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Friday

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30 Phalgun, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

CONTENTS

Observation by the Chair (pages 1 and 484-486)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 1-5)

Message from Lok Sabha – *Reported*

The Institute of Teaching and Research in Ayurveda Bill, 2020 (page 6)

Reports of the Departments-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Chemicals and Fertilizers (page 6)

Reports of the Departments-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Information Technology (pages 6-7)

Statement by Minister —

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Second Report of the
Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on
Demands for Grants (2019-20) pertaining to the Ministry of Railways
(page 7)

[P.T.O.]

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Leave of Absence (pages 7-8)

Statement regarding Government Business (pages 8-9)

Announcement by the Chair (pages 9-10)

Matters raised with Permission —

Need to suspend biometric authentication in Public Distribution System due to Covid-19 (pages 10-11)

Distortion of Gurkha history (pages 11-13)

Need for Central support for Infrastructural Development of Odisha (pages 13-14)

Violation of UGC Norms governing recruitment of temporary Lecturers (pages 15-16)

Need for compensation and jobs to the families of farmers affected due to acquiring of their land by the Northern Coalfields Ltd. (N.C.L) in Sonbhadra District, Uttar Pradesh (page 16)

Need to ensure CGHS facilities and benefits given by the VII Pay Commission to teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalayas (pages 16-19)

Need to bring a grading scheme in UPSC Civil Services examination (pages 19-20)

Changing rainfall pattern and depleting groundwater aquifers (pages 21-23)

Need for payment of arrears to sugarcane farmers by sugar mills (pages 23-24)

Need to bring back Indians stuck in Philippines due to Coronavirus outbreak (pages 24-25)

Need for creation of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Memorial (pages 26-28)

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| Website | : | http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in |
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Need to declare Yettinahole Integrated Drinking Water Project in Karnataka as a National Project (page 28-29)

Demolition of houses of Poor in Banjar lands in Uttar Pradesh (page 36)

Need to formulate laws for dealing with the problem of loss of crops of farmers by stray animals (pages 36-38)

Special Mentions –

Demand to expedite the construction work of four lanes on NH-15 and NH-37 (pages 29-30)

Demand to construct Railway overbridges on railway crossings on NH-730 in areas under Lakhimpur Kheri District (page 30)

Demand for facilities for attendants of patients in AIIMS and other Government hospitals (page 31)

Demand to bring down interest on education loans given by banks (pages 32-33)

Demand to increase wages under the MGNREGA (pages 33-35)

Demand for a legislation to ban all forms of lotteries (page 35)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 38-77)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 77-91)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 92-484)

Private Members' Resolution – *Under Consideration*

Resolution regarding Action Plan to address current situation of unemployment among educated citizens of the country (pages 486-493 and 494-525)

Message from Lok Sabha – *Reported*

The Central Sanskrit Universities Bill, 2019 (pages 493-494)

RAJYA SABHA

Friday, 20th March, 2020/30th, Phalguna, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a suggestion which I would like to develop as a practice. The hon. Members, who want to attend the Parliament Session, should be present in their seats before the Chairman comes. I will tell you the practical difficulty. It is not the question of showing respect to the Chair. That is a secondary thing. Members come a little late and then they have to take their seats and they have to pass through two or three Members and then they have to talk to them. कृपया ऐसा कीजिए वैसा कीजिए। By the time I will be taking up some issue, attention will not be there. There is some sort of, I don't call it a disturbance, but some sort of...(Interruptions)... Decorum is one thing and also discipline. It is a live telecast. That is a problem. Just think about it. I am discussing it with other leaders also. After that we will make it a formal one which is two minute before the Chairman comes. That is all. If there is some reason, you are not coming anyhow at 11 o'clock and you are coming at 2 o'clock, then that is your choice. I am talking of the Members who are sincerely coming on time or two or three minutes late. That should be avoided. ...(Interruptions)... When you speak out of turn, otherwise I assure you that your faces will be shown and the face of Mr. Hariprasad is good and that may be receptive. There should not be any problem.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Reports and Accounts of the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, (CEPCI), Kollam, Kerala and the Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC), New Delhi (2018-19) and the 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, with your kind permission, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

1. (a) Sixty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Cashew Export

Promotion Council of India, (CEPCI), Kollam, Kerala, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2185/17/20]

2. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2351/17/20]

Annual Reports and Accounts of the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), Dibrugarh, Assam (2018-19) 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, with your kind permission, 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:—

(a) Seventeenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), Dibrugarh, Assam, 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) 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. 2425/17/20]

Notifications of the Ministry of Consumers Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and related papers

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

- I. 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):-

- (1) विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन हटाना (तृतीय संशोधन) आदेश, 2019 को प्रकाशित करने वाला का.आ. 4298 (अ), दिनांक 28 नवम्बर, 2019.
- (2) विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन हटाना (चौथा संशोधन) आदेश, 2019 को प्रकाशित करने वाला का.आ. 4341 (अ), दिनांक 3 नवम्बर, 2019.
- (3) विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन हटाना (पांचवां संशोधन) आदेश, 2019 को प्रकाशित करने वाला का.आ. 4417 (अ), दिनांक 10 नवम्बर, 2019.
- (4) विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन हटाना (छठा संशोधन) आदेश, 2019 को प्रकाशित करने वाला का.आ. 4471 (अ), दिनांक 16 नवम्बर, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 2133/17/20]

- II. भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो अधिनियम, 2016 की धारा 40 के अधीन उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग) की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में):-

- (1) भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (संशोधन) नियम, 2020 को प्रकाशित करने वाली सा.का.नि. 125(अ), दिनांक 18 फरवरी, 2020.
- (2) भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (अनुरूपता निर्धारण) संशोधन विनियम, 2020 को प्रकाशित करने वाली फाइल सं. बी.एस./11/11/2020, दिनांक 21 फरवरी, 2020.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 2426/17/20]

- III. आधार (वित्तीय और अन्य सहायिकियों), प्रसुविधाओं और सेवाओं का लक्षित परिदान) अधिनियम, 2016 की धारा 7 के अधीन जारी मूल अधिसूचना में कतिपय प्रविष्टियों का प्रतिस्थापना करने के लिए अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 371 (अ), दिनांक 8 फरवरी, 2017 का संशोधन करने वाली उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 4616 (अ), दिनांक 26 दिसंबर, 2019 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में)।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2131/17/20]

- IV. (1) भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो अधिनियम, 2016 की धारा 23 के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में):-
- (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बी.आई.एस.), नई दिल्ली का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।
- (ख) उपर्युक्त ब्यूरो के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (2) ऊपर (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में)।

Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला): महोदय, मैं विनाशक कीट और नाशीजीव अधिनियम, 1914 की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (कृषि, सहकारिता एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग) की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) पौध संगरोध (भारत में आयात का विनियमन) (बारहवां संशोधन) आदेश, 2019 को प्रकाशित करने वाला का.आ. 4615 (अ), दिनांक 24 दिसम्बर, 2019.
- (2) पौध संगरोध (भारत में आयात का विनियमन) (प्रथम संशोधन) आदेश, 2020 को प्रकाशित करने वाला का.आ. 352 (अ), दिनांक 24 जनवरी, 2020.
- (3) पौध संगरोध (भारत में आयात का विनियमन) (द्वितीय संशोधन) आदेश, 2020 को प्रकाशित करने वाला का.आ. 488 (अ), दिनांक 31 जनवरी, 2020.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 2329/17/20]

I. Annual Reports and Accounts of the Hassan Mangalore Rail Development Company Limited (HMRDC), Bengaluru, the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited (KMRCL), Kolkata (2018-19)

II. Report on the Progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories on the Railways (2018-19) and related papers

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

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
- (i) (a) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hassan

Mangalore Rail Development Company Limited (HMRDC), Bengaluru, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2357/17/20]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited (KMRCL), Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2358/17/20]

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

- (a) Report on the Progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories on the Railways, for the year 2018-19 (for the year ending 31st March, 2019).
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2359/17/20]

Annual Report of ICAR (2019-20) and related papers

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

- (क) 2019-20 के वर्ष के लिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् (आईसीएआर), नई दिल्ली का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन।
- (ख) उपर्युक्त परिषद् के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2366A/17/20]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**The Institute of Teaching and Research in Ayurveda Bill, 2020**

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Institute of Teaching and Research in Ayurveda Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th March, 2020."

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

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM (Bihar): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemical and Fertilizers (2019-20):—

- (i) Sixth Report on "Demands for Grants 2020-21" of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals);
- (ii) Seventh Report on "Demands for Grants 2020-21" of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers); and
- (iii) Eighth Report on "Demands for Grants 2020-21" of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).

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

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN (Karnataka): Sir, I rise to 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) Tenth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fiftieth Report

(Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Progress of Implementation of BharatNet' of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications);

- (ii) Eleventh Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifty-ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Review of National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM) — Problems and Challenges' of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology; and
- (iii) Twelfth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Sixtieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Setting up of Post Bank of India as a payments Bank — scope, objectives and framework' of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Posts).

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Second Report the Department-related parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on Demands for Grants (2019-20)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA): Sir, I rise to lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on Demands for Grants (2019-20) pertaining to the Ministry of Railways.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, Member, stating that in view of the growing number of COVID-19 affected persons in the country, he has decided to remain in self-quarantine at home for the remaining part of the ongoing Budget Session. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 19th March, 2020 up to remaining part of current (251st) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he has permission of the House for remaining absent from 19th March, 2020 to 3rd April, 2020, during the current (251st) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, what about the rest of us? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You be rest assured. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't speak without permission. ...(*Interruptions*)... The very purpose of your wearing a mask is not achieved. ...(*Interruptions*).. You are not using it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Hon. Chairman, Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to announce that the Government Business in this House for the week commencing Monday, the 23rd of March, 2020 will consist of:—

1. Discussion on the working of the following Ministries:—
 - (i) Law and Justice
 - (ii) Rural Development; and Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
2. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands, as passed by Lok Sabha:—
 - (i) Demands for Grants for 2020-21.
 - (ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2019-20.
3. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands, as 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.

4. 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, as passed by Lok Sabha.
5. Consideration and return of the Finance Bill, 2020 after it is passed by Lok Sabha.
6. Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Lok Sabha:–
 - (i) The Aircraft (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
 - (ii) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
 - (iii) The Dam Safety Bill, 2019.
 - (iv) The Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment), Bill, 2019.
 - (v) The Institute of Teaching and Research in Ayurveda Bill, 2020.
7. Consideration and passing of the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2020 after it is passed by Lok Sabha.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: In view of the dislocation of flight services, on Monday, the Parliament will start from 2 p.m. in the afternoon and continue till the Business is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Because of dislocation of flights, you were also not able to come on time yesterday. It is a practical problem. It is only for Monday and not daily because you go back only weekly. Now, Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Hon. Chairman, Sir, yesterday evening, the Government of India issued a notification which was released by the Press Information Bureau.

Firstly, the Epidemics Act has been invoked in Delhi and in the rest of the country. So, is the Parliament exempt from the laws which Parliament makes?

Secondly, all people above the age of 65, as per the Government's notification, should not come out. I am above 65. Hon. Chairman is above 65. There are so many Members above 65. So, what example is Parliament setting about the respect for the laws of the land and Government's notification?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right; except the Government servants, who are on duty. God bless you! Nothing would happen to me and to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Shri Elamaram Kareem and two other Members have given notice under Rule 267. I have gone through it. It is only an allegation. So, I am not admitting it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Zero Hour, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please come and meet me. I want to talk to you people also, Shri Ragesh, Kareemji and Shri Binoy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Three of you, I want to talk to you also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already started Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have taken Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya's matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, before that, just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, again, somebody else would do it.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need to suspending biometric authentication in public distribution system due to Covid-19

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to the need for immediate suspension of biometric authentication in the Public Distribution System (PDS) as a precautionary measure against further spread of the Covid-19 virus. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़... आराम से। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Zero Hour is on.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: One of the first measures taken by the Central Government to contain the spread of Covid-19 was the suspension of biometric attendance for Central Government employees. The logic of this measure was that the virus spreads partly through human contact with infected surfaces.

Sir, in principle, the danger can be largely averted by careful wiping of the e-POS surface after each authentication. However, PDS dealers can hardly be counted on to take such precautions on behalf of their customers. In these circumstances, it seems best to suspend biometric authentication itself.

The Government of Kerala has already suspended biometric authentication in the PDS. Sir, I urge that this matter may kindly be given urgent consideration. The Covid-19 is spreading fast.

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

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

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

distortion of Gorkha history

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Thank you Sir, for allowing me to speak. I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House to the fact that Indian Gorkha freedom fighters also participated with Mahatma Gandhi in the famous Dandi March. Their names are mentioned in pedestal present at the Gandhi Smriti which fills the heart of every Indian Gorkha with pride. At the same time, it pains us to no ends when our freedom fighters' names are misspelled and their nationality wrongly mentioned. Therefore, I would like to bring to the notice of this august house the glaring mistakes.

Our honoured freedom fighter, Mahavir Giri, who is actually from Darjeeling, has been declared as a Nepalese national. Secondly, pride of Gorkha people, freedom fighter, Kharga Bahadur Bista, who hails from Dehradun, has also been declared as a Nepalese national and his surname mentioned there is Singh Giri which is supposed to be Bista.

The statue of Durga Malla in the Parliament House complex is an acknowledgement of Gorkha Community in India's freedom struggle. At the same time, Shaheed Durga Malla's name has been misspelled as "Daroga Mall" in the pedestal present at the Shaheed Park in Maulana Azad Medical College in New Delhi.

I urge the hon. Minister of Culture, through you, Sir, that these mistakes are to be immediately corrected as such mistakes are not only a matter of insult to our Indian Gorkha freedom fighters but it also challenges the identity of the Gorkha community in general. Hon. Chairman Sir, these, what may be seem, as trivial mistakes, can become

[Shrimati Shanta Chhetri]

a major subject of concern to the identity distortion of the Indian Gorkhas. If this is urgently not corrected, the Indian Gorkha history may be diluted in distant future forever and that is unacceptable to the Indian Gorkha Community. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): مہو دے، می بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a good point made. Now, the Minister would like to respond.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Hon. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, let me very categorically say that the nation is very proud of the contribution of Gorkha community; its role and history is well recognized by everybody. I think that the hon. Member is not fully apprised of the reality. There is absolutely no attempt at all to distort history and to in anyway, belittle the role of the Gorkhas. We will be very happy to provide all the details to hon. M.P., but let me categorically assure the Members, through you, Sir, that Gorkhas' role in Indian history is absolutely and prominently respected. There seems to be some distortion in the presentation made by the hon. M.P. which we will correct to her.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... No point. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। She has expressed an apprehension and quoted something. Go through it. If it is there, correct it. If it is not there, inform her. No problem. It is good that the Government is committed to this. Now, Dr. Sasmit Patra.

Need for Central Support for Infrastructural Development of Odisha

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak about the need for Central support for infrastructural development of Odisha. मान्यवर, ओडिशा को जिस तरह से केन्द्र सरकार के resources की आवश्यकता होती है, उनकी पूर्ति होने की आवश्यकता है। पहला विषय मैं यह रखना चाहता हूँ कि दक्षिण ओडिशा में airstrip अभी भी available नहीं है, excepting Jeypore, जो एक populated area में है, कोरापुट में है। मान्यवर, Berhampur के पास Rangeilunda airstrip है। Rangeilunda में airstrip बनाने की facility है, already वहां पर एक airstrip है। उसको UDAN Scheme में develop किया जा सकता है, लेकिन अभी तक UDAN Scheme में उसको include नहीं किया गया है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि उसे इस स्कीम में include किया जाए। मान्यवर, Berhampur और South Odisha के बारे में आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि विशाखापट्टनम से लेकर इस तरफ जितने भी एरियाज़ हैं, वे उसमें कवर हो सकते हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उसको इस स्कीम में include नहीं किया गया है। मेरा पहला विषय यह है कि दक्षिण ओडिशा में, जिस तरह से प्रयागराज में किया गया है, उसी तरह से Rangeilunda airstrip को develop किया जाए।

मान्यवर, दूसरा, Coastal Odisha की बात आती है। वहां पर Khurda जिले में Atri नामक एक जगह है, आप जानते होंगे कि वहां पर tourism potential की बहुत आवश्यकता है। Atri में एक hot spring है। मेरी यह डिमांड है कि Atri को tourism potential के लिए

[Dr. Sasmit Patra]

develop किया जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त मान्यवर, वहां पर connectivity का issue है। वहां पर एक railway stoppage की आवश्यकता है, एक रेलवे स्टेशन की आवश्यकता है, वह Baghamari में बनाया जा सकता है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी उस पर थोड़ा विचार करेंगे। अगर ऐसा हो जाएगा तो बहुत अच्छा होगा क्योंकि ऐसा करने से एक hot spring develop होगा और tourism potential बढ़ेगा।

मान्यवर, मेरा तीसरा प्वाइंट है कि Western Odisha में Jharsuguda एयरपोर्ट है। अभी वह UDAN स्कीम में available है, अभी उसे air cargo notification के लिए notify किया गया है, लेकिन air cargo notification होने के बावजूद भी उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार - अभी थोड़ी देर पहले Civil Aviation के माननीय मंत्री जी यहां पर मौजूद थे - उस पर गौर करेगी। इसके अतिरिक्त माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा जो 'Krishi Udaan' स्कीम शुरू की गयी है, उसमें इसे शामिल किया जाए क्योंकि Western Odisha के जो agriculture produce हैं, वहां पर जो ट्राइबल एरियाज़ हैं, उस एरिया के लोग उससे benefited होंगे।

मान्यवर, ओडिशा जैसे राज्य को बहुत से क्षेत्रों में infrastructure development की आवश्यकता है, जो बार-बार विपत्तियों से गुज़रता है, natural disaster से गुज़रता है - teledensity है, banking density की आवश्यकता है, national highway coverage की आवश्यकता है, rail connectivity की आवश्यकता है - इस देश की स्वतंत्रता के लगभग 70 साल के बाद भी वहां पर 5 जिले ऐसे हैं, जो अभी railway coverage में नहीं आए हैं। मान्यवर, इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि Special Category Status के लिए तो अभी हम डिमांड नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम Special Focus State की डिमांड कर रहे हैं, जिससे उसे और अधिक support मिले, resources मिलें। मान्यवर, क्योंकि हम लोग बार-बार disaster को face करते हैं, इसलिए मैं आशा करता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार इसके लिए तत्पर होगी और इस पर कार्यवाही करेगी, धन्यवाद।

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

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री सतीश चन्द्र दुबे (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

Violation of UGC norms governing recruitment of temporary Lecturers

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, I want to raise a point about higher education. We are all concerned about the funding of higher education in India but, equally, we are also concerned about the quality of higher education in this country. For this reason, Sir, the UGC has devised a series of very detailed guidelines as to who can be Lecturers; who can be Professors and who can be other members of the faculty. These are very exhaustive lists and they exist for all the institutions which are under UGC control. I think it is a matter of regret that over the years, there has been a very lax and casual way in which this has been applied with the result that various institutions are taking in people as guest lecturers who do not meet these stipulations at all. And I think this is really a regrettable thing because it has a larger bearing on the quality of higher education. I am sure various States have done this, but, recently, one particular issue has come to mind on a notification by the West Bengal Government on 23rd December, 2019, whereby, not only have these people been taken in a very casual sort of way, they have also now been regularised and their tenure assured till the age of 60. Sir, the implications of all this for those who have actually done research, who have done Ph.Ds, who have done M.Phils, who have done various other Masters, they have been systematically blocked out of all future avenues. I know there are conditions whereby we employ civic police, we employ sort of *ad-hoc* measures. But the idea of actually enrolling and putting in permanent positions, something called civic lecturers, I think, is going a bit too far. Sir, through you, I would urge upon the Ministry of H.R.D. to actually tell the U.G.C. that if their funding is to be done, they must actually, rigidly adhere to the norms which they have stipulated themselves. Thank you, Sir.

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

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

**Need for compensation and jobs to the families of farmers affected
due to acquiring of their land Northern Coalfields Ltd. (N.C.L.)
in Sonbhadra District, Uttar Pradesh**

श्री राम शकल (नाम-निर्देशित): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं एनसीएल द्वारा अधिगृहीत जमीन का प्रभावित किसानों के परिवारों को मुआवजा तथा नौकरी दिए जाने के संबंध में अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से अवगत करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे गृह जनपद सोनभद्र, उत्तर प्रदेश में एनसीएल द्वारा वर्ष 1982 में हजारों किसानों की जमीन अधिगृहीत की गई, जिसमें ककरी परियोजना के लिए ग्राम परासी, ककरी, औड़ी तथा बीना परियोजना के लिए ग्राम कौहरौलिया, धरसड़ी, चन्दुआर, जमशीला, योगी चौरा, भैरवां, मरक इत्यादि हैं। उक्त ग्राम के लोगों को न मुआवजा मिला और न ही उनको नौकरी दी गई। किसान उसे न तो बेच सकता है, न ही उस पर कोई कंस्ट्रक्शन कर सकता है और न ही उस पर कोई ऋण ले सकता है। किसानों के साथ यह एक तरह से बहुत बड़ा क्राइम है, अपराध है। वर्ष 1994 में एनसीएल द्वारा डिनोटिफिकेशन के लिए प्रस्ताव दिया गया था। डिनोटिफिकेशन न करके सारी जमीन एनसीएल के नाम कर दी गई और किसान दर-दर भटक रहा है।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार तथा कोयला मंत्रालय से मांग करता हूँ कि किसानों को अधिगृहीत जमीन का उचित मुआवजा दिया जाए। साथ ही साथ प्रभावित किसानों के परिवारों को नौकरी दी जाए और प्लॉट दिया जाए।

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

**Need to ensure CGHS facilities and benefits of Seventh Pay
Commission to teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas**

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, Kendriya Vidyalayas are the prestigious educational institutions in our country as they impart quality education and such an achievement is made possible because of the trained teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalayas. But, unfortunately, the teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalayas are not being treated as that of the Government employees and also as that of the teachers and staff in other educational organisations which come under various Government Departments. All organisations have already implemented the Seventh Central Pay Commission, but, unfortunately, some of the recommendations of the Pay Commission have not been implemented in the Kendriya Vidyalayas of our country and the teachers

are yet to get 25 percentage of their arrears. But, at the same time, all other organisations have already implemented the same. In the Sixth Central Pay Commission, as per the Modified Assured Career Progression Scheme, all the teachers and employees are eligible to get three financial upgradations after ten consecutive years. But, unfortunately, the same recommendation which was again reiterated by the Seventh Central Pay Commission also was not implemented so far as the teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalayas are concerned. As per the new pension Scheme, all organisations have to enhance the pension contribution from 10 percentage to 14 percentage. All organizations have already implemented the same including the educational organisations that come under various Government departments. But, unfortunately, the same is denied to the teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalayas of our country. Even the pension benefits, it was supposed to be paid in the last week before retirement. But, unfortunately, for the last two years, the same retirement benefits are not being paid timely and even the monthly pension for the last two years is also disrupted. Finally, Sir, all Government employees are eligible get CGHS benefits. But, unfortunately, KVs, even other educational organizations that comes under MHRD like Navodaya Vidyalayas, even though their teachers are eligible for CGHS benefits, but this has been denied to the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas. So, I am requesting the Government to take note of this important issue and come up with a solution. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन (कर्णाटक): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

Need to bring a Grading Scheme in UPSC Civil Services Exam

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, मैं आज आपके माध्यम से यूपीएससी द्वारा लिए जाने वाले सिविल सर्विसेज़ एग्जामिनेशन के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूँ। सर, यूपीएससी और सिविल सर्विसेज़ एग्जामिनेशन में करीबन 11 लाख आवेदन आते हैं और इन 11 लाख आवेदनों में से करीब एक हजार से भी कम कैंडिडेट्स पिछले दो साल में आईएस के लिए सेलेक्ट हुए हैं। सर, मेरा यह मानना है कि 11 लाख में से जब एक हजार से भी कम लोग आईएस के लिए सिविल सर्विसेज़ में सेलेक्ट होते हैं, तो बाकी के लोग करीबन तीन साल का समय, जो उनके जीवन में एजुकेशन क सबसे महत्वपूर्ण समय रहता है, उसको वे पूरा सिविल सर्विसेज़ की तैयारी में इन्वेस्ट कर देते हैं। जब वे इस सिविल सर्विसेज़

[डा. विकास महात्मे]

के एक्जाम में सेलेक्ट नहीं होते, तो उनको बहुत निराशा होती है और उन 11 लाख आवेदनों में से main एग्जामिनेशन के लिए सिर्फ तीन हजार कैंडिडेट्स ही क्लियर हो पाते हैं। मेरा यह मानना है कि उनको इससे जो निराशा होती है, लेकिन उनमें से काफी लोग इंटेलिजेंट होते हैं, उनकी संख्या करीबन 10 हजार तो होती ही है, इसलिए उनको एग्जामिनेशन पास आउट में परसेंटाइल के हिसाब से कोई सर्टिफिकेट मिले कि उनका नम्बर 10 हजार में इतना था, यानी उनका नाम उन 10 हजार में है, इसलिए वे काफी अच्छे हैं। जब वे लोग प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जाते हैं, तो उनसे पूछा जाता है कि पिछले तीन साल में आपने क्या किया, तो वे बोलते हैं कि यूपीएससी का सिविल सर्विसेज़ का एग्जामिनेशन दिया था, लेकिन हम उसमें पास आउट नहीं हुए। यदि उनके पास इसका सर्टिफिकेट होगा कि वे थोड़े कम मार्क्स की वजह से सेलेक्ट नहीं हो पाए, तो इससे उनके पास एक अच्छा मौका रहेगा। उनको भी एक अचीवमेंट की फीलिंग आएगी, जिससे वे निराश नहीं होंगे।

सर, एजुकेशन पॉलिसी में भी है कि यदि कोई बीएससी फाइनल ईयर क्लियर नहीं करता है, तो उसे बीएससी सेकेंड ईयर पास आउट का सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाएगा। ऐसा निर्णय नई एजुकेशन पॉलिसी में लिया है। इसी प्रकार से इनको भी कोई सर्टिफिकेट मिले, ताकि उनको लगे कि हम कुछ अचीव कर रहे हैं। वे सिविल सर्विसेज़ के एग्जामिनेशन की तैयारी के लिए कई साल का समय लगाते हैं, तो यह उनके लिए बहुत जरूरी है। इसमें इस तरह का सुधार लाया जाना चाहिए। उनका जो चयन है, वह यूज़र फ्रेंडली होना चाहिए। मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि जिन लोगों ने उसके लिए आवेदन किया है, उसको वापिस लेने का प्रावधान भी किया है, धन्यवाद।

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

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): مہودے، میں معزز ممبر کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبند کرتی ہوں۔

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा (असम): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

Changing rainfall patterns and depleting groundwater aquifers

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, my Zero Hour submission is regarding changing rainfall patterns and depleting groundwater as an impact of climate change. In the recent times, our country has witnessed erratic climatic conditions. Heat waves, reduced rainfall, fast depleting groundwater on the one side and the most catastrophic floods on the other side. All these are causing irreparable loss to life and property. It is an irony that after massive rescue and relief operations, compensation and rehabilitation of the displaced, even packages to the State Governments sometimes, the climate event is soon forgotten till it once again hounds us the following year. It is now well established that scientists and experts have said that these are all impacts of climate change and, unfortunately, Sir, they are here to stay. Further, as per their predictions, if enough is not done, impacts will worsen. Sir, world-over several countries have declared climate emergencies and have resorted to mitigation and adaptation measures on a war-footing. Sir, we too need to do the same. We need to revive our traditional age-old practices of sustainability, and also emulate the innovative practices from other parts of the world. Sir, to address the issue of flooding, and, at the same time depleting ground water, especially in the cities, I urge the Government to explore the model of 'sponge cities' which is very recent, especially in China, which involves replacing extra and unnecessary concrete pavements into wetlands, so that, the rain water is absorbed into the ground. Unfortunately, under the smart city placement development, we are doing exactly the reverse. Sir, this has to be stopped. Even resorting to green roof-top rain water harvesting and a concept called rain gardens, these all will help in flood control and recharging ground water. In order to address the farmers' distress, we need to not only provide them with better seeds but, also climate information which should be timely scientific advice on cropping patterns and wherever possible, farming practices should be under controlled conditions. Sir, this is absolutely the need of the day. Climate change is at our door step. In fact, it has already entered our homes, Coronavirus is one such example, and it is impacting our lives in a very, very big way. We cannot lose any more time. I urge the Government to look into this issue very, very seriously as this is something we owe to our future generations. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

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

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

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

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): سبھا پتی مہودے، میں بھی ماننیہ سدرسی دھارا سدن میں اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے اپنے آپ کو سمبڈ کرتی ہوں۔

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): 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.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

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

Need for payment of arrears of sugarcane farmers by sugar mills

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, देश भर के गन्ना किसान, चीनी मिलों को गन्ना देते हैं। उनके गन्ने का नियमानुसार 14 दिन के अंदर पेमेंट होना चाहिए, लेकिन प्रायः देखने में आया है कि 14 दिन की बात तो दूर, कुछ मिलें तो दो-दो साल तक पेमेंट नहीं करती हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार और माननीय न्यायालयों ने भी निर्देशित किया है कि समय पर पेमेंट हो, लेकिन समय पर पेमेंट नहीं हो रहा है।

महोदय, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ सराहनीय कदम उठाए थे- जैसे मिलों के ऊपर 100 परसेंट इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी लगा दी थी, 60 लाख मीट्रिक टन चीनी निर्यात की और 40 लाख मीट्रिक टन चीनी का बफर स्टॉक बनाया, 3,100 ` क्विंटल चीनी का मूल्य घरेलू बाजार में हो, इस बारे में निर्णय किया और इथनॉल के लिए कुछ सॉफ्ट लोन के रूप में उन्हें दिया, ताकि इथनॉल बनाएं और इथनॉल का रेट भी 25 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया। इसके बावजूद भी देश भर की चीनी मिलों पर अभी भी करीब 19,500 करोड़ ` से अधिक बकाया है। किसानों का पेमेंट यदि एक साल के अंदर नहीं किया जाता है और यदि एक साल से एक दिन भी ऊपर हो जाता है, तो उसके ऊपर छूट खत्म हो जाती है, लेकिन चीनी मिलों पर दो-दो साल तक पेमेंट बकाया रहता है।

महोदय, उत्तर भारत में ओलावृष्टि से काफी किसानों की फसलों का नुकसान हुआ है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि इस साल उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के सराहनीय प्रयासों से गन्ना किसानों के बकाया का बहुत पेमेंट किया गया है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद किसानों के चीनी मिलों पर 9,500 करोड़ ` अभी भी बकाया हैं।

मान्यवर, तीन ग्रुप ऐसे हैं, जो दो-दो साल तक पेमेंट नहीं करते हैं। उनमें मोदी ग्रुप, बजाज ग्रुप और सिंभावली ग्रुप है। इसकी वजह से किसान पेमेंट के लिए परेशान हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा, चूंकि किसान की पूरी साल की कमाई यही है, इसलिए समय पर पेमेंट किया जाए।

महोदय, किसानों का समय पर पेमेंट नहीं होता, बैंकों का दबाव होता है। इसलिए किसान कहीं-कहीं मजबूर होकर आत्महत्या कर लेता है, जैसा कि अभी पिछले दिनों देखने को मिला।

मान्यवर, मैं ऐसे समय में, आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि ऐसी चीनी मिलों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाए और प्रदेश को इस प्रकार से निर्देशित किया जाए कि चीनी मिल मालिक किसानों के गन्ने का समय पर पेमेंट करें।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सकलदीप राजभर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

श्री सभापति: श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे जी, आपके बाद डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा का नाम भी है। वे आपके बाद एसोसिएट करेंगे। इसलिए आप कृपया दो मिनट लीजिए।

Need to bring back Indians stuck in Philippines due to Coronavirus outbreak

श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे (बिहार): आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से एक अत्यन्त लोक महत्व के विषय को सदन में प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, मेरे गृह जिला पश्चिमी चम्पारण के श्री समीर वर्मा, श्री फैय्याज़ अहमद और सोनाली प्रिये सहित, भारत देश के विभिन्न प्रदेशों के लगभग 540 से भी ज्यादा छात्र, जो परपेच्युअल विश्वविद्यालय, मनीला सहित फिलीपीन्स के अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों में पढ़ाई कर रहे हैं, वे वहां फंसे हुए हैं और कोरानावायरस के कारण उन लोगों को वहां से भारत आने

में बहुत परेशानी हो रही है। जैसा कि आपको ज्ञात है फिलीपीन्स की सारी उड़ानें रद्द कर दी गई हैं, जिसके कारण वहां से छात्र अपने देश नहीं आ पा रहे हैं। अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूं कि जल्दी से जल्दी कोई व्यवस्था करके फिलीपीन्स में जितने भी हमारे भारतीय छात्र हैं, उन्हें वहां से भारत लाने के विषय में उचित कार्रवाई करने की कृपा की जाए।

महोदय, इस प्रकार से अन्य देशों में फंसे बहुत से छात्रों को भारत सरकार, यानी मोदी सरकार निकाल कर ला रही है और लाने का प्रयास भी किया जा रहा है, धन्यवाद।

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): माननीय सभापति जी, राजस्थान के आठ-दस जिलों में Medical Colleges के करीबन 110 छात्र-छात्राएं फिलीपींस में फंसे हुए हैं। उन्होंने महंगे टिकट भी खरीद लिए, उनके बोर्डिंग पास की क्लियरेंस भी हो गई और इमिग्रेशन क्लियरेंस भी हो गई, लेकिन अचानक फ्लाइट रद्द हो गई। मेरा उनसे फोन पर संपर्क हुआ था, वे 24 घंटे से एयरपोर्ट पर फंसे हुए हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार इस पर गंभीरता से सोचे और उन्हें वहां से निकालने की कोई special व्यवस्था करे। क्योंकि वहां पर कोविड-19 की इमरजेंसी लग गई है, इसलिए इस समय वहां पर हालात बिल्कुल भी ठीक नहीं हैं, इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार उन्हें एयरलिफ्ट करे और अपने देश में लाए। मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार इस इश्यू को priority दे।

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा (असम): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली (नाम निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूं।

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

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूं।

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع کے ساتھ منسلک کرتی ہوں۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

Need for creation of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Memorial

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, इस अनुमति के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। आगामी सोमवार, यानी 23 मार्च को डा. राममनोहर लोहिया जी का जन्मदिवस है और हम सब उन्हें पुष्पांजलि अर्पित करेंगे। मैं सदन के माध्यम से, आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ कि डा. राममनोहर लोहिया स्मारक का निर्माण हो। हम में से अधिकांश लोगों ने, जो अलग-अलग राजीतिक दलों में हैं, हम सभी ने कहीं न कहीं लोहियावादी विचारधारा और उनके द्वारा संप्रेषित जो तत्व थे, उनको अपने अंदर ग्रहण किया है। भारतीय संदर्भ का समाजवाद लोहिया जी के बिना अधूरा है। सर, मैं समझता हूँ कि "पिछड़े पावें सौ में साठ" महज एक नारा नहीं था, बल्कि सत्ता और संसाधन में उन वंचित शोषित वर्गों की न सिर्फ भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करना था, बल्कि उन्हें एक मुखर स्वर का व्याकरण भी देना था। इसके मद्देनजर, जो हमारी समकालीन पीढ़ी है, उसे ज्यादा पता नहीं है कि डा. राममनोहर लोहिया जी कौन थे? इस स्मारक के माध्यम से हम न सिर्फ एक संदेश देंगे, बल्कि अनुसंधान और ज्ञान की हमारे पास जो भी विधाएं हैं, उनके माध्यम से डा. राममनोहर लोहिया जी के इस स्मारक के निर्माण के बाद अनुसंधान को भी बढ़ावा मिलेगा और जाहिर तौर पर एक ऐसी विचारधारा हमेशा पनपती रहेगी, हमारे मध्य विद्यमान रहेगी, जिस विचारधार ने न सिर्फ हिंदी पट्टी में, बल्कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में सत्ता समीकरण का व्याकरण बदलकर रख दिया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सचमुच उस महामानव के प्रति एक सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि होगी, जिस महामानव ने सप्त क्रांति के माध्यम से हमें यह बताने की चेष्टा की कि हमारी लोक संस्कृति से जुड़ा हुआ समाजवाद ही सबसे ज्यादा टिकाऊ और सबसे ज्यादा असरदार विकल्प है। आपने मुझे यहां पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए अपना बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया, जय हिंद।

श्री सभापति: जो लोग associate करना चाहते हैं, वे कृपा करके अपने नाम भेज दीजिए। आप सभी यह याद रखिए और इसको फॉलो करने का प्रयास कीजिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सभापति जी, गवर्नमेंट से कुछ कहलवा दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: इस पर अभी instant जवाब नहीं दिया जा सकता है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: बहुत से लोगों के स्मारक लगे हैं, डा. राममनोहर लोहिया का स्मारक नहीं है।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Minister can say something...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If they want to say something, and if they seek my permission, नहीं, तो, अगर वे अचानक कुछ बोलें और बाद में उसका पालन न करें, तो प्रॉब्लम होगी।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद (कर्णाटक): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नारायण दास गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع کے ساتھ سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

**Need to declare Yettinahole Integrated Drinking Water Project
in Karnataka as a National Project**

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak. Sir, through you, I want to bring to the notice of this august House that the Yettinahole Integrated Drinking Water Project in Karnataka is in progress. Sir, Karnataka is the second largest State in the country which is facing acute shortage of water after Rajasthan. The dry land districts, particularly, Kolar, Chikkaballapura, Ramanagar, Bangalore rural district, Tumkur and Chitradurga, which is the central part of Karnataka, are severely struggling to get drinking water. So, the Government of Karnataka has taken up a project called "Yettinahole Integrated Drinking Water Project". It is proposed to utilize 24 TMC of water from the upper reaches of west flowing streams near Sakaleshpur Taluk of Hassan district during monsoon season. Sir, this scheme has been taken up *in lieu* of Nethravathi-Hemavathi links proposed by the National Water Development Authority (NWDA). It is for considering the link project, to recommend to the Ministry of Water Resources to declare this as a national project. It is proposed by Government of India, in general, to declare some projects across the country as national projects. This is a welcome step. In the light of the above, I request you to kindly consider declaring the Yettinahole project as national project and necessary orders in this regard may please be issued at the earliest in the interest of drinking water to the common people. Sir, drinking water is not only for human beings, even animals are facing acute shortage of water. On the other hand, the ground water level in these districts has reached 1,500 feet. That being the case,

nobody can dig and have water to produce agricultural crops. That is why, drinking water should become a fundamental right in the country. That is also my demand. Many districts are facing severe drought in Karnataka. Out of 30 districts, almost 15 districts are facing severe drought situation with regard to drinking water. I request the Government of India should declare this as a national project and support it in the interest of the common people of these six districts. Thank you very much.

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rakesh Sinha is not present. Now, Special Mentions. Shri Ripun Bora.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to expedite the construction work four lanes on NH-15 and NH-37

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I would like to mention about the inordinate delay in the work of four-laning of NH-15 and NH-37. The attention of Union Minister of Road Transport and National Highways is drawn to the following two issues pertaining to inordinate delay in the work of four-laning of NH-15 and NH-37.

The work of four-laning of NH-15 from Koliabor Teenali to Itanagar, the capital of Arunachal Pradesh was started in the year 2012. But after a lapse of eight years, the road is still not complete, which is hardly of 200 kilometres length. In most of the places, the works are lying half done creating serious inconvenience to the public and vehicular traffic. Meanwhile, a number of accidents took place causing a large number of casualties on several places of this route due to half done works, closing of roads, diversion in many places, non-availability of proper road indication, etc.

[Shri Ripun Bora]

The work of four-laning NH-37 from Numaligarh to Tinsukia covering an approximate distance of 300 kilometres was carried out in the year 2014. This is one of the busiest roads and the only means of communication to Upper Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. In this road also, the contractors are doing the works very slowly and most of the portions are now lying in such a way which is very vulnerable to the security of life. Meanwhile, a number of accidents took place causing casualty of several persons and injuring a large number of persons. The hon. Minister of Road Transport and National Highways is urged upon to do the needful for an early completion of the construction works of four-laning of both the roads. Thank you.

