana Express	Daily
36.	22833/22834	Bhubaneswar	Krishnarajapuram	Humsafar Express	Weekly
37.	59169/59170	Anand	Vadtal	Swami Narayan Passenger	Daily
38.	58033/58034	Bokaro Steel City	Ranchi	Passenger	Daily
39.	22147/22148	Dadar(T)	Sai Nagar Shirdi	Express	Weekly
40.	16793/16794	Rameswaram	Faizabad	Mail Express	Weekly
41.	15549/15550	Patna	Jaynagar	Express	6-Days a Week
42.	22165/22166	Bhopal	Singrauli	Express	Bi-Weekly
43.	22167/22168	H. Nizamuddin	Singrauli	Express	Weekly
44.	22433/22434	Anand Vihar(T)	Ghazipur City	Express	Bi-Weekly
45.	22913/22914	Bandra (Terminus)	Patna	Humsafar Express	Weekly
46.	22921/22922	Bandra (Terminus)	Gorakhpur	Antyodaya Express	Weekly

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	75271/75272	Ara	Sasaram	DEMU	6-Days a Week
48.	75273/75274	Ara	Sasaram	DEMU	6-Days a Week
49.	78057/78058	Sonamukhi	Bankura	DEMU	5-Days a Week
50.	78061	Masagram	Bankura	DEMU	Weekly
51.	14611/14612	Katra	Ghazipur City	Express	Weekly
52.	20903/20904	Vadodara	Varanasi	Mahamana Express	Weekly
53.	15563/15564	Jaynagar	Udhana jn.	Antyodaya Express	Weekly
54.	22151/22152	Pune	Kazipet	Express	Weekly
55.	20501/20502	Agartala	Anand Vihar(T)	Rajdhani Express	Weekly
56.	66012	Tiruvallur	Chennai Central	MEMU	Daily
57.	66053	Chennai Central	Tiruvallur	MEMU	Daily
58.	55817/55818	New Bongaigaon	Guwahati	Passenger	
59.	66051/66052	Chennai Central	Avadi	MEMU	Daily
60.	75733/75734	Tejnarayanpur	Katihar	DEMU	Daily

61.	75735/75736	Tejnarayanpur	Katihar	DEMU	Daily
62.	75737/75738	Tejnarayanpur	Katihar	DEMU	Daily
63.	75739/75740	Tejnarayanpur	Katihar	DEMU	Daily
64.	75743/75744	Katihar	Siliguri	DEMU	Daily
65.	75745/75746	Katihar	Jogbani	DEMU	Daily
66.	75747/75748	Katihar	Barsoi	DEMU	Daily
67.	75749/75750	Katihar	Teta	DEMU	Daily
68.	20601/20602	Chennai Central	Madurai	AC Express	Weekly
69.	13129/13130	Kolkata	Khulna	Bandhan Express	Weekly
70.	51707/51708	Jabalpur	Nainpur	Passenger	Daily
71.	14715/14716	Hisar	Haridwar	Express	Tri-Weekly
72.	14717/17418	Bikaner	Haridwar	Express	Weekly
73.	73463/73464	Jamalpur	Khagaria	DEMU	Daily
74.	13169/13170	Sealdah	Saharsa	Express	Bi-Weekly
75.	74857/74858	Sikar	Churu	DEMU	Daily

1	2	3	4	5	6
76.	20901/20902	Bandra (Terminus)	Ajmer	Express	Tri-Weekly
77.	22901/22902	Bandra (Terminus)	Udaipur City	Express	Tri-Weekly
78.	74039/74040	Jind	Sonipat	DEMU	Daily
79.	18801/18802	Korba	Raipur jn.	Hasdeo Express Mail Express	4-Days a Week
80.	15611/15612	Silchar	Guwahati	Express	Tri-Weekly
81.	78818	Raipur	Bhanupratappur	Passenger	Daily
82.	19667/19668	Udaipur City	Mysore	Palace Queen Humsafar Express	Weekly
83.	20817/20818	Bhubaneswar	New Delhi	Rajdhani Express	Weekly
84.	55377/55378	Pilibhit	Tanakpur	Passenger	Daily
85.	22985/22986	Udaipur City	Delhi Sarai Rohilla	Humsafar Express	Weekly
86.	15125/15126	Manduadih	Patna	Express	Daily

(E) Trains introduced during 2018-19

Sl. No.	Train Number	From Station	Station To	Nature	Frequency
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	52556	Siliguri	Rangtong	Passenger	Daily
2.	54610	Amritsar	Jalandhar City	Passenger	Daily
3.	78815	Raipur jn.	Bhanupratappur	Passenger	Daily
4.	11065/11066	Mysore	Renigunta	Express	Weekly
5.	11415/11416	Kolhapur	Bidar	Express	Weekly
6.	11417/11418	Pune	Ajni	Humsafar Express	Weekly
7.	11419/11420	Pune	Nagpur	Humsafar Express	Weekly
8.	12089/12090	Yesvantpur	Shivamogga Town	Jan Shatabdi Express	6-Days a Week
9.	12091/12092	Kathgodam	Dehradun	Doon-Naini Jan Shatabdi Express	5-Days a Week
10.	12235/12236	Madhupur	Anand Vihar(T)	Humsafar Express	Weekly
11.	12751/12752	H.S Nanded	Jammu Tawi	Humsafar Express	Weekly

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	12753/12754	H.S Nanded	H.Nizamuddin	Marathwada Sampark Kranti Express	Weekly
13.	13181/13182	Kolkata	Silghat	Express	Weekly
14.	14261/14262	Lucknow	Pt. DD Upadhyaya Junction (Mughalsarai)	Ekatmata Express	Bi-Weekly
15.	14715/14716	Sri ganganagar	Sikar	Express	Tri-Weekly
16.	14719/14720	Bikaner	Bilaspur	Antyodaya Express	Weekly
17.	14815/14816	Bhagat Ki Kothi	Tambaram	Humsafar Express	Weekly
18.	15071/15072	Lalkua Jn	Mau	Express	Bi-Weekly
19.	15113/15114	Lucknow	Chhapra Kechery	Express	Tri-Weekly
20.	15551/15552	Darbhanga	Varanasi	Antyodaya Express	Weekly
21.	15625/15626	Agartala	Deoghar	Express	Weekly
22.	15705/15706	Katihar	Delhi	Humsafar Express	Weekly
23.	15907/15908	Tinsukia	Naharlagun	Express	5-Days a Week

24.	15911/15912	Tinsukia	Naharlagun	Express	Weekly
25.	15943/15944	Silchar	Dibrugarh	Express	Weekly
26.	16101/16102	Chennai Egmore	Kollam	Express	Daily
27.	16191/16192	Tambaram	Tirunelveli	Antyodaya Express	Daily
28.	16319/16320	Kochuveli	Banaswadi	Humsafar Express	Bi-Weekly
29.	16355/16356	Kochuveli	Mangalore	Antyodaya Express	Bi-Weekly
30.	16541/16542	Yesvantpur	Pandharpur	Express	Weekly
31.	16543/16544	Yesvantpur	Hubballi	Express	Weekly
32.	16585/16586	Yesvantpur	Mangalore	Express	Tri-Weekly
33.	17243/17244	Vijayawada	Rayagada	Express	Daily
34.	18513/18514	Vishakhapatnam town	Kirandul	Express	Daily
35.	18633/18634	Ranchi	Patna	AC Express	Weekly
36.	18639/18640	Ranchi	Ara	Express	Weekly
37.	18801/18802	Korba	Raipur	Express	Tri-Weekly
38.	18803/18804	Korba	Raipur	Hasdeo Express Mail Express	Tri-Weekly

Oral Answers

[13 March, 2020]

to Questions 141

1	2	3	4	5	6
39.	19003/19004	Bandra (Terminus)	Bhusawal	Express	Weekly
40.	19043/19044	Bandra (Terminus)	Bhagat Ki Kothi	Humsafar Express	Weekly
41.	19203/19204	Bhavnagar	Gandhidham	Express	Daily
42.	19315/19316	Indore	Lingampalli	Humsafar Express	Weekly
43.	19317/19318	Indore	Puri	Humsafar Express	Weekly
44.	19319/19320	Indore	Veraval	Mahamana Express	Weekly
45.	19333/19334	Indore	Bikaner	Mahamana Express	Weekly
46.	19335/19336	Indore	Gandhidham	Express	Weekly
47.	19337/19338	Indore	Delhi Sarai Rohilla	Express	Weekly
48.	19423/19424	Gandhidham	Tirunelveli	Humsafar Express	Weekly
49.	19603/19604	Ajmer	Rameswaram	Humsafar Express	Weekly
50.	19663/19664	Khajuraho	Indore	Express	4-Days a Week
51.	19669/19670	Udaipur City	Patliputra	Humsafar Express	Weekly
52.	20821/20822	Santragachi	Pune	Humsafar Express	Weekly

53.	20827/20828	Santragachi	Jabalpur	Humsafar Express	Weekly
54.	20905/20906	Vadodara	Rewa	Mahamana Express	Weekly
55.	22139/22140	Pune	Ajni	Humsafar Express	Weekly
56.	22169/22170	Habibganj	Santragachi	Humsafar Express	Weekly
57.	22171/22172	Habibganj	Pune	Humsafar Express	Weekly
58.	22221/22222	Mumbai Central	H.Nizamuddin	Rajdhani Express	Bi-Weekly
59.	22317/22318	Sealdah	Jammu Tawi	Humsafar Express	Weekly
60.	22353/22354	Patna	Banaswadi	Humsafar Express	Weekly
61.	22435/22436	New Delhi	Varanasi	Vande Bharat Express	5-Days a Week
62.	22437/22438	Allahabad	Anand Vihar(T)	Humsafar Express	Tri-Weekly
63.	22551/22552	Darbhanga	Jalandhar City	Antyodaya Express	Weekly
64.	22657/22658	Tambaram	Nagercoil	Express	Tri-Weekly
65.	22665/22666	Bangalore	Coimbatore	UDAY Express	6-Days a Week
66.	22671/22672	Chennai Egmore	Madurai	Tejas Express	6-Days a Week
67.	22841/22842	Santragachi	Chennai Central	Antyodaya Express	Weekly

Oral Answers

[13 March, 2020]

to Questions 143

1	2	3	4	5	6
68.	22895/22896	Durg	Firozpur	Antyodaya Express	Weekly
69.	22923/22924	Bandra (Terminus)	Jamnagar	Humsafar Express	Tri-Weekly
70.	22987/22988	Ajmer jn.	Agra fort	Express	Daily
71.	22997/22998	Jhalawar City	Sri Ganganagar	Express	Tri-Weekly
72.	51709/51710	Nainpur	Chiraidongri	Passenger	Daily
73.	51711/51712	Nainpur	Chiraidongri	Passenger	Daily
74.	51713/51714	Nainpur	Chiraidongri	Passenger	Daily
75.	55061/55062	Lucknow	Sitapur	Passenger	Daily
76.	55063/55064	Daliganj	Sitapur	Passenger	Daily
77.	55065/55066	Lucknow	Sitapur	Passenger	Daily
78.	55501/55502	Saharsa	Garh Baruari	Passenger	Daily
79.	55511/55512	Saharsa	Barahara Kothi	Passenger	Daily
80.	55585/55586	Raxaul	Narkatiaganj	Passenger	Daily
81.	55587/55588	Raxaul	Narkatiaganj	Passenger	Daily

82.	58119/58120	Itwari	Kelod	Passenger	Daily
83.	58121/58122	Itwari	Kelod	Passenger	Daily
84.	58305/58306	Balangir	Bhainsapalli	Passenger	Daily
85.	58307/58308	Balangir	Bhainsapalli	Passenger	Daily
86.	58819/58820	Gondia	Samnapur	Passenger	Daily
87.	61015/61016	Diva	Pen	MEMU	Daily
88.	61017/61018	Diva	Panvel	MEMU	Daily
89.	61019/61020	Diva	Pen	MEMU	Daily
90.	61021/61022	Diva	Vasai Road	MEMU	Daily
91.	61633/61634	Bhopal	Bina	MEMU	Daily
92.	63229/63230	Buxar	Varanasi	MEMU	Daily
93.	63297/63298	Varanasi	Ballia	MEMU	Daily
94.	66055/66056	Nellore	Chennai Moor Market Complex	MEMU	5-Days a Week
95.	69177/69178	Udhna	Nandurbar	MEMU	Daily
96.	69179/69180	Udhna	Paldhi	MEMU	Daily

Oral Answers

[13 March, 2020]

to Questions 145

1	2	3	4	5	6
97.	73041/73042	Katwa	Ahmedpur	DEMU	6-Days a Week
98.	74859/74860	Sikar	Churu	DEMU	Daily
99.	74861/74862	Sikar	Churu	DEMU	Daily
100.	75017/75018	Gonda	Bahraich	DEMU	Daily
101.	75019/75020	Gonda	Bahraich	DEMU	Daily
102.	75021/75022	Gonda	Bahraich	DEMU	Daily
103.	75215/75216	Sugauli	Patliputra	DEMU	Daily
104.	76901/76902	Bagalkot	Khajjidoni	DEMU	5-Days a Week
105.	78029/78030	Tatanagar	Badampahar	DEMU	6-Days a Week
106.	78031/78032	Tatanagar	Badampahar	DEMU	Daily
107.	78831/78832	Gondia	Samnapur	DEMU	Daily
108.	79601/79602	Ajmer	Jaipur	DEMU	6-Days a Week
109.	22139/22140	Pune	Ajni	Humsafar Express	Weekly

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जनसामान्य की रेल यात्राएँ बहुत कष्टप्रद और कठिन होती हैं, किन्तु माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार और रेल मंत्रालय के प्रयासों के कारण से ही इस यात्रा को सरल बनाने का उपाय किया गया है। अंत्योदय रेलगाड़ियाँ चलाई गई हैं और लोगों के लिए 2,000 सुविधायुक्त कोचों का भी प्रबंध किया गया है, इसलिए मैं अभिनन्दन करता हूँ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि लम्बी दूरी की यात्रा करने के दौरान जब जनसामान्य मुश्किल में होता है, तो उसके लिए लम्बी दूरी की गाड़ियों में सिटिंग कैपेसिटी के रिजर्वेशन वाले कोचेज़ चाहिए, जिससे उनकी यात्रा को सरल और सुविधाजनक बनाया जा सके, ऐसा मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री अंगादि सुरेश चन्नाबासप्पा: सर, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की सोच है, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास। इस देश में अंत्योदय का अर्थ है कि the last person of the society should get the benefit. It is the duty of the Government to deliver the services to the last person of the society. गरीब और युवा ट्रेनों में सुविधा के साथ जा सकें, इसके लिए facilities are already included. पहले जहां केवल बेंचेज रहते थे, वहाँ अब कुशन, रेक्स तथा additional provision of hand towels भी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): It's all there. Please be brief so that more and more supplementaries can be accommodated.

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Further, he is asking for the chairs. उसके बारे में स्टडी करके मैं ऑनरेबल मेम्बर को बता दूँगा।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: मैंने जनसामान्य के बारे में जैसा प्रश्न किया है, इसी तरह जनता के प्रतिनिधि, यानी संसद सदस्य जब एक्स-एमपी हो जाते हैं, तो उनको आरक्षण की सुविधा नहीं होती है, जिसके कारण उनको यात्रा करने में बहुत कठिनाई होती है। बिना आरक्षण के यात्रा करना उनके लिए संभव नहीं होता है। एक्स-एमपी प्रायः वरिष्ठ नागरिक हो जाते हैं और ओल्ड एज के कारण भी उनकी यात्रा कठिन होती है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि उनकी रेल यात्राओं को सुनिश्चित बनाने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय करेगी?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, I understand the problem raised by the hon. Member. Most of the time, when the trains are full, they may not be getting tickets. In this regard, necessary directions will be sent to the concerned railway authorities. Hon. Member is also nine-time Member of Parliament. He is very senior. I will take his suggestions and will accordingly direct them to the concerned officers.

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि रेलवे अधिकारियों को इसके लिए सजेस्ट किया गया है। यह व्यवस्था भूतपूर्व सांसदों के लिए पहले थी, लेकिन बाद

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

मैं सरकारों ने उसे खत्म कर दिया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि वरिष्ठ नागरिक थोड़े अक्षम भी होते हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में क्या माननीय मंत्री जी उनके लिए एसी फर्स्ट क्लास का पास उपलब्ध कराने के साथ-साथ उनके एक सहयोगी के लिए एसी सेकंड क्लास का आरक्षण उपलब्ध कराने की कृपा करेंगे?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please be brief. The Time is running out.

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, the senior citizens would automatically be getting lower seats. That facility is already there in the Railways. Hon. Member has raised concern about the Ex-MPs and other people. That facility is already there. उसमें आपको जो भी सुविधा चाहिए, वह करने के लिए हम प्रयास करेंगे। In the coming days, you won't have to wait for the tickets. हमें केवल रिजर्वेशन के ऊपर ही नहीं जाना है, बल्कि हम और भी बहुत अच्छी-अच्छी सुविधाएँ ला रहे हैं। We are making a lot of changes in the trains. You must get tickets on demand. We are going to provide that facility also, in the coming days. उसके बारे में हम आपसे सुझाव ले लेंगे।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सर, जिन राज्यों में ट्रेन से यात्रा करने वाले लोगों की संख्या अधिक है, वहाँ रेलवे स्टेशंस पर वेटिंग रूम्स हैं, जिनमें बहुत ज्यादा भीड़ होती है और उसके कारण बड़ी संख्या में लोग वेटिंग रूम्स के बाहर प्रतीक्षा करते रहते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन वेटिंग रूम्स की संख्या बढ़ाई जाएगी या नहीं? इस संदर्भ में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

श्री अंगादि सुरेश चन्नाबासप्पा: महोदय, जब आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के इसके बारे में बोलने के बाद...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Introduction of modern technologies in railway stations

*220. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of railway stations in the country which have operational wi-fi and CCTV cameras;

(b) whether the Railways plan to introduce such facilities/technology in all the railway stations across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways have set targets for the same, the details of targets achieved thereof; and

(d) whether technologies including Internet of Things, Big Data and Artificial Intelligence are being used for the modernisation of railway infrastructure, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Wi-Fi services at 5628 stations & CCTV Cameras at 522 stations have been provided so far. State-wise details are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(b) and (c) By and large all major stations already have Wi-Fi services. Indian Railways will endeavour to gradually provide Wi-Fi services at more Railway stations, except halt stations.

CCTV cameras have already been provided at 522 Railway stations and Indian Railways will endeavour to gradually provide CCTV cameras at more Railway Stations, except halt stations. No specific target date can be envisaged, at this stage.

(d) Indian Railways has constantly endeavoured to modernize Railway Infrastructure and to achieve this, is also using latest technologies like Internet of Things (IoT), Big Data and Artificial Intelligence (AI).

Some examples are given below:

Real Time Train Information System (RTIS) has been implemented in 2,700 locomotives. The device fitted in the locomotive sends periodic train movement updates every 30 seconds, along with its location to server of RTIS. The information is relayed to section controller via Control Office Applications (COA). About 25% of the TOTAL arrival departure updates in control charts are now automated based on inputs received from RTIS.

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tagging has been done in more than 20,000 wagons and 2,000 coaches. This helps in accurate and automatic identification of Rolling Stock as they move across the country, with a special focus on improving their safety and reliability.

Industry 4.0 platform has been set up at Modern Coach Factory (MCF) Raebareli to cover the production units and workshops of Indian Railways. This is expected to

yield benefits by way of better utilization of Machinery and Plant in Railway Production Units.

Dataloggers have been provided at 6,182 stations for monitoring of signalling system.

Artificial Intelligence based methods are also being used in passenger services to predict the probability of confirmation of waitlisted tickets.

Internet of Things (IoT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) are being tried out for Remote Condition Based Monitoring of Signalling assets on experimental basis at Vrindavan Railway Station of North Central Railway. The use of this technology enables prediction of signalling assets failures and enhances reliability of Signalling System.

Statement-I

State-wise List of Wi-Fi Services.

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of Stations
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	501
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3.	Assam	212
4.	Bihar	354
5.	UT Chandigarh	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	106
7.	Delhi	24
8.	Goa	19
9.	Gujarat	289
10.	Haryana	131
11.	Himachal Pradesh	23
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	12
13.	Jharkhand	189
14.	Karnataka	330
15.	Kerala	119

1	2	3
16.	Madhya Pradesh	379
17.	Maharashtra	533
18.	Meghalaya	1
19.	Mizoram	1
20.	Nagaland	2
21.	Odisha	222
22.	UT Puducherry	3
23.	Punjab	138
24.	Rajasthan	437
25.	Tamil Nadu	416
26.	Telangana	42
27.	Tripura	16
28.	Uttar Pradesh	675
29.	Uttarakhand	25
30.	West Bengal	425
	TOTAL	5628

Statement-II*State-wise List of CCTVs Installed*

Sl. No.	State	Nos of Stations
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	9
4.	Bihar	35
5.	Chhattisgarh	12
6.	Delhi	14
7.	Goa	7
8.	Gujarat	24
9.	Haryana	6

1	2	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6
12.	Jharkhand	15
13.	Karnataka	29
14.	Kerala	5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	22
16.	Maharashtra	151
17.	Manipur	-
18.	Meghalaya	-
19.	Mizoram	-
20.	Nagaland	1
21.	Odisha	10
22.	Puducherry	-
23.	Punjab	1
24.	Rajasthan	15
25.	Tamil Nadu	20
26.	Tripura	-
27.	Ut Chandigarh	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	38
29.	Uttarakhand	2
30.	West Bengal	58
Grand TOTAL		522

Reservations for SCs/STs in Panchayati Raj Institutions

*221. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mandatory provision of reservation for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) under the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act are not being observed in certain States/UTs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the provisions of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act had been extended to Scheduled Areas by an Act passed in 1996 and States were expected to enact the required laws in this regard within one year; and

(d) if so, names of the States/UTs which have not enacted the required laws within the prescribed time along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) "Panchayat", being "Local Government", is a State subject and part of State List of Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India. Mandate for setting up of Panchayats is provided by Article 243 in Part IX of the Constitution of India. Article 243D of the Constitution of India provides for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in every Panchayat and the number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the Total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Panchayat as the population of the Scheduled Castes in that Panchayat area or of the Scheduled Tribes in that Panchayat area bears to the Total population of that area. The provisions for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes have been incorporated in respective State Panchayat Raj Acts of States/Union Territories.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) was enacted to extend Part IX of the Constitution with certain modifications and exceptions to the Fifth Schedule Areas of ten States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana. All these States have undertaken steps to process the amendment of their State Panchayati Raj Acts and respective subject laws to bring them in consonance with PESA Act. Details showing compliance of State Panchayati Raj Acts with Section 4 of PESA Act 1996 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*) and details showing compliance of important subject laws with PESA Act is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Telangana have framed their State PESA Rules under their respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are yet to frame their State PESA Rules. Rajasthan has also enacted "The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj (Modification of Provisions in their Application to the Scheduled Areas) Act 1999" to bring them in conformity with the PESA Act 1996.

Compliance of State Panchayati Raj Acts with Section 4 of PESA Act 1996

[illegible]

Chhattisgarh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	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.

Written Answers to

[13 March, 2020]

Starred Questions

Statement-II*Compliance of important subject laws with PESA Act*

States	Land acquisition	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 Panchayats.

'Y' denotes the provision has been made PESA compliant.

'N' denotes action is yet to be completed.

Railway zone in Andhra Pradesh

*222. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a Committee to consult various stakeholders including MPs to take a final decision for construction of railway zone in the State of Andhra Pradesh (AP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report to Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Implementation of PM-KISAN scheme

*223. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note that the implementation of PM-KISAN scheme which was launched with a view to provide direct income benefit to farmers has slowed down;

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

(c) whether Government is planning to withdraw it and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As on 11.3.2020, the financial benefit under the scheme has been released to 8,69,42,619 beneficiaries. West Bengal has not yet joined the Scheme.

(c) No, Sir. PM-KISAN is a continuing Scheme.

Linking farmers of Andhra Pradesh with e-NAM

*224. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers in each Mandi in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) the number of farmers registered on e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) platform;

(c) to what extent e-NAM platform has helped farmers from Andhra Pradesh to increase their revenue and double their income since they registered themselves with e-NAM; and

(d) how Government is going to regulate the de-regulated markets in the country, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per the information received from Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, there are 216 mandis in Andhra Pradesh. Out of 216 mandis, 22 markets have been integrated with e-NAM platform. Since under e-NAM, farmers registration in the mandi is mandatory, hence farmer registration data is available in 22 e-NAM mandis only. The number of farmers in each e-NAM mandi in Andhra Pradesh is given district-wise in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As on 29th Feb, 2020, 1.66 crore farmers have been registered with National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) platform.

(c) As per the information received from Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, there is no specific study done to quantify the gain to farmers due to e-NAM. However, State has informed that e-NAM has led to more transparency in bidding. It has also resulted in increase in the average number of bids per lot in some selected markets. The integration of electronic weighing machines with e-NAM has led to accurate weighment which has resulted in better prices for farmers. State has further informed that more farmers' are getting registered in e-NAM as they feel getting better benefits from the e-NAM.

(d) Agriculture Marketing is a State subject and wholesale Agricultural Produce Markets are regulated under respective State Agricultural Produce Market Committee Act of the State. Government of India plays a supportive role through various schemes, programmes and policy support. Hence the issue of Government of India regulating the deregulated markets in the country including that of Andhra Pradesh doesn't arise.

Statement

Mandi-wise list of Farmers registered in Andhra Pradesh on e-NAM platform

(As on 29.02.2020)

Sl. No.	e-NAM mandi	District	Farmer Registered
1	2	3	4
1.	Adoni	Kurnool	318193

1	2	3	4
2.	Kurnool	Kurnool	99600
3.	Pattikonda	Kurnool	15259
4.	Yemmiganur	Kurnool	61797
5.	Anakapalli	Vishakhapatnam	13462
6.	Ananthapuramu	Anantapur	22093
7.	Hindupur	Anantapur	92380
8.	Denduluru	West Godavari	10499
9.	Eluru	West Godavari	40438
10.	Gopalapuram	West Godavari	1108
11.	Guntur	Guntur	548258
12.	Duggirala	Guntur	14451
13.	Piduguralla	Guntur	19391
14.	Tenali	Guntur	14204
15.	Kadapa	Kadapa	24185
16.	Kalyandurg	Anantpur	11328
17.	Madanapalle	Chittoor	19624
18.	Kalikiri	Chittoor	7382
19.	Palamaner	Chittoor	49045
20.	Gurramkonda	Chittoor	9824
21.	Punganur	Chittoor	34573
22.	Rapur	Nellore	6197
TOTAL			1433291

Monitoring retail prices of essential food items

*225. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the trend of frequent skyrocketing of retail prices of essential food items and vegetables particularly near festive seasons;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government for regular monitoring of cartelisation, hoardings, speculative trading, etc. with respect to essential food items?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Trend of All India Average Retail Price of 22 essential food items for the last four festival seasons (from September to November) is given in Statement-I (*See* below). As per the data in Statement-I no clear trend in rise in prices of essential food commodities during the festive season is discernable with price of some commodities declining while few increasing in the festival season during last three years. Prices of essential food commodities including vegetables are affected by mismatch in demand and supply, shortfall in production owing to adverse weather conditions, seasonality, increased transportation costs, supply chain constraints like lack of storage facilities, artificial shortage created by hoarding and black marketing etc.

(c) The Essential Commodities Act (EC Act), 1955 and the Prevention of Black marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, (PBMMSEC Act), 1980 provide the legislative and administrative foundation to control hoarding and black marketing of essential commodities. Powers to control hoarding, black marketing etc. under these Acts have been delegated to States/UTs. State/UTs Governments are advised/sensitized from time to time to take appropriate action against hoarding & black marketing and enforce the two Acts, effectively. From 01.01.2017 to 09.03.2020 around 19102 raids were conducted by State Police, 25407 number of persons were arrested and 14878 number of persons were prosecuted out of which 3238 were convicted and value of goods worth ₹9,953/- Lakh were confiscated under the EC Act. Year-wise details of the action taken report sent by States/UTs for the last three years and current year up to 09.03.2020 to this Department are given at Annexure-II (*See* below). In addition, the Government has constituted a group of officers in the year 2016 under the Chairmanship of Secretary of Department of Consumer Affairs, which includes representative of various enforcement agencies- like Intelligence Bureau, Enforcement Directorate, Customs Department, Income Tax Department, Police of Government of NCT Delhi, Haryana, U.P., and Rajasthan, concerned Departments of some of the States e.g. Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, U.P., Maharashtra etc. for monitoring cartelization, hoarding, speculative trading etc. with respect to essential food items. The Group meets periodically depending on exigencies and share the information among the agencies and concerned State for joint and coordinated enforcement action as and when required.

Statement*Trend of All India Average Retail Price of 22 essential food items for the last four festival seasons**(From September to November) monitored by**Department of Consumer Affairs*

Commodity	All India Monthly Average Retail Price of 22 essential food items (₹/Kg.)												Variation (%)								
	2016			2017			2018			2019			2017			2018			2019		
	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rice	27.51	27.45	27.73	29.47	29.81	30.00	29.90	29.97	29.98	32.38	33.11	33.63	7.12	8.60	8.19	1.46	0.54	-0.07	8.29	10.48	12.17
Wheat	23.32	23.42	24.05	23.38	23.75	23.87	24.30	24.66	24.87	27.03	28.12	28.26	0.26	1.41	-0.75	3.93	3.83	4.19	11.23	14.03	13.63
Atta (Wheat)	25.07	25.38	26.14	25.88	26.07	26.42	26.54	26.85	27.14	28.42	29.41	29.78	3.23	2.72	1.07	2.55	2.99	2.73	7.08	9.53	9.73
Gram Dal	100.28	112.11	123.41	83.20	82.51	79.58	64.75	64.20	65.03	65.59	66.25	67.06	-17.03	-26.40	-35.52	-22.18	-22.19	-18.28	1.30	3.19	3.12
Tur/Arhar Dal	121.27	121.57	118.82	79.79	78.29	76.54	69.52	69.09	69.92	85.94	86.57	88.46	-34.20	-35.60	-35.58	-12.87	-11.75	-8.65	23.62	25.30	26.52
Urad Dal	131.50	126.13	119.57	87.72	85.01	81.49	68.72	68.43	70.08	74.75	78.42	91.40	-33.29	-32.60	-31.85	-21.66	-19.50	-14.00	8.77	14.60	30.42
Moong Dal	87.75	86.58	84.18	76.49	75.87	74.68	73.30	73.46	74.16	83.44	84.64	88.15	-12.83	-12.37	-11.29	-4.17	-3.18	-0.70	13.83	15.22	18.86
Masoor Dal	84.16	83.49	82.01	66.55	65.28	64.20	61.30	61.55	61.55	62.83	63.26	64.67	-20.92	-21.81	-21.72	-7.89	-5.71	-4.13	2.50	2.78	5.07
Groundnut Oil (Packed)	135.47	135.80	135.55	128.48	127.82	127.65	124.98	125.47	125.74	131.30	133.96	134.66	-5.16	-5.88	-5.83	-2.72	-1.84	-1.50	5.06	6.77	7.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mustard Oil (Packed)	110.05	109.53	110.59	105.17	105.56	105.55	106.25	106.06	106.92	109.65	111.19	112.52	-4.43	-3.62	-4.56	1.03	0.47	1.30	3.20	4.84	5.24
Vanaspati (Packed)	76.23	76.58	76.68	77.32	77.87	78.92	80.74	81.14	81.18	79.64	80.00	81.34	1.43	1.68	2.92	4.42	4.20	2.86	-1.36	-1.40	0.20
Soya Oil (Packed)	82.90	82.88	83.91	84.41	85.21	85.43	89.81	90.08	90.65	92.57	92.51	93.15	1.82	2.81	1.81	6.40	5.72	6.11	3.07	2.70	2.76
Sunflower Oil (Packed)	94.28	93.84	93.86	92.57	92.55	93.15	97.71	98.04	98.23	100.90	101.25	101.72	-1.81	-1.37	-0.76	5.55	5.93	5.45	3.26	3.27	3.55
Palm Oil (Packed)	71.33	70.66	70.15	69.70	70.59	71.72	77.06	77.27	76.77	76.05	75.92	78.32	-2.29	-0.10	2.24	10.56	9.46	7.04	-1.31	-1.75	2.02
Potato	22.10	21.38	20.53	15.68	15.91	16.11	21.59	22.00	22.05	18.90	20.57	22.83	-29.05	-25.58	-21.53	37.69	38.28	36.87	-12.46	-6.50	3.54
Onion	15.65	15.27	15.97	26.58	30.11	39.07	20.60	21.41	22.02	38.30	47.02	61.08	69.84	97.18	144.65	-22.50	-28.89	-43.64	85.92	119.62	177.38
Tomato	24.55	25.37	21.45	40.85	36.99	47.12	24.48	23.45	23.47	31.20	38.59	38.38	66.40	45.80	119.67	-40.07	-36.60	-50.19	27.45	64.56	63.53
Sugar	40.51	40.63	40.76	43.48	43.36	43.32	38.52	38.58	38.44	39.16	39.41	39.50	7.33	6.72	6.28	-11.41	-11.02	-11.27	1.66	2.15	2.76
Gur	44.41	44.20	43.49	46.07	46.53	46.50	42.96	43.36	43.10	45.17	46.16	46.80	3.74	5.27	6.92	-6.75	-6.81	-7.31	5.14	6.46	8.58
Milk (₹/Ltr.)	40.04	40.10	40.16	42.12	42.04	42.22	42.39	42.54	42.16	44.47	44.87	44.97	5.19	4.84	5.13	0.64	1.19	-0.14	4.91	5.48	6.67
Tea Loose	197.01	197.77	197.38	204.28	204.00	204.66	208.98	210.65	208.89	213.64	215.25	216.89	3.69	3.15	3.69	2.30	3.26	2.07	2.23	2.18	3.83
Salt Pack (Iodised)	14.77	14.89	15.06	15.24	15.10	15.06	15.26	15.23	15.30	15.48	15.43	15.52	3.18	1.41	0.00	0.13	0.86	1.59	1.44	1.31	1.44

Statement-II

*State-wise statement of action taken in 2017 under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955
(Relating to violation of orders issued under the EC Act)*

Updated as on 31.12.2017

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of District(s) under report	No. of Raids Con- ducted by	TOTAL (a/b)	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons prosecuted	Number of persons convicted	Detent- ions Ordered	Value of goods confi- scated (in Lakhs)	Reported upto/ For the Month of	
			State Police	State Deptt.							
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4 (c)	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	NR	659	659	15	0	0	0	258.34	September
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	August
3.	Assam	NR	NR	274	274	4	0	0	0	0	June
4.	Bihar	1	NR	350	350	112	0	0	0	0	May
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	NR	11664	11664	2	75	5	NR	36.83	December

1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4 (c)	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Delhi	15	3	NR	3	2	0	0	0	0	October
7.	Goa	2	1	28	29	0	0	0	0	0	December
8.	Gujarat	33	NR	6850	6850	0	2	0	3	151.38	December
9.	Harayana	23	38	NR	38	65	15	9	0	26.37	December
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12	NR	14818	14818	0	0	0	0	10.01	September
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
12.	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
13.	Karnataka	35	117	416	533	281	80	0	8	316.82	December
14.	Kerala	20	1685	7291	8976	51	18	1	0	16.41	December
15.	Madhya Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1	NR	NR
16.	Maharashtra	36	264	92	356	533	195	0	0	280.02	October
17.	Manipur	16	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	November
18.	Meghalaya	11	2	NR	2	4	2	0	0	0	August
19.	Mizoram	8	8	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	November
20.	Nagaland	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
21.	Odisha	30	NR	8327	8327	1	0	0	0	2.89	December
22.	Punjab	22	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	December

23.	Rajasthan	6	NR	38	38	1	0	2	0	0.54	December
24.	Sikkim	4	34	18	52	0	0	0	0	0	December
25.	Tamil Nadu	33	NR	24423	24423	8343	4345	172	87	117.8	December
26.	Telangana	31	NR	5368	5368	246	36	31	3	502.66	December
27.	Tripura	8	NR	404	404	0	0	0	0	1.55	December
28.	Uttarakhand	13	8	NR	8	5	1	0	0	1.42	December
29.	Uttar Pradesh	75	3855	3009	6864	386	518	138	116	1127.44	December
30.	West Bengal	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	NR	NR
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	180	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	December
32.	Chandigarh	1	2	NR	2	4	0	0	0	0	September
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	NR	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	June
34.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
35.	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
36.	Puducherry	2	1486	2332	3818	10	17	16	1	18.78	December
TOTAL		478	7683	86370	94053	10065	5305	374	219	2869.26	

Source: Reports received from States Govt./Uts,

* NR: Not Reported

Written Answers to

[13 March, 2020]

Starred Questions

Statement*State-wise Statement of Action Taken in 2018 under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955**(Relating to violation of orders issued under the EC Act)*

Updated as on 31.12.2018

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of District(s) under report	No. of Raids Con- ducted by	TOTAL (a/b)	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons prosecuted	Number of persons convicted	Detent- ions Ord- ered	Value of goods confi- scated (in Lakhs)	Reported upto/ For the Month of	
			State Police	State Deptt.							
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4 (c)	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	April
3.	Assam	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
4.	Bihar	1	NR	901	901	52	0	0	0	0	December

5.	Chhattisgarh	1	NR	7548	7548	4	7	0	NR	87.03	December
6.	Delhi	15	4	1365	1369	12	0	0	0	0	December
7.	Goa	2	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	December
8.	Gujarat	33	0	11599	11599	15	14	0	6	179.24	December
9.	Harayana	25	68	13	81	19	15	0	0	4.47	December
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12	1856	20953	22809	0	0	0	0	11.41	December
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
12.	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
13.	Karnataka	35	76	284	360	398	79	9	0	375.75	December
14.	Kerala	20	483	5597	6080	8	1	1	0	5.66	December
15.	Madhya Pradesh	52	105	239	343	154	97	25	1	202.86	December
16.	Maharashtra	36	NR	372	372	621	130	0	0	416.25	December
17.	Manipur	16	0	9	9	8	1	8	0	2.37	December
18.	Meghalaya	11	0	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	December
19.	Mizoram	8	NR	92	92	0	0	0	0	0	December
20.	Nagaland	1	0	NR	0	1	0	1	0	0	August
21.	Odisha	1	NR	22659	22659	0	0	0	0	29.23	December
22.	Punjab	1	NR	277	277	2	2	0	1	0.3	December

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4 (c)	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Rajasthan	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
24.	Sikkim	4	28	NR	28	0	0	0	0	0	December
25.	Tamil Nadu	33	NR	21019	21019	5004	3003	195	73	106.91	December
26.	Telangana	31	568	2900	3516	901	235	82	14	610.15	December
27.	Tripura	8	NR	292	292	0	0	0	0	1.82	September
28.	Uttarakhand	13	5	0	5	9	0	0	0	1.01	April
29.	Uttar Pradesh	75	2469	2765	5234	206	894	68	61	775.34	October
30.	West Bengal	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	116	0	116	0	0	0	0	0	December
32.	Chandigarh	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0.02	December
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
34.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
35.	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
36.	Puducherry	2	1844	2805	4649	8	10	9	2	10.94	December
TOTAL		463	7622	101696	109365	7423	4489	398	158	2820.76	

Source: Reports received from States Govt./Uts,

*NR: Not Reported

State-wise Statement of Action Taken in 2019 under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

(Relating to violation of orders issued under the EC Act)

Updated as on 09.03.2020

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of District(s) under report	No. of Raids Con- ducted by		TOTAL (a/b)	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons prosecuted	Number of persons convicted	Detent- ions Ord- ered	Value of goods confi- scated (` in Lakhs)	Reported upto/ For the Month of
			State Police	State Deptt.							
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4 (c)	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	NR	163	163	4	0	0	0	189	July
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	0	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	March
3.	Assam	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	NR	2423	2423	3	3	0	0	351	December

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Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4 (c)	5	6	7	8	9	10	170
6.	Delhi	15	8	1054	1062	16	0	0	0	0	October	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
7.	Goa	2	1	8	9	1	0	0	0	10.20	December	
8.	Gujarat	33	10	13688	13698	20	8	0	2	153	December	
9.	Harayana	25	18	0	18	34	3	0	0	117.8	December	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12	0	26724	26724	0	0	0	0	11.36	December	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
12.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	December	
13.	Karnataka	35	NR	388	388	193	96	21	0	499	October	
14.	Kerala	14	688	4309	4997	11	0	0	42	0.98	December	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	52	166	6604	6770	234	273	65	6	733.92	December	
16.	Maharashtra	36	NR	370	370	580	81	0	0	374	December	Starred Questions
17.	Manipur	16	7	18	25	5	1	5	0	718.98	December	
18.	Meghalaya	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	December	
19.	Mizoram	8	1	NR	1	0	0	0	0	4.2	October	
20.	Nagaland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	May	
21.	Odisha	1	0	19257	19257	0	0	0	0	2	October	

22.	Punjab	1	NR	763	763	0	0	0	0	0	June
23.	Rajasthan	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
24.	Sikkim	4	32	11	43	0	0	0	0	0	December
25.	Tamil Nadu	33	NR	21754	21754	5116	3625	2237	32	235.3	December
26.	Telangana	31	698	5806	6504	1127	384	46	12	611.9	December
27.	Tripura	8	NR	292	292	0	0	0	0	1.07	September
28.	Uttarakhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
29.	Uttar Pradesh	75	943	27253	28196	86	253	35	18	232.35	November
30.	West Bengal	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	123	213	336	0	18	0	0	0.36	December
32.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	September
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	July
34.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
35.	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
36.	Puducherry	2	1102	657	1759	8	2	4	0	1.68	December
TOTAL		446	3797	131755	135552	7438	4747	2413	112	4237.9	

Source: Reports received from States Govt./UTs.

*NR: Not Reported

Written Answers to

[13 March, 2020]

Starred Questions

State-wise Statement of Action Taken in 2020 (Till 09.03.2020) under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

(Relating to violation of orders issued under the EC Act)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of District(s) under report	No. of Raids Con- ducted by	TOTAL (a/b)	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons prosecuted	Number of persons convicted	Detent- ions Ord- ered	Value of goods confi- scated (` in Lakhs)	Reported upto/ For the Month of	
			State Police	State Deptt.							
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4 (c)	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	January
2.	Chhattisgarh	1	NR	78	78	0	0	0	0	0	January
3.	Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	January
4.	Gujarat	33	NR	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	January
5.	Himachal Pradesh	12	0	2713	2713	0	0	0	0	51896	January
6.	Jharkhand	1	NR	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	January
7.	Maharashtra	36	NR	25	25	38	8	0	0	33	January
8.	Tamil Nadu	33	0	2011	2011	443	329	53	7	24.56	January
	TOTAL	119	0	4830	4830	481	337	53	8	25.08	

Source: Reports received from States Govt./Uts,

*NR: Not Reported

WRITTEN ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Promoting integrated cooperative development projects**

2241. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to promote integrated cooperative development projects in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to make reduction in interest rate and enhance subsidy for its growth;
- (d) whether Government has received any representation in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Government through National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), a Statutory Corporation under the administrative control of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, has been encouraging the extension of Integrated Cooperative Development Projects (ICDP) under the Central Sector Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Cooperation (CSISAC) in various parts of the country.

ICDP aims at development of cooperative in Agriculture and allied sectors, transforming cooperatives as multi-purpose entities for catering over all needs of rural communities. Under ICDP, emphasis is on infrastructure development such as establishment of modern office & banking facilities, setting up of consumer shop, construction of scientific storage, business development of assisted cooperative, manpower development etc.

As on 31.3.2019, cumulatively NCDC has sanctioned 383 projects at a Total cost of ₹6615.26 crore involving NCDC share of ₹6279.04 crore comprising ₹5139.08 crore as loan and ₹1 139.96 crore as subsidy. In addition to above, subsidy assistance of ₹3.68 crore for training and ₹0.64 crore for impact evaluation studies was also sanctioned upto 2018-19.

(c) to (e) No specific representation for reduction in interest rate and enhancement of subsidy has been received by Government.

Irregularities in multi state cooperative societies

2242. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many Multi State Cooperative Societies in the country were involved in illegal and irregular activities;

(b) whether Government has received any complaints in this regard from any corner;

(c) whether Government is considering to take stringent action against such Multi State Cooperative Societies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Multi State Cooperative Societies are registered under the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 and are functioning as autonomous cooperative organizations accountable to their members. These societies are required to function as per the provisions of the Act & rules made thereunder and their approved bye-laws. Complaints against some of the Multi State Cooperative Societies have been received from various Governments agencies as also from the general public/ members. In case of violation of provisions of the MSCS Act, 2002, action as provided therein, including winding up of defaulter societies is taken.

Issuance of soil health cards

2243. 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 Soil Health Cards are helping to boost foodgrains production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of infrastructure created (Soil Testing Laboratories) to issue the Soil Health Cards, State-wise; and

(d) the number of such cards issued, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) National Productivity Council (NPC) in its study on 'Soil Testing Infrastructure for Faster Delivery of Soil Health Card in India' submitted in February, 2017, reported that there has been overall increase in yield of crops to the tune of 5-6% due to application of fertilizer and micro nutrients as per recommendations available in the Soil Health Cards.

(c) As per the information received from the State Governments, there are 7949 soil testing labs including 1293 static Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs), 165 Mobile STLs, 6337 Mini Labs & 154 Village Level STLs in the country. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) During cycle-I (2015-17) 10.74 crore soil health cards and during cycle-II (2017-19) 11.75 crore soil health cards were distributed to farmers. Under Model Villages programme during current year (2019-20), 14.31 lakh soil health cards have been distributed to farmers. The State-wise detail is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Soil Testing Labs (STLs)

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

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

Statement-II

*State-wise number of Soil Health Cards (SHCs) distributed by
State Governments to farmers*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cycle-I (2015-17)	Cycle-II (2017-19)	Model Village (2019-20)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	17014573	20354551	245280
2.	Maharashtra	12977232	13098115	201837
3.	Madhya Pradesh	8872377	8907385	125642
4.	Rajasthan	6886000	11795439	76549
5.	Karnataka	7832189	7832189	64229
6.	Gujarat	5108923	8694942	63591
7.	Andhra Pradesh	7455204	6967162	226487
8.	Bihar	6469650	6019628	49897
9.	West Bengal	5040510	4200000	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	7000000	6974843	58317
11.	Telangana	5720737	4160206	110664
12.	Punjab	1251726	1160568	17793
13.	Haryana	4227238	4058394	11746
14.	Chhattisgarh	3890709	4746670	58761
15.	Odisha	2374233	1363921	28500
16.	Kerala	763435	2209717	0
17.	Goa	25000	13150	1355
18.	Uttarakhand	750494	882797	13645

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Himachal Pradesh	385011	960765	16746
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	692062	1018051	333001
21.	Jharkhand	637507	287767	9736
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	20532	55	0
23.	Assam	1300901	1300901	0
24.	Manipur	114522	64522	0
25.	Meghalaya	209561	246879	3441
26.	Mizoram	11986	16458	2119
27.	Nagaland	184797	12000	0
28.	Sikkim	46000	21470	2350
29.	Tripura	117723	117723	9263
30.	Delhi	0	860	0
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10000	5950	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2222	0	0
33.	Puducherry	19594	7074	590
TOTAL		107412648	117500152	1431838

Implementation of PMFBY in States

†2244. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana' (PMFBY) has been implemented;

(b) whether it is a fact that the farmers in those States, where this scheme has been implemented, are not opting for the same;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the number of insured farmers under PMFBY and the details of area of insured fields during last three years, State-wise;
- (d) the amount paid to insurance companies by Central and State Governments;
- (e) the compensation provided to farmers; and
- (f) whether Government has found the reasons for which farmers are not opting for the scheme, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (f) Based on the experience of past crop insurance schemes and with a view to include more risks under crop insurance and 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 to cover the risk of crop yield losses of insured farmers against all non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest and to provide adequate claim amount and timely settlement of claims. As the scheme is voluntary for the States/Union Territories (UTs), only 27 States/UTs have participated in the scheme in one or more seasons. Further, the scheme was compulsory for loanee farmers obtaining operational agricultural/Kisan Credit Card loans for crops/areas notified by the concerned State Governments and is optional for other farmers. However, Government has recently revamped the PMFBY and made the scheme optional for all farmers for its implementation from Kharif 2020.

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.

State-wise data of number of farmer applications insured, area insured, premium paid to insurance companies and claims paid by insurance companies during last three years under PMFBY/RWBCIS are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise number of farmer applications insured, area insured, premium paid and claims under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from 2016-17 to 2018-19

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

(₹ in crore)

State/UT Name	Number of Farmers Insured (number in Lakhs)	Area Insured (in Lakh Ha.)	Farmers Share in Premium	GOI Subsidy	State Subsidy	Gross Premium	Claim Paid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.005	0.009	0.016	0.146
Andhra Pradesh	17.757	16.375	211.671	323.061	323.061	857.794	943.678
Assam	0.603	0.410	4.972	1.837	1.837	8.647	5.355
Bihar	27.142	24.844	204.620	605.814	605.814	1,416.248	347.895
Chhattisgarh	15.491	24.143	136.494	94.637	94.637	325.769	160.070
Goa	0.008	0.005	0.068	0.003	0.003	0.074	0.027

Gujarat	19.802	30.205	243.256	947.617	1,083.811	2,274.684	1,267.196
Haryana	13.360	20.894	197.020	65.006	102.167	364.193	298.077
Himachal Pradesh	3.831	1.294	31.111	20.282	20.282	71.674	45.165
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	8.793	3.738	39.787	116.088	116.088	271.963	31.171
Karnataka	29.491	26.120	238.449	558.013	558.013	1,354.476	2,056.579
Kerala	0.774	0.531	7.219	12.967	12.967	33.153	44.554
Madhya Pradesh	74.608	126.820	728.168	1,542.440	1,542.440	3,813.048	2,044.202
Maharashtra	120.096	72.975	682.594	1,956.927	1,956.927	4,596.449	2,316.819
Manipur	0.084	0.091	0.739	1.427	1.427	3.593	1.959
Meghalaya	0.001	0.000	0.020	0.014	0.014	0.047	0.026
Odisha	18.202	13.187	142.625	198.227	198.227	539.080	432.092
Puducherry	0.085	0.074	0.225	1.202	1.453	2.880	7.572
Rajasthan	93.416	104.940	374.630	1,094.160	1,094.160	2,562.949	1,946.868
Sikkim	0.006	0.001	0.007	0.001	0.001	0.010	0.104
Tamil Nadu	14.962	12.565	118.134	520.414	520.414	1,158.962	3,629.822
Teiangana	9.731	8.233	113.455	89.129	89.129	291.713	178.717

Written Answers to

[13 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tripura	0.118	0.028	0.293	0.049	0.049	0.391	0.705
Uttar Pradesh	72.893	68.102	538.125	339.121	339.121	1,216.367	572.540
Uttarakhand	2.616	1.324	19.561	11.013	11.013	41.586	27.467
West Bengal	41.333	20.332	234.147	240.657	255.994	730.798	418.246
Grand TOTAL	585.207	577.234	4,267.393	8,740.111	8,929.060	21,936.564	16,777.051

(B) FY 2017-18 - PMFBY & RWBCIS Combined - State Wise Business Statistics

(₹ in crore)

State/UT Name	Number of Farmers Insured (number in Lakhs)	Area Insured (in Lakh Ha.)	Farmers Share in Premium	GOI Subsidy	State Subsidy	Gross Premium	Claim Paid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.004	0.002	0.007	0.011	0.011	0.030	-
Andhra Pradesh	18.129	21.319	254.601	518.258	518.258	1,291.117	730.169
Assam	0.550	0.411	5.134	3.373	3.373	11.880	1.114

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Bihar	23.031	21.258	177.836	424.745	424.745	1,027.325	401.524
Chhattisgarh	14.743	22.164	132.884	114.491	114.491	361.866	1,388.004
Goa	0.005	0.004	0.048	0.001	0.001	0.051	0.005
Gujarat	17.618	26.578	398.385	1,431.532	1,431.532	3,261.449	1,074.204
Haryana	13.417	19.094	208.040	96.653	148.122	452.815	899.199
Himachal Pradesh	3.817	1.107	30.505	23.501	23.501	77.506	64.708
Jammu and Kashmir	1.590	1.520	8.992	15.985	15.985	40.962	9.810
Jharkhand	11.955	2.902	28.262	91.832	91.832	211.926	46.935
Karnataka	20.857	18.085	235.055	799.507	799.507	1,834.068	859.168
Kerala	0.559	0.479	6.335	9.777	9.777	25.890	10.929
Madhya Pradesh	70.162	121.697	820.618	2,016.408	2,016.499	4,853.525	5,821.640
Maharashtra	102.084	58.958	508.616	1,874.029	1,874.029	4,256.674	3,286.118
Manipur	0.091	0.187	0.747	0.597	0.597	1.941	0.670
Meghalaya	0.035	0.014	0.595	0.082	0.082	0.758	0.017
Odisha	18.930	13.538	145.201	337.399	337.399	820.000	1,778.387
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	88.053	98.575	502.240	1,103.489	1,103.489	2,709.217	2,196.171
Sikkim	0.015	0.003	0.064	0.001	0.001	0.065	0.038

Written Answers to

[13 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tamil Nadu	14.818	11.858	130.430	604.557	604.557	1,339.544	1,978.743
Telangana	10.899	10.616	188.314	244.929	242.905	676.148	636.186
Tripura	0.117	0.030	0.593	0.074	0.074	0.741	0.999
Uttar Pradesh	54.210	47.081	383.527	501.100	501.100	1,385.727	380.478
Uttarakhand	2.224	1.164	18.819	24.513	24.513	67.844	39.435
West Bengal	40.596	16.795	210.801	202.004	229.635	642.440	254.321
Grand TOTAL	528.509	515.438	4,396.650	10,438.846	10,516.012	25,351.509	21,858.974

(C) FY 2018-19 - PMFBY & RWBCIS Combined - State wise Business Statistics

(₹ in crore)

State/UT Name	Number of Farmers Insured (number in Lakhs)	Area Insured (in Lakh Ha.)	Farmers Share in Premium	GOI Subsidy	State Subsidy	Gross Premium	Claim Paid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.007	0.006	0.051	0.096	0.096	0.243	-

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Andhra Pradesh	24.461	18.144	262.694	416.694	416.694	1,096.082	955.891
Assam	0.738	0.482	5.729	3.406	3.521	12.655	0.041
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	15.704	22.746	161.101	364.030	364.030	889.161	1,066.429
Goa	0.003	0.003	0.033	0.000	0.000	0.033	0.101
Gujarat	21.710	26.112	402.556	1,369.413	1,369.413	3,141.382	2,777.414
Haryana	14.437	20.547	253.357	262.252	325.028	840.637	931.922
Himachal Pradesh	2.690	0.900	29.723	24.729	24.975	79.427	55.002
Jammu and Kashmir	1.537	1.106	16.914	29.894	29.894	76.702	6.919
Jharkhand	12.903	6.307	49.390	164.798	183.039	397.227	52.001
Karnataka	19.192	22.191	232.601	794.826	794.826	1,822.253	2,789.678
Kerala	0.572	0.433	6.170	14.948	14.948	36.065	12.420
Madhya Pradesh	67.046	122.279	890.596	2,146.439	2,146.439	5,183.474	72.455
Maharashtra	147.299	87.870	785.539	2,654.737	2,654.737	6,095.013	5,821.014
Manipur	0.015	0.008	0.104	0.052	0.052	0.208	0.001
Meghalaya	0.007	0.007	0.090	0.005	0.005	0.099	-

Written Answers to

[13 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

185

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Odisha	20.985	14.594	169.410	454.210	454.210	1,077.831	1,045.511
Puducherry	0.107	0.099	0.901	1.107	1.107	3.115	0.452
Rajasthan	69.707	74.785	597.152	1,438.345	1,438.345	3,473.842	2,572.377
Sikkim	0.002	0.001	0.024	-	-	0.024	0.002
Tamil Nadu	20.009	10.893	121.851	650.946	650.946	1,423.742	1,927.570
Telangana	7.810	8.026	151.173	185.661	185.661	522.495	7.826
Tripura	0.006	0.001	0.020	0.005	0.005	0.030	-
Uttar Pradesh	61.270	51.343	410.543	543.886	543.886	1,498.315	464.119
Uttarakhand	1.928	1.089	20.993	27.035	27.035	75.063	72.362
West Bengal	51.793	18.016	259.282	205.799	242.607	707.688	380.660
Grand TOTAL	561.940	507.987	4,827.997	11,753.311	11,871.498	28,452.806	21,012.167

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

Assistance to farmers for crops destroyed by animals

2245. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated average income of farmers across the country during the current year and the past three years, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has conducted any survey to determine the quantity of agricultural crops destroyed by animal activities on a regular basis, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government plans to provide assistance to various farmers whose crops are destroyed/damaged by animals by providing insurance coverage or any other facility, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per the latest available results of 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO) for the reference agricultural year July 2012-June 2013, the average monthly income per agricultural household is estimated to be ₹ 6,426/. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Government has not conducted any specific survey to determine the quantity of agricultural crops destroyed by animal activities. The quantum loss of crops destroyed by stray cattle - and wild animals are managed by the concerned State/ Union Territories.

However, under the 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households', among other things, the reasons for crop loss with respect to each major crop are ascertained.

(d) and (e) Under the revised guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), from Rabi 2018-19, States have been given liberty to consider providing add-on coverage for crop loss due to attack by wild animals, wherever the risk is perceived to be substantial and identifiable.

Moreover, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) through its Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely, 'Project Tiger', 'Project Elephant' and 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' (DWH) provides funds to States and UTs for carrying out various activities for habitat improvement works, viz., restoration of natural water bodies, creation of artificial ponds, waterholes, augmenting food/fodder sources at various places within Protected Areas to minimize the crop damage. Government has also taken steps like construction/erecting of physical barriers, such as barbed wire fence, solar powered electric fence, bio-fencing using cactus, boundary wall, etc., to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop field.

Besides, State Governments take steps to mitigate the crop damage by wild animals under their respective schemes.

Statement

Average Monthly Income per Agricultural Household as per 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households 2013'

State	Average Monthly Income (in Rupees)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	5979
Arunachal Pradesh	10869
Assam	6695
Bihar	3558
Chhattisgarh	5177
Gujarat	7926
Haryana	14434
Himachal Pradesh	8777
Jammu and Kashmir	12683
Jharkhand	4721
Karnataka	8832
Kerala	11888
Madhya Pradesh	6210

1	2
Maharashtra	7386
Manipur	8842
Meghalaya	11792
Mizoram	9099
Nagaland	10048
Odisha	4976
Punjab	18059
Rajasthan	7350
Sikkim	6798
Tamil Nadu	6980
Telangana	6311
Tripura	5429
Uttarakhand	4701
Uttar Pradesh	4923
West Bengal	3980
Group of UTs	8568
All-India	6426

Source: National Statistical Office

Note: Income includes salary/wages, net receipt from cultivation, net receipt from farming of animals and net receipt from non-farm business.

**Overuse of conventional pesticides, unabated use of antibiotics in
agriculture and livestock rearing**

2246. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the overuse of conventional pesticides and unabated use of antibiotics in agriculture and livestock rearing;

(b) if so, whether any studies are available about such overuse of pesticides and antibiotics and its ill-effects on human health;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any concrete proposals are being considered to address such overuse of pesticides and antibiotics in agriculture and livestock rearing?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir have reported that no such incidences have been reported or no such study have been conducted by States regarding the overuse of conventional pesticides and unabated use of antibiotics in agriculture and livestock rearing.

National Centre for Disease Control, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has reported that they have no information regarding any studies available about overuse of antibiotics in agriculture and livestock leading to effects on human health.

Indian Council of Medical Research under Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has recently initiated a multi-centric study to assess exposure & the health effects of Pesticides.

(d) Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is implementing 'Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine' Scheme, under which Integrated Pest Management approach is being promoted to educate the farmers about judicious use of chemical pesticides & antibiotics and to recommend use as per the directions prescribed on the label and leaflets. Integrated Pest Management seeks to promote cultural, mechanical, biological methods of pest control and orients the farmers about proper use of pesticides. During the last 5 years (2015-16 to 2019-20), 3472 Farmer Field Schools and 647 Human Resource Development programs were conducted under Integrated Pest Management and 1,04,160 farmers and 25,880 pesticide dealers and State Extension officials have been trained.