श्री सभापति: मैंने कल भी कहा, मैं फिर इसे repeat करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि माननीय सदस्यों को कुछ अत्यंत जरूरी विषय टेबल तक पहुंचाना है, तो वे यहां आकर अपना कागज दे सकते हैं। अगर यहां discussion शुरू करें, तो हाउस में एक discussion चल रहा है और टेबल के पास दूसरा discussion शुरू हो जाता है। इससे हम न्याय नहीं कर पाएंगे। प्लीज़।

**Demand to construct railway overbridge on railway crossings on
National Highway-730 in areas under Lakhimpur Kheri District**

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, NHAI द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 730 जिसको असम रोड भी कहते हैं, उसका उच्चीकरण किया जा रहा है। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण रोड लिंक है, जो दिल्ली-बरेली होते हुए पूर्वांचल को जोड़ती है ताथ इस पर बहुत भारी यातायात चलता है। जनपद लखीमपुर खीरी के अंतर्गत तीन रेलवे क्रॉसिंग्स, जो NER से सम्बन्धित हैं, इस मार्ग पर पड़ते हैं, जो इस प्रकार हैं - 118-A राजापुर, 138-B फरधान तथा 155-A कुनैठिया। इस रेल प्रखंड का भी गेज परिवर्तन हुआ है। NH-730 तथा NER का इस प्रखंड पर भारी यातायात चलता है। अतः उन रेलवे क्रॉसिंग्स पर ROB बनाए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह इन स्थानों पर ROB का निर्माण शीघ्र ही कराने का कार्य करे, ताकि यातायात और सुविधाजनक तरीके से संचालित किया जा सके।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं के माननीय सदस्य के विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): میں خود کو معزز مسیر کے ورثین اٹکے کے ساتھ سمیٹ کرتا ہوں اس موضوع سے سمیٹ کرتا ہوں۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

**Demand for facilities for attendants of patients in AIIMS and
other Government hospitals**

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA (NCT of Delhi): Sir, a large number of outstation and domestic patients visit the world famous AIIMS hospital for treatment and consultancy. Being a top institution and one of the few hospitals duly equipped to test and treat the novel Coronavirus, the pressure and responsibility on AIIMS and on Delhi has increased exponentially.

Normally, patients visit the hospital to take treatments over prolonged periods for serious ailments including AIDS, Cancer, Organ failures, etc. The patients are assisted by family members and associates who are under duress from prevailing situations. Their pains are exacerbated due to unavailability of lodging facilities and being of limited means, they are forced to tent outside the hospital on the roads. The attendants are forced to turn to unhygienic street food or set up temporary kitchens and cook and consume their meals on the road. This creates avenues for spread of communicable diseases and infections.

Frequent commuters who cross AIIMS while driving through South Delhi complain about traffic congestions and heightened risk of accidents due to scattered pedestrians. It poses a health risk, sanitation hazard, traffic nuisance and is a heart wrenching sight.

Twenty-four hour lodging with sanitised washrooms and canteen facilities are available to attendants in Private Hospitals of Delhi, but are missing from Government hospitals. The hon. Health Minister's kind attention is sought to advice and direct AIIMS and other Government Hospitals to construct facilities for attendants of patients admitted in their hospitals. This will be instrumental in preventing further spread of diseases, especially COVID-19. Thank you, Sir.

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

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sayanarayan Jatiya; not present. Shri K.J. Alphons.

Demand to bring down interest on education loans given by Banks

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Sir, education loans all over the world come very cheap. In most countries the interest on loans is less than five per cent. In India, education loans are very expensive. Most of the banks lend at over ten per cent interest. This is exorbitant. Due to this, a lot of students are not able to pursue their studies. This is a huge loss to the nation. Everybody who wants to study should be able to study. I request the Government to bring down interest rates below five per cent for educational loans.

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Rajasthan): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI KAILASH SONI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

SHRI N. CHANDRASEGHARAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajmani Patel; not present. Dr. Amar Patnaik.

Demand to increase wages under the MGNREGA

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, recently NREGA Sangarsh Morcha found that for 33 States and UTs, MGNREGA wage rate was less than their minimum wage rate for agriculture. As per the Ministry of Rural Development's own data on the scheme: (1.) In Odisha, the average MGNREGA wage rate was ` 179.74 per day in 2018-19.

[Dr. Amar Patnaik]

This is below the notified minimum wages of ` 200 per day for unskilled work. (2.) In Rajasthan, it is ` 137.24 per day, while the minimum wage is set at ` 213 per day for unskilled work. This disparity in wages reduces the incentive to enrol in the scheme and mitigates its effect as economic security net for vulnerable citizens. Wage rates under the scheme also make the enforcement of minimum wage difficult as they place at increased bargaining power in the hands of the employers of contractual labour. Workers in many rural areas may be willing to settle for any payment in excess of the MGNREGA Scheme wages even if they are below the minimum wages.

These concerns are compounded by the recent increase in rural inflation.

Hence, I demand that the Government link MGNREGA wages to the State's minimum wages. Further, as recommended in the Report of the Expert Committee on Determining the Methodology for Fixing the National Minimum Wage, MGNREGA wages should be linked to CPI (Rural).

Lastly, the Central Government presently covers 75 per cent of material cost under the scheme. I demand, a 90:10 sharing pattern of funds to be implemented in its place in order to provide States greater support for this national scheme. Thank you.

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

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Dr. Amar Patnaik.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Dr. Amar Patnaik.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Dr. Amar Patnaik.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Dr. Amar Patnaik.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Dr. Amar Patnaik.

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

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

Demand for a legislation to ban all forms of lotteries

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय के मुताबिक पेपर लॉटरी अब देश के 9 राज्यों में चलाई जाती है। ऑनलाइन लाटरी केवल 6 राज्यों में, 1998 में दोनों सदनों ने एकमत के साथ cutting across party line "लॉटरी रेगुलेशन एक्ट" पास किया। इस एक्ट के तहत देश भर में सिंगल डिजिट लॉटरी पर बैन लग गया था। तब भी सदन ने मांग की थी कि अब हर तरह की लॉटरी पर बैन लगना चाहिए। 1999 में लॉटरी पर पूरी तरह से प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए एक दूसरा बिल भी लाया गया, जिस पर सदन में कोई विचार नहीं बना। उस बिल को स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को रेफर किया, जहां दस साल तक वह ऐसे ही पड़ा रहा और किन्हीं कारणों से समिति ने कहा कि सदस्यों में आपस में मत न बनने के कारण वह उस बिल पर कुछ निष्कर्ष नहीं दे सकती। लॉटरी यूनियन लिस्ट का विषय है, केन्द्र सरकार के पास पूरी पावर है लॉटरी पर एक सेंट्रल legislation लाने की जरूरत है। आज इंटरनेशनल लेवल पर चलने वाली लॉटरियों को लेकर कोई कानून नहीं है। इनको कहीं भी बैठे कोई भी खेल सकता है, चाहे वह छोटा बच्चा ही क्यों न हो। इंटरनेट की रीच के कारण ये स्थिति और गंभीर हो गई है। जिन लोगों के राज्यों में लॉटरी नहीं चलती, वे इंटरनेट पर खेल सकते हैं। जरूरत है कि लॉटरी पर पूर्णतः बैन लगे, चाहे वह इंटरनेशनल लॉटरी हो, डोमेस्टिक लॉटरी हो या ऑनलाइन लॉटरी हो। गृह मंत्रालय की समिति 2010 लॉटरी रूल्स अमेंड करने के लिए गठित हुई है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह समिति उन stakeholders को भी बुलाए, जिन्होंने लॉटरी के खिलाफ आवाज़ उठाई थी।

श्री सभापति: आपका नाम बुलाया था, कल आप नहीं थे, फिर भी आज आपको इसलिए मौका दिया, क्योंकि समय बचा है, अदरवाइज नॉर्मली देते नहीं।

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): धन्यवाद सर।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, if you permit, I just wanted to respond to what Shri Anand Sharma had said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: About what?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, about 65 years age.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Past is past and he has also passed that stage of 65. Shri Rajmani Patel, not present.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION – Contd.**Demolition of houses of poor in Banjar lands in
Uttar Pradesh**

श्री सकलदीप राजभर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपका धन्यवाद। आपने मुझे समय दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं एक अति अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय पर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय महोदय, मैं यह बताना उचित समझता हूँ कि गरीब, मज़लूम, असहाय और निर्बल लोग उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्राम सभाओं में बंजर भूमि व डीह की भूमि पर लगभग 20, 30, 40, 50 या 100 वर्षों से अपना कच्चा पक्का मकान या झोंपड़ी बनाकर अधिकांशतः अपने बाल-बच्चों और पशुधन सहित निवास करते हैं।

महोदय, कुछ दिनों से, यानी दो-ढाई वर्षों से देखने को मिला है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की बंजर जमीन पर बसी गरीब जनता को अवैध कब्जे के नाम पर राज्य सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश के अधिकारियों द्वारा ग्रामीणों की झोंपड़ियाँ व कच्चे-पक्के मकान बुलडोजर लगाकर गिराये जा रहे हैं, जो मानवता के दृष्टिकोण से निन्दनीय वे बहुत ही दुखद हैं। मान्यवर, जबकि पहले कई फैसलों में हाई कोर्ट व सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आदेश देखा गया है कि इस तरह से जमीन पर बसे हुए लोगों के कहीं न कहीं स्थापित करने के बाद उन्हें जमीन से बेदखल कराया जाता है। यही नहीं, उत्तर प्रदेश के यशस्वी माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने गोरखपुर क्षेत्र में एक सभा को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा था कि किसी गरीब का घर उजाड़ा नहीं जायेगा तथा सरकार झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी के स्थान पर गरीबों को पक्के मकान 2022 तक बना कर देगी। यह बहुत ही सराहनीय काम है।

माननीय महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि बंजर भूमि में बने गरीबों के मकानों को गिराने से बचाया जाए तथा यदि अति आवश्यक हो, तो उन्हें कहीं अन्यत्र बसाकर सरकार द्वारा मकान बनाकर दिये जायें, धन्यवाद।

**Need to formulate laws for dealing with the problem of
loss of crops of farmers by stray animals**

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन और सरकार का ध्यान देश में किसानों की एक महती समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वह महती समस्या है- आवारा पशुओं की। आज सरकार की नीतियों के कारण किसान खेतों में मेहनत करता है, फसल पैदा करता है, लेकिन अचानक ही विचरण कर रहे आवारा पशु आकर उसकी फसल को चर जाते हैं और किसान को भारी नुकसान होता है।

मेरा स्वयं का अनुभव है कि यदि आप कम-से-कम 100 किलोमीटर की यात्रा करें, तो बीच मार्ग में आपको कम-से-कम दो-चार पशु या तो दुर्घटनाग्रस्त मिलेंगे अथवा मरे हुए मिलेंगे। यह परिस्थिति क्यों आयी है? इस परिस्थिति के संदर्भ में अगर विचार करें(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़।

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह: इस परिस्थिति के संदर्भ में अगर विचार करें, तो पहला जो कारण मेरी समझ में आया है, वह यह है कि हमारे देश की आबादी बढ़ रही है, लेकिन दूध का उत्पादन घट रहा है। आबादी बढ़ रही है, दूध का उत्पादन घट रहा है, लेकिन दूध का प्रयोग नहीं घट रहा है। तो यह स्वाभाविक है कि यह जो दूध प्रयुक्त हो रहा है, यह नकली दूध प्रयुक्त हो रहा है, फर्टिलाइजर के द्वारा बनाया गया दूध प्रयुक्त हो रहा है, जो हमारे स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है। इसलिए लोगों को लगता है कि गाय पालने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

दूसरा कारण यह है कि हमारे छोटे किसानों ने भी मैकेनाइज्ड खेती की तरफ रुख कर लिया है। मैकेनाइज्ड खेती करने के कारण अब उनको बैलों की आवश्यकता नहीं रही है, इसलिए भी पशुओं को उन्होंने आवारा विचरण करने के लिए छोड़ दिया है। पहले हमारे किसान जैविक खादों का प्रयोग करते थे, जैविक पेस्टिसाइड का प्रयोग करते थे, लेकिन अब उसके स्थान पर फैक्टरी मेड पेस्टिसाइड्स और फैक्टरी मेड खादों का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। इसके कारण भी पशुओं का मूल्य उनकी नजरों में गिर गया है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहत हूँ कि सरकार इस दिशा में कुछ ठोस प्रयत्न करे। मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं। जैसे- उनके चरने से किसानों की फसल का जो नुकसान होता है, उसको प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत सम्मिलित करें। न केवल उसे उसमें सम्मिलित करें, बल्कि इसका त्वरित निस्तारण करने की व्यवस्था करें। दुग्ध के संदर्भ में भी मेरा आग्रह है कि सरकार प्रत्येक ग्राम स्तर पर दुग्ध समितियों का गठन करे, दुग्ध के संग्रहण की व्यवस्था करे और जिला स्तर पर जो दुग्ध केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने की घोषणा हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट में की है, उसके अनुरूप एक बेहतर व्यवस्था बनाने का प्रयास करे।

मेरा सरकार से यह भी आग्रह है कि सरकार गोबर क्रय करे अथवा गोबर से निर्मित जैविक खाद का क्रय करे, जिससे पशु का मूल्य किसानों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हो जाए। इस तरह से हम गौवंश को बचा सकते हैं, खेती को बचा सकते हैं। आपके माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से यही आग्रह है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

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

12.00 Noon

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

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): 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।

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली (नाम-निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री सभापति: अब समय बचा नहीं है, जिनको associate करना है, वे अपना नाम भेज दें।

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the chair.*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pending approval of fishing harbours and fish landing centres in Maharashtra

*286. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the administrative approval for the work of nine fishing harbours and sixteen fish landing centres in the coastal areas of Maharashtra State is pending before the Central Government;

(b) if so, the present status of the approval and by when it is likely to be cleared;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra has requested Central Government to accord administrative approval for the work of the fishing harbour at Versova, Mumbai;

(d) if so, details thereof and the presents status of such approval; and

(e) by when is the approval for the work of fishing harbour at Versova likely to be cleared?

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

Statement

(a) to (e) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, during last five years has received three complete proposals for (i) construction of fishing harbour at Karanja, (ii) construction of fishing harbour at Anandwadi, and (iii) Modernisation of Sassoon Dock Fishing Harbour from the Government of Maharashtra. The Department of Fisheries has approved these three proposals of Government of Maharashtra under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries. In addition to the above, the Central funds have also been released for ongoing phase-II expansion of Mirkarwada Fishing Harbour under the Blue Revolution Scheme.

Out of the 9 fishing harbour projects, the Maharashtra Government has submitted the Detailed Project Report for fishing harbour at Versova, Mumbai. However, confirmation on availability of land, environmental clearance has not been submitted by the State Government. For the balance 8 fishing harbours and 16 fish landing centers, the Department of Fisheries has not received the proposals together with confirmation on the availability of land, environmental clearance, etc. from the Government of Maharashtra.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाने के लिए प्रपोजल्स दिए गए हैं, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 'प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना' के जरिए अब तक कितने कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाए गए हैं तथा जो कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाने के लिए प्रपोजल्स आए हैं, उनके लिए फंड की क्या व्यवस्था है?

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

श्री गिरिराज सिंह: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य बड़े अनुभवी हैं, मैं उनसे उम्मीद रखता था कि मूल प्रश्न से जुड़े सवाल ही पूछेंगे। उनके मूल प्रश्न में कोल्ड चेन की बात नहीं कही

[श्री गिरिराज सिंह]

गई है, बल्कि उन्होंने योजना की चर्चा की है, उन्होंने specific महाराष्ट्र राज्य की बात की है और हमने उनको पूरे तौर पर जवाब भी दिया है। उन्होंने अपने मूल प्रश्न में 16 फिशिंग हार्बर और फिश लैंडिंग सेन्टर्स की बात की है। हमें एक को छोड़ कर कोई प्रपोजल राज्य सरकार से नहीं मिला है। हमें जो चार प्रपोजल्स मिले थे, उनको हमने sanction कर दिया है। हमने ससून डॉक, करंजा, आनंदवाड़ी, मीरकावाड़ा, ऐसे चार फिशिंग हार्बर्स को sanction किया है।

महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जहां तक कोल्ड स्टोरेज की बात की है, मैं उसका भी जवाब देना चाहूंगा। महाराष्ट्र सरकार का कोई प्रपोजल मेरे पास पेंडिंग नहीं है। वसोंवा का एक प्रपोजल है, वहां से इसका complete project बन कर नहीं आया है। हमने उस पर query की है। उसका land clearance नहीं है, पर्यावरण का clearance नहीं है। वैसे हमने देश में 461 कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाये हैं।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, फिशरीज़ से संबंधित 20 प्रपोजल्स दिए गए थे, उनमें से दो प्रपोजल्स के लिए फंड प्रोवाइड किया गया है, ऐसा लोक सभा में प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया है। वहां पर ऐसा नहीं कहा गया कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार से ये प्रपोजल्स नहीं आए हैं, इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो बाकी 18 प्रपोजल्स हैं, उनके बारे में आप क्या सोचते हैं? आप उनके लिए फंड देने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं है?

श्री गिरिराज सिंह: महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य से आग्रह करूंगा कि चिट्ठी किसी पते पर किसी ने भेजा और जवाब हमसे खोज रहे हैं। मैंने जब इसके बारे में पता किया, तो कल रात में मुझे पता चला कि उस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य ने ये प्रपोजल्स शिपिंग डिपार्टमेंट में भेजे थे। मेरे पास जितने प्रपोजल्स आए थे, हमने उन सारे प्रपोजल्स का निष्पादन करने का काम किया है। हमने अभी टोटल 12 में 10 किया है, उनसे से 4 महाराष्ट्र को दिया है। इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद की भी उम्मीद करता हूं।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री ऑस्कर फर्नांडिस जी।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं। Nothing is going on record. Shri Oscar Fernandes.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Sir, through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister to let us know the status of the projects submitted by the Government of Karnataka on the fisheries side, covering the three coastal districts of North Canara, Udupi and South Canara. What is the status of the landing sites and the fishing harbours?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question relates to Maharashtra. If the hon. Minister wishes, he may reply.

श्री गिरिराज सिंह: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य हमारे श्रद्धेय हैं, लेकिन मैं यही उम्मीद करता हूँ कि question के अनुरूप ही supplementary हो। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि कर्णाटक में भी हमने Kulle और Hehamadi Kodi, इन दो जगहों पर proposal sanction किया है।

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Sir, the hon. Minister may like to reply to me on Kerala because Kerala is one of the largest fish-catching States in the country. How many fish landing centres have been approved for Kerala and how many proposals are pending? What is the Ministry doing about this?

श्री उपसभापति: मैं पुनः कहना चाहूँगा कि the question is related to Maharashtra. If the hon. Minister wishes to reply, he may do so. It depends on him.

श्री गिरिराज सिंह: महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि केरल एक ऐसा राज्य है, जो fish catching और marine culture में अग्रणी राज्य रहा है। चाहे आज की तारीख में न हो, लेकिन अग्रणी राज्य रहा है। हमारे यहां जो भी proposal आए हैं, हमने उन proposals को स्वीकृत करके पैसा release किया है, इसलिए अभी हमारे पास केरल का कोई proposal नहीं है।

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to seek an answer on fish harbour and fish landing in Tamil Nadu. Is there any proposal pending? Are any welfare schemes proposed for the fishermen who go into the deep sea risking their lives?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It depends on the hon. Minister to reply. मैं माननीय सदस्यों से पुनः कहना चाहूँगा कि आप specific question पर ही supplementary पूछ सकते हैं, not outside that.

SHRI P. WILSON: Sir, he has the answer on his fingertips.

श्री गिरिराज सिंह: मान्यवर, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि तमिलनाडु से fishing harbour के लिए एक proposal आया है, वह Thiruvottriyur village का proposal है और उस proposal को हमने sanction किया है। आप देखेंगे कि हमने तमिलनाडु में ऑलरेडी चार proposal sanction किए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 287; hon. Member absent. Any supplementaries?

Reduced CCL for women employees in Railways

*287. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian Railways has recently reduced the Child Care Leave (CCL) for its women employees;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons behind this move;
- (c) whether the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Ministry of Women and Child Development were consulted by the Indian Railways before taking the decision; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Child Care Leave (CCL) for a period of 730 days on leave salary was allowed to female Railway Servants based on the recommendations of Sixth Pay Commission and subsequent Office Memorandum dated 11.09.2008 issued by DoP&T, which is nodal Ministry for Leave Rules for Central Government Servants.

DoP&T, in its subsequent notification dated 11.12.2018 had communicated Government's decision to extend the benefit of CCL to single male Government servant as well. These instructions of DoP&T have been adopted by the Ministry of Railways for Railway Servants *vide* Board's letter No. E(P&A)I-2019/CPC/LE-2 dated 23.04.2019.

As per extant instructions, following benefits are currently granted under CCL:—

- (i) female railway servant – hundred percent salary for the first 365 days and eighty percent of salary for the next 365 days.
- (ii) single male railway servant – hundred percent salary for the first 365 days and eighty percent of salary for the next 365 days.

(c) and (d) Department of Personnel and Training is the nodal Ministry in the matter of Leave Rules. Ministry of Railways has adopted the guidelines/instructions of the nodal Ministry.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमने ऐसी कोई स्कीम बंद नहीं की है और 730 दिन के लिए लीव दी जाती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या ये norms सिर्फ एक चाइल्ड के लिए ही हैं? अगर second child होता है, तो उसके लिए क्या प्रोविज़न रखा है? क्या उसके लिए भी उतनी ही लीव दी जाती है या उसमें कोई कमी की जाती है? मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इसमें क्या किया जाता है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA): Sir, as you know very well, the hon. Prime Minister's vision is *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao*. All this is being done so as to give due respect to women. As of today, for up to two children, 365 days of CCL with 100 per cent salary and 80 per cent salary in the second year is being given.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Hon. Railway Minister has given a very nice reply and employees of the Railways must have heaved a sigh of relief because this is not accorded to other public sector industries. Sir, it has been said that Child Care Leave for two years would be given with 100 per cent salary in the first year and 80 per cent salary in the second year. There are cases where the employees need to extend their leave due to some exigencies or emergencies beyond the two year-period. Is there any provision for a sabbatical leave for employees of the Railways?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, the specific question is about Child Care Leave. If the hon. Member wants to know any specific thing, the Railway Rules are there. For any specific disease, employees are required to obtain medical certificate. If there is any exigency, then the concerned higher authorities consider the situation.

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्यों को और शायद पूरे देश को भी थोड़ा सूचित करना चाहूंगा। विप्लव मैडम जी, आप भी गौर करें, क्योंकि आपने भी प्रश्न उठाया था। चाइल्ड केयर लीव के बारे में एक गलतफहमी यह है कि जब बच्चा पैदा होता है, तभी यह लीव मिलती है। यह लीव ऐसी नहीं है। हमारी ऐसी women employees, जिनके माइनर बच्चे हैं, जब तक उनके बच्चे 18 साल की उम्र तक के न हो जाएं तब तक उनके एग्जाम के लिए, उन्हें पढ़ाने के लिए उनको लीव लेनी पड़ती है या कभी कोई बच्चा बीमार हो जाए, तब भी उनको लीव लेनी पड़ती है। माइनर बच्चों को सम्भालने के लिए जो लीव ली जाती है, वह भी इसमें शामिल हो सकती है। यह एक बात हुई।

दूसरी बात, एक नई चीज़ यह हुई कि अभी-अभी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में एक निर्णय लिया गया है और वर्ष 2018 से इसको शुरू किया गया है। पहले Sixth

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

Pay Commission में यह तय हुआ था कि जो महिलाएं हैं, उनको यह लीव दो साल के लिए मिलेगी, जिसमें पहले साल यह लीव उनको शत-प्रतिशत तनखाह पर मिल सकती है और दूसरे साल 80 प्रतिशत तनखाह पर मिल सकती है। हमने उसको अभी संशोधित करके यह निर्णय लिया कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति किन्हीं कारणों से single male railway servant है, उसको भी अपने माइनर बच्चे, जो 18 साल की उम्र से कम के हैं, उनकी देख-रेख के लिए इसी प्रकार से दो वर्ष की लीव मिल सके। यह निर्णय 11 दिसम्बर, 2018 को लिया गया और अब अप्रैल महीने से उसे रेलवे ने भी लागू कर दिया है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत बड़ी संवेदना का विषय है और इसमें gender justice in reverse की भी बात है। ऐसे व्यक्ति, जो किन्हीं दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण कारणों से single male हैं और उनको अपने बच्चों को भी संभालना है, उनके सामने कभी अपने बच्चों की पढ़ाई होती है, कभी उनके बच्चों के 10th Standard और 12th Standard के examinations आ जाते हैं या कभी कोई गंभीर बीमारी हो गई, तो उनको भी यह लीव देनी चाहिए। यह अपने आपमें यह दर्शाता है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की सोच कितनी आगे तक जाती है। चूंकि इस समस्या का सामना पुरुषों को भी करना पड़ता है, इसलिए सरकार ने इसे संवेदना से देखा है, धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि रेलवे में काम करने वाली महिलाओं के छोटे बच्चों को देख-रेख के लिए क्या सरकार "शिशु देख-रेख कक्ष" बनाने का कोई विचार रखती है?

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین : مہودے، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے مائیں منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ ریلوے میں کام کرنے والی مہیلاؤں کے چھوٹے بچوں کی دیکھ ریکھ کے لیے کیا سرکار "شیشو دیکھ ریکھ گکش" بنانے کا کوئی وچار رکھتی ہے؟

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPA: Railways have made all the facilities for women bringing small kids.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 288

Setting up of new rake points

*288. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to non-availability of required infrastructure at existing rake points and provision of new rake points, supply of fertilizers and its distribution is affected a lot;

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government for construction of new rake points;

(c) whether Government has taken any measures regarding the long-standing demands of States for modernisation of existing rake points and notification of new rake points at the proposed places; and

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

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

Statement

(a) No, Sir. Ministry of Fertilizers in co-ordination with Ministry of Railways ensures distribution of fertilizers through a network of 908 rake points distributed all over the country. The availability of fertilizers is monitored regularly at various levels both at the Centre and State. Nearly 80% of fertilizer for consumption in the country is moved by Rail, clearly indicating that the Railways is the preferred mode of transportation.

(b) to (d) Construction or opening of new rake points is a need based ongoing process subject to commercial justification, operational requirement, technical feasibility and resource availability. It has always been the endeavour of Indian Railways to modernize its rake points either by undertaking regular maintenance activity charged to revenue expenditure or by sanctioning specific work for improvement under capital expenditure. Under capital expenditure, 60 works of rake point improvement has been sanctioned at a cost of ` 1975 crore with outlay of ` 853 crore for the year 2019-20. Out of these 60 works, 31 have been completed.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): What plan does the Railway have for measuring the basket of goods in the freight portfolio of the Railways?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: As you know very well, farmers need fertilizers very much and the demand varies from State to State. Many a time, the State Government requests the Railways that they require fertilizers at certain destinations. The Railways make all the arrangements for whatever is required by the farmers and there is no problem at railway goods' sheds and stations. Under the

[Shri Angadi Suresh Channabasapa]

leadership of hon. Prime Minister and hon. Minister, Shri Piyush Goyal, there is no problem for transportation of fertilizers in the country. We were facing many problems earlier, but, now, as soon as we contact the Railways, supply is made to the farmers. There is no problem in arranging facilities.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: How many new rake points have been identified by the Railway Ministry in Odisha and what is the outlay for maintenance and upgradation of existing rake points in Odisha?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: More than 59 rake points are there for loading the fertilizers and other goods also. Apart from these, there is also an ongoing process in the Railways that whenever maintenance or repairs are required, we do that. If the State Government still has any further requirement, that can be studied.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has stated that there are, in total, 908 rake points all over the country. But the Ministry has taken up only 60 rake points for modernization and improvement. So, I want to know the position of other rake points because it is very important for transportation of fertilizers. Out of a total of 908 rake points, only 60 have been taken up for modernization. So, what will be the fate of other rake points?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, as we know very well, the agriculture scenario is changing in the country under the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister. In most of the agriculture, we are now going in for organic fertilizers. All these years, due to use of fertilizers, we have lost the fertility of the land. Now, in every rural area, we are checking the land and soil testing is also being done. So, in the coming days, it will be based on the demand from the State Governments. Wherever they want special arrangements for the goods and other things, if the State Government provides land and other facility, definitely, those can be studied by the Railway Ministry and whatever arrangements are required by the farmers, our Government is committed to the farmers.

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा): महोदय, जो उत्तर दिया गया है, उसमें 60 rake points के कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। उनमें से 31 के कार्य पूरे हो गए हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि ओडिशा से 19 existing rake points and one new rake point, कुल मिलाकर 20 rake points, का proposal development and upgradation के लिए गया है। मैं

जानना चाहती हूँ कि 60 rake points में से ओडिशा से कितने rake points upgradation और completion के लिए स्वीकृत किए गए हैं?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, we have the details. I will send the details to the hon. Member afterwards.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 289

Campaign to provide maximum price for agricultural produce

*289. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that farmers are not getting due price for their products in the country;
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government to secure higher and fixed revenue for farmers in the country;
- (c) whether Government would conduct awareness campaign for providing maximum prices for agricultural products than artificial and consumer products; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) To ensure remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce through competitive online bidding system and for transparent price discovery Government is implementing National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) scheme. In order to optimize the use of scarce resources and mitigate the uncertainty in price and marketing, Government has formulated and released a progressive and facilitative Model Act "The – State/UT Agricultural Produce and Livestock Contract Farming and Services (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2018" in May, 2018 for its adoption by the States/ Union Territories (UTs). The aforesaid Model Contract Farming Act covers the entire value and supply chain from pre-production to post harvest marketing including services contract for the agricultural produce and livestock. Further, In order to provide

better marketing facilities to the farmers, the Government has released a new model "The Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017" in April 2017 for its adoption by States/ UTs. The model act provides for alternative marketing channels such as setting up of private markets, direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, special commodity markets, to facilitate farmers in marketing their produce at competitive and remunerative prices. To develop Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure including Storage infrastructure, Government is implementing capital investment subsidy sub-scheme "Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)" of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) with two distinct marketing infrastructure components either (i) Storage Infrastructure in rural area (ii) other than storage infrastructure.

Further, Government extends price support to paddy and wheat through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Agencies across the country. The procurement policy is open ended. Under this policy, whatever food grains are offered by farmers, within the stipulated period and conforming to the specifications prescribed by Government are purchased at Minimum Support Price (MSP) by the State Government agencies including FCI for Central Pool. In addition to Wheat and Paddy, coarse grains are also procured as per extant guidelines. Besides this, Government is also implementing an Umbrella Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanraks Han Abhiyan PM-AASHA for pulses, oilseeds and copra consisting of Price Support System (PSS), Price Deficiency and Payment Scheme (PDPS) and pilot Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) for Fair Average Quality (FAQ) produce. Under PSS, procurements are made at MSP from registered farmers in consultation with the concerned State/UT Government as and when market price of these produce fall below the MSP. However, if producer/farmer gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market. The States/ UTs have also options to implement PDPS and Pilot PPSS for oilseeds crops. The procurement of Cotton and Jute are also undertaken as per the extant guidelines. For perishable agricultural and horticultural commodities for which MSP is not announced, are procured under Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) in consultation with the State/UT Government, as per the Scheme Guideline.

(c) and (d) Government issues circular to all State Governments for Kharif and Rabi crops while requesting to take necessary action for providing price support

operations as well as for wide dissemination of related information regarding MSP. Further, Government has taken several steps for awareness of MSP among farmers through use of print, audio and visual media, websites, social media platforms, dedicated television channels, Kisan Call Centre and SMS to farmers etc.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Sir, what steps has the Government taken to promote organic agriculture in the country?

कृषि तथा कृषक कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला): महोदय, ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग को बढ़ावा देने का अलग इश्यु है, मगर आपकी और सदन की जानकारी के लिए मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग में, दुनिया में ऑर्गेनिक फूड की बढ़ती हुई मांग के देखते हुए और किसानों को ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग से जो पैदावार होती है, उनके अच्छे भाव मिलने की संभावना से हम परम्परागत कृषि योजना के तहत किसानों को 3 साल के लिए 50 हजार ' की मदद करके किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करने की योजना चला रहे हैं और ऑर्गेनिक फर्टिलाइज़र्स के यूनिट डालने के लिए भी उनको सहायता देने की योजनाएं लागू कर रहे हैं।

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Normally, the farmers get more benefits from the agricultural products. To promote this organic production, will the Government facilitate more supply of organic fertilizers and will they give more subsidy for organic production?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: महोदय, मैंने पहले भी उत्तर में भी बताया था कि हम न प्रति हैक्टेयर 50 हजार ' दो हैक्टेयर तक cluster base पर किसानों को देने की योजना बनायी है। राज्य सरकारों की डिमांड के तहत हम इन clusters को मंजूर कर रहे हैं। जिन राज्यों से जितनी भी योजनाएं आयी हैं, उन सबको हमने मंजूरी दी है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह बहुत विस्तृत जवाब है। महोदय, जब से हम लोग राजनीति में आए, तब से आंदोलन करते रहे कि किसानों को उनकी लागत का लाभकारी मूल्य मिले। उनको लाभकारी मूल्य तभी मिल सकता है, जब CACP सही लागत का अनुमान लगाकर आपके सामने रखे और उसके आधार पर MSP तय हो। सर, सच बात तो यह है कि CACP की जो असली लागत, जो कुल लागत होती है, उसका सही assessment न करके, गवर्नमेंट की इच्छा के अनुसार उसको निश्चित किया जाता है, ताकि ये डेढ़ गुना दे सकें और डेढ़ गुना भी इसलिए नहीं मिलता है, क्योंकि कहीं भी क्रय केन्द्र खोले नहीं जाते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप CACP का जो गठन है, उसमें किसानों के प्रतिनिधियों को और किसान संगठन के प्रतिनिधियों को सम्मिलित करने की कृपा करेंगे?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं प्रो. राम गोपाल जी की इस बात से पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ कि किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य मिले। मैं कहूँ तो वह गलत नहीं होगा कि इसके लिए देश में सदियों से संघर्ष चल रहा है। मगर उन्होंने जो बात उजागर की है कि CACP जो है, वह ठीक आकलन नहीं करती है। इसी के लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय प्रो. साहब को और पूरे सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि CACP की ओर से जो आकलन किया जाता है, वह scientific way में किया जाता है। मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए बताता हूँ कि स्टेट की जो यूनिवर्सिटी होती है, उस यूनिवर्सिटी के माध्यम से किसानों को चयनित किया जाता है और उस किसान के खेत में उनकी पूरी फसल का tenure जब तक खत्म होता है, तब तक बोने से लेकर उसकी crop harvesting तक नियमित रूप से वे उनका follow up करते हैं और हर रोज उस किसान के पास से नोट बना देते हैं, उसी से वह फिगर आता है। एक बात आपकी जानकारी के लिए मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि हर प्रांत में से हर crop के लिए अलग-अलग आता है और हर प्रांत में उनकी अलग-अलग लागत लगती है, वह सही बात है। फिर इसका देखकर पूरे देश के लिए और जब ये MSP तय होते हैं, उसी समय उपभोक्ताओं को भी ध्यान में रखने की सावधानी सरकारें बरतती हैं, इसी के लिए CACP की तरफ से जे योजना बनी है, उसी में कोई कटाव नहीं है।

महोदय, आपका दूसरा इश्यू यह है कि CACP में किसानों के प्रतिनिधियों और किसान संगठन के प्रतिनिधियों को रखने का प्रावधान सरकार की मंशा है। पूर्व से ही किसान संगठन के प्रतिनिधि और प्रगतिशील किसानों को उसमें प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया है।

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, during the DMK rule in Tamil Nadu, we had set up Farmers' Markets in all the rural areas wherein the Government officer was there to fix the prices of the agricultural products; not only for rice but also for fruits and vegetables. I would like to know whether the Government has any plan to advise the States to see that every village, every farming area has a Farmers' Market wherein the Government intervenes in fixing the prices of agricultural products. Apart from the price at which the FCI and other civil supply agencies buy...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: ...the price for the private buyers, the Government intervenes and fixes the price. It would be helpful for the farmers.

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का सवाल उस प्रकार का है, जे मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि गांव में जो मंडिया लगती हैं, उन मंडियों में जो open auction होता है, उस auction में सरकार के अधिकारियों को रहकर उनके दाम तय करने चाहिए। ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था अभी तक नहीं है और अभी ऐसा करने की सरकार की मंशा

भी नहीं है। वहां किसानों को अच्छा दाम मिले, इसके लिए उनको अच्छी बोली का प्रावधान करने के लिए एक 'E-Nam' योजना सरकार ने लागू की है और एक electronic platform produce किया गया है, जिस पर किसान को अच्छी मार्किट मिले। अभी इसका इतना प्रचलन किसानों के बीच में नहीं है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि पूरे देश में सही तरीके से किसानों को aware किया जाए और व्यापारियों को भी इनके साथ जोड़ा जाए, ताकि पूरे देश के व्यापारियों को किसानों के माल को खरीदने का अवसर मिले - यह एक प्रयास हो रहा है। दूसरा एक प्रयास भारत सरकार की ओर से यह भी चल रहा है कि जो गांवों में मंडियां थीं, उनमें से 22,000 मंडियों को चिन्हित किया गया है, जो मेले की तरह से ही लग रही थीं, जिनकी ओर किसी का कोई संज्ञान नहीं था। उन मंडियों को भी infrastructural support मिले, ताकि वहां पर ठीक प्रकार से कार्य चले और किसानों को उचित दाम मिले, इस प्रकार की योजना भी हम लोगों ने बनायी है।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I have repeatedly asked in earlier Sessions whether the CACP is going to change the basis of defining what the cost of production is in order to calculate the MSP. I was assured by the Minister that there is an Expert Committee that was set up by the CACP which will recommend whether we should move to a new formula for calculating the cost of production for determining the MSP. My question is: Has the Report been submitted? If the Report has been submitted, what is the recommendation to change the basis of the cost of production for the calculation of the MSP?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति महोदय, CACP के द्वारा जिस पद्धति से calculation किया जाता है, उसमें बदलाव करने के लिए एक कमेटी का गठन किया गया था। उस कमेटी के जो सुझाव आए हैं, हमारे experts के द्वारा उन पर चर्चा की जा रही है। मैं मानता हूं कि उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उनमें इस प्रकार के सुझाव नहीं हैं, जिन्हें तुरंत ही लागू कर दिया जाए, इसलिए हम university के साथ और सिस्टम के साथ जुड़े हुए लोगों के साथ परामर्श कर रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रश्न संख्या 290, श्री के.सी. रामामूर्ति।

Impact of Corona epidemic on pharma industry

*290. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of the impact of Coronavirus on the country's pharma industry in view of the fact that the country imports 70 per cent of raw materials from China for manufacture of medicines;

(b) the impact of the extended new year holidays in China on Indian pharma sector, even though the major hubs for bulk drug exports in China are far from the Corona epidemic epicentre, Wuhan;

(c) whether Government is planning to facilitate our pharma sector to source raw materials for drugs from other countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Department of Pharmaceuticals has constituted an inter-departmental Committee under the chairmanship of 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 constituted by the department has assessed that there may be impact on import of certain APIs/KSMs which are majorly manufactured in Hubei province of China.

(c) and (d) Under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 various sites of different countries are registered by the CDSCO for import of various Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API) which are used in the manufacture of drug formulations in the country. CDSCO is reviewing all such applications for import of APIs in an expeditious manner for which India is highly dependent on China.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, getting Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients and Key Starting Material is one thing and getting them at a price which industry used to import from China before COVID is another thing. We have APIs only for the next two months. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Of the 58 APIs from China which we use for antibiotics, vitamins and other essential medicines, I would like to know whether the Government has taken any steps to encourage domestic manufacturing of APIs by creating a suitable ecosystem.