National Centre for Disease Control has reported that the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation under Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare on 17 July 2019 has issued a gazette notification which prohibits the

manufacture, sale and distribution of the drug Colistin and its formulations for food producing animals, poultry, aqua farming and animal feed supplements. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India in the year 2018 has issued a notification by which 19 antibiotics and veterinary drugs have been prohibited from being used at any stage of processing of meat, meat products, poultry and eggs, sea food or any variety of fish and fishery products and tolerance limits for 103 antibiotics and veterinary drugs have been specified for various animal tissue and milk.

The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying has reported that advisories have been issued to all States and Union Territories for judicious use of antibiotics for the treatment of food producing animals and in animal feeding and to refrain from using antibiotics in animal feed.

Improper use of pesticides

†2247. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any assessment of the damage caused by improper use of pesticides;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard for the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) whether Government proposes to formulate any scheme to educate farmers about the proper use of pesticides; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir have reported that they have not conducted any assessment of the damage caused by improper use of pesticides.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is implementing 'Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine' Scheme, under which Integrated Pest

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Management approach is being promoted to educate the farmers about judicious use of chemical pesticides and to recommend use as per the directions prescribed on the label and leaflets. Integrated Pest Management seeks to promote cultural, mechanical, biological methods of pest control and orients the farmers about proper use of pesticides. During the last 5 years (2015-16 to 2019-20), 3472 Farmer Field Schools and 647 Human Resource Development programmes were conducted under Integrated Pest Management and 1,04,160 farmers and 25,880 pesticide dealers and State Extension officials have been trained.

Violation of Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001

†2248. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that corporate companies like Pepsico are filing cases against farmers in the country including those of Gujarat and Rajasthan for cultivating several varieties of crops;

(b) if so, details of steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government is not protecting the interests of farmers on such issues and due to this the multinational companies are acting in such manner; and

(d) the measures to be adopted by Government to protect the interests of farmers if there is any violation of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights, Act, 2001?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The said company had filed cases against the farmers in the State of Gujarat for cultivating the potato variety registered by it, however, the said cases were later withdrawn unconditionally.

(c) and (d) Farmers' interest is being safeguarded under Section 39(iv) of Protection of Plant Variety and Farmers' Right Act, 2001 which says that "a farmer shall be deemed to be entitled to save, use, sow, resow, exchange, share or sell his farm produce including seed of a variety protected under this Act in the same manner as he was entitled before the coming into force of this Act: Provided that the farmers shall not be entitled to sell branded seed of a variety protected under this Act".

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Damage of crops due to locust attacks

2249. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated area of land damaged due to locust attacks in the past year and current year, State-wise;
- (b) the amount of compensation/relief provided to farmers for crop losses due to locust attacks in the past year and current year, State-wise;
- (c) the details of steps taken/ proposed to strengthen/control capabilities and logistics to address the issue of locust attacks and mitigate the damage to crops; and
- (d) whether the Ministry is planning to set up a high-level coordination group of countries to deal with desert locust issue and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) During the year 2018-19 no locust incursion was reported. However, during 2019-20 locust incursion was reported in some districts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab. State Government of Rajasthan has reported crop losses in an area of 1,79,584 ha. during 2019-20. State Government of Gujarat has reported that TOTAL estimated affected area is 19,313 ha. State Government of Punjab has reported that no loss of any crop was found due to locust attack in Punjab.

(b) Rajasthan has reported that an amount of ₹110 crores has been paid to 66,392 farmers as Agriculture input subsidy during 2019-20. State Government of Gujarat has reported that; State Government has done primary assessment of the crop losses due to locust attack. Relief package announced for crop losses is 33% and more for paying compensation to the farmers of affected districts in the State. Assistance of ₹ 13500/- per hectare from State Disaster Response Fund and additional ₹5000/- per hectare from state budget will be provided for maximum upto 2 hectare affected farmers. Total provision for this relief package is ₹32.76 crores.

(c) Locust Warning Organization, Jodhpur and 10 Locust Circle Offices situated in Rajasthan and Gujarat conducted awareness campaigns for State Agriculture & Revenue Department officials, farmers and BSF personnel. Control rooms were established in Locust Warning Organization and Locust Circle Offices, advisories were issued to

State Governments, advertisements were issued through newspapers for public awareness about Locust and sharing control room numbers. WhatsApp groups were created in the respective districts for exchange of information and coordination of control efforts. Training programs and mock drill operations were conducted by all Locust Circle Offices for the State Extension Officers of Rajasthan and Gujarat. Additional officials and vehicles were deployed to strengthen the resources. The FAO suggested pesticides for the control of locusts in cropped area were circulated to Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab State Governments. State Governments of Rajasthan and Gujarat also conducted awareness programmes and established control rooms at district level.

Sufficient pesticide availability was ensured and for next season process of procurement of Plant protection equipments is under process.

(d) A high-level coordination group of four countries (India, Pakistan, Iran & Afghanistan) already exists as SWAC (Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in South West Asia). All member countries provide data on ground survey and ground control through software/email to Desert Locust Information Service (DLIS), FAO and on this basis, FAO issues Locust updates, bulletins and forewarnings. These updates, bulletins and forewarnings are uploaded in FAO's website (Locust Watch) and various State Authorities, District administration have access to it.

Suicide by farmers

2250. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the Total number of farmers who committed suicide in the country since 2014, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether Government has conducted any studies on the reasons for farmers' suicide;

(c) whether any State in the country is providing pension to farmers or agricultural workers, if so, the details of pension given by those States, State-wise;

(d) the Total number of farmers who have taken agricultural loan in the country and the Total amount of such loan; and

(e) whether Government is planning to waive off the defaulted dues on agricultural loan of poor farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2018 are available on its website.

(b) Taking cognizance of the problem of Agrarian distress and consequent farmers suicide in the country, Government had undertaken a study "Farmers Suicide in India: Causes and Policy Prescription" as an all India coordinated study in the work plan 2016-17 through the Institute of Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru. The study covered 13 states of the country which included Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

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

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

(c) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertake development of perspective plans and ensure effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. However, the Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes/programmes. There are various welfare Schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government for providing pension including farmers and agricultural workers, some of these schemes are Atal Pension Yojana (APY), Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY).

(d) During the period from 01.04.2019 to 31.12.2019 (Provisional), the Total number of farmers who have taken agricultural loan in the country are 10,26,60,551 and the Total amount of such loan is ₹ 10,23,82,085.29 lakh.

(e) Further, there is no proposal for waiver of crop loan under consideration of the Government of India.

Formation of FPOs

2251. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Cabinet has approved the formation of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of FPOs which are going to be formed in 2020-21, State-wise and the special leeway given to North-1 eastern and Hilly States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. In pursuant of announcement in Union Budget 2019-20, Government of India has approved a Central Sector Scheme titled "Formation and Promotion of Farmer Produce Organizations (FPOs)" to form and promote 10,000 new FPOs.

Under the scheme, a Total number of 2000 FPOs have been proposed to be formed in 2020-21. No state-wise target has been decided as the FPOs will be formed based on justified produce clusters. Under the scheme, it will be ensured that adequate support is extended to States of North East and hilly areas to offset deficiency in specialized manpower and expertise available in such areas. The minimum members per FPO in case of plain areas will be 300; while in North-Eastern and Hilly Region, it will be 100.

Implementation of PM-KISAN scheme

2252. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme was launched on 24th February, 2019;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the number of farmers who have been benefited under this scheme as on 24th February, 2020, State-wise;
- (d) whether Government has released and transferred ₹50,850/- crore in accounts of farmers after completion of one year as on 24th February, 2020; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) was launched on 24th February, 2019 with a view to augment the income of the farmers by providing income support to all landholding farmers' families across the country, to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs. Under the Scheme, an amount of ₹6000/- per year is transferred in three 4-monthly installments of ₹2000/- each directly into the bank accounts of the farmers, subject to certain exclusion criteria relating to higher income status.

The scheme is effective from 1.12.2018. The cut-off date for identification of beneficiaries with regard to their eligibility is 1.2.2019. The entire responsibility of identification of beneficiaries rests with the State/UT Governments. The financial benefits are released to the beneficiaries on the basis of the data of farmers prepared and uploaded by them on the PM-Kisan web-portal www.pmkisan.gov.in. Beneficiaries are entitled to their benefit from the 4-monthly period in which their names are registered for the first time on the PM-KISAN portal by the State Governments.

For enrollment, the farmer is required to approach the local patwari/revenue officer/Nodal Officer (PM-Kisan) nominated by the State Government. Farmers can also do their self-registration through the 'Farmers Corner' in the PM-KISAN portal. Farmers can also edit their names in PM-Kisan database as per their Aadhaar card through the Farmers Corner. Farmers can also know the status of their payment through the Farmers Corner in the portal. Village-wise details of beneficiaries are also available on the Farmers Corner. The Common Service Centers (CSCs) have also been authorized to do registration of the farmers for the Scheme upon payment of fees. The above facilities on Farmers Corner are also available through CSCs. Again a special Mobile APP has

been launched on 24th February, 2020 on the 1st anniversary of completion of one year of successful implementation of scheme, which also provides these facilities. To further help farmers in seeking redressal of their various grievances and replies to their various queries relating to the scheme a 24x7 IVRS based help-line has also been set up.

(c) Till 24.2.2020, the financial benefit under the scheme had been released to 8,46,48,328 beneficiaries. The State-wise number of beneficiaries is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) and (e) As on 24.2.2020, an amount of ₹5,08,52,77,92,000 was transferred into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries. The State-wise release of funds to beneficiaries is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of State-wise number of beneficiaries covered under
the scheme PM-KISAN*

States/UTs	Number of beneficiaries covered under scheme as on 24.2.2020
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16,521
Andhra Pradesh	5,117,791
Bihar	5,360,396
Chandigarh	423
Chhattisgarh	1,880,822
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10,462
Daman and Diu	3,466
Delhi	12,896
Goa	7,248
Gujarat	4,875,048
Haryana	1,455,118
Himachal Pradesh	872,175

1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	934,299
Jharkhand	1,436,023
Karnataka	4,912,445
Kerala	2,773,306
Lakshadweep	-
Madhya Pradesh	5,519,575
Maharashtra	8,459,187
Odisha	3,628,657
Puducherry	9,736
Punjab	2,240,189
Rajasthan	5,204,520
Tamil Nadu	3,534,527
Telangana	3,481,656
Uttar Pradesh	18,764,926
Uttarakhand	701,855
West Bengal	-
North East States	
Arunachal Pradesh	50,823
Assam	2,704,200
Manipur	173,789
Meghalaya	70,236
Mizoram	67,540
Nagaland	170,334
Sikkim	1,372
Tripura	196,767
TOTAL	84,648,328

Statement-II*Details of State-wise release of funds to beneficiaries*

States/UTs	Total amount released as on 24.2.2020 (all Installments)
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	117,128,000
Andhra Pradesh	33,170,514,000
Bihar	27,788,626,000
Chandigarh	2,724,000
Chhattisgarh	9,266,812,000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70,410,000
Daman and Diu	24,580,000
Delhi	70,944,000
Goa	43,750,000
Gujarat	33,099,170,000
Haryana	10,474,262,000
Himachal Pradesh	6,061,074,000
Jammu and Kashmir	6,413,660,000
Jharkhand	6,180,952,000
Karnataka	27,228,642,000
Kerala	20,508,372,000
Lakshdweep	-
Madhya Pradesh	26,803,974,000
Maharashtra	45,387,696,000
Odisha	18,038,934,000
Puducherry	55,136,000
Punjab	14,788,126,000
Rajasthan	31,263,218,000
Tamil Nadu	24,730,238,000

1	2
Telangana	24,769,306,000
Uttar Pradesh	117,180,412,000
Uttarakhand	4,857,576,000
West Bengal	-
North East States	
Arunachal Pradesh	200,476,000
Assam	16,091,024,000
Manipur	706,482,000
Meghalaya	393,076,000
Mizoram	416,842,000
Nagaland	900,042,000
Sikkim	2,766,000
Tripura	1,420,848,000
TOTAL	508,527,792,000

Assistance to farmers for tackling drought

2253. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the relationship between drought support of ₹6,800 per hectare and nutritional requirement of farmers for sustenance in drought conditions;
- (b) the reasons for not reviewing this support to farmers; and
- (c) whether the assistance provided to farmers is enough and if not, the measures Government is considering on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Based on the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission on financing of expenditure on immediate relief during natural calamities for the period 2015-20 and the report of the Expert Group, the Ministry of Home Affairs revised the items and norms of assistance from the State Disaster

Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for the period 2015-20 on 08.04.2015. As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, which is applicable from 2015-16 to 2019-20, relief assistance is provided from SDRF/NDRF towards input subsidy for the crop loss of 33% and above. The rate of input subsidy for crop loss is ₹ 6800/- per hectare for rainfed areas, ₹ 13500/- per hectare for assured irrigated areas and ₹ 18000/- per hectare for all type of perennial crops.

Use of pesticides in farming

2254. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is increasing use of pesticides in agriculture;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;
- (c) whether Government has received any study/research report about the increasing cases of cancer due to the use of chemicals and pesticides in the agriculture sector;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and
- (e) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for encouraging natural/organic farming in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) State Governments and Union Territories report data related to consumption of pesticides to Central Government. As per the provided data, the trend of consumption of chemical pesticides has varied from year to year and State to State. Pesticide use depends on several factors like area under cultivation, type of crop, cropping intensity, agro climatic conditions, soil condition, weed, insect and disease situation etc. It is pertinent to mention that the use of bio-pesticides is showing increasing trend in the various States.

(c) and (d) State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himanchal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir have reported that they have not received any study/ research report about the increasing cases of cancer due to the use of chemicals and pesticides in the agriculture sector.

Indian Council of Medical Research under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has recently initiated a multi-centric study to assess exposure and the health effects of Pesticides.

(e) Government of India through organic farming schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region and Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme aims for sustainable agriculture production with eco-friendly process in tune with nature, promoting organic inputs and chemical free agriculture produce for improving the health condition of the people.

Doubling farmer's income

†2255. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any action plan to double the income of farmers by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any scheme is also under consideration of Government to provide agricultural items such as fertilizers, seeds, electricity, agricultural equipments, irrigation etc. on affordable rates so that the cost of farming could be reduced; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertake implementation of programmes/schemes for the development of the sector. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes/ programmes. 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.

Further, the Government constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee in April, 2016 to examine issues relating to "Doubling of Farmers Income" and recommend strategies

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to achieve the same. The Committee submitted its Report to the Government in September, 2018 and thereafter, an Empowered Body was set up 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.

(c) and (d) The Government is already providing subsidy on fertilizers, seeds, agricultural equipments and machinery, irrigation and solar pumps to make it more affordable to the farmers by reducing the cost of farming. The details of subsidy/assistance provided in fertilizers, seeds, agricultural equipments and machinery, irrigation and solar pumps, is as under:

- (i) Urea:- It is being provided to farmers at a statutory notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP). At present, the MRP of 45 kg and 50 kg bag of Urea is ₹242/- per bag and ₹268/- per bag (exclusive of charges towards neem coating and taxes) respectively.
- (ii) P&K:- P&K fertilizers comes under Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy. Under NBS scheme, a fixed amount of subsidy, fixed annually, is provided depending on nutrient content.
- (iii) Seeds:- Under Seed Village Programme, a financial assistance for distribution of foundation/certified seed at 50% cost for cereal crops and 60% for pulses, oilseeds, fodder and green manure crops for production and distribution of certified quality seeds is available for one acre per farmer.
- (iv) Solar pumps:- For installation of standalone solar agricultural pumps of capacity upto 7.5 HP to individual farmers for replacement of existing diesel agricultural pumps/irrigation system in off-grid area, a subsidy of 30% each by the Centre and State Government is provided.
- (v) Agricultural equipments:- Under Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM), subsidy is provided for purchase of various types of agricultural implements and machinery used for tillage, sowing, planting, harvesting, reaping, threshing, plant protection, inter-cultivation and residue management

@ 40% to General category farmers and @50% for SC/ST/Women/small and marginal farmers. Further, Custom Hiring Centres (CFIC) are also promoted by providing the assistance @40% of the project cost to individual farmers and @80% to a group of farmers.

- (vi) Micro irrigation:- Under PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Programme, the subsidy of 55% to small and marginal farmers and 45% to other farmers is provided for adopting micro-irrigation systems.

Statement

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

- (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 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 fee 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.

**Crops covered under insurance schemes for farmers in Bihar,
Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal**

2256. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of crops covered under insurance schemes for farmers in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal;
- (b) the details of hectares of various crops covered under insurance scheme during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the details of premium amount collected, State-wise; and

(d) the details of crop insurance claims disbursed during the said period as compared to premium paid, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) All food, oilseed and commercial/ horticultural crops can be notified under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) subject to availability of past yield data based on requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments and capacity of the States to conduct the requisite number of CCEs for each crop and insurance unit area in case of PMFBY and past weather data in case of RWBCIS. Uttar Pradesh Government is regularly implementing the PMFBY/RWBCIS since inception *i.e.* Kharif 2016. However, Bihar and West Bengal Governments have withdrawn themselves from implementation of these schemes from Kharif 2018 and Kharif 2019 respectively. However, details of crops notified by the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal in one or more Kharif and Rabi Seasons are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

State-wise and Crop Season-wise details of area covered, premium collected and claims paid under PMFBY and RWBCIS are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of crops notified by the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during one or more Kharif and Rabi Seasons under PMFBY and RWBCIS

State	Season	Crop Notified	
		PMFBY	RWBCIS
1	2	3	4
Bihar	Kharif 2017	Maize and Paddy	Not Implemented
	Rabi 2017-18	Bengal Gram (gram/chick Pea/kabuli/chana), Lentil (masur), Maize (makka), Mustard, Potato, Sugarcane (seasonal/suru/plant), Wheat	Not Implemented

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	Kharif 2018	Black Gram (Urad), Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Maize (Makka), Paddy (Dhan), Pearl Millet (Bajra), Pigeon Pea (Red Gram/Arhar/Tur), Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Soybean (Bhat)	Banana and Chillies
	Rabi 2018-19	Bengal Gram (Chana), Lentil (Masur), Mustard, Pea, Potato, Wheat	Not Implemented
West Bengal	Kharif 2018	Jute, Maize (Makka), Paddy - Aman, Paddy - Aus	Amarphophallus (Surankand/Elephant Foot Yam), Ash Gourd (Petha), Banana, Betel Vine, Bhindi (Okra/Ladysfinger), Bitter Gourd, Bottle Gourd, Brinjal, Cardamom, Cauliflower, Chillies, Cucumber, Ginger, Guava, Indian Squash (Tinda/Round Melon), Kundru, Marigold, Onion, Orange, Papaya, Pineapple, Pointed Gourd, Pumpkin, Ridge Gourd, Smooth Guard, Snake Gourd, Spine Gourd, Sponge Gourd, Tomato, Tuberose, Turmeric

1	2	3	4
	Rabi 2018-19	Bengal Gram (Chana), Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut) - Summer, Lentil (Masur), Maize (Makka) - Rabi, Maize (Makka) - Summer, Mustard, Paddy - Boro, Potato, Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/ Sesamum, Sugarcane - Noble Cane, Wheat	Ash Gourd (Petha), Banana, Banana - Plaintain, Betel Vine, Bhindi(Okra/Ladysfinger), Bitter Gourd, Bottle Gourd, Brinjal, Cabbage, Capsicum, Cauliflower, Chillies, Cucumber, Guava, Ivy Gourd, Litchi, Litchi - 11 To 30 Years, Litchi - 51 To 10 Years, Mango, Mango - >5 Years, Mango - 05 To 10 Years, Mango - 10 To 40 Years, Mango - 16 To 50 Years, Mango - 5 To 15 Years, Mango - More than 40 Years, Marigold, Onion, Papaya, Pointed Gourd, Pumpkin, Ribbed Gourd (Kali Tori), Ridge Gourd, Smooth Guard, Snake Gourd, Spine Gourd, Sponge Gourd, Tomato, Tuberose

Statement-II

State-wise and crop season-wise details of area insured, gross premium and claims paid under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Kharif 2016 onwards

(A)

State/UT Name	Kharif 2016			Rabi 2016-17			2016-17 Total		
	Area	Gross	Claim	Area	Gross	Claim	Area	Gross	Claim
	Insured	Premium	Paid	Insured	Premium	Paid	Insured	Premium	Paid
	(in Lakh Ha.)			(in Lakh Ha.)			(in Lakh Ha.)		
	In ₹ Crore			In ₹ Crore			In ₹ Crore		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	0.003	0.016	0.146	0.003	0.016	0.146
Andhra Pradesh	14.286	689.826	648.272	2.089	167.968	295.406	16.375	857.794	943.678
Assam	0.367	6.914	5.017	0.043	1.732	0.338	0.410	8.647	5.355
Bihar	13.122	1,122.480	290.844	11.722	293.767	57.051	24.844	1,416.248	347.895
Chhattisgarh	21.979	271.890	133.037	2.163	53.878	27.034	24.143	325.769	160.070
Goa	0.005	0.074	0.027	0.000	0.001	-	0.005	0.074	0.027
Gujarat	27.458	2,219.297	1,234.509	2.748	55.386	32.686	30.205	2,274.684	1,267.196

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Haryana	11.925	256.823	235.848	8.969	107.370	62.229	20.894	364.193	298.077
Himachal Pradesh	0.395	6.448	6.052	0.899	65.226	39.113	1.294	71.674	45.165
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	3.527	265.305	29.482	0.211	6.658	1.689	3.738	271.963	31.171
Karnataka	12.152	857.813	1,186.594	13.967	496.663	869.985	26.120	1,354.476	2,056.579
Kerala	0.214	8.567	17.922	0.317	24.586	26.632	0.531	33.153	44.554
Madhya Pradesh	67.402	2,565.590	1,870.419	59.417	1,247.458	173.782	126.820	3,813.048	2,044.202
Maharashtra	65.859	3,980.522	2,080.512	7.116	615.927	236.307	72.975	4,596.449	2,316.819
Manipur	0.091	3.593	1.959	-	-	-	0.091	3.593	1.959
Meghalaya	0.000	0.031	0.026	0.000	0.017	-	0.000	0.047	0.026
Odisha	12.580	532.755	429.291	0.607	6.325	2.802	13.187	539.080	432.092
Puducherry	-	-	-	0.074	2.880	7.572	0.074	2.880	7.572
Rajasthan	73.448	1,981.344	1,651.510	31.492	581.606	295.357	104.940	2,562.949	1,946.868
Sikkim	-	-	-	0.001	0.010	0.104	0.001	0.010	0.104
Tamil Nadu	0.331	10.225	10.625	12.234	1,148.737	3,619.198	12.565	1,158.962	3,629.822

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Telangana	5.923	232.018	163.849	2.310	59.696	14.868	8.233	291.713	178.717
Tripura	0.008	0.051	0.083	0.020	0.340	0.622	0.028	0.391	0.705
Uttar Pradesh	38.739	734.567	459.600	29.364	481.800	112.939	68.102	1,216.367	572.540
Uttarakhand	1.011	25.561	16.684	0.313	16.025	10.783	1.324	41.586	27.467
West Bengal	15.003	259.679	100.642	5.329	471.119	317.604	20.332	730.798	418.246
Grand TOTAL	385.827	16,031.373	10,572.805	191.407	5,905.192	6,204.247	577.234	21,936.564	16,777.051

(B)

State/UT Name	Kharif 2017			Rabi 2017-18			2017-18 Total		
	Area	Gross	Claim	Area	Gross	Claim	Area	Gross	Claim
	Insured	Premium	Paid	Insured	Premium	Paid	Insured	Premium	Paid
	(in Lakh Ha.)			(in Lakh Ha.)			(in Lakh Ha.)		
	In ₹ Crore			In ₹ Crore			In ₹ Crore		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	0.002	0.030	-	0.002	0.030	-
Andhra Pradesh	18.315	1,146.747	526.101	3.003	144.370	204.069	21.319	1,291.117	730.169
Assam	0.366	10.242	0.549	0.045	1.638	0.565	0.411	11.880	1.114
Bihar	10.688	670.758	374.537	10.570	356.567	26.987	21.258	1,027.325	401.524

Written Answers to

[13 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chhattisgarh	19.869	289.476	1,308.798	2.295	72.390	79.206	22.164	361.866	1,388.004
Goa	0.004	0.051	0.005	-	-	-	0.004	0.051	0.005
Gujarat	23.334	3,154.587	1,059.637	3.244	106.861	14.567	26.578	3,261.449	1,074.204
Haryana	9.581	298.667	808.545	9.513	154.148	90.654	19.094	452.815	899.199
Himachal Pradesh	0.408	3.492	3.119	0.699	74.014	61.589	1.107	77.506	64.708
Jammu and Kashmir	0.847	22.290	6.181	0.673	18.672	3.629	1.520	40.962	9.810
Jharkhand	2.647	196.339	45.560	0.255	15.586	1.375	2.902	211.926	46.935
Karnataka	17.751	1,781.935	819.862	0.334	52.133	39.306	18.085	1,834.068	859.168
Kerala	0.229	12.507	7.946	0.250	13.383	2.983	0.479	25.890	10.929
Madhya Pradesh	60.200	3,347.830	5,574.416	61.498	1,505.695	247.225	121.697	4,853.525	5,821.640
Maharashtra	49.961	3,582.293	2,875.830	8.997	674.380	410.289	58.958	4,256.674	3,286.118
Manipur	-	-	-	0.187	1.941	0.670	0.187	1.941	0.670
Meghalaya	0.014	0.758	0.017	-	-	-	0.014	0.758	0.017
Odisha	12.879	801.077	1,735.572	0.659	18.923	42.815	13.538	820.000	1,778.387
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Rajasthan	64.826	1,859.365	1,738.043	33.748	849.852	458.129	98.575	2,709.217	2,196.171
Sikkim	0.002	0.052	-	0.001	0.013	0.038	0.003	0.065	0.038
Tamil Nadu	1.365	57.350	77.911	10.493	1,282.193	1,900.832	11.858	1,339.544	1,978.743
Telangana	7.986	615.370	610.926	2.629	60.778	25.260	10.616	676.148	636.186
Tripura	0.010	0.158	0.270	0.020	0.583	0.730	0.030	0.741	0.999
Uttar Pradesh	23.860	704.871	249.752	23.221	680.856	130.726	47.081	1,385.727	380.478
Uttarakhand	0.763	34.113	26.656	0.401	33.731	12.779	1.164	67.844	39.435
West Bengal	10.095	226.068	214.929	6.699	416.372	39.392	16.795	642.440	254.321
GRAND TOTAL	336.001	18,816.397	18,065.162	179.436	6,535.112	3,793.812	515.438	25,351.509	21,858.974

(C)

State/UT Name	Kharif 2018			Rabi 2018-19			2018-19 TOTAL		
	Area	Gross	Claim	Area	Gross	Claim	Area	Gross	Claim
	Insured	Premium	Paid	Insured	Premium	Paid	Insured	Premium	Paid
	(in Lakh Ha.)			(in Lakh Ha.)			(in Lakh Ha.)		
	In ₹ Crore			In ₹ Crore			In ₹ Crore		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.004	0.193	-	0.002	0.050	-	0.006	0.243	-

Written Answers to

[13 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	12.227	801.051	952.119	5.917	295.031	3.772	18.144	1,096.082	955.891
Assam	0.172	4.024	0.041	0.310	8.632	-	0.482	12.655	0.041
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	19.981	811.168	1,005.550	2.764	77.994	60.879	22.746	889.161	1,066.429
Goa	0.003	0.033	0.101	0.000	0.000	-	0.003	0.033	0.101
Gujarat	22.415	3,037.017	2,739.667	3.697	104.364	37.747	26.112	3,141.382	2,777.414
Haryana	9.645	568.289	799.578	10.902	272.348	132.344	20.547	840.637	931.922
Himachal Pradesh	0.329	3.409	8.288	0.571	76.018	46.714	0.900	79.427	55.002
Jammu and Kashmir	0.625	47.049	6.919	0.480	29.652	-	1.106	76.702	6.919
Jharkhand	5.702	385.961	52.001	0.606	11.266	-	6.307	397.227	52.001
Karnataka	15.038	1,405.299	1,762.648	7.153	416.954	1,027.030	22.191	1,822.253	2,789.678
Kerala	0.204	12.837	12.342	0.229	23.228	0.078	0.433	36.065	12.420
Madhya Pradesh	69.797	3,977.549	65.561	52.482	1,205.925	6.894	122.279	5,183.474	72.455
Maharashtra	55.615	4,634.569	4,044.003	32.255	1,460.445	1,777.011	87.870	6,095.013	5,821.014
Manipur	0.008	0.208	0.001	-	-	-	0.008	0.208	0.001

Meghalaya	0.007	0.099	-	-	-	-	0.007	0.099	-
Odisha	13.883	1,069.376	1,015.106	0.712	8.455	30.404	14.594	1,077.831	1,045.511
Puducherry	0.002	0.163	0.452	0.097	2.951	-	0.099	3.115	0.452
Rajasthan	44.200	2,304.903	2,205.775	30.585	1,168.938	366.602	74.785	3,473.842	2,572.377
Sikkim	0.001	0.024	0.002	-	-	-	0.001	0.024	0.002
Tamil Nadu	1.412	69.464	96.256	9.481	1,354.278	1,831.314	10.893	1,423.742	1,927.570
Telangana	5.679	470.850	7.826	2.346	51.645	-	8.026	522.495	7.826
Tripura	-	-	-	0.001	0.030	-	0.001	0.030	-
Uttar Pradesh	27.151	795.752	445.078	24.192	702.563	19.041	51.343	1,498.315	464.119
Uttarakhand	0.742	41.492	47.659	0.347	33.571	24.704	1.089	75.063	72.362
West Bengal	9.896	230.438	80.615	8.120	477.250	300.045	18.016	707.688	380.660
GRAND TOTAL	314.739	20,671.218	15,347.587	193.248	7,781.588	5,664.579	507.987	28,452.806	21,012.167

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

Written Answers to

[13 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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(D)

State/UT Name	Kharif 2019		
	Area Insured	Gross	Claim
	(in Lakh Ha.)	Premium in ₹ crore	Paid
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.018	-
Andhra Pradesh	25.788	1,833.374	-
Assam	0.448	10.351	-
Bihar	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	22.135	1,171.261	-
Goa	0.001	0.025	-
Gujarat	25.435	3,473.790	93.423
Haryana	10.982	832.574	41.654
Himachal Pradesh	0.367	7.252	5.120
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
Jharkhand	3.569	219.511	-
Karnataka	13.086	1,679.388	48.973
Kerala	0.188	39.079	8.502
Madhya Pradesh	54.248	2,370.521	-
Maharashtra	68.635	4,770.790	4,170.309
Manipur	0.026	1.259	-
Meghalaya	0.005	0.132	-
Odisha	17.777	2,073.601	-
Puducherry	-	-	-

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	53.463	3,209.651	15.499
Sikkim	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	1.094	88.423	4.136
Telangana	7.841	785.621	-
Tripura	0.050	0.801	-
Uttar Pradesh	17.746	689.296	58.160
Uttarakhand	0.755	51.223	47.315
West Bengal	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	323.637	23,307.941	4,493.093

* Kharif 2019 enrolment is under finalization; claim calculation is under process

Enrolment under PM-KISAN Maan Dhan Yojana

†2257. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana in September, 2019 under which a provision has been made to pay minimum ₹ 3,000 per month to small and marginal farmers on attaining 60 years of age;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said scheme is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme; and

(d) the number of beneficiaries who have been registered under the said scheme so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY) on 12.9.2019 with a view to provide social security to Small and Marginal Farmers in their old age when they have

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

no means of livelihood and minimal or no savings to take care of their expenses. Under this scheme, a minimum fixed pension of ₹3,000/- is provided to the small and marginal farmers, subject to certain exclusion criteria, on attaining the age of 60 years. Small and Marginal Farmers between the age of 18 to 40 years are eligible to join this scheme. For enrollment, the eligible farmer is required to approach the nearest Common Service Center (CSC) or the Nodal Officer (PM-Kisan) nominated by the State / UT Governments. The farmers may also register themselves through the web-portal of the scheme www.pmkmy.gov.in.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme. The eligible farmer is required to contribute to a Pension Fund between ₹55 to ₹200 per month depending on the entry age. The Central Government also contributes in equal amount to the Pension Fund.

(d) So far (as on 11.3.2020), 19,97,553 farmers have registered themselves for the Scheme, as per the State-wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY) State-wise number of farmers registered as on 11.3.2020

State	Registration
1	2
Haryana	417060
Bihar	282151
Jharkhand	246187
Uttar Pradesh	244963
Chhattisgarh	201693
Odisha	139544
Tamil Nadu	105915
Maharashtra	75387
Madhya Pradesh	68560
Gujarat	63621

1	2
<hr/>	
Karnataka	36161
Rajasthan	33290
Andhra Pradesh	30805
Jammu and Kashmir	12448
Punjab	12139
Telangana	8204
Assam	5421
Himachal Pradesh	2969
West Bengal	2560
Arunachal Pradesh	2104
Uttarakhand	1746
Nagaland	908
Kerala	905
Tripura	615
Chandigarh	528
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	524
Manipur	197
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	161
Goa	136
Meghalaya	126
Daman and Diu	119
Puducherry	118
Delhi	108
Mizoram	86
Lakshadweep	71
Sikkim	23

Promoting use of bio-pesticides and fertilizers

2258. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to promote the use of bio-pesticides and fertilizers to promote organic produce in the country in the wake of locust attacks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the amount spent on such schemes in the last three years;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to advertise and inform the farmers about the use of bio-pesticide; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) To promote the use of bio pesticides in agriculture, Central Insecticide Board and Registration Committee has formulated simplified guidelines for registration of bio pesticides as compared to chemical pesticides. During provisional registration granted under Section 9 (3B) of The Insecticides Act, 1968, the applicant is allowed to commercialize the bio-pesticides, unlike chemical pesticides.

Government of India through organic farming schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) and Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (C1SS) aims for sustainable agriculture production with eco-friendly process in tune with nature, promoting organic inputs and chemical free agriculture produce for improving the health condition of the people.

(b) Under, 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, bio-pesticides, vermicompost, botanical extracts, etc.) production/ procurement, post-harvest management etc.

Under Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER), the farmers are given assistance of ₹ 25000 per hectare for 3 years for both on-farm and off-farm organic inputs, and seeds/ planting material.

Under, Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme, Government of India promotes production of bio-fertilizers by providing 100% assistance to State Government/ Government 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 Tonnes Per Annum capacity. Similarly, for individuals/private agencies assistance upto 25% of cost limited to ₹40 lakh/unit as capital investment is provided through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

Amount spent under, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana during last three years (2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19) and current year (2019-20) is ₹ 152.82 crore, ₹ 203.46 crore, ₹ 329.46 crore and ₹ 226.42 crore respectively.

Amount spent under, Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region during last three years (2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19) and current year (2019-20) is ₹ 47.63 crore, ₹ 66.22 crore, ₹ 174.78 crore and ₹ 78.83 crore respectively.

Under Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme, no amount has been disbursed to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development during 2016-17 and 2017-18; however, during 2018-19, an amount of ₹276.168 lakh was disbursed.

(c) and (d) Use of bio-pesticides is promoted by educating farmers through Farmer Field schools and Human Resource Development programmes (2 & 5 days) under Integrated Pest Management approach. The bio-pesticides (*Trichoderma*, *Metazhizium*, *Beauveria* etc.) are also multiplied in the Central and State Government laboratories and distributed to farmers. During the last 5 years (2015-16 to 2019-20), 3472 Farmer Field Schools and 647 Human Resource Development programs were conducted under Integrated Pest Management and 1,04,160 farmers and 25,880 pesticide dealers and State Extension officials have been trained.

Action on doubling farmers' income

†2259. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural work remain an un-remunerative job despite the country being an agrarian country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons, out of the said reasons, which have been addressed to double the income of farmers and the reasons on which the action is yet to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Agriculture plays a vital role in the country's economy and given the importance of agriculture sector, the Government has substantially enhanced the budget allocation for the agriculture sector from ₹ 52,655.00 crore in BE 2017-18 to ₹ 1,34,399.77 crore in BE 2020-21.

Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture in the State. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes/ programmes. The various schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers. A list of various initiatives taken by the Government are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 2255 Part (a) and (b)]. All these steps of the Government of India are for the welfare of the farmers of the country.

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

Base income for doubling of farmers' income

2260. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has kept farmers' income of 2015-16 as the base for doubling of farmers' income by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of farmers' income taken as base income, State-wise; and

(c) the details of increase/decrease of farmers' income during 2018-19 and 2019-20 in comparison with the base income of 2015-16, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Doubling of Farmers' Income (DFI) Committee, which has submitted its report on September, 2018, containing the strategy for doubling of farmers income by the year 2022, has extrapolated the results of the year 2012-13 survey to the year 2015-16 at 2015-16 prices and shown that average farmers income stands at ₹ 96,703/- per year. State-wise average income of agricultural households at 2015-16 price is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No survey has been conducted in recent past enabling comparison of farmers' income during 2018-19 and 2019-20 with the base income of 2015-16.

Statement

State-wise average income of agricultural households at 2015-16 prices

Sl. No.	Zone	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Northern Zone	Haryana	1,74,168	1,92,208	1,95,298	1,87,225
2.		Punjab	2,17,450	2,33,868	2,41,399	2,30,905
3.		Uttar Pradesh	59,716	66,398	70,256	78,973
4.	North Eastern Zone	Arunachal Pradesh	1,22,115	1,34,987	1,53,420	1,76,152
5.		Assam	80,327	87,064	90,496	85,962
6.		Manipur	1,06,146	1,25,355	1,37,165	1,22,889
7.		Meghalaya	1,43,315	1,51,708	1,60,200	1,80,384
8.		Mizoram	1,09,401	1,28,802	1,47,279	1,28,494
9.		Nagaland	1,14,394	1,42,187	1,54,835	1,37,139
10.		Sikkim	83,251	93,279	1,04,315	1,20,633
11.		Tripura	65,146	80,438	91,302	78,962
12.	Eastern Zone	Bihar	44,167	41,752	44,848	45,317

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.		Jharkhand	59,305	65,946	74,398	84,820
14.		Odisha	59,440	60,762	71,242	63,285
15.		West Bengal	48,192	57,412	66,230	78,708
16.	Central Zone	Chhattisgarh	63,354	71,518	78,321	71,064
17.		Madhya Pradesh	74,712	87,939	98,167	1,16,878
18.	Western Zone	Goa	91,098	1,37,090	1,27,042	1,18,410
19.		Gujarat	95,957	1,26,955	1,31,217	1,18,043
20.		Maharashtra	91,501	1,10,449	98,147	1,00,033
21.		Rajasthan	88,012	92,969	97,759	92,914
22.	Southern Zone	Andhra Pradesh	71,456	82,228	93,127	1,04,092
23.		Karnataka	1,07,558	1,27,975	1,48,659	1,54,399
24.		Kerala	1,45,299	1,56,457	1,65,608	1,55,788
25.		Tamil Nadu	85,031	1,10,126	1,32,715	1,33,568
26.		Telangana	77,459	85,003	86,916	86,291
27.	Northern Hill Zone	Himachal Pradesh	1,05,969	1,19,944	1,18,714	1,14,876
28.		Jammu and Kashmir	1,54,064	1,78,193	1,84,390	1,72,216
29.		Uttarakhand	56,666	57,390	57,507	61,833
30.	Union Territories	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,34,044	1,57,062	1,65,830	1,52,312
31.		Chandigarh	2,59,942	2,85,749	3,18,075	3,38,362
32.		Dadra and Nagar Haveli	87,894	99,996	1,06,309	1,09,002
33.		Daman and Diu	87,946	1,00,056	1,06,373	1,09,067
34.		Delhi	2,32,734	2,50,017	2,71,237	2,76,026
35.		Lakshadweep	2,11,562	2,47,893	2,61,730	2,40,395
36.		Puducherry	71,262	75,891	88,589	1,03,652
ALL INDIA			77,977	88,713	94,314	96,703

Source: DFI Committee's estimate

**Status of 'The Karnataka Transgenic and Genetically
Modified Cotton Seeds' Bill**

2261. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Bill named 'The Karnataka Transgenic and Genetically Modified Cotton Seeds (Fixation of Sales Price and Payment of Compensation) Bill, 2015' is pending with the Ministry for the assent of the Hon'ble President of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) No such Bill is pending with the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW). The DAC&FW do not support the enactment of separate Bill, because Seeds is an item of inter-State trade and commerce governed by the Seeds Act 1966. However, the bill was examined by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with DAC&FW. As per the procedure the comments were shared time to time with the State Government of Karnataka the Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that it has requested the State Government of Karnataka to consider withdrawing the Bill.

Utilisation of funds under PM-KISAN Scheme

2262. SHRI K. K. RAGESH:

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA:

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

(a) whether the funds allocated to PM-KISAN scheme remains under-utilised;

(b) if so, the reasons for such under utilisation of funds; and

(c) the Total fund allocated and utilised for the scheme, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The process of enrollment is being done through States/UTs, which is under process. As on 11.3.2020, the financial benefit under the scheme has been released to 8,69,42,619 beneficiaries. The Government

of West Bengal has not yet decided to join the scheme despite being requested.

(c) The fund allocated and utilization status as on 11.3.2020 are as follows:

Financial Year	Fund Allocated	Fund Utilised
2018-19	₹20,000 crore	₹60,05.48 crore
2019-20 (BE)	₹ 75,000 crore	₹46,645.96 crore
2019-20 (RE)	₹ 54,370.15 crore	

Imparting new technologies to farmers through electronic media

2263. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether Government has any plan to educate the farmers of the country through electronic media so that they are aware of the new technologies on farming and other related issues which will benefit them;

(b) whether Government is considering to impart training to the farmers in this direction in view of the increasing methods of farming being adopted across the world and also to compete in the farming field; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) DAC&FW is educating farmers through following use of electronic media as follows:

- Kisan Suvidha mobile app facilitates dissemination of information to farmers on the critical parameters *viz.*, Weather; Market Prices; Plant Protection; Input Dealers (Seed, Pesticide, Fertilizer) Farm Machinery; Soil Health Card; Cold Storages and Godowns, Veterinary Centres and Diagnostic Labs.
- Crop related advisories are regularly sent to the registered farmers through SMSs on mKisan Portal (www.mkisan.gov.in).

- The Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) has compiled more than 100 mobile apps developed by ICAR, State Agricultural Universities and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the areas of crops, horticulture, veterinary, dairy, poultry, fisheries, natural resources management and integrated subjects.
- Awareness/education is being created among farmers through various electronic mass media mediums like DD Kisan Channel, Doordarshan, All India Radio etc.
- Apart from the above, Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, YouTube are being used to educate farmers, across the country.

(b) and (c) The Government is implementing the following schemes aimed at imparting training to farmers in the agriculture and allied sectors:

- (i) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms' popularly known as Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme is under implementation in 691 districts of 28 States and 5 UTs of the country. The extension activities under ATMA, *inter-alia*, include Farmers' Training. During the year, 2018-19, 19.18 lakh farmers availed training benefits under ATMA.
- (ii) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) with its network of 717 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) has mandate of technology assessment, demonstration and capacity development of farmers. KVKs are imparting training to farmers for getting higher agricultural production and income. During the year 2018-19, 13.51 lakh farmers were trained by KVKs in various thematic areas.
- (iii) Four Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institutes (FMTTIs) located at Budni (MP), Hissar (Haryana), Ananthapur (AP) and Biswanath Chariali (Assam) are engaged in imparting training to various categories of trainees including farmers, in the field of Farm Mechanization. During the year 2018-19, these Institutes have trained 9905 candidates.
- (iv) National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is being implemented in identified districts of 28 States and 2 UTs *viz.* Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir of the

country to increase the production and productivity of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals and nutri-cereals (millets) through area expansion and productivity enhancement. During the year 2018-19, 3,42,188 number of farmers were trained.

- (v) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo. All States and UTs are covered under MIDH. During 2018-19, 1,91,086 number of farmers were trained.
- (vi) In addition to the above, training of farmers is an inbuilt component under Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine. Farmer Field Schools are conducted for promoting Integrated Pest Management among farmers. During the year 2018-19, 712 FFSs were organized under the scheme.

Supply of quality seeds to farmers

2264. LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):
DR. AMEE YAJNIK:
SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:
SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

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

- (a) the major problems of agriculturists in the country and the measures taken by Government to resolve those problems;
- (b) the average holding of farmers in the country;
- (c) the action taken to educate small farmers about the benefits of co-operative farming;
- (d) whether quality seeds are out of reach of majority of farmers, especially small and marginal farmers, mainly because of their exorbitant prices; and
- (e) if so, the measures taken to provide quality seeds to small and marginal farmers at fair price?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture in the State. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes/ programmes. The various schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers. A list of various initiatives taken by the Government are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 2255 Part (a) and (b)]. All these steps of the Government of India are for the welfare of the farmers of the country.

(b) As per the Agriculture Census 2015-16 result, the average size of operational holding in the country is 1.08 hectare.

(c) Government has been laying special emphasis on dissemination of information and knowledge transfer to the farmers through a series of initiatives like Extension Reforms, Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension, Kisan Call Centers, Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centers, Exhibitions/ Fairs etc. Further, a network of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) has been established by India Council of Agricultural Research to facilitate farmer's access to knowledge and information generated by Agricultural Universities and ICAR Institutes of the country.

(d) and (e) As agriculture being a State subject, the role of the State Government is critical in the planning, production, availability and distribution of seed to the farmers. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by coordinating with them to meet their seed requirement through Zonal Seed Review Meetings (ZSRM), by Weekly Video Conference and by National Kharif and Rabi Campaigns. National Seed Corporation and State Seeds Corporations (SSCs) play an important role in production and distribution of certified seed. NSC also takes up Test Stock Multiplication, which is an important function in release and popularization of new varieties.

As reported by the States during the ZSRM there is sufficient quantity of certified/quality seed is available in the country in last three year from 2017-18 to 2019-20 against the Total requirement of the country. The details are as under:

Qty. in Lakh Quintals

Year	Requirement	Availability
2017-18	371.38	419.41
2018-19	353.55	398.87
2019-20	387.31	431.01

As far as fixation of prices of seed is concerned:

1. Government of India ensures fixation of uniform breeder seed price for minimization of the seed production cost in case of foundation and certified seed. The details of uniform sale price of breeder seed of agriculture crops is given in the Statement (*See* below).
2. Regarding fixation of price of foundation, certified and quality seeds is concerned the State Agriculture Departments, NSC, SSCs and other Central/ State Seed Producing Agencies fix seed price of foundation, certified and quality seeds as per their own policy.

Other measures taken up by Government of India to provide good quality seed to farmers of the country:

- (a) To upgrade the quality of farmer's saved seed, Seed Village Programme component is being implemented under SMSP. Under this component a financial assistance for distribution of Foundation/Certified Seed from 50 to 60% of seed cost is provided to farmers by implementing agency of concerned state.
- (b) To encourage the farmers for taking up seed production of Pulses, Oilseeds, Fodder and Green Manure crops for making available required quantity of certified seed a component called Certified Seeds Production through Seed Village (CSP) is being implemented under SMSP. The financial assistance under this component is 75% of seed cost for distribution of Foundation/ Certified seed to farmers by implementing agency of concerned State.

Statement*Uniform Sale Price of Breeder Seed for the year 2018-19 from 1.9.2018 onwards*

Sl. No.	Crop/ Type	Price (₹/Qtl.)
1	2	3
1.	Wheat	
	Varieties (Bread wheat)	6520
	Durum/Dicoccum	7295
	Desi Wheat	7295
2.	Barley	
	Barley	7050
	Malt Barley	7900
3.	Gram (Kabul)	17050
	Gram (Desi)	12400
4.	Lentil	14650
5.	Peas	8660
6.	Rajmash	13800
7.	Mustard	
8.	HybridMustard	
	A line	34500
	B and R Line	16100
	Varieties	12900
9.	Toria	12100
10.	Taramira	12100
11.	Safflower	
	Hybrid	
	A Line	29000
	B and R Line	12650
	Varieties	9500

1	2	3
12.	Linseed	7900
13.	Lucerne	53500
14.	Berseem	44900
15.	Oat	7250
16.	Paddy	
	Coarse	6600
	Medium	7050
	For Pusa-44	7050
	Basmati	11550
	Hybrid	
	A Line	46000
	B and R Line	9200
17.	Maize	
	Inbred lines	33800
	Varieties & Comoosites	6900
18.	Sorghum	
	Hybrid	
	A Line	33300
	B and R Line	23000
	Varieties & Composites	11200
19.	Bajra (Pearl Millet)	
	Hvbrid	
	A line	52900
	B and R Line	18400
	Varieties and composites	13800
20.	Small Millets	
	Finger Millet (Ragi)	6200

1	2	3
	Foxtail Millet	
	Kodo Millet	5200
	Proso Millet	5200
	Little Millet	5200
21.	Groundnut	15500
22.	Soybean	11625
23.	Sesamum	23250
24.	Niger	13800
25.	Sunflower	
	Hybrid	
	A Line	71300
	B and R Line	34500
	Varieties	15500
26.	Castor	
	Hybrid	
	A Line	69000
	B and R Line	25300
	Varieties	14650
27.	Moong	20700
28.	Urd (Blackgram)	20700
29.	Arhar (Pigeonpea)	
	Hybrid	
	A Line	29900
	B and R Line	20700
	Varieties	19000
30.	Cowpea	12950
31.	Moth	14650
32.	Horsegram	6900

1	2	3
33.	Jute	21850
34.	Sunhemp	10350
35.	Mesta	10350
36.	Cotton	
	Hybrid:	
	Female Parent	126500
	Male Parent	126500
	Varieties	25850
	G. hirsutam	29300
	G. barbadens	29300
	Hybrid:	
	A Line	138000
	R and B Line	138000
37.	Guar	20700
38.	Teosinite	4300
39.	Cowpea	12900
40.	Maize	6900
41.	Jowar	Single Cut: 13800 Multi Cut: 20700
42.	Bajra	12900
43.	Dhaincha	8600

Promotion of organic farming

2265. LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):
 DR. AMEE YAJNIK:
 SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:
 SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:
 SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

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

- (a) the action taken by Government to encourage the farmers for promoting and producing organic agricultural products;
- (b) whether farmers will be given separate facilities to encourage the export and marketing of organic produces;
- (c) whether Government would bring some programmes such as Organic Farming Special Package or Organic Farming Mission in which incentives/additional advantages would be provided to the farmers for organic farming; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Government of India has been promoting Organic farming in the country through dedicated schemes namely Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) since 2015-16 to cater to the needs of domestic and export markets respectively. Both the schemes stress on end to end support to organic farmers *i.e.* from production to certification and marketing. Post harvest management support including processing, packing, marketing is made integral part of these schemes to encourage organic farmers. Pattern of assistance for various components under these schemes is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Third party certification of organic farming for exports is also promoted by Agriculture Processed Food and Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce under National Programme of Organic Production (NPOP). APEDA provides assistance for creation of capital assets; integrated pack house, purchase of insulated refrigerated transport vehicles/mobile pre-cooling unit, single or multiple products processing facilities, cold store/warehouses, carbon dioxide generators, fumigated stores and Silos etc. The assistance would be limited to the 40% of the TOTAL cost subject to the ceiling of ₹ 100 lakhs.

In addition, a e- commerce portal *javikkheti.in* has been initiated to promote direct sale of organic produce from farmers to consumers directly for better price realization.

Certified organic producers are also been facilitated for National and International exposures through trade fairs, exhibitions and buyers sellers meets by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoA & FW) and APEDA.

Statement*Details of pattern of assistance for promotion of organic farming***1. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)**

Sl. No.	Component	Pattern of assistance ₹/ha.			Total financial assistance per ha. for 3 years	Total financial assistance per group of 20 ha. for 3 year	Total per cluster of 1000 ha. each ₹ in lakh
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year			
A.	Programme implementation through Support Agencies	2500	2500	2500	7500	150000	30.00
B.	PGS Certification through Regional Councils	700	1000	1000	2700	54000	27.00
C.	Incentive to farmers through DBT	12000	10000	9000	31000	620000	310.00
D.	Value addition, marketing and publicity	1300	3500	4000	8800	176000	88.00
TOTAL		16500	17000	16500	50000	1000000	500.00

2. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)*:

Components	Assistance
1	2
Clusters development and formation of farmers producers company (FPO)	₹ 4075/- farmers over three years
Inputs and training, handholding, documentation and etc.	25000/- ha over three years
Integrated Processing unit	upto ₹ 600 lakh

1	2
Custom hiring centres	₹10 lakh/FPO
Integrated Pack house	upto ₹ 37.50 lakh
Refrigerated vehicle	upto ₹ 18.75 lakh
Transportation/4 wheeler	upto ₹ 6.00 lakh
Pre-cooling, cold stores, ripening chambers	₹ upto 18.75 lakh
Branding, labeling, packing, publicity -	As per proposal.
Post-harvest infrastructure	75% assistance for FPCs - 50% for private entrepreneur- 50% subsidy transportation

Yellow rust disease on wheat crops

2266. KUMARI SELJA:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the prevailing yellow rust disease on the wheat crops in Haryana and Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance being provided by the Central Government to the concerned States for addressing this issue?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Government is aware of the prevailing yellow rust disease on the wheat crops. Haryana and Punjab. State Government of Punjab has reported that the incidence of Yellow Rut appeared in 652 acres of 10 Districts in the State in patches and no loss has been reported to wheat crop till date. State Government of Haryana has also reported that they are aware of the disease.

(c) Crop losses due to calamities including pest attack are covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna. Haryana State Government has reported that assistance for pesticides is provided by State Department under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

Agri-export policy for doubling farmers' income

†2267. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA:

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

- (a) whether the objective of Agriculture Export Policy is doubling the farmers' income through export of agricultural products by the year 2022;
- (b) the special steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) whether Government has a focused approach for ensuring involvement of State Governments also in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The objective of Agriculture Export Policy is Harness export potential of Indian agriculture, through suitable policy instruments, to make India a global power in agriculture, and raise farmers income.

(b) To monitor the implementation of AEP, an Inter-Ministerial Committee has been formed. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) convened national workshops, made field visits, identified existing infrastructure gaps in the Agri clusters, organized buyer-seller meets, launched farmer connect portal on its website, opened market intelligence cell etc.

(c) Involvement of the States, in implementation of the AEP, has been envisaged in the following:

- (i) Inclusion of Agri Export Policy in the State Export Policy
- (ii) Identification of State Nodal Agency for promotion of agri exports.
- (iii) To set up institutional mechanism at State and Cluster level by forming Committees to support export.
- (iv) Infrastructure and logistics to facilitate agricultural exports.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Accurate record of farmers

2268. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no accurate record of the farmers or their Total income, despite spending crores of rupees every year on food subsidies and on subsidising farm inputs, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government is taking up Agriculture Census every year, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per Agriculture Census 2015-16, the Total number of operational holdings in the country is 14.65 crore.

As per the latest available results of 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO) for the reference agricultural year July 2012-June 2013, the average monthly income per agricultural household is estimated to be ₹ 6,426.

(b) No Sir, Agriculture Census is conducted quinquennially by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. The periodicity of Census/ Survey is decided on the basis of adequacy of the current data, availability of resources and manpower, emerging areas of concern, and development priorities of the Government, etc.

Awareness on research and exploration in agriculture sector

2269. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers are made aware of the researches and exploration being made in the agriculture sector in Agricultural Universities;

(b) if so, the manner thereof; and

(c) the policy of Government to bring farmers into direct contact with Agricultural Universities?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through its 717 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) located in districts in the country undertakes Technology Assessment and Demonstration for its Application and Capacity Development.

During the year 2018-19, 42,361 on-farm trials (OFTs) for assessing technologies and 2,74,736 frontline demonstrations (FLD) showcasing potentials on improved varieties, modern technologies and practices were conducted on farmers' field to create awareness among farmers. To update the knowledge and skills on modern agricultural technologies, 47,000 training courses on various technologies were organized benefitting as many as 13.51 lakh farmers and farm women. 139.67 lakh farmers participated in various extension activities. In addition, 1.77 lakh quintal seeds of crop varieties, 365.53 lakh planting materials of fruits, vegetables, agroforestry etc. and 154.91 lakh live-stock strains and finger lings were produced and distributed among farmers. Further, 8.33 lakh soil, water, plant, manures samples were tested, and 612.95 lakh Mobile agro advisory were provided to farmers.

As a part of the undergraduate curriculum in agricultural universities, each undergraduate student in agriculture has to opt for the Student 'Rural Entrepreneurship Awareness Development Yojana (READY)' Programme, which aims to provide rural entrepreneurship awareness to farmers during final year of their study.

As a part of Rural Awareness Works Experience (RAWEx), the undergraduate students support the livelihood improvement of small and marginal farmers in terms of providing information about facilities extended by the Government, scientific and technical knowhow, selection of crops, marketing of their produce.

(c) The Government has regular programmes to bring farmers into direct contact with the Agricultural Universities (AUs) through 491 KVKs located in these Universities.

KVKs organize demonstrations, training programmes and skill development programmes for the benefit of farmers and farm women.

Procurement of pulses and oilseeds under PM-AASHA

2270. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Total of 37.59 lakh metric tonnes of procurement of pulses and oilseeds had been sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay

SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), however, only 1.08 lakh tonnes has been procured;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the arrival of these crops began in October and will end by February, 2020;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in many States the procurement has not even started; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) During Kharif 2019-20, upto 11.03.2020 a quantity of 44.77 lakh metric tonnes of pulses and oilseeds have been sanctioned for procurement under Price Support Scheme (PSS) under the umbrella Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) and against which, as on 05.03.2020, a quantity of 11.48 lakh metric tonnes have been procured.

(b) The arrival of Kharif pulses and oilseeds depends upon the harvesting period of the States which normally began in October. However, the procurement under the Government Scheme is expected to continue till April, 2020 for some crops in the States.

(c) and (d) Under this scheme, Government agencies procure through the State nominated agencies, the notified pulses and oilseeds of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) at Minimum Support Price (MSP) in consultation with the concerned State Government / Union Territory as and when market price of these produce fall below the MSP, as per prescribed guidelines. The procurement against the sanction also depends upon the preparedness and logistic arrangement made by the respective State Governments.

Changes in PMFBY

2271. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced changes in Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) to make it optional;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the same;

(d) the details of fund allocated, released and utilised during 2018-19 and 2019-20 under PMFBY, State-wise and year-wise; and

(e) the details of fund allocated for the year 2020-21?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) are being regularly reviewed especially the challenges faced by the stakeholders in its implementation since their inception in Kharif 2016 season. Accordingly, this Department had made detailed consultations with all stakeholders *viz.* State Governments, farmer organizations, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, financial institutions, concerned organizations, and Central Government Departments at various forums to identify the challenges and finalise the possible solutions/remedial measures etc. Based on their feedback and suggestions changes including making the scheme optional for all farmers have been incorporated in the provisions/ parameters of ongoing PMFBY/ RWBCIS. Details of Change made in the schemes are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Being Central Sector Scheme, State-wise allocation/release is not made under PMFBY/RWBCIS. Funds are released to the Central fund routing agency *i.e.* Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC) who in turn release the Central Government's 50% share in premium subsidy on receipt of respective State Government's share, to the concerned insurance companies. Details of funds allocated and released/ utilized during 2018-19 and 2019-20 and funds allocated for the year 2020-21 are given in following table:

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
2018-19	13014.15	12983.1	11945.39
2019-20	14000.00	13640.85	12138.44
2020-21	15695.00	-	-

Statement

*Changes incorporated in the provisions/parameters of ongoing PMFBY/RWBCIS
w.e.f. Kharif 2020 season*

- To address the demand of farmers, the scheme has been made voluntary for all farmers. There is no change in farmers' share of premium.

- The premium subsidy sharing pattern between Centre and North Eastern States has been changed from 50:50 to 90:10. This has been done to allow more States to notify the scheme and existing States to notify more crops and areas to facilitate greater coverage of farmers under the scheme. For remaining States, subsidy sharing pattern will continue as 50:50.
- Insurance companies will now be given work by the States for 3 years in a go instead of one year thereby increasing their commitment and accountability to the farmers.
- In districts where the farmer is at disadvantage due to lower scale of finance, the district will have option to choose value of notional average yield or scale of finance whichever is in the interest of the farmers.
- The issue of high premium rate for few crops/areas due to adverse selection has been suitably addressed. The requisite central share of premium subsidy will be provided for areas/crops having gross premium rate upto 25% for irrigated and upto 30% for un-irrigated areas/crops. Besides, alternate risk mitigation measures will be explored for these areas/crops.
- In view of the demand of many States, option has been given to States to choose additional risk covers besides shortfall in yield-based cover depending upon the local weather challenges and requirements of the farmers.
- The States delaying the release of subsidy beyond agreed timelines will not be allowed to participate in upcoming seasons.
- Two-step process of crop yield estimation using weather and satellite indicators etc. will be adopted which will help in early assessment of loss.
- Use of smart sampling technique through satellite data for crop cutting experiments by some states has shown increased efficiency in implementation. This will now be universalized.
- The delay by some States in submission of crop yield data will now be suitably addressed using technological solutions.
- Provision has been made for earmarked administrative expenses @ 3% for strengthening, the infrastructure and technology for better delivery of the Scheme.