श्री मनसुख मांडविया: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, API के संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बेसिकली pharmaceutical sector में हम कई APIs इम्पोर्ट करते हैं और कई एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। माननीय सदस्य की बात सही है कि कई ऐसे APIs हैं, जिनके संबंध में हमें ज्यादातर चाइना पर डिपेंड करन पड़ता है। ऐसे 53 APIs हैं, जिन्हें हमने identify किया है, जिनके संबंध में हमें थोड़ा सा चाइना पर डिपेंड करना पड़ रहा है। ये APIs देश में बनें, उसके लिए हमने एक inter-Ministerial Committee भी गठित की है। ये APIs देश में कैसे बनाए जाएं, इसके लिए एक सुनिश्चित कार्य योजना बनाकर हमने उसके ऊपर आगे काम करना शुरू कर दिया है।

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, one of the issues that the pharma sector is facing is the high GST rate. Current rate is 18 per cent. The pharma sector has always requested the Government to bring it down to 5 per cent. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the issue has been considered by the Ministry and whether the recommendations have been made to the GST Council to reduce the GST.

श्री मनसुख मांडविया: सर, इंडिया में APIs का प्रोडक्शन हो, यह विषय जीएसटी से ज्यादा touch नहीं करता है, लेकिन चाइना में APIs का प्रोडक्शन bulk में होने की वजह से इंडिया में वहां के प्रोडक्शन के comparison में 30-35 परसेंट कम प्रोडक्शन था। 35 परसेंट कम प्रोडक्शन होने की वजह से इंडिया competition में टिक नहीं सकता था। जहां तक GST का सवाल है, जब से GST का implementation हुआ है, तब से देश में pharmaceutical industries 12 परसेंट की ग्रोथ हो रही है। आज आप अमेरिका में चले जाएं, वहां पर अगर 4 generic medicines ली जाती हैं तो उनमें से एक इंडिया में बनी हुई tablet होती है।

सारे world में लोग जो 6 टेबलेट्स खाते हैं, उसमें से एक इंडिया में बनी हुई जेनरिक मेडिसिन होती है। देश में जीएसटी के इम्प्लिमेंटेशन से फायदा हुआ है। पहले यह होता था कि किसी भी स्टेट में VAT में relaxation मिलता था, किसी स्टेट में टैक्स में ज्यादा relaxation मिलता था, तो इंडस्ट्रीज़ अहमदाबाद, गुजरात में होती थीं। वहां से हिमाचल ने उनको इन्सेन्टिव दे दिया, तो वे वहां चली जाती थीं। बाद में नॉर्थ-ईस्ट ने इन्सेन्टिव दे दिया, तो वहां चली जाती थीं। उसमें जो entrepreneurs हैं, उत्पादक हैं, उनका खर्च भी बढ़ता था और उनको VAT का, टैक्स का फायदा मिले, इसलिए वे वहां जाते थे। जीएसटी आने के बाद सारे देश में टैक्ट यूनिफॉर्म हो जाने से इंडस्ट्रीज़ भी खुश हैं, प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ा है और ग्रोथ भी बढ़ी है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी से और सदस्यों से आग्रह है कि कृपया ब्रीफ हों, क्योंकि सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि आगे के जो क्वेश्चन्स हैं, वे जल्द हों। इससे उन्हें भी सुविधा होगी।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, what steps is the Government taking to ensure that despite rise in prices of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API), the prices of essential medicines do not increase? Also, what steps is the Government taking to stop hoarding of medicines by the patients in the fear of future unavailability?

श्री मनसुख मांडविया: सर, देश में लोगों को किफायती रेट में दवा मिले, उसके लिए essential list of medicines होती है और उसमें से एक हजार से ज्यादा फॉर्मूलेशन के प्राइस हमने फिक्स किए हैं। देश में एपीआई का प्रोडक्शन हो और देश में ही फॉर्मूलेशन बने, उसके लिए एक चैनल होता है। पहले उसमें केएसएम होता है, केएसएम मतलब प्राइमरी रॉ मैटीरियल, उसके बाद intermediate, intermediate के बाद एपीआई और एपीआई फॉर्मूलेशन में यूज़ होता है। कुल मिलाकर सीक्वेंस सारे देश में फुलफिल हो और देश में एपीआई का भी प्रोडक्शन बने और फॉर्मूलेशन का भी प्रोडक्शन बने। हम इसके लिए काम कर रहे हैं।

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is this. For the testing of COVID-19, certain primers and probes are required, which are under manufacturing in the country. My question is: Is there sufficient manufacturing of primers and probes in the country at the moment? Is the Government trying to expedite and increase the manufacturing amount for the testing of COVID-19?

श्री मनसुख मांडविया: सर, आज कोरोनावायरस एक वैश्विक महामारी के रूप में उभरा है। आप मीडिया के माध्यम से देख रहे हैं और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पहले से ही initiative लिया है और कल सारे राष्ट्र को संबोधित भी किया है। myself am one Member of the Group of Ministers. मैं ग्रुप ऑफ़ मिनिस्टर्स के एक मेम्बर के रूप में भी यह देख रहा हूँ कि कोरोनावायरस के लिए देश में क्या-क्या strategy बन रही है या कार्य योजना बन रही है और उस पर हम काम कर रहे हैं। तीन रास्तों से यह वायरस विदेश से देश में आ सकता है। एक एयर रूट, दूसरा सी रूट और तीसरा भूटान, बंगलादेश और नेपाल जैसे देशों के साथ हमारे बॉर्डर हैं। सभी जगह पर कड़े initiative लिए जा रहे हैं। सभी देशों से, अफेक्टेड कंट्रीज़ से कोई भी मरीज देश में आता है या कोई भी ट्रैवलर आता है, तो उनके लिए 14 दिनों के लिए quarantine compulsory कर दिया है। Sir, I am also looking after the Ministry of Shipping. शिपिंग मिनिस्ट्री के माध्यम से हमने सारे पोर्ट्स पर initiatives लिए हैं। कोई भी क्व आए, उसके लिए quarantine compulsory किया है। क्व देश में आ रहे थे, उनको भी हमने डायवर्ट कर दिया है। नेपाल और बंगलादेश से बाय रोड आने वाले लोगों की भी per day regularly स्क्रीनिंग की जाती है। ऐसी स्थिति में देश में किसी भी मेडिसिन की कमी न हो और देश में मास्क की भी कमी न हो, इसके

लिए प्रयास किए गए हैं। हमारे देश में सौ से ज्यादा मास्क बनाने वाली यूनिट्स हैं। हमने NPPA के माध्यम से उनका सर्वे किया है। हम प्रति दिन डेढ़ करोड़ मास्क बना सकें, इतनी हमारी कैपेसिटी है। उसका प्रोडक्शन भी ऑलरेडी शुरू हो गया है। देश में मास्क की कमी नहीं है और देश में gloves की कमी होने की भी संभावना नहीं है। सेनेटाइज़र भी देश की आवश्यकता के अनुसार उपलब्ध हैं। देश में कोई भी ऐसी स्थिति न खड़ी हो, जिससे कि देश में crises हो, उसको देखते हुए हम initiative ले रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Lt. General (Dr.) D.P. Vats (Retd.).

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): Sir, he has already answered my question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Nos. 291 and 292 are related. दोनों सवाल फसल बीमा से जुड़े हैं, इसलिए हम इनको क्लब करते हैं। Question No. 291. Questioner is absent. Question No. 292. Questioner is absent. Any supplementaries?

Making crop insurance optional under PMFBY

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has revamped Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) recently and made crop insurance optional;

(b) the manner in which making PMFBY voluntary would help farmers and whether non-insured farmers would also be compensated if they lose their crops;

(c) whether it is also a fact that premium subsidy for North-Eastern States has been increased to 90 per cent from the existing 50 per cent; and

(d) if so, the reasons for denying Andhra Pradesh 90 per cent premium subsidy?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) After detailed discussions with stakeholders, Government has recently approved the revamping of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for

implementation in the country from Kharif 2020 season. On the demand of farmers, farmers' organizations and States, the scheme has been made voluntary for all farmers, which will help farmers to take decision keeping in view the risk profile of their crops whether to insure their crops or not. Sharing pattern of premium subsidy has been changed from 50:50 to 90:10 between Central and State Government for North Eastern States due to special nature of these States and to increase in its coverage. Further, crop insurance is a risk mitigation tool and claims, if any, are paid to those farmers only who enroll themselves under the scheme by paying their applicable share of premium for notified crops in notified areas as per provisions of the scheme. For remaining States subsidy sharing pattern remains as 50:50.

Revamping PMFBY and WBCIS

*292. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has revamped the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS);

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has slashed its share of premium from fifty per cent to twenty five per cent in irrigated areas and to thirty per cent in unirrigated areas;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it has been made mandatory for all farmers to enrol in the above two schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) After detailed discussions with stakeholders, Government has recently approved the revamping of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) for implementation from Kharif 2020 season.

(b) No, Sir. However, to address the issues related to high premium rate for few crops/areas due to adverse selection, the requisite Central Government share of premium subsidy (90:10 for North Eastern States and 50:50 for remaining States) has been provided for areas/crops having gross premium rate upto 25% for irrigated areas/crops and upto 30% for un-irrigated areas/crops.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The enrollment under PMFBY and RWBCIS has been made voluntary for all farmers. Changes made in the provisions/parameters of these schemes are detailed below:—

- To address the demand of farmers, the scheme has been made voluntary for all farmers. However, 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.
- To address the issue of high premium rate for few crops/areas due to adverse selection, the requisite central share of premium subsidy (90:10 for North Eastern States and 50:50 for remaining States) 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.
- Insurance companies will now be selected by the States for 3 years in a go instead of one year thereby increasing their commitment and accountability to the farmers.
- Option has been given to the States to choose the notional value of average yield or the Scale of Finance as sum insured in the interest of the farming community,
- 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 stipulated timelines can not participate in upcoming seasons.
- Two-step process of crop yield estimation using weather and satellite indicators etc. is 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.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक बार पहले भी सदन में आश्वस्त किया था कि वे आदेश करेंगे कि जो इंश्योरेंस कम्पनियां हैं, वे किसानों को रसीद जारी करेंगी, लेकिन वह आदेश अभी तक नहीं हुआ है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो किसानों का लॉस असेसमेंट होता है, उसमें उनको दिक्कत आ रही है। वहां पर जाकर लेखपाल असेसमेंट करता है, लेकिन बाद में अधिकारी उसको कम करा देते हैं। कई केसों में ऐसा देखा गया है कि जब नुकसान का कम्पनसेशन मिलना होता है, तो किसी को 15 ` , किसी को 25 ` और किसी को 30 ` मिलता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई ऐसा स्पेसिफिक प्रोटोकॉल प्रिस्क्राइब करेंगे, जिससे कि जो लॉस का असेसमेंट हो, वह transparent हो और किसानों को तत्काल बेस पर सही कम्पनसेशन मिल सके?

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो किसानों के लॉस असेसमेंट के बारे में कहा है, उसके बारे में सरकार ने अभी नई फसल बीमा नीति में संशोधन किया है। उसके अंदर प्रावधान किया गया है कि सेटेलाइट से सर्वे किया जाएगा और जिस तरह से गिरदावरी में पटवारी रिपोर्ट करता है, उन दोनों को मिलाकर उनका match करेंगे और match करने के बाद में दोनों का एक साथ जैसे मेल खाएगा, उसके अनुसार कार्रवाई करेंगे। ऐसा करने से जो वास्तविक नुकसान किसान का हुआ है, वह पता चल जाएगा और इससे वास्तविक नुकसान का मूल्य किसान को मिल सकेगा।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैंने एक रसीद देने वाली बात पूछी थी।

श्री उपसभापति: रवि प्रकाश जी, दूसरा क्वेश्चन नहीं। आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: सर, जो रसीद की बात है, तो आने वाले टाइम में संबंधित कम्पनी को कह दिया जाएगा कि किसान को रसीद मिले। हमने अब कम्पनी को तीन साल के लिए कर दिया है, पहले कम्पनी एक साल के लिए टेंडर करती थी और उसके बाद में उसकी इतनी liability नहीं रहती थी, लेकिन आने वाले समय में कम्पनी इस क्षेत्र के लिए तीन साल के लिए टेंडर करेगी। ऐसा करने से उसकी जवाबदेही भी रहेगी और वह तीन साल तक वहां रहकर किसानों की जो भी समस्याएं हैं, उनको सुनेगी और उन समस्याओं का समाधान भी करेगी।

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, through you, I would like to state that Odisha, in the last 20 years, has faced 21 natural disasters. These disasters create havoc on the produce of farmers with farmers being driven to penury season after season. So, instead of a geography based performance to the North-East alone, why not have a 90:10 ratio extended to disaster prone States, in which case it is much more objective and rational?

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: सर, जैसा कि अभी नई फसल बीमा नीति में हमने संशोधन किया है और उसमें पूर्वोत्तर के किसानों के लिए भी व्यवस्था की है। जो फसल का बीमा होता था, उसमें 50-50 परसेंट का शेयर होता था, लेकिन अब सरकार ने उसके अंदर 90 और 10 का रेश्यो रखा है। ऐसा करने से वहां की सरकार को ज्यादा प्रीमियम वहन नहीं करना पड़ेगा। वहां पर इस तरह से सारी व्यवस्था की जाएगी और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों की सरकारों को इस संबंध में किसानों को जागरूक करने की आवश्यकता है। निश्चित रूप से आने वाले समय में इसका किसानों को लाभ मिलेगा।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ, the Centre has made crop insurance optional for farmers under PMFBI. Why? This can lead to drastic decrease in the number of farmers opting for insurance. What is the Government doing to ensure that providing insurance under the scheme is economically viable to the insurance companies?

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने फसल बीमा योजना को स्वैच्छिक करने के संबंध में पूछा है। मैं माननीय सदस्या को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह पहले से किसानों की डिमांड रही है, समय-समय पर इसके लिए किसान संगठनों ने भी मांग की है, जिसमें भारतीय किसान यूनियन है, भारतीय किसान संघ है और किसान मोर्चा है। पहले ऐसे होता था कि जिस किसान ने भी ऋण लिया, उसका स्वतः ही बीमा का प्रीमियम कट जाता था। किसानों का कहना था कि हमें इंश्योरेंस की आवश्यकता नहीं है,

लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी उनका प्रीमियम कट जाता है। अब किसानों के लिए इश्योरेंस को स्वैच्छिक कर दिया है। हमने राज्य सरकारों से भी इस संबंध में पूछा है। कई राज्यों ने स्वयं ही हमारे पास चिट्ठियां भेजीं, जिसमें गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश, मेघालय, हिमाचल प्रदेश, राजस्थान, बिहार, तेलंगाना, तमिलनाडु और उत्तराखंड राज्य हैं। इन सभी राज्यों ने चिट्ठियां लिखकर कहा है कि इसको स्वैच्छिक कर दिया जाए, इसलिए इसको स्वैच्छिक किया है। इसमें यह भी प्रावधान किया गया है कि जो ऋण लेने वाले किसान हैं, जो आज भी इश्योरेंस पॉलिसी से जुड़े हुए हैं, अगर ऐसा कोई किसान चाहता है कि मैं अपना इश्योरेंस नहीं करवाना चाहता हूं...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: वह बैंक के अंदर सात दिन पहले तक अपनी चिट्ठी ले जाकर दे सकता है कि वह इससे नहीं जुड़ना चाहता है, तो वह इससे बाहर हो सकता है।

महोदय, जब भविष्य में वह वापस इश्योरेंस से जुड़ना चाहे, तो बैंक के अंदर चिट्ठी ले जाकर दे दे कि मैं इश्योरेंस से जुड़ना चाहता हूं, तो उसका स्वतः ही प्रीमियम कटना शुरू हो जाएगा।

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, please be brief.

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: इसलिए अब यह स्वैच्छिक कर दिया गया है कि जो किसान चाहेगा, उसी का इश्योरेंस होगा।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं, चूंकि इस स्कीम में 50 प्रतिशत केन्द्र सरकार और 50 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकारों का शेयर है, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि देश में ऐसे कितने राज्य हैं, जिन्होंने इस योजना के अंतर्गत अपना 50 प्रतिशत शेयर नहीं दिया है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि उन राज्यों से उनका शेयर प्राप्त करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है, ताकि वे अपना शेयर दें, जिससे उन राज्यों के किसानों को इसका लाभ मिल सके?

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जिन राज्यों से प्रीमियम प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, हम उनके निरंतर संपर्क में रहते हैं, ताकि उनसे प्रीमियम प्राप्त किया जा सके। ऐसे राज्य जिन्होंने इस योजना के अंतर्गत अपना शेयर नहीं दिया है वे हैं- मध्य प्रदेश पर लगभग 2,731 करोड़ ` बकाया हैं, जो वहां से आने हैं। यह उनके प्रीमियम का हिस्सा है और इसी प्रकार राजस्थान के ऊपर भी ` 1,482 करोड़ बकाया हैं, जो उनके हिस्से का पैसा है, वह अभी तक नहीं आया है।

महोदय, जैसे ही वह पैसा वहां से आएगा, यहां से हम उसी दिन अपने हिस्से का प्रीमियम रिलीज कर देंगे, जिससे किसानों के क्लेम का भुगतान हो सके।

महोदय, इसी प्रकार यदि मैं अन्य राज्यों के बारे बताऊं, जिनसे प्रीमियम का हिस्सा प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, तो वे महाराष्ट्र, तेलंगाना, कर्णाटक और वैस्ट बंगाल आदि हैं। इस प्रकार ये राज्य वे हैं, जिन पर प्रीमियम बाकी है। हम निरंतर उनके संपर्क में हैं उनसे अनुरोध कर रहे हैं कि वे तुरन्त अपने हिस्से का पैसा जमा करें। यह बात हमारे पोर्टल के अंदर भी है कि जैसे ही वे अपने हिस्से का पैसा जमा करेंगे, हम उसी दिन अपने हिस्से का पैसा रिलीज कर देंगे, ताकि किसानों को उनका क्लेम मिल सके।

महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से भी उन सरकारों से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि वे अपने हिस्से का पैसा तुरन्त जमा करें, ताकि किसानों को उनका क्लेम मिल सके।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, पहले जब फसल बीमा सबके लिए कम्पलसरी था, तो फसल का नुकसान होने पर, उसका क्लेम देने से यह कहकर मना कर दिया जाता था, चूंकि पूरे रीजन के अंदर यह दिक्कत नहीं आई है, इसलिए व्यक्तिगत नुकसान आपको नहीं मिलेगा। जब से स्वैच्छिक बीमा कर दिया गया है, तो यदि किसी पर्टिकुलर किसान के खेत में नुकसान होता है, तो क्या बीमा कंपनियां...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: सुशील कुमार गुप्ता जी, आप कृपया सवाल पूछिए।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: महोदय, मेरा यही सवाल है कि क्या बीमा कंपनियां किसान के व्यक्तिगत नुकसान की भरपाई करेंगी?

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, काफी पहले यह था और उस समय पूरे क्षेत्र को नुकसान के लिए आधार माना जाता था, लेकिन अब individual कर दिया गया है। अब किसान अपना क्लेम जब चाहे कर सकता है और उसका आकलन करने के बाद किसान को क्लेम दिया जाएगा।

कृषि एवं कृषक कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मुझे एक मिनट बोलने का अवसर दीजिए। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा कि individual किसान को बीमा की प्रीमियम का बेनिफिट मिलेगा या नहीं। मैं इस बारे में स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि अब गांव को एक यूनिट बना दिया गया है, अब मंडल और जिला यूनिट नहीं हैं। दूसरी बात, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन की जानकारी के लिए और देश के किसानों की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र में लास्ट ईयर जो अतिवृष्टि

[श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला]

हुई, उसके कारण वहां से 64 लाख किसानों ने individual claim को दर्ज कराया था। हमने कंपनियों और राज्य सरकार के साथ मिलकर उनके नुकसान का सर्वेक्षण कराया और 4,000 करोड़ ` से ज्यादा रकम महाराष्ट्र के किसानों को भुगतान कराई।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं राजस्थान के किसानों की स्थिति के बारे में बताना चाहूंगा कि वहां लगातार प्राकृतिक आपदाएं आ रही हैं, चाहे वह टिड्डियों का प्रकोप हो या कोई और प्रकार की आपदा हो, जिसके कारण किसान बहुत त्रस्त हैं। जहां तक मैं फसल बीमे की बात करूं, तो राजस्थान के किसानों की स्थिति यह है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों से, वर्ष 2017, 2018 और वर्ष 2019, लगातार तीन वर्षों से किसानों के फसल बीमा का भुगतान नहीं किया जा रहा है, जिसके कारण किसानों की स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है। मैं आपके माध्यम से, माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि तीन वर्षों में ऐसे कौन से कारण हुए, जिससे किसानों को अभी तक उनके फसल बीमा का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है? महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान के किसानों को फसल बीमा का भुगतान कब तक किया जाएगा?

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है, वह बिल्कुल सही है कि पिछले तीन सालों से किसानों का फसल बीमा का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान सरकार पर, खरीफ फसल का जो बीमा राशि का अंश है, वह लगभग ` 3 करोड़ है, वह वर्ष 2017 का उस पर बाकी है। वर्ष 2018 के ` 82 करोड़ राजस्थान सरकार पर बकाय हैं और रबी की फसल के वर्ष 2019 के भी राजस्थान सरकार पर ` 65 करोड़ बाकी हैं।

2019 में जो खरीफ की फसल है, उसके ` 1,331 करोड़ राज्यांश के बाकी हैं। हां, यह जरूर है कि अभी दो दिन पहले ` 50 करोड़ आए हैं, हमने उन्हें अपने हिस्से के पैसे रिलीज़ कर दिए हैं। यह जो बाकी का लगभग ` 1,300 करोड़ के आस-पास का पैसा है, इसके लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसे ही राज्य सरकार का पैसा आएगा, हम उनको तुरंत यहां से अपने हिस्से का पैसा रिलीज़ करेंगे, जिससे कि किसान को इसका तुरंत लाभ मिले। हमने राजस्थान सरकार से भी संपर्क किया है, हम उनसे निरंतर बात कर रहे हैं कि अपने राज्य का हिस्सा तुरंत पहुंचाएं। रही बात टिड्डी के नुकसान की, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हमने उसके लिए भी केंद्र से एक टीम गठित की है और जिन जिलों में टिड्डी से आपदा आई थी, वहां पर उसको भेजा है। वहां से रिपोर्ट आने के बाद अभी बाड़मेर, जालौर के अंदर उनका लगभग ` 31 करोड़ का क्लेम बना है, जो हमने कंपनियों को बता दिया है और पैसा जारी भी करने वाले हैं। इसी तरह से जैसलमेर के जो ` 14.82 करोड़ हैं, वे भी जारी हो जाएंगे। सर, जोधपुर के ` 5 करोड़ हैं। इसी

तरह से बाड़मेर के जो लगभग 3 करोड़ ` , 50 लाख ` बनते हैं, हम यह राशि भी तुरंत ही किसानों के खातों में पहुंचा देंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रश्न संख्या 293.

**ग्रामीण अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए ग्रामीण अवसंरचना
विकास निधि से सहायता प्रदान करना**

***293. श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह:** क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा देश में ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास हेतु कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ग्रामीण अवसंरचना के विकास हेतु ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास निधि (आरआईडीएफ) से प्रदान की गई सहायता का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास निधि से मध्य प्रदेश में किए गए ग्रामीण विकास कार्यों का वर्ष-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति): (क) से (ग) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए पूरे देश में प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई), श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी रूबन (एसपीएमआरएम), प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण तथा महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा योजना) आदि का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है।

(ख) नाबार्ड में वर्ष 1995-96 में स्थापित की गई ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास निधि (आरआईडीएफ) के माध्यम से पिछले तीन वर्षों में स्वीकृत की गई सहायता का राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा अनुबंध-I में दिया गया है। (नीचे देखिए)

(ग) ग्रामीण अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं में सार्वजनिक निवेश बढ़ाने के लिए आरआईडीएफ के माध्यम से राज्यों को 37 पात्र कार्यकलापों के लिए ऋण दिए जाते हैं। इन कार्यकलापों को मुख्यतः तीन श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है, जो इस प्रकार हैं: (i) कृषि और उससे जुड़े क्षेत्र, (ii) सामाजिक क्षेत्र और (iii) ग्रामीण संपर्क। पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश को आरआईडीएफ के तहत नाबार्ड द्वारा प्रदत्त ऋण ट्रेंचों का वर्ष-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा अनुबंध-II में दिया गया है।

अनुबंध-I

पिछले तीन वर्षों (2016-17, 2017-18 और 2018-19) के दौरान ग्रामीण अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए आरआईडीएफ से दी गई सहायता का आरआईडीएफ-राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

(करोड़ ` में)

| क्र. सं. | राज्य | 2016-17 स्वीकृतियां | 2017-18 स्वीकृतियां | 2018-19 स्वीकृतियां |
|----------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | आंध्र प्रदेश | 1054.28 | 1103.92 | 1309.62 |
| 2. | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 255.47 | 336.20 | 341.97 |
| 3. | असम | 858.82 | 809.53 | 1397.73 |
| 4. | बिहार | 1836.32 | 1604.25 | 1631.64 |
| 5. | छत्तीसगढ़ | 841.89 | 1097.50 | 1144.28 |
| 6. | गोवा | 0.00 | 180.83 | 156.48 |
| 7. | गुजरात | 2274.40 | 2242.14 | 2423.59 |
| 8. | हरियाणा | 500.83 | 809.46 | 1299.29 |
| 9. | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 545.55 | 510.60 | 544.21 |
| 10. | जम्मू और कश्मीर | 440.76 | 409.19 | 453.45 |
| 11. | झारखंड | 1452.92 | 1638.38 | 1509.49 |
| 12. | कर्नाटक | 908.95 | 882.21 | 809.75 |
| 13. | केरल | 673.99 | 507.08 | 726.56 |
| 14. | मध्य प्रदेश | 1855.10 | 2019.46 | 2236.87 |
| 15. | महाराष्ट्र | 999.99 | 993.34 | 2202.62 |
| 16. | मणिपुर | 41.72 | 100.29 | 0.00 |
| 17. | मेघालय | 99.11 | 130.07 | 210.97 |
| 18. | मिजोरम | 153.11 | 245.43 | 165.48 |
| 19. | नागालैंड | 47.63 | 6.97 | 17.86 |
| 20. | ओडिशा | 2515.33 | 2311.43 | 2474.27 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 21. | पुदुचेरी | 52.77 | 60.10 | 18.04 |
| 22. | पंजाब | 503.58 | 444.82 | 458.26 |
| 23. | राजस्थान | 1913.33 | 1829.49 | 1713.71 |
| 24. | सिक्किम | 23.64 | 57.82 | 36.73 |
| 25. | तमिलनाडु | 1923.27 | 1825.84 | 2185.21 |
| 26. | तेलंगाना | 962.72 | 1006.29 | 1325.03 |
| 27. | त्रिपुरा | 270.91 | 264.26 | 152.22 |
| 28. | उत्तर प्रदेश | 1799.82 | 1706.66 | 1606.95 |
| 29. | उत्तराखंड | 914.80 | 806.28 | 670.96 |
| 30. | पश्चिमी बंगाल | 1322.82 | 1231.27 | 1267.35 |
| कुल | | 27043.83 | 27171.11 | 30490.59 |

अनुबंध-II

पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश को आरआईडीएफ के तहत नाबार्ड द्वारा प्रदत्त ऋण ट्रेंचों का आरआईडीएफ - वर्ष-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रुपये में)

| क्र. सं. | जिला | 2016-17 ट्रेंच XXII | 2017-18 ट्रेंच XXIII | 2018-19 ट्रेंच XXIV | 2019-20 ट्रेंच XXV |
|----------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | अगरमालवा | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.23 | 0.00 |
| 2. | अलीराजपुर | 0.00 | 0.00 | 526.90 | 3.65 |
| 3. | अनूपपुर | 35.80 | 0.00 | 3.46 | 0.00 |
| 4. | अशोकनगर | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.72 |
| 5. | बालाघाट | 29.05 | 0.00 | 5.05 | 1.04 |
| 6. | बड़वानी | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | बेतुल | 7.71 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 193.54 |
| 8. | भिंड | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-----------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| 9. | भोपाल | 36.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.26 |
| 10. | बुरहानपुर | 10.46 | 0.00 | 9.22 | 0.00 |
| 11. | छतरपुर | 0.00 | 23.77 | 0.00 | 7.17 |
| 12. | छिंदवाड़ा | 4.52 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 18.22 |
| 13. | दमोह | 0.00 | 305.41 | 0.00 | 33.24 |
| 14. | दतिया | 53.66 | 9.63 | 15.56 | 12.65 |
| 15. | देवास | 37.31 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.41 |
| 16. | धार | 42.60 | 8.10 | 4.03 | 16.69 |
| 17. | डिंडोरी | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.85 | 0.00 |
| 18. | गुना | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.31 |
| 19. | ग्वालियर | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.90 |
| 20. | हरदा | 0.00 | 33.62 | 0.00 | 1.17 |
| 21. | होशंगाबाद | 0.00 | 16.87 | 0.00 | 3.96 |
| 22. | इंदौर | 0.00 | 12.66 | 0.00 | 14.17 |
| 23. | जबलपुर | 0.00 | 32.84 | 3.46 | 1.04 |
| 24. | झाबुआ | 0.00 | 11.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 25. | कटनी | 45.94 | 36.22 | 0.00 | 13.80 |
| 26. | खंडवा | 0.00 | 510.15 | 10.58 | 46.57 |
| 27. | खरगोन | 0.00 | 0.00 | 983.05 | 3.69 |
| 28. | मांडला | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.68 |
| 29. | मंदसौर | 36.53 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.04 |
| 30. | मुरैना | 0.00 | 0.00 | 17.23 | 23.72 |
| 31. | नरसिंहपुर | 0.00 | 55.42 | 4.63 | 25.35 |
| 32. | नीमच | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 15.30 |
| 33. | निवारी | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 34. | पन्ना | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.03 | 15.19 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 35. | रायसेन | 15.44 | 21.54 | 6.95 | 4.18 |
| 36. | राजगढ़ | 541.98 | 936.58 | 125.31 | 5.50 |
| 37. | रतलाम | 36.81 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 22.05 |
| 38. | रीवा | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.86 | 13.63 |
| 39. | सागर | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.83 |
| 40. | सतना | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 41. | सीहोर | 44.06 | 25.62 | 0.00 | 1479.78 |
| 42. | सिवनी | 170.15 | 0.00 | 2.88 | 61.42 |
| 43. | शाहडोल | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.51 | 11.81 |
| 44. | शाजापुर | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.68 | 0.00 |
| 45. | श्यामपुर | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.38 |
| 46. | शिवपुरी | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.14 | 0.00 |
| 47. | सीधी | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.36 | 6.14 |
| 48. | सिंगरौली | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.90 |
| 49. | टीकमगढ़ | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 72.22 |
| 50. | उज्जैन | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.72 |
| 51. | उमरिया | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 52. | विदिशा | 47.35 | 0.00 | 2.85 | 14.71 |
| | बहुजिला परियोजना | 659.72 | 0.00 | 474.06 | 0 |
| | कुल | 1855.10 | 2019.46 | 2236.87 | 2222.76 |

RIDF assistance for development of rural infrastructure

†*293. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programmes being implemented by Government for development of rural infrastructure in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the State-wise details of the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) assistance provided for the development of rural infrastructure during the last three years; and

(c) the year-wise and district-wise details of rural development works undertaken in Madhya Pradesh with the help of RIDF during the last three years and the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) For development of rural infrastructure, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) etc. throughout the country.

(b) The State and UT-wise details of assistance sanctioned in the last three years through Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) set up in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in 1995-96 is at Annexure-I (*See below*).

(c) Loans are provided to the States for 37 eligible activities through RIDF, to enhance public investments in rural infrastructure projects. These activities are broadly classified under three categories, which are (i) Agriculture and related sector, (ii) Social sector and (iii) Rural Connectivity. The year-wise and district-wise details of loan tranches provided by NABARD under RIDF to Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current financial year, is given in Annexure-II.

Annexure-I

RIDF – State-wise details of sanctions under RIDF in last three years (2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19) for development of rural infrastructure

(` in crore)

| Sl. No. | State | 2016-17 Sanctions | 2017-18 Sanctions | 2018-19 Sanctions |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1054.28 | 1103.92 | 1309.62 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 255.47 | 336.20 | 341.97 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 3. | Assam | 858.82 | 809.53 | 1397.73 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1836.32 | 1604.25 | 1631.64 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 841.89 | 1097.50 | 1144.28 |
| 6. | Goa | 0.00 | 180.83 | 156.48 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 2274.40 | 2242.14 | 2423.59 |
| 8. | Haryana | 500.83 | 809.46 | 1299.29 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 545.55 | 510.60 | 544.21 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 440.76 | 409.19 | 453.45 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 1452.92 | 1638.38 | 1509.49 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 908.95 | 882.21 | 809.75 |
| 13. | Kerala | 673.99 | 507.08 | 726.56 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1855.10 | 2019.46 | 2236.87 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 999.99 | 993.34 | 2202.62 |
| 16. | Manipur | 41.72 | 100.29 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 99.11 | 130.07 | 210.97 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 153.11 | 245.43 | 165.48 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 47.63 | 6.97 | 17.86 |
| 20. | Odisha | 2515.33 | 2311.43 | 2474.27 |
| 21. | Puducherry | 52.77 | 60.10 | 18.04 |
| 22. | Punjab | 503.58 | 444.82 | 458.26 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 1913.33 | 1829.49 | 1713.71 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 23.64 | 57.82 | 36.73 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 1923.27 | 1825.84 | 2185.21 |
| 26. | Telangana | 962.72 | 1006.29 | 1325.03 |
| 27. | Tripura | 270.91 | 264.26 | 152.22 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 1799.82 | 1706.66 | 1606.95 |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 914.80 | 806.28 | 670.96 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 1322.82 | 1231.27 | 1267.35 |
| TOTAL | | 27043.83 | 27171.11 | 30490.59 |

Annexure-II

*RIDF – Year-wise and District-wise details of loan tranches provided by
NABARD under RIDF to Madhya Pradesh from (2016-17, to 2019-20)
(as on 13th March, 2020)*

(` in crore)

| Sl. No. | District | 2016-17 Tranche XXII | 2017-18 Tranche XXIII | 2018-19 Tranche XXIV | 2019-20 Tranche XXV |
|------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Agar Malwa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.23 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Alirajpur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 526.90 | 3.65 |
| 3. | Anuppur | 35.80 | 0.00 | 3.46 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Ashoknagar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.72 |
| 5. | Balaghat | 29.05 | 0.00 | 5.05 | 1.04 |
| 6. | Barwani | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Betul | 7.71 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 193.54 |
| 8. | Bhind | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9. | Bhopal | 36.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.26 |
| 10. | Burhanpur | 10.46 | 0.00 | 9.22 | 0.00 |
| 11. | Chhattarpur | 0.00 | 23.77 | 0.00 | 7.17 |
| 12. | Chhindwara | 4.52 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 18.22 |
| 13. | Damoh | 0.00 | 305.41 | 0.00 | 33.24 |
| 14. | Datia | 53.66 | 9.63 | 15.56 | 12.65 |
| 15. | Dewas | 37.31 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.41 |
| 16. | Dhar | 42.60 | 8.10 | 4.03 | 16.69 |
| 17. | Dindori | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.85 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Guna | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.31 |
| 19. | Gwalior | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.90 |
| 20. | Harda | 0.00 | 33.62 | 0.00 | 1.17 |
| 21. | Hoshangabad | 0.00 | 16.87 | 0.00 | 3.96 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 22. | Indore | 0.00 | 12.66 | 0.00 | 14.17 |
| 23. | Jabalpur | 0.00 | 32.84 | 3.46 | 1.04 |
| 24. | Jhabua | 0.00 | 11.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 25. | Katni | 45.94 | 36.22 | 0.00 | 13.80 |
| 26. | Khandawa | 0.00 | 510.15 | 10.58 | 46.57 |
| 27. | Khargone | 0.00 | 0.00 | 983.05 | 3.69 |
| 28. | Mandla | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.68 |
| 29. | Mandsaur | 36.53 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.04 |
| 30. | Morena | 0.00 | 0.00 | 17.23 | 23.72 |
| 31. | Narsinghpur | 0.00 | 55.42 | 4.63 | 25.35 |
| 32. | Neemuch | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 15.30 |
| 33. | Niwari | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 34. | Panna | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.03 | 15.19 |
| 35. | Raisen | 15.44 | 21.54 | 6.95 | 4.18 |
| 36. | Rajgarh | 541.98 | 936.58 | 125.31 | 5.50 |
| 37. | Ratlam | 36.81 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 22.05 |
| 38. | Rewa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.86 | 13.63 |
| 39. | Sagar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.83 |
| 40. | Satna | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 41. | Sehore | 44.06 | 25.62 | 0.00 | 1479.78 |
| 42. | Seoni | 170.15 | 0.00 | 2.88 | 61.42 |
| 43. | Shahdol | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.51 | 11.81 |
| 44. | Shajapur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.68 | 0.00 |
| 45. | Sheopur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.38 |
| 46. | Shivpuri | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.14 | 0.00 |
| 47. | Sidhi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.36 | 6.14 |
| 48. | Singrauli | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.90 |
| 49. | Tikamgarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 72.22 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 50. | Ujjain | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.72 |
| 51. | Umaria | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 52. | Vidisha | 47.35 | 0.00 | 2.85 | 14.71 |
| | Multidistrict | 659.72 | 0.00 | 474.06 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 1855.10 | 2019.46 | 2236.87 | 2222.76 |

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानकारी लेना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास निधि के संदर्भ में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं? यदि ऐसे प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है, कृपया इसकी जानकारी दें।

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति: उपसभापति महोदय, राज्य सरकार नाबार्ड में आवेदन करती है और नाबार्ड उसकी स्वीकृति देता है। माननीय सदस्य ने विशेष तौर पर मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में पूछा है। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहती हूँ कि 2016-17 में 1,855 करोड़ ` दिए गए, 2017-18 में 2,019 करोड़ ` दिए गए, 2018-19 में 2,033 करोड़ ` दिए गए थे।

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह: महोदय, ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास निधि के अंतर्गत क्या सरकार ने देश में कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था? यदि कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था, तो क्या उसे प्राप्त किया है? मैं मंत्री जी अनुरोध करता हूँ कि कृपया इसके संदर्भ में राज्य-वार जानकारी दें।

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति: महोदय, लक्ष्य राज्य सरकारें निश्चित करती हैं और केन्द्र सरकार नाबार्ड के माध्यम से निधियां रिलीज़ करती है। मैं सदन को बताना चाहती हूँ कि राज्यों से आए हुए प्रपोज़ल्स नाबार्ड देता है। यदि मैं राज्य-वार ब्यौरे पर जाऊंगी तो मुझे लगता है कि सदन का समय वेस्ट होगा, इसलिए मैं संक्षेप में बताना चाहती हूँ कि एक-एक गांव के विकास के लिए निधि जारी होती है। क्योंकि उनके मूल प्रश्न में है कि गांव के विकास की अवसंरचना क्या है, तो मैं उन्हें बताना चाहती हूँ कि गांव के विकास के लिए प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना, श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी रूरन मिशन के अंतर्गत और बकाया सड़कों के लिए राज्यों से जो प्रपोज़ल्स आते हैं, उनके लिए नाबार्ड पैसा देता है।

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, the banks have lowered their contribution to the RIDF from 60 per cent, which was in 2009, to almost 18 per cent to the present day. The Reserve Bank of India in February, 2019 formed an Internal Working Group led by Shri M.K. Jain to review agricultural credit and recommended that there is a need to increase the share of RIDF allocation. Has the Government taken the recommendations of the Report of this panel into consideration at all?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, RIDF एक ऐसा फंड है, जिसके माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में अवसंरचनाओं के लिए इसको उपयोग किया जाता है।

स्वाभाविक रूप से सरकार यह तय करती है कि बैंक्स कृषि के क्षेत्र में कम-से-कम इतना खर्च करेंगे, सामाजिक क्षेत्र में इतना खर्च करेंगे, अधोसंरचना के क्षेत्र में इतना खर्च करेंगे। अगर वह खर्च नहीं हो पाता है, तो वह सार का सारा पैसा इस फंड में आ जाता है। इसके अंतर्गत लगभग 32 कार्यकलाप हैं और इन 32 कार्यकलापों के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकार के जो प्रस्ताव आते हैं, उन प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाती है। जहां तक हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने इसके लक्ष्य के बारे में पूछा, तो मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि 2017-18 में ` 28,000 करोड़ का आवंटन था, जिसमें से ` 24,992 करोड़ की राशि जारी कर दी गई थी, 2018-19 में भी ` 28,000 करोड़ का आवंटन था, जिसमें से ` 27,623 करोड़ जारी किए गए और 2019-20 में भी यह ` 28,000 करोड़ हैं, जिसमें से ` 19,442.42 करोड़ जारी कर दिए गए हैं। इसमें लक्ष्य और उपलब्धि संतोषजनक है।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रश्न संख्या 294.