Revival of closed fertilizer plants

2272. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to revive five closed fertilizer plants in the country, including the ones at Talcher and Gorakhpur; and

(b) if so, how will this decision affect the demand and supply gap of urea in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Government of India is reviving five closed fertilizer plants of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) namely Talcher, Ramagundam, Gorakhpur and Sindri plants of FCIL and Barauni plant of HFCL by formation of Joint Venture Companies of nominated PSUs for setting up new Urea Ammonia plants of 12.7 Lakh metric tonne per annum capacity each.

(b) Subsequent to commissioning/start of the above plants, the indigenous urea production will be enhanced by 63.5 Lakh Metric Tonne per year leading to corresponding reduction in import of urea.

Scarcity of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs)

2273. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE:

KUMARI SELJA:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the domestic drug industry is highly dependent on imports from China for its requirement of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs);

(b) whether the outbreak of Corona virus in China has affected imports of APIs;

(c) whether Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) has offered to step in to reduce dependence on China; and

(d) the steps initiated by Government to deal with any potential scarcity of APIs that can arise in future, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA

GOWDA): (a) The Indian Pharmaceutical industry is 3rd largest in the world in terms of volume and 14th largest in terms of value. India exported medicines worth US \$ 14389 mn in Financial Year 2018-19. India also exported Bulk Drugs/Drug Intermediates worth US \$ 3911 mn in Financial Year 2018-19. However, the country also imports various Bulk Drugs/Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) for producing medicines. Two-thirds of the TOTAL imports of Bulk Drugs/ Drug Intermediates is from China. The details of India's imports of Bulk Drugs/ Drug Intermediates (including from China) are as under:

Years	Total import (US \$ mn)	Imports from China (US\$ mn)	Percent of Import from China
2018-19	3560.35	2405.42	67.56%

(b) and (d) Department of Pharmaceuticals has constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Eshwara Reddy, Joint Drugs Controller, Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) to address the issue of drug security in the country in the context of novel coronavirus outbreak in China. The committee has observed that the present stock-in-hand of the APIs may be sufficient for 2 to 3 months to manufacture formulations. The Committee has also assessed that there may be impact on import of certain APIs/KSMs which are majorly manufactured in Hubei province of China. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the department has issued necessary instructions to National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) and State Governments to ensure adequate supply of APIs and formulations at affordable prices in the market and to prevent black-marketing, illegal hoarding, creating artificial shortages in the country. In this regard, Department of Pharmaceuticals has written to DGFT to restrict exports of 13 API and formulations made using these APIs. NPPA has also written to Chief Secretaries of States with copies to Principal Secretaries Health and State Drug Controllers requesting them to closely monitor the production and availability of APIs and formulations to prevent the black marketing and hoarding in their States and UTs as well as to ensure that there is no violation of provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 with regard to compliance of ceiling prices/permissible increase in prices of scheduled/ non-scheduled formulations respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Dependency of medicine manufacturing industry on raw materials from China

2274. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large part of the raw materials needed for the formulation of medicines in the country are being imported from China;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the medicine manufacturing industry is suffering now due to the non arrival of raw materials as China is reeling under the attack of Corona virus; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that raw materials are made available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The Indian Pharmaceutical industry is 3rd largest in the world in terms of volume and 14th largest in terms of value. India exported medicines worth US \$14389 mn in Financial Year 2018-19. India also exported Bulk Drug/Drug Intermediates worth US \$ 3911mn in Financial Year 2018-19. However, the country also imports various Bulk Drugs/Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) for producing medicines. Two-thirds of the Total imports of Bulk Drugs/ Drug Intermediates is from China. The imports from China are mainly due to economic considerations. The details of India's imports of Bulk Drugs/ Drug Intermediates (including from China) are as under:

Years	TOTAL import (US \$ mn)	Imports from China (US\$ mn)	Percent of Import from China
2018-19	3560.35	2405.42	67.56%

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on the recommendations of the Committee, the department has issued necessary instructions to National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) and State Governments to ensure adequate supply of APIs and formulations at affordable prices in the market and to prevent black-marketing, illegal hoarding, creating artificial shortages in the country. In this regard, Department of Pharmaceuticals has written to DGFT to restrict exports of 13 API and formulations made using these APIs. NPPA has also written to Chief Secretaries of States with copies to Principal Secretaries Health and State Drug Controllers requesting them to closely monitor the production and availability of APIs and formulations to prevent the black marketing and hoarding in their States and UTs as well as to ensure that there is no violation of provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 with regard to compliance of ceiling prices/ permissible increase in prices of scheduled/ non-scheduled formulations respectively.

Steps taken to tackle drugs price hike

2275. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the prices of drugs for cancer and other complicated diseases are very high and not affordable for ordinary citizens;
- (b) the remedial measures taken by Government to tackle this issue, other than establishing generic medicine centres;
- (c) the number of times Drug Prices Control Order (DPCO) has been revised and prices of which categories of medicines are regulated through this;
- (d) the list of essential medicines identified by Government; and
- (e) in what way the prices of these essential medicines are controlled?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes the ceiling price of scheduled formulations adopted from the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) and retail price of new drugs as per the provisions of para 4, 5 and 6 of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). The NLEM, 2015 consists of medicines used in treatment of different diseases including Cancer. Further, the

prices of non-scheduled formulations are monitored so that their MRP is not increased by more than 10% of MRP during preceding twelve months.

The NPPA has taken the following steps for making medicines available at affordable price:

- (i) NPPA fixed the ceiling prices of 530 scheduled formulations under NLEM, 2011.
- (ii) NPPA has notified the ceiling prices of 861 scheduled formulations under NLEM, 2015 including 81 anti-cancer formulations.
- (iii) NPPA fixed prices of 106 Anti-diabetic and Cardiovascular drugs under Para 19 of DPCO, 2013 in Public interest.
- (iv) NPPA has fixed ceiling price of Cardiac Stents being scheduled formulation under DPCO, 2013 affecting price reduction for Coronary Stents worked out up to 85% for Bare Metal Stents and 74% for Drug Eluting Stents.
- (v) NPPA has fixed ceiling price of Orthopedic Knee Implants under Para 19 of DPCO, 2013 in Public interest affecting price reduction for orthopedic Knee Implants worked out up to 69%.
- (vi) NPPA capped the Trade Margin of non-scheduled formulations of 42 select Anti-cancer medicines under "Trade Margin Rationalization" approach as a Pilot for proof of concept, wherein price of more than 500 brands of medicines were reduced upto 90%.

The fixation of prices has resulted in a Total saving of ₹ 12,447 crores per annum to the public after implementation of DPCO, 2013.

(c) The first comprehensive order was promulgated under section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act called the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1970. Subsequently, the Government promulgated DPCO, 1979, DPCO, 1987, DPCO, 1995 and DPCO, 2013. The DPCO, 2013 follows market-based methodology for fixation of prices of scheduled formulation as adopted from NLEM.

(d) NLEM, 2015 was issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (M/o H &FW). The list is available on website www.mohfw.gov.in.

(e) Formulations specified in NLEM, 2015 have been adopted in schedule - I of

DPCO, 2013 as scheduled formulations. NPPA fixes the ceiling price of scheduled medicines specified in schedule I of DPCO, 2013 in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 and 6 of DPCO, 2013. NPPA has fixed the ceiling price of 861 scheduled formulations and retail price for 1250 new drugs till date. NPPA also recovers the amount overcharged by Pharma companies including applicable interest for violation of price fixed.

Domestic production of APIs

2276. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) in the country, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the domestic capacity for manufacturing of APIs in India is inadequate and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the manufacturing capacity of APIs in the country is being fully utilised;
- (d) the details of domestic dependence on APIs imported from China; and
- (e) the details of measures taken by the Government to increase API production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has informed that they have not received any reference regarding shortage of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients. The Indian Drugs Manufacturers Association (IDMA) has assured that its members have enough stocks of APIs and formulations.

(b) to (d) The Indian Pharmaceutical industry is 3rd largest in the world in terms of volume and 14th largest in terms of value. India exported medicines worth US \$14389 mn in Financial Year 2018-19. India also exported Bulk Drug/Drug Intermediates worth US \$ 3911mn in Financial Year 2018-19. However, the country also imports various Bulk Drugs/Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) for producing medicines. Two-thirds of the Total imports of Bulk Drugs/Drug Intermediates is from China. The imports from China are mainly due to economic considerations. The details of India's imports of Bulk Drugs/Drug Intermediates (including from China) are as under:

Years	TOTAL import (US \$ mn)	Imports from China (US\$ mn)	Percent of Import from China
2018-19	3560.35	2405.42	67.56%

(e) The policies formulated by Government from time to time are designed to minimize country's dependence on imports and to give fillip to indigenous manufacturing. In this direction, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has formulated a Scheme namely 'Assistance to Bulk Drug Industry for Common Facility Centre' for providing assistance to Bulk Drug Industry for Common Facility Centre in any upcoming bulk drug park promoted by State Governments/State Corporations.

Impact of Coronavirus out break on pharma industry

2277. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the outbreak of Coronavirus in China has adversely impacted Indian pharmaceutical industry as the supply of raw materials from China has been hit and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that steep price escalation has also been witnessed in some of key segments of medicines post Coronavirus outbreak; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by Government to ensure the affordability of essential medicines and help drug manufacturers as well?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has informed that they have not received any reference regarding shortage of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients. The Indian Drugs Manufacturers Association (IDMA) has assured that its members have enough stocks of APIs and formulations.

(b) and (c) NPPA has informed that they have not received any reference from pharma associations regarding steep increase in price of medicines due to outbreak of COVID-19 in China. The AIOCD AWACS has reported increase in drug prices for month ending February 2020 at 0.6 %. Further, NPPA has issued D.O dated 20.02.2020 to Chief Secretaries of all the States /UTs to monitor the production and availability of APIs and their formulations to prevent black marketing and hoarding and to ensure price

compliance as per the Drugs (Prices Control) Order (DPCO, 2013) under intimation to NPPA. NPPA has also written to Pharma Associations in the matter. NPPA is monitoring the situation regularly to ensure that ceiling prices of essential medicines are not breached.

Further, Department of Pharmaceuticals has constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Eshwara Reddy, Joint Drugs Controller, Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) to address the issue of drug security in the country in the context of novel coronavirus outbreak in China. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the department has issued necessary instructions to National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) and Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) to ensure adequate supply of APIs and formulations at affordable prices in the market and to prevent black-marketing, illegal hoarding, creating artificial shortages in the country. In this regard, Department of Pharmaceuticals has written to DGFT to restrict exports of 13 API and formulations made using these APIs.

Quality of medicines sold through Jan Aushadhi stores

2278. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Jan Aushadhi outlets functioning in the country;
- (b) the number of generic medicines sold through these outlets;
- (c) whether there is any complaint from any quarters on the quality of the medicines sold; and
- (d) if so, details of action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) As on 09.03.2020, 6222 Janaushadhi outlets are functional in the country.

(b) Product basket of Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) comprises more than 900 drugs and 154 surgicals.

(c) In the financial year 2019-20, Total 7975 batches of medicines have been procured till 06.03.2020. Out of these, 36 samples are failed by different State Drug Authorities for various reasons.

(d) Janaushadhi medicines under PMBJP are procured only from WHO-GMP certified manufacturers and Central Pharma Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) of India. It ensures that pharmaceutical products are consistently produced under controlled conditions to achieve good quality standards. Further, the medicines thus procured are tested at National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited laboratories for quality assurance and only after passing through the stipulated standards of quality parameters, they are released for sale.

On receipt of a complaint, wherein a product is declared as "Not of Standard Quality" by respective authorities, Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI), the implementing agency of PMBJP takes strong action such as stopping sale and distribution of batches identified as "Not of Standard Quality" and recalling stock of such medicines. A show cause notice is also issued to the concerned drug supplier. If a satisfactory reply is not received from the supplier against the show cause notice within the stipulated time, then action is taken as per relevant clauses of the tender, such as forfeiture of the security deposit, recovery of the cost of the entire batch, blacklisting/debarment of a firm, etc.

Drugs price monitoring cells

2279. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:
DR. AMEE YAJNIK:
LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):
SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up drugs price monitoring cells across the country and if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to strengthen regulatory mechanism of the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) and to ensure compliance of its orders on retail prices of medicines?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Price Monitoring and Resource Units (PMRU) are to be set up across the country under the scheme "Consumer Awareness, Publicity and Price Monitoring".

A PMRU is a registered society under the Chairmanship of the State Drug Controller, representatives of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA)/State Health Department, civil societies and other stakeholders. These PMRUs provide necessary support to NPPA for monitoring drug prices and generating awareness among the consumers.

So far, PMRUs have been set up in eleven (11) states *viz.* Kerala, Gujarat, Odisha, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Nagaland, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Mizoram.

The powers under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) has been delegated to NPPA, an independent body of experts under the Department of Pharmaceuticals (DoP). The Government has directed NPPA to place a draft version of price calculation sheets on the website of NPPA for 10 clear working days to invite comments from affected pharma firms. Only after taking into account the comments or any additional data thus received within the given time period, the NPPA shall finalize the ceiling and retail prices.

The Government has constituted a single multi-disciplinary "Committee of Experts" to discharge the functions under DPCO, 2013 for consultation on all technical issues related to pricing, launch of new drugs along with other ancillary provisions where more clarity may be required, and opine on matters referred to it by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) in discharge of its functions. The Government has also constituted a Standing Committee on Affordable Medicines and Health Products (SCAMHP) under the chairmanship of Member (Health), NITI Aayog. The said Committee shall be a recommending body to NPPA regarding prices of drugs and health products.

The NPPA fixes the retail prices of new drugs under para 5 of DPCO, 2013. The NPPA, as an ongoing process, monitors the prices of Scheduled and non-scheduled drugs in the country. As per provisions of the DPCO, all manufacturers of Scheduled medicines (branded or generic) have to sell their products within the ceiling price fixed by the Government. As regards non-scheduled formulations, a manufacturer is at liberty to fix the maximum retail price of a non-scheduled formulation (branded or generic) launched by it. However, as per the DPCO, the manufacturers are not allowed to increase the price of a non-scheduled formulation by more than 10 % per annum. The prices are both fixed as well as monitored in case of scheduled medicines and monitored

only in case of non-scheduled medicines by the NPPA. NPPA monitors the prices by sample purchasing of medicines/complaints received through Pharma Jan Samadhan and CPGRAMS portal made by any individual or consumer organization or stockiest/distributor/dealer/retailer or State Drug Controller and take appropriate action on the complaints in a time bound manner. In case a violation of an order issued under DPCO is detected, action for overcharging is taken as per provisions of DPCO.

Fixing of prices of generic medicines

2280. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism followed by Government to fix the prices of generic medicines, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government to promote prescription of generic medicines by doctors, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that often there is a shortage of generic medicines in Government hospitals because of which patients are forced to buy branded medicines; and

(d) if so, the steps Government has taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The Drugs (Prices Control) order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) doesn't differentiate between the branded and generic medicines for pricing of the formulations. The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes the ceiling price of scheduled medicines specified in schedule- I of DPCO, 2013 and retail price of new drugs as per para 2(u) of DPCO, 2013, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4, 5 and 6 of DPCO, 2013. The ceiling price fixed is applicable on all the branded and generic versions of such formulations.

Ceiling price of scheduled medicines is fixed based on the market based data, *inter alia*, by taking simple average price to retailer (PTR) of all those manufacturers who have market share more than or equal to 1% of Total market turnover on the basis of Moving Annual Turnover (MAT) of a specified medicine. The ceiling price is derived by adding 16% margin on the simple average price to the retailer (PTR) for the specified

medicine. Local taxes if actually paid, will be added with the ceiling price to arrive at the Maximum Retail Price to the consumers.

(b) Medical Council of India (MCI) has notified an amendment in Clause 1.5 of Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, which stipulates that "Every physician should prescribe drugs with generic names legibly and preferably in capital letters and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs". Medical Council of India *vide* its Circulars dated 21.04.2017, 22.11.2012 and 18.01.2013 has reiterated that all physicians should prescribe drugs with generic names. Instructions have also been issued to all the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Wellness Centers to ensure that prescription is only by generic name wherever generic drugs are available.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Availability and supply of fertilizers in Haryana

2281. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate steps have been taken by Government to ensure the availability and timely supply of urea and other fertilizers to the farmers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of arrangements being made for the supply of urea and other fertilizers to farmers in the States, particularly in Haryana;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up new fertilizers plants for manufacturing urea and other fertilizers in States, including Haryana; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by when such plants are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The following steps have been taken by Government to ensure availability and timely supply of fertilizers to farmers of the country including Haryana:

- (I) Before the commencement of each cropping season, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), in consultation with all the State Governments, assesses the requirement of fertilizers. After assessment of requirement, DAC&FW projects month-wise requirement of fertilizers.
- (II) On the basis of month-wise 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 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. Further, State Governments have been adequately empowered to ensure selling of fertilizers at MRP/reasonable prices.

(c) and (d) Government of India is reviving 5 closed fertilizer plants of FCIL and HFCL namely Talcher, Ramagundam, Gorakhpur and Sindri plants of FCIL and Barauni plant of HFCL by formation of Joint Venture Companies (JVC) of nominated PSUs for setting up new Urea Ammonia plants of 12.7 Lakh metric tonne per annum capacity each. The details of said fertilizer plants are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Fertilizer plant	Equity contribution by PSUs			Date of incorporation of JVC	location of the plant	Expected Date of Commissioning
1.	Talcher Fertilizers Ltd.	(i)	RCF	29.67%	27.10.2015	Talcher, Odisha	Sept, 2023
		(ii)	CIL	29.67%			
		(iii)	GAIL	29.67%			
		(iv)	FCIL	10.99%			
2.	Ramagundam Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	(i)	NFL	26%			
		(ii)	EIL	26%			
		(iii)	FCIL	11%			
		(iv)	State Govt. of Telangana	11%			
		(v)	GAIL	14.3%			
		(vi)	HTAS Consortium	11.7%	17.02.2015	Ramagundam, Telangana	May, 2020
3.	Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Ltd.	(i)	NTPC	29.67%	31.10.2016	Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	Feb, 2021
4.	Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Ltd.	(ii)	IOCL	29.67%			
		(iii)	CIL	29.67%			
		(iv)	FCIL	10.99%		Sindri, Jharkhand	May, 2021
5.	Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Ltd.					Barauni, Bihar	May, 2021

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The Cabinet in its meeting held on 21.05.2015 has decided to install a new urea plant of 8.646 Lakh Metric Tonne per annum (LMTPA) in the existing premises of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Limited (BVFCL), which will subsequently replace the existing urea plants Namrup-II (capacity 2.20 LMTPA) and Namrup-III (capacity 2.70 LMTPA), on the basis of 48% equity participation of PSUs and Government of Assam and 52% equity participation by private parties on PPP mode. However, on bidding no private parties came forward.

In respect of P&K fertilizers, it is informed that P&K fertilizers are decontrolled and the department does not have any control on the production of the P&K fertilizers. Thus, any proposal of setting up of new P&K fertilizers in States including Haryana is not under consideration of Department of Fertilizers.

Alternatives to RCEP

2282. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) was intended to provide mutually beneficial outcomes for RCEP countries including India, the specific reason behind the decision of India not joining the RCEP;

(b) whether there is any provision for India to join this group at a later stage; and

(c) whether there is any plan to initiate any other form of a free trade agreement with any other group of countries or a single country in the future including the United States and the European Union?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) During the 3rd RCEP Leaders Summit which was held on 4 November, 2019 in Bangkok, India stated that the current structure of RCEP did not reflect the RCEP Guiding Principles or address the outstanding issues and concerns of India, in the light of which India did not join RCEP. RCEP was intended to provide mutually beneficial outcomes for RCEP countries including India, however, since the current structure did not adequately address ambition and concerns of India's stakeholders, India did not join RCEP in its current form.

(c) The list of country or group of countries with which trade negotiations have been initiated by India are given in the Statement.

Statement

On-going Trade Negotiations

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement
1.	India - EU (European Union) Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreements (BTIA)
2.	India - Sri Lanka Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreements (ETCA)
3.	India - Thailand Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
4.	India - Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA)
5.	India - EFTA (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA)
6.	India - New Zealand FTA/CECA
7.	India - Israel Trade Agreement
8.	India - Singapore CECA (3rd review)
9.	India - SACU PTA (South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia)
10.	India - Mercosur PTA expansion (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)
11.	BIMSTEC CECA (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal)
12.	India - Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Framework Agreement
13.	India - Canada FTA
14.	India - Australia CECA
15.	India-Malaysia CECA (1st Review)
16.	India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (1st Review)
17.	India-Korea CEPA review
18.	India-Iran Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA)
19.	India-Peru Trade Agreement
20.	India-EAEU (Eurasian Economic Union) Technical Consultations

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement
21.	India-Bangladesh CEPA
22.	India-Chile PTA (2nd expansion)
23.	India-Indonesia CECA

Private investment in Jammu and Kashmir

2283. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry to spur private investment in Srinagar besides the three-day Global Investors Summit to be held in Srinagar; and

(b) whether any growth has been witnessed in private investment in Jammu and Kashmir post the abolition of Article 370, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In order to facilitate investments in Union Territory (UT) of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), the following incentives are offered to attract entrepreneurs by the UT:

- (i) Allotment of land at subsidized rate.
- (ii) Cheaper Power Tariffs.
- (iii) Subsidy on purchase and installation of DG set.
- (iv) Subsidy on installation of Quality Control/Testing Equipments.

Additionally Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade is implementing following Packages for providing incentives to industries in UT of Jammu and Kashmir:

1. Special Package-I&II (from 14.06.2002 to 14.06.2017) The Scheme provides (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive (30% of the investment in plant and machinery with an upper limit of ₹ 5 crore), (ii) Central Interest Incentive (3% interest on working capital for 5 years) and (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years).
2. Industrial Development Scheme (IDS) (From 15.06.2017-31.03.2020) The scheme provides (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive (30% of the investment in plant

and machinery with an upper limit of ₹ 5 crore), (ii) Central Interest Incentive (3% interest on working capital for 5 years), (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years), (iv) Income Tax Reimbursement of Centre's share for 5 years, (v) GST reimbursement of Central Govt. share of CGST & IGST for 5 years, (vi) Employment Incentive under which additional 3.67% of the employer's contribution to EPF in addition to Govt. bearing 8.33% Employee Pension Scheme (EPS) contribution of the employer in PMRPY and (vii) Transport incentive on finished goods movement by Railways (20% cost of the transportation), by Inland Waterways Authority (20% of the cost of transportation) and by air (33% of cost transportation of air freight) from the station/port/airport nearest to unit to the station/port/airport nearest to the destination point.

Also, under this scheme a single unit can avail overall benefits up to ₹ 200 crore.

Besides the above, following steps have also been undertaken by UT of Jammu and Kashmir to spur investment:

- (i) Ease of Doing Business has been strengthened.
- (ii) Land Bank for new investments has been identified.
- (iii) 14 Focus Sectors for investment have been identified and policies in all these sectors have been drafted.

The Government of India is fully committed to the overall development and several steps, including preparation of a new Industrial policy, are being taken to boost trade, industry, investment and employment in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

Further, schemes/projects under Prime Minister's Development Package are under various stages of implementation. This package comprises of 63 major development projects in Road, Power, Health, Tourism, Agriculture, Horticulture and Skill Development sectors.

(b) Post abolition of Article 370, 160 units have been formally registered in various District Industries Centres with Total investment amounting to ₹ 187.28 crore. Further 493 units have also been registered provisionally with an investment of ₹ 836.82 crore.

Promotion of domestic investors and increasing the domestic export basket

2284. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to give a serious push to domestic investors to boost-up manufacturing sector and reduce dependence on import;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to give some incentives to the domestic investors to put in money in the manufacturing sector; and
- (d) the major areas identified under manufacturing sector to increase export basket of the country for giving a major push?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) The Government has undertaken a number of recent measures to incentivise and boost the manufacturing sector in India, promote exports and reduce dependence on imports:

- (i) 'Make in India' initiative has been reviewed and is now focussing on 27 sectors. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade is coordinating action plans for 15 manufacturing sectors while Department of Commerce is coordinating 12 service sectors. The list of 27 sectors is given in the Statement (*See* below).
- (ii) The Budget 2020-21 announced a new scheme to encourage electronics manufacturing in India, comprising manufacturing of mobile phones, semi-conductor packaging, electronic equipment. A new scheme called "National Technical Textile Mission" has also been proposed to cut down imports and for setting up manufacturing units of technical textiles at a cost of ₹ 1,480 crore over four years.
- (iii) In order to achieve higher export credit disbursement, a new scheme is being planned, which provides for higher insurance coverage, reduction in premium for small exporters and simplified procedure for claim settlements. Further, it has been proposed to digitally refund to exporters, duties and taxes levied at the Central, State and local levels, such as electricity duties and VAT on

fuel used for transportation, which are not getting exempted or refunded under any other existing mechanism.

- (iv) A new provision has been inserted in the Income-tax Act with effect from FY 2019-20 which allows any domestic company an option to pay income-tax at the rate of 22 per cent subject to condition that they will not avail any tax exemption/incentive. For new manufacturing companies incorporated on or after 01.10.2019, the corporate tax rate was brought down to 15 per cent. In the Budget 2020-21, this reduction of corporate tax rate for new manufacturing companies was also extended to new power generation companies.
- (v) In order to promote domestic manufacturing and curb imports, Basic Customs Duties (BCD) has been increased on footwear, toys and furniture; modification of Customs Act for strict enforcement of Rules of Origin norms for sensitive imports has been proposed; provisions for safeguard duties and anti-dumping duty to be strengthened.
- (vi) The Government has taken a number of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy reforms, including opening new sectors for FDI, increasing the sectoral limit of existing sectors and simplifying other conditions of the FDI policy. These policy reforms are meant to provide ease of doing business and accelerate the pace of foreign investment in the country.
- (vii) The National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) was also launched in December, 2019, with estimated expenditure of ₹ 102 lakh crore in infrastructure sectors in India during the years 2020 to 2025, which will also boost manufacturing and job creation.

Statement

List of 27 Sectors under 'Make in India' initiative

- (i) Aerospace and Defence
- (ii) Automotive and Auto Components
- (iii) Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices
- (iv) Bio-Technology

- (v) Capital Goods
- (vi) Textile and Apparels
- (vii) Chemicals and Petro chemicals
- (viii) Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM)
- (ix) Leather and Footwear
- (x) Food Processing
- (xi) Gems and Jewellery
- (xii) Shipping
- (xiii) Railways
- (xiv) Construction
- (xv) New and Renewable Energy
- (xvi) Information Technology and Information Technology enabled Services (IT &ITeS)
- (xvii) Tourism and Hospitality Services
- (xviii) Medical Value Travel
- (xix) Transport and Logistics Services
- (xx) Accounting and Finance Services
- (xxi) Audio Visual Services
- (xxii) Legal Services
- (xxiii) Communication Services
- (xxiv) Construction and Related Engineering Services
- (xxv) Environmental Services
- (xxvi) Financial Services
- (xxvii) Education Services

Subsidy on sugar

2285. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Australia dragged India to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) citing that India has increased its subsidy on sugar by 10-fold in the last six months;

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

(c) to what extent this would have implications on prices and also on trade in global market; and

(d) the impact it would also have due to recent defeat of India before the WTO in a dispute the US?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Australia has filed WTO dispute (DS580) against India in March, 2019 alleging that it is providing domestic support and export subsidies to its sugarcane/sugar producers and that these are inconsistent with WTO norms. It is alleged that India is providing Market Price Support to Sugarcane farmers in excess of de-minimis limit of 10% of Total value of production. A dispute settlement panel has been composed in the dispute and further proceedings are going on.

(c) and (d) In the dispute, India has taken the stand that it is a marginal player in the international sugar market and its measures will not have any implication on prices and trade in the global market. Regarding the impact of recent ruling against India in a WTO dispute with the US (*i.e.* DS541-India's export related measures) on sugar subsidy dispute, it is stated that both are separate and distinct disputes and outcome of one dispute cannot impact the other.

Funds released and projects taken up under FIDF in Andhra Pradesh

2286. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released funds under Fishery and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) to the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the projects being taken up in Andhra Pradesh, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Department of Fisheries under the Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) provides interest subvention up to 3% per annum on the loan amount provided by the Nodal Loaning Entities. The loan under the FIDF is provided by the Nodal Loaning Entities (NLEs) namely National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), National Cooperatives Development Corporation (NCDC) and all scheduled Banks. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted four fishing harbour proposals and sought concessional finance under the FIDF. The project-wise details of fishing harbour proposals submitted by Government of Andhra Pradesh and recommended by the Department of Fisheries, Government of India for loan from NABARD under FIDF are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Fishing Harbour	District	Estimated cost (₹ in crore)	Project cost restricted for interest subvention under FIDF (₹ in crore)
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
1.	Uppada	East Godavari	289.40	150.00
2.	Vodarevu	Prakasham	409.22	150.00
3.	Machilipattinam	Krishna	252.00	150.00
	Phase-II			
4.	Nizampattinam	Guntur	340.78	150.00
	TOTAL		1291.40	600.00

Performance of ECGC

2287. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Total number of claims settled and paid as well as premiums received by Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) during the last three years, including the current year;

(b) Total net premium earned by ECGC during the last three years, including the current year;

(c) Total value of exports supported by ECGC during the years 2018-19 and 2019-20 and a sector-wise breakdown of the same;

(d) Total value of exports of MSME's supported by ECGC during the years 2016-17 till date; and

(e) Total share of national exports supported during the previous three years till date?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of Total number of claims settled and paid, and premiums received by ECGC, during the last three years and up to third quarter of 2019-20 are given in the below table:

(₹ in crore)				
Financial Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (up to III quarter)
No. of claims paid*	778	677	725	401
Amount of claims paid*	885.34	1,283.17	1,013.31	**298.58
Premium received amount	1,267.62	1,240.42	1,247.54	810.09

* Figures represent claims paid to exporters and banks

** During April-December 2018, Total claims paid to exporters and banks was ₹500.11 crore and it has reduced to ₹298.58 crore during April-December 2019. This decline is primarily under the claims paid to banks as the required documents and clarifications for processing claims are awaited from banks.

(b) The details regarding Total net premium earned by ECGC, during the last three years and up to third quarter of 2019-20 are given in the table below:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (up to III quarter)
Premium earned Net (Gross premium less reinsurance premium paid and reserve for unexpired risks)	871.57	839.23	854.42	595.76

(c) The details of Total value of exports supported by ECGC, alongwith sector wise breakdown, are given in the below table for the period 2018-19 and till third quarter of 2019-20:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	2018-19	2019-20 (up to III quarter)
value of exports supported by ECGC	6,59,926	*3,97,324

* During April-December 2018, TOTAL business supported is ₹4,25,195 crore. It has reduced to ₹3,97,324 crore during April-December 2019. This decline is primarily under export credit disbursed by banks. It may be noted that as per RBI data, the export credit disbursed during April-December 2019 was ₹6,63,619 crore which has declined by 8% from ₹7,24,029 crore disbursed during April-December 2018.

Sector-wise breakdown:

Commodity	2018-19	2019-20 (up to 111 quarter)
1	2	3
Textile And Allied Products	1,19,586	71,657
Agriculture Agri Products & Plantations	1,01,935	63,667
Engineering Goods	82,204	55,477
Chemicals and Allied Products & Pharmaceuticals	67,879	48,548
Gems & Jewellery	53,741	24,294
Leather and Leather Manufactures	27,988	20,139

1	2	3
Marine	24,722	20,509
Project exports	5,787	3,123
Other Commodities	1,76,084	89,912
TOTAL*	6,59,926	3,97,324

* Figures represent cover supporting direct exports and export credit disbursed by banks

(d) The details of Total value of exports of MSMEs supported by ECGC during the years 2016-17 till date are given in the below table:

(₹ in crore)				
Financial Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (up to III quarter)
Value of exports covered for small exporters*	3,34,914	2,86,061	3,11,574	2,12,621

* There is no definition of MSMEs in terms of exports or export credit. Accordingly, the data provided above is as per the definition of Small Exporters unique to ECGC. According to this internal definition small exporters are "those exporter accounts having export working capital limit with banks being less than or equal to ₹80 crore, under the insurance covers issued to banks OR those exporters having Maximum Liability under all the Buyer Credit Insurance cover issued to them being less than or equal to ₹40 crore".

(e) The figures on Total share of national exports supported during the previous three years till date are given in the table below:

(₹ in crore)			
Financial Year	Indian Merchandise Exports	ECGC Total Value supported	Share of national exports supported(%)
2017-18	19,56,515	6,41 448	32.79
2018-19	23,07,726	6,59,926	28.60
2019-20 (Apr to Jan)(P)	18,60,696*	4,64,115	24.94

* Figures available up to January 2020

Simplification of issuing of ration cards

2288. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly three crore ration cards of poor people have been cancelled by authorities across the country on account of non-matching of Aadhaar details and other minors reasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the simplification of issuing ration card to every needy person to avoid any starvation death in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Due to computerization of PDS operations, *i.e.* digitization of ration cards/beneficiaries' database, online detection of ineligible/duplicate ration cards, migration/deaths of beneficiaries, de-duplication with Aadhaar and during the run-up to and implementation of NFSA, the States/UTs have been able to remove a Total of about 2.98 crore ineligible ration cards since 2013 till date. Against the deleted ration cards, new ration cards are issued by concerned States/UTs to eligible households/beneficiaries for rightful targeting of food subsidy.

(c) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibilities of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The operational responsibilities *i.e.* identification of eligible households/beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards by their own defined procedure and including monitoring and management of FPSs etc. rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

Besides, this Department has issued the advisories to all State/UT Governments from time-to-time to launch special drives for identification and issuance of ration cards to persons of the economically weakest sections of the society, so that the objective of NFSA is fully achieved.

Further, this Department has issued instructions to all States/UTs, that no genuine beneficiary/household shall be deleted from the list of eligible households and denied

from their entitled foodgrains under NFSA, only on the ground of not possessing an Aadhaar/biometric authentication or due to other technical reasons etc.

Loss of jobs in gems and jewellery sector

2289. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the loss of jobs in gems and jewellery sector of the country during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the action Government proposes to take to make this sector more employment oriented?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The gems and jewellery sector is one of the leading sectors in India in terms of value of export as well as employment generation. The sector has contributed around 12-15% in country's Total merchandise exports during the last five years. As per industry estimates, the sector provides employment to approximately 50 lakh skilled and semi-skilled workforce. There is no mechanism for assessment of job loss in gems and jewellery sector. However, in order to promote exports from gems and jewellery sector, which in turn will also increase employment opportunities in the sector, the Government has taken several measures through Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 and other policy measures taken from time to time. FTP provides framework for increasing exports as well as generation of employment and increasing value addition in the country through schemes of incentives on exports and duty remission/exemption on input for export production. Further, the Government also provides financial assistance for participation in international fairs, organizing buyer-seller meets, creation of export related infrastructure, setting up of Common Facility Centres etc. under various schemes of the Department of Commerce to boost exports.

India out of USA's list of developing nations

2290. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is out of USA's developing nations list for trade benefits;

(b) whether this move has cast a shadow on India being able to restore preferential benefits under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) as part of its trade talks with the US, as only developing countries are eligible for it;

(c) whether this would adversely affect India's trade export to USA; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The United States *vide* its proclamation dated 31 March 2019 excluded India from the list of developing countries entitled to Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) benefits as well as the Safeguards Agreement of WTO. Further, on 10th February, 2020 the US has also removed India from the list of developing countries for the purpose of countervailing investigations under the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (ASCM).

(b) to (d) Trade related issues are a part of any ongoing economic relationship, and will continue to be discussed and addressed as a part of the regular bilateral trade engagement between India and the US.

The average duty benefits accrued to exporters and importers on account of U.S.GSP benefits were 3.8%, which varied across the products. As per the data available at <https://datavveb.usitc.gov/>, India's exports to the U.S. which were under the GSP lines have shown an increase of 5 % in the period of June-Dec 2019 as compared to the corresponding period of previous year *i.e.*, from June- Dec 2018 - when GSP benefits were available.

Foreign investments and 'Make in India' programme

2291. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Make in India' programme announced by Government to attract foreign investors in India has yielded any investments in the country;

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

(c) the number of manufacturing companies which came forward under this programme, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the incentives and subsidies offered to them and the foreign companies which have utilised these benefits to manufacture in the country; and

(e) the details of manufacturing units established in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Since the launch of Make in India programme, FDI inflow during the period April 2014 to December 2019 has been USD 335.33 billion which is nearly 51% of cumulative FDI in India since April 2000. In 2018-19, FDI inflow stood at a record of USD 62 billion, highest ever recorded for a fiscal year ever. The financial year wise FDI Inflow and FDI Equity inflow is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The State-wise details of FDI Equity inflow are maintained w.e.f. October, 2019 and are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) to (e) 'Make in India' is not a scheme rather an initiative which was launched on September, 2014 with the objective of facilitating investment, fostering innovation, building best class manufacturing infrastructure, making it easy to do business and enhancing skill development. The initiative is further aimed at creating a conducive environment for investment, modern and efficient infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investment and forging a partnership between government and industry through positive mindset.

Make in India initiative has made significant achievements and presently focuses on 27 sectors under Make in India 2.0. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade is coordinating action plans for 15 manufacturing sectors, while Department of Commerce is coordinating action plans for 12 service sectors.

At the same time, investment promotion and facilitation activities under the Make in India initiative are being undertaken by several Central Government Ministries/ Departments and various State Governments from time to time. The data about Total number of manufacturing units set up is therefore not maintained centrally. Further, Ministries formulate action plans, programmes, schemes and policies for the sectors being dealt by them. This Department does not maintain information on such formulations by the line ministries.

Statement-I*Details of Financial Year-wise FDI inflow and FDI Equity Inflow*

Sl. No.	Financial Year	FDI Equity Inflow (amount in US\$ million)	FDI Inflow (amount in US\$ million)
1.	2014-15	29,737	45,148
2.	2015-16	40,001	55,559
3.	2016-17	43,478	60,220
4.	2017-18 (P)	44,857	60,974
5.	2018-19 (P)	44,366	62,001
6.	2019-20 (P) (up to December, 2019)	36,769	51,429
	TOTAL	239,208	335,331

Source: Reserve Bank of India & DPIIT

Statement-II*Details of State-wise FDI equity inflows from October 2019 to December 2019*

Sl. No.	State Name	Amount of Foreign Direct Investment Equity Inflows (In US\$ Million)	Percentage with Inflows
1	2	3	4
1.	Maharashtra	3133.5	29.34
2.	Delhi	2441.44	22.88
3.	Karnataka	2384.53	22.35
4.	Gujarat	871.53	8.16
5.	Tamil Nadu	525.3	4.92
6.	Haryana	447.01	4.19
7.	Telangana	310.79	2.91
8.	Rajasthan	157.84	1.48

1	2	3	4
9.	Andhra Pradesh	64.6	0.61
10.	West Bengal	58.67	0.55
11.	Goa	52.93	0.50
12.	Punjab	45.48	0.43
13.	Uttar Pradesh	37.12	0.35
14.	Madhya Pradesh	30.94	0.29
15.	Kerala	29.12	0.27
16.	Uttarakhand	11.3	0.11
17.	Himachal Pradesh	9.97	0.09
18.	Assam	2.55	0.02
19.	Chandigarh	2.23	0.02
20.	Odisha	2.03	0.02
21.	Puducherry	0.45	0.00
22.	Jharkhand	0.44	0.00
23.	Bihar	0.09	0.00
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
25.	State Not Indicated	53.47	0.50
Grand TOTAL		10673.34	

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

Ban on import of palm oil and electronic items from Malaysia

2292. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to ban the import of Palm Oil and electronic items from Malaysia;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the likely impact on meeting the edible oil needs of the country and the alternative arrangements made for Palm Oil imports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal to ban the import of Palm Oil and electronic items from Malaysia. The 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 imports from all countries. There is no restriction on import of Crude Palm Oil at present.

Responsibilities and functions of Tea Board

2293. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the responsibilities and functions of Tea Board;
- (b) how much funds have been given to the Tea Board from 2015-19;
- (c) the TOTAL welfare schemes of Tea Board for the Tea garden workers; and
- (d) the detail of the beneficiaries from 2015-19?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the mandate under the Tea Act, 1953, the Tea Board carries out functions and responsibilities which, *inter alia*, includes various regulatory functions, rendering financial and technical assistance for cultivation, manufacture and marketing of tea, export promotion, aiding research and development activities for augmentation of tea production and improvement of tea quality.

(b) During the years 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Upto Feb.2020) an amount of ₹831.285 crore has been released to the Tea Board.

(c) and (d) The Tea Board extends certain welfare measures for the tea garden workers and their wards/dependants which are supplemental in nature. The welfare measures are undertaken within the ambit of Human Resource Development (HRD) Component under the Tea Development and Promotion Scheme. During 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Upto Feb.2020), an amount of ₹19.65 cr. has been disbursed to 32,038 beneficiaries under the HRD Component.

Stoppage of GSP benefits

2294. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) details of GSP benefits that India got from US during last five years and till stoppage of GSP benefits in terms of dollars and percentage;
- (b) details of items that India was exporting under GSP till it was withdrawn;
- (c) the trade volume of India with US in terms of dollars and in terms of percentage;
- (d) details of GSP items exported by India to US since withdrawal of GSP in terms of dollars and in terms of percentage, item-wise;
- (e) rate of benefit of items exported under GSP; and
- (f) how Government is protecting exporters of GSP items since US withdrawing benefit?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of GSP benefits that India got from U.S. during last five years from January 2014 to May 2019 in terms of dollars and percentage is given below.

	(in USD million)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (Jan-May)
India's exports to USA with GSP benefits	4622.30	4746.74	5765.97	6347.40	2860.57
India's Total exports to USA	40,273.26	41,607.13	45,923.30	51,441.42	53,853.41
GSP Benefits (in terms of percent)	11%	11%	13%	12%	5%

source: India's Total export to USA is taken from DGCIS data & GSP exports are from US-ITC data)

- (b) India availed U.S.GSP benefits on 1945 tariff lines / products in the year 2018 and the details of such items are available at <https://dataweb.usitc.gov.in/>.

(c) The trade volume of India with U.S. in terms of dollars and in terms of percentage is as follows:

(in USD million)

Year	India Export to U.S.	India Exports to World	% of exp- orts to U.S.	India's import from U.S.	India Imports from World	% of Imp- orts from U.S.	Total trade volume with U.S.	Total trade volume with World	Total trade volume with U.S. (%)
2015	40273.26	2,67,743.64	15%	21,326.67	3,93,830.96	5%	61599.93	661574.60	9%
2016	41607.13	2,64,423.85	16%	22,510.74	3,61,496.10	6%	64117.87	625919.95	10%
2017	45923.30	2,99,151.49	15%	24,840.32	4,49,794.91	6%	70763.62	748946.40	9%
2018	51441.42	3,24,843.02	16%	34,145.92	5,14,555.02	7%	85587.34	839398.04	10%
2019	53853.41	3,24,090.08	17%	36,233.28	4,83,754.55	7%	90086.69	807844.63	11%

Source: DGCIS data.

(d) The details of GSP tariff lines exported by India to U.S. since withdrawal of GSP in terms of dollars and in terms of percentage, sector-wise given below:

(in USD million)

Tariff lines	Pre-GSP withdrawal	Post GSP withdrawal	
	2018 (Jun-Dec)	2019 (Jun-Dec)	% Growth
1945	5201.77	5470.90	5%

Source: US-ITC data)

This is a cumulative export by India to U.S. under the GSP tariff lines on which India had availed GSP benefits before June 2019. It is to be noted that some exporters / importers may not avail the GSP benefits under these tariff lines. The item-wise details are available at <https://dataweb.usitc.gov/>

(e) and (f) The average duty benefits accrued to exporters and importers on account of U.S.GSP benefits were 3.8%, which varied across the products. The item-wise rate of benefits (MFN duty applicable) is available at <https://tao.wto.org/>. As per the data available at <https://dataweb.usitc.gov/>, India's exports to the U.S. which were under the GSP lines have shown an increase of 5% in the period of June-Dec 2019 as

compared to the corresponding period of previous year, i.e. from June-Dec 2018 - when GSP benefits were available.

Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council

2295. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council has been trying to develop new IT markets around the Globe;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that there are many countries which are yet to be explored for IT markets; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council (ESC) offers a varied set of services to its IT exporters for accelerating exports. To promote India's software and IT trade, ESC facilitates Indian electronics and IT companies participation in:

- (i) Exclusive India Pavilions Global Trade Shows/ Conferences/Workshops in various parts of the world
- (ii) Buyer-Seller Meets Abroad
- (iii) Reverse Buyer Seller Meets in India
- (iv) Match-making between Indian IT companies and foreign buyers looking to source from India
- (v) Trade inquiries dissemination amongst members

To assist members in reaching to the new markets ESC prepares Strategy Paper and Business Plan. ESC acts as a link between the Government and its members and provides a platform for interaction on policy issues. Started in 2001, ESC's annual global IT event, INDIASOFT, has now become a benchmark for show-casing and seeking

India's tremendous potential in IT services and solutions, providing a platform for interaction for over 200 Indian IT companies with over 350 foreign buyers.

(c) and (d) Though India's IT companies respond to global demands for their IT products and services, however, at present, India's IT exports are majorly destined to North America and Europe. ESC is also assisted by various export promotion schemes of Government of India like Market Access Initiative Scheme, Champion Sectors Scheme, etc. to explore new markets for our IT industry.

Assistance to glass industries of Firozabad

2296. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given any assistance to Glass industries of Firozabad in Uttar Pradesh which provides employment to more than one lakh fifty thousand people under four hundred twenty glass manufacturing units;

(b) if so, the details and nature of assistance; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Government of Uttar Pradesh is implementing a number of schemes for encouragement of glass industries of district Firozabad:

(1) Through Export Promotion Bureau following schemes are being implemented:

(i) Uttar Pradesh Export Infrastructure Development Scheme

(ii) Marketing Development Assistance to Exporters

(iii) Subsidy on freight charges up to gateway port

(2) The following schemes are being implemented for supporting glass industries of Firozabad:

(i) CFC for glass industries

(ii) CFC for packaging designing and labeling

(iii) Common Facility Centre (CFC) for glass art ware, single and two ply furnace

(iv) CFC for glass export handicraft and designer packaging

- (3) Under the One District, One Product (ODOP) Scheme, assistance is provided for participation in National and international fairs.
- (4) Under ODOP Scheme, loans are provided for establishment and expansion of glass units.
- (5) 40% benefits are reserved for glass industry under U.P. Government Swarojgar Yojna.
- (6) Under the ODOP Scheme, trainings are being provided to artisans and handicraftsmen related to glass industries along with toolkits.

Ban on import of Palm Oil

2297. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any decision to put a ban on import of Palm Oil into the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) No Sir. The Government of India *vide* Notification No.39/2015-2020 dated 8th January, 2020 has amended the import policy of Refined Palm Oil under three HS Codes *i.e.* 1511 90 10, 1511 90 20 and 1511 90 90 from 'Free' to 'Restricted'. Consequently, with effect from 8th January, 2020 for import of Refined Palm Oil under these three HS Codes, an Authorisation/ Licence is required from Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). This Notification is applicable on imports from all countries.

Setting up of industries in North-East

2298. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures undertaken by the Ministry to support the setting up of industries in the North- East, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken by the Ministry to encourage the industrialists to set up industries in the North-East after the withdrawal of North-East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), the details thereof; and

(c) how many industries were set up in the North-East after 2014, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) To promote industrialization in the North Eastern States including Sikkim and to generate employment in the region, the Government implemented various schemes from time to time like North East Industrial Policy (NEIP), 1997, North East Industrial and Investment Promotion (NEIIPP), 2007, Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971 and Freight Subsidy Scheme, 2013.

(b) After closure of North East Industrial and Investment Promotion (NEIIPP), 2007 on 31.03.2017, the Government has introduced the North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017 which came into force w.e.f. 01.04.2017 for a period of five years. Under NEIDS, 2017 a single unit can avail overall benefits up to Total investment in plant and machinery subject to maximum limit of ₹200.00 crore.

The following seven incentives are available to eligible Industrial unit which are located in North Eastern States including Sikkim under NEIDS, 2017

- (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive (30% of the investment in plant and machinery with an upper limit of ₹ 5.00 crore);
- (ii) Central Interest Incentive (3% interest on working capital for 5 years);
- (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years);
- (iv) Income Tax Reimbursement of Centre's share for 5 years;
- (v) GST reimbursement of Central Share of CGST & IGST for 5 years;
- (vi) Employment Incentive under which additional 3.67% of the employer's contribution to EPF in addition to Government bearing 8.33% Employee Pension Scheme (EPS) contribution of the employer in PMPRY; and
- (vii) Transport Incentive on finished goods movement by Railways (20% cost of transportation), by Inland Waterways Authority (20% of the cost of transportation) and by air (33% of cost of transportation by air freight) from the station/port/airport nearest to unit to the station/port/airport nearest to the destination point.

(c) The details of industrial units set up in the North East after 2014, as intimated by respective State Governments, is as under:

Name of State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
Assam	2315	2838	2213	1919	1099	10384
Arunachal Pradesh	23	7	12	108	241	391
Manipur	201	100	0	Not Available	Not Available	301
Meghalaya	2	28	12	414	344	800
Mizoram	285	174	65	366	268	1158
Nagaland	52	55	7	6	15	135
Sikkim	23	0	43	3	0	69
Tripura	172	686	1311	701	1552	4422
TOTAL	3073	3888	3663	3517	3519	17660

Growth in funding of start-ups

†2299. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the growth seen in the funding to the 'Start-ups' during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian 'Start-ups' have failed to attract the foreign investment; and

(c) if not, the details of the investments received from foreign investors during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) To meet the funding needs of start-ups, Government of India has established Fund of Funds for Start-ups (FFS) under Start-up India Programme with a corpus of ₹10,000

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

crore. DPIIT, Government of India is the monitoring agency and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is the operating agency for FFS.

The details of Start-ups supported under FFS are as follows:

As on	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	Feb 28, 2020
No. of Start-ups	120	218	320
Amount Invested in Start-ups (₹ in crore)	570	1403	3378

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Indian Startups are increasingly attracting foreign investments. Details of the investments received from foreign investors during the last three years in Alternate Investment Funds (AIFs) supported under Fund of Funds for Start-ups (FFS) are as follows -

(₹ in crore)

FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020 (till Feb. 29, 2020)
1209	1733	2077

NRI investment in Andhra Pradesh

2300. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the Non-Resident Indian (NRI) investment in the State of Andhra Pradesh has reduced considerably since May, 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has issued any advisory to the State of Andhra Pradesh in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The FDI inflow from the Non-Resident Indian (NRI) in the State of Andhra Pradesh was ₹ 23.46 crore during the period May-December, 2019.

(c) to (e) Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy under which FDI up to 100% is permitted under the automatic route in most sectors/activities including investments from Non-Resident Indians (NRIs). Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, with a view to making it more investor friendly, including for NRIs. Further, FDI policy is an enabling policy which is uniformly applicable in the country which includes the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The extant FDI policy allows special dispensation for NRI investments in various sectors such as Construction Development, Civil Aviation etc. Further, investments made under Schedule IV of FEMA (Non-Debt Instruments) Rules, 2019 on non-repatriation basis by NRIs, OCIs and Companies, Trusts and Partnership Firms incorporated outside India and owned by such NRIs and OCIs are deemed to be domestic investment at par with investment made by residents.

Distribution of foodgrains to inter-State migrants

2301. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, under existing Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) regime, poor families are entitled to get subsidised foodgrain only at a specified Fair Price Shop at their place of residence;

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

(c) whether this could imply that the PDS potentially excludes at least 54.26 million inter-State migrants from accessing subsidised grain, as per migrant data of 2011 Census, if so, details thereof;

(d) actions taken to address the problem of getting subsidised grain at another outlet while moving out of their districts and States, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (e) Under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), governed under the provisions of National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is operated under joint responsibilities of the Central and State/UT Governments, where Central Government is responsible for

procurement, storage, allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs; whereas the operational responsibilities of identification of households/beneficiaries under NFSA, issuance of ration cards to them, licensing and monitoring of Fair Price Shops, etc. rests with concerned State Government/UT Administration.

Earlier, in the absence of computerization/IT enablement of PDS operations, the ration card holders were not in position to lift their entitled foodgrains from any FPS in the State/Country. However, due to computerization of PDS operations in all States/UTs, this Department in association with States/UTs has started the implementation of nation-wide portability of ration card holders through 'One Nation One Ration Card' plan, to enable migratory ration card holders under NFSA to lift their entitled foodgrains from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) of their choice anywhere in the country, by using their existing/same ration card after biometric authentication on electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices. So far, the facility of inter-State/national portability under One Nation One Ration Card plan has been made functional in 12 States. Further, integration of remaining States/UTs depends on their readiness to implement the same.

Reduction in production of sugar

†2302. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that during the year 2018-19 (September-October) sugar production in the country was one crore and 11.7 lakh tonnes, which has reduced by 30.22 per cent to 77.9 lakh tonnes in the current year;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the low sugar production has affected the payments made by sugar mills to farmers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the steps taken by Government to curb the increase in sugar price in domestic market; and
- (f) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) During the sugar season 2018-19(October-September), the sugar production in the country was 331.20 lakh tones. The sugar production during current sugar season 2019-20 is likely to be reduced by about 18% to 273 lakh tonnes. The reduction in production of sugar is due to fall in 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) Payments to cane farmers by sugar mills is an ongoing process. As on 15.02.2020, out of Total cane price payable amount of ₹ 34,571 cr. against cane purchased by sugar mills during current sugar season 2019-20, about ₹ 20,152 cr. has been paid and ₹ 14,419 cr. is due for payment.

(e) and (f) With the carry over stock of about 145 lakh tonnes of previous sugar season 2018-19 and estimated production of about 273 lakh tonnes in current sugar season 2019-20, the Total availability of sugar is sufficient to meet the estimated domestic consumption of about 260 lakh tones. In view of sufficient availability of sugar in the country, the sugar prices in domestic market are presently stable and are also expected to remain stable in the balance period of current sugar season.

Utilisation of food subsidy by FCI

2303. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Food Corporation of India (FCI), the nodal agency that procures wheat and rice supplied under the Public Distribution System (PDS) impacts directly and indirectly the farmers of the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that FCFs share in food subsidy bill in 2019-20 was T 1.51 lakh crore but it has spent only ₹75,000 crore in 2019-20 till February 2020; and

(c) whether this is one of the reasons of farmers' distress, if so, the action proposed therein and the plan details to utilise the full subsidy thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) The Food

Corporation of India (FCI) is a nodal agency that procures wheat and rice for central pool to distribute under the public distribution system with the objective that farmers get remunerative prices for their produce and do not have to resort to distress sale.

(b) and (c) FCI's share in food subsidy allocation in Union budget of 2019-20 was ₹1.51 lakh crore which has been revised to ₹75000 crore. However, ₹ 1,19,164.026 crore has already been released to FCI during 2019-20.

Over and above the subsidy provided to FCI, the required funds are sourced by FCI through loans, bonds etc. to meet the requirement of its operation so that the procurement operations including farmers' payment are met.

Construction of godowns in Punjab

2304. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of FCI godowns in the State of Punjab at present;
- (b) whether the godowns are of sufficient capacity to store the agriculture produces;
- (c) whether Government has hired private godowns to store wheat, rice, etc., if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the rent being paid by FCI per month; and
- (e) the steps taken to construct more FCI godowns in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) As on 31.01.2020, Total 576 godowns are available with Food Corporation of India (FCI) (including both owned and hired) for storage of Central Pool stock of foodgrains in Punjab.

(b) FCI, primarily, undertakes procurement/storage of wheat and rice. As on 31.01.2020, the Total storage capacity available with FCI and State agencies for storage of Central Pool Stock of foodgrains in Punjab is 235.88 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) against a stock of 202.38 LMT.

(c) FCI has hired 176 godowns comprising 168 godowns constructed under Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme through Punjab State Warehousing Corporation (PSWC), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), Punjab Grains Procurement Corporation Ltd. (PUNGRAIN) and 8 other private godowns. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The details of rent paid by FCI per month are as under:

Sl. No.	Agency/Type of godown	Rent per month per Quintal (in ₹)
1	CWC	10.42
2	State Warehousing Corporation (SWC)	9.36
3	Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme	7.00 (Average rate)
4	Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC)	1.07 (Urban) and 0.95 (Rural)

(e) Depending on requirement in specific areas and for modernization of the storage facilities, the Government implements the following schemes for storage facilities for Central Pool Stocks in the country:

- (i) Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme: Under this Scheme, as on 31.01.2020, a Total capacity of 44.69 LMT has been created in Punjab.
- (ii) 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 31.01.2020, steel silos of Total capacity of 2.75 LMT has been created comprising 1.25 LMT by FCI and 1.50 LMT by the Government of Punjab/Agencies.
- (iii) Cover and Plinth (CAP) Hiring Scheme: Government of India has approved a scheme for construction of 90 LMT of CAP as temporary storage facilities for accommodating the wheat stocks for the ensuing Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2020-21 in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Out of this, a capacity of 35 LMT has been approved in Punjab.

Statement***(A) List of PEG Godowns constructed by Private Parties and hired by FCI***

Sl. No.	Name of Revenue District	Location	Name of Nodal Agency	Capacity sanctioned (in MT)	Name of party
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Amritsar	Beas	PUNGRAIN	22100	Harsh Agro,
2.	Amritsar	Beas	PUNGRAIN	10000	Charanjit Kaur
3.	Amritsar	Chheratta	PUNGRAIN	60000	Baba Naga overseas
4.	Amritsar	Chheratta	PUNGRAIN	57340	Jagat Agro,
5.	Amritsar	Jandiala	PUNGRAIN	40770	H.S. Agro,
6.	Amritsar	Jandiala	PUNGRAIN	40770	Jatin Agro,
7.	Amritsar	Tarantaran	PUNGRAIN	20695	Punjab Riceland Pvt. Ltd., Chhabal Road, Tarn Taran, Mob: 098760 25240
8.	Amritsar	Tarantaran	PUNGRAIN	12927	Balbir Singh Dhillon, VPO Thathi Khara, Teh. & Distt. Tarn Taran, Mob: 98141 90001
9.	Amritsar	Tarantaran	PUNGRAIN	18330	Rajan Bedi & Gurbachan Singh, SF-6, Nehru Shoping Complex, Lowrence Road, Amritsar, Mob: 9814190001
10.	Amritsar	Tarantaran	PUNGRAIN	17996	Randhawa Grain Storage, VIII. Pandori Gate, Distt. Tarn Taran, Phone: 98150 84861
11.	Amritsar	Tarantaran	PUNGRAIN	19760	Harsh Agro,
12.	Amritsar	Tarantaran	PUNGRAIN	14610	KDR Grain Stores, Chabhal Road, Tarn Taran, Mob: 098760 25240

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Barnala	Barnala	PUNGRAIN	12500	Shree Krishna Godowns, C/o Sandeep Goyal, 107, Heera Enclave Nabha - Distt. Patiala, Punjab, 93165 77601
14.	Barnala	Barnala	PUNGRAIN	10000	R.K. & Co., Tappa Mandi, Distt. Barnala
15.	Barnala	Barnala	PUNGRAIN	10000	P.K. & Co., Tappa Mandi, Distt. Bamala
16.	Barnala	Barnala	PUNGRAIN	10000	Surinder Garg & Co., Tappa Mandi, Distt. Barnala, Mob: 92168 88573
17.	Barnala	Bamala	PUNGRAIN	10000	B.K. & Co., Tappa Mandi, Distt. Bamala, Mob: 98156 50173
18.	Barnala	Barnala	PUNGRAIN	10000	S.K. & Co., Tappa Mandi, Distt. Barnala, Mob: 92168 88073
19.	Bathinda	Raman	PUNGRAIN	43700	Shree Bala ji Godowns, Bagha Road, Raman Mandi, Distt. Bathinda, Mob: 94172 63412
20.	Bathinda	Raman	PUNGRAIN	30000	Malwa Co-Owners, Raman, C/o Sangam Motors Co., G.T. Road, Rampuraphul, Distt. Bathinda, Mob: 98143 20819
21.	Bathinda	Bathinda	PUNGRAIN	30000	Malwinder Singh Sidhu, 3315, Lane 1, Power House Road, Bathinda, Mob: 9872800015

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Bathinda	Bathinda	PUNGRAIN	24900	Sarswati Godowns, H. No. 4273, Baba Mandi Street, Near Desh Raj School, Bathinda, Mob: 9815100789
23.	Bathinda	Bhuchhu	PUNGRAIN	20000	Ashok Kumar
24.	Bathinda	Bhuchhu	PUNGRAIN	20000	Sunil Kumar
25.	Bathinda	Bhuchhu	PUNGRAIN	35500	Shree Bala ji Godowns
26.	Bathinda	Goniana	PUNGRAIN	43000	Shree Bala ji Godowns
27.	Bathinda	Maur Mandi	PUNGRAIN	10000	Harjeet Kaur, Gurpreet Kaur
28.	Bathinda	Maur Mandi	PUNGRAIN	10000	Preet Mohinder Singh Dhillon
29.	Bathinda	Maur Mandi	PUNGRAIN	37500	Soma New Towns
30.	Bathinda	Raman	PUNGRAIN	27000	Bansal Godowns
31.	Bathinda	Rampura Phool	PUNGRAIN	15000	Ek Om Enterprises
32.	Bathinda	Rampura Phool	PUNGRAIN	30000	Balaji Complex (Co-owners)
33.	Bathinda	Rampura Phool	PUNGRAIN	11690	Jagpal Singh
34.	Bathinda	Rampura Phool	PUNGRAIN	15000	Garg Godowns
35.	Bathinda	Rampura Phool	PUNGRAIN	15000	Ramandeep/Gagandeep Singh Sidhu
36.	Bathinda	Rampura Phool	PUNGRAIN	5000	Natural Enterprises
37.	Bathinda	Rampura Phool	PUNGRAIN	7500	Aggarwal Associates
38.	Bathinda	Rampura Phool	PUNGRAIN	8340	M. B. Complex
39.	Bathinda	Rampura Phool	PUNGRAIN	10000	Gurveer Kaur & others
40.	Bathinda	Rampura Phool	PUNGRAIN	10000	Gurdas Kaur & others

1	2	3	4	5	6
41.	F.G. Sahib	Mandi Gobindgarh	PUNGRAIN	5000	Satwinder Singh
42.	F.G. Sahib	Sirhind	PUNGRAIN	11690	Gopal Castings Private Ltd.
43.	F.G. Sahib	Sirhind	PUNGRAIN	21993	R.P. Foundary Pvt. Ltd.,
44.	Faridkot	Jaitu	PUNGRAIN	38860	Harsh Agro,
45.	Faridkot	Faridkot	PUNGRAIN	5000	J D Industries
46.	Faridkot	Faridkot	PUNGRAIN	15000	O P Garg Associates
47.	Faridkot	Faridkot	PUNGRAIN	10000	Mohanjit Singh
48.	Faridkot	Faridkot	PUNGRAIN	20000	M/s Samra Co-owners
49.	Faridkot	Faridkot	PUNGRAIN	10000	Harinder Singh Brar & Sons
50.	Faridkot	Faridkot	PUNGRAIN	11700	Aggarwal Brother Agro,
51.	Faridkot	Gidderbaha	PUNGRAIN	37500	Shree Bala ji Godowns,
52.	Faridkot	Gidderbaha	PUNGRAIN	45000	Gidderbaha Ware Housing,
53.	Faridkot	Kotkapura	PUNGRAIN	15000	Mahesh Kataria, Kataria Building, Behind Punjab & Sind Bank, Kotkapura, Mob: 98149 - 00078, 01635-220378
54.	Faridkot	Kotkapura	PUNGRAIN	14592	Saurabh Singla S/o Rattan Singla, Behind Dashmesh Public School, Hira Singh Nagar, Faridkot Road, Kotkapura, Mob: 9216706855, 98140 75759
55.	Faridkot	Kotkapura	PUNGRAIN	14592	Sashi Singla W/o Sh. Rattan Singla, Behind Dashmesh Public School, Hira Singh Nagar, Faridkot

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Road, Kotkapura, Mob: 9216706855, 98140 75759
56. Faridkot	Kotkapura	PUNGRAIN	9150	Rajinder Singh Brar, Vill. Jalailana, Distt. Faridkot, Mob: 98150 08225	
57. Ferozepur	Abohar	PUNGRAIN	35800	A.P. Complex,	
58. Ferozepur	ABOHAR	PUNGRAIN	10000	Anand Kumar & Mrs Anita	
59. Ferozepur	ABOHAR	PUNGRAIN	10000	Sanjeev Mittal & Rajesh Mittal	
60. Ferozepur	ABOHAR	PUNGRAIN	15000	Vijayalaxmi Badhu	
61. Ferozepur	ABOHAR	PUNGRAIN	10000	Suman Goyal	
62. Ferozepur	ABOHAR	PUNGRAIN	92000	Soma New Towns	
63. Ferozepur	ABOHAR	PUNGRAIN	10000	Amit Doda	
64. Ferozepur	Fazilka	PUNGRAIN	143800	Sandeep Gilhotra	
65. Ferozepur	Ferozepur	PUNGRAIN	54140	Jatin Agro,	
66. Ferozepur	Guru Har Sahai	PUNGRAIN	10020	S.R. Associates,	
67. Ferozepur	Guru Har Sahai	PUNGRAIN	20000	TS Sodhi & co-owners	
68. Ferozepur	Guru Har Sahai	PUNGRAIN	16670	Shiva Godowns	
69. Ferozepur	Makhu	PUNGRAIN	15000	Darshan Kumar & co-owners	
70. Ferozepur	Makhu	PUNGRAIN	46760	Friends Associate	
71. Ferozepur	Makhu	PUNGRAIN	17340	Shiv Narain Venshes Co.	
72. Ferozepur	Talwandi Bhai	PUNGRAIN	32300	Arora Storage	
73. Gurdaspur	Dhariwal	PUNGRAIN	21500	Radhawa Co-Owners,	
74. Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur	PUNGRAIN	10000	Dharam Singh & Co-Owner,	

1	2	3	4	5	6
75.	Jalandhar	Nakodar	PUNGRAIN	13640	Dheer Agri Godowns,
76.	Jalandhar	Nawanshahr	PUNGRAIN	12800	Shri Trivenipuri Enterprises
77.	Jalandhar	Nurmehar	PUNGRAIN	16190	Dheer Agri Godowns,
78.	Jalandhar	Phillaur	PUNGRAIN	45740	Dheer Agri Godowns,
79.	Jalandhar	Shahkot	PUNGRAIN	35520	Dheer Agri Godowns,
80.	Kapurthala	Phagwara	PUNGRAIN	14600	Harjit Kaur
81.	Kapurthala	S.P. Lodhi	PUNGRAIN	14070	Dheer Agri Godowns,
82.	Ludhiana	Mullanpur	PUNGRAIN	12600	Sidhu Ware Housing,
83.	Ludhiana	Mullanpur	PUNGRAIN	20000	Sidhu Ware Housing,
84.	Mansa	Bareta	PUNGRAIN	35000	Aman Arora
85.	Mansa	Bareta	PUNGRAIN	15000	Shri Balaji
86.	Mansa	Budhlada	PUNGRAIN	9000	Budhlada Co-owners
87.	Mansa	Budhlada	PUNGRAIN	20000	Ashok Kumar
88.	Mansa	Budhlada	PUNGRAIN	104000	Soma New Towns
89.	Mansa (Bathinda)	Mansa	PUNGRAIN	23350	A.A. Godowns,
90.	Mansa (Bathinda)	Mansa	PUNGRAIN	4950	Manshahia Graineries Network And Logistics
91.	Moga	Ajitwal	PUNGRAIN	38580	Jatin Agro,
92.	Moga	Ajitwal	PUNGRAIN	30240	Harsh Agro

1	2	3	4	5	6
93.	Moga	Moga	PUNGRAIN	10000	Jaswinder Singh
94.	Moga	Moga	PUNGRAIN	10000	Balwinder Singh
95.	Moga	Moga	PUNGRAIN	10000	Barjinder Singh
96.	Moga	Moga	PUNGRAIN	10000	Mukhtiar Kaur
97.	Moga	Moga	PUNGRAIN	10000	S Tota Singh
98.	Moga	Moga	PUNGRAIN	45000	Soma New Towns
99.	Moga	Moga	PUNGRAIN	5000	Ram Kishan Enterprises
100.	Moga	Moga	PUNGRAIN	85520	Soma New Towns
101.	Muktsar	Malout	PUNGRAIN	197500	Soma New Towns
102.	Muktsar	Muktsar	PUNGRAIN	78370	Soma New Towns
103.	Muktsar	Muktsar	PUNGRAIN	144510	Soma New Towns
104.	Patiala	Nabha	PUNGRAIN	10000	Mohindra Complex
105.	Patiala	Nabha	PUNGRAIN	10000	Ramanjeet Kaur Teja
106.	Patiala	Nabha	PUNGRAIN	20000	Narinder Complex
107.	Patiala	Nabha	PUNGRAIN	25000	Nabha Complex
108.	Patiala	Nabha	PUNGRAIN	26670	Gurmail Complex
109.	Patiala	Nabha	PUNGRAIN	28974	Gurmail Complex,
110.	Patiala	Patiala	PUNGRAIN	10000	Smt. Bachan Kaur W/o

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Guljar Singh, Village Lang, Tehsil & Distt Patiala, Mob: 9855576107
111.	Patiala	Patiala	PUNGRAIN	10000	Shyam Singh, S/o Guljar Singh, Village Lang, Tehsil & Distt Patiala, Mob: 9463890107
112.	Patiala	Patiala	PUNGRAIN	20000	Avtar Singh Sayach, Ghalori, P.O. Saphera, Tehsil & Distt. Patiala, Mob: 98155 65680, 88722 00002
113.	Patiala	Patiala	PUNGRAIN	15000	K.S. Stores, C/o Kashmir Singh, S/o Mohinder (Form Amritsarian), Vill. Khansian, P.O. Sangrur, Tehsil Patiala, Distt. Patiala, Mob: 98728 00955
114.	Patiala	Patiala	PUNGRAIN	10000	Jaswant Kaur, W/o Harbans Singh, Village Lang, Tehsil & Distt Patiala, Mob: 98553 26800
115.	Patiala	Patiala	PUNGRAIN	10000	Amritpal Singh S/o Harbans Singh S/o Narata Singh, Vill. Lang, Tehsil & Distt. Patiala, Mob: 98150 60026
116.	Patiala	Patiala	PUNGRAIN	10000	Modern Complex, Vill, Rasulpur, Jora Prop. Nitika Singla, Nitika Singla W/o Lalit Singla, H.No. 71, Sector 7, Panchkula, & Shop No. 89 New Grain

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Market, Sirhind Road, Patiala, Mob: 98153 12900
117.	Patiala	Patiala	PUNGRAIN	10000	Modern Warehousing, Vill. - Rasulpur Joda, Shop No. 60 & 89, New Grain Market, Sirhind Road, Patiala, Mob: 98153 12900
118.	Patiala	Patiala	PUNGRAIN	10000	Modern Godown, Vill. Rasulpur, #61, Kartarshah Nagar, Model Town Panipat, 89 New Grain Market, Sirhind Road, Patiala, Mob: 98153 12900
119.	Patiala	Patiala	PUNGRAIN	10000	Guru Complex, Vill. Kule Majra, Prop. Darshna Goel, # 12, Market Marg, New Grain Market, Sirhind Road, Patiala, Mob: 98153 12900
120.	Patiala	Patiala	PUNGRAIN	10000	Uttam Godown, Prop Kusum Garg, W/o Sanjeev Kumar, 1359/3, Nai Abadi, School No. 5, Khanna, Distt. Ludhiana, & Shop 89 New Grain Market, Sirhind Road, Patiala, 94170 40814
121.	Patiala	Patiala	PUNGRAIN	10000	Guru Godown, Vill. Kule Majra, Prop. Kanta Garg, 3-P, Tej Bogh Colony, Patiala, Shop No. 89, New Grain Market, Sirhind Road, Patiala, Mob: 9814242298

1	2	3	4	5	6
122.	Patiala	Patiala	PUNGRAIN	10000	Uttam Complex, Vill. Kule Majra, Prop. Aruna Goyal, 12, Market Marg, Sirhind Road, Patiala, Shop No. 89 New Grain Market, Sirhind Road, Patiala 9815312900
123.	Patiala	Patiala	PUNGRAIN	15000	Shri Kamla Godows Khusropur, Prop. Rakesh Kumar S/o Sh. Kulwant Rai, Rakesh Kumar, 60, New Grain Market, Patiala, 9814461915
124.	Patiala	Patiala	PUNGRAIN	49520	Jatin Agro,
125.	Patiala	Patiala	PUNGRAIN	10000	J.S. Kaura Stores, C/o Jasbir Singh, S/o Mohinder Singh (Farm Amritsariaya), Vill. Khasian, P.O. Sanaur, Tehsil & Distt. Patiala, Mob: 98780 44955
126.	Ropar	Morinda	PUNGRAIN	8960	Maninder Kaur
127.	Sangrur	Ahmedgarh	PUNGRAIN	6680	Mastan Singh S/o Gurbax Singh, Dhurkot Road, Dashmesh, Gali No. 2, Ahmadgarh, 97810 23313
128.	Sangrur	Ahmedgarh	PUNGRAIN	13770	Pukhraj Enterprises, 156-F, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar, Pakhowal Road, Ludhiana, Mob: 92162 76006, 98767 15966
129.	Sangrur	Jakhal	PUNGRAIN	7040	Satish Goyal & Brother, Jakhal 93599 04266
130.	Sangrur	Jakhal	PUNGRAIN	41000	Malwa Agro, Chural Kalan C/o Ram Partap, Jakhal

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Road, Lehragagga Mob: 94634 87001, 94630 69769
131.	Sangrur	Jakhal	PUNGRAIN	35800	Moonak Agro Storage & Co-Owners, C/o Garg Aryan Store, Mob: 94630 69769
132.	Sangrur	Jakhal	PUNGRAIN	20000	Punjab Storage, Jakhal Mandi, Distt. Fatehabad, C/o Shyam Trading Co. Mob: 9417565861
133.	Sangrur	Jakhal	PUNGRAIN	40000	Guru Tegh Bahadur Godowns Co-Owners, Jakhal, Garg Bag House, Near OBC Bank, Lehragagga, Mob: 94177 41557
134.	Sangrur	Dhuri	PUNGRAIN	10000	Subhreet Kaur, H.No. 9, Sector 9, Chandigarh, Mob: 84724 96699
135.	Sangrur	Dhuri	PUNGRAIN	10000	Sangram Singh, H. No. 9, Sector 9, Chandigarh, Mob: 84724 96699
136.	Sangrur	Dhuri	PUNGRAIN	8340	Kuldeep Bansal, C/o Guru Nanak Filling Station, Petrol Pump, M.K. Road, Dhuri, Mob: 98140-50959
137.	Sangrur	Dhuri	PUNGRAIN	15000	Surinder Kumar Bansal & Co-Owner, C/o Surinder Kumar Madan Shop 40A, New Grain Market, Dhuri, Mob: 94171 95609

1	2	3	4	5	6
138.	Sangrur	Dhuri	PUNGRAIN	18330	Kuldeep Bansal, C/o Guru Nanak Filling Station, Petrol Pump, M.K. Road, Dhuri, Mob: 98140-50959
139.	Sangrur	Lehragaga	PUNGRAIN	21000	Vishal Jindal
140.	Sangrur	Lehragaga	PUNGRAIN	11700	Aman Arora
141.	Sangrur	Lehragaga	PUNGRAIN	14000	Agarwal Co-owners
142.	Sangrur	Malerkotla	PUNGRAIN	42650	M.K. Store, Malerkotla
143.	Sangrur	Sangrur	PUNGRAIN	8350	Salasar Balaji Trading Co
144.	Sangrur	Sunam	PUNGRAIN	7200	J R Solvent
145.	Sangrur	Sunam	PUNGRAIN	10000	Shri Ram Associates
146.	Sangrur	Sunam	PUNGRAIN	10000	Ramesh Kumar
147.	Sangrur	Sunam	PUNGRAIN	10000	Satish Kumar Associates
148.	Sangrur	Sunam	PUNGRAIN	10000	Vipin Kumar
149.	Sangrur	Sunam	PUNGRAIN	15000	Lajpat Rai & Owners
150.	Sangrur	Sunam	PUNGRAIN	40000	Ravinder Singh Co-owners
151.	Sangrur	Tappa	PUNGRAIN	46700	M/s Soma Punjab Warehouse Pvt. Ltd
152.	Tarn Taran	Patti	PUNGRAIN	244500	Soma New Towns
153.	Fathegarh Sahib	Sir Hind	PUNGRAIN	20000	SS Warehousing
154.	Ludhiana	Jagraon	PUNGRAIN	35000	Himgiri Godowns
155.	Ferozepur	Abohar	PUNGRAIN	15000	Nabha Complex
156.	Sangrur	Maler Kotla	PUNGRAIN	15000	Jai Shri Ram Godowns
157.	Mansa	Mansa	PUNGRAIN	20000	Manshahiya godown
158.	Sangrur	Dhuri	PUNGRAIN	5000	Shri Krishna Complex
159.	Faridkot	Kotkapura	PUNGRAIN	16000	Gurlal Complex

1	2	3	4	5	6
160.	Sangrur	Ahmedgarh	PUNGRAIN	10000	Sandhu Complex
161.	Barnala	Barnala	PUNGRAIN	20000	Sindhu Bros & Co-owners
162.	Barnala	Barnala	PUNGRAIN	30000	Shri Bala Enterprises
163.	Ferozepur	Ferozepur	PUNGRAIN	40000	J.G.S. Associates
164.	Ferozepur	Ferozepur	PUNGRAIN	50000	Sekhona Godown
165.	Kapurthala	Kapurthala	PUNGRAIN	10000	Shri Roop Guru
166.	Kapurthala	Kapurthala	PUNGRAIN	5000	Darshana Enterprises
167.	Kapurthala	Kapurthala	PUNGRAIN	36307	SSB Warehousing

(B) List of Private Godowns directly hired by the FCI

Sl. No.	Distt.	Centre	Name of the Godown	Capacity in MTs	Date of Hiring
1.	Amritsar	Tarn Taran (Rural)	Surjit Singh & Co-owners	10000	01.11.16 to 31.10.17
2.	Gurdaspur	Dinanagar (Urban)	M/S Satyapal Dharam Pal	10000	1978-79
3.	Jalandhar	Kartarpur Unit 5 & 6 (Urban)	Jaspal Singh & Co. Owner	15000	01.04.1988
4.		Kartarpur (Urban)	Swarnkaur	5000	01.04.2008
5.		Phillaur (Rural)	Ranjith Singh & Co.	10000	01.03.1986
6.		Nurmahal (Urban)	Shankar Godown	10000	27.09.1989
7.	Moga	Ajitwal (Rural)	M/s H.G & Co. At Ajitwal	10000	14.11.1978
8.		Ajitwal	M/s Pritam Singh Kuldeep Singh Ajitwal (Rural)	10000	09.12.1978

Wastage of imported onions

2305. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments have either partially or completely withdrawn their claim to take the onions imported by Central Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) Government's plans to dispose of the rest of the onions that are lying in Government's warehouses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Some of the States/UTs have not preferred to take imported onions or withdrawn their demand of imported onions on account of reasons which primarily include moderating prices and improving availability of onions, lack of retailing network, lower consumer preference for imported onions, not-so-preferred taste of imported onions due to its lesser pungency, availability of local variety etc.

(c) Government directed MMTC and NAFED to dispose imported onions at prevailing market/ mandi/ online portal rates, in addition to supplies to States/UTs. As on 02.03.2020, out of the Total imported quantity of about 35,481 MT onions, about 27,978 MT onions was disposed off by NAFED and MMTC, including supplies of about 3392 MT onions to various States/UTs based on their demand.

Hoarding of edible oils

2306. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that edible oil prices have increased due to hoarding;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government against hoarders who created artificial scarcity to drive speculation; and
- (c) whether there has been any positive change in the hoarding situation of edible oils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a): No Sir. No information has been received from any State so far regarding hoarding of edible oils.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Availability of godowns in Gujarat

†2307. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the number of godowns for the storage of foodgrains presently functioning in Gujarat, district-wise;
- (b) the number of farmers who benefited from the above godowns;
- (c) whether Government has analysed that these functional godowns are enough for the storage of foodgrains procured in Gujarat; and
- (d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) In Gujarat, a Total of 695 godowns (33 with Food Corporation of India (FCI) and 662 with Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. (GSCSC)) are available for storage of Central Pool stock of foodgrains. The district-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Being a Decentralized Procurement (DCP) State, the GSCSC enrolled Total 8406 farmers during Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2019-20 for paddy and 8367 farmers during Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2019-20 for wheat. Total 5116 farmers actually sold paddy at Minimum Support Price (MSP) in KMS 2019-20 and 919 farmers sold wheat at MSP in RMS 2019-20.

(c) and (d) Sufficient storage capacity is available/planned to meet requirement of the State.

Statement

The district-wise details of godowns (including both owned and hired) available with FCI and Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. (GSCSC) for storage of Central Pool stock of foodgrains

Sl. No.	Name of Revenue District	Number of FCI godowns (owned + hired)	Number of GSCSC godowns (owned + hired)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad	4	79	83
2.	Gandhinagar	0	9	9
3.	Sabarkantha (Himmatnagar)	0	20	20

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Banaskantha	1	34	35
5.	Mehsana	1	17	18
6.	Patan	0	21	21
7.	Aravali	0	15	15
8.	Kheda (Nadiad)	3	18	21
9.	Anand	3	23	26
10.	Panchmahal	2	13	15
11.	Dahod	0	23	23
12.	Baroda	2	34	36
13.	Narmada (Rajpipla)	0	11	11
14.	Bharuch	1	20	21
15.	Surat	1	46	47
16.	Chhota Udaipur	0	10	10
17.	Mahisagar	0	6	6
18.	Tapi (Vyara)	0	14	14
19.	Valsad	1	13	14
20.	Navsari	1	15	16
21.	Dang (Ahva)	0	9	9
22.	Rajkot	3	35	38
23.	Surendranagar	1	24	25
24.	Bhavnagar	2	18	20
25.	Amreli	0	23	23
26.	Junagadh	1	24	25
27.	Porbandar	0	7	7
28.	Morbi	1	10	11
29.	Botad	0	8	8

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Gir Somnath	1	11	12
31.	Dev Bhumi Dwarka	0	10	10
32.	Jamnagar	2	11	13
33.	Kutch	2	31	33
TOTAL		33	662	695

Production and procurement of foodgrains

2308. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of procurement of foodgrains during 2017-18 and 2018-19, foodgrain-wise, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) whether foodgrain production is estimated to increase during 2019-20; and
- (c) if so, the details of targeted foodgrain procurement during 2020-21, foodgrain-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) During 2017-18 and 2018-19, the State-wise and year-wise procurement of rice and wheat is given in the Statement-I coarsegrains and pulses is given in the Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(b) As per second advance estimates for the year 2019-20, the estimated production of Total foodgrains is 291.95 million tonnes, whereas during 2018-19 the Total production was 285.21 million tonnes.

(c) 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.

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).

Under "Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan" (PM-AASHA), the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare implements the Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of pulses. Under this Scheme, the overall quantity of procurement of pulses by Government of India is restricted to 25% of the actual production of the commodity for that particular season. In case State/UT Government intends to procure over 25% of production, the State Government may do so at their own cost and through its own agencies. If the State Government intends to procure quantities beyond 25% and upto 40% of production through Central Agencies, then the State Government will use the same for their PDS and other Welfare Schemes, at their own cost.

Statement-I

Procurement of Rice and Wheat for central pool during 2017-18 and 2018-19

(Fig. in LMT)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Rice		Wheat	
		KMS 2017-18	KMS 2018-19	RMS 2017-18	RMS 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.00	48.06	0.00	0.00
2.	Telangana	36.18	51.90	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.35	1.03	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	7.93	9.49	0.00	0.18
5.	Chandigarh	0.14	0.13	0.08	0.14
6.	Chhattisgarh	32.55	39.71	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.37
8.	Haryana	39.92	39.41	74.32	87.84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
10.	Jharkhand	1.43	1.53	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.13	0.09	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	3.29	4.65	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10.96	13.95	67.25	73.13
15.	Maharashtra	1.79	5.80	0.00	0.00
16.	Odisha	32.87	44.47	0.00	0.00
17.	Punjab	118.33	113.34	117.06	126.92
18.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	12.45	15.32
19.	NEF (Tripura)	-	0.07	0.00	0.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	10.11	12.94	0.00	0.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28.75	32.33	36.99	52.94
22.	Uttarakhand	0.38	4.62	0.02	1.10
23.	West Bengal	16.73	19.79	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		381.84	443.99	308.24	357.95

Source: Department of Food and Public Distribution.

Statement-II

Procurement of Coarsegrains and Pulses during 2017-18 and 2018-19

Coarsegrains#

(Fig. in Metric Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Jowar		Bajra		Maize		Ragi	
		2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	696.00	0.00	1538.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	31347.00	180744.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Madhya Pradesh	264.00	135.00	4121.00	4099.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Maharashtra	2668.00	10903.00	0.00	0.00	47794.00	6987.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Karnataka	0.00	1132.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	94459.00
TOTAL		2932.00	12230.00	35468.00	185539.00	47794.00	8525.00	0.00	94459.00

Source: #Department of Food and Public Distribution.

Pulses*

(Fig. in Metric Tonnes)

Sl. No.States/UTs	Gram		Masoor		Moong		Toor		Urad	
	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.00	91982.65	0.00	0.00	2358.65	1846.25	55600.00	4680.27	13600.00	79656.00
2. Telangana	0.00	50000.00	0.00	0.00	3319.95	13375.31	75300.00	70300.00	11170.41	2578.39
3. Gujarat	0.00	91000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1978.60	69986.72	32541.70	19878.40	9409.75
4. Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	224.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. Karnataka	0.00	135422.10	0.00	0.00	21758.40	28950.00	336154.15	125938.10	13090.50	10.10
6. Madhya Pradesh	0.00	1611972.09	0.00	233245.61	111000.00	3037.46	0.00	3154.96	15747.65	345000.00
7. Maharashtra	0.00	194726.89	0.00	0.00	5262.35	18230.48	336717.75	53985.94	58663.95	11374.09
8. Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1405.99	2675.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	4216.77
9. Rajasthan	0.00	579972.38	0.00	0.00	262203.84	236277.28	0.00	0.00	130905.00	77444.94
10. Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	364.90	0.00	399.90	0.00	1547.86
11. Uttar Pradesh	0.00	14354.05	0.00	13698.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22567.99	29742.95
12. West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6790.00	0.00
TOTAL	0.00	2769430.16	0.00	246943.85	407309.18	306960.29	873758.62	291000.87	292413.90	560980.85

Source: * Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare.

Written Answers to

[13 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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MSP claims of Government of Karnataka

2309. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than ₹950 crore of settlement and Minimum Support Price (MSP) claims of Government of Karnataka are pending with the Ministry since 2006-07 onwards;

(b) if so, the details of settlement and MSP claims since 2006-07, year-wise and product-wise; and

(c) by when the Ministry is going to settle the claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) In case of DCP (Decentralised Procurement Scheme) States like Karnataka, food subsidy is released to States by Government of India for quantity of food grains procured under Minimum Support Price (MSP) and distributed by them under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS). The deficit States are also issued food grains for distribution by FCI at subsidised rates to meet the NFSA and OWS requirements. Admissible Food Subsidy is released on the basis of State's claims as per extant principles and budget provision.

Presently, in respect of Karnataka, subsidy claim bills of ₹ 262.52 crore are under scrutiny with the Department of Food and Public Distribution. The status of food subsidy released by Department of Food and Public Distribution to State Government of Karnataka from 2006-07 onwards and the claim bills under scrutiny are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I

Details of food subsidy released to Karnataka by FC A/Cs Division from financial year 2006-07 onwards (as on 09.03.2020)

(₹ in crore)			
Financial Year	Commodity	Admissible	Released*
1	2	3	4
2006-07	-	0.00	0.00
2007-08	Custom Milled Rice	0.59	0.59

1	2	3	4
2008-09	-	0.00	0.00
2009-10	-	0.00	0.00
2010-11	-	0.00	0.00
2011-12	-	0.00	0.00
2012-13	-	0.00	0.00
2013-14	Custom Milled Rice	492.95	492.95
2014-15	-	0.00	0.00
2015-16	-	0.00	0.00
2016-17	-	0.00	0.00
2017-18	Custom Milled Rice	166.95	166.95
2018-19	Custom Milled Rice+ Coarsegrains	417.53	417.53
2019-20	Coarsegrains^	205.78	205.78
TOTAL		1283.80	1283.80

*Food subsidy released in a particular financial year may also include subsidy of DCP procurement and distribution of previous years.

^ Coarsegrains consist of Ragi and White Jowar.

Statement-II

Details of claim bills under scrutiny

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

1	2	3	4
			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 is 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.

Export of sugar

2310. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has reallocated unused export quota of sugar under Maximum Admissible Export Quota scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reason for lower quantum of sugar exports during this marketing year;
and

(d) the steps taken to clear the surplus sugar to help the mills and sugarcane growers to get their pending dues, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) With a view to export excess sugar from the country and to improve the liquidity position of sugar mills, thereby enabling them to clear cane price dues of farmers, the Government has allocated mill-wise Maximum Admissible Export Quantity (MAEQ) of 60 LMT of sugar amongst sugar mills for export in the sugar season 2019-20.

So far, contracts of about 35 LMT have been signed by sugar mills for export and about 27 LMT of sugar has been lifted from sugar mills for export.

The Government has reviewed the export performance of sugar mills and has reallocated about 6.11 LMT of sugar among the sugar mills.

(d) Government has taken following measures for the current sugar season 2019-20 to enable the sugar mills to manage their surplus stocks and to improve the liquidity position of sugar mills, enabling them to make timely payment of their cane price 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 ₹6268 crore would be borne by the Government.
- (iii) To divert the excess sugar into ethanol, 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 molasses @ ₹ 43.75/litre, from B-heavy molasses @ ₹ 54.27/ litre and @ ₹ 59.48/litre for the ethanol derived from sugarcane juice/ sugar/ sugar syrup.

Demands of fair price shops dealers

2311. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal of demands from the All India Fair Price Shop Dealers' Federation seeking to implement permanent income to them through fair price shops including operational costs, treating them as PDS employees and withdrawal of Direct Benefit of Cash Transfer scheme and providing them ₹250 as commission per quintal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) This Department has received some requests/demands regarding Fair Price Shop dealer's matters related to increasing of commission with a minimum guarantee of income and other concerns relating to Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar seeding of ration cards, One Nation One Ration Card, privatisation of PDS, distribution of sugar, inclusion of edible oil and pulses in PDS, kerosene, etc. directly or indirectly.

(c) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under joint responsibilities of Central and State/UT Governments, where operational responsibilities including licensing of Fair Price Shops (FPSs), monitoring and management of their functioning, fixation of dealer margin, etc. rests with concerned State Government/UT Administration. However, National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) provides for Central Assistance (*i.e.* dealers' margin) to States/UTs for payment of commissions to FPS dealers for distribution of foodgrains (Rice, Wheat and Coarse-grains), which was not there before NFSA. Details of central assistance under NFSA rule are as below:

(In ₹ per quintal)

Dealers' Margin	General Category States/UTs	North-Eastern and Hilly States including Jammu and Kashmir
Basic Margin for sale	70	143
Central share percentage	50	75

Further, TPDS Control Order, 2015 provides that States/UTs may allow the sale of commodities other than foodgrains through FPSs to enhance the viability of the FPS dealers.

Decline in growth of FMCG companies

2312. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the growth of Fast Moving Consumer Goods companies has registered a decline in the last year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there has been a decline in demand for FMCG products in rural India;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to increase FMCG sales?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (e) Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) encompasses a diverse range of products. Department of Consumer Affairs does not maintain data relating to sales or manufacturing regarding Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) Sector. Companies usually diversify their activities and generate revenue from multiple activities.

Indo-german working group on quality infrastructure

2313. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Indo-German Working Group on Quality Infrastructure;
- (b) whether India and Germany have signed MoUs on quality infrastructure; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and its expected outcomes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) The Indo-

German Working Group on Quality Infrastructure has been established based on a Joint Declaration of Intent between the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (MoCA,F&PD), Government of India and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi). The Working Group, established in 2013, aims to strengthen cooperation in Standardization, Conformity Assessment and Product Safety. The Working Group brings together relevant ministries, standardization and accreditation bodies and experts from industry associations.

(b) and (c) The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is having MoUs with German standardization bodies DIN (German Institute for Standardization) and DKE (German Commission for Electrical, Electronic and Information Technologies of DIN and VDE) for cooperation and mutual interest in the fields of Standardization and Certification and for cooperation in the field of electro-technical standardization respectively.

The objectives of joint declaration on quality infrastructure are:

- (i) advance bilateral economic and technical cooperation;
- (ii) intensify dialogue on standardization, conformity assessment, and product safety for the benefit of consumers and industry;
- (iii) promote coordinated activities in International Organizations for Standardization (ISO)/International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC);
- (iv) facilitate bilateral trade and solve occurent problems on cordial terms and for mutual benefit.

Timely procurement of paddy crops

2314. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government procures the crops produced by the farmers at Minimum Support Price and encourages them;
- (b) if so, the names of the States awarded by Government during the last two years;
- (c) whether any measures have been taken to save the paddy crop produced by the farmers and solve the problems of inability of the farmers of various States to get timely procurement of 2019- 20 Kharif crop (paddy);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Government procures the crops produced by the farmers at Minimum Support Price to encourage them. The name of States where various crops were procured from the farmers during the last two years (2017-18 to 2018-19) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The following steps are taken to ensure that farmers get remunerative price for wheat and paddy:

- (i) Before the onset of each marketing season, Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India (GOI) holds a consultative meeting with the officials of Food Corporation of India, State Governments and others to make an assessment of availability of wheat and paddy/rice for procurement at MSP based on the prospects of production and market situation.
- (ii) Minimum Support Price operations are given wide publicity through pamphlets, banners, sign boards, radio, TV and advertisements through print and electronic media.
- (iii) Farmers are made aware of the quality specifications and purchase system, etc. to facilitate bringing in their produce conforming to the specifications.
- (iv) Procurement centres are opened by respective State Government Agencies/ Food Corporation of India, taking into account the production, marketable surplus, convenience of farmers and availability of other logistics / infrastructure such as storage and transportation, etc. Large number of temporary purchase centres, in addition to the existing Mandis and depots/ godowns are also established at key points for the convenience of farmers.

Statement*States where various crops were procured from farmers during last two years (2017-18 to 2018-19)*

Name of States/ UTs		Name of crops procured					
	Paddy*	Wheat*	Coarse-grains*	Pulses**	Oil seed**	Jute#	Cotton#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	Paddy	-	-	Gram, Moong, Toor, Urad	Groundnut	Jute	Cotton
Telangana	Paddy	-	-	Gram, Moong, Toor, Urad	Groundnut, Soyabean, Sunflower seed	-	Cotton
Assam	Paddy	-	-	-	-	Jute	-
Bihar	Paddy	Wheat	-	-	-	Jute	-
Chandigarh	Paddy	Wheat	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	Paddy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	Paddy	Wheat	Bajra, Maize	Gram, Moong, Toor, Urad	Groundnut, Mustard seed	-	Cotton
Haryana	Paddy	Wheat	Bajra	Moong	Mustard seed, Sunflower seed	-	-
Jharkhand	Paddy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	Paddy	-	-	-	-	-	-

Karnataka	Paddy	-	Jowar, Ragi	Gram, Moong, Toor, Urad	Soyabean	-	Cotton
Kerala	Paddy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar, Bajra	Gram, Masur, Toor, Moong, Urad	Groundnut, Soyabean, mustard seed, Niger seed	-	Cotton
Maharashtra	Paddy	Bajra, Jowar, Maize,		Gram, Moong, Toor, Urad	Soyabean		Cotton
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	Jute	-
Odisha	Paddy	-	-	Moong, Urad	Groundnut, Sunflower seed	Jute	Cotton
Punjab	Paddy	Wheat	-	-	-	-	-
NEF (Tripura)	Paddy	-	-	-	-	Jute	-
Tamil Nadu	Paddy	-	-	Moong, Toor, Urad	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Paddy	Wheat	-	Gram, Masoor, Urad	Groundnut, Mustard seed	-	-
Uttarakhand	Paddy	Wheat	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	Paddy	-	-	Urad	Mustard seed, Sesamum seed	Jute	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	Wheat	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	Wheat	-	Gram, Moong, Urad	Groundnut, Soyabean, Mustard seed	-	-

Source: * Department of Food and Public Distribution ** Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare

Ministry of Textiles

Written Answers to

[13 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

321

Hallmarking scheme for gold jewellery

2315. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that jewelers can sell only hallmarked jewellery and artefacts made of 14, 18 and 22 carat gold from 15.01.2021;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Bureau of Indian Standards is already running a hallmarking scheme for gold jewellery and around 40 per cent of gold jewellery is being hallmarked currently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The jewelers can sell only hallmarked gold jewellery and artefacts of three grades namely 14, 18 and 22 carat, as prescribed in Indian Standard, IS 1417: 2016, from the date when mandatory hallmarking shall come into force *i.e.* 15.1.2021.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is operating the voluntary scheme for Hallmarking of Gold Jewellery and Artefacts since April 2000 and for Silver Jewellery and Artefacts since August 2005. Under the Hallmarking scheme a jeweller who wants to sell hallmarked jewellery has to obtain a registration from BIS. The registered jeweller can submit his jewellery for hallmarking to BIS recognized Assaying and Hallmarking (A&H) centre. The A&H centre applies hallmark on the jewellery which is found meeting the requirement of purity claimed by jeweller. At present 29,338 jewellers are registered with BIS, while 900 BIS recognized A&H centres are in operation. The number of articles hallmarked during last three years and this year upto Jan. 2020 is as given in the table below:

Year	No. of articles hallmarked in crore
2016-17	3.16
2017-18	4.17
2018-19	4.49
2019-20 (upto Jan. 2020)	3.52

Budgetary allocation for One Nation One Ration Card scheme

2316. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government is implementing One Nation One Ration Card scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether there has been any budgetary allocation for the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) Under PDS reforms, the Department in association with States/UTs is implementing a scheme on "Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)" w.e.f. April 2018 with a Total outlay of ₹ 127.3 crore. The validity of the scheme is up to 31/03/2021. The main objective of this scheme is to implement nation-wide portability of ration card holders across the country, to enable eligible ration card holders under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) to receive/lift their entitled foodgrains from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) of their choice anywhere in the country by using their existing/same ration card after biometric authentication on electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices through 'One Nation One Ration Card' plan. So far, the facility of inter-State/national portability under One Nation One Ration Card plan has been adopted by 12 States.

Unsatisfactory arrangement for paddy procurement in Uttar Pradesh

†2317. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of paddy procured at Minimum Support Price (MSP) from the farmers of Uttar Pradesh by Government agencies during last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that the farmers are compelled to sell their paddy to private agents at throwaway prices due to the lack of satisfactory arrangements by paddy procurement centres; and

(c) the details of paddy produced by the farmers of Uttar Pradesh during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) The details of paddy procured by Government agencies at Minimum Support Price (MSP) and number of farmers benefited in Uttar Pradesh during last three years is as under:—

Kharif Marketing Season	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Quantity (in LMT)	35.14	42.90	48.25
No. of Farmers benefited	435320	492038	684013

The Government of India, as such, do not have any specific complaint where farmers are compelled to sell their paddy to private agents at throwaway price due to the lack of satisfactory arrangements by paddy procurement centres.

In order to ensure MSP to the farmers, sufficient numbers of procurement centers are opened by State Government agencies before onset of procurement season, keeping in view the procurement potential and geographical spread of the State concerned. Minimum Support Price operations are given wide publicity through pamphlets, banners, sign boards, radio, TV and advertisements through print and electronic media.

Government of Uttar Pradesh has also informed that procurement centres are established by District Magistrate, so that farmers should not travel more than 8 k.m. to sell their paddy. These procurement centres are setup at mandi, common place, main road etc. Procurement is done on priority basis (without number system) to encourage women farmers. In addition to this, two days are reserved for procurement from small and marginal farmers. Mandi Samiti make arrangements for drinking water, parking, seating arrangement, cleaning of paddy, dryer, moisture measurement instrument, tarpaulin to keep safe paddy of famers etc. During the procurement session, nodal officers are appointed to inspect procurement centres. Payment to farmers is done through RTGS/PFMS. During procurement period, toll free number and control room are

setup to lodge complaint, if any, by farmers.

(c) The details of paddy (in term of rice) production in Uttar Pradesh during last three years is as under:—

Kharif Marketing Season	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Quantity (in LMT)	137.54	132.74	155.45

Linking of Aadhaar with PDS

†2318. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of beneficiaries linked to Aadhaar under the Public Distribution System (PDS) at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that consumers are facing many inconveniences owing to the mandatory requirement of Aadhaar and thumb impression in PDS;

(c) the types of inconveniences faced by beneficiaries due to mandatory requirement of Aadhaar and thumb impression that have come to the notice of Government; and

(d) the reduction in number of Ration Card beneficiaries after linking PDS with Aadhaar and the number of fake beneficiaries out of them, along with the actual beneficiaries whose Aadhaar Cards have not been made yet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) Under PDS reforms, at present nearly 90% of Total 23.4 crore ration cards under NFSA have been seeded with Aadhaar number of at least one member of the beneficiary household.

(b) and (c) So far, the use of Aadhaar/biometric authentication of beneficiaries for distribution of subsidized foodgrains have not been made mandatory by the Department.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, in pursuance of the provisions under Section-7 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016, this Department has issued a notification dated 08/02/2017 (as amended from time to time). As per the latest amendment to said notification, the timeline given to States/UTs for linking of Aadhaar numbers of beneficiaries with all ration cards has been extended up to 31/03/2020. Further, this Department *vide* letters dated 24/10/2017 and 08/11/2018 has issued advisories to all States/UTs that no genuine beneficiaries/households shall be denied from their entitled foodgrains under NFSA, only on the ground of not possessing an Aadhaar number, or due to any technical failure of ePoS device including failure of biometric/Aadhaar authentication of beneficiary owing to network/connectivity/linking issues.

(d) Due to computerization and use of information technology in PDS operations, *i.e.* digitization of ration cards/beneficiaries' database, online detection of ineligible/duplicate ration cards, migration/deaths of beneficiaries, de-duplication with Aadhaar and during the run-up to and implementation of NFSA, the States/UTs have been able to remove a of about Total 2.98 crore ineligible ration cards since 2013 till date.

Implementation of NFSA

2319. DR. BANDA PRAKASH:

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA) by the States/UTs in the country;

(b) whether any grievances have been received on the implementation of NFSA in the recent past;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the remedial action taken/being taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is being implemented in all the States/Union

Territories (UTs) covering about 80 crore persons for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains under the Targeted Public Distribution System.

(b) to (d) There have been complaints about irregularities in the functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System including leakage/diversion of foodgrains, foodgrains not reaching the intended beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to ineligible persons, etc. in some States/regions in the country. PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments wherein the operational responsibilities for implementation of PDS within the State/UT rest with the State/UT Governments concerned. Therefore, as and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, these are sent to State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action.

Utilisation of subsidy amount under PDS

2320. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the actual amount allocated for the subsidies given under the PDS system for 2019-20; and

(b) the actual amount spent or utilised under the PDS in 2019-20, upto February, 2020?

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 at subsidized rates under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) including Targeted Public Distribution Scheme (TPDS) and other Welfare Schemes. Difference between Economic Cost and Central Issue Price (CIP) at which foodgrains are issued to States are reimbursed to Food Corporation of India (FCI) as subsidy. In case of States which have adopted Decentralized Procurement Scheme (DCP), food subsidy is directly released to States by Government of India for quantity of food grains procured and distributed by them under TPDS, NFSA and other Welfare Schemes. The details of actual amount allocated and actual amount spent for subsidies given under the PDS system for 2019-20 (upto February, 2020) are as under:—

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Bihar	0.50	0.48	1.07	0.45	0.10	0.15	2.75
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.24	0.76	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.12
4.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Haryana	3.98	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	4.86
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.22	0.25
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.26	0.09	0.08	0.20	0.07	0.10	0.80
8.	Jharkhand	0.20	0.13	0.15	0.65	0.40	0.15	1.68
9.	Karnataka	0.15	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52
10.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.15
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.96	5.45	0.21	0.15	0.00	6.77
12.	Maharashtra	0.30	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55
13.	Odisha	0.00	0.45	0.10	0.20	0.28	0.00	1.03
14.	Punjab	1.08	1.39	1.90	0.25	0.50	0.50	5.62
15.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15
16.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.05	0.40	0.55	0.00	0.00	1.00
17.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1.46	0.45	0.46	1.25	0.36	0.22	4.19
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10
20.	West Bengal	0.22	0.45	0.17	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.94
21.	Assam	0.37	0.52	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	1.14
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.15
23.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.20
24.	Meghalaya	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
25.	Nagaland	0.02	0.08	0.15	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.31
26.	Tripura	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27. Mizoram		0.01	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.11
28. Sikkim		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		8.89	7.13	10.10	4.43	2.27	2.00	34.82

Quality standards for piped water

2322. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bureau of Indian Standards is preparing the ground for enforcement of piped water quality standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is yet to approve the BIS draft quality control order; and

(d) whether Government intends to implement the mission of providing piped water with BIS standards to all households by 2024?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) On 03rd October, 2019, a meeting was convened and chaired by Hon'ble Minister (CA, F&PD) to discuss quality of drinking water which was attended by representatives from Ministry of Jal Shakti, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and different Government organizations such as Delhi Jal Board and New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC).

Thereafter, samples of piped water were drawn from various cities/States of India and were tested to check the quality of piped drinking water.

A workshop was also organized by BIS on "Ensuring Quality of Piped Drinking Water as per IS 10500:2012" on 9 December, 2019 with State Public Health Engineering Departments.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Drinking water supply is a state subject. Government of India assists States by providing financial and technical assistance to provide potable water

to rural population through the centrally sponsored scheme Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). Powers to plan, approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes are vested with States. The objective of JJM is to provide potable water of prescribed quality as per BIS Standard IS 10500: 2012 at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) to every rural household through Functional household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024. All States/UTs have been advised to follow BIS standard IS 10500: 2012 and its subsequent amendments for providing potable drinking water to rural population.

Efforts to increase salt and fresh water fish farms

2323. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether efforts made by Government to encourage fish farming in the country have paid dividends in terms of the increase in salt and fresh water fish farms;
- (b) if so, the State-wise status showing the increase in fish farms between 2015 and 2019 and overall availability of produce;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to provide help and support to the fish farmers to explore the possibility of exporting the fish produce outside the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries, for overall development of the fisheries sector in the country including support for development of fish farms in both fresh and salt water in the country. The CSS *inter alia* provides financial assistance for development of fisheries and aquaculture sector including construction of ponds, fish seed rearing ponds, productive utilization of inland saline/alkaline areas for aquaculture, renovation of ponds and development of waterlogged areas. During past five years between 2015 and 2019, a total area of 42632.40 Hectare has been brought under aquaculture in both fresh and saline water areas. State-wise status of fish farms developed during the last five years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) During the year 2018-19, India exported fish and fisheries products of 13,92,559 Metric Tonne valued at ₹ 46,589.37 crore. Under the CSS, financial assistance is provided to States/Union Territories for establishment of fisheries infrastructure including development of post-harvest infrastructure like ice plants, cold storages, ice plants-cum-cold storages and development of fish landing centre and fishing harbours. Besides, Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Fund (FIDF) is implemented with a fund size of ₹ 7522.48 crore for providing access to concessional finance for development of fisheries infrastructure in the country. Under the FIDF, the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying provides interest subvention up to 3% per annum for providing the concessional finance by the Nodal Loaning Entities for development of infrastructure in the fisheries sector. The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) also provides financial assistance to develop fisheries infrastructure facilities to maintain the quality standards of aquaculture products for export to overseas markets. In addition, MPEDA conducts capacity building programmes for fishers and fish farmers through trainings, awareness and demonstration programmes throughout the country.

Statement

State-wise status of fish farms developed during the last five years

Sl. No	States	Construction of new ponds/Tanks (in both fresh and Brackish water area)	Renovation of ponds/Tanks	Development of Water logged areas	Productive Utilization of Inland Saline/Alkaline area	Fish seed rearing units	Total
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30.0	30.0	-	-	-	60.0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	111.8	145.0	-	-	100.0	356.8
3.	Assam	610.8	258.6	-	-	110.0	979.3

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.0	50.0	-	-	4.0	104.0
5.	Bihar	669.7	0.0	1132.6	-	1151.0	2953.3
6.	Chhattisgarh	1457.8	450.0	-	-	305.5	2213.3
7.	NCT of Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	-	10.0
8.	Goa	2.0	50.7	-	-	-	52.7
9.	Gujarat	25.3	2.0	-	-	-	27.3
10.	Haryana	2394.5	406.0	120.0	186.0	256.0	3362.5
11.	Himachal Pradesh	57.6	10.0	-	25.0	13.0	105.6
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.0	30.0	-	-	-	50.0
13.	Karnataka	323.0	10.0	-	-	12.0	345.0
14.	Kerala	992.0	230.0	160.0	-	-	1382.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1792.0	956.5	-	-	77.0	2825.5
16.	Maharashtra	134.2	50.0	-	-	20.0	204.2
17.	Manipur	1470.0	0.0	-	-	71.4	1541.4
18.	Meghalaya	1070.5	48.0	-	-	-	1118.5
19.	Mizoram	4030.0	1100.0	30.0	-	41.4	5201.4
20.	Nagaland	842.0	120.0	-	70.0	75.0	1107.0
21.	Odisha	3973.0	148.0	55.0	100.0	-	4276.0
22.	Puducherry	11.0	-	-	-	-	11.0
23.	Punjab	1001.1	10.2	-	150.0	83.0	1244.3
24.	Rajasthan	8.0	-	-	-	-	8.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	110.4	73.0	-	-	-	183.4
26.	Telangana	633.5	-	-	-	586.0	1219.5
27.	Tripura	801.5	16.0	-	-	21.0	838.5

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)
28. Uttar Pradesh		7852.0	650.0	-	-	326.9	8828.9
29. Uttarakhand		70.0	50.4	10.0	-	70.2	200.5
30. West Bengal		1560.0	97.5	160.0	-	5.0	1822.5
GRAND TOTAL		32103.7	4991.7	1667.6	541.0	3328.4	42632.4

Overfishing by FMFO industry

2324. SHRI. JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fish Meal and Fish Oil (FMFO) industry has caused overfishing of low value fish species and bycatch;

(b) whether the number of trawlers have increased in the last five years;

(c) whether studies have been conducted for finding fish fit for human consumption in FMFO industries; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to discourage catching of juvenile fish species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (d) Coastal States have reported that, due to requirement of low value fish species and bycatch for Fish Meal and Fish Oil (FMFO) industry, some fishing vessels are involved in fishing of such low value fish as bycatch. The Marine Fisheries Regulation Acts (MFRA) enacted by the respective States and Union Territories (UTs) have made provisions for management and regulation of marine fisheries, which *inter alia* contain provisions for regulation, control and conservation of marine fishery wealth in sustainable manner including catching of juvenile fish species. Awareness program on Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) for responsible fishing and for conservation and management, is organized by the Department of Fisheries of States and Union Territories. The Department of Fisheries (DoF), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been imposing an uniform ban on fishing for 61 days by fishing vessels in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) on both the coasts including Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands.

Fisheries being the State subject, Department of Fisheries of the respective State Government and UTs also observe management measures like (i) mesh size regulation, (ii) ban on using artificial lights for fishing, (iii) ban on Bull Trawling and other destructive fishing methods, (iv) ban on harvesting of endangered species and (v) introduction of Minimum Legal Size (MLS) for commercially important marine fish species with an aim of discouraging catching of juvenile fish species.

(b) Yes, Sir. As per ReALCraft data of the Government and reports received from Coastal States, there is a slight increase in number of trawlers in the last five years. However, States have been advised not to encourage registration of new fishing trawlers.

(c) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) stated that no such studies have been conducted on this aspect.

Sustainable fishing practices

2325. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) the States that have brought out regulations or legislations in tune with the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF);

(b) the steps taken by Government to promote sustainable fishing practices; and

(c) whether Government plans to subsidise energy efficient crafts and gear so as to reduce fossil fuel needs of the fishing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) All the coastal States and Union Territories have already enacted their respective Marine Fishing Regulation Acts (MFRAs) which address the basic elements of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF).

(b) The Government has notified a National Policy on Marine Fisheries, 2017 to ensure sustainable marine fisheries including fishing practices in the country.

(c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries is implemented by the Department of

Fisheries for overall development of fisheries sector wherein financial assistance is provided for various fisheries activities including energy efficient crafts and gears under sub-components namely: (i) promoting non-conventional energy sources for fishing activities, (ii) assistance for construction of new deep sea fishing vessels for resource specific fisheries and (iii) procurement of Fibre-glass Reinforced Plastic (FRP) boats for fishing etc. in order to reduce fossil fuel needs of the marine fishing sector.

Productivity of different cow breeds

2326. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) the milk productivity of Indian breeds of cows;
- (b) the milk productivity of cross-bred cows; and
- (c) the action being taken to increase the productivity of local breeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) As per Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2019 average productivity of Indian breed of cattle and cross-bred cattle is given in the following table:—

Sl. No.	Category	Average Productivity in kg/day/animal
1.	Indian Breed of Cattle	3.85
2.	Crossbred Cattle	7.85

Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2019.

(c) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States and Union Territories to improve breeds of native cows Government of India has been implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission for development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancing milk production and productivity of bovines thereby making milk production more remunerative to the farmers.

Assistance to fishermen of Konkan region

†2327. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the work of giving assistance to fishermen under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for inland fisheries, aquaculture and freshwater aquaculture in the districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra is pending;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the welfare of farmers is being affected due to delay in assistance in the districts of the Konkan region of Maharashtra; and
- (d) the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal pending for assistance in the Department of Fisheries on inland fisheries, aquaculture and freshwater aquaculture in the districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Changes in Marine Fisheries (Regulation and Management) Bill

2328. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government is considering to make drastic changes in Marine Fisheries (Regulation and Management) Bill;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the coastal States would be allowed to retain control of coastal fishing; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The coastal States and Union Territories have been duly consulted during drafting of the proposed 'National Marine Fisheries (Regulation and Management) Bill'. The Bill provides for regulation and management of fisheries in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) beyond territorial waters.

Crop damage by stray cattle

2329. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that huge crops in Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Raebareli and Jaupur District of Uttar Pradesh have been damaged by stray cattle;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, and

- (c) the remedial steps proposed by Government to protect the crops of farmers from stray cattle and to compensate them for their loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) No such information is maintained.

- (c) As per the Constitution of India, preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice is under State List. The Panchayats and local municipalities are empowered to establish and run cattle pounds (Kanji houses)/Gaushala Shelters (community assets) at their respective jurisdiction.

However, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported to have initiated Govansh Ashray Sthal, Go-Sanrakshan Kendra (GSK), Pashu Ashray Grih (PAG) and Vrihad (Mega) Go-Sanrakshan Kendra (VGSK) as per the State Policy for conservation of destitute govansh (Nirashrit Govansh).

Allocation to Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund

2330. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of fund allocation made for Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) during the last two years; and
- (b) the details of funds spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) During the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 budgetary allocation was ₹ 100.00 lakh and ₹ 2500.00 lakh for Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) respectively. However, due to the pendency of the approval of the scheme, funds could not be spent.

Grants to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

2331. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Panchayati Raj grants under various schemes of the Ministry are not being released to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in time during the last five years and in the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of grants released under various schemes to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during the last five years, year-wise and scheme-wise; and
- (d) the details of expenditure incurred, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Under the erstwhile scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) implemented during the year 2012-13 to 2015-16, Capacity Building-Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (CB-PSA) during 2016-17 and 2017-18 and newly launched scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) being implemented w.e.f. 2018-19, funds were/have been provided to States for strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) across the country including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. These schemes were/is demand driven in nature and funds had/have been released to States

on basis of their respective appraisable Annual Action Plan as approved by Central Executive Committee (CEC)/Central Empowered Committee (CEC).

Ministry of Panchayati Raj was also implementing the District component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme in 272 identified backward districts of all the States of the country, except Goa, during the period 2006-07 upto 2014-15. This programme has been delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government with effect from the financial year 2015-16 as the scheme has become a part of enhanced devolution of revenue to the States. BRGF funds were provided under two components viz. Development Grant and Capacity Building. Four districts of Andhra Pradesh and nine districts of Telangana were covered under the BRGF Programme.

(c) and (d) The details of grants released/utilized under various schemes of Ministry of Panchayati Raj including Finance Commissions' Grants to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during the last five years, year-wise and scheme-wise are given in the Statement-I, Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

Statement-I

Details of funds released under the schemes of RGPSA/CB-PSA/RGSA to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during last five years and cumulative utilization by these States since 2014-15 to 2018-19

State	Release				Cumulative Unspent expendi- ture (2014-15 to 2017-18)	Release Balance 2018-19 RGSA	Expen- diture 2018-19
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18			
	RGPSA		CB-PSA				
Andhra Pradesh	24.19	12.50	91.61	81.35	200.22	9.43	67.97
Telangana	29.94	13.13	43.38	16.84	56.17	47.12	0*

* Out of unspent balance of ₹ 47.12 crore for the period from 2014-15 upto 2017-18, an amount of ₹ 16.45 crore have been utilised by the State during 2018-19.

Statement-II

Funds released under BRGF Programme during the financial year 2014-15 to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and utilization reported by the States

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Sl.No.	District	2014-15	
				Funds released	Utilization reported
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Anantpur	17.74	17.74
		2	Chitoor	26.06	26.06
		3	Cuddapah	0.00	0.00
		4	Vizianagaram	0.00	0.00
		TOTAL Development Grant (DG)		43.80	43.80
		Capacity Building (CB)		0.00	0.00
		GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)		43.80	43.80
2.	Telangana	1	Adilabad	26.20	26.20
		2	Karimnagar	23.38	23.38
		3	Khammam	0.00	0.00
		4	Mahaboobnagar	0.00	0.00
		5	Medak	0.00	0.00
		6	Nalgonda	0.00	0.00
		7	Nizamabad	0.00	0.00
		8	Rangareddy	21.52	21.52
		9	Warrangal	18.32	4.51
		TOTAL Development Grant (DG)		89.42	75.61
		Capacity Building (CB)		0.00	0.00
		GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)		89.42	75.61

Note: (1) BRGF Programme has been delinked from budgetary support of the Central Government with effect from financial year 2015-16.

(2) Telangana was carved out of Andhra Pradesh during the year 2014-15.

Statement-III

Allocation and release of Finance Commissions' Grants for Rural Local Bodies to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana as on 11.03.2020

(₹ in crore)

Sl. States No.	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1. Andhra Pradesh	828.11	1744.40	934.34	928.41	1463.45	1454.05	1686.85	1675.88	1947.32	858.99
2. Telangana	652.88	895.16	580.34	580.34	908.99	908.99	1047.75	1047.75	1209.53	1071.59

Centrally-sponsored de-addiction centres at Village Panchayat level

2332. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to implement centrally-sponsored schemes for de-addiction centres at the Village Panchayat level in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) if so, the details of the de-addiction centres likely to be set up, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any funds have been allocated for this purpose during the last five years and in the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the achievements made therefrom during the said period?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse, under which financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO), Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, *inter alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs), on the basis of the recommendation of the State Governments/Union territories Administrations.

Under this scheme, financial assistance up to 90% of the approved expenditure

is given to the Voluntary Organizations/NGOs and other eligible agencies for setting up/ running Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA's). In the case of North-Eastern States, Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir, the quantum of assistance is 95% of the Total admissible expenditure.