Insurance coverage in fisheries sector

*294. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's fisheries sector has very low levels of insurance penetration compared to other sub-sectors of agriculture;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is planning to provide insurance to pond fishing, damage of sea cages, loss of fish crops and fish workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) to (e) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries provides insurance coverage to Active fishermen licensed/registered with the State Governments and Union Territories. The

Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen is being implemented under the CSS in alignment with the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY). The insurance coverage under the scheme includes (i) ` 2.00 lakh against death or permanent total disability, (ii) ` 1.00 lakh for partial permanent disability. Further, insurance to pond fishing, damage of sea cages and loss of fish crops are not covered under the CSS.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister that under the Blue Revolution, export has increased to a great extent. My first question is: महाराष्ट्र में मछुआरों के लिए नीली क्रांति में कितने करोड़ रुपये का insurance Centrally Sponsored Scheme के अंतर्गत किया गया है?

श्री गिरिराज सिंह: महोदय, 1991 से देश के अंदर यह बीमा की योजना चलाई गई। उस समय हम मृत्यु के लिए ` 1 लाख और अपंगता के लिए ` 50 हजार की जीवन बीमा देते थे। जब माननीय प्रधानमंत्री 'प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना' लाए, तो 2016-17 में हमने दोनों को merge कर दिया। दोनों को merge करने के बाद उसका amount मृत्यु के लिए ` 2 लाख और अपंगता के लिए ` 1 लाख हो गया। विभाग ने ` 3 54 पैसे प्रति व्यक्ति की दर से लगा कर ` 10 हजार हॉस्पिटल के लिए भी दिए, जब वे भर्ती होते हैं। वैसे देश में औसतन सालाना 42 लाख मछुआरों की बीमा होती है। जैसा उन्होंने कहा, जो claim है, वह औसतन 583 आ रहा है, जिसमें हम सालाना 412 दे रहे हैं और ` 12 करोड़ complex amount का claim आ रहा है, उसमें हम ` 6.57 करोड़ दे रहे हैं।

डा. विकास महात्मे: मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार का मछुआरों के लिए 'किसान फसल बीमा योजना' सरीखा और कोई बीमा योजना शुरू करने का विचार है?

श्री गिरिराज सिंह: महोदय, अभी देश के अंदर जो बीमा योजना है, उसमें fishermen भी शामिल हैं। देश के अंदर जो registered fishermen हैं, उनके जीवन की बीमा है। जहां तक फसल का सवाल है, तो देश के 4-5 राज्य उनके फसलों की भी बीमा करते हैं। अभी हमने भी प्रयास किया है कि हम NFDB के माध्यम से फसलों का आकलन करें। राज्य सरकार हमारा stakeholder है। हम राज्यों से मिल कर भी बात करेंगे कि जिस ढंग से crops की बीमा होती है, फसलों की बीमा होती है, उसी तरह से मछुआरों के फसल की बीमा को हम कैसे लें। अभी तक यह विषय हमारे पास नहीं है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने fishermen और नए मछुआरों के लिए जो विषय रखा है, मैं गर्व से कहता हूं कि हमने नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में पिछले 5 साल में इसके production में 49 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी की है। यह हमारी भी चिंता है और यदि राज्यों से बात करके कोई रास्ता निकलेगा, तो मैं सदन को निश्चित अवगत कराऊंगा।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रश्न संख्या 295.

Review of existing laws governing tea sector

*295. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to review the existing laws and rules/regulations governing the tea sector like the Tea Act, 1953, the Tea (Distribution and Export) Control Order, 2005 and the Tea (Marketing) Control Order, 2003, to meet the challenges of the times;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the laws governing the tea sector and the problems faced in their implementation?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The Tea Act was enacted in 1953 with the objective of addressing the needs of the tea industry. Since the inception of the Tea Act, 1953, the Act and the Rules and Control Orders made thereunder, including the Tea (Marketing) Control Order, 2003 and the Tea (Distribution and Export) Control Order, 2005, have undergone several changes. Reviewing the laws governing the tea sector, is an ongoing process, to enhance the effectiveness of the regulatory and developmental regime, wherever felt necessary.

The provisions of the Tea Act and Control Orders are implemented through the Tea Board, which has various offices and human resources deployed in the tea growing regions of the country, for this purpose.

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा (असम): माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो answer दिया है, वह इतना satisfactory नहीं है, फिर भी I would like to ask as to what steps have been taken by the Government to implement the laws. अभी तक 'Tea Act, 1953', 'Tea (Distribution and Export) Control Order, 2005' and 'Tea (Marketing) Control Order, 2003' बनाए गए, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अभी भी tea industry बहुत गहरे संकट में है? इसके लिए माननीय मंत्री जी एवं इनका मंत्रालय क्या सोच रहे हैं? मुझे नहीं लगता है कि इस संबंध में इनका मंत्रालय बहुत सीरियस है। मैंने मंत्री जी से इसके लिए रिक्वेस्ट भी किया था। I want to know as to what steps the Ministry is going to take to save the tea industry of India.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the Government is very much committed to the development of tea industry and from time to time several orders come out and several schemes also brought out in order to promote the tea industry. In fact, I was just seeing the figures, Sir, the amount of subsidy also, has significantly gone up throughout the country whether it is North-East, West Bengal or South India. Sir, overall 54 per cent increase in the amount of subsidy can be seen between 2018-19 and 2019-20. Apart from that, several schemes for tea development and promotion which have been implemented by the Tea Board, those schemes include re-plantation, rejuvenation, field mechanization, factory modernization, quality certification and also the workers' welfare. So, we are working on a series of special packages for some new areas also. For example, in Kangra, in Himachal Pradesh, we are now trying to promote tea production. Also, the North-Eastern States are another focus area now for tea promotion, particularly Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim. Sir, Uttarakhand has started a tea development board and we are supporting them. So, the idea is that we must promote tea production all over the country. We have an important initiative meant for promoting organic tea which is becoming the flavour of the season and there is a lot of acceptance world-wide also for organic and herbal teas.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 296

Increasing local trains/EMUs in West Bengal State

*296. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have decided to increase the number/frequency of local trains/Electric Multiple Unit (EMU) trains between Katwa-Bardhaman-Katwa under the Eastern Railways, Kolkata;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that pairs of local trains running daily in the said route are insufficient for the public; and

(c) if so, the average sale of tickets on this route monthly?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) No, Sir. Bardhaman-Katwa section is being served by 6 pairs of 12 Car Electric Multiple Unit (EMU) trains which are considered adequate for the

present level of traffic. Against carrying capacity of 3500 passengers per EMU train, the average per day per train ticket sale on this section is only 435. This does not justify introduction of additional EMU trains on this section. However, introduction of trains including, EMU trains, is an ongoing process over Indian Railways and is done keeping in view the traffic justification, operational feasibility, resource availability, competing demands, etc.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, the frequency of Barddhaman to Katwa Junction trains is very limited. The timings are 5.10 a.m., 7.00 a.m. and 9.35 a.m. in the morning and 2 p.m., 6.30 p.m. and 8.30 p.m in the evening. But, I would like to inform the hon. Minister that this distance is only 52 kilometres. Do you have any plan to start an express train on this section, so that the frequency can be increased and the local people will be benefitted?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, the hon. Member must know that six pair of trains are already running on this section. The revenue is only ` 4,076 per day, Sir, in each train, only about 435 tickets are sold. So, if the hon. Member requires an express train on that route, I will ask our officers to study that. So, we will study that and take the necessary action.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: As you mentioned, the sale of tickets on this section is only 435 in each train, but, don't you feel that if you increase the frequency, then, the sale of the tickets will also increase because that line is a very busy line? So, do you have any plans for further investigating this matter?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, if the demand comes from the State Government, then, we can think of this. Please understand that about 40,000 people are travelling in West Bengal. Out of 40,000 to 42,000 people, the revenue is only ` 4,000 rupees.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Creation of additional storage capacity

*297. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the deficit in procurement of foodgrains in the country and the expected time period by when the same would be filled;

(b) the details of existing capacity for storage of foodgrains along with the details of creation of additional capacity in the last five years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of schemes and programmes which are run by Government to encourage private players in creation of storage capacity in the country along with the details of actual creation of storage capacity under these schemes during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) There has been no deficit in procurement of foodgrains. As on 01.03.2020, total stock of foodgrains in Central Pool is 584.97 LMT (Rice – 309.76 LMT/Wheat – 275.21 LMT). The stock of foodgrains in Central Pool for the year 2019-20 *vis-a-vis* stocking norms fixed by Government of India are as under:–

(Quantity in LMT)

| As on date | Wheat | | Rice | | Total (wheat and rice) | | Surplus stock |
|------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Actual stock | Stocking norms | Actual stock | Stocking norms | Actual stock | Stocking norms | |
| 01.04.2019 | 169.92 | 74.60 | 293.94 | 135.80 | 463.86 | 210.40 | 253.46 |
| 01.07.2019 | 458.31 | 275.80 | 284.21 | 135.40 | 742.52 | 411.20 | 331.32 |
| 01.10.2019 | 393.16 | 205.20 | 249.16 | 102.50 | 642.32 | 307.70 | 334.62 |
| 01.01.2020 | 327.96 | 138.00 | 237.15 | 76.10 | 565.11 | 214.10 | 351.01 |

(b) and (c) The total storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and the State Agencies (both owned and hired capacity), was 753.36 LMT (as on 29.02.2020) comprising 621.24 LMT in covered godowns and 132.12 LMT in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The total number of storage (godowns and silos) available with FCI in the country are 2093 (as on 29.02.2020). The State-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The State-wise and year-wise details of addition in storage capacity of FCI and State Government in the last five years and current year are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

Depending on requirement in specific areas and for modernization of the storage facilities, the Government implements following schemes for creation of storage facilities for Central Pool stocks in the country through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode:—

- (i) **Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme:** Under this scheme, formulated in 2008, storage capacity is created by private parties, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Government Agencies for guaranteed hiring by FCI. As on 31.01.2020, a total capacity of 143.63 LMT has been created since inception of scheme. Under this scheme, no funds are allocated by Government for construction of godowns and full investment is done by the private parties/CWC/State Agencies. The construction cost is borne by the Investors and FCI pays guaranteed hiring charges for 10 years in case of private parties and 9 years in case of CWC, SWC and other state agencies. The State-wise and year-wise details capacity created under this scheme in the last three years and current year are given in the Statement-IV (*See below*).
- (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 7.25 LMT capacity have been created. The State-wise and year-wise details capacity created under this Scheme in the last three years and current year are given in the Statement-IV (*See below*).
- (iii) **Cover and Plinth (CAP) hiring scheme:** Government of India has approved a Scheme for construction of 90 LMT of CAP in PPP mode as temporary storage facilities for accommodating the wheat stocks for Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2020-21. The State-wise details are as given below:—

| State | Capacity (in LMT) |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Punjab | 35 |
| Haryana | 20 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 25 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 10 |
| TOTAL | 90 |

Statement-I

Storage Capacity with FCI and State Government Agencies as on 29.02.2020

(Figures in LMT)

| Zone | Sl. No. | State | Total Storage Capacity with FCI (Owned/Hired) | | | | | | Total Storage Capacity with State Agencies including SWCs (excluding capacities given to FCI) for storage of foodgrains State Agencies | Grand Total | | |
|------|---------|-------------|--|-------|-------|-------|---------|------|--|-------------|-------|------|
| | | | Covered | | CAP | | Total | | | Covered | CAP | |
| | | | Owned | Hired | Owned | Hired | Covered | CAP | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| East | 1. | Bihar | 3.66 | 6.06 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 9.72 | 1.00 | 7.43 | – | 17.15 | 1.00 |
| | 2. | Jharkhand | 0.67 | 3.15 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 3.82 | 0.05 | 0.00 | – | 3.82 | 0.05 |
| | 3. | Odisha | 3.12 | 2.49 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.61 | 0.00 | 7.72 | – | 13.33 | 0.00 |
| | 4. | West Bengal | 8.40 | 1.06 | 0.51 | 0.00 | 9.46 | 0.51 | 9.16 | – | 18.62 | 0.51 |
| | 5. | Sikkim | 0.10 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | – | 0.11 | 0.00 |

80

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|-------------------|-------|-------|------|------|--------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--|-------------------|
| N.E. | 6. | Assam | 3.00 | 1.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | – | 4.16 | 0.00 | Written Answers to [20 March, 2020] | Starred Questions |
| | 7. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.32 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | – | 0.33 | 0.00 | | |
| | 8. | Meghalaya | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | – | 0.22 | 0.00 | | |
| | 9. | Mizoram | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | – | 0.25 | 0.00 | | |
| | 10. | Tripura | 0.36 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 | – | 0.44 | 0.00 | | |
| | 11. | Manipur | 0.45 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.49 | 0.00 | 0.00 | – | 0.49 | 0.00 | | |
| North | 12. | Nagaland | 0.33 | 0.13 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | – | 0.46 | 0.00 | | |
| | 13. | Delhi | 3.36 | 0.00 | 0.31 | 0.00 | 3.36 | 0.31 | 0.00 | – | 3.36 | 0.31 | | |
| | 14. | Haryana | 7.68 | 49.92 | 3.33 | 0.00 | 57.60 | 3.33 | 36.68 | 32.83 | 94.28 | 36.16 | | |
| | 15. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.22 | 0.49 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.71 | 0.00 | 0.00 | – | 0.71 | 0.00 | | |
| | 16. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1.03 | 1.46 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 2.49 | 0.10 | 0.00 | – | 2.49 | 0.10 | | |
| | 17. | Punjab | 22.24 | 88.95 | 7.31 | 0.01 | 111.19 | 7.32 | 47.45 | 68.28 | 158.64 | 75.60 | | |
| | 18. | Chandigarh | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | – | 0.06 | 0.00 | | |
| | 19. | Rajasthan | 7.20 | 10.23 | 1.85 | 0.00 | 17.43 | 1.85 | 0.00 | – | 17.43 | 1.85 | | |
| | 20. | Uttar Pradesh | 15.15 | 34.25 | 5.19 | 0.00 | 49.40 | 5.19 | 0.00 | – | 49.40 | 5.19 | | |
| | 21. | Uttarakhand | 0.66 | 1.06 | 0.21 | 0.00 | 1.72 | 0.21 | 0.55 | – | 2.27 | 0.21 | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|-------|-----|--------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| South | 22. | Andhra Pradesh | 7.29 | 5.63 | 1.60 | 0.00 | 12.92 | 1.60 | 8.27 | – | 21.19 | 1.60 |
| | 23. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | – | 0.07 | 0.00 |
| | 24. | Telangana | 5.37 | 14.96 | 1.02 | 0.00 | 20.33 | 1.02 | 7.20 | – | 27.53 | 1.02 |
| | 25. | Kerala | 5.29 | 0.13 | 0.21 | 0.00 | 5.42 | 0.21 | 0.00 | – | 5.42 | 0.21 |
| | 26. | Karnataka | 3.81 | 5.02 | 1.36 | 0.00 | 8.83 | 1.36 | 0.00 | – | 8.83 | 1.36 |
| | 27. | Tamil Nadu | 5.80 | 7.62 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 13.42 | 0.25 | 15.29 | – | 28.71 | 0.25 |
| | 28. | Puducherry | 0.44 | 0.84 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 1.28 | 0.06 | 0.00 | – | 1.28 | 0.06 |
| West | 29. | Gujarat | 4.05 | 2.34 | 0.27 | 0.00 | 6.39 | 0.27 | 0.00 | – | 6.39 | 0.27 |
| | 30. | Maharashtra | 8.68 | 10.18 | 1.02 | 0.00 | 18.86 | 1.02 | 0.11 | – | 18.97 | 1.02 |
| | 31. | Goa | 0.15 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | – | 0.20 | 0.00 |
| | 32. | Madhya Pradesh | 3.37 | 4.55 | 0.36 | 0.00 | 7.92 | 0.36 | 79.73 | 4.98 | 87.65 | 5.34 |
| | 33. | Chhattisgarh | 5.12 | 3.80 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 8.92 | 0.01 | 18.07 | – | 26.99 | 0.01 |
| TOTAL | | | 127.77 | 255.81 | 26.02 | 0.01 | 383.58 | 26.03 | 237.66 | 106.09 | 621.24 | 132.12 |
| | | | 383.58 | | 26.03 | | 409.61 | | 343.75 | | 753.36 | |

82 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Started Questions

Statement-II

State/UT-wise number of Storage available with FCI as on 29 February, 2020

| Sl. No. | State/UT | FCI Owned | Covered/Hired | | | | | | | | Total |
|---------|-------------------|-----------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|----------|------|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| | | | State Govt. | CWC | SWC | PEG | PWS 2010 | SILO | Private Parties | Total Hired | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Bihar | 12 | 3 | 9 | 28 | 19 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 66 | 78 |
| 2. | Jharkhand | 6 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 39 | 45 |
| 3. | Odisha | 19 | 0 | 6 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 44 |
| 4. | West Bengal | 22 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 31 |
| 5. | Sikkim | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 6. | Arunachal Pradesh | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 14 |
| 7. | Assam | 20 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 21 | 41 |
| 8. | Manipur | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| 9. | Nagaland | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 10. | Meghalaya | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 11. | Mizoram | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ? 7 |

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Starred Questions

83

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 84 |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|-----|---|---|----|-----|-----|---|
| 12. | Tripura | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] |
| 13. | Delhi | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| 14. | Haryana | 33 | 44 | 18 | 38 | 126 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 228 | 261 | |
| 15. | Himachal Pradesh | 7 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 18 | |
| 16. | Jammu and Kashmir | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 32 | |
| 17. | Punjab | 109 | 1 | 22 | 227 | 178 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 438 | 547 | |
| 18. | Chandigarh | 9 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 30 | |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 36 | 0 | 25 | 56 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 103 | 139 | |
| 20. | Uttar Pradesh | 45 | 3 | 22 | 97 | 62 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 185 | 230 | |
| 21. | Uttarakhand | 4 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 21 | |
| 22. | Andhra Pradesh | 23 | 4 | 6 | 27 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 43 | 66 | Starred Questions |
| 23. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 24. | Karnataka | 22 | 0 | 9 | 30 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 48 | 70 | |
| 25. | Kerala | 23 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 27 | |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 10 | 0 | 12 | 24 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 48 | 58 | |
| 27. | Puducherry | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 10 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|---|----|------|------|
| 28. | Telangana | 11 | 0 | 9 | 56 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 85 |
| 29. | Chhattisgarh | 21 | 1 | 5 | 21 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 54 |
| 30. | Gujarat | 14 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 33 |
| 31. | Madhya Pradesh | 25 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 27 |
| 32. | Maharashtra | 12 | 0 | 9 | 23 | 27 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 74 | 86 |
| 33. | Goa | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL | | 545 | 76 | 199 | 681 | 517 | 31 | 8 | 36 | 1548 | 2093 |

Statement-III

State/UT-wise and year-wise details of the storage capacity created for Central Pool Stocks

(Figures in LMT)

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 (up to 31.01.2020) | Total |
|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Bihar | 0.50 | 0.48 | 1.07 | 0.45 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 2.75 |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | 0.24 | 0.76 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.12 |
| 3. | Haryana | 3.98 | 0.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.33 | 4.86 |

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Starred Questions

85

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 86 |
|-----|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| 4. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.22 | 0.25 | Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] |
| 5. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.26 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.20 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.80 | |
| 6. | Jharkhand | 0.20 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.65 | 0.40 | 0.15 | 1.68 | |
| 7. | Karnataka | 0.15 | 0.37 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.52 | |
| 8. | Kerala | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.15 | 0.00 | 0.15 | |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.96 | 5.45 | 0.21 | 0.15 | 0.00 | 6.77 | |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 0.30 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.55 | |
| 11. | Odisha | 0.00 | 0.45 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.28 | 0.00 | 1.03 | |
| 12. | Punjab | 1.08 | 1.39 | 1.90 | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 5.62 | |
| 13. | Rajasthan | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.15 | |
| 14. | Tamil Nadu | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.40 | 0.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | |
| 15. | Telangana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.30 | 0.30 | |
| 16. | Uttar Pradesh | 1.46 | 0.45 | 0.46 | 1.25 | 0.36 | 0.22 | 4.19 | |
| 17. | Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | Starred Questions |
| 18. | West Bengal | 0.22 | 0.45 | 0.17 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.94 | |
| 19. | Assam | 0.37 | 0.52 | 0.00 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.14 | |
| 20. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.15 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|---------|
| 21. | Manipur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.17 | 0.03 | 0.20 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| 23. | Nagaland | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.15 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.31 |
| 24. | Tripura | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.11 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.11 |
| 26. | 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 * |

*This includes capacities created under PEG, Silos and Central Sector Scheme (erstwhile Plan Scheme) Storage and Godowns (focus on NE)

Statement-IV

State-wise and year-wise details of the storage capacity created under PEG and Silos for Central Pool Stocks

(Figures in LMT)

| Sl. No. | State | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 (upto 31.01.2020) | | Total |
|---------|--------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | PEG | Silos | PEG | Silos | PEG | Silos | PEG | Silos | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | Bihar | 1.07 | — | 0.45 | — | 0.10 | — | 0.15 | — | 1.77 |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | 0.12 | — | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | — | 0.12 |

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Starred Questions

87

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 3. | Haryana | 0.00 | – | 0.00 | – | 0.00 | – | 0.33 | – | 0.33 |
| 4. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | – | 0.00 | – | 0.00 | – | 0.22 | – | 0.22 |
| 5. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.08 | – | 0.20 | – | 0.07 | – | 0.10 | – | 0.45 |
| 6. | Jharkhand | 0.15 | – | 0.65 | – | 0.40 | – | 0.15 | – | 1.35 |
| 7. | Madhya Pradesh | 0.95 | 4.50 | 0.21 | – | 0.15 | – | 0.00 | – | 5.81 |
| 8. | Odisha | 0.10 | – | 0.20 | – | 0.28 | – | 0.00 | – | 0.58 |
| 9. | Punjab | 0.40 | 1.50 | 0.00 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 3.15 |
| 10. | Rajasthan | 0.00 | – | 0.15 | – | 0.00 | – | 0.00 | – | 0.15 |
| 11. | Tamil Nadu | 0.40 | – | 0.55 | – | 0.00 | – | 0.00 | – | 0.95 |
| 12. | Telangana | 0.00 | – | 0.00 | – | 0.00 | – | 0.30 | – | 0.30 |
| 13. | Uttar Pradesh | 0.46 | – | 1.25 | – | 0.36 | – | 0.22 | – | 2.28 |
| 14. | Uttarakhand | 0.00 | – | 0.10 | – | 0.00 | – | 0.00 | – | 0.10 |
| 15. | West Bengal | 0.17 | – | 0.05 | – | 0.05 | – | 0.00 | – | 0.27 |
| 16. | Assam | – | – | 0.25 | – | 0.00 | – | 0.00 | – | 0.25 |
| TOTAL | | 3.90 | 6.00 | 4.06 | 0.25 | 1.40 | 0.50 | 1.47 | 0.50 | 18.08 |

88

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

Railway e-ticket racket

†*298. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railway e-ticket racket has been found to be linked to Hawala and terrorist funding, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of number of agents linked to the said racket and the number of agents who have been arrested;
- (c) the details of banks in which their accounts are opened and the quantum of funds deposited in them, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that the gang hacks the website of IRCTC; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken to prevent the hacking of IRCTC website?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Campaign against the racket of touts cornering and selling confirmed railway tickets online is a continuous process on the Railways. In a recent case in January, 2020, Railway Protection Force (RPF) arrested an accused suspected of selling illegal software meant for cornering railway tickets along with advanced hacking softwares, crypto currency accounts, list of around 3000 bank branches and suspected links to hawala channels. Based on the testimony of the accused, 104 persons have so far been arrested.

(c) Details of banks and other financial details obtained from accused persons are part of ongoing investigation and any information furnished at this stage may affect the investigation adversely.

(d) There is no evidence of IRCTC's website being hacked so far. The racket involving illegal software busted in January, 2020 worked through auto-filling passenger details, auto reading and submission of Captchas, bypassing bank OTP protection and pushing multiple number of fictitious IRCTC user IDs simultaneously thereby facilitating huge number of fictitious IRCTC user IDs to jump the queue and cornering several confirmed berths in trains.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) IRCTC has a robust and secure Information Technology (IT) infrastructure. No case of revenue pilferage or any other consequential breach has been reported through hacking/unauthorized intrusion by any person or entity, into the IRCTC website. Steps to further strengthen the Railway Passenger Reservation System (PRS) are as under:—

- (i) Checks have been introduced to ensure that form filling by automatic software is comparable to those filled by human beings.
- (ii) Restrictions have been put on creation of IRCTC user ID and booking of tickets per user.
- (iii) Dynamic CAPTCHA has been introduced at registration, login and booking page.
- (iv) Multilayer security and regular audits by Standardization Testing and Quality Certification (STQC).
- (v) Restriction on authorized agents of IRCTC for booking tickets during first fifteen minutes of opening of Advanced Reservation Period (ARP) booking and Tatkal booking.

Growing popularity of non-dairy products

*299. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been ordered into increasing cases of lactose intolerance in India; and

(b) the impact of growing popularity of non-dairy products such as almond milk, soya milk, etc. on dairy farmers?

THE MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) No Sir, this Ministry has not ordered any study about the cases of lactose intolerance in India.

(b) There is no report with this Ministry about the impact of non-dairy products such as almond milk, soya milk, etc. on dairy farmers.

Decision of WTO Panel on export schemes

*300. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons according to WTO Panel for the inconsistency of - Export Oriented Units Scheme, Electronics Hardware Technology Parks and Biotechnology Parks Scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, SEZ Scheme and Duty Free Imports for Exporters Schemes with WTO norms;

(b) the details of norms that the above schemes are violating;

(c) whether it impacts various sectors like steel, pharmaceutical, chemical, IT, textiles, etc.; and

(d) the way out that Government has proposed in the light of the above decision of the WTO?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) In the dispute DS541 filed by the United States against India, a Dispute Settlement Panel in its report issued to members of WTO on 31 October 2019 has ruled some of India's export related schemes viz., Export Oriented Units Scheme and Sector-Specific Schemes, including the Electronics Hardware Technology Parks (EHTP) Scheme and the Bio-Technology Parks (BTP) Scheme (the EOU/EHTP/BTP Schemes); the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS); the Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme; the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Scheme; and a part of Duty-Free Imports for Exporters Scheme (DFIS), to be inconsistent with WTO norms. The Panel has ruled that the specified schemes violate Article 3 of the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (ASCM), which prohibits the member countries, who have graduated out of the exemption provided under Annex-VII to ASCM, from providing subsidies that are contingent on export performance.

(c) and (d) India has appealed the Panel Report on 19 November, 2019 and the same has been kept in suspension due to non-functioning of the Appellate Body. Further, the Union Cabinet has recently approved the Remission of Duties or Taxes on Export Products (RoDTEP) scheme for exporters to reimburse taxes and duties, which are not getting exempted or refunded under any other existing mechanism.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Creation of corpus for procurement operation**

3041. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has requested the Central Government for creation of Corpus Fund/Revolving Fund of ` 5,000 crore at NABARD to offer to the State Governments to utilise the amount at 0 per cent interest rate to take care of procurement operations which the State Government agencies take up under Price Support Scheme (PSS) and Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to benefit the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Under the present mechanism of Price Support Scheme (PSS), there is already a provision that the States/Union Territories can make adequate liquidity to the state procuring agency so as to pay the dues of farmers for their produce. The cost of such investment of State/UT Government are reimbursed by the Central Government as per extant guideline. As far as Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) is concerned, as per extant guidelines, the State/UT Governments shall have to arrange working capital for state agencies for immediate payment to farmers.

Conversion of barren land into arable land

†3042. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of arable land in the country, especially in Uttar Pradesh and the percentage of land that has become/is becoming barren;

(b) whether it is a fact that land in many States of the country has not remained arable on account of increasing global warming; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to take remedial steps to convert the barren land into arable land?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per the latest Land Use Statistics for the year 2015-16, State-wise details of percentage of 'arable land' and 'barren and unculturable land' in the country, including Uttar Pradesh, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

As per the Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India, prepared by the Space Applications Centre for the period 2011-2013, 96.4 million hectares *i.e.* 29.32% of the Total Geographical Area of the country is undergoing the process of desertification/land degradation. Approximately 6.35% of land in Uttar Pradesh is undergoing desertification/degradation.

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

(c) In order to reclaim and develop barren lands, Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) through Indian Institute of Soil and Water Conservation (IISWC) has developed several location specific bio-engineering measures to check soil erosion due to run-off of rain water. Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), Jodhpur has developed sand dune stabilization and shelter belt technology to check wind erosion. The Council through Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal and All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Salt Affected Soils has developed reclamation technology, sub-surface drainage, bio-drainage, agro-forestry interventions and salt tolerant crop varieties to improve the productivity of saline, sodic and waterlogged soils in the country. ICAR through National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) demonstrated Climate resilient technologies namely drought tolerant short duration varieties, crop diversification, integrated farming systems, soil and water conservation measures etc. in 151 most vulnerable districts in the country to minimize vulnerability against climate change. Agricultural Contingent Plans for 651 districts have also been prepared to cope up with any climate adversities.

National Afforestation and Eco Development Board (NAEB) Division of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is implementing the "National

Afforestation Programme (NAP)" for ecological restoration of degraded forest areas under which an area of over 2 million ha has been approved for afforestation at a cost of ` 3874 crore.

Various other schemes like Green India Mission, fund accumulated under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Nagar Van Yojana etc. also help in checking degradation and restoration of forest landscape. MoEF&CC also promote tree outside forests realizing that the country has a huge potential for increasing its Trees Outside Forest (TOF) area primarily through expansion of agro-forestry, optimum use of wastelands and vacant lands.

Department of Land Resources has sanctioned 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States (except Goa) [during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15] (now 27 States and 2 Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh) covering an area of about 39.07 million hectare under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands. The IWMP was amalgamated in 2015-16 as the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY).

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

Statement

State-wise details of percentage of 'arable land' and 'barren and unculturable land' in the country for the year 2015-16 (latest available)

(in per cent)

| States/UTs | Percentage of Barren and unculturable land over reporting area | Percentage of Arable land over reporting area |
|-------------------|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 8.26 | 55.34 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.52 | 5.86 |
| Assam | 15.29 | 42.62 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| Bihar | 4.61 | 70.28 |
| Chhattisgarh | 2.09 | 40.33 |
| Goa | 0.00 | 54.61 |
| Gujarat | 13.38 | 66.39 |
| Haryana | 2.58 | 86.87 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 16.91 | 17.82 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 7.52 | 26.54 |
| Jharkhand | 7.35 | 54.11 |
| Karnataka | 4.16 | 67.19 |
| Kerala | 0.34 | 57.91 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 4.42 | 56.08 |
| Maharashtra | 5.63 | 68.48 |
| Manipur | 0.04 | 20.45 |
| Meghalaya | 5.87 | 45.96 |
| Mizoram | 0.31 | 18.02 |
| Nagaland | 0.15 | 42.02 |
| Odisha | 6.83 | 43.09 |
| Punjab | 1.04 | 84.34 |
| Rajasthan | 6.99 | 74.43 |
| Sikkim | 0.00 | 21.81 |
| Tamil Nadu | 3.51 | 62.23 |
| Telangana | 5.42 | 61.29 |
| Tripura | 0.00 | 25.90 |
| Uttarakhand | 3.81 | 25.82 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1.87 | 78.04 |
| West Bengal | 0.12 | 65.04 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.22 | 3.67 |
| Chandigarh | 0.00 | 20.74 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.17 | 48.79 |
| Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 94.15 |
| Delhi | 12.01 | 35.77 |
| Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 80.44 |
| Puducherry | 0.15 | 59.39 |
| ALL INDIA | 5.51 | 59.01 |

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

Regulating pesticide business

3043. 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 regulate the business of pesticides and compensate farmers in the cases of losses from the use of spurious agro-chemicals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that farmers would also be empowered to get all information as the data would be made available in open source and in all languages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Central Government has enacted the Insecticide Act, 1968 to regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings or animals and for matters connected therewith. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the farmer as a consumer can claim compensation for losses.

(c) and (d) Information related to Registered Pesticides and their use (crops for which pesticides are approved, pest/disease/weeds, doses and waiting period etc.) is available on the website of Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage.

Integrated Pest Management packages for 85 different crops by incorporating approved pesticides and their application techniques are available on the website of Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, and on Farmer's Portal.

Introduction of DBT in agriculture sector

3044. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the subsidies being given to agriculture sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has been contemplating to introduce Direct Benefit Transfer in the agriculture sector;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) has also been recommending for the system, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Assistance/benefit is provided to farmers under various schemes on follows:—

- (i) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
- (ii) Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
- (iii) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)
- (iv) Sub Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)
- (v) Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation (ISAC)
- (vi) Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS)

- (vii) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
- (viii) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
- (ix) Agri Clinics and Agri Business Centres Schemes (ACABC)
- (x) Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)
- (xi) National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture-Rainfed Area and Development (NMSA-RAD)
- (xii) Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)
- (xiii) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
- (xiv) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

(c) and (d) Direct Benefit Transfer in schemes like Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM KISAN) has already been adopted by Government. Under PM-KISAN Scheme, an amount of ` 6000/- per year is transferred in three 4-monthly installments of ` 2000/- directly into the bank accounts of landholding farmers. As on 17.03.2020, financial benefit under the scheme has been transferred to 8,71,54,788 beneficiaries.

(e) and (f) Time to time, suggestions have been received from Confederation of India Industry for improvement of agriculture sector, on which views are taken after due-diligence.

Declaration of drought

†3045. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government proposes to make a declaration with respect to the drought span ranging upto the month of July or the arrival of monsoon season, whichever is earlier, during the forthcoming year, in view of the actual impact caused by the said drought conditions?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): No, Sir, there is no such proposal in consideration.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Subsidies provided in agricultural sector

3046. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM:

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

- (a) the details of various kinds of subsidies provided to the agricultural sector;
- (b) the amount allocated for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has made any assessment regarding grant of subsidy to the farmers on the basis of the size of their landholding;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government proposes to rationalize subsidies in the agricultural sector; and
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Some of the component/schemes through which the Government provides subsidies to farmers are as follows:—

(i) **Seeds**

The Department is implementing Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Materials (SMSP) from the year 2014-15 to promote production and multiplication of quality seeds of agricultural crops, so that the required quantities of seeds could be made available to farmers in the country. To upgrade the quality of farmers' saved seeds, financial assistance for distribution of foundation/certified seeds at 50% cost of the seeds for cereal crops and 60% for pulses, oilseeds, fodder and green manure crops for production of quality seeds is available/provided for one acre per farmer under the component Seed Village Programme of SMSP. The objective of this scheme is to make available improved/high yielding varieties of seeds to farmers in time and to achieve self sufficiency in respect of seeds at village

level itself. The above scheme/component is demand driven and implemented by the concerned State/implementing agencies for welfare of all the categories of farmers which help in enhancing productivity/production of various crops and also improving profitability of the agriculture sector (farmers' income) in the country. Details of release (including subsidies) as maintained are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(ii) Mechanization and Technology

(A) A Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) is being implemented w.e.f. 2014-15. The SMAM provides a suitable platform for converging all activities for inclusive growth of agricultural mechanization by providing a 'single window' approach for implementation with a special focus on small and marginal farmers with the following objectives:—

1. Increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to regions where availability of farm power is low;
2. Promoting 'Custom Hiring Centres' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual ownership;
3. Creating hubs for hi-tech and high value farm equipments;
4. Creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities;

(B) A special Scheme to support the efforts of the Governments of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and the NCT of Delhi to address air pollution due to stubble burning and to subsidize machinery for farmers for *in-situ* management of crop residue, a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue' in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi for the period from 2018-19 to 2019-20 has been launched. Details of release (including subsidies) as maintained are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(iii) **Irrigation**

There are three components of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

1. PMKSY(Har Khet Ko Pani)
2. PMKSY (Watershed) and
3. PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop)

Subsidy component is only admissible for PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop). PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop): DAC&FW is implementing Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY. The PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop mainly focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro irrigation (Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation). Besides promoting precision irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources, this component also supports micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities to supplement Micro Irrigation. Details of release (including subsidies) as maintained are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(iv) **Godowns**

To promote creation of scientific storage capacity for storing farm produce, processed farm produce and agricultural inputs etc., to reduce post-harvest and handling losses, promote pledge financing and market access including marketing infrastructure (other than storage), the DAC&FW is implementing a capital subsidy sub-scheme "Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)" of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) across the country.

AMI is a demand driven, credit linked, back ended subsidy scheme and no State/beneficiary-wise allocation has been made under the scheme. Beneficiaries viz. farmers, Agri-preneurs, FPOs, Individuals, Cooperatives, and state agencies etc. are eligible for assistance. Under the scheme, the subsidy @ 25% for plain areas and 33.33% for NER, hilly area, Women/SC/ST promoters and FPOs etc. is available. Details of release (including subsidies) as maintained are given in the Statement-IV (*See below*).

(v) **Fertilizer**

Urea is being provided to farmers at a statutory notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP). The ARP of a 45 kg. bag of Urea is ` 242 per bag (exclusive of charges towards neem-coating and taxes as applicable) and the MRP of a 50 kg bag of Urea is ` 268 per bag (exclusive of charges towards neem coating and taxes as applicable). The difference between the delivered cost of Fertilizers at farm gate and net market realization by the urea units is given as subsidy to the Urea manufacture/importer by the Government of India. Accordingly, all farmers are getting Urea at affordable subsidized price. With respect to Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) Fertilizers, the D/o Fertilizers is providing subsidy on P&K Fertilizers. Further, as far as P&K is concerned, the Government has implemented Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy w.e.f. 1.4.2010 for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) Fertilizers. Under the policy, a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on an annual basis, is provided on subsidised P&K fertilizers depending on their nutrient content. Under this policy, MRP is fixed by fertilizer companies as per market dynamics at reasonable level which is monitored by the Government. Accordingly, any farmer including a poor and marginal farmer who is buying these fertilizers is getting benefits of subsidy. Details of data on the subsidy as maintained are given in the Statement-V (*See below*).

Subsidies to the farmers are also given as part of various other schemes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) etc. for the benefits of the farmers.

(c) to (f) Most of the schemes are targeted to benefit the small and marginal farmers, the classification of which is based on the size of their land holding. Keeping in view of the objectives of various schemes, which offer subsidies to farmers, periodic review of the same is an ongoing activity and whenever any change/modification is required in the scheme(s) for the overall benefit of the farmers, the same is carried out.

Statement-I

*State-wise financial assistance/grants-in aid released under Sub-Mission for Seed and Planting
Material (SMSP) from the years 2016-17 to 2019-20 (As on 12.3.2020)*

(` in crore)

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 | |
|------------|-------------------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| | | Allocation | Release | Allocation | Release | Allocation | Release | Allocation | Release |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 8.50 | 9.40 | 13.10 | 13.95 | 10.17 | 18.90 | 16.50 | 9.15 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.25 | 0 | 0.25 | 1.12 | 2.00 | 0 | 1.60 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 12.85 | 12.64 | 15.20 | 33.29 | 14.50 | 30.81 | 17.60 | 2.26 |
| 4. | Bihar | 7.58 | 7.05 | 14.50 | 24.15 | 4.80 | 19.76 | 14.50 | 0 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 3.43 | 5.94 | 4.90 | 21.73 | 5.80 | 6.17 | 10.30 | 13.81 |
| 6. | Goa | 0.04 | 0 | 0.05 | 0 | 1.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 2.40 | 0.12 | 3.00 | 2.07 | 8.80 | 1.06 | 12.00 | 2.44 |
| 8. | Haryana | 0.45 | 0.04 | 0.68 | 1.73 | 2.35 | 0.91 | 3.50 | 3.01 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 5.05 | 4.19 | 5.00 | 3.92 | 7.51 | 8.71 | 4.50 | 5.94 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 8.53 | 7.40 | 7.00 | 9.33 | 9.50 | 5.92 | 11.70 | 24.41 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 0.08 | | 0.58 | 0 | 4.55 | 0 | 4.90 | 0 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 6.40 | 6.56 | 6.00 | 12.03 | 7.23 | 16.80 | 11.80 | 2.52 |
| 13. | Kerala | 0.71 | 0.35 | 0.69 | 0.26 | 1.00 | 0.08 | 3.60 | 0.08 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 18.00 | 20.30 | 12.00 | 68.23 | 32.62 | 28.37 | 39.90 | 21.91 |

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

103

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 104 |
|-------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|
| 15. | Maharashtra | 8.95 | 6.73 | 10.00 | 38.97 | 22.05 | 35.73 | 33.30 | 30.03 | Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] |
| 16. | Manipur | 1.70 | 0.54 | 0.25 | 0 | 2.00 | 0.09 | 1.10 | 0 | |
| 17. | Mizoram | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0 | 2.00 | 0 | 0.75 | 0.53 | |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 0.50 | 0.68 | 0.50 | 2.02 | 2.00 | 1.15 | 1.65 | 0 | |
| 19. | Nagaland | 2.25 | | 2.30 | 2.17 | 3.00 | 1.81 | 2.55 | 0 | |
| 20. | Odisha | 0.80 | 0.93 | 0.95 | 0.52 | 6.70 | 2.04 | 8.90 | 1.25 | |
| 21. | Punjab | 3.36 | 0.61 | 3.35 | 0.10 | 1.00 | 0.09 | 3.80 | 0.19 | |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 8.36 | 3.89 | 7.65 | 15.72 | 16.80 | 1.14 | 15.00 | 7.31 | |
| 23. | Sikkim | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0 | 1.00 | 0.47 | 0.50 | 0 | |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 9.12 | 8.40 | 10.70 | 20.90 | 16.72 | 33.91 | 14.00 | 14.88 | |
| 25. | Telangana | 7.60 | 9.99 | 9.04 | 26.84 | 7.40 | 8.22 | 9.50 | 1.73 | Unstarred Questions |
| 26. | Tripura | 0.20 | | 1.00 | 0.33 | 1.00 | 0 | 1.85 | 2.40 | |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 19.35 | 7.99 | 13.87 | 75.46 | 46.55 | 43.40 | 30.50 | 4.71 | |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 6.28 | 2.82 | 4.00 | 10.68 | 11.13 | 10.88 | 9.10 | 6.33 | |
| 29. | West Bengal | 0.75 | | 0.60 | 0 | 3.57 | 0.97 | 2.40 | 4.03 | |
| 30. | Delhi | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0 | 1.00 | 0 | 2.50 | 0.05 | |
| 31. | Puducherry | 1.00 | 0.26 | 1.00 | 0.29 | 1.00 | 0.27 | 0.50 | 0 | |
| 32. | Central Agency/ NSC/KRIBHCO/IRRI) | 18.26 | 29.15 | 20.34 | 24.63 | 59.05 | 39.70 | 39.00 | 55.00 | |
| 33. | NSRTC, Varanasi | 3.40 | 1.80 | 17.56 | 3.28 | 4.80 | 4.25 | 4.28 | 2.02 | |
| 34. | PPVFRA | 19.70 | 19.75 | 19.50 | 15.17 | 20.00 | 17.03 | 54.15 | 55.10 | |
| TOTAL | | 186.10 | 169.93 | 206.06 | 428.89 | 340.60 | 338.64 | 387.73 | 271.09 | |

Statement-II*Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization**State/UT-wise, year-wise funds released under SMAM*

(` in crore)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 (as on 17.03.2020) |
|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 7.28 | 48.99 | 132.92 | 150.00 | 139.8 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1.88 | 1.33 | 5.5 | 3.55 | 3.5 |
| 3. | Assam | 0 | 1.08 | 10 | — | — |
| 4. | Bihar | 0 | 14 | 0 | 25.00 | — |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 4 | 10 | 30 | 20.00 | 20 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 7.55 | 6 | 6.48 | 8.69 | 11.36 |
| 7. | Haryana | 0 | 0 | 45 | 71.12 | 50 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.75 | 4.95 | 11.7 | 14.53 | 68.85 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.95 | 3.64 | 1.8 | 10.22 | 12.85 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 2.54 | 2.25 | 1 | 3.00 | — |
| 11. | Karnataka | 0 | 44.41 | 75 | 104.99 | 148.93 |
| 12. | Kerala | 0 | 1 | 9.79 | 10.37 | 17 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 26.02 | 20 | 43.11 | 50.39 | 70 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 15.96 | 15 | 34.13 | 145.50 | 75 |
| 15. | Manipur | 2.91 | 0 | 2.85 | 28.61 | 16.52 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.11 | 1.5 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 2.03 | 2 | 4.81 | 3.75 | 7.26 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 2.85 | 3.33 | 16 | 41.96 | 15 |
| 19. | Odisha | 5.67 | 35.78 | 66.27 | 72.96 | 50 |
| 20. | Punjab | 0 | 52.09 | 48.5 | — | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| 21. | Rajasthan | 0 | 4.25 | 23.06 | 10.00 | – |
| 22. | Sikkim | 0.65 | 1.44 | 1.38 | 2.00 | 12.27 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 21.39 | 30.3 | 51.34 | 153.22 | 70 |
| 24. | Telangana | 4.76 | 5.97 | 10 | 6.00 | – |
| 25. | Tripura | 2.44 | 2 | 25.52 | 31.28 | 30.65 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 16.51 | 37.98 | 43.97 | 36.58 | 50 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 0.78 | 2.56 | 30.95 | 37.50 | 67.25 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 5.65 | 4 | 10 | 11.25 | 10 |
| 29. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | – | – | – | – | 1.1 |
| 30. | Puducherry | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| TOTAL | | 132.57 | 355.25 | 741.58 | 1053.58 | 952.48 |

Crop Residue Management

| 2018-19 | | | | 2019-20 | | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|---|--|---------|-------------------|---|--|
| State | Funds Released (` in cr.) | Total in-situ Crop Residue Management Machinery Distributed to individual and CHCs | Custom Hiring Centres Established | State | Funds Released | Total in-situ Crop Residue Management Machinery Distributed to individual and CHCs | Custom Hiring Centres Established |
| Punjab | 267.84 | 28609 | 4466 | Punjab | 273.80 | 14492 | 5505 |
| Haryana | 132.86 | 10747 | 1194 | Haryana | 192.06 | 13451 | 1300 |
| UP | 138.67 | 16406 | 2300 | UP | 105.28 | 4865 | 1817 |
| Delhi | 0.00 | | | Delhi | 4.52 | | |
| TOTAL | 539.37 | 55762 | 7960 | TOTAL | 575.66 | 32808 | 8622 |

Statement-III

*Central assistance released under Pradhan Mantri Krishi
Sinchayee Yojana – PDMC*

(` in crore)

| Sl. No | States/UT | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 (as on 17.3.2020) |
|-----------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 308.69 | 517.10 | 520.00 | 452.00 |
| 2. | Bihar | 21.60 | 12.50 | 27.91 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 44.80 | 55.00 | 43.39 | 32.15 |
| 4. | Goa | 0.80 | 0.00 | 1.20 | 0.50 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 274.00 | 300.00 | 272.50 | 280.00 |
| 6. | Haryana | 27.00 | 14.01 | 27.41 | 16.80 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 8.50 | 19.25 | 26.00 | 18.00 |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 30.70 | 25.00 | 10.00 | 22.97 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 5.40 | 3.00 | 7.80 | 5.50 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 229.00 | 385.00 | 372.03 | 410.00 |
| 11. | Kerala | 0.00 | 25.00 | 4.00 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 121.10 | 150.00 | 132.56 | 102.00 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 305.70 | 362.50 | 360.00 | 325.00 |
| 14. | Odisha | 39.70 | 48.00 | 58.00 | 30.00 |
| 15. | Punjab | 1.18 | 0.00 | 9.00 | 0.00 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 129.00 | 107.50 | 168.48 | 75.00 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 143.50 | 369.55 | 355.00 | 204.00 |
| 18. | Telangana | 189.00 | 257.00 | 122.00 | 0.00 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 15.00 | 27.20 | 43.00 | 32.00 |
| 20. | Uttar Pradesh | 41.40 | 55.00 | 87.88 | 100.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 21. | West Bengal | 19.90 | 31.00 | 40.00 | 20.00 |
| 22. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2.00 | 8.30 | 12.50 | 18.00 |
| 23. | Assam | 11.00 | 3.00 | 30.00 | 42.00 |
| 24. | Manipur | 3.60 | 7.50 | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| 25. | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 3.30 | 12.00 | 0.00 |
| 26. | Mizoram | 8.10 | 12.30 | 27.80 | 27.00 |
| 27. | Nagaland | 4.50 | 11.80 | 35.00 | 30.00 |
| 28. | Sikkim | 5.40 | 4.00 | 55.19 | 31.79 |
| 29. | Tripura | 0.00 | 3.75 | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31. | Puducherry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Ladakh | | | | 0.50 |
| 33. | HQ | 0.67 | 1.43 | 2.73 | 0.00 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 1991.24 | 2819.49 | 2918.38 | 2333.21 |

Statement-IV

*State-wise subsidy released during last four years for
Storage Infrastructure Projects (AMI)*

(` Lakh)

| Sl. No. | State | Subsidy Released |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 8383.13 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 3257.77 |
| 4. | Bihar | 132.00 |

| Sl. No. | State | Subsidy Released |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 2426.38 |
| 6. | Goa | 0.04 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 12258.08 |
| 8. | Haryana | 15932.86 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 27.39 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 574.86 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 522.88 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 5790.33 |
| 13. | Kerala | 197.46 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 30716.91 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 10226.67 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 2.88 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 0.00 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 0.83 |
| 19. | Odisha | 1647.82 |
| 20. | Punjab | 5275.21 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 4300.55 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 1491.27 |
| 23. | Telangana | 9492.52 |
| 24. | Tripura | 136.90 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 3908.36 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 624.73 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 944.61 |
| TOTAL | | 118272.44 |

Statement-V***Statement of Expenditure from 2015-16 to 2018-19***

(₹ in crores)

| Year | Imported P&K | Indigenous P&K | City Compost | Imported Urea | Indigenous Urea |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 2015-16 | 9968.56 | 11969 | 0 | 16400 | 38200 |
| 2016-17 | 6999.99 | 11842.88 | 0.55 | 11256.59 | 40000 |
| 2017-18 | 7900 | 14337 | 7.26 | 9980 | 36973.7 |
| 2018-19 | 9260 | 14820.35 | 10 | 17155.36 | 32189.5 |

**Production of pulses, foodgrains and edible oils in
West Bengal**

3047. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects carried out to support and improve production of pulses, foodgrains and essential edible oils in West Bengal;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for the above purpose during the last five years;

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide adequate financial, logistic and technical support to West Bengal to improve production of pulses, foodgrains and essential edible oils; and

(d) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for the above purpose during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Government of India is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme namely National Food Security Mission (NFSM) to support and improve production of pulses, foodgrains and essential edible oils in the country including West Bengal through area expansion and productivity enhancement.

The programmes of NFSM-Pulses, NFSM-Rice, NFSM-Coarse Cereals, NFSM-Nutri-Cereals; and NFSM-Oilseeds and Oil-Palm are being implemented in West Bengal.

Under these programmes, assistance is being provided to the farmers through State Governments for cluster demonstrations on improved package of practices, demonstrations on cropping system, seed production and distribution of HYVs, farm machineries/resource conservation machineries/tools, efficient water application tools, plant protection measures, nutrient management/soil ameliorants, cropping system based trainings to the farmers etc.

In order to boost the production of pulses in the country including West Bengal, new initiatives like additional breeder seed production, creation of seed hubs by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)/State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)/Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), supply of seed minikits free of cost to the farmers, conducting frontline demonstrations on improved latest package of practices by ICAR/SAUs/KVKs. Similarly, for enhancing the production of oilseeds in the country including West Bengal, the above initiatives are being undertaken except for production of additional breeder seeds.

The details of funds allocated, released and utilised in respect of the State Government of West Bengal under the above programmes during last five years is as under:—

(` in crore)

| Financial Year | Allocation | Release | Expenditure* |
|----------------|------------|---------|--------------|
| 2014-15 | 78.56 | 60.35 | 75.74 |
| 2015-16 | 51.05 | 42.98 | 40.37 |
| 2016-17 | 71.15 | 61.02 | 57.52 |
| 2017-18 | 147.06 | 126.77 | 117.22 |
| 2018-19 | 161.44 | 122.32 | 124.88 |

*This includes unspent balance.

Achievements under BGREI programme

3048. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government under the program of Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) during the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) the allocation and utilisation of funds under the said program during the last five years, State-wise, district-wise including State of West Bengal;
- (c) whether Government is intending to expand the coverage of this program to crops other than wheat and rice;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of targets set and achieved under this program during the last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The programme of Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) is being implemented in seven eastern States namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Under the programme assistance is being provided to the farmers since 2010-11 for organizing cluster demonstrations on rice and wheat, seed production and distribution, nutrient management and soil ameliorants, integrated pest management, cropping system-based training, asset-building such as farm machineries and implements, irrigation devices, site specific activities and post harvest and marketing support, etc.

(b) Under the programme, Government of India allocates the funds to the State as a whole and further allocation to districts are made by the respective State Governments. The State-wise allocation and release of funds including West Bengal under the programme during last 5 years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The BGREI programme is already intended to address the constraints limiting the productivity of "rice based cropping systems" in eastern India. Under these systems, the other crops like wheat, coarse-cum-nutri cereals, pulses and oilseeds are already covered.

(e) The State-wise details of targets set and achievements reported by the respective States during last 5 years in their progress report for major interventions are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of allocation and release of funds for BGREI during the last 5 years*

(` in crore)

| Sl No. | States | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
|--------|-----------------------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| | | Allocation | Release | Allocation | Release | Allocation | Release | Allocation | Release | Allocation | Release |
| 1. | Assam | 106.00 | 76.00 | 53.00 | 26.50 | 106.80 | 106.80 | 76.28 | 38.14 | 53.46 | 53.46 |
| 2. | Bihar | 151.00 | 151.00 | 75.50 | 37.75 | 87.30 | 43.65 | 62.39 | 41.20 | 43.72 | 21.86 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 161.00 | 120.75 | 80.50 | 80.50 | 99.30 | 99.30 | 70.98 | 70.98 | 49.74 | 49.12 |
| 4. | Jharkhand | 77.00 | 38.50 | 38.50 | 37.69 | 56.80 | 28.40 | 40.59 | 0.00 | 28.44 | 23.16 |
| 5. | Odisha | 184.00 | 184.00 | 92.00 | 92.00 | 102.50 | 102.50 | 73.27 | 71.82 | 51.35 | 48.80 |
| 6. | Eastern Uttar Pradesh | 148.00 | 110.00 | 74.00 | 37.00 | 81.50 | 78.09 | 58.25 | 39.13 | 40.82 | 39.78 |
| 7. | West Bengal | 171.00 | 165.50 | 85.50 | 85.50 | 94.80 | 94.80 | 67.74 | 67.74 | 47.47 | 47.47 |
| TOTAL | | 998.00 | 845.75 | 499.00 | 396.94 | 629.00 | 553.54 | 449.50 | 329.01 | 315.00 | 283.65 |

Statement-II*State-wise details of targets set and achieved during the last five years*

| Sl. No. | Interventions | Unit | T A | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|--------------|-------------------|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Assam | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Demonstrations | Ha. | T | 70667 | 49749 | 54991 | 35803 | 23000 |
| | | | A | 80934 | 66864 | 94565 | 43275 | 8226 |
| 2. | Seed production | Qtls. | T | — | 53000 | 58742 | 41956 | 14701 |
| | | | A | — | 0 | 16731 | 0 | 2000 |
| 3. | Seed distribution | Qtls. | T | — | 72080 | 77486 | 70486 | 25880 |
| | | | A | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1483 |
| 4. | INM | Ha. | T | — | 123333 | 135806 | 100654 | 74488 |
| | | | A | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8000 |
| 5. | IPM | Ha. | T | — | 84800 | 93986 | 67130 | 47050 |
| | | | A | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4000 |
| 6. | Shallow tube well | Nos. | T | 4357 | 8000 | 7000 | — | — |
| | | | A | 5007 | 0 | 0 | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|------------|---|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| 7. | Farm machineries | Nos. | T | 47467 | 480 | 29545 | 2238 | 13718 | Written Answers to [20 March, 2020] |
| | | | A | 32090 | 0 | 17130 | 1250 | 1731 | |
| 8. | Pumpset | Nos. | T | 7767 | 8000 | 7000 | — | — | |
| | | | A | 5007 | 0 | 2705 | — | — | |
| 9. | Water carrying pipe | Lakh Metre | T | 14.07 | 11.60 | 8.28 | 17.20 | — | |
| | | | A | 9.55 | 0 | 1.73 | 0 | — | |
| 10. | Rice mill | Nos. | T | — | 325 | 363 | 200 | 119 | |
| | | | A | — | 0 | 239 | 0 | 0 | |
| 11. | Cropping system based trainings | Nos. | T | — | 757 | 839 | 599 | 420 | |
| | | | A | — | 0 | 63 | 0 | 0 | |
| Bihar | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Demonstrations | Ha. | T | 100880 | 91009 | 90615 | 52973 | 31075 | Unstarred Questions |
| | | | A | 109995 | 89415 | 80381 | 38823 | 29010 | |
| 2. | Seed production | Qtls. | T | — | 75500 | 72751 | 51990 | 0 | |
| | | | A | — | 21245 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 3. | Seed distribution | Qtls. | T | — | 151008 | 79900 | 56377 | 26885 | |
| | | | A | — | 23917 | 30134 | 23163 | 11367 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|---------------------------------|------------|---|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 4. | INM | Ha. | T | – | 191266 | 184538 | 131040 | 66416 |
| | | | A | – | 5032 | 27129 | 21050 | 16097 |
| 5. | IPM | Ha. | T | – | 120800 | 116411 | 83191 | 56900 |
| | | | A | – | 4867 | 22441 | 38114 | 17205 |
| 6. | Bore well | Nos. | T | – | – | 2559 | 160 | 1040 |
| | | | A | – | – | 1658 | 167 | 90 |
| 7. | Farm machineries | Nos. | T | 36200 | 4476 | 13436 | 3622 | 1914 |
| | | | A | 0 | 37 | 275 | 758 | 188 |
| 8. | Pumpset | Nos. | T | 16005 | 14936 | 15607 | 9710 | 6550 |
| | | | A | 0 | 8027 | 4125 | 3606 | 1938 |
| 9. | Water carrying pipe | Lakh Metre | T | – | 19.32 | – | 17.30 | 2.62 |
| | | | A | – | 0.00 | – | 3.23 | 0.28 |
| 10. | Construction of godown | Nos. | T | – | – | 145 | 83 | 59 |
| | | | A | – | – | 47 | 44 | 26 |
| 11. | Cropping system based trainings | Nos. | T | – | 1077 | 1040 | 742 | 418 |
| | | | A | – | 70 | 651 | 424 | 161 |

116 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Chhattisgarh

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 1. | Demonstrations | Ha. | T | 107333 | 75933 | 80933 | 55756 | 34416 |
| | | | A | 93785 | 73022 | 80941 | 54669 | 34416 |
| 2. | Seed production | Qtls. | T | — | 64000 | 50750 | 43625 | 22870 |
| | | | A | — | 46375 | 61226 | 88562 | 34179 |
| 3. | Seed distribution | Qtls. | T | — | 122000 | 150500 | 92075 | 39502 |
| | | | A | — | 22618 | 149533 | 134203 | 31190 |
| 4. | INM | Ha. | T | — | 202000 | 195000 | 136300 | 96810 |
| | | | A | — | 106241 | 178874 | 136673 | 93681 |
| 5. | IPM | Ha. | T | — | 128800 | 132400 | 94640 | 66320 |
| | | | A | — | 83237 | 129575 | 92901 | 61725 |
| 6. | Bore well/shallow tube well | Nos. | T | 4500 | 500 | 2000 | 2600 | 3000 |
| | | | A | 2929 | 451 | 2105 | 2116 | 2587 |
| 7. | Farm machineries | Nos. | T | 3175 | 13863 | 44902 | 56892 | 17890 |
| | | | A | 3574 | 23359 | 79050 | 94638 | 37990 |
| 8. | Pumpset | Nos. | T | — | 4522 | 1500 | 700 | 3075 |
| | | | A | — | 3510 | 1855 | 1062 | 373 |

*Written Answers to**[20 March, 2020]**Unstarred Questions*

117

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-------|---|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 9. | Construction of check dam | Nos. | T | 389 | 270 | 111 | 67 | 63 |
| | | | A | 360 | 268 | 122 | 78 | 63 |
| 10. | Minor irrigation tank | Nos | T | 10 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| | | | A | 8 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| 11. | Construction of godown | Nos.. | T | — | 6 | 23 | 36 | 15 |
| | | | A | — | 0 | 0 | 36 | 15 |
| 12. | Cropping system based trainings | Nos. | T | — | 500 | 766 | 893 | 593 |
| | | | A | — | 452 | 700 | 793 | 555 |
| Jharkhand | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Demonstrations | Ha. | T | 51250 | 37950 | 47700 | 34050 | 14685 |
| | | | A | 47967 | 35400 | 46691 | 33950 | 8314 |
| 2. | Seed production | Qtls. | T | — | 5500 | 62017 | 29933 | 1500 |
| | | | A | — | 0 | 5595 | 2340 | 150 |
| 3. | Seed distribution | Qtls. | T | — | 55450 | 67576 | 61690 | — |
| | | | A | — | 16915 | 26571 | 13867 | — |
| 4. | INM | Ha. | T | — | 202000 | 79607 | 57269 | — |

118 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|------|---|-------|--------|-------|-------|---|
| | | | A | – | 106241 | 20640 | 9055 | – |
| 5. | IPM | Ha. | T | – | 128800 | 74995 | 53731 | – |
| | | | A | – | 83237 | 22298 | 5247 | – |
| 6. | Farm machineries | Nos. | T | 7280 | 3656 | 6008 | 4700 | – |
| | | | A | 1472 | 1551 | 3496 | 927 | – |
| 7. | Pumpset | Nos. | T | 11140 | 11795 | 13080 | 9375 | – |
| | | | A | 10085 | 9127 | 2133 | 3410 | – |
| 8. | Dobha | Nos. | T | – | 2375 | – | – | – |
| | | | A | – | 831 | – | – | – |
| 9. | Threshing floor/ Marketing shed | Nos. | T | 40 | 97 | 1304 | 935 | – |
| | | | A | 23 | 30 | 683 | 98 | – |
| 10. | Mini rice mill | Nos. | T | – | 163 | 21 | 110 | – |
| | | | A | – | 96 | 5 | 31 | – |
| 11. | Storage godown | Nos. | T | 20 | 40 | 30 | 20 | – |
| | | | A | 14 | 10 | 7 | 2 | – |
| 12. | Cropping system based trainings | Nos. | T | – | 465 | 669 | 480 | – |
| | | | A | – | 323 | 175 | 265 | – |

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

119

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------|---|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Odisha | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Demonstrations | Ha. | T | 94702 | 122260 | 79364 | 60440 | 33135 |
| | | | A | 94702 | 117960 | 77900 | 65940 | 37412 |
| 2. | Seed production | Qtls. | T | — | 90000 | 84560 | 60449 | 21181 |
| | | | A | — | 34159 | 46760 | 52320 | 43543 |
| 3. | Seed distribution | Qtls. | T | — | 50000 | 169121 | 120898 | 42362 |
| | | | A | — | 51797 | 26200 | 11500 | 45938 |
| 4. | INM | Ha. | T | — | 68534 | 173772 | 124223 | 96725 |
| | | | A | — | 30233 | 45450 | 18857 | 40605 |
| 5. | IPM | Ha. | T | — | 119246 | 135297 | 96719 | 67780 |
| | | | A | — | 102899 | 96266 | 89576 | 53075 |
| 6. | Community cluster shallow tube well | Nos. | T | 25 | 10 | 31 | — | 11 |
| | | | A | 25 | 14 | 21 | — | 11 |
| 7. | Farm Machineries | Nos. | T | 6201 | 5986 | 6385 | 4280 | 1952 |
| | | | A | 7197 | 6152 | 6278 | 3564 | 1952 |

120 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| 8. | Pumpset | Nos. | T | 17917 | 15000 | 10000 | 6465 | 4548 | Written Answers to [20 March, 2020] |
| | | | A | 19840 | 15200 | 10000 | 9828 | 4548 | |
| 9. | Community deep bore well | Nos. | T | 22 | 20 | 37 | 38 | 48 | |
| | | | A | 22 | 11 | 31 | 44 | 46 | |
| 10. | Community surface lift irrigation project | Nos. | T | 96 | 80 | 35 | 28 | 15 | |
| | | | A | 96 | 80 | 43 | 28 | 15 | |
| 11. | Threshing floor | Nos. | T | 277 | 100 | 116 | — | — | |
| | | | A | 277 | 125 | 116 | — | — | |
| 12. | Cropping system based trainings | Nos. | T | — | 1300 | 1208 | 863 | 605 | |
| | | | A | — | 1050 | 1075 | 863 | 605 | |
| Eastern Uttar Pradesh | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Demonstrations | Ha. | T | 99000 | 71200 | 72100 | 88033 | 42460 | Unstarred Questions |
| | | | A | 98662 | 69298 | 63229 | 92714 | 54014 | |
| 2. | Seed production | Qtls. | T | — | 29763 | 71951 | 96248 | 19606 | |
| | | | A | — | 0 | 3436 | 50182 | 7828 | |
| 3. | Seed distribution | Qtls. | T | — | 59203 | 71316 | 64283 | 24521 | |
| | | | A | — | 33078 | 14462 | 17293 | 28513 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|----------------------------------|------------|---|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| 4. | INM | Ha. | T | – | 115840 | 132451 | 98915 | 72277 |
| | | | A | – | 29402 | 8517 | 1240 | 3154 |
| 5. | IPM | Ha. | T | – | 94736 | 114286 | 77080 | 57498 |
| | | | A | – | 6710 | 5601 | 3178 | 2235 |
| 6. | Shallow tube well | Nos. | T | 16200 | 11500 | 10500 | 7999 | 830 |
| | | | A | 16350 | 11500 | 6062 | 12446 | 830 |
| 7. | Farm machineries | Nos. | T | 3578 | 7521 | 6853 | 9260 | 2270 |
| | | | A | 219 | 6289 | 8141 | 5557 | 1795 |
| 8. | Pumpset | Nos. | T | 33190 | 8150 | 14064 | 10975 | 3182 |
| | | | A | 12179 | 7066 | 11198 | 5190 | 1444 |
| 9. | Water carrying pipe | Lakh metre | T | – | 53.20 | 10.36 | 10.48 | 12.52 |
| | | | A | – | 9.30 | 6.63 | 28.45 | 7.78 |
| 10. | Threshing floor | Nos. | T | – | – | – | – | – |
| | | | A | – | – | – | – | – |
| 11. | Community farm storage buildings | Nos. | T | 69 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 3 |
| | | | A | 69 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 |

122 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 12 | Cropping system based trainings | Nos. | T | – | 845 | 960 | 2456 | 744 |
| | | | A | – | 665 | 775 | 2487 | 581 |
| West Bengal | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Demonstrations | Ha. | T | 146600 | 91100 | 86400 | 75700 | 38600 |
| | | | A | 164156 | 99578 | 86400 | 93700 | 46300 |
| 2. | Seed production | Qtls. | T | – | 84646 | 78162 | 55880 | 18563 |
| | | | A | – | 47224 | 78054 | 55783 | 18563 |
| 3. | Seed distribution | Qtls. | T | – | 165978 | 161706 | 4133 | 44550 |
| | | | A | – | 1963 | 117548 | 3643 | 26598 |
| 4. | INM | Ha. | T | – | 192090 | 178068 | 140904 | 102378 |
| | | | A | – | 171310 | 268692 | 143304 | 102614 |
| 5. | IPM | Ha. | T | – | 135432 | 125172 | 89418 | 66744 |
| | | | A | – | 135432 | 245172 | 94868 | 67154 |
| 6. | Farm machineries | Nos. | T | 57180 | 7522 | 6466 | 2454 | 1480 |
| | | | A | 21060 | 2989 | 4491 | 3234 | 1844 |
| 7. | Pumpset | Nos. | T | 14550 | 20613 | 17690 | 11141 | 4516 |
| | | | A | 19162 | 22618 | 16517 | 8906 | 1989 |

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

123

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|--|------|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| 8. | Construction of check dam | Nos. | T | – | 16 | 9 | 29 | 28 |
| | | | A | – | 17 | 9 | 27 | 20 |
| 9. | Excavation of water harvesting structures | Nos. | T | – | 98 | 230 | 258 | 285 |
| | | | A | – | 111 | 230 | 260 | 286 |
| 10. | Farm family level paddy processing yards | Nos. | T | 7500 | 3750 | 3000 | 2080 | 1616 |
| | | | A | 7500 | 2758 | 2969 | 2080 | 1617 |
| 11. | Manually operated grain dryer | Nos. | T | 7000 | 3500 | 3000 | – | – |
| | | | A | 7000 | 2758 | 2990 | – | – |
| 12. | Improved low cost paddy and grain storage structures | Nos. | T | 8000 | 3829 | 3276 | 2357 | 1616 |
| | | | A | 8000 | 2762 | 3223 | 2357 | 1613 |
| 13. | Cropping system based trainings | Nos. | T | – | 1210 | 880 | 799 | 559 |
| | | | A | – | 824 | 1609 | 799 | 557 |

124 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Aadhaar-authenticated integrated data for
Government-run schemes**

3049. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government, in consultation with State Governments, proposes to link and integrate all the database and create one Aadhaar-authenticated data as a reference point for all Government-run schemes for farmers in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of farmers proposed to be covered and the number of farmers already covered under PM-KISAN scheme, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has started an exercise to verify the landholdings of farmers and the time-frame for completing the process; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) The Government is in the process of creating a federated farmer database in consultation with States. The data of PM-KISAN and other schemes run by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is envisaged to be linked to land record database being maintained by States. Unique farmer ID will be created based on this data base. In the first phase, it is proposed to cover the farmers registered under the PM-KISAN. The number of farmers registered under PM-KISAN portal is 9,89,01,864 as on 17.03.2020. The State-wise report is given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of farmers registered under PM-KISAN

| Sl.No. | States/UTs | First Level Accepted Data |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 16,975 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 54,47,002 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 70,015 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|------------------------|-----------|
| 4. | Assam | 36,69,916 |
| 5. | Bihar | 62,14,917 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 462 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 23,70,110 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 10,722 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 3,699 |
| 10. | Delhi | 14,792 |
| 11. | Goa | 9,685 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 52,76,907 |
| 13. | Haryana | 17,09,915 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 9,05,133 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 10,72,452 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 17,69,375 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 51,78,732 |
| 18. | Kerala | 30,31,477 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 1,699 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 68,74,052 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 98,90,633 |
| 22. | Manipur | 3,00,513 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 98,839 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 85,441 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 1,99,936 |
| 26. | Odisha | 37,92,814 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 10,521 |
| 28. | Punjab | 23,72,007 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 65,18,158 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|---------------|-------------|
| 30. | Sikkim | 11,760 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 38,37,536 |
| 32. | Telangana | 36,77,238 |
| 33. | Tripura | 2,04,812 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 2,34,77,264 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 7,76,355 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 9,89,01,864 |

Crisis in farm sector

3050. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would find ways to extend schemes like PM-KISAN to tenant farmers, apart from giving pension to old farmers and broaden the scope of procurement to all States to tide over the crisis in the farm sector;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether rural India is passing through one of its worst situations at present as the farm incomes are falling, leading to significant drop in rural spending, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The basic criteria of the PM-KISAN Scheme is landholding. The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY) has already been operationalized for giving ` 3000/- monthly pension to the farmers when they reach 60 years of age.

Procurement of Pulses, oil seeds and copra under Price Support Scheme (under umbrella scheme of PM-AASHA) are done by the Central Nodal Agencies through State nominated agencies at Minimum Support Price (MSP) directly from registered

farmers after receipt of proposal from the concerned State/UT Governments as per extant guidelines.

Procurement policy of Central Government is open ended, under which paddy and wheat offered by farmers within the stipulated period are purchased for Central Pool at Minimum Support Price (MSP) by Food Corporation of India (FCI)/State Governments/State Government Agencies to help farmers get remunerative price and prevent distress sale. However, if any producer/farmer gets better price in comparison to MSP, he/she is free to sell the produce in open market. Coarse grains 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).

The Central Government/FCI along with various State Governments formulate procurement plan to procure foodgrains from the farmers. The steps taken to ensure remunerative price to farmers are:—

- (i) MSP operations are given wide publicity through pamphlets, banners, sign boards radio, TV and advertisements through print and electronic media.
- (ii) Farmers are made aware of the quality specifications and purchase system, etc. to facilitate them to bring their produce conforming to the specifications.
- (iii) Procurement centres are opened by respective State Government Agencies/FCI, 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 the farmers.

(d) Agriculture and farmers are backbone of rural economy. There have been a series of interventions for income and price support for farmers by the Government. However, in the last few years, the terms of trade for agriculture have not been beneficial to farmers owing to fall in food inflation since 2017-18 *vis-à-vis* non-food sector and decline in international prices of agri-commodities. Also individual landholdings have grown smaller due to repeated divisions. The limited land ends up supporting ever larger numbers perpetuating decline in income of the farmer family. Hence, there was an urgent need to put in place a mechanism for providing structured

support to the most vulnerable sections of the country for procuring inputs, such as, seeds, fertilizers, equipment, labour etc., to avoid indebtedness at different stages of crop cycle and appropriate post harvest interventions etc., *i.e.*, an all inclusive mechanism which addresses the various needs of all such farmers in the country.

With that aim in view, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) was started by Government, 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/- directly into the bank accounts of the farmers, subject to certain exclusion criteria relating to higher income status.

Further, Government has taken various long term sustainable measures to boost agriculture productivity and farmers' income and rural economy. Including, *inter-alia*, the following:—

- (i) With a view to provide better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation, a crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been launched, which provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances, with low premium contribution by farmers.
- (ii) Minimum Support Price (MSPs) are announced for various crops from time-to-time.
- (iii) Scheme of Soil Health Cards (SHC) has been implemented so that the use of fertilizers can be rationalized.
- (iv) "Per drop more crop" initiative has been undertaken under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is encouraged for optimal utilization of water, reducing cost of inputs and increasing productivity.
- (v) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) has been implemented for promoting organic farming.
- (vi) e-NAM initiative has been undertaken to provide farmers an electronic, transparent and competitive online trading platform.
- (vii) Agro forestry has been promoted under "Har Medh Par Ped" for additional income.

- (viii) An Umbrella Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)' has been launched, aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers.
- (ix) Bee keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.
- (x) The scheme of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) has been implemented for easy availability of agricultural credit to farmers, including animal husbandry and fisheries farmers.
- (xi) Institutional agricultural credit at affordable interests has been brought within the reach of more and more farmers. 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.
- (xii) Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2018-19, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% has been made available 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 Cards for a further period of upto six months post harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan.

Import of edible oil

3051. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the quantity of edible oil that is going to be imported in the country during this financial year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): The quantity of edible oil imported during the year 2019-2020 (upto December, 2019) is 11632948.26 Tons. A detailed statement of imports showing HS code-wise is enclosed in the Statement.

Statement

*Import of Edible Oil under Principle Commodity Group: Vegetable Oil
for current FY (Upto December, 19)*

| ITCHS | Description | 2019-20 (Upto December, 2019) | |
|----------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Qty.- Tonne | Value (US Mill \$) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 15071000 | Soya bean crude oil W/N degummed | 2442300.40 | 1718.23 |
| 15079010 | Soya bean oil of edible grade | 39043.70 | 44.58 |
| 15081000 | Ground nut oil crude | 0.02 | 0.00 |
| 15091000 | Olive oil virgin | 1234.39 | 4.90 |
| 15099010 | Olive oil and its fractions (excluding virgin) of edible grade | 3948.21 | 14.28 |
| 15100010 | Other crude oil not chemically modified obtained from olives | 937.48 | 0.91 |
| 15100091 | Other oil (excluding crude oil) of edible grade not chemically modified for olives | 2082.06 | 4.28 |
| 15111000 | Crude palm oil and its fractions | 4927471.53 | 2672.27 |
| 15119010 | Refined bleached deodorised palm oil | 3862.06 | 2.32 |
| 15119020 | Refined bleached deodorised palmolein | 2216962.26 | 1331.12 |
| 15119030 | Refined bleached deodorised palm stearin | 66072.00 | 34.61 |
| 15119090 | Other refined palm oil | 75573.79 | 42.81 |
| 15121110 | Sunflower seed oil crude | 1703367.29 | 1270.95 |
| 15121120 | Safflower seed oil (Kardi seed crude oil) | 2243.65 | 2.50 |
| 15121910 | Sunflower oil edible grade | 106.83 | 0.28 |
| 15121930 | Edible grade saffola oil | 3.60 | 0.01 |
| 15122100 | Cotton seed oil crude w/n gossypol has been removed | 0.01 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------|--|-------------|---------|
| 15122910 | Other cotton seed oil of edible grade | 1885.79 | 1.85 |
| 15131100 | Coconut (copra) crude oil and fractions | 0.03 | 0.00 |
| 15131900 | Coconut (copra) refined oil and fractions | 2437.72 | 1.98 |
| 15132110 | Crude palm kernel oil | 110507.56 | 70.59 |
| 15132910 | Refined palm kernel oil and its fractions | 2981.63 | 2.38 |
| 15132920 | Refined babasu oil and its fractions, edible grade | 0.11 | 0.00 |
| 15141120 | Crude rape oil | 17254.47 | 12.68 |
| 15141910 | Refined colza oil of edible grade | 5.90 | 0.01 |
| 15141920 | Refined rapeseed oil of edible grade | 201.14 | 0.25 |
| 15149120 | Crude mustard oil | 1390.00 | 1.39 |
| 15149190 | Crude rape seed oil | 2741.62 | 2.76 |
| 15149930 | Refined rapeseed oil edible grade | 0.03 | 0.00 |
| 15151910 | Other linseed oil of edible grade | 248.00 | 0.24 |
| 15152100 | Crude maize (corn) oil and its fractions | 50.00 | 0.05 |
| 15152910 | Other maize (corn) oil of edible grade | 21.32 | 0.06 |
| 15155010 | Crude sesame oil and its fractions | 1851.93 | 3.72 |
| 15155091 | Sesame oil and its fractions other than crude of edible grade | 56.75 | 0.24 |
| 15159091 | Other fxd. vegetable oils of edible grade | 1311.18 | 2.25 |
| 15162011 | Cotton seed oil of edible grade | 3.98 | 0.04 |
| 15162021 | Ground nut oil of edible grade | 0.76 | 0.01 |
| 15162091 | Other vegetable fats and oils and other fractions of edible grade | 4766.05 | 8.04 |
| 15180031 | Other vegetable oil and its fats of edible grade | 23.01 | 0.08 |
| TOTAL | | 11632948.26 | 7252.68 |

Note: Figures pertaining to FY:2019-20, are provisional and subject to change.