(c) to (e) The information in respect of funds allocated under the scheme during the last five years and current year to the NGOs/VOs, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-I and the details of achievements are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Scheme for prevention of Alcoholism and Substance DRUGS Abuse

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15 Funds released	2015-16 Funds released	2016-17 Funds released	2017-18 Funds released	2018-19 Funds released	2019-20 Funds released (as on 17.02.2020)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.42	68.13	152.89	128.11	302.45	193.78
2.	Telangana	35.31	29.8	101.44	71.29	123.06	291.88
3.	Haryana	23.95	85.31	85.31	62.83	157.05	166.31
4.	Himachal Pradesh	227.38	24.96	32.75	15.03	34.35	2.50
5.	Karnataka	53	265.87	393.76	115.33	698.11	1001.00
6.	Punjab	84.33	169.89	76.12	75.91	96.52	101.74
7.	Rajasthan	203	176.38	127.49	254.12	177.91	248.11
8.	Tamil Nadu	38.65	234.64	411.95	351.77	838.09	530.94
9.	Puducherry	0	1.35	2.02	16.45	81.16	41.36
10.	Assam	183.53	98.79	145.26	197.61	469.37	325.06
11.	Meghalaya	4.8	6.87	0	5.17	14.13	34.53
12.	Nagaland	38.87	40.46	46.39	77.61	179.3	77.58
13.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	2.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14. Sikkim		9.95	9.31	7.77	0	38.18	18.55
15. Bihar		67	77.16	140.8	140.11	197.53	15.55
16. Chhattisgarh		30.64	16.67	13.64	7.9	17.76	34.11
17. Goa		0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Gujarat		36	26.13	113.21	50.9	145.65	100.81
19. Jammu and Kashmir		23	4.97	20.04	0	20.04	18.99
20. Jharkhand		8.5	0	3.9	0	0	2.20
21. Kerala		215.91	162.84	377.71	367.16	307.44	393.4
22. Madhya Pradesh		116	146.12	143.19	159.26	252.05	152.95
23. Maharashtra		378.85	707.78	625.67	1010.18	1370.7	1081.37
24. Odisha		227.5	386.18	569.25	622.91	846.31	521.72
25. Uttar Pradesh		194	130.05	296.45	371.77	374.63	403.32
26. Uttarakhand		17	21.08	30.53	29.94	55.12	62.76
27. West Bengal		92.56	87.23	146.45	92.33	94.16	108.57
28. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	0	0	0
29. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Delhi		360.32	206.78	190.97	112.15	241.5	139.90
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	2.2	0
33. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Arunachal Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Manipur		292.31	313.71	276.04	437.62	545.01	481.46
36. Mizoram		51.22	116.54	139.07	123.64	265.96	165.32
Others						53.82	55.51
TOTAL		3074	3615	4670.07	4897.11	7999.56	6773.73

Statement-II

Scheme for prevention of Alcoholism and Substance DRUGS Abuse (Achievements of last five years and current year)

Year	No. of Beneficiaries
2014-15	1,08,855
2015-16	1,46,124
2016-17	1,14,759
2017-18	1,00,737
2018-19	77,479
2019-20 (as on 09.03.2020)	53,000

Infrastructure facilities to Gram Panchayats

†2333. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the Total number of villages in the country as on date and the number of villages having functional Gram Panchayats;

(b) the number of Gram Panchayats having their own pucca Gram Panchayat office;

(c) the number of Gram Panchayats still functioning from a rented building or a kutcha office;

(d) whether Government has any plan to provide all the Gram Panchayats with the facilities of pucca building, electricity, water and computers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) As per information there are 662336 villages in the country. Further, out of 257816 Gram Panchayats (GPs)/Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) across the country, 59657 are not having their own building. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) 'Panchayat' being "local Government", which is part of the State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India is a State subject. Hence, providing infrastructural facilities such as Panchayat Building, electricity, computers etc. are primarily the responsibility of the State. However, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) supplements the efforts of the States, through its schemes and programmes.

Support for infrastructural facilities of computers and peripherals, electricity connections, water etc. in GPs is provided under various schemes/programmes of MoPR *viz.* Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA), Fourteenth Finance Commission etc. For GP buildings, the restructured scheme of RGSA provides financial support for construction of GP Bhawan on a limited scale and approximately 4400 GP Bhawan since 2018-19 under the scheme has been approved for construction - details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Further, in view of the huge gap in respect of GP buildings across the States, the matter has been taken up at the level of Chief Minister/Chief Secretary of the respective States to take up the construction of Panchayat buildings on priority, in phased manner by converging funds/resources under MGNREGS with other State schemes for saturating the gap.

Statement-I

Details of Gram Panchayats without their own buildings

Sl. No.	State	Gram Panchayat without own Buildings
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1307
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1233
4.	Assam	294
5.	Bihar	1055
6.	Chhattisgarh	0
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9
8.	Daman and Diu	0

1	2	3
9.	Goa	90
10.	Gujarat	227
11.	Haryana	3827
12.	Himachal Pradesh	9
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1259
14.	Jharkhand	276
15.	Karnataka	460
16.	Kerala	3
17.	Madhya Pradesh	0
18.	Maharashtra	3789
19.	Manipur	57
20.	Meghalaya	1570
21.	Mizoram	95
22.	Nagaland	625
23.	Odisha	0
24.	Puducherry	20
25.	Punjab	7624
26.	Rajasthan	723
27.	Sikkim	43
28.	Tamil Nadu	2651
29.	Telangana	4390
30.	Tripura	56
31.	Uttar Pradesh	26317
32.	Uttarakhand	1599
33.	West Bengal	38
TOTAL		59657

Statement*Details of approved construction of Gram Panchayat buildings
under RGSA scheme*

Sl. No.	State	Construction approved		Total approved under RGSA
		2019	2018	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	80	64	144
4.	Assam	30	20	50
5.	Bihar	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	2	7
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
9.	Goa	4	1	5
10.	Gujarat	30	20	50
11.	Haryana	175	39	214
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	100	100	200
14.	Jharkhand	0	25	25
15.	Karnataka	0	0	0
16.	Kerala	3	1	4
17.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
18.	Maharashtra	215	218	433
19.	Manipur	10	5	15
20.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
21.	Mizoram	10	5	15
22.	Nagaland	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Odisha	0	0	0
24.	Puducherry	5	0	5
25.	Punjab	351	350	701
26.	Rajasthan	150	40	190
27.	Sikkim	10	2	12
28.	Tamil Nadu	120	50	170
29.	Telangana	500	0	500
30.	Tripura	10	5	15
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1200	300	1500
32.	Uttarakhand	100	50	150
33.	West Bengal	2	0	2
TOTAL		3110	1297	4407

Training and capacity building of Panchayat functionaries

2334. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the Total number of training and capacity building programmes carried out for Panchayat functionaries during the year 2019-20;

(b) the Total number of Panchayat elected representatives trained during the years 2018-19 and 2019-20, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the Total funds utilised for the training and capacity building of Panchayat elected representatives during the last three years, including the present year?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA), being implemented with effect from 2018-19, *inter alia* provides for financial support to the States towards Capacity Building and Training (CB&T) for Elected Representatives (ERs), Panchayat Functionaries (PFs) and other stakeholders of panchayats as included in the Annual Action Plans (AAPs). The AAPs for CB&T *inter alia* specify the category and number of participants etc. proposed to be trained during

the respective year. The Total number of ERs, PFs and other stakeholders of panchayats approved for training and trained across States/ UTs are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The details of funds utilized cumulatively till 2017-18 under the erstwhile scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)/ Capacity Building Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (CB-PSA) and during 2018-19 & 2019-20 (till date) under the scheme of RGSA, including that for CB&T is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

TOTAL number of ERs, PFs and other stakeholders of panchayats approved for training and trained across States/UTs during 2018-19 & 2019-20

Sl. No.	State/UT	2018-19		2019-20	
		Participants approved for training	Participants trained	Participants approved for training	Participants trained
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	502	*	835	*
	Andhra Pradesh	405500	376451	879756	600866
	Arunachal Pradesh	14405	*	49132	*
	Assam	472584	322528	471877	334438
	Bihar	339950	0	206483	*
	Chhattisgarh	48800	292025	65294	0
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1200	0	1200	*
	Daman and Diu	1048	0	1048	*
	Goa	13171	1704	880	*
	Gujarat	14859	543094	129027	22159
	Haryana	230754	35293	180833	*
	Himachal Pradesh	10187	7303	22856	3852
	Jammu and Kashmir	98224	102540	350249	197066
	Jharkhand	12723	7000	42640	*
	Karnataka	602280	301375	746695	*
	Kerala	205636	109057	205636	107216
	Madhya Pradesh	818137	260356	862682	86007
	Maharashtra	104004	80703	863616	*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur		43882	21217	*	
Meghalaya		19200	0	72675	*
Mizoram		11104	171	11104	*
Nagaland		14999	8253	14999	*
Odisha		95040	16329	90352	*
Puducherry		0	3842	0	
Punjab		91730	59196	45350	*
Rajasthan		174858	122077	128519	*
Sikkim		13673	15166	22827	
Tamil Nadu		544748	*	1292315	*
Telangana		234514	169078	196393	16582
Tripura		19071	15910	45685	*
Uttarakhand		574235	*	103254	*
Uttar Pradesh		38963	268968	338267	16648
West Bengal		416362	412064	457139	*
TOTAL		5686343	3526641	7924677	1384834

* information not received from State/UT.

Statement-II

*Funds cumulatively utilized till 2017-18 under the erstwhile scheme of RGPSA/
CB-PSA and during 2018-19 & 2019-20 (till date) under
RGSA. including that for CB&T*

(Rs in Cr.)

Name of the State/UT	Total Funds Utilized (2012-13 to 2017-18)	Funds Utilized 2018-19	Funds Utilized 2019-20 (as on date)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	241.81	65.75	65.75
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.64	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	18.15	15.68	15.68

1	2	3	4
Assam	109.32	33.51	62.82
Bihar	18.01	24.04	24.04
Chhattisgarh	110.9	13.13	13.13
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0.12	0.12
Goa	0.86	0.36	0.36
Gujarat	36.03	0	0
Haryana	38.67	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	37.19	8.11	8.11
Jammu and Kashmir	-1.45	16	31.67
Jharkhand	106.14	0	0
Karnataka	102.57	0	35.88
Kerala	43.8	14.43	18.51
Lakshadweep	1.65	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	174.18	54.98	64.05
Maharashtra	155.5	10.08	25.77
Manipur	28.75	9.26	9.26
Meghalaya	0	0.15	0.15
Mizoram	21.83	7.7	7.7
Nagaland	0	7.87	7.87
Odisha	93.09	19.99	19.99
Punjab	32.82	0	0
Rajasthan	69.56	0	0
Sikkim	16.98	4.01	5.64
Tamil Nadu	151.41	16.93	16.93
Telangana	90.81	19.1	16.45
Tripura	17.46	5.96	5.96

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	136.87	27.82	27.82
Uttarakhand	44.17	31.67	31.67
West Bengal	109.04	54.61	54.61
TOTAL	2009.76	461.26	569.94

Funds released for various schemes

2335. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the Total funds released for various schemes/programmes of the Ministry during each of the last two years, State and year-wise;

(b) whether the funds released are being utilised by the States as per the prescribed norms and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the corrective steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The statements, indicating State/Union Territory-wise and year-wise grants released during the last two years in respect of Capacity Building Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (CB-PSA)/ Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) and Incentivization of Panchayats are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of RGSA, funds released to States/ UTs are utilized by them for undertaking the activities sanctioned/permitted under their Annual Plans as recommended by Central Empowered Committee (CEC) and finally approved by the Competent Authority. The progress of implementation of the scheme, including utilisation of funds, is closely monitored through meetings, video-conferences etc. with the States. For further release of funds to the States, the status of utilization of funds released earlier is also taken into account. In addition to this, an online monitoring and reporting system (MIS) for RGSA has been developed and operationlised. Moreover, transaction based Public Financial Management System (PFMS) has been introduced for release and tracking of funds under RGSA.

Statement-I*Details of funds released during last two years in respect of CB-PSA/RGSA*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2017-18	2018-19
		CB-PSA	RGSA
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81.35	67.69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.59	33.19
3.	Assam	27.59	39.21
4.	Bihar	0.00	4.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	33.21	7.24
6.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	10.55	6.99
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	17.26
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	25.06
10.	Jharkhand	47.16	4.49
11.	Karnataka	41.08	0.00
12.	Kerala	23.36	7.68
13.	Madhya Pradesh	30.25	62.79
14.	Maharashtra	44.53	11.54
15.	Manipur	6.52	9.25
16.	Mizoram	10.10	9.90
17.	Odisha	32.90	0.00
18.	Punjab	8.26	29.68
19.	Rajasthan	13.72	25.57
20.	Sikkim	5.35	5.08
21.	Tamil Nadu	36.83	57.60

1	2	3	4
22.	Tripura	1.21	2.77
23.	Telangana	16.84	0.00
24.	Uttarakhand	7.82	33.05
25.	Uttar Pradesh	84.07	57.14
26.	West Bengal	48.44	54.94
27.	Goa	0.21	0.00
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
29.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
30.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.75	0.00
32.	Meghalaya	0.00	4.44
33.	Nagaland	0.00	7.89
	TOTAL	621.72	584.65

Statement-II

Incentivization of Panchayats Scheme-Central Component of RGSA (Details regarding award money released to States/UTs)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.27	2.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.05	0.50
3.	Assam	1.37	1.30
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.43
5.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.25
6.	Chhattisgarh	1.42	1.29

1	2	3	4
7.	Gujarat	1.55	1.52
8.	Haryana	0.96	1.58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.989	1.36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.08
11.	Jharkhand	1.24	1.07
12.	Karnataka	1.50	1.55
13.	Kerala	1.65	1.55
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.42	2.53
15.	Maharashtra	2.27	2.46
16.	Manipur	0.83	0.70
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00
18.	Odisha	0.00	4.19
19.	Punjab	1.51	1.64
20.	Rajasthan	1.46	1.54
21.	Sikkim	0.76	0.85
22.	Tamil Nadu	1.59	1.86
23.	Telangana	1.46	1.42
24.	Tripura	1.01	0.93
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1.33	1.33
26.	Uttarakhand	4.07	4.65
27.	West Bengal	2.00	1.75
TOTAL		33.709	40.67

**New and innovative measures undertaken by Ministry for
improving work culture**

2336. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether any kind of new and innovative measures have been undertaken by the Ministry in general and/or by its various departments or PSUs and autonomous bodies associated with it to improve work culture, bring more transparency and accountability and also to enhance result orientation during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has introduced Biometric Attendance System, e-office, e- Human Resource Management System, Government - e-Market, Bhavishya Portal, Public Financial Management System, Smart Performance Appraisal Report Recording Online Window and Central Secretariat Cadre Management System. The implementation of above systems has resulted in better monitoring of attendance, timely and efficient disposal of official works, online management of service records of employees, procurement of goods and services in transparent and competitive manner, timely processing and disposal of superannuation benefits to retiring employees, online release of salaries and other payments, timely appraisal of employees. These efforts have improved the work culture, transparency and accountability in working of the Ministry.

Panchayati system at different levels

2337. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether country has the largest number of Village Panchayat, Block Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat bodies and number of elected Village Panchayat, Block Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat Members;

(b) if so, the number of Village Panchayat bodies and its elected Members;

(c) the number of Block Panchayat bodies and its elected Members;

(d) the number of Zilla Panchayat bodies and its elected Members; and

(e) the number of SC, ST and women Members in these bodies?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (e) 'Panchayat', being "Local Government", is a State subject and part of State list of Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India. Mandate for setting up of Panchayats is provided by Article 243 in Part IX of the Constitution of India. Accordingly the Panchayats are setup and operated through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. Details showing number of Village Panchayat, Block Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat bodies, along with its members, State/Union Territory-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Strength of elected members of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Women in Panchayats varies from time to time. Details showing State/Union Territory-wise number of elected women, including elected women of SCs and STs, in Panchayati Raj Institutions is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details showing the number of village panchayats, block panchayats, zila panchayats and their elected members

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Village Panchayats	No. of Elected Village Panchayats Members	No. of Block Panchayats	No. of Elected Block Panchayat Members	No. of Zilla Panchayats	No. of Elected Zilla Panchayat Members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	70	753	7	70	2	35
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13063	143992	660	11398	13	660
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1785	7416	177	1785	25	182
4.	Assam	2199	24137	191	2197	26	420
5.	Bihar	8387	123119	534	12565	38	889
6.	Chhattisgarh	11534	166917	146	3119	27	429
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	136	NA	0	1	11
8.	Daman and Diu	18	172	NA	0	2	20
9.	Goa	191	1555	NA	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Gujarat		14292	137762	248	5220	33	1098
11. Haryana		6197	66622	126	2997	21	416
12. Himachal Pradesh		3226	26800	78	1673	12	250
13. Jammu and Kashmir		4290	39512	275	316	20	22
14. Jharkhand		4346	53661	263	5432	24	545
15. Karnataka		6021	96968	178	3903	30	1083
16. Kerala		941	15962	152	2079	14	331
17. Ladakh		192	0	31	0	2	0
18. Lakshadweep		10	110	NA	0	1	0
19. Madhya Pradesh		22812	385339	313	6790	51	852
20. Maharashtra		27877	234706	351	3939	34	1990
21. Manipur		161	1676	NA	0	6	60
22. Odisha		6798	99833	314	6801	30	853
23. Puducherry		108	0	10	0	NA	0
24. Punjab		13266	97060	150	2899	22	353
25. Rajasthan		11341	119000	352	6258	33	1013
26. Sikkim		185	1040	NA	0	4	113
27. Tamil Nadu		12523	99324	385	6471	31	655
28. Telangana		12769	96533	540	6497	32	438
29. Tripura		591	6111	35	419	8	116
30. Uttar Pradesh		58762	831630	822	78590	75	3197
31. Uttarakhand		7789	58586	95	3207	13	1003
32.. West Bengal		3340	49112	342	9283	22	834
TOTAL		255104	2985544	6775	183908	654	17868

NA= Not Available

This data has been collected from the States/Union Territories over a period of time.

Statement-II

*Details showing State/UT-wise number of elected women members
in various panchayats*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territory	Number of Elected Women (as per information received from States/ Union Territories)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	306
2.	Andhra Pradesh	78,025
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,658
4.	Assam	14,609
5.	Bihar	71,046
6.	Chhattisgarh	93,392
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47
8.	Daman and Diu	92
9.	Goa	571
10.	Gujarat	71,988
11.	Haryana	29,499
12.	Himachal Pradesh	14,398
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	13,224
14.	Jharkhand	30,757
15.	Karnataka	51,030
16.	Kerala	9,630
17.	Ladakh	Not Available
18.	Lakshadweep	41
19.	Madhya Pradesh	196,490
20.	Maharashtra	128,677

1	2	3
21.	Manipur	880
22.	Odisha	56,627
23.	Puducherry	Not Available
24.	Punjab	41,922
25.	Rajasthan	64,802
26.	Sikkim	580
27.	Tamil Nadu	56,407
28.	Telangana	52,096
29.	Tripura	3,006
30.	Uttar Pradesh	304,538
31.	Uttarakhand	35,177
32.	West Bengal	30,458
	TOTAL	1,453,973

This data has been collected from the States/Union Territories over a period of time.

Performance of Railways

†2338. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are failing in providing facilities to its passengers;

(b) the details of Government's action plan to modernize the Railways and make it world-class; and

(c) the contribution of Railways in terms of percentage, to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country's economy?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Indian Railways constantly strive to provide better facilities to its vast set of customers through proper planning and system improvements on a continuous and an ongoing basis depending

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

upon customer feedback, operational feasibility and financial viability. Various initiatives are taken from time to time by different departments of Railways to improve customer convenience. In order to cater to the diverse needs of passengers, there has been a continuous expansion of various on-board and off-board services and facilities ensuring greater choice and variety to the customers. Some of the major initiatives are as under:

- (i) With respect to ticketing, the online and offline ticketing facilities have been continuously diversified, augmented and proliferated to provide services in a transparent, accountable and user -friendly manner.
- (ii) Streamlining of Computerised Passenger Reservation System has been done to improve passenger convenience.
- (iii) Indian Railways have undertaken new initiatives like introduction of Alternate Trains Accommodation Scheme called 'VIKALP' to provide confirmed accommodation to waiting list passengers.
- (iv) Initiatives like SMS based Alerts have been introduced to disseminate timely information to passengers in the event of booking, cancellation, status up gradation, delay etc.
- (v) Various passenger facilities/amenities like, lifts, escalators, toilets, battery operated vehicles, wheel chairs, waiting rooms, Foot over Bridge etc. are being extended to more and more stations.
- (vi) Special emphasis is being given to improve cleanliness and hygiene on stations by introduction of Mechanized cleaning, awarding of Rag picking and/or garbage disposal contracts, proliferation of pay and use toilets, use of CCTV for monitoring cleanliness etc.
- (vii) Railways have proliferated discharge-less Bio-Toilets in coaches, along with Onboard Housekeeping services at important trains. Certain initiatives like 'Coach Mitra' service, Clean Train Station (CTS) scheme, mechanized laundries etc. are introduced for better services in trains.
- (viii) State-of-the-art Train-set Vande Bharat services have been introduced between New Delhi - Varanasi and New Delhi- Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra. These trains have ultra modern features like quick acceleration, on board infotainment and GPS based passenger information system, automatic sliding

doors, CCTV cameras, retractable footsteps, onboard Wi-Fi access, better interiors and Zero discharge vacuum bio toilets etc.

- (ix) Various premium train services like Humsafar, Tejas, Antyodaya, Utkrisht Double Decker Air-conditioned Yatri (UDAY), Mahamana and coaches like Deen Dayalu and Anubhuti, which have upgraded interiors / exteriors and improved passenger amenities, have been introduced in service in various train services over IR.
- (x) IR has also launched Project Utkrisht in order to improve the condition of ICF type coaches running in Mail/Express trains. Upgradation of 640 rakes of Mail/Express trains has been taken up under Project Utkrisht for improvement in patronized train services. Work in more than 360 rakes has already been completed under Project Utkrisht.
- (xi) Twenty four smart coaches with ultra modern features like Smart Public address and passenger information system, Smart HVAC (Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning system), Smart security and surveillance system etc. have also been manufactured by Modern Coach Factory/Rae Bareli and have been inducted in train service.
- (xii) In its endeavor to provide better and safer journey to the travelling passengers, Indian Railways have decided to proliferate/induct modern Linke Hofmann Busch(LHB) coaches and convert trains operating with conventional coaches by LHB coaches, in a phased manner. Presently, 531 pairs of trains on Indian Railways System are being operated with LHB coaches.
- (xiii) LED lights have been provided for better illumination in the coaches and provision has been made for cushioned seats with stainless steel frame in First Class and polycarbonate seats with stainless steel frames in Second Class in newly manufactured EMU coaches.
- (xiv) More mobile charging points have been provided in General, Sleeper and Air Conditioned coaches.
- (xv) Air-conditioned EMU services have been introduced on Western Railway and Central Railway. Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) and Emergency-Talk Button have also been installed in EMU trains.

- (xvi) 1010 End on Generation (EoG) trains have been converted to Head on Generation (HoG) trains which will reduce noise and air pollution at stations and in trains. It is also expected to significantly reduce the diesel used in power cars.
- (xvii) Slow moving passenger trains are replaced with Mainline Electrical Multiple Unit (MEMU) trains. It will ensure better acceleration and deceleration of trains.
- (xviii) Various system improvements for freight services like computerization of Parcel service through Parcel Management system, Electronic registration of demand (e-RD), paperless Electronic Transmission of Railway Receipt (eT-RR) and digital payments through Debit/Credit card using POS machine along with other online facilities have been implemented.
- (xix) Catering services are provided to passengers on trains and at stations through Pantry Cars, Train Side Vending, e-Catering and Static Units at en-route stations.
- (xx) In order to provide hygienic and quality drinking water to passengers, approximately 10 lakh litres of Rail Neer (Packaged Drinking Water) is being supplied to passengers on Indian Railways per day. In addition, 1804 Water Vending Machines(WVMs) have been installed at 642 stations across the country to provide drinking water of prescribed standards at affordable rates.
- (xxi) Items of passenger convenience *viz.* books/magazines/newspaper, medicines, chains, locks, toiletries, non-pharmacy items like dry/spray milk powder, PAD items(Proprietary Article Depot), PDW(Packaged Drinking Water) etc. are sold through Multi-Purpose Stalls at Railway Stations.

Changes in system improvements for provision of better services and facilities in the Railways is a continuous and ongoing process.

(b) Modernization of Indian Railways is a need based continuous process subject to operational requirement, commercial viability, technical feasibility and resource availability. In order to modernize, Indian Railway has undertaken number of initiatives for infrastructure and capacity creation, multitracking of tracks, construction of Eastern

Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor(WDFC) (1856 km EDFC from Ludhiana to Dankuni and 1504 km WDFC from Jawaharlal Nehru Port to Dadri), 100 percent electrification of Broad Gauge (BG) tracks, modern signaling, introduction of Automatic Train Protection, speed raising on existing tracks, introduction of modern high acceleration EMU(Electrical Multiple Units)/MEMU(Mainline Electric Multiple Units)/Vande Bharat Trains, redevelopment of Railway Stations, improved wagon and coaching stock, high horse power locomotives etc.

(c) The contribution of Railways, in terms of GDP, to the country's economy as per the latest data made available by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for the financial year 2018-19 is 0.7%. In absolute terms, in the financial year 2018-19, the Railway's contribution is ₹1.24 lakh crores out of the Total Gross Value Added of ₹171.40 lakh crores by the different sectors of the Indian economy at current basic prices.

Bullet train projects in the country

†2339. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the period of delay in introduction of the bullet train between Mumbai and Ahmedabad and the reasons therefor;
- (b) the parts of country where Government plans to operate bullet trains;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the bullet train from Delhi to Varanasi would run via Prayagraj; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) At present, Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Corridor is the only sanctioned High Speed Rail Project, which is under execution with technical and financial assistance from Govt. of Japan.

Further, Ministry of Railways has decided to undertake Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the following six High Speed Rail (HSR) corridors:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) Delhi - Varanasi
- (ii) Delhi - Ahmedabad
- (iii) Mumbai - Nagpur
- (iv) Mumbai - Hyderabad
- (v) Chennai - Mysore
- (vi) Delhi -Amritsar.

The alignment for these corridors have yet not been finalized, as the DPR study is in progress.

Shopping on wheels

2340. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has implemented "Shopping on Wheels" in long-distance trains and if so, since when;
- (b) the response and reaction of passengers about the service; and
- (c) whether there would be any license system for unorganised vendors selling items/eatables to the railway passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In order to earn revenue through sources other than freight and passenger fares, Indian Railways have issued Non-Fare Revenue policies/schemes. Full powers have been delegated to General Managers of Zonal Railways to implement the policies and they are empowered to explore various means of generating additional non-fare revenues. In this context, Western Railway has awarded a contract for on-board shopping in 2019.

(b) The passengers are availing such services and no complaints have been received by Ahmedabad Division of Western Railway.

(c) Railways do not have any license system for unorganised vendors and there is no proposal for the same under consideration.

Privatisation of railway stations and passenger trains

2341. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have any plan to privatise all railway stations and passenger trains in phases, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many existing railway stations and trains have been privatised so far, the details thereof; and

(c) how many new trains have been introduced by the private companies, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) There is no proposal for privatization of railway stations, only the lease rights for use of land/air space shall be transferred to private parties for specified periods under station redevelopment programme. The ownership of the railway land/air space shall remain with Railways. The assets created on Railway land shall revert back to Railways after completion of the specified lease period.

Indian Railways is planning to allow private participation on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the running of passenger trains on select routes. An indicative list of over 100 origin-destination pairs for operation of passenger train services by the private entities has been uploaded to the websites of NITI Aayog and Indian Railways, along with the draft Request for Qualification and draft Concession Agreement, for seeking comments from stake holders. A Group of Secretaries (GoS) has been constituted with a term of one year, *inter alia*, to advise on the terms and conditions for operation of trains by private operators over Indian Railways network. The contours of the project and the timelines for launching of trains services by private operators are under finalisation.

(c) At present, no scheduled passenger train service over Indian Railways is being operated by Private Train Operator(s).

Gauge conversion of railway track passing through Gir

2342. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gauge conversion of 71 kilometre track between Talala and Visavadar passing through Gir wildlife areas will pose danger to the Asiatic Lions;

(b) whether Government mulls retaining the metre gauge railway line passing through Gir as heritage railway line in view of its rich wildlife;

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

(d) the steps that Railways propose to take to protect Gir lions and other animals from death on railway track?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Talala-Visavadar metre gauge section is a part of Veraval-Talala-Visavadar (71.95 Km) gauge conversion project, which has been included in the Budget 2017-18 subject to requisite approvals from the Government. Presently, it has been decided to retain this section as Meter Gauge due to forest issues as the alignment is passing through Gir Reserve Forest. However, initiatives have been taken to obtain wildlife clearance for Land in protected area (*i.e.* Gir Reserve Forest or Gir Sanctuary) including necessary safety precautions required to be taken, if Gauge conversion is taken up.

- Projects in gujarat (falling fully/partly in the state):
 - 41 Projects costing ₹26548.82 crore for 3602.79 km length falling fully/partly in Gujarat are under different stage of planning/approval/execution.
 - ✧ 04 New Line Projects covering a length of 479 km at a cost of ₹ 5168 crore. Out of which, 69 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹1273 crore has been incurred upto March'2019.
 - ✧ 25 Gauge Conversion Project covering a length of 2216 km at a cost of ₹14857 crore. Out of which, 551 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹3758 crore has been incurred upto March'2019.
 - ✧ 12 Doubling Projects covering a length of 907 km at a cost of ₹6524 crore. Out of which, 131 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹2656 crore has been incurred upto March'2019.
- Budget Outlay (For the projects falling fully/partialy in the State of Gujarat)
 - Average Budget allocation (In Infrastructure projects & safety works) has been enhanced to ₹3327 crore per year during 2014-19 from ₹ 589 crore per year during 2009-14. The average budget allocation during 2014-19 is 465% more as compared to average allocation during 2009-14.
 - Total allocation of Budget for Infrastructure projects and safety works falling fully/ partly in State of Gujarat, in 2019-20 is ₹4803 crore which is 716% more than the average of 2009-14.

(d) Railways give high priority to protection of endangered animals like Gir Lions around railway track. Steps taken by Railways in this regard are as follow:

- (i) Speed of trains has been reduced from 50 kmph to 30 kmph between Talala-Veraval stations in Gir forest so that trains can be stopped while crossing of track by wild animals.
- (ii) Close co-ordination with forest department regarding information of lions near track, to impose speed restrictions and issue instructions to loco pilots to be more vigilant and cautious while driving.

Data on different kinds of railway lines in the country

†2343. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the Total stretch of double track railway lines in the country, in kilometres;
- (b) the Total stretch of single track railway lines in the country, in kilometres;
- (c) the Total stretch of metre gauge railway lines in the country, in kilometres;
- (d) whether Government would propose to convert all broad gauge and metre gauge single track railway lines into double track railway lines;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Total double track railway lines in the country, as on 31.03.2019, is 22,661 km.

(b) Total single track railway lines in the country, as on 31.03.2019, is 43,004 km.

(c) Total metre gauge railway lines in the country, as on 31.03.2019, is 2,839 km.

(d) to (f) No, Sir. Indian Railways plan to first multitrack the congested part of its network which is High Density Network (HDN) and Highly Utilized Network (HUN) TOTALing about 34,000 Km. At present, Metre Gauge/Narrow Gauge Railway lines are being converted into Broad Gauge and there is no plan to double all Metre Gauge sections.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Passenger train operation by private sector

2344. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways have decided to allow private entities to operate passenger trains on its routes;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) whether Government has completed consultations with the stakeholders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Indian Railways is planning to allow private participation on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the running of passenger trains on select routes. A Group of Secretaries (GoS) has been constituted with a term of one year, *inter alia*, to advise on the terms and conditions for operation of trains by private operators over Indian Railways network. The GoS has held seven meetings, upto the end of February, 2020. An indicative list of over 100 origin-destination pairs for operation of passenger train services by the private entities has been uploaded to the websites of NITI Aayog and Indian Railways, along with the draft Request for Qualification and draft Concession Agreement, for seeking comments from stake holders and for further consultations.

Basic amenities to contract labourers

2345. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways are aware that many contractors are not providing basic amenities like clean drinking water, urinals, first aid box, medicines, etc. to contract labourers working in Railways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken against such erring contractors and the licences of how many such erring contractors have been cancelled in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) All basic amenities such as clean drinking water, urinals, first aid box, medicines, etc. are provided to the contract labours on their work site.

Railways as principal employer ensures that the contract labourers are provided facilities by the contractor as per the provisions of Labour Laws including the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 and minimum wages as notified by the Central/State Governments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Suitable instructions have been issued to the Zonal Railways that the cases of violation of the above laws, if any, should be dealt with in accordance with the extant provisions.

Investment of ₹18,000 crore to increase train speed

2346. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways are planning to invest ₹18,000 crore to run trains at 160 km per hour;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the said project would be completed over a period of four years; and
- (d) if so, the progress achieved so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) The Government in August 2019, has sanctioned two works for raising of speed to 160 kmph on existing New Delhi- Mumbai (including Vadodara-Ahmedabad), and New Delhi-Howrah (including Kanpur-Lucknow), routes at a cost of ₹6806 crores and ₹6685 crores respectively.

Site survey including feasibility study of these two projects are completed and detailed estimate, based on actual requirement at site, are under sanction. These two works are targeted for completion in four years subject to availability of fund and statutory clearances.

Study of seven Railway production units

2347. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways have conducted study on seven of its production units;
- (b) if so, the details and the objectives of the said study;
- (c) whether the said study has revealed any shortcomings and the need for improvement in these production units; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Recently, Indian Railways (IR) got a study of all its existing Production Units (PUs) conducted by M/s RITES Limited. The objective of the study was to assess assets, capabilities, capacities, working capital requirement, inventory sizing, other working expenses, overheads and existing quality systems of the PUs.

(c) and (d) RITES study has identified some challenges to growth potential of PUs as:

- (i) Slow pace of technology adoption rendering products outdated and non-competitive in the global market.
- (ii) Procedural complexities and reliance on railway funds leading to decelerated modernization/expansion.
- (iii) Short duration tenured postings at senior management level hindering long-term planning and business operation.

IP-based VSS at railway stations

2348. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways are in the process of installing Internet Protocol (IP)-based Video Surveillance System (VSS) at stations to enhance security;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the stations identified for this purpose;
- (c) the agency which has been entrusted with the task of developing and deploying the system along with the areas where this system will be installed; and
- (d) the other steps taken by Railways for the security of train passengers, especially women?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. All stations except halt stations are targeted to be provided with Internet Protocol (IP) - based Video Surveillance System.

(c) RailTel Corporation of India Ltd. (RCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) of Ministry of Railways has been entrusted the task of developing and installing the system along with areas where this system will be installed.

(d) Policing on Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. Cases of Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes are registered and investigated by the concerned Government Railway Police. However, the following steps are also being taken by the Railways in coordination with GRP for safety and security of passengers including women passengers in trains and at stations:

1. On vulnerable and identified routes/sections, 2200 trains (on an average) are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
2. Security Help Line number 182 is operational 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 to enhance security and address their security concerns.
4. Frequent announcements are made through Public Address System to educate passengers to take precautions against theft, snatching, drugging etc.
5. An Integrated Security System (ISS) consisting of surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television (CCTV) Camera Network, Access Control etc. has been sanctioned to improve surveillance mechanism over 202 railway stations.
6. Fixed CCTV cameras have been provided in 2136 coaches (up to January 2020) and 522 Railway stations (up to January, 2020) for enhancing security of passengers.
7. Drives are conducted from time to time against the entry of unauthorized persons in trains and railway premises.
8. 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.

9. State Level Security Committee of Railways (SLSCR) have been constituted for all State/Union Territories under the Chairmanship of respective Director General of Police/Commissioner of States/Union Territories for regular monitoring and review of security arrangements of the Railways.

Modernisation of Railway Signalling Systems

2349. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether outdated signalling system is one of the major cause of train accidents, if so, the steps taken by Railways to modernise the signalling system in Railways, zone-wise;
- (b) whether Railways are set to receive modern signalling systems to improve safety and line capacity to allow trains to run at high speeds;
- (c) if so, the details of the cost of implementation of the programme; and
- (d) the other steps taken by Railways for strengthening signalling and telecom mechanism to control the increasing traffic on railway tracks?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. Signalling System enhances safety in train operations. Upgradation and replacement of equipments in use over Indian Railways is a continuous process and is undertaken based on its condition, operational needs and availability of resources.

In order to further improve safety in train operation and generate additional line capacity, modernisation of Signalling System has been taken in hand. Following major steps have been taken:

- (i) 6084 (96% of Total Stations) Stations on Indian Railway have been equipped with modern Electrical/Electronic Signalling Interlocking System up to 29.02.2020.
- (ii) Electronic Interlocking are being adopted on a large scale to derive benefits of digital technologies in tram operation and to enhance safety. So far 1913 stations have been provided with Electronic Interlocking upto 29.02.2020.
- (iii) 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 5661 block sections upto 29.02.2020.

- (iv) In order to increase line capacity to run more trains on existing High Density Routes of Indian Railways, Automatic Block Signaling is a cost effective solution. As on 29.02.2020, Automatic Block Signaling has been provided on 3207 Route km.
- (v) 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 11622 Level Crossing Gates to enhance the safety at Level Crossings as on 29.02.2020.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Modernisation of Signalling System is proposed to be taken up on High Density Routes of Indian Railways including Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) and Golden Diagonal (GD) Route. The work includes provision of Modern Train Control System.

- As a prelude to modernisation work of signalling system on Indian Railways, four works Totaling 640 Route km at Total cost of ₹1,609 crores have been sanctioned in Supplementary Works Programme 2018-19 in following sections for extensive trials:—

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

Tenders for the works have since been opened and are under evaluation.

- Two works of Raising of speed to 160 kmph on existing New Delhi - Howrah and New Delhi - Mumbai routes have been sanctioned including modernisation of Signalling and detailed estimates are under preparation.
- 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 contract have been awarded for Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS) works on additional 1199 Route km on South Central Railway.

- Works for implementation of Centralized Traffic Control (CTC) System to improve line capacity and efficient management of train operations from a central location covering large sections, have also been taken up.

The CTC at Tundla is operational covering 26 stations and 250 Route Km on Aligarh-Kanpur section.

Works for 12 CTCs have also been sanctioned on 8 Zonal Railways (Eastern Railway, Central Railway, Northern Railway, North Central Railway, South Eastern Railway, South East Central Railway, Southern Railway and Western Railway) covering 1829 Route Km.

- Train Management System (TMS) on suburban section in Howrah Division of Eastern Railway has been commissioned on 15.11.2019 duly integrating with Control Office Application (COA) for real time train running information and chartings. It covers 22 stations over 74 Route km.

TMS work on Khurda Road Division of East Coast Railway is in progress. It covers 864 Route km with 104 stations on entire Divisions.

A work of provision of TMS for Delhi area has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 71 CR in the works programme 2019-20.

Wi-Fi service inside trains

2350. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways are planning to provide wi-fi service inside trains in the next four years and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of towers and equipments which are required to make this facility possible;
- (c) whether the wi-fi service inside the trains helps in maintaining security inside the train compartments and if so, the details thereof;

- (d) the details of the funds allocated/earmarked for the said purpose;
- (e) the problem being faced by Railways in implementing this service inside the trains; and
- (f) the time by when the said services would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (f) Indian Railways has constantly endeavored to improve passenger amenities including provision of Wi-Fi at stations and in trains to enhance customer satisfaction. Wi-Fi services at 5628 stations have been provided so far.

As a pilot project, Wi-Fi based internet facility was provided in Howrah Rajdhani Express Trains through Satellite Communication technology. This technology was capital intensive, with recurring costs in the form of bandwidth charges and thus was not cost effective. Also, the internet bandwidth availability to passengers was inadequate. Hence the project was dropped.

At present suitable cost effective technology for provision of Wi-Fi based Internet services in trains is not available.

As and when suitable cost effective technology will be available, feasibility of same will be studied.

Revenue generation from refund policy

2351. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of money earned by Railways from non-cancelled waitlisted tickets, the statistical data of the last five years;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the reservation and refund policies for online reservation and counter reservation are different, causing unnecessary burden to passengers and resetting in 'unfair revenue generation' to Railways; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken by Railways to ensure that the same does not happen?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of fare collected on account of non-cancellation of waiting list tickets during the last five years are as under:

Financial Year	Fare collected (₹ in crore)
2014-15	1677.78
2015-16	1596.13
2016-17	1517.92
2017-18	1553.03
2018-19	1636.68

(b) and (c) The general policy of reservation and refund of fare applicable in case of booking through computerized Passenger Reservation system (PRS) counters of Indian Railways and that through Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) is broadly the same with slight variations, some of which are as under:

- (i) Railway tickets are booked on first-come-first-served basis online as well as through computerized Passenger Reservation system (PRS) counters of Indian Railways. The fare realized by Indian Railways is also same in both the modes. However, in case of tickets booked through IRCTC, the customer incurs nominal convenience charges and payment gateway charges levied by IRCTC and banks respectively.
- (ii) Refund rules applicable on cancellation of tickets for both the modes are also same. However, in case of tickets booked through IRCTC, the convenience charges and payment gateway charges levied by IRCTC are not refunded.
- (iii) In case of tickets booked through IRCTC if the status of the ticket continues to remain fully waitlisted even after the preparation of first reservation chart, then the names of all such passengers booked on that Passenger Name Record (PNR) are dropped from the reservation chart. As this booking and payment is online, the due refund of fare is credited directly to the account from which booking transaction is done. In case of tickets booked through physical mode at PRS counters, the passenger has to obtain the refunds by depositing the ticket physically within prescribed time limits.

Introduction of more bullet trains

2352. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have considered any proposal for operating more number of bullet trains (fast trains) in different railway zones/routes of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the progress status of the earlier declared bullet train project and the time by when it will be operational?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) At present, Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail corridor is the only High Speed Rail Project which has been sanctioned by the government and it is being executed with the technical and financial assistance from Government of Japan.

(c) Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project is being executed by the SPV namely National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRCL). This project is targeted for completion by December, 2023. However, the completion of a railway project is dependent on many factors such as pace of land acquisition by state government, shifting of infringing utilities, law and order situation, statutory clearances, encountering unforeseen circumstances, litigation in courts, climatic conditions etc.

Complete digitization of Railways

†2353. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is mulling over complete digitization of Railways; and
- (b) if so, by when it would be possible and the details of the benefits that Railways may get as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Indian Railway (IR) has persistently adopted information Technology (IT), to facilitate digitization of its vital functional areas. IR has developed and implemented various IT applications to be able to offer convenient access to information and services.

The IT applications being developed and used over Indian Railways can be broadly classified as:

- Passenger and customer facing applications

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Train operations related applications
- Asset management applications
- Human Resource Management applications

Adoption of IT is a continuous process and has helped Indian Railways to deliver its services in an efficient, cost effective manner allowing greater transparency and promoting convenience for passengers.

Discontinuation of push cart service at Chhattisgarh railway stations

†2354. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that push cart service has been discontinued at various railway stations, including the Durg station of Chhattisgarh, as a result of which many people have lost their jobs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government would consider restarting the push cart service in view of the jobs lost; and

(c) if so, by when it would be started again, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As per Catering Policy 2017, no new catering trolley (push carts) are to be allotted while the existing ones may be continued on selective basis. This provision has been made to reduce congestion on platforms. Due to space constraint, trolleys at few stations have been discontinued. However, no trolleys have been discontinued at Durg station of Chhattisgarh.

Further, Railways have granted platform vending permission to the static units at stations which has provided opportunity for more vendors. Railways have no proposal to restart the catering trolleys.

Pending railway works in Konkan region

†2355. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction work of many ROBs/ROUs in the districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra are pending;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the route-wise and location-wise details of these pending railway works;
- (c) the main reasons for delay in completing the above works; and
- (d) by when the aforesaid pending railway works are likely to be completed, the route-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Construction work of only one Road Over Bridge (ROB) in lieu of Level Crossing (LC) Gate-25 on Kankavali-Halwal road is pending. Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) has completed construction of ROB portion within railway boundary. The construction of approaches to the ROB is to be done by State Government of Maharashtra, which is yet to be completed.

The matter of land acquisition is under litigation, and once it is resolved, these approaches can be constructed by State Government and ROB can be commissioned.

Steps taken to ensure cleaner toilets in trains

2356. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken to ensure cleaner toilets in trains;
- (b) whether Railways are aware that even in First Class AC coaches, toilets are not clean; and
- (c) if so, the action being taken by Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Cleanliness is a continuous process and every endeavour is made to keep passenger carrying trains in properly maintained and clean condition.

Some of the major initiatives taken by Indian Railways towards improvement of cleanliness in all coaches including the toilets are as follows:

- (i) Cleaning of coaches including toilets of trains is done at both ends including mechanized cleaning.

- (ii) On Board Housekeeping Service (OBHS) has been provided in nearly 1100 pairs of important Mail/Express trains for cleaning of coach toilets, doorways, aisles and passenger compartments during the run of the trains.
- (iii) 'Coach Mitra' service has been provided in around 1060 pairs of OBHS trains as a single window interface to register coach related requirements of passengers including cleaning of toilets.
- (iv) Clean Train Station (CTS) scheme has also been prescribed for limited mechanized cleaning attention to identified trains including cleaning of toilets during their scheduled stoppages enroute at nominated stations. 39 CTS stations are operational.
- (v) Indian Railways is proliferating bio-toilets on its coaching stock so that no human waste is discharged from coaches on to the track. Nearly 2,40,000 bio-toilets have been fitted on around 67,000 coaches, covering 99% broad gauge coaches.
- (vi) Provision of dustbins with bio-toilets in coaches.
- (vii) Regular checks are conducted at officers/supervisors levels, and corrective action is taken wherever any deficiency is noticed.
- (viii) Cleanliness drives and awareness campaigns are also carried out from time to time.

(b) and (c) Proper attention is given on cleaning of toilets including First Class AC coaches. Whenever any complaint is received, it is attended promptly and necessary corrective measures are taken accordingly.

Target 3.2 under Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan

2357. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the target 3.2 under Part B of the Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan which is to ensure that 50 per cent of railway stations in the country are converted into fully accessible railway stations has been achieved; and
- (b) the details of railway stations along with names of States and the places they belong to which have been made fully accessible under this plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Indian Railways is committed to make its railways 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 including those for differently abled passengers Divyangjan is a continuous process at Railway stations. Recently in February, 2020 the guidelines for accessibility of Railways have been circulated for implementation over Indian railways. As per these guidelines, Indian Railways endeavor to provide comprehensive facilities and services to Divyangjan which inter-alia include an easy use of information system, accessible infrastructure, various concession to passengers travelling on Divyangjan concession Tickets, Human Assistance, Wheel Chairs, Signages, etc. Railways also aim to make the railway coaches and stations accessible by retrofitting the existing infrastructure as well as integration of accessibility in new infrastructure for planning at design stage itself.

The following facilities have been provided at railway stations for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan):

Facility for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan)	Approximate number of stations, where facility provided
Standard ramp for barrier free entry	3702
Earmarking at least two parking lots	2055
Non-slippery walk-way from parking lot to station building	2110
Signages of appropriate visibility	1779
At least one drinking water tap suitable for use by Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan)	2843
At least one toilet (on the ground floor)	3869
May I help you booth	1325
Engraving on edges of platforms	1940
Provision of facility for inter-platform transfer	1290

In order to facilitate easy movement of elderly, sick and differently abled passengers (Divyangjan) and for smooth access to platforms of major railway stations and for ease of movement, lifts are being provided as part of 'Sugamya Bharat Abhiyaan'. So far, 567 lifts at 243 stations have been provided over Indian Railways.

All commercial frontline staff are given special training on passenger amenities wherein training on special facilities provided for Physically Challenged persons and provision of wheel chair are given. Zonal Railways have been instructed to provide one wheelchair per platform and in case of island platforms, one wheel chair per two platforms at all erstwhile A-1 and A category stations.

Yatri Mitra Sewa has also 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 and responsibility of providing this facility has been entrusted with IRCTC. In case of lack of response from NGOs, Charitable Trust, PSUs etc., this service may be arranged on payment basis through a service provider or on it own. Passengers can book cab/coach and porter service online through IRCTC portal www.irctc.co.in. The facility is available at Chandigarh, Gaya, Guntur, Howrah, Jaipur, Lucknow, Lucknow Jn., Madurai, New Delhi, Delhi Jn., Hazrat Nizamuddin, Delhi Safdarjung, Anand Vihar, Delhi Cantt., Delhi Sarai Rohilla, Tirupati and Vijaywada.

Powers have been delegated to DRMs to decide the provision of Battery Operated Vehicles (BOVs) at station on merit - whether free of cost through commercial publicity route or through 'user pays' route. At the Divisional level, Chief Travelling Ticket Inspectors/In-charges (CTTI/ICs), Station Managers (SMRs) and concerned Commercial Inspectors are directed to perform duty as a disability Inspector for providing assistance to Persons with Disabilities.

Railway recruitment notification, 2019

2358. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of applications received against Notification for Group D and Non-Technical Popular Categories (NTPC) posts released in 2019, category-wise;
- (b) the details of Total amount collected against payment of application fee for above-mentioned recruitment drive;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the exam date of the above-mentioned recruitment drive has been postponed many times;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with reasons for postponement; and

(e) the details of steps taken by Railways to complete this recruitment drive in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Category-wise details of applications received under each of the two recruitments notified in 2019 are as below:

Category	Number of applications received	
	Level-1 (erstwhile Group D) recruitment under CEN RRC 01/2019	NTPC recruitment under CEN 01/2019
Unreserved (UR)	20,45,716	32,07,873
Scheduled Caste (SC)	26,52,961	26,91,335
Scheduled Tribe (ST)	8,09,402	8,63,677
Other Backward Class (OBC)	56,93,261	54,66,367
Economically Backward Section (EWS)	3,58,841	4,01,633
TOTAL	1,15,60,181	1,26,30,885

(b) Under Centralized Employment Notification, CEN 01/2019 for Non-Technical Popular Categories (NTPC) recruitment, ₹4,45,72,85,003 (subject to refund) and for Group D (Now, Level-1) recruitment under CEN RRC 01/2019, ₹4,18, 31,13,914 (subject to refund) have been collected as examination fee. ₹250 collected as examination fee from Exempted Categories (SC/ST/Ex-servicemen/PwBDs/Women, Minorities and Economic Backward Classes) will be refunded to those who actually appear in the written examination. Similarly, out of ₹500 collected as examination fee from Non-Exempted Categories, ₹400 will be refunded to those who actually appear in the written examination.

(c) to (e) Multiple recruitment examinations against Centralized Employment Notifications (CEN) No. 01/2019 for NTPC, CEN 03/2019 for Ministerial and Isolated categories and CEN RRC 01/2019 for Level-1 posts are in process to be conducted in

the coming months. For NTPC recruitment under CEN 01/2019, open tenders have been floated to select Exam Conducting Agency (ECA). For recruitment under Level-1 notification CEN RRC-01/2019, tendering process for engaging ECA is underway. After selection of ECA, dates for the examinations will be announced.

Escalator installation at stations in NCR

†2359. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in the meeting with the officials of Northern Railways held in September, 2019, a decision was taken to install escalators at many railway stations of National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) if so, the names of such railway stations; and

(c) by when these escalators are likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways is providing 57 number of escalators at 10 stations of National Capital Region (NCR) as per extent policy in a phased manner. In addition to above, 45 escalators (37 provided in last 6 years) have already been provided at 10 Railway stations of NCR. Complete list of such stations is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of Escalators Provided and Planned over National Capital Region (NCR)

Sl. No.	Railway	Name of Station	State	Number of Escalator	
				Provided	Planned/ Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Northern Railway	Anand Vihar	Delhi	2	5
2.		New Delhi		20	11
3.		Nizamuddin		3	11
4.		Delhi		6	10
5.		Shahdara		2	4

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.		Sarai Rohilla		2	6
7.		Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	4	2
8.		Meerut City		2	4
9.		Faridabad	Haryana	2	2
10.		Sonipat		0	2
11.	North Western Railway	Bhiwani	Rajasthan	2	0
TOTAL				45	57

Doubling of railway lines in Chhattisgarh

†2360. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of work related to doubling of railway lines in Chhattisgarh at present;

(b) the details of allocated/released/used funds for doubling of railway lines in Chhattisgarh during the last three years, project-wise; and

(c) names of the railway lines in Chhattisgarh on which doubling work is likely to be completed in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Railway projects are sanctioned Zonal Railway-wise and not State-wise, as, Indian Railway's network straddles across various State boundaries. However, details of projects falling fully/partly in State of Chhattisgarh are as under:

Presently, 09 doubling projects, covering a length of 1,394 km., at a cost of ₹13,220 Crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Chhattisgarh, are in different stages of Planning/sanction/execution, out of which, commissioning of 342 km length has been achieved and an expenditure of ₹4,121 crore has been incurred upto March 2019.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Details of all works in progress and new works, including expenditure and outlay on each project, are made available in public domain on Indian Railways website *i.e.* www.indianrailways.gov.in >Ministry of Railways >Railway Board >About Indian Railways >Railway Board Directorates >Finance (Budget) >Pink Book(Year) >Railway wise works Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme.

❧ Budget Allocation (for the project falling fully/partly in the State of Chhattisgarh):

- Average Annual Budget allocation for Infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Chhattisgarh during 2014-19, has increased to ₹ 2,274 crore per year from ₹ 311 crore per year (during 2009-14). Thus, the average annual budget allocation during 2014-19 is 631% more, as compared to average annual budget allocation of 2009-14. (₹ 311 crore).
- Total allocation of Budget for Infrastructure projects and safety projects, falling fully/partly in State of Chhattisgarh, in 2019-20 is ₹ 3,269 crore, which is 951% more than the average annual budget allocation of 2009-14. (₹ 311 crore).

❧ Commissioning of Projects (falling fully/partly in the State of Chhattisgarh):

- During 2009-14, 32 Km Doubling have been commissioned in the State of Chhattisgarh at an average rate 6 km per year.
- During 2014-19, 416 Km. (42 km of New line and 374 km of Doubling) have been commissioned in the State at an average rate 83 km per year, which is 1200% more as compare to commissioning during 2009-2014.

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 older situation in the area of project site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic considerations, cooperation and zeal of State Government for early completion of project, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. and all these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project, which is finally worked out at the completion stage. Hence, no confirmed time frame can be fixed for completion of projects at this stage.

Delay in completing railway projects in Andhra Pradesh

2361. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified reasons/causes which hamper/delay the completion of railway projects particularly laying of new railway routes, doubling of railway lines and electrification of railway routes in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conceived any plan including devolving more financial and administrative powers to zonal railways to complete the 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 and not State-wise, as, Indian Railway's network straddles across various State boundaries. However, details of projects falling fully/partially in State of Andhra Pradesh are as under:

Andhra Pradesh: Presently, 31 projects (17 new lines and 14 doubling projects), costing ₹52,686 crore for 4,677 km length, falling fully/partially in the State of 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 ₹7,892 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.
- ✧ 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.

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) >Pink Book(Year) >Railway-wise Works Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme.

Budget Allocation (for projects falling partly/fully in the State of Andhra Pradesh):

Average Annual Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh, during 2014-19 has increased to ₹2,830 crore per year from ₹886 crore per year (during 2009-14). Thus the average budget allocation during 2014-19 is 219% more than average annual budget outlay of 2009-14. (₹886 crore).

Total allocation of Budget for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh in 2019-20 is ₹3,885 crore, which is 338% more than average annual budget outlay of 2009-14. (₹886 crore).

Commissioning of projects (falling partly/fully in the State of Andhra Pradesh):

- During 2009-14, 363 km length (81 km New Line, 144 km Gauge Conversion and 138 km Doubling) falling fully/partly in Andhra Pradesh has been commissioned at an average rate of 73 km per year.
- During 2014-19, 377 km length (258 km New Line, 119 km Doubling) falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh has been commissioned at an average rate of 75 km per year, which is 4% more than commissioning during 2009-2014.

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 affect the completion time and cost of the project, which is finally worked out at the completion stage.

An amount of around ₹1,779 crore is outstanding towards State Government share for all the cost sharing projects in Andhra Pradesh. The timely deposition of State Government's share is essential for quick execution of projects.

Ministry of Railways has requested Government 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.

For ensuring quick execution of Projects, more financial and Administrative powers have been delegated to Zonal Railways, some of which are as below:

- (a) Powers to declare a project as special Railway Project for the purpose of land acquisition has been given to Zonal Railways.
- (b) Powers to sanction the Estimates and award the works have been delegated to Zonal Railways.

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 capacity enhancement projects, institutional financing has been arranged which has increased Railways' capacity for committed fund provision for capacity enhancement projects.

Status of fund utilisation by the Ministry of Railways

2362. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding the funds utilised by the Ministry over the past five years, year-wise and project-wise;
- (b) the amount of funds not utilised by the Ministry over the past five years, year-wise and project-wise; and
- (c) the Total amounts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Railway projects are executed under various Minor Heads (Plan Heads). Plan Head wise and project wise details of sanctioned projects are indicated in the document titled 'Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme' which are available in public domain on Indian Railways' official website www.indianrailways.gov.in-Ministry of Railways-Railway Board-About Indian Railways-Railway Board Directorates-Finance (Budget), under respective years. However, allocation in Revised Estimates and Actual utilisation during the past five years is shown in the following table:

(₹ in cr)

	Revised Estimates	Actual Utilisation
2014-15	65797.67	58718.93
2015-16	100000.00	93519.79
2016-17	119000.00	108290.14
2017-18	120100.00	101985.47
2018-19	138857.52	133376.66

Complete electrification of railway network

2363. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to run the entire network of Indian Railways on electricity;

(b) if so, the complete details of this plan;

(c) whether Railways are considering to become a net-zero emission network; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways has planned to electrify balance Broad Gauge I (BG) Routes of Indian Railways by December, 2023 including the State of Maharashtra.

(b) The planning for electrification of balance BG Routes of Indian Railways is as under:

Year	Target (Route kilometer)
2019-20	6,000
2020-21	6,000
2021-22	6,000
2022-23	6,500
2023-24 (upto Dec-23)	4,310
TOTAL	28,810

(c) and (d) Initially, Indian Railways (IR) has planned to source about 1000 Mega Watt (MW) Solar Power as part of its Solar Mission and about 200 MW of wind power based on techno-commercial assessment. Out of this, about 204.82 MW (101.42 MW solar and 103.4MW wind power) renewable power has already been set up.

In addition to above, to further reduce the fuel burden of IR, it has been endeavored to install land based solar plants across India on unutilized railway land for meeting its energy needs for both traction and non-traction purpose.

Train services in Tamil Nadu

2364. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Duronto train between Chennai and Madurai has been withdrawn;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there are any proposals to increase train connectivity between Chennai-Madurai and Chennai - Kanyakumari; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Owing to poor occupancy, it has been decided to convert 22205/22206 MGR Chennai Central-Madurai AC Duronto Express into AC Express with additional commercial stoppages at Katpadi, Karur and Dindigul.

(c) and (d) At present, Chennai-Madurai and Chennai- Kanyakumari stations are being served by 22 pairs and 03 pairs of trains respectively. Owing to operational and

resource constraints, at present, there is no proposal to introduce additional services on the Chennai-Madurai and Chennai-Kanyakumari sectors. However, introduction of trains is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification, availability of resources etc.

Details regarding railway stations

2365. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the Total number of railway stations in India and their classifications;
- (b) the number of new railway stations that have been created in the last six years;
- (c) the amount of revenue generated from railway stations by using their space for commercial purposes;
- (d) the amount of revenue that comes from shops and that from advertisements respectively;
- (e) the number of railway stations that generate less than Rupees one lakh revenue per annum; and
- (f) whether Railways is planning to add new railway stations in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) There are 9,274 Railway Stations (for commercial purpose) on Indian Railways, at present. Stations on Indian Railways have been categorized into 3 groups *i.e.* Non-Suburban, Suburban and Halt. These groups have been put in grades ranging from 1 - 6 for Non-Suburban station and 1-3 for Suburban and Halt stations. The categorization of stations is reviewed every five years.

(b) Details of new railway stations constructed during the financial year 2014-19 is as under:

Sl. No.	Item	No. of Stations
1	2	3
1	New Railway Stations constructed	340

1	2	3
2	Railway Stations Re-constructed	375
3	Railway Stations expanded	512
	TOTAL	1227

(c) and (d) The revenue earned from commercial usage including shops and advertisements in 2018-19 and 2019-20 (upto January-2020) is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Receipt from STD/PCO Booth	Licence Fee from Book Stall	Advertise- ments Fees	Receipt from Car/Scooter Car Parking at station	Total
2018-19	0.77	6.17	223.53	211.49	441.96
2019-20 (upto January -2020)	2.40	4.97	231.48	166.70	405.55

(e) There are 416 number of stations having lower than 1 lakh/year/coaching (passenger) Earnings.

(f) Construction of new stations is a need based continuous process over Indian Railways based on operational requirement, commercial viability, technical feasibility and resource availability.

Train delays due to engine failure in Bihar

†2366. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the fact that recently the failure of engines of important trains on various railway routes in Bihar has resulted in train delays;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said problem gets more aggravated in case of old diesel engines; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to replace old engines with new ones to prevent the delay in the operation of trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Punctuality of trains is accorded very high priority by Indian Railways. However, trains do get delayed not only due to the factors related to its internal working including engine failure but also due to external factors which are beyond the control of Railways. The punctuality loss cases on diesel loco account have shown a marked improvement in recent months.