New experiments in agriculture sector

‡3052. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that no experiment has taken place after the use of Bt. Cotton in the agricultural sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of efforts being made by Government for new experiments in agricultural sector?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Sir, new experiments on basic research and development work on genetic engineering (GE) in different crops is going on in the country in agriculture sector after release of Bt. Cotton.

(b) and (c) Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Department of Biotechnology are supporting the programs which focus on capacity building, infrastructure creation, knowledge generation and product development through new experiments. Some of the ongoing experiments as well as concluded experiments on GE crops have been taken up after approval of Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Review Committee on Genetic Manipulation (RCGM) under Department of Bio-technology and Institute Bio-safety Committees the details thereof is given in Statement.

Statement*Ongoing and concluded experiments on GE crops*

1. ICAR has developed following eight Bt cotton varieties which have been released for commercial cultivation:

| Sl. No. | Varieties/hybrids | Maturity (Days) | Average yield (kg./ha.) | Area of adaptability |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | CICR Bt-6 (RS 2013) | 150 | 2234 | Irrigated conditions of Haryana and Punjab |

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|--------------------------|---------|------|--------------------------------------|
| 2. | ICAR-CICR GJHV 374 Bt. | 150 | 2525 | Maharashtra |
| 3. | ICAR-CICR PKV 081 Bt. | 150 | 2476 | Maharashtra |
| 4. | ICAR-CICR Rajat Bt. | 150 | 2283 | Maharashtra and South Rajasthan |
| 5. | ICAR-CICR Suraj Bt. | 150 | 2149 | Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh |
| 6. | ICAR-CICR Bt. 9 | 150 | 2934 | Maharashtra |
| 7. | ICAR-CICR Bt. 14 (CPT 2) | 150 | 2699 | Maharashtra |
| 8. | PAU Bt. 1 | 160-165 | 2752 | Punjab and Rajasthan |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|
| 2. | Experiments with three new genes/events of GM cotton for resistance to boll worm have been taken up by ICAR-Central Institute of Cotton Research, Nagpur under contained conditions. | | | |
| 3. | ICAR is also working on transgenic development in crops like chickpea (pod borer resistance), pigeonpea (pod borer resistance), sorghum (shoot borer resistance), mustard (aphid resistance), tomato (fruit borer resistance and drought tolerance), brinjal (fruit and shoot borer resistance) and potato (Gemini virus resistance). | | | |
| 4. | Bt. brinjal (fruit borer resistant) and GM mustard (hybrid) have already undergone all regulatory approvals and bio-safety assessment for commercial release. | | | |

Selling of crops/produces at MSP

3053. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details about the number of farmers who could sell their produce at MSP and the total value as well as quantity of each of the 25 crops which was procured in MSP is available; and

(b) if so, crop-wise details of the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Crop-wise details of procurement under MSP operation and farmers benefitted under these operations are given in the Statements-I to VI.

Statement-I
Procurement of Rice for Central Pool
(Figures in LMT)

| State/UT | KMS 2015-16 | KMS 2016-17 | KMS 2017-18 | KMS 2018-19 | | KMS 2019-20 | | Total |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | | | | Kharif | Rabi | Kharif | Rabi | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | | | | | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 43.36 | 37.24 | 40.00 | 29.61 | 18.45 | 48.06 | 31.14 | 31.14 |
| Telangana | 15.79 | 35.96 | 36.18 | 27.08 | 24.82 | 51.90 | 31.56 | 31.56 |
| Assam | 0.42 | 0.47 | 0.35 | 0.72 | 0.29 | 1.01 | 0.76 | 0.76 |
| Bihar | 12.23 | 12.34 | 7.93 | 9.49 | | 9.49 | 5.27 | 5.27 |
| Chandigarh | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.13 | | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.15 |
| Chhattisgarh | 34.42 | 40.22 | 32.55 | 39.71 | | 39.71 | 39.71 | 39.71 |
| Delhi | 0.00 | | | | | 0.00 | | |
| Gujarat | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.09 | | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.14 |
| Haryana | 28.61 | 35.83 | 39.92 | 39.42 | | 39.42 | 43.03 | 43.03 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | | | | | 0.00 | | |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.13 | 0.09 | | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.10 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|---|--------|
| Jharkhand | 2.06 | 1.39 | 1.43 | 1.53 | | 1.53 | 0.97 | | 0.97 |
| Karnataka | 0.55 | | | 0.59 | | 0.59 | | | 0.00 |
| Kerala | 3.82 | 3.08 | 3.29 | 2.50 | 2.15 | 4.65 | 1.72 | | 1.72 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 8.49 | 13.14 | 10.96 | 13.95 | | 13.95 | 15.35 | | 15.35 |
| Maharashtra | 2.30 | 3.09 | 1.79 | 4.25 | 1.55 | 5.80 | 6.21 | | 6.21 |
| Nagaland | 0.00 | | | | | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| Odisha | 33.69 | 36.30 | 32.87 | 35.00 | 9.48 | 44.48 | 33.99 | | 33.99 |
| Puducherry | 0.00 | | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| Punjab | 93.50 | 110.52 | 118.33 | 113.34 | | 113.34 | 108.76 | | 108.76 |
| NEF (Tripura) | | | | 0.07 | | 0.07 | | | 0.00 |
| Rajasthan | 0.00 | | | | | 0.00 | | | |
| Tamil Nadu | 11.92 | 1.44 | 10.11 | 10.86 | 2.08 | 12.94 | 10.93 | | 10.93 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 29.10 | 23.54 | 28.75 | 32.33 | | 32.33 | 37.17 | | 37.17 |
| Uttarakhand | 5.98 | 7.06 | 0.38 | 4.62 | | 4.62 | 6.81 | | 6.81 |
| West Bengal | 15.68 | 19.23 | 16.73 | 17.21 | 2.58 | 19.79 | 8.53 | | 8.53 |
| Others | 0.00 | | | | | 0.00 | | | |
| TOTAL (ALL INDIA) | 342.18 | 381.06 | 381.85 | 382.58 | 61.41 | 443.99 | 382.31 | | 382.31 |

#As on 13.03.2020.

136 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II*Procurement of Wheat for Central Pool*

(Figures in LMT)

| State/UT | RMS 2015-16 | RMS 2016-17 | RMS 2017-18 | RMS 2018-19 | RMS 2019-20 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Punjab | 103.44 | 106.49 | 117.06 | 126.92 | 129.12 |
| Haryana | 67.78 | 67.52 | 74.32 | 87.84 | 93.20 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 22.67 | 7.97 | 36.99 | 52.94 | 37.00 |
| Uttarakhand | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 1.10 | 0.42 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 73.09 | 39.92 | 67.25 | 73.13 | 67.25 |
| Gujarat | 0.73 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.37 | 0.05 |
| Rajasthan | 13.00 | 7.62 | 12.45 | 15.32 | 14.11 |
| Bihar | 0.00 | | | 0.18 | 0.03 |
| Karnataka | | | | | |
| Delhi | 0.02 | 0.00 | | | |
| Jammu and Kashmir | | | | | |
| Maharashtra | | | | | |
| Odisha | | | | | |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0.11 | 0.00 | | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Chandigarh | | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.12 |
| West Bengal | | | | | |
| Chhattisgarh | | | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | | | | | |
| Assam | | | | | |
| Telangana | | | | | |
| Others | 0.04 | | | | |
| TOTAL (ALL INDIA) | 280.88 | 229.62 | 308.24 | 357.95 | 341.33 |

Statement-III*Number of Farmers Benefited, State-wise, Marketing Season-wise (Paddy and Wheat)*

(As on 16.03.2020)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | KMS 2015-16 | KMS 2016-17 | KMS 2017-18 | KMS 2018-19 | KMS 2019-20* | RMS 2016-17 | RMS 2017-18 | RMS 2018-19 | RMS 2019-20* |
|---------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 276699 | 544570 | 498100 | 581839 | 460422 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Telangana | 535007 | 1088312 | 1077667 | 1474828 | 942280 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 7288 | 6960 | 4332 | 12921 | 10661 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Bihar | 275484 | 287830 | 163425 | 210028 | 115647 | 0 | 0 | 4311 | 554 |
| 5. | Chandigarh | 3468 | 2235 | 3148 | 3028 | 2960 | 1025 | 935 | 1557 | 1691 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 1110163 | 1327944 | 1014195 | 1571414 | 1821014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 335 | 1316 | 462 | 4370 | 5033 | 14 | 1700 | 20768 | 922 |
| 8. | Haryana | 212351 | 556654 | 681984 | 830792 | 1891622 | 472313 | 690448 | 883783 | 902937 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 127 | 167 | 318 | 335 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 53945 | 39480 | 42346 | 34595 | 27766 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2812 | 2693 | 3856 | 3034 | 3143 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 12. | Karnataka | 14587 | 0 | 0 | 25120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13. | Kerala | 162737 | 125530 | 140777 | 172795 | 87562 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 199984 | 287759 | 278898 | 362089 | 381758 | 532907 | 738895 | 958417 | 961338 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 111503 | 149279 | 116641 | 269148 | 307216 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16. | Odisha | 1078596 | 1101193 | 798619 | 1010390 | 917634 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. | Puducherry | | | | | 53 | | | | |
| 18. | Punjab | 1206216 | 940560 | 1142621 | 1143713 | 1125238 | 834655 | 843446 | 897905 | 830528 |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38942 | 110338 | 123939 | 102031 |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | 850640 | 73367 | 413076 | 498097 | 301874 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 433556 | 435320 | 492913 | 684013 | 691978 | 166073 | 800646 | 1070044 | 749858 |
| 22. | Uttarakhand | 51772 | 79470 | 7618 | 62564 | 83910 | 710 | 654 | 15987 | 6886 |
| 23. | West Bengal | 721273 | 634696 | 350181 | 733357 | 425697 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5506 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 7308416 | 7685168 | 7230859 | 9693641 | 9603468 | 2046766 | 3187229 | 3977029 | 3557080 |

[20 March, 2020]

*KMS 2019-20 is under progress. Data is available from KMS 2015-16 and RMS 2016-17 on wards.

Statement-IV*Details of year-wise, operation-wise procurement made under PSS from the year 2015-16 to 2019-20*

| Year | Season | Commodity | Quantity (In Mts) | MSP Cost (` in lakh) | Prog. No. of Farmers benefitted | Major State in procurement |
|---------|-------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 2015-16 | Rabi-2015 | Sunflower seed | 4,241.89 | 1,590.71 | 2,213 | Haryana, Odisha |
| 2016-17 | Season-2016 | Milling copra | 4,488.94 | 2,670.92 | 2,933 | Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu |
| | | Ball copra | 1,836.86 | 1,146.20 | 1,527 | Karnataka, Tamil Nadu |
| | Rabi-16 | Sunflower seed | 4,949.31 | 1,880.72 | 2,694 | Haryana, Odisha |
| | Kharif-16 | Soyabean | 162.19 | 45.00 | 96 | Maharashtra |
| | | Groundnut pods | 210,731.16 | 88,928.55 | 109,240 | Gujarat |
| | | Moong | 8,267.58 | 4,319.81 | 7,540 | Maharashtra, Karnataka |
| | | TOTAL 2016-17 | 230,436.04 | 98,991.20 | 124,030 | |
| 2017-18 | Rabi-17 | Mustard seed | 36,794.91 | 13,614.12 | 19,241 | Haryana |
| | | Sunflower | 6,539.04 | 2,582.92 | 3,891 | Haryana, Odisha, Telangana |
| | | Sesamum seed | 3,739.77 | 1,889.89 | 2,842 | West Bengal |
| | Summer 2017 | Urad summer | 15,747.65 | 7,873.82 | 7,482 | Madhya Pradesh |
| | Kharif 2016 | Toor kharif | 196,207.90 | 99,084.99 | 109,056 | Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--|
| | Rabi-2017 | Moong | 112,407.17 | 58,732.75 | 51,924 | Madhya Pradesh Odisha |
| | | Groundnut pods | 947.77 | 399.96 | 595 | Odisha |
| | Kharif 2017 | Moong | 293,672.93 | 163,722.66 | 182,450 | Rajasthan, Karnataka, Maharashtra |
| | | Urad | 272,907.56 | 147,370.08 | 236,947 | Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh |
| | | Toor | 603,158.69 | 328,721.49 | 535,816 | Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana |
| | | Soyabean | 72,280.74 | 22,045.63 | 42,535 | Telangana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan |
| | | Groundnut pods | 1,046,022.62 | 465,480.07 | 544,663 | Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh |
| | Rabi-2018 | Gram | 128,297.41 | 56,450.86 | 93,441 | Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh |
| | | Mustard seed | 12,040.59 | 4,816.24 | 6,345 | Haryana, Rajasthan |
| | | Groundnut pods | 17.05 | 7.59 | 13 | Telangana |
| TOTAL 2017-18 | | | 2,800,781.80 | 1,372,773.04 | 1,837,241 | |
| 2018-19 | Kharil 2017 | Urad | 2,060.79 | 1,112.82 | 2,000 | West Bengal |
| | | Toor | 265,218.35 | 144,544.00 | 180,621 | Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka |
| | Rabi-2018 | Gram | 2,595,747.61 | 1,142,128.95 | 1,151,392 | Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra |
| | | Urad | 86,887.21 | 46,919.09 | 62,747 | Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana, |
| | | Masoor | 242,424.42 | 103,030.38 | 175,341 | Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh |
| | | Mustard seed | 866,364.10 | 346,545.64 | 361,420 | Rajasthan, Haryana. Madhya Pradesh |

[20 March, 2020]

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--|
| 2018-19 | Rabi-2018 | Groundnut pods | 2,428.75 | 1,080.79 | 2,099 | Telangana Odisha |
| | | Sunflower seed | 2,743.33 | 1,124.77 | 1,950 | Haryana, Odisha, Telangana |
| | | Moong | 4,234.16 | 2,360.54 | 5,871 | Odisha, Andhra Pradesh |
| | Kharif-2018 | Moong | 296,073.98 | 206,511.60 | 257,725 | Rajasthan, Karnataka, Telangana |
| | | Urad | 423,527.51 | 237,175.41 | 393,456 | Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat |
| | | Soyabean | 19,483.02 | 6,622.28 | 11,364 | Telangana Rajasthan, Maharashtra |
| | | Groundnut pods | 717,384.17 | 350,800.86 | 335,885 | Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh |
| | | Toor | 226,568.03 | 128,577.36 | 238,843 | Karnataka. Telangana, Maharashtra |
| | | Nigerseed | 15.90 | 9.34 | 17 | Madhya Pradesh |
| | Rabi-2019 | Moong | 732.04 | 510.60 | 627 | Tamil Nadu |
| | | Urad | 3,356.95 | 1,879.89 | 3,364 | Tamil Nadu |
| | | Gram | 35,678.54 | 16,483.49 | 22,460 | Telangana, Rajasthan, Maharashtra |
| | | Sunflower seed | 750.00 | 404.10 | 566 | Telangana |
| | | Mustaro seed | 7,172.30 | 3,012.37 | 3,620 | Rajasthan, Haryana |
| | | TOTAL (2018-19) | 5,798,851.16 | 2,740,834.27 | 3,211,069 | |
| 2019-20 | Kharir-2018 | Toor | 49,105.49 | 27,867.37 | 42,556 | Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|--|
| Rabi-2019 | Moong | 25,300.99 | 17,647.44 | 18,753 | Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu |
| | Urad | 14,883.97 | 8,335.02 | 11,984 | Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana |
| | Gram | 740,681.70 | 342,194.95 | 333,970 | Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan. Maharashtra |
| | Masoor | 56,237.87 | 25,166.45 | 45,700 | Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh |
| | Mustard seed | 1,081,864.39 | 454,383.04 | 492,502 | Rajasthan, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh |
| | Sunflower seed | 2,586.33 | 1,393.51 | 1,518 | Haryana, Odisha |
| | Groundnut Pods | 130.76 | 63.94 | 55 | Odisha |
| Season 2019 | Milling copra | 313.66 | 298.64 | 930 | Tamil Nadu |
| | Ball copra | 0.175 | 0.17 | 5 | Tamil Nadu |
| Kharif-2019 | Soyabean | 10,677.68 | 3,961.42 | 4,550 | Telangana, Maharashtra |
| | Groundnut | 721,021.47 | 366,999.93 | 344,911 | Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh |
| | Moong | 140,018.46 | 98,713.01 | 99,589 | Rajasthan, Telangana, Karnataka |
| | Urad | 132,31 | | 99 | Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra |
| | Toor | 360,443.82 | 209,057.42 | 384,056 | Karnataka, Telangana, Maharashtra |
| Rabi-2020 | Gram | 48,265.50 | 23,529.43 | 32,727 | Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka |
| | Mustard seed | 2,50 | 1.11 | 1 | Rajasthan |
| TOTAL 2019-20 (As on 16.03.2020) | | 3,251,667.08 | 1,579,687.16 | 1,813,906 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 12,085,977.96 | 6,793,876.36 | 5,988,459 | |

Update as on: 16.03.2020.

[20 March, 2020]

Statement-V

State-wise details of procurement of cotton under MSP during last five years, value and approx. number of farmers benefited

| State | Procurement of cotton under MSP by CCI during Crop year 2019-20 (Position as on 14.03.20) | | | | Procurement of cotton under MSP by CCI during Crop year 2018-19 | | | |
|----------------|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| | Qty. in lakh Bales | Qty. in lakhs Qntls (approx.) | Value of purchases under MSP (` in crores) | Approx. No. of farmers' bene- fitted (in lakhs) | Qty. in lakh Bales | Qty. in lakhs Qntls (approx.) | Value of purchases under MSP (` in crores) | Approx. No. of farmers' bene- fitted (in lakhs) |
| Punjab | 2.83 | 14.72 | 786.90 | 0.63 | — | — | — | — |
| Haryana | 3.10 | 16.12 | 861.98 | 0.69 | — | — | — | — |
| Rajasthan | 2.67 | 13.88 | 742.41 | 0.59 | — | — | — | — |
| Gujarat | 5.98 | 31.10 | 1662.78 | 1.33 | 0.08 | 0.40 | 22.24 | 0.019 |
| Maharashtra | 17.38 | 90.38 | 4832.63 | 3.87 | 1.96 | 9.80 | 544.99 | 0.423 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2.93 | 15.24 | 814.71 | 0.65 | 0.51 | 2.55 | 141.81 | 0.172 |
| Telangana | 39.54 | 205.61 | 10994.37 | 8.79 | 7.77 | 38.85 | 2160.50 | 1.678 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2.15 | 11.18 | 597.82 | 0.48 | 0.05 | 0.25 | 13.90 | 0.016 |
| Karnataka | 2.18 | 11.34 | 606.16 | 0.48 | 0.08 | 0.4 | 22.24 | 0.017 |
| Odisha | 1.49 | 7.75 | 414.30 | 0.33 | 0.25 | 1.25 | 69.51 | 0.054 |
| West Bengal | 0.000 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.41 | 0.0003 |
| Tamil Nadu | 0.003 | 0.02 | 0.84 | 0.00 | 0.003 | 0.013 | 0.70 | 0.0005 |
| TOTAL | 80.25 | 417.32 | 22314.91 | 17.85 | 10.70 | 53.52 | 2976.32 | 2.38 |

Note: Number of cotton farmers is calculated on the basis that around 95% cotton farmers have operational land holding up to 2 hectares and state-wise yield as per Cotton Advisory Board (CAB).

| Procurement of cotton under MSP by CCI during Crop year 2017-18 | | | | Procurement of cotton under MSP by CCI during Crop year 2016-17 | | | | Procurement of cotton under MSP by CCI during Crop year 2015-16 | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--|---|---------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Qty. in lakh Bales | Qty. in Qntls (approx) | Value of Purchase under MSP (` in crores) | Approx. No. of farmers bene- fitted (in lakhs) | Qty. in lakh Bales | Qty. in Qntls (approx) | Value of Purchase under MSP (` in crores) | Approx. No. of farmers bene- fitted (in lakhs) | Qty. in lakh Bales | Qty. in lakhs Qntls (approx) | Value of Purchases under MSP (` in crores) | Approx. No. of farmers bene- fitted (in lakhs) |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 0.95 | 4.75 | 218.97 | 0.223 | — | — | — | — | 0.51 | 2.55 | 110.25 | 0.120 |
| 0.15 | 0.75 | 34.57 | 0.032 | — | — | — | — | 1.17 | 5.85 | 252.93 | 0.253 |
| 0.08 | 0.4 | 18.44 | 0.027 | — | — | — | — | 0.29 | 1.45 | 62.69 | 0.098 |
| 2.63 | 13.15 | 606.19 | 0.568 | — | — | — | — | 5.95 | 29.75 | 1286.29 | 1.285 |
| 0.07 | 0.35 | 16.13 | 0.022 | — | — | — | — | 0.40 | 2.00 | 86.47 | 0.126 |
| 0.003 | 0.02 | 0.69 | 0.001 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 0.02 | 0.1 | 4.61 | 0.004 | — | — | — | — | 0.12 | 0.60 | 25.94 | 0.026 |
| 0.004 | 0.02 | 0.92 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.025 | 0.30 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.86 | 0.004 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3.91 | 19.54 | 900.53 | 0.88 | 0.005 | 0.025 | 0.30 | 0.01 | 8.44 | 42.22 | 1825.45 | 1.91 |

Statement-VI*Procurement of Jute*

| Year | Quantity (in Qtls.) | No. of farmers | Amount (₹ in lakhs) |
|---------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 2014-15 | 27.847 | 1392 | 655.90 |
| 2015-16 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 2016-17 | 1,03,392 | 6500 | 2879.40 |
| 2017-18 | 6,10,079 | 32500 | 18942.16 |
| 2018-19 | 1,30,791 | 7822 | 4458.41 |

**Loss to horticultural farmers due to failure to
sell their produces**

3054. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the details about the loss that occurred to horticultural farmers due to failure to sell their produces is available;
- (b) the details of such loss suffered by farmers in the last five years, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (c) the details of steps taken by the Central Government to reduce such loss, occurring to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) No data is available for losses occurred to horticultural farmers due to failure to sell their produces. However, a study commissioned by Ministry of Food Processing Industries and carried out by Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), published in 2015, estimated that quantum of quantitative harvest and post harvest losses were in the range of 6.70% to 15.88% for fruits and 4.58% to 12.44% for vegetables.

- (c) Central Government is implementing the following schemes under which financial assistance is provided for setting up of Post-harvest Infrastructure including establishment of cold storages in the country.

(i) **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare**

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDSH) for development of Horticulture in the country under which financial assistance is available, *inter-alia*, for setting up of Post Harvest Management (PHM) infrastructure including establishment of cold storages etc.

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

(ii) **Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY), Ministry of Food Processing Industries**

Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure as one of the component of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) with the objective of reducing post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture produce and providing remunerative price to farmers for their produce. Under the scheme, Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid at the rate 35% for general areas and 50% for North East States, Himalayan States, ITDP areas and Islands for storage and transport infrastructure and at the rate of 50% and 75% respectively for value addition and processing infrastructure subject to a maximum of `10 crore per project for setting up Integrated Cold Chain projects including Irradiation facility. Standalone cold storages are not covered under the Scheme.

Scarcity of water for cultivation of paddy and wheat crops

3055. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that according to NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index of 2019, 74 per cent and 65 per cent of the country's wheat and paddy cultivation areas face serious water scarcity;

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

(c) the measures Government is planning to tackle the issue of water use as water efficiency across the country continues to be low at 30 to 40 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) NITI Aayog's report titled 'Composite Water Management Index 2.0' (August, 2019) mention that 'About 74% of area under wheat cultivation and 65% of the area under rice cultivation faces significant levels of water scarcity.' This is based on WWF 2019 India Report-Hidden Risks and Untapped Opportunities: Water and the Indian Banking Sector (page-21). The link of report is at http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/file/hidden_risks_and_untapped_opportunities.pdf.

(c) Various initiatives taken by the Government for increasing water use efficiency in agricultural sector are as under:—

- The scheme namely Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level and assists farmers to adopt Micro Irrigation *viz.* Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation systems with special focus on water guzzling crops like sugarcane, cotton, banana, etc. An area of 43.70 lakh ha. has been covered under micro-irrigation through PMKSY-PDMC since 2015-16 till date.
- Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) and System of Rice Intensification (SRI) for reducing water requirement in rice.
- Crop Diversification Programme in Original Green Revolution States of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh with objective of changing cropping pattern from water intensive crops to other crops requiring less water.
- Agronomic practices like raised bed sowing, alternate furrow irrigation, mulching, alternate wetting and drying method, laser land leveling, adoption of varieties which require less water etc.
- Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed cost effective, location specific technologies *viz.* rainwater harvesting and recycling,

conjunctive use of rain, surface and groundwater resources, smart and precision technologies for irrigation and farming practices, optimum irrigation scheduling, resource conservation technologies and efficient rain water harvesting structures so that the harvested water can be used for supplemental/lifesaving irrigation under water scarce situations.

- National Water Mission (NWM), D/o Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has been working on one of its goals to increase water use efficiency by 20%. NWM has launched the 'Sahi-Fasal' campaign to nudge farmers in the water stressed areas to grow crops which are not water intensive and economically remunerative suited to the agro-climatic zone of the area. Creating awareness among farmers on appropriate crops, micro-irrigation, soil moisture conservation etc.; weaning them away from water intensive crops like paddy and sugarcane to crops like corn and maize, which require less water.

Technology for assessing crop loss

3056. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state the procedure and technology under which crop area and loss assessment is done at present?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): Agriculture being as a state subject, the state Governments employ various measures for assessment of crop loss in the event of natural/other calamities. In order to assess crop area, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing an umbrella scheme of "Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census, Economics and Statistics". The scheme has three components (i) Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS), (ii) Establishment of an Agency for Reporting of Agricultural Statistics (EARAS) and (iii) Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS). For assessment of area coverage, a comprehensive system has been laid down in each State/UT. Under the above system, the primary worker of Revenue Department *i.e.* Patwari/Lekhpal visits each field/survey number and records the crop sown and area during kharif as well as rabi seasons. Sample of 20% villages is selected in such a way that over a period of 5 years all the villages in a State/UT are covered.

In order to assess the crop area and loss, the states have reported to use various methodology/technology for assessment of crop area loss as under:—

- (i) The physical inspection of site and land record verification by the officials of the State.
- (ii) States to conduct Girdawari by State Revenue Department in case of any natural calamity.
- (iii) The crop damage due to the occurrence of natural calamities like drought, flood, cyclone, pest outbreak etc, is assessed field wise by conducting joint enumeration involving Revenue and Agriculture Department officials.
- (iv) States insure crops under schemes like Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS), etc. These schemes provide provision for estimation of crop losses. To determine the crop loss, joint committee of the State Government and Insurer assess the losses using weather data, long term average rainfall data/satellite imagery supported by estimated yield losses at notified Insurance Unit (IU) level, besides ground truthing using mobile app to assess extent of loss. In addition information/services of Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC), Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and State Remote Sensing Centers (SRSCs) are also utilized for determination of loss, using satellite data.
- (v) The guidelines of PMFBY under para 2 (2.14) provides provision that "States shall adopt technology, such as satellite and Un Armed Vehicles (UAV) remote sensing, for various applications such as crop area estimation and yield disputes and also promote the use of remote sensing and other related technology for Crop Cutting Experiment (CCE) planning, yield estimation, loss assessment, assessment of prevented sowing and clustering of districts".
- (vi) The drought conditions also leads to crop losses. The Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) has released Drought Manual – 2016 with certain indicators for assessing drought viz.:-
 1. Mandatory Indicators:
 - Rainfall Deficit
 - Dry Spells

2. Impact Indicators

- Crop sown area
- Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) or Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) Deviations
- Percent Available Soil Moisture (PASM)/Moisture Adequacy Index (MAI)
- Stream Flow Index (SFI)/Reservoir Storage Index (RSI)

The States may consider any three of the four types of impact indicators (one from each) for assessment of drought, the intensity of calamity and make a judgment.

- (vii) The States are using Smart Sampling Technique, Random Sampling Method, CCE and drone technology to collect the multispectral images for loss assessment of localized intimations in implementation of PMFBY scheme.

Promoting nutri-farming

3057. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a pilot programme for promotion of nutri-farming and introducing new crop varieties that are rich in micro-nutrients such as iron-rich bajra, protein-rich maize and zinc-rich wheat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the quantum of funds earmarked for the implementation of this project?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) A pilot programme on Nutri-farms- a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was launched in 2013-14 to promote cultivation of new crop varieties/bio-fortified varieties enriched with critical micro-nutrients such as iron-rich bajra, protein-rich maize and zinc-rich wheat and other crops to improve the nutritional status of the people of the country. Subsequently, this pilot programme was sub-summed under existing National Food Security Mission (NFSM) during the year 2014-15. Under NFSM, 10% of the front line demonstrations

or as per availability of seeds of bio-fortified varieties of Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Coarse Cereals and Nutri-Cereals are being conducted through various Institutions of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)/State Agricultural Universities (SAUs).

In addition, states are also organizing cluster demonstrations on various food crops under which they have been given liberty to organise demonstrations on these bio-fortified varieties.

The Government of India allocates the funds to the States/ICAR Institutions for NFSM programme as a whole including the allocation for organizing demonstrations on bio-fortified varieties of various food crops. The total amount allocated under NFSM during 2019-20 is ` 2364.32 crores.

Promoting e-seva in agriculture sector

†3058. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any awareness programme is being run by Government to promote the use of e-seva in agriculture and associated sectors by Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is formulating any schemes to launch a mobile application after collecting agriculture-related information for this seva, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is facing any difficulties and challenges in rolling out this scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established a network of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country which organize various activities for creating awareness among farmers on modern agricultural technologies including encouraging farmers for using e-services in agriculture. Besides, under Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme, extension services are provided which include farmers training, demonstrations,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

exposure visits, Kisan mela mobilization of farmers groups and organizing farm schools on the field of progressive farmers etc. Language issues are major challenges being faced in spreading awareness amongst farmers in remote villages. The mobile app 'Kisan Suvidha App' is available for farmers which is giving unified services in the form of directory and advisory services on weather, dealers information, latest Market prices, information of pests/disease, agro advisory, call to Kisan Call Centres (KCC), soil health card information, details of cold storages and godowns etc.

Promoting farmers' produces

†3059. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buyers-sellers conferences, exhibitions, entrepreneurship development programmes and farmers' awareness programme organised to promote farmers' produces during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such conferences and programmes organised in the States of Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an apex body under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has organized a total of 242 programmes consisting of International/National/Reverse Buyers-Sellers Meet, Buyers-Sellers Workshops, Conferences, Awareness and Training/Capacity Building programmes in various states for promoting agriculture and agricultural products in the various states of the country during last three years. This includes 05 International Buyers-Sellers Meet in India, 07 Buyers-Sellers Meet (National), 10 Reverse Buyer-Seller Meet, 14 Buyers-Sellers Workshops, 11 Conferences, 124 Awareness programmes and 71 Training/Capacity Building programmes.

(c) APEDA organized a total of 11 such conferences and programmes in Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand. This includes 04 in Chhattisgarh, 04 in Odisha

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and 03 in Jharkhand. Further, Govt. of Odisha has organized 03 Exhibitions, 12 Entrepreneurship Development and 248 Farmers Awareness programmes. Government of Chhattisgarh has organized 01 International Buyers-Sellers Meet and 03 National Agriculture Fairs.

Beneficiaries under PM-KISAN Yojana

†3060. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries identified under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-KISAN) and the number of the beneficiaries being benefited under the same, at present;

(b) the number of beneficiaries identified in Madhya Pradesh under the PM-KISAN Yojana and the number of beneficiaries being benefited at present; and

(c) the names of the States where the PM-KISAN Yojana is not being implemented properly and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As on 17.3.2020, data of 10,03,49,181 had been uploaded by the State/UT-Governments, out of which financial benefit has been transferred to ` 8,71,54,788 beneficiaries. Similarly, the total uploaded data from Madhya Pradesh is 70,53,545 and payment has been made to 61,51,532 beneficiaries from the State.

(c) The PM-KISAN Scheme has been successfully implemented across the country, except in the State of West Bengal where about 69 lakh farmers of the State have been deprived of its benefit as the Government of West Bengal has not yet decided to join the scheme.

Infrastructural inadequacies in KVKs

3061. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 717 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country, over 100 KVKs do not have adequate infrastructure and requisite facilities;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, details thereof and reasons therefor and the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to evaluate and address the underutilisation of funds allocated for KVKs;

(d) whether Government proposes to establish a grievance redressal mechanism to address problems of farmers in the functioning of KVKs; and

(e) whether Government proposes to establish sub-centres of KVKs in each Block of a District to maximise their outreach?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The details of availability of infrastructure in Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) are given in the Statement (*See* below). The creation of infrastructure and facilities in KVKs is a continuing process and is taken up according to availability of budget. From time to time Government of India provides support to KVKs for office building, farmers hostel, staff quarters, demonstration units, vehicles (one jeep and one tractor) and farm implements.

In addition, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare in the last 5 years has provided support for Mini Soil Testing Kits, Farm Machinery and Implements, Micro Irrigation Systems and Integrated Farming Systems units in selected KVKs. Similarly, India Metrological Department has agreed to set-up automatic weather stations at 200 KVKs during the current year.

(c) The progress of activities of KVKs is evaluated and reviewed and utilization of funds is monitored regularly by holding meetings of Scientific Advisory Committee of KVKs and also State and Zonal Workshops. The Directors of Agricultural Technology Applications Research Institutes (ATARIs) and other Senior Officers from ICAR Hqrs. also visit KVKs for this purpose.

(d) A mechanism to redress grievances regarding problems faced by the farmers exist in the KVKs.

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Statement***Details of availability of infrastructure/facilities in KVKs***

| Sl. No. | Infrastructure/facilities in KVKs | Number of KVKs |
|---------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Administrative Building | 655 |
| 2. | Farmers Hostel | 523 |
| 3. | Staff Quarters | 437 |
| 4. | Demonstration Units | 899 * |
| 5. | Vehicles/Jeep in running condition | 633 |
| 6. | Tractors in running condition | 638 |
| 7. | Drip irrigation facilities | 142 |
| 8. | Threshing Floor | 231 |
| 9. | Minimal Processing Unit | 88 |
| 10. | Carp hatchery | 57 |
| 11. | 25 KVA Gensets | 100 |
| 12. | Hydroponic Green Fodder Unit | 11 |
| 13. | Mini Soil Testing Kits | 1148 ** |
| 14. | Soil and Water Testing Labs | 411 |

*Some of the KVKs have been provided more than one demo unit.

**Some of the KVKs have more than one Mini Soil Testing Kits.

Steps to check farmers' distress

3062. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted any Committee to check the distress of farmers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any proposal for initiating major steps to waive the loans taken by farmers to avoid their distress/suicides in place of PM Kisan Samman Nidhi in various States of the country;

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

(d) whether a number of agricultural farmers have committed suicide in the last five years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) 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:—

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

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. Further, there is no proposal for waiver of crop loan under consideration of the Government of India in place of PM Kisan Samman Nidhi.

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.

Disbursal of instalments under PM-KISAN scheme

3063. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of farmers eligible to join PM-KISAN scheme as per latest Agri Census data;
- (b) the number of farmers registered so far, State-wise including the North-Eastern States;
- (c) the direct steps taken by Government, in consultation with States, to ensure registration of all beneficiaries, along with the details thereof;
- (d) the number of registered beneficiaries who have received all instalments in last five years, State-wise;
- (e) the number of times payments failed while transferring instalments, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps taken thereto; and
- (f) whether beneficiaries have been given retrospective payments after the disbursal of an instalment thereof, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The total estimated number of farmers under PM-KISAN scheme as per the trend of registrations and estimates of the Agriculture Census, 2015-16 is 12.5 crore.

(b) Data of 10,03,49,181 farmers have been uploaded by the State/UT-Governments as on 17.3.2020. The State/UT-wise information is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) For enrollment, farmers are required to approach the local patwari/revenue officer/Nodal Officer (PM-KISAN) nominated by the State Government. In addition to this, to facilitate farmers in enrollment, a special facility of 'Farmers Corner' has been provided to farmers in PM-KISAN portal through which they can themselves enroll

for the scheme. Further, the Common Service Centres (CSCs) have also been authorized to do registration of farmers for the Scheme upon payment of minimal fees. Again, a special Mobile APP has been launched which also provides these facilities.

(d) The PM-KISAN Scheme is a new scheme and launched on 24.2.2019 only. Only 4 installments of financial benefit under the scheme have so far been released. As on 17.3.2020, financial benefit has been released to 8,71,54,788 beneficiaries, out of which 3,39,67,061 beneficiaries have been released all 4 installments. The State/UT-wise information is given in the Statement-II (*See below*)

(e) Details of data rejected, transactions failed, etc. are given in the Statement-III (*See below*). The entire responsibility of identification of beneficiaries and uploading of their data on PM-KISAN portal for release of benefits rests with the State/UT Governments. Therefore, all such rejected, transactions failed, etc. data are sent back to the concerned State/UT-Government for correction and re-uploading. The Central Government regularly holds weekly meetings with them through Video Conferencing to sort out their various problems relating to implementation of the scheme. Since it is for the first time that such data is being prepared in the country, the State/UT-Governments are also taking due care and time. Once data of every farmer becomes ready, cases of rejection, transaction failure will be reduced to minimum.

(f) Beneficiaries are entitled to their benefit from the 4-monthly period in which their name is registered by the State Nodal Officer (SNO) in the PM-Kisan Portal. In case of delay in release of payment on account of delay in processing of data, the beneficiaries are paid retrospectively.

Statement-I

Status of PM-KISAN as on 13.03.2020

| State/UT | Total data of farmers uploaded by State/UT-Governments |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 16,981 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 5,511,499 |

| 1 | 2 |
|------------------------|------------|
| Bihar | 6,378,515 |
| Chandigarh | 462 |
| Chhattisgarh | 2,725,808 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 10,722 |
| Daman and Diu | 3,699 |
| Delhi | 14,766 |
| Goa | 12,182 |
| Gujarat | 5,322,059 |
| Haryana | 1,721,374 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 924,465 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1,176,370 |
| Jharkhand | 1,837,770 |
| Karnataka | 5,178,618 |
| Kerala | 3,030,499 |
| Lakshadweep | 1,699 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 7,053,545 |
| Maharashtra | 9,848,198 |
| Odisha | 3,969,435 |
| Puducherry | 10,522 |
| Punjab | 2,376,388 |
| Rajasthan | 6,583,454 |
| Tamil Nadu | 3,843,022 |
| Telangana | 3,681,317 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 23,561,903 |
| Uttarakhand | 776,943 |
| West Bengal | — |

| 1 | 2 |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Arunachal Pradesh | 69,757 |
| Assam | 3,710,434 |
| Manipur | 300,264 |
| Meghalaya | 100,897 |
| Mizoram | 106,274 |
| Nagaland | 268,115 |
| Sikkim | 16,516 |
| Tripura | 204,709 |
| TOTAL | 100,349,181 |

Statement-II

*Details of beneficiaries who have been paid all four installments
so far (as on 13.03.2020)*

| State/UT | Total number beneficiaries paid (all four installments) |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 10,631 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 3,135,640 |
| Bihar | 681,429 |
| Chandigarh | 247 |
| Chhattisgarh | 123,270 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 5,762 |
| Daman and Diu | 2,350 |
| Delhi | 1,881 |
| Goa | 3,196 |
| Gujarat | 2,626,492 |
| Haryana | 1,001,518 |

| 1 | 2 |
|-------------------|------------|
| Himachal Pradesh | 541,188 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 575,202 |
| Jharkhand | 322,728 |
| Karnataka | 370,160 |
| Kerala | 1,995,879 |
| Lakshadweep | — |
| Madhya Pradesh | 128 |
| Maharashtra | 2,507,639 |
| Odisha | 394,718 |
| Puducherry | 4,533 |
| Punjab | 1,453,092 |
| Rajasthan | 1,919,773 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2,317,422 |
| Telangana | 2,321,010 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 9,984,700 |
| Uttarakhand | 460,586 |
| West Bengal | — |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2,852 |
| Assam | 953,609 |
| Manipur | 31,669 |
| Meghalaya | 24,665 |
| Mizoram | 21,600 |
| Nagaland | 30,070 |
| Sikkim | — |
| Tripura | 141,417 |
| TOTAL | 33,967,056 |

Statement-III*Data of PM-KISAN as on 17.3.2020*

| State | Total data received | Data accepted at first level | First level rejected data | Permanent rejected data | PFMS rejected data at first level | Stop payment by State | Data rejected due to invalid account | Data rejected due to transaction failed | NPCI payment reversal data |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 16,981 | 16,975 | 6 | 237 | 310 | 0 | 106 | 10,409 | 0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 5,512,034 | 5,447,002 | 65,030 | 176,595 | 294,846 | 129,334 | 45,971 | 172,437 | 0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 70,015 | 70,015 | 0 | 0 | 7,056 | 8 | 84 | 724 | 0 |
| Assam | 3,710,868 | 3,669,916 | 40,727 | 112,832 | 512,516 | 647,798 | 29,730 | 44,491 | 2 |
| Bihar | 6,378,515 | 6,214,917 | 163,598 | 526,963 | 202,193 | 53 | 2,205 | 31,125 | 0 |
| Chandigarh | 462 | 462 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 2,727,889 | 2,370,110 | 329,943 | 325,482 | 156,790 | 0 | 1,004 | 12,224 | 0 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 10,722 | 10,722 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 110 | 5 | 10 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 164 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|---|
| Daman and Diu | 3,699 | 3,699 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 53 | 54 | 114 | 0 | Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] |
| Delhi | 14,792 | 14,792 | 0 | 0 | 545 | 841 | 0 | 129 | 0 | |
| Goa | 12,186 | 9,685 | 2,501 | 1,593 | 183 | 703 | 17 | 415 | 0 | |
| Gujarat | 5,323,638 | 5,276,907 | 48,099 | 812,777 | 328,293 | 3,913 | 102,055 | 70,353 | 0 | |
| Haryana | 1,722,750 | 1,709,915 | 12,935 | 76,863 | 59,149 | 214 | 14,977 | 28,158 | 55 | |
| Himachal Pradesh | 924,865 | 905,133 | 18,232 | 118,172 | 17,061 | 1,578 | 3,982 | 10,208 | 346 | |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1,177,171 | 1,072,452 | 100,253 | 318,268 | 54,270 | 10,425 | 6,676 | 16,644 | 29 | |
| Jharkhand | 1,837,852 | 1,769,375 | 57,049 | 349,100 | 372,163 | 86,889 | 52,359 | 6,318 | 22 | |
| Karnataka | 5,178,711 | 5,178,732 | 43 | 139,662 | 1,897 | 61,437 | 0 | 131,165 | 0 | |
| Kerala | 3,031,477 | 3,031,477 | 0 | 2 | 83,111 | 29,409 | 13,808 | 73,132 | 0 | |
| Lakshadweep | 1,699 | 1,699 | 0 | 0 | 183 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Unstarred Questions |
| Madhya Pradesh | 7,056,759 | 6,874,052 | 183,193 | 1,029,402 | 332,404 | 3,144 | 30 | 1,317,479 | 0 | |
| Maharashtra | 9,864,768 | 9,890,633 | 17,466 | 2,759,174 | 327,377 | 623,602 | 43,834 | 1,018,480 | 32,897 | |
| Manipur | 300,513 | 300,513 | 0 | 0 | 28,951 | 114 | 117 | 1,408 | 0 | |
| Meghalaya | 100,961 | 98,839 | 2,122 | 1,483 | 4,885 | 0 | 23 | 1,302 | 0 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|
| Mizoram | 106,371 | 85,441 | 20,828 | 38,654 | 5,644 | 31 | 427 | 616 | 0 |
| Nagaland | 268,118 | 199,936 | 68,182 | 611 | 14,803 | 0 | 1,484 | 6,260 | 0 |
| Odisha | 3,969,435 | 3,792,814 | 176,615 | 51,399 | 108,974 | 426,996 | 2,219 | 222,915 | 0 |
| Puducherry | 10,530 | 10,521 | 9 | 6,133 | 97 | 20 | 64 | 135 | 0 |
| Punjab | 2,376,388 | 2,372,007 | 4,381 | 20,749 | 144,645 | 0 | 17,555 | 134,213 | 0 |
| Rajasthan | 6,584,157 | 6,518,158 | 65,999 | 373,164 | 327,796 | 638,234 | 2,453 | 118,003 | 0 |
| Sikkim | 16,516 | 11,760 | 4,756 | 502 | 1,135 | 1,711 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 3,846,075 | 3,837,536 | 8,522 | 32,632 | 99,551 | 1,602 | 42,726 | 103,378 | 0 |
| Telangana | 3,682,804 | 3,677,238 | 2,138 | 481,567 | 130,641 | 24,996 | 45,219 | 39,015 | 0 |
| Tripura | 204,812 | 204,812 | 0 | 0 | 4,662 | 0 | 745 | 798 | 0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 23,561,904 | 23,477,264 | 82,387 | 839,713 | 2,385,800 | 848,911 | 213,925 | 757,955 | 86,314 |
| Uttarakhand | 777,413 | 776,355 | 1,057 | 9,799 | 33,718 | 293 | 3,441 | 25,114 | 78 |
| West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 10,03,83,850 | 9,89,01,864 | 14,76,071 | 86,03,528 | 60,41,744 | 35,42,419 | 6,47,295 | 43,55,133 | 119,743 |

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

Promotion of bamboo products in Odisha

3064. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any scheme is in place to popularise bamboo-based products in Odisha;
- (b) the elements of the bamboo sector value chain that have been created in Odisha under such a scheme; and
- (c) the budgetary allocations towards the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM) is being implemented from the year 2018-19 in 23 States, including Odisha. NBM focuses on the development of complete value chain of bamboo sector and link growers with markets. The scheme includes assistance for plantations in non-forest Government land and private farmers' field, raising nurseries, treatment and preservation, primary processing, product development, research and development, capacity building activities, organizing seminars, workshops, trainings etc.

(b) Following element of value chain has been created under the scheme (As per report from the State):

| | | |
|--|---|-------|
| (i) Bamboo Treatment Plant | : | 1 No. |
| (ii) Processing Unit | : | 1 No. |
| (iii) Management of Bamboo Waste in Primary Processing Unit | : | 1 No. |
| (iv) Furniture Mart Unit | : | 1 No. |
| (v) Rural Haat | : | 1 No. |
| (vi) Bamboo Bazaar | : | 1 No. |

(c) During the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 an amount of ` 377.00 lakh and ` 100.00 lakh, respectively (Central Share) has been released to Odisha State for implementation of the scheme.

**Formation of a national cooperative institution
for helping farmers**

3065. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would form a national cooperative institution to help marginal farmers;
- (b) if so, the mechanism to promote and protect marginal farmers; and
- (c) the comparative conditions of marginal farmers in the States?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Suicide by farmers

3066. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of farmers covered under Pradhan Mantri-Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) and the amount paid to small and marginal farmers, State-wise and year-wise since the inception of this scheme;
- (b) the number of suicides by farmers in the last five years, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (c) whether the number of suicides by farmers have reduced after introduction of the scheme, if not, the reasons therefor and the steps Government has initiated to reduce the suicide by farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The PM-KISAN Scheme was launched on 24.2.2019. Initially the scheme was for all Small and Marginal landholding Farmers only with cultivable land upto 2 hectares. It was later extended to all landholding farmers in the country w.e.f. 1.6.2019, irrespective of the size of their landholding. Under the Scheme, an amount of ` 6000/- per year is transferred in three 4-monthly installments

of ` 2000/- directly into the bank accounts of the farmers, subject to certain exclusion criteria relating to higher income status. As on 17.3.2020, financial benefit has been released to 8,71,54,788 beneficiaries. The State-wise details are enclosed in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The PM-KISAN Scheme is a new scheme and its impact on the financial condition of farmers has not been assessed. Like-wise, any linkage of the impact of the scheme and suicides by farmers has also not been assessed/established. Further, 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.

It is further stated that agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture in the State. However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support as well as through various schemes/programmes. The Central Government has been taking various long-term sustainable measures to boost agriculture productivity and farmers' income and rural economy including, *inter-alia*, the following:—

- (i) With a view to provide better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation, a crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been launched, which provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances, with low premium contribution by farmers.
- (ii) Minimum Support Price (MSPs) are announced for various crops from time-to-time.
- (iii) Scheme of Soil Health Cards (SHC) has been implemented so that the use of fertilizers can be rationalized.
- (iv) "Per drop more crop" initiative has been undertaken under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is encouraged for optimal utilization of water, reducing cost of inputs and increasing productivity.

- (v) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) has been implemented for promoting organic farming.
- (vi) e-NAM initiative has been undertaken to provide farmers an electronic, transparent and competitive online trading platform.
- (vii) Agro forestry has been promoted under "Har Medh Par Ped" for additional income.
- (viii) An Umbrella Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)' has been launched, aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers.
- (ix) Bee keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.
- (x) The scheme of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) has been implemented for easy availability of agricultural credit to farmers, including animal husbandry and fisheries farmers.
- (xi) Institutional agricultural credit at affordable interests has been brought within the reach of more and more farmers. 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.
- (xii) Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2018-19, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% has been made available 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 Cards for a further period of upto six months post harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan.

Statement-I*Status of PM-KISAN from 01.12.2018 to 17.03.2020*

| States/UTs | Beneficiaries paid upto 31.3.2019 | Beneficiaries paid between 1.4.2019 to 17.3.2020 |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 10,003 | 6,627 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 3,316,854 | 1,800,937 |
| Bihar | 231,738 | 5,463,604 |
| Chandigarh | 13 | 411 |
| Chhattisgarh | 111,898 | 1,887,033 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 4,253 | 6,312 |
| Daman and Diu | 2,030 | 1,554 |
| Delhi | — | 13,165 |
| Goa | 2,189 | 6,013 |
| Gujarat | 2,736,691 | 2,323,880 |
| Haryana | 941,260 | 577,278 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 451,506 | 429,864 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 455,235 | 498,915 |
| Jharkhand | 470,100 | 966,089 |
| Karnataka | 19,546 | 4,965,006 |
| Kerala | 935,786 | 1,959,648 |
| Lakshadweep | — | — |
| Madhya Pradesh | — | 6,151,532 |
| Maharashtra | 1,924,874 | 7,015,220 |
| Odisha | 848,945 | 2,779,712 |
| Puducherry | 4,199 | 5,804 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------------|------------|------------|
| Punjab | 1,123,234 | 1,116,981 |
| Rajasthan | — | 5,325,490 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1,961,212 | 1,666,918 |
| Telangana | 1,876,737 | 1,605,331 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 11,112,689 | 7,786,650 |
| Uttarakhand | 332,801 | 398,969 |
| West Bengal | — | — |
| Arunachal Pradesh | — | 57,860 |
| Assam | 945,571 | 1,761,528 |
| Manipur | 7,276 | 212,230 |
| Meghalaya | — | 85,219 |
| Mizoram | 21,934 | 46,192 |
| Nagaland | 27,760 | 155,215 |
| Sikkim | — | 1,718 |
| Tripura | 151,095 | 48,454 |
| TOTAL | 30,027,429 | 57,127,359 |

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise and year-wise details of Farmers, suicide,
for the years 2014-2018*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 160 | 516 | 239 | 375 | 365 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 21 | 84 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| 4. | Bihar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 443 | 854 | 585 | 285 | 182 |
| 6. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 45 | 57 | 30 | 4 | 21 |
| 8. | Haryana | 14 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 32 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 321 | 1197 | 1212 | 1157 | 1365 |
| 13. | Kerala | 107 | 3 | 23 | 42 | 25 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 826 | 581 | 599 | 429 | 303 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 2568 | 3030 | 2550 | 2426 | 2239 |
| 16. | Manipur | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | Odisha | 5 | 23 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. | Punjab | 24 | 100 | 232 | 243 | 229 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 0 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 35 | 15 | 12 | 7 | 1 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 68 | 2 | 36 | 19 | 6 |
| 25. | Telangana | 898 | 1358 | 632 | 846 | 900 |
| 26. | Tripura | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 63 | 145 | 69 | 110 | 80 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 8 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 4 |

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 31. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Delhi (UT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL (ALL INDIA) | | 5650 | 8007 | 6270 | 5955 | 5763 |

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

Development of agricultural marketing infrastructure

3067. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund was announced in 2018 Budget for developing and upgrading agricultural marketing infrastructure in the 22,000 Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs) and 585 Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of agricultural marketing infrastructures, GrAMs and APMCs upgraded/developed, State-wise; and

(c) the details of fund allocated, released and utilised for the same, State-wise and year-wise during 2018-19 and 2019-20 till date?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In Budget announcement 2018-19, Government of India has announced to develop and upgrade existing 22,000 rural haats into Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs). In these GrAMs, physical infrastructure will be strengthened using MGNREGS and other Government Schemes.

Further, the Government has announced to set up of an Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund with a corpus of ` 2000 crore for developing and upgrading agricultural marketing

infrastructure in the 22000 Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs) and 585 Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs).

Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India has been developing and up-grading physical infrastructure of rural haats under control of panchayat through States/Union Territories through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for development of GrAMs. The State-wise details of village haats taken up under MGNREGS is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Further, in pursuant to the Budget announcement, the Government has approved an Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund (AMIF) with a corpus of ` 2000 crore with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for developing and upgrading agricultural marketing infrastructure in the GrAMs and Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC) Markets and circulated the Scheme Guidelines to the States/Union Territories (UTs). Since it is a demand driven scheme from the States/UTs, there is no State-wise and year-wise allocation of the fund. The Government of India has already requested States/UTs for submission of proposal for seeking assistance under AMIF.

Statement

Village Haats under MGNREGS (As on 09.03.2020)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Ongoing since inception | Completed since inception |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 111 | 14 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2 | 3 |
| 3. | Assam | 9 | 1 |
| 4. | Bihar | 29 | 5 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 85 | 29 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 2 | 1 |
| 7. | Haryana | 0 | 1 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 45 | 7 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 28 | 4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|----------------|-----|-----|
| 10. | Jharkhand | 1 | 0 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 17 | 7 |
| 12. | Kerala | 16 | 4 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 55 | 69 |
| 14. | Manipur | 2 | 23 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 9 | 3 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 39 | 99 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 0 | 2 |
| 18. | Odisha | 21 | 28 |
| 19. | Punjab | 7 | 2 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 42 | 35 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 0 | 3 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 48 | 19 |
| 23. | Telangana | 7 | 1 |
| 24. | Tripura | 2 | 7 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 63 | 62 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 29 | 11 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 150 | 36 |
| 28. | Puducherry | 1 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 820 | 476 |

Tackling drought-affected agriculture

3068. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of droughts that have affected farmers in different parts of the country over the last three years;

(b) whether Government is considering to incentivize millet farming over paddy and wheat farming to tackle water shortage; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) A statement containing the details of the States which have submitted Memoranda seeking financial assistance from National Disaster Response Fund, on account of drought, during the last three years *i.e.* 2016-17 to 2018-19, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) A Sub-Mission on National Food Security Mission (NFSM) – Nutri Cereals, comprising of sorghum (*Jowar*), pearl millet (*Bajra*), finger millet (*Ragi/Mandua*) and small millets viz. little millet (*Kutki*), kodo millet (*Kodo*), barnyard millet (*Sawal/Jhangora*), foxtail millet (*Kangni/Kakun*), proso millet (*Cheena*), is being implemented from the year 2018-19 in 202 districts of 14 States. The North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh have been given flexibility to implement programme on Nutri-Cereals.

The interventions covered under NFSM-Nutri Cereals include Cluster Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) on improved package of practices, seed distribution of certified seeds of hybrids and HYVs, seed production of certified seeds of HYVs, bio-fertilizers and micro nutrients, plant protection chemicals and weedicides, manual sprayers, water application tools (sprinkler), cropping system based training etc.

Under this programme, three National Centres of Excellence have been established at CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar for pearl millet; Indian Institute of Millets Research, Hyderabad for sorghum; and University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru for small millets. Besides, the scheme also has provision for setting up of processing units through progressive farmers, entrepreneurs/Non Governmental Organizations and creation of awareness among people.

Some of the important steps taken by the Government of India to incentivize millet farming since 2018-19 are as under:—

- Name of the millets has been changed into "Nutri-Cereals" in April, 2018.
- Incentive of ` 30/- per kg. to Central and State seed producing agencies for certified seed production is being provided.

- Assistance @ ` 30/- per kg. for distribution of high yielding varieties of certified seeds of Nutri-Cereals less than 10 years, @ ` 15/- per kg. for seeds older than 10 years and @ ` 100/- per kg. for hybrid of *Jowar* and *Bajra*, is being provided to the farmers.
- Distribution of seed minikits of Nutri-Cereals free of cost for popularization of newer varieties amongst the farmers.
- Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Nutri-Cereals crops has been fixed for 2019-20, as under:—

(` per quintal)

| Sorghum (Jowar) | | Pearl Millet | Finger Millet |
|-----------------|----------|--------------|---------------|
| Hybrid | Maldandi | (Bajra) | (Ragi) |
| 2550 | 2570 | 2000 | 3150 |

Statement

Details of these States which have submitted Memoranda seeking financial assistance from NDRF, on account of drought, during the last 3 years

| Sl. No. | State | Calamity | Cropped area affected on which assistance approved from NDRF (In Hectare) |
|---------|-------|----------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

During – 2016-2017

| | | | |
|----|----------------|------------------|---------|
| 1. | Karnataka | Drought (Kharif) | 3635722 |
| | | Drought (Rabi) | 1371769 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | Drought (Kharif) | 1273732 |
| 3. | Kerala | Drought (Kharif) | 51894 |
| 4. | Tamil Nadu | Drought (Kharif) | 2037032 |
| 5. | Rajasthan | Drought (Kharif) | 2002727 |
| 6. | Puducherry | Drought (Rabi) | 13747 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------|
| During – 2017-18 | | | |
| 1. | Chhattisgarh | Drought (Kharif) | 605803 |
| 2. | Madhya Pradesh | Drought (Kharif) | 1864340 |
| 3. | Rajasthan | Drought (Kharif) | 1706791 |
| 4. | Andhra Pradesh | Drought (Rabi) | 131531 |
| 5. | Uttar Pradesh | Drought (Rabi) | 109835 |
| During – 2018-19 | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Drought (Kharif) | 1280694 |
| 2. | Karnataka | Drought (Kharif) | 2022418 |
| | | Drought (Rabi) | 1938715 |
| 3. | Maharashtra | Drought (Kharif) | 7264063 |
| 4. | Rajasthan | Drought (Kharif) | 2965296 |
| 5. | Gujarat | Drought (Kharif) | 110514 |
| 6. | Jharkhand | Drought (Kharif) | 530387 |

Launching of FPOs for increasing farmers' income

3069. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

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

(a) whether the Hon'ble Prime Minister has launched 10,000 Farmers' Producer Organisations (FPOs) in the country to increase farmers' income and to empower them, recently at Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the details of other steps being taken to increase and double farmers' income by 2022?

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)". The main objective of the scheme is to form 10,000 new FPOs and professionally handhold and promote each of these FPO for five years. The scheme has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister in Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh on 29.02.2020. FPOs will be formed based on produce clusters in the entire country as per justification and therefore no State-wise target has been fixed.

(c) The Government is implementing several schemes towards doubling of farmers' income *i.e.* Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme; Neem Coated Urea (NCU); Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY); National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM); Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY). In addition, schemes relating to tree plantation (Har Medh Par Ped), Bee Keeping, Dairy and Fisheries are also implemented.

Migration of farmers from Bundelkhand

†3070. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the people are continuously migrating from the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh because agriculture is turning into a nonremunerative profession;

(b) if so, the details of the farmers who migrated from this area during the last five years, year-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to provide special financial help to prevent the migration of farmers from the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The decennial Census conducted by Registrar General of India provides data on migrant workers by place of last residence and industrial category.

(c) The Union Government of India has initiated a number of schemes with the objective of providing financial and other helps. These, *inter-alia*, include the following schemes:—

- (i) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
- (ii) Kisan Credit Card (KCC)
- (iii) Interest Subvention Scheme
- (iv) Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PMAASHA)
- (v) Minimum Support Price (MSPs)
- (vi) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
- (vii) Soil Health Cards
- (viii) e-NAM

Profit earned by insurance companies under PMFBY

†3071. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a provision to provide financial security to the claim disbursing insurance companies in case of any loss occurring to them under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any upper limit is fixed for the profit of insurance companies;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of profit earned by various insurance companies under PMFBY during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per provisions of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Government is paying premium subsidy only and all liability of claims is with the insurance companies. However, in case premium to claims ratio exceeds 1 : 3.5 or percentage of claims to Sum Insured exceeds 35%, whichever is higher, at the National Level in a crop season, then there is a provision to provide protection to Insurance Companies. The losses exceeding the above mentioned level in the crop season would be met from equal contribution of the Central Govt. and the concerned State/UT Government. This eventuality of claim ratio of 1:3.5 at the National level has not been triggered till yet. In case losses are below the above mentioned condition, insurers are responsible to settle the admissible claims.

(c) to (e) As regards profit and loss to insurance companies no upper or lower limit has been made in the scheme. However, it is informed that most of the general insurance companies except Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC) are doing different types of businesses/policies. Thus overall profit/loss of these companies are due to profit/loss in these different lines of insurance. However, crop insurance is a major risk mitigation tool for the benefit of farmers. Insurance is all about spreading the risk over the period and over the area. As per provisions of the PMFBY/RWBCIS, premium from farmers along with Central and State Government share in premium subsidy is paid to the concerned insurance company for acceptance of risk and payment of claims as per provision of scheme. Details of premium collected and claims paid by insurance companies during last three years under PMFBY are given below:—

(` in crore)

| Year | Gross Premium | Claims Paid |
|---------|---------------|-------------|
| 2016-17 | 21937 | 16782 |
| 2017-18 | 25346 | 21951 |
| 2018-19 | 28725 | 25785 |

In this regard, it is also informed that the difference between premium collected and claims paid by insurance companies is not solely the profit for the companies. The cost of reinsurance and administrative cost is also borne by the Insurance Companies.

Promoting and encouraging agriculture sector

3072. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

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

(a) whether Government is contemplating to associate all the districts in the country to specialise in some or the other agricultural produce; and

(b) if so, whether Government would like to give a thrust on developing clusterbased model in a scientific manner as an effort to promote and encourage agriculture sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) In order to enhance the production and productivity of various agricultural commodities, several crop development programmes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), etc. are already in operation in the country. Most of the above programmes are being implemented in potential districts identified for respective crops.

Under the NFSM programme, financial assistance is being provided for organizing cluster demonstrations on improved package of practices of various foodgrain crops and oilseeds, demonstrations on cropping system based crops. These demonstrations are conducted in a scientific manner in identified districts on respective crop. Assistance is also being provided on seed minikits, seed distribution, improved farm machineries/implements, efficient water application tools, plant protection chemicals/bio-agents, micro-nutrients and soil ameliorants and cropping system based training of farmers etc. in identified districts of the country. In addition, 80 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) have been sanctioned to Small Farmer's Agri. Business Consortium (SFAC) for promotion of cluster based model in pulses and millets.

Similarly under RKVY, the States have been given flexibility/liberty to implement the scheme as per their requirement. States have also been given flexibility and autonomy for selection, planning approval and execution of projects/programmes under the scheme as per their need, priorities and agro-climatic requirements.

As regards MIDH, assistance is being provided for area expansion, protected cultivation, post harvest management infrastructure etc. in the districts covered under the programme.

Incentives for using organic manure

3073. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

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

- (a) the percentage of cultivation being done by using organic manure in the country as on date;
- (b) the percentage of cultivation being done by using chemical fertilizers;
- (c) whether Government is encouraging farmers to use organic manure by providing them incentives; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Organic cultivation is a chemical free cultivation that is done using organic manures, bio-fertilizers, natural extracts etc. as inputs. As on date 27.7 lakh ha. is covered under organic cultivation in the country which is 1.8% of 154 lakh ha. cultivable area in the country. Government has been promoting Integrated Nutrient Management and farmers are advised to use bio-fertilizers, organic manure in conjunction with chemical fertilizers to maintain fertility of soil. Therefore, exclusive data on either cultivation being done by using organic manure or chemical fertilizer is not available.

(c) and (d) Government of India has been promoting the use of organic manure by providing incentives under different schemes viz.:-

- ₹ 1500/per metric ton (M'T) is provided as Market Development Assistance to fertilizer Companies for sale of City Compost. During 2017-18, ₹ 7.25 crore was released as subsidy.
- Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS) under Soil Health Management Scheme provides 100% assistance to State Government/Government agencies for setting up of vegetable and fruit market waste compost unit upto maximum limit of ₹ 190.00 lakh. For individuals/private agencies 33% of total financial out lay limited to ₹ 60 lakh is provided as subsidy through NABARD. As per data provided by NABARD, 21 fruit/vegetable and agro waste compost production units were established under the scheme in different states.
- Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY): assistance of ₹ 50,000 per hectare/ 3 years is given, out of which ₹ 31,000 (61%) is provided to the farmers directly through DB'T, for inputs (bio fertilizers, bio-pesticides, organic manure, compost, vermicompost, botanical extracts etc. So far 5.97 lakh ha. area has been covered under the scheme.
- Under Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) farmers are given assistance of ₹ 2500/ha/3 years for, organic inputs including organic manure and bio-fertilizers etc. So far 0.78 lakh area has been covered under the scheme.

MSP for farmers' produces

3074. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

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

(a) whether Government has proposal to increase the MSP to farmers for their produces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this increase in MSP will be in accordance with the increase in their production cost;

(d) whether any representation has been received from the farmers' organisations to look into their grievances in this connection; and

(e) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) at levels of one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government has increased the MSP for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of atleast 50 per cent of all India weighted average cost of production for the agricultural year 2018-19. During 2019-20 also, Government has increased the MSP of all mandated kharif, rabi and other commercial crops in line with the principle of fixing the MSP with a return of atleast 50 per cent of the cost of production. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Government fixes MSP on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). While recommending MSP, CACP considers various factors, of which, cost of production is one of the important factors.

After announcement of Union Budget for 2018-19, CACP also considered a minimum of 50 per cent as the margin over cost of production while recommending MSP.

From time to time, some farmers and farmers' organizations have been raising various demands related to various aspects of MSP and cost of production.

The cost considered by CACP is very comprehensive and based on the methodology recommended by Expert Committees from time to time. The cost includes all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc, miscellaneous expenses and imputed value of family labour.

Statement*Cost, MSP and Return*

(₹ per quintal)

| Sl. No. | Commodity | 2018-19 | | | 2019-20 | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------|------|-----------------------------|---------|------|-----------------------------|
| | | Cost* | MSP | % return over cost | Cost* | MSP | % return over cost |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Kharif Crops | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Paddy (Common) | 1166 | 1750 | 50.1 | 1208 | 1815 | 50.2 |
| | (Grade A)^ | | 1770 | | | 1835 | |
| 2. | Jowar (Hybrid) | 1619 | 2430 | 50.1 | 1698 | 2550 | 50.2 |
| | (Maldandi)^ | | 2450 | | | 2570 | |
| 3. | Bajra | 990 | 1950 | 97.0 | 1083 | 2000 | 84.7 |
| 4. | Maize | 1131 | 1700 | 50.3 | 1171 | 1760 | 50.3 |
| 5. | Ragi | 1931 | 2897 | 50.0 | 2100 | 3150 | 50.0 |
| 6. | Arhar (Tur) | 3432 | 5675 | 65.4 | 3636 | 5800 | 59.5 |
| 7. | Moong | 4650 | 6975 | 50.0 | 4699 | 7050 | 50.0 |
| 8. | Urad | 3438 | 5600 | 62.9 | 3477 | 5700 | 63.9 |
| 9. | Cotton (Medium Staple) | 3433 | 5150 | 50.0 | 3501 | 5255 | 50.1 |
| | (Long Staple)^ | | 5450 | | | 5550 | |
| 10. | Groundnut | 3260 | 4890 | 50.0 | 3394 | 5090 | 50.0 |
| 11. | Sunflower Seed | 3592 | 5388 | 50.0 | 3767 | 5650 | 50.0 |
| 12. | Soyabean (Yellow) | 2266 | 3399 | 50.0 | 2473 | 3710 | 50.0 |
| 13. | Sesamum | 4166 | 6249 | 50.0 | 4322 | 6485 | 50.0 |
| 14. | Nigerseed | 3918 | 5877 | 50.0 | 3960 | 5940 | 50.0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|--------------------|----------------------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|
| Rabi Crops | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Wheat | 866 | 1840 | 112.5 | 923 | 1925 | 108.6 |
| 2. | Barley | 860 | 1440 | 67.4 | 919 | 1525 | 65.9 |
| 3. | Gram | 2637 | 4620 | 75.2 | 2801 | 4875 | 74.0 |
| 4. | Masur (Lentil) | 2532 | 4475 | 76.7 | 2727 | 4800 | 76.0 |
| 5. | Rapeseed and Mustard | 2212 | 4200 | 89.9 | 2323 | 4425 | 90.5 |
| 6. | Safflower | 3294 | 4945 | 50.1 | 3470 | 5215 | 50.3 |
| 7. | Toria^ | 4190 | | | 4425 | | |
| Other Crops | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Copra (Milling) | 5007 | 7511 | 50.0 | 6347 | 9521 | 50.0 |
| | (Ball)^ | | 7750 | | | 9920 | |
| 2. | De-Husked Coconut | | 2030 | | | 2571 | |
| 3. | Jute | 2267 | 3700 | 63.2 | 2535 | 3950 | 55.8 |

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

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

Compensation for crop loss

3075. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

MS. SAROJ PANDEY:

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

(a) the compensation provided to farmers for crop loss due to natural calamities in past three years and current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether Government is planning to revise the compensations provided for crop loss due to natural calamities to make the relief provided consistent with the average monthly incomes of farmers in the country;

(c) whether farmers are entitled to midseason adversity claim under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) while they receive relief under the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)/State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF); and

(d) whether there are plans to update PMFBY guidelines to provide more time for States to issue calamity notifications?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The financial assistance under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the wake of notified natural calamities is provided in the form of relief only. A statement containing details of financial assistance released from NDRF to States in the wake of natural calamities during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) 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.

(c) Claims due to mid-season adversity or otherwise, are paid to the concerned insured farmers only as per provisions of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS), irrespective of entitlement under other schemes, including NDRF/SDRF.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Statement

The details of financial assistance released to States in the wake of natural calamities during the last 3 years and the current year

| Sl. No. | State | Amount Released from NDRF for natural calamities (` in crore) | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--|---------|----------|----------------------------------|
| | | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 (As on 27.02.2020) |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 702.72 | 00.00 | 1004.88 | 570.91 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 51.06 | 32.44 | 132.49 | 00.00 |
| 3. | Bihar | 00.00 | 1363.47 | 00.00 | 400.00 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 313.39 | 49.31 | 00.00 | 00.00 |
| 5. | Himachal Pradesh | 81.22 | 63.23 | 227.29 | 518.06 |
| 6. | Karnataka | 2292.50 | 913.04 | 959.84 | 3196.80 |
| 7. | Kerala | 00.00 | 164.72 | 2904.85 | 00.00 |
| 8. | Madhya Pradesh | 863.81 | 502.09 | 334.00 | 1712.14 |
| 9. | Maharashtra | 2224.78 | 00.00 | 2088.59 | 3431.22 |
| 10. | Manipur | 14.65 | 110.82 | 00.00 | 00.00 |
| 11. | Mizoram | 00.00 | 35.97 | 00.00 | 00.00 |
| 12. | Nagaland | 0.96 | 25.01 | 195.99 | 00.00 |
| 13. | Odisha | 425.66 | 00.00 | 341.72 | 3114.46 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 990.82 | 607.77 | 526.14 | 1164.99 |
| 15. | Sikkim | 00.00 | 00.00 | 54.93 | 00.00 |
| 16. | Tamil Nadu | 1813.66 | 351.81 | 900.31 | 00.00 |
| 17. | Telangana | 328.16 | 58.40 | 00.00 | 00.00 |
| 17. | Tripura | 00.00 | 00.00 | 171.74 | 00.00 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 1062.09 | 119.67 | 157.23 | 00.00 |
| 19. | West Bengal | 275.82 | 324.78 | 00.00 | 00.00 |
| TOTAL | | 11441.30 | 4722.53 | 10000.00 | 14108.58 |

Facilities to farmers

3076. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

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

- (a) whether peasants, who feed the entire country are demanding necessary facilities to them in addition to Minimum Support Price (MSP) for their produces;
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government to look into the problems being faced by farmers of the country; and
- (c) the appropriate action Government is taking to address farmers' concerns including doubling their income?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Agriculture is a State subject. Government of India supports and facilitates the State benefit farmers. Apart from MSP, farmers get many facilities through schemes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY-RAFTAAR), Mission of Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana – Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY- PDMC), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM) etc. These schemes are intended to help all farmers across the country.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) is an income support scheme for landholding farmers' families 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 directly into the bank accounts of the farmers.

The Government has taken several pro active steps in the interests of the farmers. Government has increased the MSPs for all mandated crops with a return of at least 50 percent of cost of production for the season 2018-19. Price support Scheme has been revamped and Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) has been launched.

(c) The Government had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income.

The Committee has identified seven sources of income growth viz, improvement in crop productivity, 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.

The Government reoriented the agriculture sector by focusing on an income-centeredness which goes beyond achieving merely the targeted production. The income approach focuses on achieving high productivity, reduced cost of cultivation and remunerative price on the produce, with a view to earn higher profits from farming.

Claims under PMFBY

3077. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE:

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

(a) the total number of farmers who have filed claims under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in the previous three years; and

(b) the total amounts of claims filed by farmers and the actual amount that farmers received from insurance companies, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is implemented on area approach basis. Hence, farmers except in case of crop damage due to specified localized calamities and post harvest losses have no need to lodge a claim and claims are automatically worked out by the insurance companies on receipt of requisite yield data of notified crop/area from the State Government.

As per scheme provisions, farmers are indemnified to the extent/percentage of crop losses against the defined Threshold Yield multiplied by sum insured as decided by the State Government. Claim amount for wide spread calamities are calculated based on the yield data arrived from requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs). Claims per hectare are worked out as per following formula:-

$$\frac{\text{Threshold Yield (TY)} - \text{Actual Yield (AY)}}{\text{Threshold Yield (TY)}} \times \text{Sum Insured}$$

However, loss assessment/claims due to localized risks of hailstorm, landslide, inundation, cloud burst and natural fire and post-harvest losses due to cyclonic/unseasonal rains and hailstorm are calculated on individual insured farm basis by a committee of the representatives of State Government representatives and concerned insurance companies.

State-wise details of claims reported, claims paid to farmers and number of farmers to whom claims paid *i.e.* farmers benefitted during last three years under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) are given in the Statement.

| <p style="text-align: center;">Statement</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>State-wise details of claims reported, claims paid and farmers benefitted during last three years under PMFBY</i></p> | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| State/UT Name | 2016-17 | | | 2017-18 | | | 2018-19* | | |
| | Claim Reported (` in crore) | Claim Paid (` in crore) | No. of Farmers against paid Claims (lakhs) | Claim Reported (` in crore) | Claim Paid (` in crore) | No. of Farmers against paid Claims (lakhs) | Claim Reported (` in crore) | Claim Paid (` in crore) | No. of Farmers against paid Claims (lakhs) |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.146 | 0.146 | 0.003 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Andhra Pradesh | 943.678 | 943.678 | 8.739 | 735.616 | 730.169 | 7.017 | 1,855.229 | 955.891 | 8.447 |
| Assam | 5.355 | 5.355 | 0.236 | 1.117 | 1.114 | 0.018 | 0.093 | 0.041 | 0.002 |
| Bihar | 347.895 | 347.895 | 2.161 | 402.104 | 401.524 | 2.185 | – | – | – |
| Chhattisgarh | 160.070 | 160.070 | 1.382 | 1,388.004 | 1,388.004 | 6.592 | 1,066.484 | 1,066.429 | 6.597 |
| Goa | 0.027 | 0.027 | 0.001 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.101 | 0.101 | 0.000 |
| Gujarat | 1,267.196 | 1,267.196 | 6.800 | 1,075.119 | 1,074.204 | 4.519 | 2,777.420 | 2,777.414 | 13.916 |
| Haryana | 298.077 | 298.077 | 2.244 | 899.205 | 899.199 | 3.239 | 931.922 | 931.922 | 4.147 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 45.184 | 45.165 | 1.128 | 64.708 | 64.708 | 1.470 | 55.002 | 55.002 | 1.272 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | – | – | – | 9.810 | 9.810 | 0.260 | 24.579 | 6.919 | 0.030 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|---------|------------|------------|---------|------------|------------|---------|
| Jharkhand | 31.171 | 31.171 | 0.598 | 46.935 | 46.935 | 1.392 | 422.627 | 52.001 | 1.055 |
| Karnataka | 2,057.543 | 2,056.579 | 18.693 | 859.168 | 859.168 | 6.471 | 2,910.019 | 2,789.678 | 12.756 |
| Kerala | 44.554 | 44.554 | 0.552 | 10.953 | 10.929 | 0.377 | 25.682 | 12.420 | 0.181 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2,044.270 | 2,044.202 | 13.484 | 5,896.014 | 5,821.640 | 24.058 | 1,030.668 | 72.455 | 1.097 |
| Maharashtra | 2,316.819 | 2,316.819 | 29.052 | 3,286.585 | 3,286.118 | 53.703 | 5,836.793 | 5,821.014 | 74.778 |
| Manipur | 1.959 | 1.959 | 0.084 | 0.670 | 0.670 | 0.036 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Meghalaya | 0.026 | 0.026 | 0.000 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.000 | 0.092 | – | – |
| Odisha | 432.092 | 432.092 | 1.688 | 1,778.387 | 1,778.387 | 7.534 | 1,045.511 | 1,045.511 | 6.385 |
| Puducherry | 7.572 | 7.572 | 0.043 | – | – | – | 0.452 | 0.452 | 0.005 |
| Rajasthan | 1,946.868 | 1,946.868 | 29.446 | 2,196.171 | 2,196.171 | 30.239 | 3,015.877 | 2,572.377 | 14.940 |
| Sikkim | 0.104 | 0.104 | 0.003 | 0.038 | 0.038 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.000 |
| Tamil Nadu | 3,629.822 | 3,629.822 | 12.285 | 1,981.802 | 1,978.743 | 9.886 | 2,225.011 | 1,927.570 | 11.950 |
| Telangana | 178.756 | 178.717 | 2.250 | 636.923 | 636.186 | 4.437 | 478.762 | 7.826 | 0.037 |
| Tripura | 0.705 | 0.705 | 0.037 | 0.999 | 0.999 | 0.027 | – | – | – |
| Uttar Pradesh | 572.540 | 572.540 | 11.870 | 380.478 | 380.478 | 6.055 | 468.905 | 464.119 | 6.151 |
| Uttarakhand | 27.471 | 27.467 | 0.618 | 39.435 | 39.435 | 0.702 | 72.370 | 72.362 | 0.840 |
| West Bengal | 421.710 | 418.246 | 5.495 | 254.800 | 254.321 | 5.612 | 494.948 | 380.660 | 5.291 |
| TOTAL | 16,781.610 | 16,777.051 | 148.894 | 21,945.065 | 21,858.974 | 175.831 | 24,738.549 | 21,012.167 | 169.877 |

*Kharif 2018 and Rabi 2018-19 claims are not yet fully reported for some States.

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

193

Non-receipt of payments under PM-KISAN scheme⁷

3078. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount deposited into the bank accounts of farmers in the country in the last two years, under the PM-KISAN scheme, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the number of farmers who have benefited under the scheme, State-wise;
- (c) whether complaints have been received about non-receipt of payment by the farmers under the scheme; and
- (d) if so, the action taken by Government to redress the grievances?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The amount transferred in the bank accounts of beneficiary farmers under PM-KISAN Scheme so far is as follows:—

| | | |
|---------|---|---|
| 2018-19 | : | ` 60,05,48,58,000/- |
| 2019-20 | : | ` 4,67,37,78,32,000/- (as on 17.3.2020) |

The State/UT-wise information is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) As on 17.3.2020, financial benefit under the scheme has been transferred to ` 8,71,54,788 beneficiaries. The State/UT-wise information is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Grievances are received from the farmers about non-enrollment for the scheme, non-receipt of benefit or delay in receipt of various installments. In this connection, it is stated that the entire responsibility of identification of eligible beneficiary farmer families and uploading their correct details on the PM-KISAN portal rests with the concerned State/UT Governments. The transfer of benefits under PM-KISAN Scheme in the bank accounts of the beneficiaries takes place through online Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. The amount of benefit is transferred on the basis of 100% error-free data of beneficiaries uploaded by the State/UT Governments. The data of beneficiaries uploaded by them undergoes a multi-level verification and validation by various concerned agencies, including the banks, which includes rejection of data for errors at various levels and re-uploading of error-free data by the State/

UT Governments. Thereafter only the amount is successfully transferred into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries. Therefore, invariably, the cause of non-receipt or delay in receipt of benefit lies with the State/UT Governments. Hence, the grievances are forwarded to the concerned State/UT Governments for necessary action. The State/UT Governments have appointed nodal officers for the scheme at block, district and State level to whom the farmers can submit their grievances directly. Normally, District Agriculture Officers or the District Collectors are available to attend to their grievances.