The maintenance regime for diesel locomotives has been designed in such a manner that the locomotive would deliver consistent performance irrespective of its age.

(c) Does not arise. However, diesel locomotive are removed from service and condemned on attaining codal life as per extant guidelines.

Setting up of Railway Development Authority

2367. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to set up a Railway Development Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its terms of reference; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to enhance non-fare revenue as well as enhance efficiency and performance standards for Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Government has approved the constitution of Rail Development Authority (RDA) in April, 2017. The role/mandate of RDA inter-alia includes providing expert advice to Government to make informed decision on:

(i) Pricing of services commensurate with costs;

(ii) Measures for enhancement of non-fare Revenue;

- (iii) Protection of consumer interests, by ensuring quality of service and cost optimization;
- (iv) Promoting competition, efficiency and economy;
- (v) Encouraging market development and participation of stakeholders in the rail sector and for ensuring a fair deal to the stakeholders and customers;
- (vi) Creating positive environment for investment;
- (vii) Promoting efficient allocation of resources in the Sector;
- (viii) Benchmarking of service standards against international norms and specify and enforce standards with respect to the quality, continuity and reliability of services provided them;
- (ix) Providing framework for non-discriminatory open access to the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) infrastructure and others in future;
- (x) Suggesting measures to absorb new technologies for achieving desired efficiency and performance standards; and
- (xi) Suggesting measures for human resource development to achieve any of its stated objectives.

(c) To enhance Non-Fare Revenue (NFR), Indian Railways have issued policies on Commercial Publicity for Mobile Assets, Out of Home Advertising, Rail Display Network, Unsolicited proposals and Content on Demand. Further, to enhance NFR earnings full powers have been delegated to General Managers of Zonal Railways who may further sub-delegate the powers to Divisional Railway Managers/Additional Railway Managers, if required. To mobilise Non Fare revenue from land resources of Railways, commercial development of vacant railway land not required for immediate operational needs, is being done through Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA). Performance on NFR is reviewed on periodical basis.

In order to enhance efficiency and performance standards of Indian Railways and also to assign greater accountability, Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is being signed between Railway Board and each Zonal Railway/Production Units (PUs) in the beginning of the Financial Year. Under these MQUs, all the Zonal Railways/PUs, undertake to achieve the targets for Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) given in the MOU. These KPIs *inter alia* cover operational and financial performance, infrastructure

creation works, capacity utilization, asset maintenance and reliability. Similarly, KPIs relating with efficiency and performance standards are also given to Divisions by Zonal Railways.

The performance is evaluated and monitored regularly through monthly review meetings. Issues and constraints faced by Zones/ Production Units regarding performance are also addressed regularly.

Steps taken to make train journey safe and secure

†2368. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the existing measures to make train journey safe and secure and its results thereof;
- (b) the efforts being made to prevent crimes completely in trains;
- (c) the system in place for taking cognizance of crimes and the method of lodging FIR without delay; and
- (d) the additional measure taken and systems put in place to ensure the safety of female passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Policing on Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP to provide better protection and security of passenger area and passengers and for related matters. Cases of Indian Penal Code (IPC) crime in Railways are registered and investigated by the concerned GRP and data also maintained by them. Based on the data provided by the GRP Stations, there is decrease in the cases of crime against passengers reported in trains and in railway premises during the year 2019 as compared to the previous year *i.e.* 2018.

States are having different mechanisms for lodging of FIR and registration of crimes. However, to facilitate travelling passengers in running trains to report a crime,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

First Information Report (FIR) forms are available with TTE, Guard or RPF/GRP train escorting staff. After filling it up, the Form may be handed over to one of the said officials for registration of the case at the next Police Station irrespective of the jurisdiction for taking cognizance on it. If the place of occurrence does not fall in their jurisdiction, the case is registered under Zero FIR and transferred to the concerned Government Railway Police Station having jurisdiction. Further course of action is taken by the Police as per extant legal provisions.

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. Following measures are being taken by the Railways in coordination with Government Railway Police to ensure safety and 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. Frequent announcements are made through Public Address System to educate passengers to take precautions against theft, snatching, drugging etc.
5. 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.
6. Fixed CCTV cameras have been provided in 2136 coaches (upto January' 2020) and 522 Railway stations (upto January' 2020) for enhancing security of passengers.
7. 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.

8. 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.
9. 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 will be pulled, these lights will start blinking and buzzer will start sounding till resetting of alarm chain.
10. 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.

HSC and SHSC to ease track congestion

2369. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways have planned High-Speed Corridors (HSC) and Semi-High Speed Corridors (SHSC) to ease up congestion on the tracks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the detailed project report is prepared and if so, by when it would be ready;
- (d) the funding pattern for building of these high-speed corridors; and

- (e) by when the corridors would be ready for operation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) At present, Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Corridor is the only sanctioned High Speed Rail Project, which is under execution with technical and financial assistance from Government of Japan. The Total estimated cost of project is ₹1,08,000 crore. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), namely, National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRCL) has been formed with equity capital of ₹20,000 Crore with 50 percent share of Government of India and 25 percent each of Government of Gujarat and Government of Maharashtra respectively for the execution of the project. Approximately 81 percent of the cost of project is to be funded through a soft loan agreed by Government of Japan. This project is targeted for completion by the year 2023. However, the completion of railway project is dependent on many factors such as pace of land acquisition by State Government, shifting of infringing utilities, law and order situation, statutory clearances, encountering unforeseen circumstances, litigation in courts, climatic conditions etc. Further, Ministry of Railways has decided to undertake Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the following six High Speed Rail (HSR) corridors:

- (i) Delhi - Varanasi
- (ii) Delhi - Ahmedabad
- (iii) Mumbai- Nagpur
- (iv) Mumbai - Hyderabad
- (v) Chennai - Mysore
- (vi) Delhi - Amritsar

The work of DPR preparation has been entrusted to National High Speed Rail Corporation Ltd. (NHSRCL) which may take two years for preparation.

Currently, no work of greenfield Semi High Speed Corridor (SHSC) is sanctioned. Upgradation works for raising of sectional speed upto 160 kmph on existing New Delhi-Mumbai route (including Vadodara-Ahmedabad) and New Delhi-Howrah route (including Kanpur-Lucknow) have been sanctioned costing ₹6,806 crore and ₹6,685 crore respectively.

At present, no other High Speed Corridor project except Mumbai-Ahmedabad, is sanctioned and as such there is no issue of their funding and timeline.

Modernization of railway stations

2370. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the pace of modernization of railway stations in the country, especially in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether all the amenities like highlevel platform, waiting halls, lifts, escalators, ramps, etc. have been provided in all grades of railway stations, including non-suburban stations, in these States;
- (c) the Total amount spent for modernization in the last three years; and
- (d) by when all the stations would be modernized?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Upgradation/modernization/augmentation of stations on Indian Railways under various developmental schemes is a continuous and on-going process. Presently, Railway stations are upgraded/modernized under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme based on identified need of providing better enhanced passenger amenities at stations. 1253 stations have been identified for development, out of which 1172 stations so far have been developed.

In the state of Telangana, 25 stations have been identified under Adarsh Station Scheme and all these stations have been upgraded/developed under this scheme. In the state of Andhra Pradesh, 46 stations have been identified under Adarsh Station Scheme, and against this 42 stations have been upgraded/developed. In the state of Tamil Nadu, 49 stations have been identified under Adarsh Station Scheme and against this, 44 stations have been upgraded/developed. The remaining stations are planned for development by 2020-21.

Under 'Adarsh Station Scheme', various passenger amenities, which *inter-alia*, include improvement to facade of the station building, retiring room, waiting room (with bathing facilities), separate waiting room for ladies, landscaping of circulating area, earmarked parking, signages, Pay and Use toilets, Foot Over Bridge, ramps at entry to station etc. have been provided at Railway Stations which are identified and developed under this scheme as per the respective category of the station.

Additionally, in financial year 2018-19, 05 stations of Andhra Pradesh namely Vishakapatnam, Vijaywada, Guntur, Guntakal and Kurnool City, 01 station of Telangana namely - Secunderabad and 04 stations in Tamil Nadu namely Madurai, Chennai, Truchirapalli and Salem have been substantially upgraded.

Further, in order to facilitate easy movement of elderly and sick passengers and for smooth access to platforms of major railway stations and for ease of movement, escalators/lifts are being provided. As per the revised policy guidelines of Indian Railways, Escalators are to be provided at railway stations having footfall of more than twenty five thousand or at railway stations at state capital or millennium cities. Lifts are being provided depending upon the relative priority of various stations and the availability of resources and feasibility for provision of lifts. So far, 739 escalators at 259 stations and 567 lifts at 243 stations have been provided over Indian Railways (until 31.10.2019).

The allocation/expenditure on works of modernization/upgradation/augmentation of railway stations is generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Passenger Amenities'. The accounting and budgeting units of Railways are 17 zones and 8 production units therefore, the State-Wise details of funds allocated/spent are not maintained. However, the expenditure incurred for modernization of stations during the last three years *i.e.* 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are ₹ 981.24 crore, ₹1286.80 crore and ₹1585.88 crore respectively.

Implementation of Public Procurement Policy, 2012

2371. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways are implementing the Public Procurement Policy, 2012;
- (b) if so, the details of annual procurement plan made in accordance with the Public Procurement Policy, 2012 of each agency/ zone of Indian Railways during the years 2018-19 and 2019-20; and
- (c) the details of earmarking made under section 4 (related to SC/ST) of the policy and the actual procurement made during the years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All procurements of Goods and Services, by Ministry of Railways, are in accordance with the Public Procurement Policy, 2012. Procurements, from Micro and Small Enterprises, made by the Ministry of Railways, during the period as per the Public Procurement Policy, 2012 are as follows:

2018-19	2019-20 (Upto January, 2020)
₹14.464 cr.	₹6,960.27 cr.

Procurement by Ministry of Railways are controlled through Union Budget approved by the Parliament. All approved Budget documents are available on the website of Ministry of Railways, which includes sanctioned plans and expenditure heads for various requirements. Further, all tenders of Ministry of Railways are issued online through Indian Railways Electronic Procurement System, and are in public domain.

(c) Out of the target of 25% of annual procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises, 4% is earmarked for procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises owned by the Scheduled Caste or the Scheduled Tribe, provided that such Micro and Small Enterprises participate in tenders and meet tender requirement and L1 price.

Extent of procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises owned by Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in cases where such declaration has been given by vendors is as follows:

2018-19	2019-20 (Upto January, 2020)
₹201.60 cr.	₹99.88 cr.

Profit making trains

†2372. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the number of trains which have been making profit during the last three years;
- (b) the number of profit-making trains that are being operated by private sector and by Government;
- (c) whether there is any plan to operate more such profit-making trains on other routes; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Train-wise profitability is not maintained. However, net revenue surplus of Indian Railways during the last three years are as under:

(₹ in crore)	
Years	Surplus
2016-17	4913.00
2017-18	1665.61
2018-19	3773.86

(b) At present, no scheduled passenger train service over Indian Railways network is being operated by Private Train Operator(s). However, presently 4 pairs of trains *viz.* 82501/82502 Lucknow Jn.-New Delhi Tejas Express, 82901/82902 Ahmedabad-Mumbai Tejas Express, 82401/82402 Indore-Varanasi Express and 82403/82404 Indore-Varanasi Express are being operated by Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) on payment of haulage charge and other applicable charges to Indian Railways.

(c) and (d) A Group of Secretaries (GoS) has been constituted in 2019, with a term of one year, *inter alia*, to advice on the terms and conditions for private passenger train operators to operate trains, on PPP mode, with world class technology covering the Indian Railways network. The draft Request for Qualification and the draft Concession Agreement, along with an indicative list of over 100 origin-destination pairs for operation of passenger train services by the private entities, have been uploaded on the websites of Niti Aayog and Indian Railways for seeking feedback from the stakeholders. The terms and conditions of the project have not yet been finalized.

Vacancy position in Railways

2373. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of posts Railways propose to fill through direct recruitment including the ongoing recruitment drive or through upcoming recruitment drives, in the next three years;

(b) the details of number of sanctioned and vacant posts in Railways at present;

(c) the details of number of people working on contractual basis in the last five years; and

(d) the reasons for not filling the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Three Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for around 1.41 lakh vacancies for various Group 'C' posts (including Level-1) have been notified in 2018. Recruitment processes for the same have been completed. Further, in 2019, another four CENs for around 1.43 lakh additional vacancies have also been notified. Recruitment process for 01 CEN is completed and for remaining 03 CENs is in progress.

(b) Staff strength and Vacancy position of Group C Posts (including Level-1) on Indian Railways as on 01.02.2020 (provisional) is as under:

Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy
15,00,248	2,87,688

(c) Contract Labourers are engaged by the Railway field units on need basis from time to time. Data of contract labourers' details is not maintained centrally.

(d) Occurrence and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and the same is filled by placement of indents by Railways with recruitment agencies as per operational requirements. During this process, vacancies may arise and these are filled subsequently. Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) are regularly providing panels of successful candidates to Railway/Production Units concerned. During 2017-2018 to 2019-2020 (upto 05.03.2020), Total of 1,47,620 candidates have been empanelled for various Group 'C' posts including Level-1 posts (under DR- Quota) on Indian Railways.

Status of railway works in all States

2374. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the works relating to laying of new railway lines, doubling and gauge conversion of railway lines and electrification in various States including Madhya Pradesh during the last two years;
- (b) the details of estimated cost, funds allocated and spent so far, project-wise;
- (c) whether Railways have set any target for completing the said projects; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Railway Projects are sanctioned Zone-wise and not State-wise, as Indian Railway's network straddled across various State boundaries. Further, details of New Lines, Doubling, Gauge Conversion and Electrification Works in the Country including the State of Madhya Pradesh given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The project-wise detail including cost, expenditure and outlay are 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 (year).

(c) and (d) The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities (both underground and over ground), statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. All these factors vary from project to project and site to site and affect the completion time and cost of the project, which is finally worked out at the completion stage. Hence, confirmed time line for the projects cannot be ascertained at this stage.

Statement*Details of New Lines, Doubling, Gauge Conversion and Electrification in the Country including the State of Madhya Pradesh*

1. Ongoing new line, gauge conversion and doubling projects:

Plan Head	No of Projects	Total Length (in km)	Length Commis- sioned till Mar'19 (in Km)	Antici- pated Cost (₹ in crore)	Total Exp upto Mar' 19 in crore)	Budget Estimate Outlay for 2019-20 in crore)
Indian Railways:						
New lines	188	21,295	2,622	3,87,154	85,536	14,848
Gauge Conversion	55	7,275	3,573	56,135	19,640	3,465
Doubling	255	20,500	2,784	2,31,978	48,342	18,301
TOTAL	498	49,069	8,979	6,75,267	1,53,518	36,614

In addition, 5 New Line works of 432 km length, costing 6,419 crore and 32 Doubling works of 4.536 km length, costing ₹47,616 crore have been included in Budget of financial year 2020-21 against Umbrella work of 2019-20.

Madhya pradesh (falling fully/partly in the State of Madhya Pradesh):

Plan Head	No of Projects	Total Length (in km)	Length Commis- sioned till Mar'19 (in Km)	Antici- pated Cost (₹ in crore)	Total Exp upto Mar' 19 in crore)	Budget Estimate Outlay for 2019-20 in crore)
New lines	8	1,964	335	34,586	4,140	980
Gauge Conversion	5	1,411	518	14,704	5,027	1,005
Doubling	31	3,401	300	35,398	6,304	2,718
TOTAL	44	6,776	1,153	84,688	15,471	4,703

2. Projects included in budget in last two years and current year:

Plan Head	No. of Projects	Total length (in km)	Cost (₹ in crore)
Indian Railway:			
New lines	31	1,787	37,434
Gauge Conversion	23	1,148	9,549
Doubling	50	2,502	38,324
TOTAL	104	5,437	85,307

In addition, 5 New Line works of 432 km length, costing ₹6,419 crore and 32 Doubling works of 4,536 km length, costing ₹47,616 crore have been included in Budget of financial year 2020-21 against Umbrella work of 2019-20.

Madhya pradesh (falling fully/partly in the State of Madhya Pradesh):

Plan Head	No of Projects	Total length (in km)	Cost (₹ in crore)
New lines	1	48	495
Gauge Conversion	0	0	0
Doubling	6	512	6,456
TOTAL	7	560	6,951

3. Railway electrification:

- Total Electrification Projects:

Indian Railway/ State	No. of Projects	Total Length (in km)	Length Commis- sioned till Mar'19 (in Km)	Antici- pated Cost (₹ in crore)	Total Exp upto Mar' 19 in crore)
Indian Railway	165	29,252	5,261	30,539	9,005
Madhya Pradesh	15	3,160	1,679	3,647	2,080

- Electrification projects included in Budget in last two years and current year:

Indian Railway/ State	No. of Projects	Total	Expenditure
		Length (in Km)	till March'19 (₹ in crore)
Indian Railway	153	21,615	19,985
Madhya Pradesh	8	900	769

Status of approved/surveyed railway projects in Chhattisgarh

†2375. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway projects in Chhattisgarh for which survey has been conducted and approved but for which work is not underway yet;

(b) whether it is a fact that even after the completion of survey of Chirmiri-Barwadih railway project, no work has been started till date;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the efforts made by Government to speed up the work of approved railway projects in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Railway projects are sanctioned Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise, as, Indian Railway's network straddles across various State boundaries. However, details of projects falling fully/partly in State of Chhattisgarh are as under:

Presently, 08 new line projects, covering a length of 1,382 km., at a cost of ₹21,046 crore and 09 doubling projects, covering a length of 1,394 km., at a cost of ₹13,220 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Chhattisgarh, are in different stages of Planning/sanction/execution. Out of which, commissioning of 384 km length and an expenditure of ₹6,985 crore has been achieved upto March'19.

– Budget Allocation (for the project falling fully/partly in the State of Chhattisgarh):

- Average Annual Budget allocation for In Infrastructure projects and safety works falling fully/partly in the State of Chhattisgarh during 2014-19 has

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

increased to ₹ 2,274 crore per year from ₹ 311 crore per year (from 2009-14). Thus, the average annual budget allocation during 2014-19 is 631% more as compared to average annual budget allocation of 2009-14.

- Total allocation of Budget for Infrastructure projects and safety works falling fully/ partly in State of Chhattisgarh, in 2019-20 is ₹ 3,269 crore, which is 951% more than the average annual budget allocation of 2009-14.

> Commissioning of Projects (falling fully/partly in the State of Chhattisgarh):

- During 2009-14, 32 Km Doubling projects have been commissioned in the state at an average rate 6 km per year.
- During 2014-19, 416 Km. (42 km of New line and 374 km of Doubling projects) have been commissioned in the state at an average rate 83 km per year, which is 1200% more than commissioning during 2009-2014.

Details of all works in progress and new works, including expenditure and outlay on each project, are made available in public domain on Indian Railways website *i.e.* www.indianrailways.gov.in >Ministry of Railways >Railway Board >About Indian Railways >Railway Board Directorates >Finance (Budget)

(b) and (c) Chirmiri to Barwadih new line project was included in budget 2013-14 subject to requisite approval. However, since line from Chirmiri to Ambikapur *via* Bishrampur was already existing, hence, the Planning Commission was requested to accord 'In Principle' approval to the work of new line between Barwadih and Ambikapur (182 Km). Out of Total project length of 182 Km, 77 Km falls in the State of Jharkhand and remaining 105 Km falls in the State of Chhattisgarh. The then Planning Commission has accorded 'In Principle' approval to the aforesaid project with the condition that, the Railway gets land free of cost from concerned State Governments and approach Coal India, (which has huge investible surplus), with the request to jointly develop this project as a joint venture.

Accordingly, State Government of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Coal India Ltd. were requested in May 2013 to provide land free of cost and develop this project jointly. At that time, neither State Government of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand nor Coal India Ltd. responded. As such project could not be taken forward.

Now, Chhattisgarh Rail Corporation Limited(CRCL), a Joint Venture Company of Government of Chhattisgarh and Ministry of Railway has taken up the survey work of

Ambikapur-Barwadih rail line for preliminary study. Further consideration of the project can be done once, report becomes available and results thereon are firmed up.

(d) 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 capacity enhancement projects, institutional financing has been arranged which has increased Railways' capacity for committed fund provision for capacity enhancement projects.

Households covered under Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana

2376. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of households covered under the Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAYNRLM), in the last five years, the details thereof;

(b) the number of people who have been mobilized into Self Help Groups (SHGs) under DAY-NRLM, in the last five years, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of women mobilized into SHGs under DAY-NRLM, in the last five years, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of finance accessed by such SHGs in the last 5 years and whether there have been cases of loan denial in the last five years for SHGs, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is a centrally sponsored programme that aims at eliminating rural poverty through promotion of multiple livelihoods for each rural poor household. The Mission

seeks to reach out to 8-10 crore rural poor households (using SECC data and process of Participatory Identification of Poor) by 2023-24. In the last 5 years (starting from April 2015 to January 2020), a Total of 3.93 crore women from rural households have been mobilised into 35.20 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs). Details are given below:

Year	Numbers of women/households	Number of SHGs
2015-16	3777292	329391
2016-17	6313492	538756
2017-18	9114960	791850
2018-19	10793049	985587
2019-20 (up to January 2020)	9370504	875039
TOTAL	3,93,69,297	35,20,623

(d) DAY-NRLM provides Revolving Fund (RF) up to ₹ 10,000 to 15,000 per SHG and Community Investment Fund (CIF) up to ₹2.50 lakh per SHG. DAY-NRLM also facilitates credit linking of SHGs with banks to support their economic activities. Details are given in the below table:

(₹ in crores)			
Year	Numbers of SHGs	Loan Amount	Community Fund (RF and CIF)
2015-16	1284478	30378.54	742.12
2016-17	1622445	42586.46	1054.54
2017-18	2755675	44193.27	1875.81
2018-19	3125978	60925.46	1788.11
2019-20 (up to January 2020)	2804082	52544.56	1396.35

However, data is not centrally maintained on the cases of loan denial to the SHGs.

Skilling of rural people under DDUGKY

2377. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people living in rural areas, State-wise, skilled under the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) in the last five years, the details thereof;

(b) the number of active training partners and training centres enlisted by Government for the same, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a lack of training personnel in such centres and the details of enlisting more faculty; and

(d) the number of trained candidates who have been employed in the last five years, State-wise, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-KKY), a placement linked skill development program for rural poor youth of the country under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). The State/UT-wise number of candidates imparted skill training and number of candidates placed in job under DDU-GKY since inception (September, 2014) till January, 2020 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

As per available information, there are 715 Active training partners imparting trainings through 1707 Active Training Centres across the country. State/UT- wise details of operational training centers under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

No lack of training personnel in DDU-GKY centres has been reported. Deployment of trainers at the training centres are ensured through Due Diligence of Training Centres and subsequent inspections. Further, it has been mandated that all class room and lab sessions should be recorded using CCTV cameras.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of candidates imparted skill training and number of candidates placed in job under DDU-GKY

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Physical Achievement since 2014-15 to 2019-20 (till January, 2020)	
		Trained	Placed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75002	65345
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	48843	28002
4.	Bihar	46976	24432
5.	Chhattisgarh	35219	13051
6.	Gujarat	19033	11321
7.	Haryana	30643	25593
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4790	1211
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	53843	36912
10.	Jharkhand	41749	18164
11.	Karnataka	42632	25512
12.	Kerala	50192	28150
13.	Madhya Pradesh	47542	19546
14.	Maharashtra	40856	26508
15.	Manipur	1745	523
16.	Meghalaya	2032	746
17.	Mizoram	553	302
18.	Nagaland	1289	381
19.	Odisha	168753	141724
20.	Punjab	9471	3048
21.	Rajasthan	55549	25251
22.	Sikkim	696	371

1	2	3	4
23.	Tamil Nadu	32867	43453
24.	Telangana	47414	41976
25.	Tripura	6135	3340
26.	Uttar Pradesh	120568	21781
27.	Uttarakhand	2101	870
28.	West Bengal	21913	11031
	TOTAL	1008406	618544

Statement-II*State/UT-wise details of opeccational training centres DDU-GKY*

States/UTs	No. of Active Training Centres
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	141
Arunachal Pradesh	2
Assam	82
Bihar	96
Chhattisgarh	70
Gujarat	34
Haryana	19
Himachal Pradesh	18
Jammu and Kashmir	60
Jharkhand	91
Karnataka	61
Kerala	142
Madhya Pradesh	60
Maharashtra	120
Manipur	17

1	2
Meghalaya	12
Mizoram	6
Nagaland	5
Odisha	141
Punjab	26
Rajasthan	98
Sikkim	4
Tamil Nadu	62
Telangana	75
Tripura	8
Uttar Pradesh	146
Uttarakhand	34
West Bengal	77
TOTAL	1707

Construction of roads under PMGSY in Maharashtra

2378. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that road connectivity in rural parts of the country is yet to be completed;
- (b) the progress of road construction programme undertaken under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Maharashtra; and
- (c) the target of 100 per cent road connectivity in rural parts of the State along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As on 11 March, 2020, out of 1,78,184 eligible habitations of population size of 500+ in plain areas and 250+ in Special Category States, Deserts, Tribal and Backward Districts (as per Census, 2001) identified for coverage under the Pradhan

Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY); 1,68,242 habitations have been connected through all-weather roads including 16,086 habitations connected by States out of their own resources. 4300 habitations have been either dropped or are not feasible. Of the remaining 5,642 sanctioned habitations, States have reported that 2,158 habitations are not feasible as of now due to reasons such as forest clearance, land issues and Court cases etc. The balance 3,484 habitations are targeted for completion at the earliest.

(b) Since inception till 11.03.2020, 28,100.46 km road length has been sanctioned under PMGSY out of which 26,423.43 km has been completed in Maharashtra.

(c) Against Total eligible habitations of 1950 (in the categories of 250+ population and 500+ population) for coverage under PMGSY in the State of Maharashtra, 1810 habitations have already been provided all weather road connectivity including 480 habitations connected by State by their own resources. Out of balance habitations, 111 habitations have either been dropped or are not feasible. Remaining 29 habitations are targeted for connectivity by all weather roads at the earliest.

Slow pace of PMGSY

2379. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is going on a very slow pace and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the schemes/yojana approved five years back have not been completed so far and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any concrete steps are taken/being taken by Government to connect all habitations with main road in Jharkhand and Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said target is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Construction of rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been exhibiting an increasing trend, which is evident from the achievement made during the last three years detailed below:

Year (s)	Length of Roads constructed (km)
2016-17	47,446
2017-18	48,714
2018-19	49,038

(b) As per the PMGSY Programme guidelines, the package with more than one road work is required to be completed within 12 calendar months from the date of issue of work order in plain areas and 18 calendar months in hill States. Since inception 1, 74,248 road and 8,350 bridge works measuring length 7,18,167 Km has been sanctioned and 1,55,928 road and 4,155 bridge works of length 6,21,479 Km has been completed till 11th March, 2020. As per available information, out of 5,41,838 Km road length sanctioned till 31st March, 2015, only 6,376 Km road length are pending for completion.

(c) and (d) All eligible and feasible habitations have been sanctioned for road connectivity in the States of Jharkhand and Gujarat. The current status of habitation connectivity in these States is as under:

	Jharkhand	Gujarat
Total number of Eligible unconnected habitations	11,469	3,387
No. of habitations connected under PMGSY	9,541	3,048
Connected by State using their own resources	1,539	319
No. of habitations dropped by the State	370	07
Total not feasible habitations	0	09
No. of habitations under progress	19	04

The road works on balance unconnected habitations are targeted for completion at the earliest.

Construction of houses under PMAY-G in Karnataka

2380. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of houses constructed under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) in Karnataka, district-wise;

(b) whether new construction materials or techniques are being used in the construction of such houses and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether special measures are taken in aspirational districts regarding the construction of houses, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the Total amount of funds disbursed under PMAY-G towards the construction of houses since 2018?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) District-wise number of houses constructed under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) in Karnataka, as uploaded by the State, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Since PMAY-G is a beneficiary driven scheme, advisories have been issued by the Ministry requesting State Governments to encourage beneficiaries to use locally available construction material, adopt environment friendly technologies for construction of houses, e.g. use of fly-ash bricks, roof-top rainwater harvesting, bamboo-based construction materials etc. in construction of PMAY-G houses.

(c) The progress of PMAY-G in aspirational districts is monitored separately. In Phase-I (2016-17 to 2018-19) of PMAY-G, the targets allocated for aspirational districts was 26.30 lakh houses out of which, as on 11.03.2020, 25.90 lakh (98.47%) houses have been sanctioned and 23.05 lakh (87.6%) houses have been completed. Under Phase II of PMAY-G (2019-20 to 2021-22), target for the Financial Year 2019-20 for aspirational districts is 16.18 lakh and, as on 11.03.2020, the number of houses sanctioned is 13.97 lakh. As per Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G, the time period given for construction of a house is 12 months from the date of sanction.

(d) As on 11.03.2020, the Ministry of Rural Development has so far released a Total of ₹56,214.14 crore as Central Assistance to the various States since 2018, out of which ₹497.82 crore has been released to the State of Karnataka.

Statement

Target and number of houses constructed in the districts of Karnataka under PMAY-G, as on 11.03.2020

Sl. No.	District	Phase-I (2016-17 to 2018-19)		Phase-II (2019-20)	
		Target	Houses Completed	Target	Houses Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bagalkot	2997	1684	1814	2
2.	Ballari	5529	2931	1684	0
3.	Belagavi	15671	10757	12284	4
4.	Bengaluru Rural	818	465	220	0
5.	Bengaluru Urban	167	66	200	0
6.	Bidar	2576	1637	503	0
7.	Chamarajanagar	10676	5410	5389	0
8.	Chikkaballapur	4738	1992	1096	1
9.	Chikkamagaluru	334	201	1929	0
10.	Chitradurga	11341	5288	4806	1
11.	DakshinaKannada	155	105	113	0
12.	Davanagere	2859	1399	1352	0
13.	Dharwad	3171	1801	2746	1
14.	Gadag	4570	2473	3958	2
15.	Hassan	1573	880	4070	1
16.	Haveri	6500	3432	4378	0
17.	Kalaburagi	4113	2693	2658	5
18.	Kodagu	68	47	77	0
19.	Kolar	3655	1901	931	1
20.	Koppal	3873	2183	3627	0
21.	Mandya	1849	1094	6206	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Mysuru	11546	5019	7342	0
23.	Raichur	20275	11642	4759	1
24.	Ramanagara	2130	1248	2681	2
25.	Shivamogga	1234	536	974	0
26.	Tumakuru	8011	4251	4545	0
27.	Udupi	124	87	50	0
28.	UttaraKannada	672	404	1268	0
29.	Vijayapura	2750	1492	1653	0
30.	Yadgiri	11374	7696	2687	0
TOTAL		145349	80814	86000	25

Construction of houses under PMAY-G

2381. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed in each State during the last five years under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G);

(b) the number of such houses proposed to be constructed by 2022 in each State; and

(c) the procedure laid down for allotment of such houses?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) To achieve the objective of "Housing for All" by 2022, the erstwhile rural housing scheme, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) has been restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1st April, 2016. The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise and year-wise details of number of houses constructed under rural housing schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development during last five years is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) Under PMAY-G, the target is construction of 2.95 crore houses by 2022. The identification of beneficiaries under PMAY-G is based on the housing deprivation

parameters and exclusion criteria prescribed under Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 after due verification by Gram Sabha and Appellate Process. After the completion of this process, the Gram Panchayat/ Village wise Permanent Wait List (PWL) of PMAY-G containing 2.95 Crore is prepared. As on 11.03.2020, after following due process, the States/UTs have identified a Total 242.63 Lakh households as beneficiaries under PMAY-G. The State/UT-wise break-up is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	0	0	85	89
2.	Assam	73342	71803	249698	55404	163918	614165
3.	Bihar	102984	277298	688870	312763	715570	2097485
4.	Chhattisgarh	25132	23845	124964	377030	341439	892410
5.	Goa	5	27	594	7	28	661
6.	Gujarat	28490	39747	39840	99837	84437	292351
7.	Haryana	12034	12939	16859	10904	7201	59937
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2337	3031	4461	3910	3151	16890
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3207	1981	3136	2221	14919	25464
10.	Jharkhand	20732	29234	142454	197002	284463	673885
11.	Kerala	40344	50637	71053	19166	15640	196840
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17941	18957	367284	662700	705949	1772831
13.	Maharashtra	47563	120251	136818	187932	230198	722762
14.	Manipur	1534	96	869	932	7663	11094
15.	Meghalaya	5015	863	7046	2544	12347	27815

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16. Mizoram		769	378	537	1631	925	4240
17. Nagaland		5541	628	933	14	17	7133
18. Odisha		103992	275444	76319	450710	409472	1315937
19. Punjab		383	627	2462	1303	12794	17569
20. Rajasthan		53868	64719	107858	337557	335884	899886
21. Sikkim		888	213	753	563	863	3280
22. Tamil Nadu		27735	28537	144892	170265	122836	494265
23. Tripura		18629	6248	7080	4994	22754	59705
24. Uttar Pradesh		276704	159905	478246	818703	429906	2163464
25. Uttarakhand		8127	7748	8711	7666	5970	38222
26. West Bengal		186237	358368	421046	642780	742391	2350822
27. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	0	1	1
28. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	1	197	198
29. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	6	7	13
30. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Andhra Pradesh		30526	65091	30680	27358	18679	172334
33. Karnataka		101502	157837	77225	58682	43764	439010
34. Telangana		28	45763	2759	0	0	48550
TOTAL		1195592	1822216	3213447	4454585	4733468	15419308

Status as on 11.03.2020 as per AwaasSoft AI report and it includes IAY houses also.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of number of households identified as beneficiaries under PMAY-G

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total households identified as beneficiaries under PMAY-G
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	34346
2.	Assam	881603
3.	Bihar	3348928
4.	Chhattisgarh	1874371
5.	Goa	1735
6.	Gujarat	465748
7.	Haryana	24725
8.	Himachal Pradesh	14794
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	164267
10.	Jharkhand	1470815
11.	Kerala	43527
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3686428
13.	Maharashtra	1207956
14.	Manipur	34482
15.	Meghalaya	67881
16.	Mizoram	19681
17.	Nagaland	24383
18.	Odisha	2727317
19.	Punjab	62454
20.	Rajasthan	1571243

1	2	3
21.	Sikkim	1235
22.	Tamil Nadu	711308
23.	Tripura	53827
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1472661
25.	Uttarakhand	14031
26.	West Bengal	3811760
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2125
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6524
29.	Daman and Diu	15
30.	Lakshadweep	115
31.	Puducherry	0
32.	Andhra Pradesh	78266
33.	Karnataka	383064
34.	Telangana	0
35.	Ladakh	1514
TOTAL		24263129

Status as per AwaasSoft E4 report on 11.03.2020

Barren land in Gujarat

†2382. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the barren land in the State of Gujarat at present alongwith the percentage of said land out of the entire geographical area of the State;

(b) the schemes implemented by Central Government in Gujarat to convert the barren land into arable one during the last three years alongwith the year-wise details of funds allocated/released/utilised for this purpose; and

(c) the Total area of barren land which could be converted into fertile land with the above works and allocated/released funds in Gujarat?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 196.02 lakh hectare Geographical area of Gujarat, 25.52 lakh hectare (13.02%) is barren and unculturable land in the State of Gujarat.

As per the 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 Governments through various programmes.

The Department of Land Resources has been implementing Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme for development of rainfed/degraded areas. Under the scheme, year-wise details of funds released and utilized during the last three years and the current year in Gujarat, is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)		
Years	Central share released	Funds utilized (including State share and misc receipts)*
2016-17	115.04	269.11
2017-18	87.51	234.05
2018-19	151.84	120.00
2019-20	77.93	80.76**
TOTAL	432.32	703.92

*As reported by State

** Unaudited

Till date, 292 projects covering an area of 14.22 lakh hectare have been completed and 197 projects covering an area of 10.29 lakh hectare are in work phase.

Status of Karnataka watershed development project

2383. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II has been taken up with financial assistance from the World Bank;
- (b) if so, details and present status of the project; and
- (c) by when it is likely to be completed and the benefits that the Karnataka farmers would get out of this project?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II (Sujala-III) has been taken up with financial assistance from the World Bank by Government of Karnataka.

The original outlay of the project was ₹514.40 crore (USD 85.70 million); of which 70% was International Development Association credit (IDA Credit No: 5087-IN) and the rest 30% was the share of Government of Karnataka.

As per the Amendment to Financial Agreement dated 20.12.2018, the World Bank cancelled SDR 1,08,17,203.68 and revised the Financing allocation to SDR 2,87,82,796.32. Hence the revised project cost stands ₹412.59 crore. Out of this World Bank share is ₹295.61 crore and the rest ₹ 116.98 crore is the State Government's Share.

The project has been implemented since 2012-13 in 2534 micro watersheds in 12 project districts *viz.* Bidar, Kalaburagi, Yadagir, Raichur, Koppal, Vijayapura, Gadag, Davanagere, Ballari, Tumkur, Chikkamagalur and Chamarajanagara. The project ended on 31.12.2019.

The project aimed at generating site specific data for scientific planning through Land Resource Inventory (LRI), Hydrological studies, Baseline studies and weather data etc. This enabled institutions to develop science- based micro-watershed plans to ensure more accurate and effective implementation of Watershed Development projects in the project areas. The project activities mainly focused on utilization of scientific data generated under the project for establishment of Digital Library, Decision Support System (DSS) and Land Resource Inventory Portal for the benefit of farmers and the line departments.

Details of physical and financial progress are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Details of benefits to the farmers in Karnataka, out of this project, are as follows:

- (i) Parcel-wise land resources and hydrology data generated under the project would facilitate farmers in selection of suitable crops, input application, soil and water conservation measures, etc., and would help to reduce cost of cultivation and increase yield levels and income levels of the farmers.
- (ii) Incremental change in agriculture and horticulture productivity in project areas through science based farming.
- (iii) Scientific data is being made available to farmers and line departments for effective planning and implementation of watershed development activities by uploading the data into Digital Library, Decision Support System and Land Resource Inventory (LRI) Portal, developed under the project. In order to create awareness and utility of LRI, so far, 2533 village level LRI trainings have been conducted for farmers in the project area, and 4,22,996 LRI cards have also been distributed.

Statement

*Details of physical and financial progress of Karnataka Watershed
Development Project-II
(Sujala-III)*

Physical progress:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Total number
1.	No. of micro watersheds	Target 2531
	- LRI completed	Achievement 2534
2.	No. of atlases submitted	Target 2531
	(English)	Achievement 2534
3.	No. of atlases submitted	Target 2531
	(Kannada)	Achievement 2534

Financial progress:

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Budget Allocation	Grant Released	Expenditure
2019-20 (upto 29.02.2020)	5233.00	5233.00	7465.25*
Cumulative from inception to 29.02.2020	46589.00	43381.50	39347.86

* including opening balance of 2018-19

Rurban clusters

2384. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many urbanized clusters have been constructed across the country under the Rurban Clusters scheme, specifically in State of Jharkhand, till date;
- (b) how many more such urbanized clusters are to be constructed in phase-wise manner across the country, the details thereof, State-wise and phase-wise targets;
- (c) the details about the same; and
- (d) how much funds have been allocated for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) aims to create 300 Rurban clusters across the country. The Mission intends to bridge rural - urban divide by providing urban facilities in rural areas. Out of these mandated 300 clusters under SPMRM, 296 clusters have been identified and approved across 28 States and 8 Union Territories, 288 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs), which define the broad contours for development of each cluster have been approved for 28 States and 7 UTs. Further, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 248 clusters have been approved by respective State Level Empowered Committees (SLEC).

The State of Jharkhand has been allotted 15 Clusters under SPMRM. ICAPs of all these clusters have been approved by the Ministry.

(b) and (c) During the current period of the Mission, there is no proposal to construct more urbanized clusters.

(d) The Total outlay of the Mission is ₹5142.08 crore.

Construction of roads under PMGSY in Rajasthan

2385. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved a faster pace of road construction under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

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

(c) whether Government has details regarding roads constructed under the scheme in rural areas of Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), pace of road construction has increased from 96 km per day in 2015-16 to 134.35 km per day in 2018-19 as detailed below:

Year	Pace of road construction per day in km
2015-16	96
2016-17	130
2017-18	133
2018-19	134.35

(c) and (d) Under PMGSY, a Total 67,211.26 km road length has been constructed. District-wise details of roads constructed in Rajasthan under PMGSY is given in the Statement.

Statement

District-wise details of roads constructed in Rajasthan (Length in Km)

Sl. No.	District Name	Length of road works completed
1	2	3
1.	Ajmer	1,081.814
2.	Alwar	1,798.876
3.	Banswara	2,776.395
4.	Baran	1,271.669
5.	Barmer	6,966.477

1	2	3
6.	Bharatpur	1,290.780
7.	Bhilwara	2,336.703
8.	Bikaner	3,010.840
9.	Bundi	1,059.036
10.	Chittaurgarh	1,426.550
11.	Churu	1,668.180
12.	Dausa	1,310.086
13.	Dholpur	809.940
14.	Dungarpur	2,764.941
15.	Hanumangarh	970.587
16.	Jaipur	2,838.616
17.	Jaisalmer	2,003.430
18.	Jalor	2,701.120
19.	Jhalawar	1,520.840
20.	Jhunjhunun	2,006.388
21.	Jodhpur	4,568.147
22.	Karauli	956.115
23.	Kota	756.310
24.	Nagaur	3,735.860
25.	Pali	1,616.346
26.	Pratapgarh	1,446.637
27.	Rajsamand	1,445.990
28.	Sawaimadhopur	1,125.506
29.	Sikar	1,869.878
30.	Sirohi	870.261
31.	Sri Ganganagar	966.140
32.	Tonk	1,220.044
33.	Udaipur	5,020.764
TOTAL		67,211.266

**Pension to persons living below poverty line in rural
areas of Maharashtra**

2386. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides pension to Senior Citizens, widows and physically challenged persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) in rural areas of Maharashtra and rest of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof with number of beneficiaries, category-wise, State and UT-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to increase this pension to enable the beneficiaries to lead a better life; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Government implements pension schemes, namely Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. These Schemes are implemented in all States/UTs in both rural and urban areas including rural areas of Maharashtra. Under the above schemes, the targeted beneficiaries are provided with monthly assistance ranging between ₹200-500 depending on age of the beneficiary and category of the pension. Details of number of beneficiaries, category-wise, State and UT-wise are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Government has initiated a comprehensive third party evaluation study. The broad terms of reference of the study *inter alia* include documentation of best practices and to bring about uniformity in the implementation of the scheme in all States/ UTs and to suggest changes in assistance and criteria related to various schemes included under NSAP.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	662641	245607	24413
2.	Bihar	2996472	634695	126156
3.	Chhattisgarh	644429	260625	32085
4.	Goa	13059	8160	468
5.	Gujarat	580706	218395	33537
6.	Haryana	258583	57149	11537
7.	Himachal Pradesh	98368	17979	3125
8.	Jharkhand	993567	272108	31286
9.	Karnataka	966595	465363	43639
10.	Kerala	449158	209236	29935
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1569627	536412	99924
12.	Maharashtra	1350000	100000	50000
13.	Odisha	1418631	528570	90754
14.	Punjab	201039	42187	6473
15.	Rajasthan	799636	278712	56854
16.	Tamil Nadu	1237809	549084	79316
17.	Telangana	473575	175530	17448
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4345014	991784	182823
19.	Uttarakhand	239498	95313	14386
20.	West Bengal	1423192	644590	86750
Sub TOTAL		20721599	6331499	1020909

1	2	3	4	5
NE States				
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	29290	3565	1284
22.	Assam	707927	137463	18916
23.	Manipur	56045	8043	1007
24.	Meghalaya	77980	8498	969
25.	Mizoram	25251	1925	400
26.	Nagaland	44530	3720	960
27.	Sikkim	16418	1614	817
28.	Tripura	141510	17927	2144
SUB TOTAL		1098951	182755	26497
Union Territories				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5924	1504	301
30.	Chandigarh	5111	942	204
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8058	1388	254
32.	Daman and Diu	840	470	66
33.	UT Jammu and Kashmir	139325	8334	2789
34.	UT Ladakh			
35.	NCT Delhi	119403	36361	6321
36.	Lakshadweep	569	285	51
37.	Puducherry	17713	9785	1259
SUB TOTAL		296943	59069	11245
GRAND TOTAL		22117493	6573323	1058651

Linking of MGNREGA wages with inflation

2387. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal pending before Government to increase the wage rate under MGNREGA to bring it in line with minimum wages in the States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is any proposal pending before Government to link MGNREGA wages with inflation (CPI) indicators; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) As per section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), the Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate every year for States/UTs. To compensate the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers against inflation, the Ministry of Rural Development revises the wage rate every year based on change in Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) published by Labour Bureau, Shimla for all States/UTs. The wage rate is made applicable from 1st April of each Financial Year.

Allocations for rural infrastructure schemes

2388. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of allocations that the Ministry has proposed for the three big schemes for building rural infrastructure — PM-Awaas Yojana (Grameen), PM-Gram Sadak Yojana and Aajeevika Mission from the year 2014-15 to 2020-21?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): The Ministry of Rural Development being the nodal Ministry for most of the development and welfare activities in the rural areas, plays a pivotal role in the overall development strategy of the country. Of the three schemes mentioned, only Pradhan

Mantri Awaas Yojana (Grameen) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are involved in building rural infrastructure.

To achieve the objective of "Housing for All" by year 2022, the erstwhile rural housing scheme has been completely restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) from 1st April, 2016, with the target to construct 2.95 cr. houses to meet the objective of "Housing for All" by 2022.

PMGSY is a one time special intervention of the Government of India to improve rural infrastructure through construction of all weather roads to provide connectivity to eligible habitations. 'Rural Roads' being a State subject, the programme is being implemented by the respective State/UT Governments.

The details of the Central Allocation/funds released from the year 2014-15 to 2019-20 for implementation of PMAY-G/erstwhile IAY and PMGSY are as under:

Year (s)	Fund allocated/ released under PMAY-G/IAY (₹ in cr.)	Fund allocated/ released under PMGSY (₹ in cr.)
2014-15	11037.09	9959.58
2015-16	9896.18	15186.68
2016-17	13234.03	15431.26
2017-18	29615.79	15650.29
2018-19	29326.75	14561.00
2019-20 (As on 11.03.2020)	26167.25	11034.99

Employment of rural youth under employment generation schemes

2389. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:
LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.)

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural youth are getting employment as guaranteed under the employment generation schemes across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last five years and the current year, State-wise/Scheme-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the funds provided by Government under the said schemes during the said period, State-wise and Schemewise; and

(d) the other steps taken by Government for effective implementation of the said schemes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) For development of rural areas, through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling rural youths, infrastructure development etc., the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Deen Dayal Upadhyay - Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM).

State/UT-wise, details of Person days generated during the last five years and the current FY 2019-20 (as on 05.03.2020) under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is given in the Statement-I (See below). The State/UT-wise Central fund released under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last five years and the current financial year 2019-20 (as on 02.03.2020) is given in the Statement-II (See below).

The States/UT-wise number of candidates trained and placed in jobs/settled under DDU-GKY and RSETI during the last five years and current year (upto January, 2020) is given in the Statement-III and IV respectively (See below) and the States/UT-wise funds released under DDU-GKY and RSETI during the last five years and current year (upto January, 2020) is given in the Statement-V and VI respectively (See below).

(d) Review of the implementation of various Rural Development programmes is an ongoing process. Steps have been taken for effective implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National NREGS, which include geo-tagging, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), National electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) for wage payments. Aadhar Based Payment System (ABPS), Software for Estimate Calculation using Rural rates for Employment (SECURE) and establishment of independent social audit units in the States. Programmes are reviewed through Performance Review Committee (PRC) meetings, Common Review Missions and regular video conferencing on specific issues are also important tools of Monitoring. State specific reviews of States are also undertaken from time to time. For proper implementation of the DDU-GKY scheme, it follows a concurrent

monitoring of projects through State Rural Livelihoods Missions/ State Nodal Skills Mission in the State Government, and through the Central Technical Support Agencies designated by Ministry. Further, monitoring of RSETI courses is done by National Centre for Excellence of RSETIs (NACER) through various State Directors.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of persondays generated under MGNREGS

(Fig. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No of Persondays generated under MGNREGS					
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
						* As on 05.03.2020	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1561.26	1991.02	2055.09	2120.92	2465.65	1814.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.38	50.46	85.38	42.80	68.70	72.89
3.	Assam	210.18	486.07	463.98	480.86	533.02	552.84
4.	Bihar	311.10	668.16	854.35	817.20	1233.76	1252.16
5.	Chhattisgarh	555.87	1013.94	885.92	1199.29	1386.02	1227.29
6.	Goa	1.73	1.07	1.26	0.99	0.15	0.27
7.	Gujarat	181.49	225.39	271.06	353.09	419.61	331.04
8.	Haryana	61.65	48.48	84.92	90.37	77.90	80.69
9.	Himachal Pradesh	190.77	177.71	236.60	220.06	285.20	233.70
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	117.60	307.48	302.31	370.90	368.73	234.59
11.	Jharkhand	453.28	585.65	707.41	592.74	536.64	604.70
12.	Karnataka	432.97	598.26	913.69	857.00	1044.99	1036.29
13.	Kerala	588.73	741.74	684.62	619.59	975.26	720.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14. Madhya Pradesh		1174.86	1237.24	1130.08	1622.46	2029.71	1814.64
15. Maharashtra		613.82	763.29	708.99	825.32	846.01	575.74
16. Manipur		101.17	75.33	119.03	61.25	117.39	172.01
17. Meghalaya		167.32	199.71	282.51	291.88	342.15	311.70
18. Mizoram		42.70	131.26	168.23	144.38	181.22	183.87
19. Nagaland		89.98	212.07	290.71	200.03	132.85	118.57
20. Odisha		534.34	892.78	773.47	922.11	830.24	969.35
21. Punjab		64.54	144.34	157.73	223.11	204.47	217.65
22. Rajasthan		1686.18	2341.21	2596.68	2397.74	2942.46	3077.11
23. Sikkim		24.13	43.84	46.12	34.61	33.55	27.07
24. Tamil Nadu		2679.65	3686.75	3999.42	2388.81	2576.97	2279.58
25. Telangana		1035.03	1421.22	1081.65	1147.73	1177.29	975.41
26. Tripura		508.52	538.24	460.61	176.04	253.09	312.26
27. Uttar Pradesh		1304.67	1817.73	1569.65	1815.16	2121.35	2310.42
28. Uttarakhand		146.92	223.95	236.67	223.02	221.81	172.95
29. West Bengal		1694.97	2864.03	2354.58	3125.56	3382.91	2255.22
30. Andaman and Nicobar		5.79	2.68	4.12	1.90	1.94	2.05
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Daman and Diu		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33. Lakshadweep		0.13	0.03	0.0010	0.06	0.10	0.03
34. Puducherry		3.78	5.62	5.37	7.26	6.65	6.50
TOTAL		16564.48	23496.75	23532.20	23374.24	26797.78	23943.22

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

Statement-II*Central funds released under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA (₹ in lakh)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 *	2017-18 #	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 02.03.2020)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	290314.10	307380.33	394021.19	512763.00	657110.67	650342.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2704.16	4395.10	15675.99	20679.65	19800.64	12980.62
3.	Assam	50023.46	87830.06	125459.79	112366.54	103097.37	140056.78
4.	Bihar	95968.24	102412.26	166740.56	246888.44	281936.01	305589.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	150570.49	106341.30	223193.55	289885.21	289476.07	258707.33
6.	Gujarat	35442.93	30598.72	64323.81	82505.07	102449.67	70790.14
7.	Haryana	16715.29	12470.72	28771.33	30140.64	34829.10	31370.56
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35542.86	39610.32	38860.83	58684.46	75090.72	52120.83
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	52171.08	55801.83	80408.52	125417.69	79334.12	101427.44
10.	Jharkhand	72433.41	97879.90	167914.17	135264.57	149989.63	120685.62
11.	Karnataka	171687.07	99155.27	225864.88	295632.54	297813.10	523380.04
12.	Kerala	158758.02	152633.88	158248.96	185406.40	234048.78	352656.11
13.	Madhya Pradesh	245163.12	236732.20	344891.62	376889.92	452909.74	443530.87
14.	Maharashtra	79951.77	123834.73	165708.93	185828.74	194892.31	172921.34
15.	Manipur	21997.13	25532.29	34370.41	15778.89	28698.66	39599.61
16.	Meghalaya	27785.90	22182.56	86069.23	87060.44	78903.38	88844.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Mizoram		11141.23	28517.36	14451.26	20081.04	39783.58	50680.74
18. Nagaland		11305.27	26665.95	50152.80	110492.88	19322.98	31751.70
19. Odisha		103530.34	147941.05	189526.84	219834.66	216328.30	237919.48
20. Punjab		18948.18	24533.37	49073.46	61895.86	57826.49	71930.45
21. Rajasthan		297609.87	269583.23	481816.86	472828.41	524471.10	663896.45
22. Sikkim		7386.41	8623.44	13262.56	10571.15	9586.17	8197.61
23. Tamil Nadu		378180.33	547037.47	455277.91	583166.13	488286.16	534350.80
24. Telangana		191996.00	182484.92	180684.74	253920.33	295817.48	207643.12
25. Tripura		63662.48	135894.19	101629.14	40440.50	43543.49	70068.60
26. Uttar Pradesh		251341.40	269569.44	391584.94	369177.65	530494.79	556600.33
27. Uttarakhand		28636.22	45076.65	51435.08	71685.06	59004.61	42195.71
28. West Bengal		374495.29	471174.20	537722.79	592702.95	718525.61	815085.46
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1301.94	1035.72	801.40	966.07	761.93	310.46
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	484.00	0.00
31. Daman and Diu		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Lakshadweep		45.06	11.85	0.00	26.71	15.97	23.82
33. Puducherry		739.69	1292.57	346.92	1569.03	1461.29	1643.62
34. Goa		137.95	246.82	425.85	56.05	48.83	216.76
TOTAL		3247686.69	3664479.70	4838716.30	5570606.67	6086142.75	6657519.34

* Including ₹56268.00 lakh of failed FTOs of all NeFMS State/UT during financial year 2016-17.

including ₹ 136890.498 lakh deducted against wage expenditure on account of rejected transaction amount credited back during financial year 2017-18.

Statement-III*Physical Achievement under DDU-GKY*

Sl. No.	State	FY 14-15		FY 15-16		FY 16-17		FY 17-18		FY 18-19		FY 19-20 till Jan 2020	
		Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Andhra Pradesh	2458	1823	4013	1989	12787	18966	17341	10954	26384	24894	12019	6719
	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Assam	18	0	4258	3022	8202	1479	9936	3464	16755	7397	9674	12640
	Bihar	2333	851	7722	3685	8608	4216	6972	4859	10763	5851	10578	4970
	Chhattisgarh	1440	0	8434	4463	7355	1987	3111	539	6939	2583	7940	3479
	Gujarat	766	434	7892	5083	2254	2075	528	160	5147	1482	2446	2087
	Haryana	1031	930	13409	8807	10512	586	2281	5832	1734	3548	1676	5890
	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	2845	504	1595	707
	Jammu and Kashmir	15011	10677	18609	16524	7300	6453	1137	1424	4283	631	7503	1203
	Jharkhand	1266	1034	6939	1314	8360	2355	5526	2375	9765	3585	9893	7501
	Karnataka	283	0	10926	5443	10909	4432	8871	4752	7597	5411	4046	5474

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	444
Kerala		76	0	4738	2446	11246	5598	10587	4175	13736	9656	9809	6275	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Madhya Pradesh		434	0	13089	3954	10974	3546	5353	1823	9412	4936	8280	5287	
Maharashtra		0	0	0	0	4140	3694	7082	7390	19177	4500	10457	10924	
Manipur		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	598	0	1147	523	
Meghalaya		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	829	253	1203	493	
Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	0	396	302	
Nagaland		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	301	0	988	381	
Odisha		11329	5327	23070	18001	32108	45726	23520	14035	41761	31455	36965	27180	
Punjab		0	0	0	0	0	0	4987	563	2787	1443	1697	1042	
Rajasthan		3338	350	23143	12844	3837	3397	2599	693	10291	3381	12341	4586	
Sikkim		0	0	304	205	0	70	0	0	64	64	328	32	Unstarred Questions
Tamil Nadu		779	20	20449	9375	113	30780	519	765	3151	185	7856	2328	
Telangana		0	0	3554	1830	8969	9150	12470	9048	16757	15604	5664	6344	
Tripura		0	0	305	75	1197	342	1530	526	1816	2093	1287	304	
Uttar Pradesh		2476	0	63209	8552	11203	2052	4795	892	18260	4839	20625	5446	
Uttarakhand		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1145	253	956	617	
West Bengal		0	0	2408	1900	2512	979	2032	1518	8626	3700	6335	2934	
TOTAL		43038	21446	236471	109512	162586	147883	131527	75787	241080	138248	193704	125668	

Statement-IV

State-wise Training & Settlement details under RSETI for the Financial Years 2014-15 to 2019-20 (up to 31.01.2020)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20 (upto 31.01.2020)	
		Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13508	8869	12769	8371	12640	9606	12465	10683	10645	8790	8370	5101
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	160	17	210	8	485	360	345	153	360	70	153	294
3.	Assam	12401	5017	14556	9610	15057	11278	14262	11305	13087	9678	9943	5898
4.	Bihar	24933	17827	27528	20811	30543	23682	28411	24863	26688	19255	21117	12257
5.	Chhattisgarh	10023	6481	11486	6781	13320	8702	12651	9707	12735	9981	10575	6464
6.	Goa	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	21147	12727	26728	18162	24211	27346	22359	22219	21470	16755	17528	10400
8.	Haryana	12976	6029	13984	9922	15126	12534	15496	11032	15267	8702	11598	7154
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5201	4502	5603	4860	5765	6258	5753	4727	5499	4085	4152	2854
10.	Jharkhand	16118	9726	20169	14033	19607	14249	17660	14596	17969	12033	13239	9918

Written Answers to

[13 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 445

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11. Karnataka		31685	21592	36346	19839	34504	29135	27515	26914	26041	20434	21586	14154
12. Kerala		12399	9005	13477	8758	14129	11449	11582	11282	10532	9422	9100	7099
13. Madhya Pradesh		27724	19421	32337	23669	34769	26113	36179	24612	35194	22858	25894	14579
14. Maharashtra		19314	11508	24946	17768	26582	24083	26143	23436	25671	19612	20436	14621
15. Manipur		310	4	304	68	355	304	465	310	382	268	422	314
16. Meghalaya		1396	898	1461	243	2244	1421	1851	1042	1470	1287	1405	739
17. Mizoram		278	30	508	380	408	439	453	523	502	365	736	776
18. Nagaland		246	49	297	81	336	218	380	294	355	517	326	122
19. Odisha		23287	17260	25807	20544	25456	19567	22173	18927	21803	17117	16813	11028
20. Punjab		10087	5499	11833	7249	11861	9227	11582	10706	10516	6797	7345	4429
21. Rajasthan		12341	4586	30728	21652	33369	29486	30641	22322	28602	21553	23193	16050
22. Sikkim		380	344	482	363	484	304	432	314	389	206	317	200
23. Tamil Nadu		23144	14487	25158	18506	26287	20224	26805	22674	24226	19790	23889	12693
24. Telangana		7068	4440	7493	5503	7809	5158	7145	5942	6864	5669	5855	4646

25. Tripura	3507	2308	3752	1980	3508	2125	3132	1926	2788	2345	2135	1520
26. UT Andaman and Nicobar Islands	385	150	299	545	365	310	497	439	494	270	429	290
27. UT Dadra and Nagar Haveli	452	290	731	318	763	581	606	406	775	553	685	301
28. UT Jammu and Kashmir	9106	6396	10185	7104	7462	5958	9504	7498	9308	6727	6557	3872
29. UT Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	64
30. UT Lakshadweep	102	13	102	50	3	0	10	0	0	0	10	0
31. UT Puducherry	615	462	764	516	788	566	782	859	850	626	658	485
32. Uttar Pradesh	52199	33426	53166	35658	54737	46250	54503	44515	52719	36600	42137	28426
33. Uttarakhand	7112	4031	6909	6021	6922	6600	7156	5297	7322	5524	5751	4182
34. West Bengal	15659	10303	16267	11151	15248	11003	14405	10574	13149	8418	10765	6460
TOTAL	392206	252501	436385	300524	445143	364536	423343	350097	403672	296307	323437	207390

Written Answers to

[13 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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Statement-V

The State/UT-wise funds released under DDU-GKY during the last five years and current year (upto January, 2020)

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	8619.250	82.900	5874.000	7247.000	211.727
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	222.075	-	61.000	1056.462	113.500	
4.	Assam	5245.284	3337.446	10046.831	8669.000	5128.600	10433.000
5.	Bihar	315.455	5637.000	3606.000	9660.000	18294.000	
6.	Chandigarh	-	-				
7.	Chhattisgarh	2604.193	145.000	8947.200			13913.066
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-				
9.	Delhi	-	-				
10.	Goa	-	-	60.000			
11.	Gujarat	703.230	225.537	154.293	1766.100		8205.600
12.	Haryana	860.890	598.601	58.038	3098.891	5662.000	
13.	Himachal Pradesh	-	342.908	3670.435		183.600	
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3773.401	2266.698	7360.088	5974.970	12933.600	23745.600
15.	Jharkhand	50.736	153.000	6464.429	7186.398	1160.000	
16.	Karnataka	2246.028	7485.552	256.738	8280.863		
17.	Kerala	5979.986	139.000	4711.713	3347.286	9842.500	
18.	Madhya Pradesh	2800.517	188.000	7546.455		3799.752	11558.000
19.	Maharashtra	-	9665.578	96.065		5327.000	21925.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20. Manipur		-	-	461.000		2240.000	31.917
21. Meghalaya		-	-	461.000	574.543	1884.000	2161.350
22. Mizoram		-	-	460.500		1431.588	22.860
23. Nagaland		-	-	461.000		2238.000	33.585
24. Odisha	8233.757	4214.820	2195.443	14028.000	13889.600	16810.715	
25. Puducherry		-	-				922.200
26. Punjab		-	2862.500	11.300		1082.000	308.500
27. Rajasthan		-	375.500	63.000	5785.000	3282.000	
28. Sikkim	662.020		-	460.500		60.500	
29. Tamil Nadu		-	4390.225	2590.999		5291.000	7459.000
30. Telangana		-	4422.000	2190.620	3875.580		21597.000
31. Tripura	930.331	131.000	3838.949			3785.600	
32. Uttar Pradesh	17064.776	1048.129	549.559			7115.940	765.000
33. Uttarakhand		-	65.091	1891.121		2621.000	
34. West Bengal	1047.851	146.000	8890.369			5869.000	317.393
35. Multi-State	4122.440	1504.475	441.096	31.471			554.032
TOTAL	56862.970	57963.310	78088.641	79208.564	120481.780	140975.545	

Statement-VI

*Financial assistance provided to RSETIs for reimbursement of training costs
(as on 31.01.2020)*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/ UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00			
2	Andhra Pradesh	65.03	125.78	165.00		447.95	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00			
4.	Assam			231.00	193.60	96.39	357.76
5.	Bihar	0.00	407.00	0.00	318.05	317.41	401.30
6.	Chhattisgarh	160.71	111.02	165.00	172.29	467.02	
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00			
8.	Gujarat	116.07	0.00	231.00	255.42	498.16	
9.	Haryana	0.00	89.25	0.00		288.75	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.82	103.41	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	89.00	194.46	0.00			
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	275.00	275.00		316.12	180.33
13.	Karnataka	142.86	0.00	160.04	508.77	433.66	
14.	Kerala	62.50	0.00	0.00		152.57	
15.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00			
16.	Madhya Pradesh		274.85	0.00			1277.06
17.	Maharashtra	0.00	274.19	219.41	378.97	313.88	237.85
18.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00			21.09
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	11.00	0.00	61.34	26.66	
20.	Mizoram	4.47	0.00	0.00	15.17		
21.	Nagaland	8.93	0.00	0.00		9.49	
22.	Odisha	133.93	221.38	182.21		1081.18	
23.	Puducherry	4.45	0.00	0.00			
24.	Punjab	84.82	196.38	0.00	164.59	169.62	64.28
25.	Rajasthan	0.00	341.00	0.00	279.00	278.44	
26.	Sikkim	0.00	1.88	0.00		7.14	
27.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	317.13	0.00		309.31	
28.	Telangana	46.47	0.00	220.00		134.74	134.90
29.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	84.33		7.55	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30. Uttar Pradesh		0.00	0.00	1000.00			35.12
31. Uttarakhand		0.00	0.00	182.34		73.23	
32. West Bengal		0.00	0.00	0.00	201.47	114.55	113.20
TOTAL		919.24	3071.32	3077.93	2558.28	5908.59	2465.13

Provision of Critical Gap Funding (CGF) fund to Odisha

2390. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether administrative contingency will be provided to Government of Odisha to prepare Master Plan of Rurban Mission as it requires various level of expenditure such as baseline land use survey, furnishing of land use maps etc.; and

(b) whether equal amount of Critical Gap Funding (CGF) fund for tribal cluster in Odisha will be provided as they lack basic amenities such as connectivity and drinking water facility?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per clause 13.7 and 14.3 of Framework of Implementation (FOI) of the Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM), in order to support the Mission at State level, an administrative budget of 2% of the Critical Gap Funding (CGF) has been provided to the States for supporting project development and supporting State Project Management Units (SPMUs), District Project Management Units (DPMUs), Cluster Development Management Units (CDMUs) and preparation of Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs). As spatial planning is also a component of ICAP, as per ICAP guidelines, States have to prepare Master Plan from the administrative fund. Till date, ₹4.90 crore have been released for 14 Clusters allocated to the State of Odisha as Central Share of administrative funds.

(b) As per clause 13.4 of FOI of SPMRM, the Critical Gap Funding (CGF) provided for plain areas is capped at 30% of the Project capital expenditure or ₹ 30 crore, whichever is less. In desert, hilly and tribal areas, including tribal areas of Odisha, the CGF is capped at 30% of the Project capital expenditure or ₹ 15 crore, whichever is less.

Compensation for not being provided with employment under MGNREGA

2391. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the provision of compensation for not providing employment to the eligible applicants under MGNREGA as per their demand;
- (b) the data of availability of demand based employment during the last financial year;
- (c) the number of applicants granted compensation for not being provided employment during the last financial year and the amount provided to Madhya Pradesh in this regard;
- (d) whether there is a provision for insurance in case of accident/death while doing work as well as health insurance for workers under MGNREGA; and
- (e) if so, the amount incurred thereon and the number of such beneficiaries during the last financial year?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per Section 7 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), unemployment allowance is payable in case an applicant is not provided employment within 15 days of receipt of his application seeking employment or from the date on which employment has been sought in case of an advance application, whichever is later.

(b) As per the information uploaded by the States/UTs in Management Information System (MIS) of MGNREGS, details of employment demanded by households, employment offered to households and employment provided to households during the last financial year 2018-19 under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is as under:

(Figure in lakh)

2018-19	Employment demanded by households	Employment offered to households	Employment provided to households
	587.67	583.23	526.67

(c) As per information shared by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, the and unemployment allowance ₹ 0.02 lakh has been paid during last financial year under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. However, para 27 of Schedule-II of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA envisages that "If a person employed under the Scheme meets with death or becomes permanently disabled by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, he or his legal heirs, as the case may be, shall be paid by the implementing agency an *ex gratia* as per entitlements under the Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana or as may be notified by the Central Government". In June 2017, Government has converged Aam Admi Bima Yojana with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY).

Skill training centres in Karnataka

2392. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the skill training centres in Karnataka along with the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the amount allocated for development of skill training centers in Karnataka;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to promote participation of women in skill training programmes and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government is also looking to entering into skill-sharing agreements with other countries like Japan and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing its flagship demand driven scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 for short duration skill development training (Short-Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)) through its empanelled training centres across the country including Karnataka. PMKVY does not mandate the establishment of training centres. Under PMKVY (2016-20), as on 17.01.2020, 245 training centres are empanelled in the State of Karnataka.

The Ministry also promotes establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district in the country for imparting skill training in the district. As on 17.01.2020, 36 PMKKs have been allocated in State of Karnataka; out of which, 35 PMKKs have been established.

(b) As on 17.01.2020, loan amounting to ₹ 13.17 Cr. have been disbursed for establishment of PMKKs in State of Karnataka.

(c) Under PMKVY (2016-20), there are certain incentives to encourage women participation in the skill training. All women trainees under PMKVY are provided with travelling allowance of ₹ 1000/1500 per trainee per month depending upon whether TC is within district of domicile of candidate or outside. Similarly, post placement support of ₹ 1500 per month per trainee is applicable for special groups including women for 2 or 3 month post training depending on placement within or outside the district of the domicile of the candidate.

(d) Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship has signed various MoUs/ agreements with many countries including Japan. Ministry has signed Memorandum of Cooperation with Japan in the sectors covering training of Future Shop Leaders and Technical Intern Training Programme. Further, NSDC under MSDE has signed MoUs with 5 different countries for cooperation in the field of skill development.

Recommendation of National Skill Development Corporation

2393. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Skill Development Corporation in 2016 had recommended that Government should reduce the number of people involved in the farm sector from 50 per cent of the country's population to 38 per cent by 2022 to double farmers' income;

(b) if so, the details of recommendation report therein;

(c) the action taken by Government thereon and the results achieved therefor;
and

(d) the affect on employment scenario since 2016-17 till February 2020 thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) conducted a study on Human Resource and Skill Requirement of 24 high priority sectors in 2013. Based on this study, the projected human resources requirement by 2022 was 581.89 million, compared to 461.1 million in 2013. The projected incremental demand for human resources for 24 sectors was therefore 120.79 million. Considering overlaps in human resource requirements across multiple sectors, the incremental demand would be 109.7 million by 2022, wherein top 10 sectors account for 80% of the requirement. As per this study, the Agriculture Sector had an employment base of 240.4 million in 2013 which is projected to reduce to 215.6 million in 2022. The summary of findings of the report is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 takes note of the challenge before the Nation and provides a roadmap to meet the challenge by skilling at scale and speed with standards across the country. Further, the Skill India initiative is a shared responsibility of multiple stakeholders including the Central Government, State Governments, Industry, private organisations involved in training etc. Each one of the stakeholders has been contributing towards meeting the challenge of Skill India.

Under the Central Government, there are over twenty Ministries/Departments, which are involved in delivering various skill development programmes across the country. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) which is the flagship skill development scheme. As on 17.01.2020, 40.27 lakh persons have been trained and 16.61 lakh persons have been reported placed under PMKVY. In addition, 33.20 lakh persons have been oriented. In Agriculture Sector, as on 17.01.2020, 1 lakh persons have been trained and 0.44 lakh persons have been reported placed under PMKVY. In addition, 5.72 lakh persons have been oriented in Agriculture Sector.

Statement

Summary of Findings of study on Human Resource and Skill Requirement of 24 high priority sectors conducted in 2013

Sl. No.	Sector	Employment Base in 2013 (million)	Projected Employment by 2022 (million)	Incremental Human Resource Requirement (2013-2022)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Auto and Auto Components	10.98	14.88	3.9
2.	Beauty and Wellness	4.21	14.27	10.06
3.	Food Processing	6.98	11.38	4.4
4.	Media and Entertainment	0.4	1.3	0.9
5.	Handlooms and Handicrafts	11.65	17.79	6.14
6.	Leather and Leather Goods	3.09	6.81	3.72
7.	Domestic Help	6	10.88	4.88
8.	Gems and Jewellery	4.64	8.23	3.59
9.	Telecommunication	2.08	4.16	2.08
10.	Tourism, Hospitality & Travel	6.96	13.44	6.48
11.	Furniture and Furnishing	4.11	11.29	7.18
12.	Building, Construction and Real Estate	45.42	76.55	31.13
13.	IT and ITES	2.96	5.12	2.16
14.	Construction Material and Building Hardware	8.3	11	2.7
15.	Textile and Clothing	15.23	21.54	6.31
16.	Healthcare	3.59	7.39	3.8

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Security	7 %	11.83	4.83
18.	Agriculture	240.4	215.6	(24.8),
19.	Education/ skill development	13.02	17.31	4.29
20.	Transportation and Logistics	16.74	28.4	11.66
21.	Electronic and IT Hardware	4.33	8.94	4.61
22.	Pharma and Life Sciences	1.86	3:58	1.72
23.	BFSI	2.55	4.25	1.7
24.	Retail	38.6	55,95	17.35
Grand TOTAL		461.1	581.89	120.79

Apprenticeship training

2394. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make it mandatory to provide apprenticeship training in the country keeping in view that several large industrial units are functioning in several metropolitan cities in Karnataka and this will lead to employment opportunities for the poor, educated and unemployed youth in the country; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done along with the details of the preparations made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The apprenticeship training in country is being administered under the "Apprentices Act 1961" which extends to the whole of India. The Apprentices Act, 1961 was enacted with the following objectives:

- (i) To regulate and promote the program of training of apprentices in the industry; and
- (ii) To utilize the facilities available in the industry for imparting practical training with a view to meet the requirements of skilled manpower for the industry.

The Act makes it mandatory on the part of employers/establishments having manpower strength 30 or more to engage apprentices in a band of 2.5% to 15% of Total manpower strength of the establishments including contractual staff. The establishments having manpower strength between 4-29 are also permitted to engage apprentices in a band of 2.5% to 15% but that is optional for them.

Placements according to skill expertise

2395. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of skill development centres in the country, State/UT-wise and the details of any new proposal to set up new skill development centres in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has assessed that the trainees, who got training from skill development centres, are getting placements according to their skill expertise; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing its flagship demand driven scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 for short duration skill development training (Short-Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)) through its empanelled training centres across the country. PMKVY does not mandate the establishment of training centres. Under PMKVY (2016-20), as on 17.01.2020, 13,209 training centres are empanelled across the country.

The Ministry also promotes establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district in the country for imparting skill training in the district. As on 17.01.2020, 812 PMKKs have been allocated across the country; out of which, 723 PMKKs have been established.

- (c) and (d) Under PMKVY, as on 17.01.2020, 40.27 lakh and 32.34 lakh candidates

have been trained and certified, respectively, under Short Term Training (STT) courses; out of certified candidates, 16.61 lakh candidates have been provided with placement opportunities. Also, 33.20 lakh and 25.92 lakh candidates have been oriented and certified, respectively, under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) component of the scheme.

Skill development training under PMKVY in Odisha

2396. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of institutions/organisations providing skill development training in the State of Odisha under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), the district-wise details thereof;
- (b) the trades in which training has been imparted and the employment and entrepreneurship scope and opportunities in those trades; and
- (c) the number of successful trainees employed so far, the district-wise, employer-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (c) The district-wise number of institutions/ organisations providing skill development training and candidates trained/ oriented, certified & placed in the State of Odisha under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) (2016-20), as on 17.01.2020, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Training under PMKVY (2016-2020) is being imparted across 37 sectors encompassing more than 1800 job roles. Government has constituted industry - led bodies known as Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) for designing competency based curriculum and standard for skill training courses. SSCs in consultation with sector expert and relevant academia assess skill needs of various job roles and develop job specific standards called Qualification Packs - National Occupational Standards (QP-NOS). These QP-NOS are aligned to competency based framework known as National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF).

Statement

The district-wise number of institutions/organisations providing skill development training, candidates trained/oriented, certified and placed in the State of Odisha under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) (2016-20), as on 17.01.2020

District	Short Term Training				Recognition of Prior Learning	
	No. of Centres	Trained	Certified	Placed	Oriented	Certified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Angul	8	1,918	1,652	727	11,220	9,027
Balangir	6	5,484	5,095	2,854	2,230	1,269
Balasore	18	6,364	5,042	1,910	8,059	6,346
Bargarh	5	1,490	1,198	757	5,225	3,987
Bhadrak	12	2,768	2,403	1,336	2,310	1,739
Boudh	1	2,404	2,308	1,633	292	181
Cuttack	43	14,811	12,228	6,948	25,263	20,131
Debagarh	2	627	394	130	300	239
Dhenkanal	8	4,155	3,086	1,296	9,085	7,361
Gajapati	2	2,279	1,679	1,041	9,360	6,545
Ganjam	43	13,587	10,937	5,651	8,567	6,593
Jagatsinghapur	15	4,066	3,246	1,623	6,767	5,429
Jajapur	16	4,803	3,359	1,097	9,776	7,092
Jharsuguda	2	1,169	747	323	1,370	771
Kalahandi	9	1,466	1,249	829	5,868	4,093
Kandhamal	10	1,293	989	609	3,868	2,538
Kendrapara	4	2,889	2,137	961	6,932	4,991

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kendujhar	9	2,898	2,149	1,072	2,661	2,146
Khordha	54	15,879	12,343	6,523	26,970	22,329
Koraput	10	3,338	2,520	1,153	1,962	1,320
Malkangiri	3	1,901	1,457	704	62	41
Mayurbhanj	12	3,873	2,842	885	7,041	5,798
Nabarangpur	3	629	603	256	3,140	2,023
Nayagarh	11	4,380	3,589	2,207	5,271	4,490
Nuapada	3	1,080	1,042	633	961	762
Puri	11	3,773	2,727	1,369	19,393	15,729
Rayagada	7	3,827	2,896	1,549	2,389	1,543
Sambalpur	6	1,715	1,330	365	2,124	1,375
Subarnapur	3	2,272	1,822	908	951	713
Sundargarh	14	4,364	3,386	1,781	2,527	1,6491
TOTAL	350	1,21,502	96,455	49,130	1,91,944	1,48,250

Ghost franchise centres and trainees in PMKVY

2397. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a number of non-existent ghost franchise centres have been enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and large number of ghost trainees have been enrolled and certificates issued under this scheme; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed by Government to check such frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Under PMKVY 2016-20, in order to eliminate the possibilities of ghost centres and trainees, the empanelment of training centres are being done through an online portal SMART with subsequent

third party inspection and enrolments of the candidates are being verified with their Aadhaar numbers (except in Jammu and Kashmir and NE states).

Discrepancies in employment data

†2398. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that discrepancies have been found in data of employments and self-employments of skilled youth being presented under skill development training;
- (b) the details of amount spent on making people skilled under skill development training during last five years;
- (c) the number of courses which are being run to make people skilled;
- (d) the names of the institutes against which action has been taken due to their involvement in irregularities during last five years; and
- (e) the number of institutes which have stopped implementing skill development schemes or the ones in which the same have been stopped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No Sir, it is not a fact that discrepancies have been found in data of employment and self-employment of skilled youth being presented under skill development training. Under PMKVY 2016-2020, the last 20% of training payout i.e. 3rd Tranche is linked with placement of the trainees. Under the scheme, the training providers are entrusted with the uploading of relevant documents of placed candidates on SDMS for tracking. The placement verification of the candidates is done through Desk and Field verification.

(b) Under PMKVY (2016-20), funds amounting to ₹ 5,903.4 Cr. have been released to implementing agencies i.e. NSDC and States/UTs/SSDMs for the implementation of the scheme.

(c) Under PMKVY (2016-20), training is being imparted across 37 sectors encompassing more than 1800 NSQF (National Skill Qualification Framework) aligned job roles.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Under PMKVY (2016-20), penalty grid has been formulated for taking action against erring/non compliant training centres/stakeholders. Based on the penalty grid, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), the implementing agency of PMKVY under MSDE, has suspended training centres for non-compliance of PMKVY guidelines on multiple parameters and periodically publishes the list on PMKVY official website. As on 13.01 2020, 304 TCs/TPs have been suspended across the different locations.

(e) Under PMKVY (2016-20), data pertaining to center closure is not maintained at scheme level. As on 17.01.2020, 13,209 training centres (TCs) were empanelled under short term training; out of which 1,264 TCs are operational.

Skill development centres in every district

2399. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

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

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing skill development programmes by establishing skill development centres in every district of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to keep the local public representatives aware of such programmes that are being organised in each district of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship promotes establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district in the country for imparting skill training in the districts. For establishment of PMKK, Capital Expenditure upto 75% of the project investment as well as operational support is provided through the implementing agency - the National Skill Development Corporation

(NSDC). As on 17.01.2020, 812 PMKKs have been allocated in 707 districts across the country; out of allocated PMKKs, 723 PMKKs have been established.

(c) Under guidelines of PMKVY 2016-20, there are provisions for involvement / consultation of public representatives including MLAs/MPs for skill activities such as Kaushal Melas, Rozgar Melas, RPL's camp inauguration, etc. Also, an online portal for Rozgar Melas has been established for disseminating the details to all stakeholders including public representatives. Moreover, the scheme is being monitored under DISHA meeting which is chaired by Member of Parliament.

Skill development among youth in Leh Ladakh

2400. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any schemes for skill development among the youth in Leh Ladakh region;

(b) if so, the details of the same including expenditure incurred on it over the last three years; and

(c) if not, the details of schemes being planned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing its flagship demand driven scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 for short duration skill development training (Short-Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)) across the country including Leh Ladakh region.

(b) Under Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) component of PMKVY 2016-20, funds amounting to ₹ 22.94 Cr. have been released to erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir for the implementation of CSSM component across the State including Leh Ladakh region.

(c) Question does not arise.

GOVERNMENT BILL**The Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Bill, 2020**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, we take up the Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Bill, 2020.

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, with your permission, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for resolution of disputed tax and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, there was an announcement made in the Budget that since there are presently a large number of income tax appeals pending in various courts, at various levels of adjudication, whether it is at the level of Commissioner of Appeal or at the level of Income Tax Appellate Tribunal or at the High Court and the Supreme Court level,— people have spent years waiting for the resolution of these disputes and a lot of money is spent both by the Government and also the parties who have gone to the courts — with the intention of settling these disputes and also from the experience that we have had in having offered for a Sabka Vishwas Scheme for the indirect taxes, understanding the response that we have received for the indirect tax dispute resolution that we had offered after the July Budget, we thought we should come up with a scheme through which for the direct taxes also, tax assesses are given the relief by settling their disputes. That is where this Vivad Se Vishwas Bill has come up. Just to give you a data to understand the dimensions about which we are talking here, as of 30th November, 2019, 4,83,000 cases or appeals are pending at various levels and the tax arrears are to the tune of ₹9.32 lakh crores. So, we wanted to make sure that the Government can come up with a scheme through which long-pending disputes can be settled as per a formula without any discretion, and that option be given to all the taxpayers. That is where this Bill has been drafted and has come to the House. We presented it in the Lok Sabha. It has got passed there and we wanted it to be considered by the Rajya Sabha. Thank you.

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): The motion is moved.
Now, Prof. Rajeev Gowda.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in theory, the Vivad Se Vishwas Bill aims to achieve certain good goals. It wants to reduce the number of pending tax disputes; it wants to enable the Government to increase its revenues; and, certainly, it will help taxpayers get on with their business without being diverted by tax litigation cases. Along with other actions that the Government has taken, changing the limits before they can go to appeal, etc., these all are aimed at reducing litigation. But, frankly, Sir, if you want to reduce litigation, you should not look at the destination, what happens in the courts, you should look at the origin, and the origin of the problem lies in the way the tax administration is functioning and how the law has got more complicated over time. Further, there is a tremendous discretion given to IT authorities and the use or misuse of their discretion is what is resulting in litigation, and so this is an example of a Band-Aid solution to a large problem that is festering. Your reports indicate that there are various kinds of appeals pending before various traditional forums, before the Commissioner of IT Appeals, about 62,000 cases; before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, 10,000 cases; before the Dispute Resolution Panel, a couple of hundreds of cases; in the High Courts, there are nearly 7,000 cases, and in the Supreme Court, there are about 427 cases. All of these add up to a figure which is a little below the 9 lakh crores, that the Minister just mentioned.

However, I will not dispute that. But I am basically raising this point. Sir, this is all the theory. In practice, what does this Bill do? Frankly, it sets up very, very perverse incentives; it has very significant flaws and ultimately demonstrates the bankruptcy of this Government's approach to the economy.

Let me explain, Sir. First of all, this is a hastily brought about piece of legislation. Normally, such schemes would have been part of the Finance Bill. That has been the practice in the past. But, clearly, this Bill was not prepared at the time the Finance Bill was prepared and my impression is that the Bill that came out at the time of the Budget and what is now in front of us is materially different. So, there is some significant, very, very quick and hasty action that is going on. Sir, this is all action that is being taken in haste to plug the extraordinary fiscal deficit because the economy has been sinking

and the Government is not able to raise revenues in traditional ways. Sir, the other part of this haste is the fact that 31st March is the date by which all these disputants have to agree to go ahead and settle under the Vivad se Vishwas Bill. Sir, that is about two weeks from today. We still have to get the President's assent, etc. The rules are yet to be framed. In such a situation, how do you expect people to be able to go out there and make a considered decision based on what has actually come out of Parliament? In the middle of all this, the Central Board of Direct Taxes has come out with a very detailed circular about more than two weeks ago. Sir, how can the Central Board of Direct Taxes issue a circular on a Bill that has not yet become an Act, and, in that case, is it a breach of privilege of Parliament? That is one of the questions that I would want to ask you. I would urge the Minister and the Government to extend this unconditional cut-off, at least, till June 30th, so that there is some amount of time for people who are disputants to actually consider what emanates from both Houses and then take a very, very reasonable set of actions.

Sir, after all this activity, we will not even be addressing the root causes of litigation because these are all just one-time settlements and the actual issues in law which have caused these disputes, those are not being resolved. There is nothing that is being set as a precedent at the end of this process which will ensure that litigation will not occur as a result of this law.

Sir, another major concern that I think a large number of taxpayers are concerned about is about tax terrorism. There are very, very high impractical tax collection targets and collection-based incentives which are given to the tax officials and that is actually putting pressure to go out there and file case across the board whether a case is reasonable or not, and that is something that continues under this Bill as we see it. The Scheme essentially is taking all those tax officers who file possibly frivolous cases and giving them a chance to escape. They essentially get a clean chit because their frivolous activity which has resulted in litigation is now just going to be resolved through settlement.

Sir, in Karnataka, we had the very, very tragic case of the entrepreneur behind Cafe Coffee Day, VG Siddhartha, who committed suicide, and in his note, his tragic suicide note, he said that that was a result of harassment by income tax authorities. So, this is something that is really damaging the economy of India and certainly has taken a very, very high toll in the State which the Finance Minister and I both represent.

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

Sir, in spite of all these concerns about tax terrorism, what we have is a circular issued by the CBDT to officers which basically sets a target of 100 per cent compliance under the Vivad se Vishwas Scheme, and, on top of this, it says that the performance of officers in meeting this target will be used in their Annual Performance Appraisals and in determining their future postings. If you are going to put a gun to the heads of income tax officers, they are going to, in turn, point their gun at taxpayers. This is a matter of grave concern, and I urge the Finance Minister to change the ethos of tax collection because there are large numbers of people who want to adhere to the rules and principles of the tax system, and what you are doing through these kinds of measures is really vitiating the atmosphere substantially.

Sir, the other point is that the expectation on the part of the Minister and the Government is extremely optimistic. The Standing Committee on Finance and the Comptroller and Auditor General, both, estimated that the amount of taxes that are due, which would be recovered, is just one to two per cent, while the rest, according to them, is superficial. ...(Time-bell rings)... Sir, I have been told I had 14 minutes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, he is the only speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): No, no. The Total time of your Party is 13 minutes and eight minutes have already been consumed.

प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा: सर, कृपया मुझे दो मिनट का समय और दीजिए, मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करूंगा। ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I was told one; that is why. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, let me refer to another statistics. Eighty-five per cent of direct tax appeals are filed by the IT Department itself, but the Department's success, at the highest, is 20 per cent. So, why would people want to settle if they have a better chance at litigation? Further, this basically says, 'all or nothing'.

Even if there are some cases which are worth pursuing, you are basically saying, 'don't pursue that; just settle it here and get on with life.' Sir, it is my impression that the Finance Minister talked about the Sabka Vishwas scheme. There, only small tax payers formed the bulk of people who actually went out and settled. A large number of cases, which involve large tax payers, were not settled. So, overall, when you create these kinds of programmes, you are sending a signal to the tax payers and creating something called a moral hazard. They know that we will fight and then, tomorrow or

the day after, the Government would come up with a law like this which would allow them to settle in one shot. This creates an inequality. People who have filed cases 20 years ago, people who have filed cases one year ago or had cases filed against them, all get away with just paying this 30 per cent or something like that, and ensuring that all the interests and penalties are waived. That is actually an incentive for further litigation. That is the moral hazard that is created.

Sir, the bigger problem here is that during demonetization we warned that this is a 'fair and lovely' scheme that is basically converting black to white. That is exactly what is going on here. All of those people who were targeted because of the money that they illegally deposited are also going to get away with just the 30 per cent tax and that is the end of the story! So, what happened to the Government's desire to go after black money and its roots? That is not clear at all. Finally, Sir, the ambit of the Bill covers 'direct taxes'. What about wealth tax and gift tax? It is not at all clear whether those are also under the ambit of the Bill. Overall, all I can say is, unfortunately, this is just one more of the Government's desperate attempts to increase its poor direct tax collections. As per the Budget numbers, in terms of estimates, they expect a growth target of 18.3 per cent personal income tax collection while the actual tax collection between March and December last year was only 5.1 per cent. So, these are all examples of the Government's inability to do its basic job. Therefore, it is with a great amount of sadness that I say, okay, go ahead with this, but, unfortunately, this does not reflect well on the Government or the state of the economy.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW (Odisha): Thank you, hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for this opportunity to speak on this very important Bill. I would lay down the overall context as to how this Vivad se Vishwas scheme came about. It is a bit of a tongue twister. एक ही sentence में 'विवाद' भी बोलना है और 'विश्वास' भी बोलना है - मुझसे इस तरह से नहीं बोला जाता है, मैं इसको 'वी टू वी' बोलूंगा - 'विवाद टू विश्वास', यानी 'वी टू वी'।

तो यह 'वी टू वी' स्कीम क्यों आयी? इस स्कीम का पूरा context मैं आपके सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहूंगा। पिछले 6 वर्षों में सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एक consistent और well thought through income tax reforms की स्कीम की प्रक्रिया की शुरुआत है। इसके 6 elements हैं, tax burden को reduce करना। Overall, step by step इस tax burden को reduce किया गया है।

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दूसरा है, tax base को broaden करना, widen करना। जिस तरह से steps लिए जा रहे हैं, simplification किए जा रहे हैं, उनसे tax base भी broaden हो रहा है।

तीसरा बहुत important element है, litigation को reduce करना, कम करना। Litigation में सबकी energy नष्ट होती है, उसका कोई फायदा नहीं होता है, उसके लिए कई steps लिए गए। मैं इसी step पर, litigation point पर आगे विस्तार से बोलूंगा।

इसमें fourth है - टैक्स लॉज़ को simplify करना। कई सारे स्टेप्स लिए गए हैं, जिनमें टैक्स लॉज़ को simplify किया जा रहा है, लोगों को option दिया जा रहा है और एक systematic way में आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

Fifth है - proses का automation. आज आपको बहुत सारे processes में immediately पता चल जाता है कि आपका टैक्स बर्डन कितना है। इसमें कैल्कुलेशन ईज़ी हो गई है।

छठा, जो कि बहुत important है, जैसा कह रहे थे कि band-aid solution है, यह band-aid solution नहीं है। It is a very well thought systematic and consisitent effort at reducing the tax burden, simplifying the tax laws and making sure that the people are focused on their economic activity rather than just going back, again and again, to the tax authorities.

उपसभापति महोदय, 'वी टू वी' एक ऐसा वैलकम स्टेप है, जो कि लिटिगेशन को रिड्यूस करेगा और यह आज का स्टेप नहीं है, यह एक पूरी प्रक्रिया है। ये band-aid नहीं है। यह thought through प्वाइंट है। It is a very consistent and well thought through process. इसका सबसे पहला example है कि 2017 से 2018 और 2019 तक जो अपील करने की लिमिट थी that limit has been significantly increased. For example, अगर 2017 में टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने अपील में जाता था, उसकी लिमिट मात्र 25 लाख थी। 2018 में इस लिमिट को एक करोड़ कर दिया गया और आज यह लिमिट दो करोड़ है।

This eight times increase in the amount for which the Tax Department will go into appeals shows the intent of the Government. The intent is not to bind people into unnecessary litigation, but the intent is to make sure that the people are focussed on their economic activities instead of fighting in courts. The same is for High Courts and ITATs. In the case of High Court, the limit has been increased five times and in the case of Tribunal, the limit has again been increased five times. There is a good result of this. The tax litigation has actually reduced by about 35 per cent because of this raised limit. It is a very welcome step and this kind of step should be encouraged and supported by my friends on the other side of aisle.

The second point is regarding the experience of the Indirect Tax Sabka Vishwas Scheme. सबका विश्वास स्कीम में roughly 1 लाख, 30 हजार केसेज़ में से 50 हजार केसेज़ settle हुए हैं। 1 लाख, 30 हजार केसेज़ में से 50 हजार केसेज़ settle होना बहुत अच्छी बात है। Indirect tax में 3 लाख, 75 हजार करोड़ का जो disputed amount था, उसमें करीब 25 हजार करोड़ का कलैक्शन हुआ है। I think that is a very significant amount which should be welcomed and which should be used as the template for the next reform rather than just criticising it कि केवल बड़े लोगों ने dispute settle किया है, छोटे लोगों ने नहीं किया है या छोटे लोगों ने किया है, बड़े लोगों ने नहीं किया है। I don't think we should be making such comments coming, especially, from my *alma mater* from Wharton. So, we should not be criticising in the manner like painting everything with the same brush.

मैं अब 'वी टू वी' स्कीम पर आऊंगा। 'वी टू वी' स्कीम में roughly जो 4 लाख 83 हजार केसेज़ पेंडिंग हैं, उनको address करने की कोशिश है। मैं मानता हूं कि direct taxes और indirect taxes में बड़ा डिफरेंस है। एक्साइज ड्यूटी, जीएसटी इन सब में primarily, it is a matter of calculation. अगर कैल्कुलेशन के तहत बहुत सारी चीजें settle करनी हैं, तो उसमें settle करना आसान होता है। Direct taxes में there would be underlying issues, जिन पर हो सकता है कि company या individual स्टैंड लेना पसंद न करे या स्टैंड न ले पाए। For example, companies के Boards हैं, वे चाहेंगे कि हम लिटिगेट ही करेंगे, हम इसको settle नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं मानता हूं कि इसमें डिफिकल्टी है, लेकिन ऑनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने यह स्टेप लिया है, यह स्वागत योग्य है। किसी भी तरीके से अगर लिटिगेशन कम होता है, तो यह वाकई बहुत स्वागत योग्य है और हम सबको इसका समर्थन करना चाहिए। आप सब जानते हैं कि direct taxes में किसी भी मैटर को अल्टिमेटली फाइनल स्टेज पर लाने के लिए on an average 10 से 15 साल तक लगते हैं। यह बहुत लंबा समय है। क्या इतना समय लगना चाहिए? चाहे जो भी प्रयत्न हों, we should take every step that we can take to reduce this time for litigation. Every such step is welcome step.

इस Vivad se Vishwas scheme में बेसिकली चार पिलर्स हैं। सबसे पहला पिलर timely settlement of disputes है। इसमें बहुत clearly-prescribed timelines दे रखी हैं, designated authority कितने टाइम में टैक्स का declaration करेगी, कितने टाइम में ऑर्डर होगा, यह सब clearly defined है।

Second, the coverage is very wide. Almost all the appeals before the Supreme Court, the High Courts, the Income-Tax Tribunals, or, the Commissioner Income-Tax are covered. I really thank the hon. Finance Minister for getting such a wide scope of coverage in this scheme. The third is a very important element. There is a prescribed negative list. कौन कर सकता है, कौन नहीं कर सकता है, For example, negative list में

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smuggling-related matters हैं, बेनामी वाले matters हैं, उन सब matters को बाहर रखा गया है।

It is a very welcome step. इस तरह की cleanliness है, जैसा कि मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि क्या हम moral hazard क्रिएट कर रहे हैं? I don't think we are creating a moral hazard in this. जो लोग इसमें नहीं आने चाहिए, जो NDPS, drugs वगैरह के matters हैं, उन सबको बाहर रखा गया है।

The fourth is a very clearly-defined formula-based approach. इसमें discretion नहीं रखना चाहिए। यह formula-based हो, तो अच्छा है।

रही बात CBDT circular की, तो बेसिकली circular की spirit को समझना चाहिए। This is more like FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions). It is not a circular which can be defined like a typical circular of the CBDT and I really thank the hon. Finance Minister, the Revenue Secretary and the Chairman of the CBDT that this seventh circular of 2020 is very clearly-worded and has very nice and easy language. Each and every question, which has come up, has been very nicely clarified in this circular. So, I think, it is the responsibility of every Government organisation to clarify the points which have come in people's minds rather than just sit there and wait for the rules to come.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: The law has to be passed yet.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Yes, it is correct. Hon. Member's point is valid, but he has to see the spirit of this circular. The circular says, "What are the clarifications which have been asked by the stakeholders." It is not a prescription. It is very clear. It is not a prescription. It is FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions). So, that is the difference between a normal circular and an FAQ circular.

In conclusion, I will recommend a couple of small humble submissions. First, the time which is required for this settlement of the disputes definitely needs to be increased. I think, most organisations and many individuals will take time to consider the pros and cons of their disputes. So, June may, probably, not be a right time. It might require, probably, one full year for this entire scheme to be operational. The second point is that each and every dispute has some underlying cause. So, can we focus on each and every underlying cause which gets clarified in this scheme and then use that as the base for simplifying the laws? Third, the negative list has some elements which need to be pruned because let us say any prosecution under IPC is a very general

thing. Do we really need that kind of a negative list, or, can we reduce the negative list further? Fourth, regarding the circular on 100 per cent compliance, I think, as Prof. Rajeev has said, we definitely need to reconsider whether that is the right approach because ultimately, we are trying to solve a dispute in a collaborative manner rather than just an adversarial manner.

I would like to conclude by saying that hon. Prime Minister Modi ji has stated a very clearly laid out economic vision. The country has to grow on sound fundamentals. There has to be a cleansing of public life. There has to be a cleansing of the economic activity. It cannot be the old way कच्चा है, पक्का है, वह सब अब नहीं चल सकता है। इस पूरे सिस्टम में, we have to understand that citizens' expectations from the Government have also significantly increased. सर, 2003-04 में भारत सरकार का बजट होता था 4 लाख 40 हजार करोड़ का एक्सपेंडिचर होता था। सर, 2013-14 में यही नम्बर 16 लाख 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये का हो गया, चार गुना हो गया। यह 2019-20 में 27 लाख 90 हजार करोड़ हो गया। यह पैसा कहां से आएगा? Ultimately, taxpayers will have to bear this amount because the citizens' expectations है कि कोई भी स्कीम हो, मनरेगा हो या कोई दूसरी स्कीम हो, सबमें बजट बढ़ाना है, सब में अलोकेशन बढ़ाना है। कोई भी डिपार्टमेंट यह नहीं चाहता है कि हम कैसे अपनी इनकम जेनरेट करें। हमको सिर्फ फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री पर, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर पर प्रेशर डालना है कि हमारा एलोकेशन बढ़ाओ, एलोकेशन बढ़ाओ, एलोकेशन बढ़ाओ।

Ultimately, that balance has to come out and senior people in this House will have to take a reasonable call to say yes to any step which increases the tax base, increases the Tax-to-GDP ratio, simplifies the things, and, simultaneously also, we have to look at what are the wasteful expenditure, and see whether we can reduce those wasteful expenditure, can we bring that balance so that the economy moves forward in a very sound manner, in a consistent manner rather than moving up and down.

Sir, a very simple statistics to support this Tax-to-GDP ratio point is that the Tax-to-GDP ratio in France is about 46 per cent, in Germany, it is about 38 per cent, in the United Kingdom, it is about 33 per cent, in the United States, it is about 24 per cent, and, in India, this ratio is about 11.5 per cent. So, we should welcome the steps which the hon. Finance Minister is taking to broaden the tax base, to simplify the structure and to reduce the litigation. We should welcome this because we want the businesses and individuals to focus on the economic activity rather than wasting their time and energy in litigation. That is what will actually increase the employment.

[Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw]

As I said earlier in this House, every element of our economic policy has to be focussed on what is generating employment; how to increase employment. So, reducing the focus from litigation and putting the focus on economic activities is one of those steps. I welcome this Bill and I request all the hon. Members to support this Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Shri Derek O'Brien. You have four minutes.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, today I have got four minutes and yesterday, I was asking time to say four sentences but I was not allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, the country must first know how Parliament is being subverted. This Bill is a good example of that. When was the last time that the Legislative Business was brought on a Friday afternoon, which is Private Members' Bill day? Secondly, when was the last time that the Government Legislative Business was taken up by the House between 1.00 p.m. and 2.30 p.m.? The Opposition is cooperating and that is why, all this is happening. Thirdly, I can speak today on Cricket and Hockey and not on this Bill, and no one can stop me. * Now, I am coming to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): This will not go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): This will not go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please speak on the subject. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, what the hon. Member is saying is. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन: अच्छा ...(*व्यवधान*)... अब देखो ...(*व्यवधान*)... हां, बोलो, अब क्या हुआ?

*Not recorded.

...(व्यवधान)... कल जो ...(व्यवधान)... What happend now? ...(Interruptions)... Stop me.
...(Interruptions)... What happened yesterday in Parliament? We did not disturb.
...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री देरेक ओब्राईन जी, कृपया
आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Nothing will go on record because it is not related to the Bill.
I request you all to sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I understand that there are some new Members who are
trying to impress their boss. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप क्या करते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): कृपया आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please come to
the subject. ...(Interruptions)... Please speak on the subject. ...(Interruptions)... बैठिए।
...(व्यवधान)... कृपया आप चेयर की इजाज़त के बिना मत बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... यह सभी के लिए
लागू होता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश गुजराल (पंजाब): सर, आज इनका जन्मदिन है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): किन का? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश गुजराल: सर, देरेक ओब्राईन जी का आज जन्मदिन है। मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ।
...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): श्री देरेक ओब्राईन जी, आपको बहुत-बहुत बधाइयाँ।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, on a serious note, let me tell you that we did not
disturb the Home Minister once. I wanted a clarification but I sat down.
...(Interruptions)... Let me tell you. ...(Interruptions)... I am not angry.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): You are well disciplined.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Yesterday, I did not disturb. He is the senior Minister. He
is the Home Minister of our country. I did not disturb him once. I sat down. I was given
the assurance from there that after the reply, I could seek a clarification but I was not
given the chance. Okay. So, I am not feeling hurt; I am not feeling depressed. I am
angry.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Don't be angry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Happy birthday!

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Thank you, Sir. Since the BJP took my time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please speak. अब बीच में कोई नहीं बोलेगा।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Firstly, at least the Money Bill has come to be discussed in the Rajya Sabha. Oh my gosh! We should be delighted about that. Guess what! The young people of India should know how this Government passes legislation. This Bill was discussed for four minutes and thirty seconds and passed in the Lok Sabha! It was superb. Four minutes and thirty seconds. Now let me tell you the reasons why I think the Government is bringing this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणियाँ मत कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... देखिए, कोई भी बोले, यह आदत ठीक नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, हम बोल नहीं रहे हैं, हम तो हँस रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): हँसना भी उचित नहीं है। Derek ji, please speak.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I seek your protection.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Yes, I am very much here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: This is not in the परंपरा। अब मैं शुरू करूँ, तो चार मिनट यहाँ से शुरू करें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): ठीक है, आप शुरू कीजिए।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The missed gross tax revenue collection is three lakh crore rupees. The direct tax collection target is down by ₹1.65 lakh crore. States have been denied, I can only speak about my State, the money which is the revenue which is ₹50,000 crore, including ₹1,300 crore of GST and grants of ₹38,000 crore and that come to ₹50,000 crore. All this money the Finance Minister is trying to mop up on Friday, the black 13th. At least this is an oasis and not the stock market. This money should be given to the State Governments. This is important.

Another question, which I want to put to the Finance Minister, is this. If she clarifies it in her reply, it will be nice. There are PSUs. The Central Bank of India has ₹9,000 crore dispute and the LIC has ₹65,000 crore of dispute. The Government has other PSUs also. How will they do the mop-up? Otherwise, we have got no information on how the LIC is using the money. The Railways took thousands of crores of rupees from the LIC. But there was no money.

Everyone is making nice statements. 'V' to 'V' and 'V' to 'B'. The simple word we are looking for is 'trust'. There is a trust deficit. The banks are failing. The NPAs are rising. Many banks have failed and yet we are saying all is well. This Government, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister have to smell the coffee. The situation is serious. Just image building is not going to be the solution. I want to give them some advice also. Parliament is not a boys' club. You have to come and answer the hard questions here in Parliament. You invite three or four MPs to your chamber. I go to nobody's chamber to have coffee, bad or good, or *dhokla*. I want the answers here on the floor of the House. Come and answer the hard questions. You are in trouble. You are going deeper into the trouble. We are always there. We know what your intentions are. Pay the State Governments if you mop up some of the funds. Also, since this is Friday, the 13th, and the Finance Minister is here, I want to wish her well on all fronts. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): I wish my friend Derek O'Brien many happy returns of the day.

It is only in the colonial rule that our judicial system was employed to divide and rule. Litigation must be avoided. That is the best policy. Only because of the colonial legacy we are continuing with the same kind of attitude. We are dividing our citizens by prosecuting them or filing suits and there is dispute among the citizens. I welcome this Bill. At the same time, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Finance Minister, subject to correction, to the definition of last date as mentioned in Clause 2(1)(i).

"Last date" means such date as may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette. Now, in respect of making payment as mentioned in Section 3, it states "Amount payable under this Act on or before 31st day of March, 2020". The amount is disputed amount. Now, as per Sections 4 and 5, declaration has to be filed

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

by the assessee. Fifteen days time is given to file declaration by the assessee. Further, fifteen days time is granted to the Department or the competent authority or the designated authority to take a decision. Only on the basis of the order to be passed by the designated authority, the assessee has to make the payment. Now, the time is not available to avail the benefit given under Section 3. This is my humble submission. Another last date is mentioned in the second column of Section 3. It states, "Amount payable under this Act on or before 1st day of April, 2020 but on or before the last date". So, a concession has been given for immediate payment, that is, before 31st March, 2020, and then there is a provision of penalty of 10 per cent and then 30 per cent depending upon the nature of the liability. Now, the last date is yet to be declared. So, there is confusion. There are two kinds of last dates. I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Finance Minister to this.

Sir, those persons, who are accepting the scheme contemplated under this Act, are exempted from prosecution. It is made very clear. Now, as I understood, this is applicable only to the matters pending as on a specified date which means 31st day of January, 2020. Suppose a person files an appeal today; he cannot avail of the scheme under this Act. I would very humbly request that the date may be extended further invoking Section 11 of the Act. The Central Government is empowered to issue a notification. As far as immunity from prosecution is concerned, already prosecuted persons do not come under the purview of this Act. It is very clearly mentioned that the provisions of this Act shall not apply in relation to the assessment year in respect of which prosecution has been instituted on or before the date of filing declaration. My humble submission would be that it is a discrimination. Those who are complying with this Act can be TOTALLY exempted from prosecution. Thank you, Sir.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैडम वित्त मंत्री 'विवाद से विश्वास तक समाधान विधेयक' लाई हैं और हम सब लोग इस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। बजट स्पीच में भी कुछ चिंताएँ व्यक्त की गई थीं। सरकार ने बहुत ही ambitious targets set किए हैं और उसके लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी की जिम्मेदारी है कि वे पैसे का इंतजाम करें। आपको 5 सालों में लगभग 103 लाख करोड़ रुपए invest करने हैं। हर साल आपको 20 लाख करोड़ रुपए की जरूरत है। लेकिन जो revenue targets हैं और जो revenue realization है, वह चिंताजनक है, बहुत कम है। यही आपकी सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत है कि किस तरीके से आप वे revenue targets पूरे करें, जिससे बजट के जो भी कार्यक्रम हैं, वे उसी हिसाब से चल सकें, जैसी योजना बनाई गई है।

सर, अभी अश्वनी जी यह बात कह रहे थे कि budget targets हर साल बढ़ते रहे हैं, लेकिन productivity भी बढ़ती रही है। Productivity एक बड़ा issue है। आज की तारीख में हम लोग इस बात से चिंतित हैं कि पूरे economic system की productivity धीरे-धीरे doldrums में जा रही है।

एक बत्तख थी, उसकी कहानी हमने सुनी थी कि वह सोने का अंडा दिया करती थी और खुशियों का कारण थी। लेकिन आज परिस्थितियां ऐसी बन गई हैं, जिनको देखकर लगता है कि उस बत्तख को ही हलाल करना पड़ेगा और जो सोने का अंडा उससे मिलता था, आगे उसकी गुंजाइश कम हो जाएगी।

आपने अपनी विशेष योजनाओं के तहत लगभग 38,000 करोड़ रुपया realize किया है और लगभग 1,79,000 cases निपटाए हैं। अभी भी आपके सामने जो demand खड़ी हुई है, वह 9.32 लाख करोड़ रुपये की है और 4,83,000 cases pending हैं। अभी बहुत बड़ा काम बाकी है। हमारे collection system की जो efficiency है, उसकी भी कॉस्ट है और आप direct taxes के माध्यम से जो पैसा realize करते हैं, इकट्ठा करते हैं, उसकी भी एक कॉस्ट है। जो सिस्टम अभी काम कर रहा है, उसकी efficiency का मूल्यांकन करने की जरूरत है। सच्चाई तो यह है कि जो आयकर विभाग है, वह खौफ का पर्याय बनता जा रहा है, especially जो trading business communities हैं, वे इस बात को बहुत गहराई से महसूस कर रही हैं। जिनके साथ बैठ करके, बातचीत करके deadlock को identify करना चाहिए था और उन्हें inspire करना चाहिए था कि turnover बढ़ाओ, business बढ़ाओ, consumption बढ़ाओ, investment बढ़ाओ, लेकिन परिस्थितियां ये बन रही हैं कि सारे का सारा economic system बड़े constraints में काम कर रहा है और वही constraints आपको भी transfer हो रहे हैं। सर, मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं, एक बड़े उद्योगपति हैं - Godrej. उन्होंने कुछ समय पहले कहा था कि बिजनेस करने का जो माहौल होता है, उसे बनाया जाना बहुत जरूरी होता है। सोसाइटी के अंदर जो टेंशन बनी हुई है, जो लम्बे समय तक sustain कर रही है, मैडम, उसका सबसे बड़ा नुकसान वित्त मंत्रालय को ही होने वाला है, क्योंकि इससे अनिश्चितता बढ़ रही है। आज स्थिति यह है कि समाज में अनिश्चितता, असुरक्षा और tax terrorism बढ़ता जा रहा है, जिसका जिक्र अभी हमारे पूर्ववर्ती वक्ता कर रहे थे। इसका जो असर पड़ा है, उसके कारण बहुत सारे उद्योगपति अपना कारोबार समेटकर हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर चले गए हैं और NRI बन गए हैं। ये वही लोग हैं, जिनकी मदद से हम अपनी economy को एक नया threshold दे सकते थे और नया काम शुरू कर सकते थे। मैं देख रहा हूं कि अभी भी वही सब चल रहा है। अभी कुछ समय पहले एक बैंक डूबा है, आरोप यह लग रहा है कि चलते हुए बैंक में से करीब 4,200 करोड़ रुपया siphon किया गया था। अब लोगों की tendency कुछ इसी तरह की बन गई है। Jet Airways के बारे में भी हम सुन रहे थे कि उसके जो promoters थे, उन्होंने भी उसमें से पैसा siphon किया था। बहुत सारी बड़ी-बड़ी संस्थाएं काम कर रही हैं, financial institutes काम कर रहे

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

हैं, उनकी हालत एकदम खराब होती जा रही है, क्योंकि उन लोगों की tendency बन रही है कि वहां जो जिम्मेदार लोग उसके अंदर हैं, वे ही उसमें से पैसा siphon करके बाहर भेज रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि ये परिस्थितियां बहुत ही चुनौतीपूर्ण हैं और आप इसका जो समाधान लेकर आ रहे हैं, it is kind of piecemeal solution. अभी आपने कुछ लोगों को realize किया है, लेकिन आप कानून बना देना चाहते हैं कि बहुत सारे cases जो अभी भी pending पड़े हुए हैं, उनमें से भी realization हो जाए, ताकि आपको कुछ पैसा मिल सके, जिससे आप अपने Budget को पूरा कर सकें। यह स्थायी समाधान नहीं है। मैंने आपको अभी बताया कि जो बत्तख सोने का अंडा दे रही थी, उसको जिंदा रखना बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि अगर आप बत्तख को ही हलाल कर देंगे, तो आगे का रास्ता बंद हो जाएगा। मुझे इस बात के बारे में बोलते हुए थोड़ा अफसोस है, लेकिन आयकर विभाग और ED का काम खाली realization करना नहीं है। ये पोलिटिकली भी इस्तेमाल होते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। सर, यह बहुत चिंताजनक परिस्थिति है, जिसकी तरफ मैं मैडम का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। जो financial year 2016-17 था, उसमें विमुद्रीकरण हुआ, जिसके बाद demands generate की गई थी। पहले तो कहा गया कि पैसा जमा करो और जब लोगों ने पैसा जमा किया, तो उसके बाद notices भेज दिए गए। खेती तो non-taxable होती है, इसके बावजूद हमारे यहां किसानों को भी notices भेजे गए और demand generate की गई और उसके बाद जो पूरा process चलता है, वह चला कि आप appeal करिए, आगे बढ़िए या अगर आप appeal खत्म करना चाहते हैं, मामले को निपटाना चाहते हैं, तो ऐसा कीजिए। आयकर विभाग के जो अधिकारी हैं, उनका नज़रिया कुछ समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि आखिर वे क्या देख या सोच रहे हैं अथवा किस प्रकार का दबाव उनके ऊपर है? खेती तो non-taxable हुआ करती थी। किसानों को भी नोटिसेज़ दिये गये। तो इस बात पर आपको गौर करना पड़ेगा कि आखिर दबाव क्या था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): रवि प्रकाश जी, आप पूरा कर लीजिए।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैं क्लोज़ कर रहा हूँ।

सर, जो tax impose किये गये थे, उस पर ब्याज जोड़ा गया था और अब यह कहा जा रहा है कि जो ब्याज dispute है, उसको 25 परसेंट जमा करके आप as such पूरा पैसा जमा करा दीजिए। सर, यह इंसॉफ नहीं है। इसमें अपीलें भी अलाऊ नहीं की गयीं। सर, जो प्रभाव हुआ है, जिसका जिक्र अभी हमारे वक्ता कर रहे थे कि Cafe Coffee Day का जो owner था, उसने जान दे दी। सर, दिल्ली में भी एक ज्वेलर था, जिसके ऊपर 11.50 करोड़ की डिमांड निकाली गई और जिस तरीके से उस पर प्रेशर बनाया गया कि उसने भी जान दे दी, जहर खा कर मर गया। अब यह तो विश्वास लाने वाला रास्ता नहीं है। मैडम, आपको बहुत ही संवेदनशीलता से देखना पड़ेगा। खास तौर पर मैं कहता हूँ कि जो लोग पैसा लेकर बाहर भाग गए हैं, जैसे माल्या थे, चोकसी थे, नीरव मोदी जैसे कई लोग थे, दवा तो वहाँ पर निकलेगी। उनको पकड़-पकड़ कर लाइए और उनसे पैसा वसूल करिए और उनसे Budget के target पूरे

कराइए। यह आपकी ताकत इस बात की डिमांड करती है। हम कहते हैं कि आज अगर मोदी है, तो यह भी मुमकिन है कि उन बेईमानों को पकड़-पकड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान लाया जा सकता है, उनसे पैसा निकाला जा सकता है।

महोदय, मैं इसी के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Dr. Amar Patnaik.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, when I used to be with the CAG, we used to write in our audit reports regularly.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): There is a very little time for you; two minutes.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Two minutes! I thought three minutes. Okay.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): What can I do?

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: We used to write about litigation and resolution of disputes. So, in that context, when I have seen this regularly being written and no action, no real effort being made to resolve these tax disputes, this is really a welcome move. This Bill looks at two aspects of appeals, that is, those filed by tax payers as well as filed by the IT Department. So, I really welcome this development. I only have certain caveats to say that whether the timeline is too stiff because within that particular time the taxpayer has to take care of whether the provision is beneficial to him. And, then after that, getting that money to deposit it and getting a certificate that will take time. So, probably the timeframe is too stiff.

The second point is in a tax dispute, there are several issues which are mentioned. Now, the provision says that all the issues have to be settled for the case to be closed and not just separate issues. Now that would probably create a problem for the income tax authorities as well as the taxpayer because the taxpayer might feel that in certain cases, he is on a very strong ground. The operationalization of the second aspect, which is the tax authorities filing appeals, now, I don't understand as to why the taxpayer will now pay 50 per cent because he has already won against the Appellate Tribunal and feels that he is on a very strong ground. So, why would he really give 50 per cent and not wait for the Court Order to come? These could be operational issues.

The third point is, the Income Tax Department officials now, as the Circular says, have been given the 100 per cent target to trace them. Now that within the timeframe may be very difficult and may result in things which are unintended.

[Dr. Amar Patnaik]

There is another aspect that is relating to the provision of immunity to appellant and revival of disputes. The Bill says that the declaration filed by an appellant will become invalid if its particulars are found to be false. But, at the same time, if he has already got a certificate, he is covered under immunity and when subsequently, the falsity or the truthfulness of a declaration is revealed, I really don't understand as to how both the things will operate at the same time. Is there a timeframe for that?

The other aspect is relating to transfer pricing. In this Bill, there is a provision window to the declarant to settle the transfer pricing disputes under the scheme, but it has kept the secondary adjustment provisions intact, which basically means that you have to get the money to India, repatriate funds to India, even if you go for settlement under the scheme. Is that the intention?

The other point is that the amended scheme has provided options to the taxpayer either to pay notional tax on the disputed amount and take the benefit or accept the reduced losses and pay nothing, after accepting the additions and settle the penalty. Maybe, you know, those companies who are planning to close, shut their businesses and resort to this! But, I would like to know whether the big companies who are spending big amounts will take advantage of this. I said that this is a brilliant piece of legislation.

But I would like to know whether the big companies, within this particular short time frame, since they have the financial muscle, to go to the court and get a favourable decree, will be taking advantage of this particular Scheme. We must remember that only 10 per cent was collected in the indirect taxes regime, when a similar scheme was introduced. Here, there has been a much more liberal scheme. But, still, I am afraid that the operationalisation will probably result not into a happier situation for the Government. I support the Bill. But, these are the concerns that are expressed. Thank you so much.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM(Kerala): Sir, I oppose this Bill. As the name suggests, it is one of the most *viad* scheme by the Government and highly discriminatory against the honest tax payers. It is, like, regular tax paying persons got no relief but dubious persons against whom the Government cannot impose what they preach. I ask a particular question to the Finance Minister as to whether this amnesty is applicable to

those who have deposited huge cash in banks during the demonetization period. If what is stated by the Revenue Secretary in a press conference is any indication, the Scheme is likely to be extended to those caught for depositing huge cash in banks during demonetization. Such cases had come up for assessment in the last fiscal before the tax authorities. In many cases, tax payable is yet to be quantified. The Scheme, if extended to such cases, will be yet another fraud perpetuated on the public psyche, for demonetization was publicized as an instrument to combat black circulation. The irony is that the present scheme is coming into operation when the culprits are about to be caught. Like every amnesty scheme in the past, which has been quite a number, the honest tax payer is likely to feel that the rulers have let them down. This is because of the fact that any amnesty scheme, by which concessions are extended to defaulters, is nothing but a premium for deception. Sir, I feel that this Bill is, the approach of the Government is, "सबका विश्वास, कुछ लोगों के फायदे के लिए।" I conclude.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister as to what sort of concessions she would give for the honest tax payers and the assessee who follow the income tax laws in true letter and spirit. At the outset, we would welcome the contents of the Bill, not the title of the Bill. The Bill enables the Government to collect revenues locked in litigation. But why is it that the exemptions are given in Clause 9? In so far as Clause 9(a)(i) is concerned, you fix a cap of ₹5 crores. Why do you fix that ₹5 crores? Is there any rationality behind this fixing up of ₹5 crores? Then, why is it that you are not giving the benefit to the persons covered under Clause 9(a), 9(b), 9(d) and 9(e)? What is the reason behind that? The amounts that is to be paid for settlement are not attractive when compared with the Sabka Vishwas Scheme, 2019. Hon. Minister, please clarify whether the Bill will help the persons who have paid their taxes, under protests, that exceeded the requirements, whether it will be refunded to the tax payer in settlement of the cases. And, the hon. Minister should also clarify that giving up the litigation for settlement under this Scheme should not be shown as a binding precedent for other assessment years and should not be put against the assessee. Now, so far as the title is concerned, the Act is meant for whole of India and is not restricted to the person who understands Hindi.

The Act should reach all the sections of society so that people will understand, abide and take the benefits under the Act. It is having its title in Hindi, the assessee

[Shri P. Wilson]

in non-Hindi speaking States, like Tamil Nadu will not understand the real benefits under the Act. Sir, Article 348 of the Constitution puts a complete embargo on a Bill having text other than English. The body of the Bill is in English, but, the title of the Bill is in Hindi, it goes against Article 348 of the Constitution. Therefore, I request the House and the Minister concerned to kindly address us on Article 348 "notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, until Parliament by law otherwise provides the authoritative texts of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of the Parliament or in the House or either House of the Legislature of a State, of all Acts passed by Parliament or the Legislature of a State and of all Ordinances promulgated by the President or the Governor of a State shall be in the English language".

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude.

SHRI P. WILSON: In this Bill, the Title is in Hindi, so, it goes against the Constitution. I would request the House not to pass this, unless the Title is amended. The Statement of Objects and Reasons talks about pending cases and that is why this scheme is introduced. I will ask one question to the hon. Minister. You do not fill up the vacancies for the ITAT, you do not fill up the vacancies for the High Courts, and then you would say that the cases are pending and then you would ask the assessee to accept a compromise of this nature. Therefore, this is not a proper way of addressing the system. Thank you, Vice Chairman, Sir.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. But, the only thing is that we must question as to why so many disputes are there in the first place. The main reason is high targets are set, which are impossible to meet and poor assesses have to suffer because the tax authorities impose more and more on you. The interesting thing is that when the assessee goes and appeal, these are figures in the public domain, the department loses 65 per cent of the cases at CIT level, more than 65 per cent of the cases at the tribunal level, and more than 70 per cent of the cases at the High Court and Supreme Court level. So, what is this? This is mockery of the whole system that you are punishing poor assesses because the Income Tax authorities just put arbitrary figures wherever they like. However, I am glad that they have now brought this Bill. This will unlock a lot of money and a lot of disputes would be settled. But, there is one problem here. I would just want to have the attention of the Finance Minister. Madam, I just want to bring one thing to your attention. There is one lacuna that I find. An assessee appeals at the CIT level, he wins the case, now, he can pay 50 per cent.

2.00 P.M.

The Department has gone on appeal at the tribunal level, and he also wins at the tribunal level, you still pay 50 per cent. Again, the Department goes in appeal in the High Court, assessee wins and you still pay 50 per cent because the Department is not taking it to the Supreme Court. This does not make sense. It should be graded. If an assessee has won at one level, he pays 50 per cent; if he has won at two levels, he should pay a little less; if he has won at three levels, then, it should be negligible; only then will these disputes be settled. So, I hope, Madam Finance Minister will take note of that.

Sir, the time given is not enough. This must be looked at, because it will be notified not before Monday, and 31st is the last date. So, I hope she would look at it. Lastly, Sir, if we do not want disputes in the future, we need a simplified tax code at the earliest. Thank you so much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): The next speaker is Shri Binoy Viswam, not there; Shri Satish Chandra Misraji, not there; Shri Veer Singh.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रत्यक्ष कर विवाद से विश्वास विधेयक, 2020 के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस कानून के आने के बाद सरकार को काफी कर प्राप्त होगा। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का यह एक बहुत अच्छा कदम है और मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

महोदय, करदाताओं के लिए जो 31 मार्च, 2020 तक की अंतिम तारीख निश्चित की गई है, यह अवधि बहुत कम है। इसको थोड़ा बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि इतने कम समय में इतना बड़ा काम नहीं हो पाएगा, इसके लिए समय चाहिए। महोदय, प्रत्यक्ष कर संबंधी विवादों से जुड़ी मुकदमेबाजी में कमी लाने के लिए सरकार की नई पहल से करदाताओं के बीच उम्मीद जगाई गई है। तमाम अदालतों और अपील अभिकरणों में ऐसे करीब 4.83 लाख मुकदमे लम्बित चल रहे हैं, लेकिन विवाद से विश्वास नाम की यह योजना ऐसे तमाम करदाताओं के बीच बड़ी निराशा का सबब बन सकती है।

महोदय, अगर कोई करदाता अपना मुकदमा हार चुका है और उसने अपील की हुई है, तो इस योजना के तहत वह विवादित राशि का 100 प्रतिशत जुर्माना एवं ब्याज छोड़कर, उस राशि को चुकाकर मामले का निपटारा कर सकता है। इस तरह, यह योजना कई करदाताओं के लिए विवाद को खत्म कर विवाद से मुक्ति का रास्ता दिखा सकती है। इसका मतलब है कि विवाद से विश्वास की तरफ बढ़ा जा सकता है, लेकिन अगर कोई करदाता मुकदमा जीत चुका है और उसके खिलाफ कर विभाग ने अपील की हुई है, तो इस योजना के तहत वह विवादित रकम

[श्री वीर सिंह]

का 50 फीसदी जुर्माने एवं ब्याज के बगैर भुगतान कर विवाद का निपटान कर सकता है। इस तरह की स्थिति में कई समस्याएँ पैदा हो सकती हैं। आखिर निचली अदालत में मुकदमा जीत चुके करदाता को विवादित रकम का आधा हिस्सा चुकाने के लिए क्यों तैयार होना चाहिए?

महोदय, मेरा कहना है कि हमारे देश की न्याय-प्रणाली बड़ी लचर है। न्यायालयों में जो समय-सीमा तय की जाती है, उसी समय-सीमा में यह तय होना चाहिए, किन्तु ऐसा होता नहीं है। इसमें इतने lacunae निकाले जाते हैं और इसको इतना linger on किया जाता है कि इसमें बहुत समय लग जाता है। दूसरा, न्यायालयों में जजों की बहुत कमी है, इसलिए उनके पदों को भरना चाहिए। जब लोग न्यायालयों में जाते हैं, तो उनको वहाँ काफी समय लगता है। अगर कभी करदाता जीत जाता है, तो सरकार अपील में चली जाती है। इस तरह, इसको ऐसे उलझाकर रखा जाता है कि करदाता से देश के लिए जो कर आना चाहिए, वह नहीं आ पाता है। सरकार और करदाता मिलकर, बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियाँ और बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति ऐसा खेल खेलते रहते हैं कि उससे देश को नुकसान होता है और कर की वसूली नहीं हो पाती है, इसलिए इसमें पारदर्शिता होनी चाहिए और सख्त नियम बनने चाहिए। कर किसी गरीब से नहीं लिया जाता है। मुश्किल से ऐसे दो परसेंट लोग ही हैं, जिनके पास यह सारा कर है। जो आज इतने बड़े कर का हिस्सा हैं, उन पर सख्त कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए और ऐसा कानून बनना चाहिए। जो कानून बनाया जाए, वह इम्प्लिमेंट होना चाहिए। हम कानून तो बहुत बनाते हैं, पर वे कभी इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं होते, इसलिए यह कर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है और यह समय पर जमा नहीं हो पा रहा है।

मेरा सुझाव है कि हमने जो कानून बनाया है, वह बहुत अच्छा कानून है, हम उसकी सराहना करते हैं, पर वह समय पर इम्प्लिमेंट होना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH (Karnataka): Sir, this Bill is basically a solution to the disputed tax arrears, and is applicable to disputes, pending as on 31.1.2020. Sir, the pending disputes may be because of pending appeals filed in the Income Tax Department and filed by the Income Tax Department officials and the taxpayers also. Sir, on the first dispute scenario, this Bill says, "The taxpayer has to pay 100 per cent tax of the disputed tax, with the promised waiver of the attached penalty and interest." Sir, where the dispute relates to only interest, penalty or levy, the amount to be paid by the taxpayer is 25 per cent of such demand, with a promised waiver of balance 75 per cent of the Total amount.

Sir, on the second dispute scenario, the solution envisaged in the Bill is, the taxpayer has to pay 50 per cent of the disputed tax, with a promised waiver of the attached penalty on interest. Sir, for the dispute scenario, I want to explain to you that taxpayer is an aggrieved person since the assessment order has been passed and he

has to pay the tax determined as per the order. The taxpayer's first Appellate Authority is the Commissioner (Appeals). The Commissioner (Appeals) is part of the Department. As per the existing norms, if an appeal by the taxpayer is pending for adjudication before the Commissioner (Appeals), he has to pay 20 per cent of the Total demand and wait for an order by him. The taxpayer has to pay the balance 80 per cent demand after the Commissioner (Appeals) gives an order. Still, to get a relief, he can go on appeals to the Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal. If the order of the Commissioner (Appeals) gives full relief to the taxpayer, the 20 per cent demand amount is paid back with interest by the Department.

In the normal course, the taxpayer is required to pay only 20 per cent of the Total demand at the first appeal stage and then wait for the order. But, this Bill induces him to come forward to pay 100 per cent tax. I sincerely feel that this is the basic flaw in the Bill. With a promised waiver of the accompanying interest and penalty, it is not fair to the taxpayer. A better proposition would be to demand 50 per cent of the tax portion with a promised waiver of the accompanying interest and penalty.

Another point is, there is, at least, 50 per cent success rate in winning an appeal by the taxpayer in the first appeal stage. In the normal event of his case failing in the first stage, he can approach Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal, High Court or Supreme Court. These are the provisions available to him. Hence, forcing the taxpayer to pay 100 per cent under the Scheme is a premature exercise.

In the second stage of the dispute, scenario two, I would like to speak on a very peculiar situation which is brought to the taxpayer. In simple terms, there is no dispute in the scenario as per the doctrine of jurisprudence. The situation basically arises when the assessing officer passes the assessment order determining certain amount of tax and interest payable, on which the taxpayer has gone on appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) and won the case here also. As per the existing norms, the Department has to refund the 20 per cent which the taxpayer has paid. Instead, as per the Bill, the taxpayer is now dragged into a truce when there is no battle at all! The Department may have every right to file an appeal against the favourable order to the taxpayer, passed by the Commissioner (Appeals). But, the fact that the Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal may reverse the judgment passed by the Commissioner (Appeals) has not been taken into account. This is highly premature and it forces the taxpayer to surrender in advance!

[Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah]

Sir, since the assessing officer passes the order giving effect to the order of the Appellate Authority within thirty days of the order, then where is the question of inducing the taxpayer to pay 50 per cent of the tax demand and seek amnesty when such tax itself has vanished from the register of the assessing officer? Sir, there are possibilities of misuse of this opportunity also, in making their black money into white. It is another possibility in this.

So, I request the hon. Minister to answer my questions and bring a better option to the taxpayers. In the normal course, these taxes can be paid by them.

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. At the outset, I would fully agree with Prof. Rajeev Gowda. Two objectives have been given in the statement. The first is to reduce the litigation and the second is to generate timely revenue. I agree with the fact that the primary objective is to generate the revenue and address the sinking economy and to bridge the fiscal deficit gap. This is what he has said and I agree with him fully and with the second thing that Shri Kareem said. This is a benefit which we are giving to the dishonest tax evaders against the honest payers. This is a fact of life. I would just like to go into the history of Income Tax Act which came into being in 1961. After that, a number of amnesty schemes have come and the first amnesty scheme which came was in 1965 and the second was in 1975 where the benefit was given to both, in such of the cases and in ordinary cases, but here it has been restricted. After that I wrote a letter to the hon. Finance Minister pointing out certain information. Out of the five, I pointed out, four has been accepted as per the revised one. As my friend, Ashwaniji has said, we should use the word 'V to V' and one thing he pointed out was that the expenditure is increasing and we have the lowest rate of tax as compared to the rest of the world. That is why we have come to address the issue. Now, what will happen in the succeeding years? We can address this issue through this process. What will happen next? It is because the tax rates are, as he has said, the lowest as compared to others. That is the issue. Sir, I would like to read one part of the Statement of Object and Reasons. It says "...will be able to deploy time, energy and resources saved by opting for such dispute resolution towards their business activities." This is the benefit of reducing that, but what will happen in such cases? Now, after my letter, this has been restricted. The benefit is given to such cases also, but not above ₹ 5 crores. Why not the other? It is because otherwise, they will continue to deploy time, energy and resources for

litigation. This is my suggestion. We should be open. This scheme should be applicable to all such cases irrespective of the amount of ₹ 5 crores and above. That is one thing. I will invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to Section 6. I would like to read for the benefit of the House. "Subject to the provisions of section 5, the designated authority shall not institute any proceeding in respect of an offence; or impose or levy any penalty; or charge any interest under the Income-tax Act in respect of tax arrear." This is the only immunity. Otherwise, as per the provisions of the income tax, who can initiate the proceedings for penalty, interest or prosecution? That is the income tax authority, not the designated authority and you will find the designation authority in Section 2 that it includes the Principal Chief Commissioner, but as for the power to initiate the penalty prosecution, interest etc., lies with a set of income tax officers. That 'officer' means income tax assessing officer, appellate authority, ITAT and even High Courts. Immunity will not be given if we don't hear the designated authority. Either we should replace with income tax authority or we should say that subject to the provisions of Section 5...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): गुप्ता जी, पूरा कीजिए। आपका समय तीन मिनट था, लेकिन आप पांच मिनट बोल चुके हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... पूरा कीजिए।

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Sir, this is very important. It says "the designated authority or the income tax authority which is the substitute here." Regarding payment, as per the scheme, we are yet to frame the challans, forms for payment and we have to make rules. As Ashwiniji has said, this scheme is available up to 30th. No, this is not. That was mentioned only in her Budget Speech. Here it is specified. It is yet to be announced. It may be 30th June or beyond that, but the question is regarding payment. For the payment the time which is allowed is only 31st March. We are on the 13th of March. Tomorrow it will passed. We are left with only 14 days. If I file a form, then the designated officer will determine the tax and the time available with him is 15 days. How will it be possible to make the payment before 31st? That is why the time should be extended up to a minimum of 30th of April. These are my suggestions. With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I am on a point of order.

Sir, the Parliament is empowered to enact laws. But, they should not be *ultra vires* to the Constitution. Article 348 very clearly says that all Bills and all Acts must be in

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

English only. And, this is for the first time that we come across a Bill titled as 'the Director Tax Vivad se Vishwas Bill, 2019.' It is unprecedented. The hon. Minister is also from the State of Tamil Nadu. I think, she should give an assurance on the floor of the House that she would take care of this while drafting rules, because we cannot scuttle the Bill now. Sir, we are opposing the Bill in the present form as it is ultra vires to the Constitution. It has never happened. If she gives an assurance that it will be taken care of while drafting rules, it will be helpful. Or else, it will trigger many implications in the non-Hindi speaking States. And, this should not set a precedent. This is my submission. I expect that the hon. Minister would assure us while replying to the debate. Thank you.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, first of all, I would like to thank all leaders belonging to various political parties. I take their names with due respect and thank Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Shri Tiruchi Siva, Shri Satish Misra, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Shri Derek O'brien and Shri Navaneethakrishnan, because they have very readily come to cooperate and agreed, as was reminded by Shri Derek, on a Friday, to take this Bill into consideration by understanding the importance of the Bill itself. And, therefore, let me start by specifically thanking each one of them for having been very cooperative and sitting through consideration of the Bill.

Sir, before I start, there were 12 Members who have spoken in detail about the Bill. I thank each one of them. They have raised certain issues which are critical to the implementation of this scheme itself. I shall reply to some of the questions and also provide clarifications, in brief, considering that I have been asked not to speak elaborately.

I have broadly regrouped issues that have been raised by the hon. Member into 12 categories. I will quickly go through each one of them in such a way that it answers questions of several hon. Members.

The first important question asked is, 'Is issuing a lot of clarifications through FAQs based on what was presented and tabled in the Lok Sabha so that people will get to know what is actually in the scheme as an explanatory a violation? Sir, a reference has been made to a Circular No. 7 of 2020 wherein the FAQs have been elaborated. A question was raised, 'Was it not a breach of privilege?' I would just like to read one line from Circular No. 7 of 2020, wherein FAQs have been elaborated. Before we elaborate all these, there is a line mentioned before the FAQs are explained. It says and

I quote, 'These clarifications are, however, subject to approval and passing of the Direct Tax Vivad se Vishwas Bill, 2019 by Parliament and receiving the assent of the hon. President of India.' It has been stated upfront, much before the details have been given and, therefore, I wanted to assure the hon. Members that there is no breach of privilege. We are only trying to explain things to the people and that is clearly stated upfront as a disclaimer.

Second is about setting targets. A question has been asked: 'Have you brought pressure on the heads of tax assesses, have you brought pressure on the tax authorities themselves indicating that their performance would be reflected in their ACRs?' Sir, first of all, it is an outreach programme which go on saying what the scheme is all about and why should they encourage the assesses to come on board. So, the target set more for outreach activity rather than making every assessee come into the scheme. So, let that be very clear. Of course, we want our officials to be taking every scheme of the Government seriously, but not to the point of compelling anyone to come into the scheme.

Third is the issue relating to end-date, has it got too shorter time and is it too quick to be implemented? When will you close it? Is there any statement? We want to assure that the date given 31st March is for payment without any kind of penalty or additional charge or anything of that kind. Between 31st March and June 30th with additional 10 per cent payment, given formula of the scheme, people can join in. However, what is important here is that the Bill authorizes the Government to notify the end date. So, depending on how this whole thing is going, based on the suggestions coming from the tax assesses themselves, the notification will be issued subsequently.

Then, there is confusion whether there are two dates — 31st March and 30th June. Hon. Member, Navaneethakrishnan, had put this question whether there are two dates. I will explain this. To enter into the scheme and pay the money as per the formula given there, 31st March is the date given, for which, of course, FAQs have been in public domain for a very long time, since we tabled it in the Lok Sabha. With a certain amount of penalty, that is, 10 per cent additional charge, the last date is 30th June. But, till 31st March, there is no additional payment. After 31st March, till 30th June, there is 10 per cent additional charge. That is why two dates have appeared. There is no confusion about it. But, eventually, the date of end of the scheme will be notified by the Government. This Bill has empowered the Government to carry on with that.

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

The other question, which was raised, was whether wealth tax is also included in this. Are taxes, laid on the wealth of people, also included in this? This is a scheme which is being brought in for the Income Tax Act. So, only those disputes, which pertain or come under the Income Tax Act, will be taken up, not those that come under the wealth tax. So, I just want to draw the attention of the hon. Member who raised it.

Then, another very important question was raised: All right, you are giving us this scheme, but this is because there have been disputes. But, why, at all, these disputes are there? Are you doing anything to reduce the root cause of litigation? I would like to assure the hon. Members that reducing the discretion, which is in the hands of the tax authorities and who also have high-pitched assessments for any assessee and then further pursuing it, and so on, all this is now coming to zero because the Government is now using technology. We are bringing in faceless assessment. Not just faceless assessment, but the appeals would also now become faceless. So, through the e-mail, through questions that are asked through the group of people, who will be understanding the faceless assessment scheme and who will be guiding them, this will happen. Therefore, a very pertinent point was raised that the root cause of the litigation should be addressed. The Government is taking all steps towards reducing the litigation. It is our priority.

Then, the next point was raised whether we are going to allow cases that are already under prosecution. I just want to highlight that if the prosecution is based on the Income Tax Act, I mean, the tax authorities have taken you to the prosecution, of course, you will be excluded. But, if you have prosecution under various other Acts, you are welcome to join the scheme, but the exclusion is only for those prosecutions that are under the Income Tax Act.

Sir, before I take up the issue raised by hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva, I will move over to the question raised by hon. Member, Dr. Amar Patnaik, about the transfer pricing related matter. The secondary adjustment only applies to the Assessment Year 2017-18 and subsequent years. It does not apply to earlier years to which most of the transfer pricing cases pertain. So, that's the specific clarification for the question related to transfer pricing.

Another very repeatedly raised issue was why only the cases that are below rupees five crores are being included, and not those that are above rupees five crores. I want to make it clear here that the cases above rupees five crores have been excluded so that large evasion-related cases and fraud cases do not come into the scheme and take advantage of this scheme.

That is why we have limited it to the topmost extent of ₹5 crores and not beyond. So, we do not want disputes, which involve larger sums, to take advantage of the scheme, much before we can even establish what behind those kinds of disputes is.

The last two points which I would like to highlight, just so that my Parliamentary Affairs Minister is not worried if I am taking too much time, are: Is this going to provide amnesty to those who are covered under the demonetisation-related cases? The hon. Member, Shri Wilson, raised this question. First of all, this scheme is not an amnesty scheme at all. But the taxpayer has to pay a certain tax amount and that tax amount, the undisclosed cash deposit during demonetisation, is liable to be suffering a tax of 75 per cent. Hence, the taxpayer has to pay 75 per cent, the demonetisation related ones, of tax for settling the dispute regarding the cash deposits, which had been made during the period of demonetisation. So, it is not an amnesty for anybody. Lastly, what happens to those who have paid tax under protest? It is mentioned in the Bill that if the amount already paid by the taxpayer exceeds the amount payable by the taxpayer under this scheme, refund shall be granted to the taxpayers. So, those who have paid with a protest, if the amount paid already is much higher than the tax which they have to duly pay, then, you have this relief of the refund coming in.

Lastly, I come to the issue of language, the use of language as to why 'Vivad Se Vishwas'. Actually speaking, yes, it is not put in the bracket. "The Direct Tax Bill, 2020" is the Bill's name. The '*Vivad Se Vishwas*' should have been technically within brackets, just for making it clear. I fully respect the views given by Shri Tiruchi Siva and also Shri Wilson. I do respect that. Even I would love to have them in each one of the regional languages, and not really intended to impose any particular language. Of course, I can give an assurance to the hon. Members who have raised this issue that through a circular, I will ensure that all regions do use it, even in the local language, and also advertise it through a local language than to have just that one expression in Hindi, which may not, I agree, be understandable by many of the regional language speaking tax assesses.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: But it can be...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sorry, it won't substitute, because, again, I will have to go back to the Lok Sabha to seek the consent and so on. So, because it has some practical difficulty.

SHRI P. WILSON: You can delete it.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: No. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. WILSON: It is against the Constitution. Article 348 does not permit this.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I have heard that, Sir. I would appeal to the Members.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please sit down, Mr. Wilson.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Both the hon. Members, Shri Tiruchi Siva and Shri Wilson, yes, they reminded me; I am also from a non-Hindi speaking State. I do understand the importance of mother tongue and regional languages. In this case, I yield by saying, I give an assurance that we will have circulars going to all the regions to highlight each of the points in this scheme in the respective regional languages. With this, I seek the support of all the hon. Members and, once again, thank all of them for having been so cooperative.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, the House had unanimously decided that we will take up discussion on this Bill from 1.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Now, it is exactly 2.30 p.m. So, till the proceedings on the passing of the Bill are over, the House may decide to extend the time, and then, proceed to the Private Members' Business.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): The Private Members' Business will be of two-and-a-half hours. Now, the question is:

"That the Bill to provide for resolution of disputed tax and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): We shall not take up Clause-by-Clause consideration the Bill

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now we shall take up Clause 3. In Clause 3, there is one Amendment (No. 1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is not present.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): In Clause 4, there is one Amendment (No. 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; He is not present.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): In Clause 5, there is one Amendment (No. 3) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; He is not present.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): In Clause 6, there is one Amendment (No.5) by Shri Narain Dass Gupta.

SHRI NARAIN DAS GUPTA (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I have to just make a submission. As I have stated that the word 'designated authority' has been inserted; and it says that he will not be able to initiate the prosecution proceeding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Are you moving your amendment?

SHRI NARAIN DAS GUPTA: Sir, because the hon. Finance Minister has not answered this, I want to know whether the other authority, the income tax authority, will be debarred from initiating the proceedings for penalty prosecution interest. That was my question. Otherwise, I may withdraw it. But this is not clarified. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Are you moving it or not?

SHRI NARAIN DAS GUPTA: Sir, I don't move it.

Clause 6 was added to Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): In Clause 7, there is one Amendment (No.4) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; He is not present.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): In Clause 9, there is there is one Amendment (No. 6) by Shri Elamaram Kareem. Are you moving it?

Clause 9 - Act not to apply in certain cases

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Yes, Sir. I move:

- (6) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Direct Tax Vivad se Vishwas Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:-

That at page 7, after line 7, the following be inserted, namely:-

- "(v) relating to any undisclosed income assessed, based on transactions involving de-monetized currencies, consequent to de-monetization of currencies which came into effect on 8th day of November, 2016, if the amount of disputed tax exceeds rupees one lakh;
- (vi) relating to any undisclosed income assessed based on transactions involving shell companies if the amount of disputed tax exceeds rupees five lakh:"

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 12 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move: That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS**The Animal Factory Farming (Regulation) Bill, 2020**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATTIYA): Now, Private Members' Legislative Business. Bills for introduction.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of animal factory farming industry in India and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA, *in the Chair*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): The Uniform Civil Code in India Bill, 2020; Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena; not present. The Victim and Witness Protection and Assistance Bill, 2020; Dr. Amee Yajnik.

The Victim and Witness Protection and Assistance Bill, 2020

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide adequate protection and assistance to victims and witnesses in criminal cases.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2020. Ms. Saroj Pandey; not present. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2020; Dr. Amar Patnaik.

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2020

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Incest Offences and Sexual Abuse of Females in Family
(Prevention) Bill, 2020**

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to define the offences relating to incest and sexual abuse of females in family and prescribe the special procedure for punishment for the offences relating to incest and sexual abuse of females in family and matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2020
(Substitution of Articles 331 and 333)**

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Third Language Bill, 2020

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory third language education from primary to senior secondary level in all the schools throughout the country, to make it imperative for each student to study a third language other than Hindi, English or the student's mother tongue from one of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution and for making it obligatory for the Central and State Governments to provide requisite infrastructure for the purpose and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, I register my strong opposition to this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2020. Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy; not present.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2020 (insertion of new article 21B). Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy; not present. Now, the Prevention of Suicide in Youth Bill, 2020.

The Prevention of Suicide in Youth Bill, 2020

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि यथासमय हस्तक्षेप के द्वारा तथा मानसिक रोग के बारे में सूचना देने से संबद्ध कलंक के निवारण पर ध्यान देते हुए समुदाय आधारित दृष्टिकोण अपना कर देश में विशेषकर युवाओं में बढ़ रही आत्महत्या के प्रचलन का समाधान करने और संचार व्यवस्था में वृद्धि करने तथा उससे संबंधित या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

The Backward Areas Development Board Bill, 2020

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि देश के आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के समग्र विकास हेतु एक बोर्ड की स्थापना करने और तत्संबंधी तथा आनुषंगिक मामलों का उपबंध करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): The Public Health (Prevention, Control and Management of Epidemics) Bill, 2020. Shri Sanjay Singh; not present.

Now, we take up the Foreign Investment in Financial Services, Critical Infrastructure and Technology Affecting National Security (Regulation) Bill, 2018 for consideration and passing.

The Foreign Investment in Financial Services, Critical Infrastructure and Technology affecting National Security (Regulation) Bill, 2018...(contd.)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): The motion was moved by Dr. Narendra Jadhav on the 6th December, 2019, "that the Bill to provide for measures to ensure national security while promoting foreign investment, to reform the process of examination of such investment, *vis-a-vis* their effect, if any, on national security and to establish a Committee on Foreign Investment to effectively guard against the risk to national security posed by certain type of foreign investment in financial services,

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

critical infrastructure and technology sector and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration". This motion was earlier taken up on the 7th February, 2020. Now, Dr. Anil Agrawal; not present. Dr. Subramanian Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: How much time has been allotted to me?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No time is left, but you can speak.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Sir, I rise to support this Bill because it calls for a very constructive body to be made which is called the Committee for Foreign Investment so that foreign investments are vetted for national security purposes. The Home Ministry is usually involved when the foreign investment is considered. But it is done in a bureaucratic way and many times it is not even adhered to. I can give many examples of that. But, I don't think that it is appropriate just now to give examples because it will take a lot of time.

But the fact is that we do need a committee of very well-placed people who decide the national security angle, whether to give clearance on the basis of national security for the purposes of this foreign investment. In our country, foreign investment is not a very big proportion of the Total investment. It is still below five per cent, and, therefore, it is not a matter which will have a big tragic effect or large effect on the Total investment if any project is rejected because it does not meet certain strict criteria of national security.

I would first like to begin by saying that there are four kinds of foreign investment. The first type is what we call as the foreign direct investment, where foreign money comes through companies to buy shares in existing companies and there are limits prescribed varying from company to company and from sector to sector. The second type of foreign investment is what is called as foreign portfolio investment which is basically not for owning shares but by buying stocks and bonds in the stock market. So, it is basically a speculative thing and this money comes from abroad through what is now called as participatory notes which require a very close scrutiny. The third thing is official flows, like from the IMF, the World Bank and between Governments. That, in my opinion, is now not a major consideration for us. During the 1950s, 60s or 70s, we were literally depending upon foreign countries. We were depending on the IMF and the World Bank. But now, we are a much more developed country and we do not depend so much on foreign countries. So, I won't say anything much about it. Finally,

it is the commercial loans which are really bank loans. In this, there is the short-term loan and the long-term loan. In short-term loan, the conditions are very limited. The banks impose these conditions. In these short-term and long-term loans, there is always a preference for short-term loans. In the short-term loans, sometimes, people take money. It happened once in 1986 when Shri Rajiv Gandhi became the Prime Minister and he opened the possibilities for the companies to take short-term loans from abroad. But the companies took it for the purpose of long-term uses like machinery and so on because during the period of the Soviet model that we were practising, many of these machines had become out of date. So, to buy new machines and so on, instead of taking long-term loans, they took short-term loans because it was easier. That became due for payment within a short period of three to five years, and all that led to the foreign exchange crisis of 1990, with which I am familiar because at that time, I had become a Minister, and I had to directly deal with it as the Minister of Commerce. Therefore, these short-term loans have ruined many economies. For instance, Japan and East Asia had a major crisis in 1997 and they have hardly recovered even today from that big collapse because they took short-term loans and invested that money in long-term projects like real estate and long-gestation period machines. Then, one day, the American bond market raised the interest rates. So, all the short-term loans wanted to come out and they were not in a position to repay it. So, in Japan, many companies collapsed; so did in Korea and so on. That led to a collapse of the economies. Therefore, short-term loans are very dangerous and there is certainly need for a great deal of scrutiny. So, with these four things, what we must understand is, when it comes to foreign direct investment, of which there is so much newspaper hype, we must make sure that it is not something that causes unemployment in our country.

Now, take the case of Walmart. We may not be socialist, we may not be left-wing but we can still oppose Walmart coming to our country because Walmart takes finances from American banks and those American banks give loans at 2 per cent rate of interest. Then, they come to our country and use our cheap labour, and, as a consequence, all those traders who are there, who have been practising this trade for a long time on very small margins become unemployed. What Walmart does is that it buys vegetables from the market, puts up a nice showroom and displays them there. It is a Totally unnecessary technology. It was okay for China because their service sector was destroyed during the strict Communist rule. But we have crores and crores of traders at the rural level. So, this Foreign Direct Investment should not have been allowed but, unfortunately, they have come in through the backdoor and, today, they are playing havoc.

[Dr. Subramanian Swamy]

Similarly, in the case of defence sector, we have to make sure whether we want Foreign Direct Investment or we want transfer of technology. Transfer of technology is extremely important. Sometimes, it might be better to buy the company which is producing these defence equipments rather than buy the products of defence equipments. I can give examples but, I think, it is not necessary to do so. But the most damaging thing about which we have not been able to do anything is what is called the participatory notes, which is a foreign portfolio investment method, which is essentially the black money from India going abroad through the hawala route and then coming back.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): How much more time do you need?

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, I need two more minutes. It is the black money going through the *hawala* route and then coming back as participatory notes through the country which is called Mauritius. Mauritius has no taxes. If a company comes from Mauritius, it does not have to pay taxes and then they play on our stock market. Most of our stock market's going up and down is due to these participatory notes. This should be banned in the national interest because the money is mostly the black money going abroad through the *hawala* route and coming back in the form of participatory notes, which only have got a number on it.

Therefore, Sir, I would say that it is a subject which requires great deal of attention, and, in this short period, I just want to say that it is a very good suggestion to form a Committee on Foreign Direct Investment and National Security, and, therefore, I support this Private Member's Bill, and, I hope the House will pass it. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): Sir, let me first thank Dr. Narendra Jadhav for introducing this Bill, namely, The Foreign Investment in Financial Services, Critical Infrastructure and Technology affecting National Security (Regulation) Bill, 2018. I also thank the hon. Members who participated in the discussion on this Bill.

Sir, the Bill, which the hon. Member has introduced seeks to provide for measures to ensure national security while promoting foreign investment, to reform the process

of examination of such investment, *vis-a-vis* their effect, if any, on national security and to establish a Committee on Foreign Investment to effectively safeguard against the risk to national security posed by certain types of foreign investment in financial services, critical infrastructure and technology sector and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

Sir, I appreciate the concern shown by the hon. Member. As far as other Members who have participated in this discussion are concerned, some have agreed to this and some have not agreed to this. Sir, recognizing the risk associated with the foreign investments in certain sectors, as per the FDI Policy, the Government of India has already placed sensitive sectors and activities in the approval route.

Some are in the direct route and some are in the approval route. But the sensitive sectors and activities are put in the approval route. Investment in sensitive sectors such as broadcasting, telecommunications, satellites (establishment and operations), private security agencies, Defence, Civil Aviation, mining and mineral separation of titanium bearing mineral and ores, its value addition and integrated activities, and investment from Pakistan and Bangladesh are subjected to security clearance by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Further, all proposals are forwarded to the Ministry of External Affairs for information.

The proposed Bill, as I said earlier, seeks to setting up of a Committee on Foreign Investment. It may be appropriate to mention here that the Government in June 2017, with a view to provide 'Ease of Doing Business' and promote the principle of 'Maximum Governance and Minimum Government' abolished the erstwhile Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB). Hence, setting up of a Committee on Foreign Investment will be a retrograde step.

सर, जहाँ सरकार ने अपनी मंशा दिखाई है कि चाहे 'Ease of Doing Business' की बात हो या 'Maximum Governance, Minimum Government' की बात हो, उस कदम से अब पीछे हटने का कोई तर्क बनता नहीं है। जहाँ तक एमएनसीज़ का खतरा लगता है कि उनके माध्यम से national security पर या बाकी इश्यूज़ पर खतरा है, तो जैसा मैंने पहले ही कहा कि हमने सेक्टर्स अलग-अलग किए हैं और जो संवेदनशील सेक्टर्स हैं, उनके लिए जो route अपनाया गया है, उस पर Ministry of Home Affairs के अलावा अलग-अलग गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स भी उस पर अपनी राय देते हैं और सुझाव देते हैं, उसके बाद इसको approval मिलता है।

3.00 P.M.

[Shri Anurag Singh Thakur]

As per the extant framework, guidelines for assessment of proposals for national security clearance, the MHA and other administrative Ministries exercise the required due diligence, besides review of compliance status of various conditionalities as per FEMA by the RBI. SEBI also maintains constant vigil in the markets, and in the case of any abnormality, takes appropriate action against the concerned entities. Advanced risk management mechanisms comprising of continuous monitoring and surveillance have been put in place to promote safe, transparent and efficient markets and to protect stock markets' integrity. The systems and the practices are reviewed continuously and modified to meet emerging needs.

Moreover, the issue of reviewing the security-screening process is already receiving attention at the National Security Council Secretariat and has held a number of meetings in this regard.

As the Government is seized of the issues and is in the process of reviewing existing security-screening process in the light of emerging global scenario, national priorities covering the entire gamut of aspects including critical infrastructure, critical inputs and technologies, etc., with a view to suggest a suitable mechanism for the purpose, I think it will be premature to have legislation in India on the lines of Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernisation Act, 2018 of the USA.

Sir, the NBFCs are regulated by the RBI and are registered with the RBI and the FDI is allowed. In sensitive sectors such as telecom, civil aviation, etc., the downstream investment is as per specific sector approval and due mechanism is followed. If it is a core infrastructure company, prior Government approval is required and ownership limit of the NBFCs cannot be lower than the FDI limit that is 100 per cent allowed in the NBFCs registered with the RBI and SEBI. As far as the issue of Defence is concerned, in Defence it is only up to 49 per cent allowed under the Automatic Route.

Beyond 49 per cent, Government approval is required. So, there are checks and balances in our approach. As I said earlier, as far as ease of doing business is concerned, we have taken certain steps like abolition of FIPB, and for other sensitive sectors, there is a due mechanism which is followed by the Government. As I said earlier, it would not be right to have a committee for this. So, I request the Member to withdraw this Bill. That is my humble submission. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): The mover, Dr. Narendra Jadhav, would you like to reply?

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I had moved this Motion in the last session relating to my Private Members' Bill titled "The Foreign Investment in Financial Services, Critical Infrastructure and Technology Affecting National Security (Regulation) Bill, 2018". The hon. Minister has already responded and I will come back to the points he has made, but I must start by thanking the House for a long and full two-and-a-half hours' discussion. I am really happy that there was full discussion on this Bill in the last session. I am also delighted to note that there was a widespread support to the Bill cutting across party lines. While thanking all the esteemed Members and colleagues who have eloquently spoken on the Bill, I would like to take this opportunity to respond to some of the objections which have been raised in the discussion by hon. Members as well as the hon. Minister.

Sir, while highlighting the national security dimension of FDI, what my Private Members' Bill underscores is the imperative need for the scrutiny of the incoming investment. To that effect, my Bill actually proposes setting up a high-level committee on foreign investment. Those who opposed the proposal argued about two things. One, we need more FDI. Two, why do we create another layer or a bureaucratic hurdle in the decision-making process and thus discourage incoming foreign direct investment? Let me respond to this objection first. Do we need more foreign direct investment? Definitely, yes. I note with satisfaction about the foreign exchange reserves, which had once dwindled in 1991 to the level that Dr. Subramanian Swamy was referring to. In 1991, our foreign exchange reserves had dwindled to a level of one billion dollars. And today, these are more than 450 billion dollars. Even our foreign direct investment has increased by leaps and bounds over the last few years. This is something which is most welcome. Still, I maintain that we do need more foreign direct investment so as to accelerate economic growth and to create more jobs. The question that I am raising through this Bill is: Foreign direct investment at what cost? Do we want FDI at the cost of national security? Most certainly not. Let me give you an example. With the spread of Coronavirus, we have banned visitors from a number of countries and rightly so. Do we not need the foreign exchange that is coming from the tourists? Yes, of course, we do but not at the cost of national security. Well, that is precisely the point that I am making about FDI.

[Dr. Narendra Jadhav]

Sir, as to the argument of creating a bureaucratic hurdle, I think, it is possible to create a less obtrusive and more effective mechanism as in the United States and in several other Asian countries. So, creating any committee by definition does not have to become obtrusive. As the Minister said, it is not a retrograde step because we have removed the FIPB which was there functional earlier. This is not a retrograde step because all countries in the world, in the changed environment world over, have safeguard mechanisms about the incoming Foreign Direct Investment. We are an exception to that. Sir, please also note that as for criticisms about the Bill, most people have supported it, but those who have criticized in part have criticized only the committee aspect. I have maintained that it is possible to create a committee which is less obtrusive and more effective but in addition to the FDI reviewing committee, my Bill has also proposed two more solutions.

The first solution that I have suggested in addition to creation of the committee was placing a limit of ten per cent in individual foreign ownership in FDI in NBFC *i.e.* Non-banking Finance companies This is one. Second is placing a limit of seventy-four per cent on combined foreign ownership of NBFCs and it presently applies to private sector banks. Regrettably, none of the Members nor the Minister took cognizance of these two very important suggestions which are there in my proposal. Sir, the main point is that we need to move away from the present policy of "आओ-जाओ, घर तुम्हारा" to something which is carefully scrutinized before the incoming Foreign Direct Investment is allowed in the country. The hon. Minister, in his own response, talked about a few things. I would like to respond to that.

There were four or five very important things which he said that recognizing the risk in Foreign Direct Investment we already have some संवेदनशील sectors as he called it. They are already on the approval basis. This is only partly true. Take the case of NBFCs. No country in the world has 100 per cent ownership by foreigners allowed in NBFCs. India is, probably, the only country of the size that we have which allows Foreign Direct Investment into NBFCs in an automatic route and the extent is 100 per cent. This is what I meant by "आओ-जाओ, घर तुम्हारा" What is the Foreign Direct Investment proportion in financial sector in China? It is one-and-a-half per cent. Most countries including developing countries in Asia have placed all kinds of limits of 25 per cent, 35 per cent and so on. We are the only country where there is no constraint at all. It was also stated that due diligence is done by appropriate Ministries, RBI, SEBI and so on which I know.

The National Security Council also examines certain sensitive proposals. I am glad to note that and I would also like to share with this House that when this proposal was discussed with the hon. Prime Minister, a meeting was organized with the National Security Council where I made a presentation. These details were shared with them and there was a very good debate. In addition there was discussion in the Ministry of Commerce some time back last year.

The hon. Minister also said that there are checks and balances already in place so why go back and put some more restrictions. I think there is no room for complacency at all. We need to be careful.

My basic contention, Sir, in submitting this Bill was to drive home the point that in this inter-connected world with rapidly changing financial technology and in absence of a proper Data Protection Act in our country, we need to exercise extraordinary caution even in welcoming FDI. This point finally seems to have been driven home. With that, I want to once again thank all the hon. Members who supported the Bill and who eloquently expressed their views and I, of course, thank the Minister as well. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Dr. Narendra Jadhav, are you withdrawing the Bill or should I put the motion to vote?

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, since my basic purpose was to drive home the point that we need to exercise extraordinary caution, even while welcoming FDI and in the light of the assurances given by the hon. Minister, I withdraw my Bill. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Has Dr. Narendra Jadhav the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill?

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, when the Bills were introduced, Ms. Saroj Pandey was called. She was not present. Now, she has come.

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2020

सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करती हूँ कि भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 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 Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2014 (contd.)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, we will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda on the 26th July, 2019.

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

On 6th December, 2019, the intervention of the Minister concerned and the reply of the mover of the Bill was deferred to the next Session as suggested by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and agreed to by the House. The Minister may, therefore, be called upon to make his intervention after which the mover of the Bill may be called upon. Now, the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I am grateful to the House and to the Chair for accommodating me on the last occasion. I was in extreme personal difficulty, therefore, I could not come. Hon. Member, Prof. Rajeev Gowda has raised an issue of some importance and having widespread implication.

Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, with a wide experience in the political life of the country as many of us are also having it, the sum and substance of the Bill of Mr. Gowda is that the limitations on election expenses be removed; be it Lok Sabha, be it Vidhan Sabha. The point he has sought to canvass is that this is an artificial limit which prevents disclosure of free and fair actual state of affairs. Therefore, these artificial limitations must be completely removed. Surely, as an experienced activist and he is an articulate Member, he has got the right to move a Bill like this.

But, Sir, speaking in this House of which I had the privilege to be a Member for close to 19 years and many of my parliamentary life has been baptized in this House, I can tell the hon. Members that hon., the Vice-Chairperson and me both became M.P. for the first time on the same day. The year was 2000. That is the long association I had with the hon., the Vice-Chairperson.

Sir, this is not a new debate which Mr. Gowda has flagged. This is an old debate which also occurred when the Constitution was being framed. There was a debate in the Constituent Assembly that India has just become free and that too, under conditions of great turmoil, partition had happened. One million people were killed and two million were displaced. दस लाख लोग मरे और बीस लाख लोग displace हुए। There was a powerful voice in the Constituent Assembly which said that we must go for a limited democracy; India is not ready for a full scale democracy. I was not even born then, Sir. But, today, I need to compliment with great respect, the wisdom of those leaders like Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, Mr. Nehru, Sardar Patel the most, because after having read the entire debates of Constituent Assembly, I must say, I have developed a different regard for Sardar Patel. Today, the House needs to know that the whole Minority Rights Panel was headed by him. There was a debate whether we should give minority rights. Now, India had been partitioned and with a lot of religions, he said, "No, India has a democracy, we will have to." Therefore, they held that we, India, will have no official religion, no theocracy unlike Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, who decided to have Islamic Republic. Third point is very important: Who should be given the Right to Vote? Educated with some understanding. They said, "No; if we have to make a new India, we shall trust ordinary Indians with the power of destiny of India regardless of his or her caste, creed, religion, education, literacy, place of birth and most important, economic status." Let all of them seek to decide the contours of Indian democracy. There were a lot of naysayers: Will India survive? Today, 70 years down the line, what is the situation? The situation is, ordinary Indians know who they are and what they owe to themselves. They know for sure, they can bring down any leader howsoever powerful from the power and they can bring him back to power. They can unseat any popular political party from power and bring it to power. All this has brought about a great degree of sanity in the polity of India. But one thing more was important. Election has to be free and fair and if election has to be free and fair, election should not be a display of naked wealth, election should not be the election of affluence, election should not be the election of display of rabid money power. And they did not say that—it is very important—they put that in Section 77 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and as you know, not only making a provision, if you violate that financial limit, then, under Section 123 Clause 6, it is a corrupt practice and you can be disqualified for six years. Have they done like this? No. They have revised it from time to time. I only want to give a background. It has been already changed many, many times, about four to

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

five times. And what is the latest one? It was changed in 1997. It was changed in 2006 and subsequently. The latest is, for most of the States, the Lok Sabha limit is ₹70 lakhs and Vidhan Sabha limit is ₹28 lakhs including Tamil Nadu, my State Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Bengal. For smaller States, in Goa, it is ₹54 lakhs; in Andaman and Nicobar, Chandigarh, it is ₹54 lakhs and like that. And this revision keeps on happening and I am quite sure, it will happen again.

Now, Sir, what should we do? What is the purport of the proposed Bill of hon. Member, Mr. Gowda? He is entitled to his Bill and his views too but he is seeing only one part of it, namely, one should honestly spent and honestly declare. I don't contest that proposition at all. But, he is, with all respects to him, perhaps, forgetting the other larger narrative of election, nameless accountability of the people; ordinary man can contest. Sir, with our long political experience and both of us can share one thing, as to why it is — we are very proud of that, whether his party or our party or any party, except one or two aberrations, — that no big industrialists have become the Chief Minister of a State. Except one, two, three aberrations, no big industrialist has become the Prime Minister of India. And, if you are having a problem of that, you may recall, Sir, the leader of the biggest industrial clan of India twice contested Lok Sabha elections from his own home State and twice he was defeated. Therefore, money power is not the sole power and electoral politics is something not free from difficulty. If we have to maintain these norms, we have to understand the serenity and sublimity of India's polity. सर, यह जो भारत देश है, इस भारत देश के लोकतंत्र की एक खूबसूरती है। राजीव जी, यहां लोकतंत्र लोक-लाज से चलता है और लोक-लाज का यह भी तकाज़ा होता है कि लोक-लाज में चीज़ें बहुत दिखावटी न हों। इसीलिए भारत अभी भी गांधी जी के सपनों की सादगी को याद रखता है। इसीलिए आप देखते होंगे कि हम लोग जो politics में हैं, अगर बहुत flamboyant होकर चलते हैं, अपनी ड्रेस में भी, तो जनता उसको appreciate नहीं करती है। मैं यह कभी नहीं कहता हूं कि लोग न पहनें, यह उनका अधिकार है, लेकिन भारत के लोकतंत्र की जो लोक-लाज की प्रक्रिया है, इसको समझना बहुत जरूरी है। Sir, the sum and substance of the proposed Bill, if accepted by the Government, simply mean no bar on election expenses. That means a rich man can spend ₹ 50 crores, ₹ 100 crores and a poor man can't. Should we allow that to happen? I know, in my State, still people can comfortably contest the Lok Sabha elections and even Vidhan Sabha elections much reasonably. I have the privilege to manage many of these elections; many of them have returned money. And, I felt very happy. They are the strength of democracy. There have also

been aberrations. I will not deny that. But, we all have to collectively work to improve the working of the system of democracy which we are so proud of. And, if this Bill is accepted, it will surely weaken the purity of India's electoral process. None of us who are sitting in this House at all would reconcile ourselves to this idea. Sir, I take this point that the Election Commission needs to revisit it. The was last done in 2014. This is the jurisdiction of the Election Commission. Under Rule 90 of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961, they fixed the expenses limit. I am sure the Election Commission is hearing the views of us; all of us, hon. Mr. Gowda that we need to reflect upon changing times. Sir, another issue I would like to flag today is, election is the festival of democracy. And while all of us respect model code of conduct, everything, including simplicity in the election campaign, but with greatest respect to the institution of the Election Commission. They need to reflect that while ensuring the model code of conduct, the festive nature of Indian democracy should not be lost. Sir, travelling in the country for the last more than 30 years in election campaign and been the in-charge of eight States of India; North, South, East and West, one thing I have noticed that in your State, in particular, where I had the privilege to work for five years, in every elections, I see a festive mood of ordinary Indian, particularly, in the rural areas. That festive mood is a big energy booster for the electoral process that we have also to consider. Yes, there are aberrations, I will never deny that. Aberrations are there. What is important is we need to trust the corrective mechanism of the inner polity of India, our polity has risen to the occasion. Sir, what is my concluding take? India has seen some of the biggest problems which the world has faced, after Independence, the issue of religion, the issue of caste, the issue of community, the issue of region, the issue of reservations, and, many of them became explosive too. But, ultimately, the polity of India arose to the occasion and because of the Parliamentary interventions, in some of the cases, judicial interventions, these issues were ultimately calmed. Sir, that, I think, is the sobering nature of the Indian democratic polity. Therefore, we need to acknowledge and respect this sobering nature of Indian democratic polity. Mr. Gowda, with his profound experience and learning, will consider my request, if he lifts the entire limitations on expenditure in polls, that sobering element of Indian democracy will be compromised, that is my additional reason. In the light of all this, I do not want to speak more. Mr. Gowda you have flagged the issue in your inevitable style, other Members have also participated and we are also alive to it, surely, revision should happen from time to time, I would urge you to kindly withdraw your Bill. Thank you very much, Sir, I am grateful.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda, the mover of the Motion, please reply.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Firstly, I want to thank the Minister, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, for his very detailed and considered response to my proposed Bill. I also want to thank a number of speakers, Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla, Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, Shri Rakesh Sinha, Dr. Ashok Bajpai, Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao, Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi and others that I may have missed out. Sir, some speakers supported my Bill and some opposed. But, one thing was common to all the speeches, they, like me, wanted to get rid of the negative impact of money power on politics, and I can see that the Minister's speech also carries the same spirit with it. Sir, Shuklaji spoke about the numerous poor people and people of limited means who have been elected to Parliament and to the Assemblies. But, I must point out, Sir, that the actual election expenditure would have been much more on the part of their parties and not just what that particular individual spent. Sir, Dr. Sahasrabuddhe pointed out that this money and muscle power in politics is a disease. Sir, whenever there is a disease, we need to understand as to what is the cause of that disease, we need to diagnose the problem properly, and to some extent, the way the Minister and some others have interpreted my proposal is actually a wrong diagnosis. I am not suggesting that this should become a festival of over-spending of money power that only the rich and the plutocrats should be able to succeed in a political setting. What I am suggesting is that we need transparency, we need to make sure that every *paisa* spent in an election is visible cleanly and clearly to everyone, so that, we know who is spending how much and then we can ask questions about where they got it and whatever else happens. What happens today because of these impractical election spending limits is that election spending has driven underground. When it is driven underground, it becomes illegitimate expenditure, and if Bihar has not been touched by this, you are blessed. Certainly, in Karnataka, in Tamil Nadu, in Maharashtra, in Andhra Pradesh, in Telangana, in numerous States, possibly even in the North-East, what we have are the worst outcomes of money power where voters are being bribed because that is what ensues as a result of people trying to use black money because they cannot spend money openly. Sir, I do not dispute that there will be great inequalities, if some people can spend a lot and some people cannot. But, I will give you some suggestions as to how to address that. Sir, you quoted many of the revered leaders

from modern India. I am quoting one, once again, who is your leader, who was Prime Minister of India, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji, and what did he say? He said that every Member of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will just finish and then I will yield. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have quoted leaders who were national leaders, and he is quoting my leader, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee. Both are national leaders. Sir, I am happy that he has discovered the virtues of not just mine, but, our national leaders, who built this country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): It should be appreciated.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: I agree entirely. Sir, the basic point is, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee said that every M.P. begins his career with a lie by filing false election expenditure accounts. Let us pay some respect to his views. This is exactly what he said. And we should not have a law which forces candidates to go out there and lie. A law that is broken by every Member of Parliament is not worth retaining. That is the central point there. So, that is why I am urging that we remove election caps. Sir, Shri Narsimha Rao pointed out that the Election Commission should be going after illegitimate expenditures, and that he is toothless against the illegitimate expenditures. Precisely, because it is spending all its time counting how many coffee cups have been served in an official meeting; it is counting how many cards are in a cavalcade; they are not counting or going after the illegitimate expenditure. That is what they should be focussed on. That is what I basically want to point out why this whole exercise is a charade if you have limits that are not practical. I want to quote Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudhe once more. He criticised my suggestion, somewhat in the spirit of the Minister, by saying 'that the proposal is an abject surrender to the forces of money power. Therefore, I believe it is not a reform, it is a deform.' I know Dr. Sahasrabudhe from before. He entered here. I visited him. He has come and spoken at IIM at my invitation in a programme on women politicians that I had launched for which I again call people from every party. Let me point out that we are talking about reforms. But, there are other examples of deforms that this Government has pushed, and actually, promulgated. A very, very prominent is something called Electoral Bonds. That is something where I can give you just three, four points why it Totally defeats every point that the Minister has just made in front of us. There is no transparency. They are opaque. There, you do not know that in the claim it is white money because it

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

comes from banks. But, during demonetisation, we saw how much black money was readily converted into white. This got rid of to make Electoral Bonds worth. They got rid of the limit on company expenditure on election contributions. Now, even shell companies can go out there and be created to contribute to Electoral Bonds, and round tripping could happen; all types of problems could happen all because of the great innovation that has been brought in by this Government. Further, we suspect that because this information about who is contributing is available only to the Government that they can pressurize the bank and they can figure out who has contributed and who has not; that they can coerce people to contribute to Electoral Bonds, and then, what you end up with, you end up with the 95 per cent of the resources going to the Ruling Party. Sir, this whole process, the way it was formulated, has come out in a variety of RTI applications. The Election Commission opposed it; the RBI opposed it. Numerous entities, who are institutions that safeguard the sanctity of India and our democracy which our Minister was extolling, they all opposed it. And thanks to the RTI work by commodore Lokesh Batra, Anjali Bharwaj, the journalist Nitin Sethi, this Government stands exposed in terms of what they have gone ahead and done in the face of solid opposition. Sir, if you want to get rid of election deforms, if you want to cleanse the process, start now, get rid of the Electoral Bonds. Institute a probe against all those officials who went there and disobeyed the instructions or the suggestions of the ECI and the RBI and pushed this through. What was the need for this? We have other arguments why we need to ensure a level playing field and how do we get there? When we talk about no money power, there is another Clause which says, for party expenditure, there is no limit, and we have seen, and you will acknowledge that the BJP is the party that has spent the highest amount of money. If you want, you can take the election expenditure accounts of the BJP. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Let us not make it political.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: That is fine. I am pointing out that the political parties spend a huge amount of money because there is that loophole. Fix that too. Until you fix all these, it is like you giving me a sermon. I am not in a church, Sir, to listen to sermons. I am here to fix the system to make sure that our democracy works and that an ordinary professor like me can contest an election without having to sell my soul!

Sir, there are other solutions. Those include finding a way to ensure that people can raise resources legally and openly. Today, with this low limit, even if we raise open

contributions of ₹70 lakhs, you can't compete with somebody who is spending five times, ten times, twenty times the amount. All you need to do is to raise a certain amount of resources to be able to have a credible campaign and that needs to be facilitated as cleanly and openly as possible. For that, I suggest the Minister to work towards setting up a national election fund. Instead of electoral bonds, give every voter of India a voter bond of a hundred rupees, just like we used to have *char annas* for the membership of the Congress Party which ensured that the people of India won the Freedom Movement, which is what has given us this opportunity to engage in this debate in this august House. Let this be given. Let those voters contribute hundred rupees to the candidate of their choice. Let there be a matching fund which ensures that those who can collect significant amount, large contributions from large numbers of people, then they too will be able to match with some Government contribution and that they will be able to mount a credible campaign.

Sir, we talk about five trillion dollar economy. This amount that I am talking about is a small change for the economy of our kind if we want to cleanse our democracy, which is more crucial because, today, the problem is that the people are investing. The day when industrialists take over States and the country is not far. Before, they used to fund candidates. Today, they are possibly in this House. Tomorrow, possibly, they will be in Lok Kalyan Marg! Sir, basically the point is that this is a tide that needs to be reversed and we have the capacity to raise the kinds of issues, suggest the kinds of solutions that will reverse this tide. This is because everywhere you see it is only protocrats who are dominating. We need to reverse that.

Let us go ahead and understand the spirit with which I have made this proposal, which is that we need to reintroduce democracy in its truest sense, we need to drive out these forces who will only spend money, spend illegal money and corrupt the voters, and subvert the very foundation of our democracy. That, Sir, everyone here will agree that when people spend illegal money and invest resources in that manner, then they corrupt the system. They will set up the road blocks, collect the toll, they will extort and they will destroy the economy through all kinds of methods. Whatever laws and regulations that we come up with, we will not change things. You will see horse-trading in MLAs and you will see all kinds of great dramas that we are witnessing across the country on a daily basis.

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

Sir, I take his spirit that he is understanding where we are trying to go, that we want to restore the honour and sanctity of these Houses, that we want to restore the festival of democracy in its truest sense and, therefore, I would urge the Minister to consider, along with everything else, these other suggestions that I have given and, with due respect to him, with hope that he will actually take these things forward, I will withdraw my Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): So, are you withdrawing your Bill?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Yes, Sir, I withdraw the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Does he have the permission to withdraw the Bill?

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri Sanjay Singh to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for public health and for prevention, control and management of epidemics.

**The Public Health (Prevention, Control and
Management of Epidemics) Bill, 2020**

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि लोक स्वास्थ्य के लिए और महामारियों के निवारण, नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन तथा उससे संसक्त अथवा उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों पर उपबंध करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री संजय सिंह: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, the Children Belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Reservation and Compulsory Display of Seats by Educational Institutions) Bill, 2015. Shri P. L. Punia; not present.

Now, the Domestic Workers (Regulation of Work and Social Security) Bill, 2017. Shri Oscar Fernandes; not present.

Now, the Prohibition of Multi-digit Lotteries Bill, 2017. Now, Shri Vijay Goel; not Present.

गृहमंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानंद राय): महोदय, मुझे इस पर एक चीज़ कहनी है।
...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): The mover is not here.

श्री नित्यानंद राय: वह बात ठीक है, लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): The mover is not present.

श्री नित्यानंद राय: अगर आपकी अनुमति हो तो? ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Is it regarding that Bill?

श्री नित्यानंद राय: हाँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): When the mover has not moved the Bill, you cannot say anything about it.

श्री नित्यानंद राय: ठीक है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2015 (amendment of articles 341 and 342). Shri Veer Singh; not present. Now, Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS – Contd.

Demand to undertake risk evaluation and corrective reforms to address NPAs of Banks

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA (NCT of Delhi): Sir, India's fifth largest private lender, Yes Bank has collapsed. Shockingly, its loan books show a staggering growth rate in the past five years from ₹55,000 crores in 2014 to ₹2,41,000 crores in 2019. Further, it has also been a big lender to bust companies like IL&FS, DHFC, Jet Airways, Cox & Kings, Cafe Coffee Day and Altic.

Apart from loss on account of lending to already compromised clients, a serious thought must be diverted towards the various factors that have resulted in default by well-meaning corporates. The MSMEs are unable to realise the position as envisioned at the time of taking loan and, therefore, starting to default on their loans.

[Shri Narain Dass Gupta]

The problem of rising NPAs is accompanied by falling GDP, which hints at a definitive relation between health of economy and ability of businesses to pay their debts. India may be looking at a fresh cycle of NPAs since loans to companies including small and medium enterprises may turn NPAs if the cash flows of companies continue to suffer.

As we are gripped by historic economic slowdown with consumption and demand slump, banks which are already reeling under accumulated NPAs stand exposed to further default. Sadly, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy code brought in to help banks realise the money is also failing the banks by causing banks to take hair cuts up to 90 per cent. In the light of these stress factors, the RBI and the Ministry of Finance must do a risk evaluation, discuss underlying factors for default and pursue corrective reforms.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shrimati Kahkashan Perween, not present. Shri Rajmani Patel, not present. Shri Vijayasai Reddy, not present. Shri P.L. Punia, not present.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 on Monday, the 16th March, 2020.

*The House then adjourned at forty-five minutes
past three of the clock till eleven of the clock
on Monday, the 16th March, 2020.*