In the above connection, it is also stated that to facilitate farmers in enrollment, a special facility of 'Farmers Corner' has been provided to farmers in PM-KISAN portal through which they can themselves enroll for the scheme. They can also edit their names in PM-Kisan database as per their Aadhaar card through the Farmers Corner. They can also know the status of their payment through the Farmers Corner. Village-wise details of beneficiaries are also available on the Farmers Corner. Further, the Common Service Centres (CSCs) have also been authorized to do registration of farmers for the Scheme upon payment of minimal fees. The other 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 24×7 IVRS based help-line with a toll free helpline number *i.e.* 1800115526 (short key 155261) has also been set up.

Statement-I

Details of the amount transferred to bank accounts of beneficiary farmers

| States/UT | Total amount released to PM-KISAN beneficiaries (as on 17.3.2020) |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 118,154,000 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 33,221,656,000 |
| Bihar | 28,584,064,000 |
| Chandigarh | 2,760,000 |

| 1 | 2 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Chhattisgarh | 10,051,372,000 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 70,628,000 |
| Daman and Diu | 24,818,000 |
| Delhi | 71,766,000 |
| Goa | 45,770,000 |
| Gujarat | 33,791,714,000 |
| Haryana | 10,602,710,000 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 6,089,854,000 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 6,453,362,000 |
| Jharkhand | 6,197,404,000 |
| Karnataka | 27,547,058,000 |
| Kerala | 20,881,850,000 |
| Lakshadweep | — |
| Madhya Pradesh | 29,749,146,000 |
| Maharashtra | 49,267,210,000 |
| Odisha | 18,039,002,000 |
| Puducherry | 63,588,000 |
| Punjab | 14,788,182,000 |
| Rajasthan | 31,893,612,000 |
| Tamil Nadu | 24,944,806,000 |
| Telangana | 24,770,130,000 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 124,786,450,000 |
| Uttarakhand | 4,959,276,000 |
| West Bengal | — |
| TOTAL (A) | 507,016,342,000 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 249,188,000 |
| Assam | 16,158,372,000 |

| 1 | 2 |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Manipur | 800,664,000 |
| Meghalaya | 424,900,000 |
| Mizoram | 419,356,000 |
| Nagaland | 932,862,000 |
| Sikkim | 3,458,000 |
| Tripura | 1,427,548,000 |
| TOTAL (B) | 20,416,348,000 |
| GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | 527,432,690,000 |

Statement-II*Details of the no. of PM-KISAN beneficiaries*

| State/UT | Total number of PM-KISAN beneficiaries covered (as on 17.3.2020) |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 16,630 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 5,117,791 |
| Bihar | 5,695,342 |
| Chandigarh | 424 |
| Chhattisgarh | 1,998,931 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 10,565 |
| Daman and Diu | 3,584 |
| Delhi | 13,165 |
| Goa | 8,202 |
| Gujarat | 5,060,571 |
| Haryana | 1,518,538 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 881,370 |

| 1 | 2 |
|-------------------|------------|
| Jammu and Kashmir | 954,150 |
| Jharkhand | 1,436,189 |
| Karnataka | 4,984,552 |
| Kerala | 2,895,434 |
| Lakshadweep | — |
| Madhya Pradesh | 6,151,532 |
| Maharashtra | 8,940,094 |
| Odisha | 3,628,657 |
| Puducherry | 10,003 |
| Punjab | 2,240,215 |
| Rajasthan | 5,325,490 |
| Tamil Nadu | 3,628,130 |
| Telangana | 3,482,068 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 18,899,339 |
| Uttarakhand | 731,770 |
| West Bengal | — |
| TOTAL (A) | 83,632,736 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 57,860 |
| Assam | 2,707,099 |
| Manipur | 219,506 |
| Meghalaya | 85,219 |
| Mizoram | 68,126 |
| Nagaland | 182,975 |
| Sikkim | 1,718 |
| Tripura | 199,549 |
| TOTAL (B) | 3,522,052 |
| GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | 87,154,788 |

Doubling farmers' income

3079. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

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

(a) whether Government has announced its target of doubling farmers income and if so, the status of doubling the farmers' income scheme so far;

(b) in view of slowdown in economy, low GDP and the impact of Coronavirus all over the country, by when the target of doubling the farmers' income will be achieved; and

(c) the efforts made to increase the farmers' income through various Central schemes, along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Government constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee in April, 2016 to examine issues relating to "Doubling of Farmers Income by 2022" and recommend strategies to achieve the same. The Committee submitted its Report to the Government in September, 2018 and thereafter, an Empowered Body was set up on 23.01.2019 to monitor and review the progress as per these recommendations. To achieve this, the Committee has identified seven sources of income growth viz., improvement in crop productivity; improvement in livestock productivity; resource use efficiency or savings in the cost of production; increase in the cropping intensity; diversification towards high value crops; improvement in real prices received by farmers; and shift from farm to non-farm occupations.

(b) There is no such income assessment report available that can estimate the impact of slowdown in economy, low GDP and Coronavirus on the farmers' income.

(c) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertake implementation of programmes/schemes for the development of the sector. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes/programmes. These schemes/programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income

support to farmers. A list of initiatives taken by the Government are given in the Statement (*See below*). All these steps of the Government of India are for the welfare of the farmers of the country.

Statement

*List of various interventions and schemes launched
for the benefit of 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 percent of the cost of production.
- (v) Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be rationalized.

- (vi) "Per drop more crop" initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged for optimal utilization of water, reducing cost of inputs and increasing productivity.
- (vii) "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)" for promoting organic farming.
- (viii) Launch of e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic transparent and competitive online trading platform.
- (ix) Under "Har Medh Par Ped", agro forestry is being promoted for additional income. With the amendment of Indian Forest Act, 1927, Bamboo has been removed from the definition of trees. A restructured National Bamboo Mission has been launched in the year 2018 to promote bamboo plantation on non forest government as well as private land and emphasis on value addition, product development and markets.
- (x) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM- AASHA)'. The Scheme is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce as announced in the Union Budget for 2018. This is an unprecedented step taken by Government of India to protect the farmers' income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.
- (xi) Bee keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.
- (xii) To ensure flow of adequate credit. Government sets annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector. Banks have been consistently surpassing the annual target. The agriculture credit flow target has been set at ` 13.50 lakh crore for the F.Y.2019-20 and ` 15.00 lakh crore for F.Y. 2020-21.
- (xiii) Extending the reach of institutional credit to more and more farmers is priority area of the Government and to achieve this goal, the Government provides interest subvention of 2% on short-term crop loans up to ` 3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 4% per annum on prompt repayment.

- (xiv) Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2018-19, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. In order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against negotiable receipts, the benefit of interest subvention will be available to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of upto six months post harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan.
- (xv) The Government has extended the facility of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to the farmers practicing animal husbandry and fisheries related activities. All processing fee, inspection, ledger folio charges and all other services charges have been waived off for fresh renewal of KCC. Collateral free loan limit for short term agri-credit has been raised from ` 1.00 lakh to ` 1.60 lakh. KCC will be issued within 14 days from the receipt of completed application.

Drip irrigation for sugarcane

3080. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to make drip irrigation mandatory for sugarcane farming;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to impart necessary training and provide infrastructure related to drip irrigation to sugarcane-growing farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW) is implementing 'Per Drop More Crop' component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY-PDMC) which focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation viz. Drip and Sprinkler irrigation. The scheme emphasises on promotion of micro irrigation especially for water intensive/guzzling crops like sugarcane, banana, cotton etc. to increase water use efficiency.

Under the scheme, financial assistance is available @ 55% for small and marginal farmers and @ 45% for other farmers for installation of Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation

systems. Further, 25% higher unit cost have been taken into calculation of subsidy for the North Eastern and Himalayan states and 15% higher for States with low penetration of Micro Irrigation for larger adoption of systems by the farmers under the scheme. In addition, some States provide additional incentives/top up subsidy for encouraging farmers to adopt Micro Irrigation.

The Department raises awareness among the farmers by wide publicity through press and print media, publication of leaflets/booklets, organization of workshops, exhibitions, farmer fairs, information on State/Government of India web portals etc. In addition, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) imparts training and organizes field demonstrations through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) to educate farmers for promotion of efficient irrigation techniques/ Micro Irrigation for various crops including sugarcane. Under PMKSY-PDMC, demonstrations on micro irrigation have been established at 160 KVKs.

**Action-plan to tackle adverse impact of global
warming on food crops**

†3081. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that increasing global warming is adversely affecting or likely to affect the production of wheat, rice and other major crops;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any action plan to prevent any adverse effect of increasing global warming on the production of foodgrain centric crops including pulses; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Global Warming associated with the increase in concentration of green house gases in the atmosphere is one of the reasons for the increase in extreme weather events. Due to global warming agriculture sector

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

is likely to be affected and climate change is expected to impact yields of agriculture crops in a business as usual scenario.

Simulation studies using integrated modeling framework showed that rainfed rice yields in India are projected to reduce marginally (<2.5%) in 2050 and 2080 scenarios while irrigated rice yields are projected to reduce by 7% in 2050 and 10% in 2080 scenarios. Climate change is projected to reduce wheat yield by 6-25% towards the end of the century with significant spatio-temporal variations. Climate change in 2050 and 2080 scenarios is projected to reduce the *kharif* maize yields by 18 to 23%. *Kharif* groundnut yields are projected to be increased by 4-7% in 2050 scenarios where as in 2080 scenario the yield is likely to decline by 5%. Future climates are likely to benefit chickpea with increase in productivity (23-54%).

(c) and (d) During XII Plan (2012-2018), more than 400 climate resilient germplasm lines have been identified and 58 genotypes characterised with high water and nutrient use efficiency by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) one of the missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) aims to evolve and implement strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to the changing climate.

National Food Security Mission (NFSM) programme is implemented in the identified districts across the country with the objective of increasing foodgrain production through area expansion and productivity enhancement, restoring soil fertility and productivity at individual farm level and enhancing farm level economy.

ICAR has launched a flagship network project National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA).

The NICRA aims at strategic research on adaptation and mitigation, demonstration of technologies on farmers' fields and creating awareness among farmers and other stakeholders to minimize the impacts of global warming on agriculture. Under this project, large number of indigenous genetic resources and improved crop varieties of pulses (black gram, green gram, pigeonpea, chickpea) and cereals (rice and wheat) are screened for major abiotic stresses like drought and heat to identify superior cultivars for large scale adoption in farmers fields genetic materials for cultivation at farmers field. In the process number of genetic materials including improved varieties were

identified, some of which are already in the farmers fields. Besides, location specific NRM technologies are being demonstrated under Technology Demonstration Component of NICRA in 151 climatically vulnerable districts to achieve climate resilient agriculture.

**Use of world-wide banned chemical and
pesticides in the country**

†3082. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of chemical fertilizers and pesticides banned for use in farms world-wide and the details and list of such banned fertilizers and pesticides which are being used in the country;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to restrict the use of banned fertilizers and pesticides in the country, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of effects of the use of globally banned fertilizers and pesticides on the human body, agriculture, land, environment and export of agricultural commodities?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The chemical fertilizers (114), bio fertilizers (11) and organic fertilizers (7) specified under Fertiliser Control Order (FCO), 1985 only are allowed for use by the farmers in the country. Any violation of norms in terms of production, sale of inputs as fertilisers that are not specified under FCO is punishable under Essential Commodities Act. Many of the fertilisers (FCO specified) used in the country are also utilised/consumed worldwide.

As far as pesticides is concerned till now 44 pesticides have been banned for import, manufacture and use in the country; 2 pesticides are banned for use but continued to manufacture for export; 8 pesticides have been withdrawn; 9 pesticides are restricted for use in the country and 6 pesticides will be phased out by 31st December, 2020. List of banned pesticides is given in the Statement (*See* below). The use of pesticides is regulated under Insecticide Act, 1968. Production/Sale of any banned pesticides is prohibited and punishable under the Act. While registering the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

pesticide, the label and the leaflets are also approved which contains the details of crop, disease/pest against which it is recommended, dose rate, directions about use, chemical composition, toxicity triangle, precautions to use and packaging specifications. Pesticides are toxic substances but they do not pose any adverse effect on human beings, animals and the environment if they are used as per the label and leaflet approved by the Registration Committee.

Pesticides are registered for use in the country by the Registration Committee only after satisfying about their efficacy and safety to human health, animal and environment. The technical reviews are carried out from time to time by expert committees to assess the safety and efficacy of registered pesticides for their continued use or otherwise.

Statement

Pesticides/Formulations banned in India

(A) Pesticides Banned for manufacture, import and use

1. Aldicarb (*vide* S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July, 2001)
2. Aldrin
3. Benzene Hexachloride
4. Benomyl (*vide* S.O. 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
5. Calcium Cyanide
6. Carbaryl (*vide* S.O. 3951 (E) dated 8th August, 2018)
7. Chlorbenzilate (*vide* S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July, 2001)
8. Chlordane
9. Chlorofenvinphos
10. Copper Acetoarsenite
11. Diazinon (*vide* S.O. 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
12. Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (*vide* S.O. 569 (E) dated 25th July, 1989)
13. Dieldrin (*vide* S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July, 2001)
14. Endosulfron (*vide* ad-Interim order of the Supreme Court of India in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 213 of 2011 dated 13th May, 2011 and finally disposed of dated 10th January, 2017)

15. Endrin
16. Ethyl Mercury Chloride
17. Ethyl Parathion
18. Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) (*vide* S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July, 2001)
19. Fenarimol (*vide* S.O. 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
20. Fenthion (*vide* S.O. 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
21. Heptachlor
22. Lindane (Gamma-HCH)
23. Linuron (*vide* S.O. 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
24. Maleic Hydrazide (*vide* S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July, 2001)
25. Menazon
26. Methoxy Ethyl Mercury Chloride (*vide* S.O. 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
27. Methyl Parathion (*vide* S.O. 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
28. Metoxuron
29. Nitrofen
30. Paraquat Dimethyl Sulphate
31. Pentachloro Nitrobenzene (PCNB) (*vide* S.O. 569 (E) dated 25th July, 1989)
32. Pentachlorophenol
33. Phenyl Mercury Acetate
34. Sodium Cyanide (banned for Insecticidal purpose only *vide* S.O. 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)*
35. Sodium Methane Arsonate
36. Tetradifon
37. Thiometon (*vide* S.O. 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
38. Toxaphene (Camphechlor) (*vide* S.O. 569 (E) dated 25th July, 1989)
39. Tridemorph (*vide* S.O. 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
40. Trichloro acetic acid (TCA) (*vide* S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July, 2001)

*Regulation to be continued in the extant manner for non-insecticidal uses.

(B) Pesticide formulations banned for import, manufacture and use

1. Carbofuron 50% SP (*vide* S.O. 678 (E) dated 17,h July 2001)
2. Methomyl 12.5% L
5. Methomyl 24% formulation
4. Phosphamidon 85% SL

(C) Pesticide/Pesticide formulations banned for use but continued to manufacture for export

1. Captafol 80% Powder (*vide* S.O. 679 (E) dated 17th July 2001)
2. Nicotin Sulfate

(D) Pesticides Withdrawn (Withdrawal may become inoperative as soon as required complete data as per the guidelines is generated and submitted by the Pesticides Industry to the Government and accepted by the Registration Committee. (S.O 915(E) dated 15th June, 2006)

1. Dalapon
2. Ferbam
3. Formothion
4. Nickel Chloride
5. Paradichlorobenzene (PDCB)
6. Simazine
7. Sirmate (S.O. 2485 (E) dated 24th September 2014)
8. Warfarin (*vide* S.O. 915 (E) dated 15th June 2006)

II. Pesticides Refused Registration

| Sl. No. | Name of Pesticides |
|---------|--------------------|
|---------|--------------------|

- | | |
|----|---------------------|
| 1. | 2,4, 5-T |
| 2. | Ammonium Sulphamate |
| 3. | Azinphos Ethyl |
| 4. | Azinphos Methyl |
-

| Sl. No. | Name of Pesticides |
|---------|----------------------------|
| 5. | Binapacryl |
| 6. | Calcium Arsenate |
| 7. | Carbophenothion |
| 8. | Chinomethionate (Morestan) |
| 9. | Dicrotophos |
| 10. | EPN |
| 11. | Fentin Acetate |
| 12. | Fentin Hydroxide |
| 13. | Lead Arsenate |
| 14. | Leptophos (Phosvel) |
| 15. | Mephosfolan |
| 16. | Mevinphos (Phosdrin) |
| 17. | Thiodemeton/Disulfoton |
| 18. | Vamidothion |

III. Pesticides restricted for use in the country

| Sl. No. | Name of Pesticides | Details of Restrictions |
|---------|---------------------|--|
| 1. | Aluminium Phosphide | The Pest Control Operations with Aluminium Phosphide may be undertaken only by Govt./Govt. undertakings/Govt. Organizations/pest control operators under the strict supervision of Govt. Experts or experts whose expertise is approved by the Plant Protection Advisor to Govt. of India except ¹ Aluminium Phosphide 15% 12 g tablet and ² Aluminum Phosphide 6% tablet. [RC decision circular F No. 14-11(2)-CIR-II (Vol. II) dated 21.09.1984 and G.S.R. 371(E) dated 20th may 1999]. ¹ Decision of 282nd RC held on 02.11.2007 and, Decision of 326th RC held on 15.02.2012. |

| Sl. No. Name of Pesticides | Details of Restrictions |
|--|---|
| | The production, marketing and use of Aluminium Phosphide tube packs with a capacity of 10 and 20 tablets of 3 g each of Aluminium Phosphide are banned completely. (S.O.677 (E) dated 17th July, 2001) |
| 2. Captafol | <p>The use of Captafol as foliar spray is banned. Captafol shall be used only as seed dresser. (S.O.569 (E) dated 25th July, 1989)</p> <p>The manufacture of Captafol 80 % powder for dry seed treatment (DS) is banned for use in the country except manufacture for export. (S.O.679 (E) dated 17th July, 2001)</p> |
| 3. Cypermethrin | Cypermethrin 3% Smoke Generator is to be used only through Pest Control Operators and not allowed to be used by the General Public. [Order of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in WP(C) 10052 of 2009 dated 1407-2009 and LPA-429/2009 dated 08.09.2009] |
| 4. Dazomet | The use of Dazomet is not permitted on Tea. (S.O.3006 (E) dated 31st December, 2008) |
| 5. Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane (DDT) | The use of DDT for the domestic Public Health Programme is restricted up to 10,000 Metric Tonnes per annum, except in case of any major outbreak of epidemic. M/s Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., the sole manufacturer of DDT in the country may manufacture DDT for export to other countries for use in vector control for public health purpose. The export of DDT to Parties and State non-Parties shall be strictly in accordance with the paragraph 2(b) article 3 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). (S.O.295 (E) dated 8th March, 2006) |

| Sl. No. Name of Pesticides | Details of Restrictions |
|----------------------------|--|
| | Use of DDT in Agriculture is withdrawn. In very special circumstances warranting the use of DDT for plant protection work, the State or Central Govt. may purchase it directly from M/s Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. to be used under expert Governmental supervision. (S.O.378 (E) dated 26th May, 1989) |
| 6. Fenitrothion | The use of Fenitrothion is banned in Agriculture except for locust control in scheduled desert area and public health. (S.O. 706 (E) dated 03rd May, 2007) |
| 7. Methyl Bromide | Methyl Bromide may be used only by Government./ Government undertakings/Government Organizations/ Pest control operators under the strict supervision of Govt. Experts or Experts whose expertise is approved by the Plant Protection Advisor to Government of India. [G.S.R.371 (E) dated 20th May, 1999 and earlier RC decision] |
| 8. Monocrotophos | Monocrotophos is banned for use on vegetables. (S.O. 1482 (E) dated 10th Oct., 2005) |
| 9. Trifluralin | (vide S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018) (i) The Registration, import, manufacture, formulation, transport, sell and its all uses except use in wheat shall be prohibited and completely banned from date of publication of this Order. (ii) A cautionary statement has to be incorporated in the label and leaflet that it is toxic to aquatic organism, hence should not be used near water bodies, aquaculture or pisciculture area. |

IV. Pesticides which shall be phased out *vide* Gazette Notification No. S.O. 3951 (E)

| Sl. No. | Name of the pesticide | Insecticides to be phase out by 31st December, 2020 |
|---------|-----------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Alachlor | <p>(i) No new certificate of registration to manufacture shall be issued after publication of this Order.</p> <p>(ii) No person shall import, manufacture or formulate Alachlor with effect from the 1st January, 2019.</p> <p>(iii) The use of Alachlor shall be completely banned with effect from the 31st December, 2020.</p> <p>(iv) It is toxic to aquatic organism, hence a cautionary statement should be incorporated on label and leaflets "toxic to aquatic organism hence should not be used near water bodies, aquaculture or pisciculture area."</p> |
| 2. | Dichlorovos | <p>(i) No new certificate of registration to manufacture shall be issued after publication of this Order.</p> <p>(ii) No person shall import, manufacture or formulate dichlorovos with effect from the January, 2019.</p> <p>(iii) The use of dichlorovos shall be completely banned with effect from the 31st December, 2020.</p> <p>(iv) It is very toxic to aquatic organism, hence a cautionary statement should be incorporated on label and leaflets that it is toxic to aquatic organism, hence should not be used near water bodies, aquaculture or pisciculture area.</p> <p>(v) A warning may be incorporated in the label and leaflet stating that this product is toxic to honey bees so do not spray during active honey bees foraging period of the day.</p> |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|--------------|---|
| 3. | Phorate | <p>(i) No new certificate of registration to manufacture shall be issued after publication of this Order.</p> <p>(ii) No person shall import, manufacture or formulate Phorate with effect from the 1st January, 2019.</p> <p>(iii) The use of Phorate shall be completely banned with effect from the 31st December, 2020.</p> <p>(iv) It is very toxic to aquatic organism, hence a cautionary statement should be incorporated on label and leaflets that it is toxic to aquatic organism, hence should not be used near water bodies, aquaculture or pisciculture area.</p> <p>(v) A warning may be incorporated in the label and leaflet stating that this product is toxic to honey bees so do not spray during active honey bees foraging period of the day.</p> <p>(vi) A cautionary statement should incorporate in label and leaflet that this product is toxic to birds.</p> |
| 4. | Phosphamidon | <p>(i) No new certificate of registration to manufacture shall be issued after publication of this Order.</p> <p>(ii) No person shall import, manufacture or formulate Phosphamidon with effect from the 1st January, 2019.</p> <p>(iii) The use of Phosphamidon shall be completely banned with effect from the 31st December, 2020.</p> <p>(iv) It is very toxic to aquatic organism, hence a cautionary statement should be incorporated on label and leaflets that it is toxic to aquatic organism, hence should not be used near water bodies, aquaculture or pisciculture area.</p> |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|-------------|--|
| | | (v) A warning may be incorporated in the label and leaflet stating that this product is toxic to honey bees so do not spray during active honey bees foraging period of the day. |
| | | (vi) A cautionary statement should incorporate in label and leaflet that this product is toxic to birds. |
| 5. | Triazophos | (i) No new certificate of registration to manufacture shall be issued after publication of this Order. |
| | | (ii) No person shall import, manufacture or formulate Triazophos with effect from the 1st January, 2019. |
| | | (iii) The use of Triazophos shall be completely banned with effect from the 31st December, 2020. |
| | | (iv) It is very toxic to aquatic organism, hence a cautionary statement should be incorporated on label and leaflets that it is toxic to aquatic organism, hence should not be used near water bodies, aquaculture or pisciculture area. |
| | | (v) A warning may be incorporated in the label and leaflet stating that this product is toxic to honey bees so do not spray during active honey bees foraging period of the day. |
| | | (vi) A cautionary statement should incorporate in label and leaflet that this product is toxic to birds. |
| 6. | Trichlorfon | (i) No new certificate of registration to manufacture shall be issued after publication of this Order. |
| | | (ii) No person., shall import, manufacture or formulate Trichlorfon with effect from the 1st January, 2019. |
| | | (iii) The use Trichlorfon shall be completely banned with effect from the 31st December, 2020. |

1

2

3

(iv) It is very toxic to aquatic organism, hence a cautionary statement should be incorporated on label and leaflets that it is toxic to aquatic organism, hence should not be used near water bodies, aquaculture or pisciculture area.

(v) A cautionary statement should incorporate in label and leaflet that this product is toxic to birds.

Enhanced assistance for CRF, MIDH

3083. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has enhanced the Controlled Release Fertilizer (CRF) grant suitably;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has increased the assistance under area expansion programme taken up in MIDH (Mission of Integrated Development of Horticulture), a scheme under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for various horticulture products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) There is no such grant.

(c) and (d) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) was approved for continuation upto 31.03.2020, co-terminus with 14th Finance Commission period. Government has extended the date for submission of the report of the 15th Finance Commission, accordingly all the schemes which were co-terminus with 14th Finance Commission have been given an extension upto 31.03.2021 or till the date the recommendations of 15th Finance Commission come into effect, whichever is earlier.

Hence, the existing assistance under area expansion under MIDH (NHM) would continue upto 31.03.2021.

Setting up of cold storages

‡3084. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cold storages set up in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) whether there is not enough facility of cold storages in all the districts of the State and whether the farmers are being charged extra money for using cold storages;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to establish more cold storages in every district of the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) 1911 number of cold storages have been set up in Uttar Pradesh as on 31.12.2019.

(b) and (c) A study on All India Cold-chain Infrastructure Capacity (AICIC-2015) carried out by NABARD Consultancy Service (NABCONS) assessed requirement of 106.75 lakh MT capacity of cold storages for fruits and vegetables in Uttar Pradesh. Currently, Uttar Pradesh has 156.86 lakh MT capacity of cold storages. As per the report received from State Government, except storage charges, no extra money is being charged for using cold storages facility.

(d) Government is implementing following schemes under which financial assistance is provided for setting up of cold storages throughout the country including Uttar Pradesh:—

- (i) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
- (ii) Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) by Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Shortage of funds to pay for subsidy bills

3085. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government does not have the funds to pay subsidy bills for farm nutrients, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the budgetary allocations are not sufficient to clear farm nutrient subsidy bills, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government already has arrears in payment of such subsidy, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) No.

(b) Yes, Sir. The budgetary allocations are not sufficient to clear farm nutrient subsidy bills, and the details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Yes Sir, as on date, the scheme-wise arrear of subsidy is given in the Statement.

Statement-I*Details of budget allocation to clear farm nutrient subsidy bills*

(As on 12.03.2020)

(` in crores)

| Sl. No. | Scheme | BE | Expenditure | Balance available | Bills pending as on date |
|---------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Indigenous P&K | 15,906.00 | 15,899.36 | 6.64 | 5,341.31 |
| 2. | City Compost | 32.00 | 32.00 | 0.00 | 21.29 |
| 3. | Imported P&K | 10,429.00 | 10,377.67 | 51.33 | 3,862.51 |
| 4. | Imported Urea | 14,049.00 | 13,483.72 | 565.28 | 4,177.59 |
| 5. | Indigenous Urea | 43,050.00 | 42,795.92 | 254.08 | 31,052.78 |
| TOTAL | | 83,466.00 | 82,588.67 | 877.33 | 44,455.48 |

Statement-II*Details of scheme-wise arrear of subsidies*

(As on 12.03.2020)

(` in crores)

| Sl. No. | Scheme | Bills pending as on date |
|---------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Indigenous P&K | 5,341.31 |
| 2. | City Compost | 21.29 |
| 3. | Imported P&K | 3,862.51 |
| 4. | Imported Urea | 4,177.59 |
| 5. | Indigenous Urea | 31,052.78 |
| TOTAL | | 44,455.48 |

Sale of assets of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL)

3086. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sale of assets (land) of HAL to Government agencies was not successful consequent to the decision of Government to sell HAL;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is considering its revival as it is the first public sector drug manufacturing company established in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 28.12.2016 had *inter-alia* decided for strategic sale of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) after meeting its liabilities from the sale of surplus land to Government agencies. As land sale to government agencies could not materialize, the issue was considered by the Cabinet again in its meeting held on 17.07.2019, wherein it was decided that sale of surplus land of PSU be as per revised Department of Public Enterprises' (DPE's) guidelines dated 14.06.2018 which permit sale of land to any entity. Further follow up action in pursuance of the Cabinet's decision dated 17.07.2019 is being taken.

- (c) There is no proposal under consideration for revival of the company.

Committee to boost fertilizer production

3087. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quantum of fertilizers imported from abroad during the last two years; and

(b) whether Government have constituted any Committee to suggest steps to boost the production of fertilizers in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Sir, the details of quantum of fertilizers imported from abroad during the last two years are given in the table below:—

(Figures in LMT)

| Year | Urea | DAP* | MOP* | NPK* |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 2017-18 | 59.75 | 42.17 | 47.36 | 4.99 |
| 2018-19 | 74.81 | 66.02 | 42.14 | 5.46 |

*As reported by the companies.

(b) Sir, no such Committee has been constituted. However, the Government had announced New Investment Policy (NIP) – 2012 on 2nd January, 2013 and its amendment on 7th October, 2014 to facilitate fresh investment in the urea sector and to make India self-sufficient in the urea sector. Under NIP – 2012 read with its amendment, Matix Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (Matix) has set up a Coal Bed Methane (CBM) based Greenfield Ammonia -Urea complex at Panagarh, West Bengal. The commercial production of Matix started on 1st October, 2017. Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (CFCL) has also set up a new Brownfield project at Gadepan, Rajasthan. The commercial production of CFCL-III started on 1st January, 2019. Each of these units have the production capacity of 12.7 LMT Urea per annum.

The Government of India also notified the New Urea Policy (NUP) – 2015 for existing gas based urea manufacturing units on 25th May, 2015 and revision of energy

norms under New Urea Policy (NUP) – 2015 on 28th March, 2018 with the objective of maximizing indigenous urea production. NUP-2015 has led to additional production of approximately 20 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) per annum as compared to 2014-15, from the existing gas based urea plants and the total production of urea during the year 2015-16 was 244.75 LMT, *i.e.* the highest ever urea production in the country. The total production of urea during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 was 242.01 LMT, 240.23 LMT and 240 LMT respectively, which is significantly higher than 2014-15.

Dependence of Indian pharma industry on China

3088. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many pharmaceutical companies in India are facing shortage of materials due to Coronavirus outbreak in China;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that China accounts for around 65-70 per cent of ingredients of drugs manufactured in the country; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard to ensure availability of drugs in the domestic market?

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) As per the data from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), Kolkata, India imported 67.5% of Bulk Drugs/Drug Intermediates from China during the year 2018-19.

(c) To address the issue of drug security in the country in the context of novel coronavirus outbreak in China, 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 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.

Demand and fulfilment of fertilizers

†3089. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State/Union Territory-wise details of total demand for fertilizers fulfilled in the country during the last three years;
- (b) whether there is shortage of fertilizers in some parts of the country even at present;
- (c) if so, State/UT-wise details of the remedial measures taken/being taken by Government and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to ensure timely supply of fertilizers to the farmers community at fair price in adequate quantity and of appropriate quality?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Sir, the projected requirement (demand), availability and sales of fertilizers in the country during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) In view of (b) above, question does not arise.
- (d) The following steps have been taken by Government to ensure availability and timely supply of fertilizers to farmers of the country:—

- (I) Before the commencement of each cropping season, Department of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 (indigenous) 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. The fertilizers supplied are as per the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985 standards in terms of quality.

Statement*Cumulative Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during the years 2016-17 to 2019-20 (Till Feb. 2020)*

(Figure in 000 MT)

| States | Year | Urea | | | DAP | | | MOP | | | NPK | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | Require- ment | Availab- ility | Sales | Require- ment | Availab- ility | Sales | Require- ment | Availab- ility | Sales | Require- ment | Availab- ility | Sales |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2016-17 | 0.83 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.20 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.53 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 0.50 |
| | 2017-18 | 0.85 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.96 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.58 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.83 | 0.50 | 0.00 |
| | 2018-19 | 1.01 | 0.53 | 0.00 | 1.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.95 | 0.50 | 0.00 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 0.60 | 0.53 | 0.00 | 0.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2016-17 | 1503.36 | 1557.86 | 1438.08 | 466.85 | 392.36 | 372.99 | 306.46 | 258.62 | 253.78 | 1173.46 | 1202.08 | 1149.29 |
| | 2017-18 | 1550.00 | 1491.72 | 1408.82 | 375.00 | 338.04 | 326.25 | 241.00 | 296.67 | 289.36 | 1150.00 | 1187.86 | 1062.28 |
| | 2018-19 | 1669.98 | 1678.68 | 1418.23 | 376.02 | 410.52 | 313.57 | 286.00 | 301.10 | 241.45 | 1249.99 | 1506.18 | 1137.59 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 1660.74 | 1655.37 | 1340.96 | 281.96 | 456.85 | 341.49 | 252.63 | 311.21 | 224.70 | 1084.94 | 1711.41 | 1282.95 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2016-17 | 0.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2017-18 | 2.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.26 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2018-19 | 3.57 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Assam | 2016-17 | 310.00 | 323.17 | 319.28 | 43.00 | 56.87 | 54.41 | 105.00 | 74.18 | 73.96 | 10.00 | 10.58 | 10.56 |
| | 2017-18 | 295.00 | 371.82 | 371.48 | 55.00 | 57.07 | 56.52 | 65.00 | 82.26 | 80.81 | 5.00 | 12.91 | 12.73 |
| | 2018-19 | 335.00 | 515.07 | 438.87 | 65.00 | 92.62 | 57.88 | 80.00 | 110.74 | 78.78 | 5.00 | 22.63 | 14.27 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 296.00 | 384.87 | 333.15 | 61.00 | 87.74 | 59.36 | 69.00 | 85.11 | 54.89 | 15.00 | 22.46 | 16.22 |
| Bihar | 2016-17 | 1950.00 | 2015.48 | 1977.49 | 600.00 | 553.06 | 531.73 | 190.00 | 238.01 | 229.81 | 400.00 | 264.46 | 254.24 |
| | 2017-18 | 2100.00 | 2057.69 | 2039.34 | 575.00 | 697.69 | 682.31 | 190.00 | 253.68 | 244.87 | 300.00 | 296.80 | 281.75 |
| | 2018-19 | 2100.00 | 2558.50 | 2233.79 | 500.00 | 849.83 | 587.06 | 210.00 | 297.35 | 202.61 | 350.00 | 453.47 | 318.96 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 2010.00 | 2444.02 | 2066.26 | 590.00 | 925.68 | 694.22 | 225.00 | 317.39 | 224.43 | 340.00 | 483.52 | 306.12 |
| Chandigarh | 2016-17 | 0.00 | 0.49 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.76 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.07 | 0.00 |
| | 2017-18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2018-19 | 0.00 | 5.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.64 | 0.00 |

224 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|----------------------------|
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 0.00 | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | <i>Written Answers to</i> |
| Chhattisgarh | 2016-17 | 598.84 | 692.54 | 649.63 | 360.00 | 316.72 | 290.98 | 120.00 | 68.52 | 60.74 | 160.00 | 81.41 | 68.39 | |
| | 2017-18 | 656.00 | 694.80 | 663.09 | 340.00 | 336.95 | 325.56 | 100.00 | 75.02 | 72.74 | 160.00 | 98.47 | 81.10 | |
| | 2018-19 | 600.00 | 1094.46 | 818.47 | 350.00 | 548.62 | 330.92 | 120.00 | 136.40 | 71.40 | 150.00 | 174.33 | 93.78 | |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 590.00 | 933.14 | 761.88 | 307.50 | 491.52 | 343.78 | 95.50 | 121.06 | 88.67 | 119.00 | 155.19 | 89.29 | <i>[20 March, 2020]</i> |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 2016-17 | 1.01 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.96 | 0.89 | 0.88 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.10 | |
| | 2017-18 | 1.20 | 0.60 | 0.58 | 1.00 | 0.55 | 0.49 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| | 2018-19 | 1.08 | 0.20 | 0.17 | 0.96 | 0.15 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 0.39 | 0.57 | 0.48 | 0.31 | 0.47 | 0.41 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.01 | <i>Unstarred Questions</i> |
| Daman and Diu | 2016-17 | 0.53 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.23 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| | 2017-18 | 0.53 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| | 2018-19 | 0.53 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 0.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|---------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Delhi | 2016-17 | 9.00 | 11.57 | 13.29 | 5.50 | 0.00 | 0.69 | 2.00 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 2.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2017-18 | 9.20 | 13.43 | 12.83 | 5.20 | 3.36 | 3.36 | 2.00 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 2.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2018-19 | 7.50 | 22.88 | 20.50 | 4.00 | 3.24 | 1.96 | 1.50 | 0.84 | 0.25 | 1.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 14.16 | 26.58 | 23.25 | 3.98 | 4.99 | 3.98 | 1.48 | 0.91 | 0.34 | 1.59 | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| Goa | 2016-17 | 4.00 | 3.30 | 3.32 | 2.00 | 1.70 | 1.68 | 1.25 | 0.61 | 0.63 | 4.20 | 2.30 | 2.73 |
| | 2017-18 | 2.70 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 1.95 | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.64 | 0.76 | 0.76 | 3.90 | 2.13 | 2.13 |
| | 2018-19 | 2.63 | 2.41 | 2.22 | 1.91 | 1.84 | 1.63 | 0.80 | 0.71 | 0.12 | 3.29 | 2.91 | 2.60 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 2.26 | 1.91 | 1.74 | 1.82 | 0.26 | 0.11 | 0.78 | 0.53 | 0.32 | 3.25 | 3.68 | 3.33 |
| Gujarat | 2016-17 | 1850.00 | 2077.17 | 2054.96 | 530.00 | 460.37 | 447.51 | 150.00 | 142.81 | 142.80 | 560.00 | 625.88 | 611.59 |
| | 2017-18 | 2000.00 | 2294.34 | 2238.73 | 480.00 | 555.01 | 546.63 | 160.00 | 161.27 | 160.76 | 520.00 | 691.93 | 679.75 |
| | 2018-19 | 1960.00 | 2318.36 | 2005.88 | 500.00 | 631.75 | 430.67 | 141.00 | 163.26 | 132.07 | 465.00 | 818.92 | 597.98 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 2090.00 | 2458.03 | 2232.76 | 460.00 | 680.71 | 496.25 | 135.00 | 167.75 | 115.88 | 509.50 | 860.77 | 627.72 |
| Haryana | 2016-17 | 1800.00 | 2036.03 | 1962.06 | 630.00 | 579.28 | 562.37 | 35.00 | 64.92 | 61.52 | 65.00 | 23.50 | 18.45 |
| | 2017-18 | 1800.00 | 2125.45 | 2062.08 | 620.00 | 548.15 | 546.78 | 65.00 | 76.57 | 71.93 | 55.00 | 21.70 | 19.09 |

226 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Haryana | 2018-19 | 1900.00 | 2499.03 | 2165.77 | 620.00 | 692.79 | 548.46 | 85.00 | 104.76 | 69.50 | 27.00 | 56.74 | 37.91 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 2000.00 | 2275.18 | 2044.14 | 600.00 | 736.23 | 581.16 | 90.00 | 105.96 | 57.03 | 37.00 | 39.50 | 22.21 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2016-17 | 58.00 | 62.25 | 62.47 | 0.00 | 0.77 | 0.77 | 6.21 | 7.34 | 9.10 | 32.80 | 36.07 | 36.82 |
| | 2017-18 | 66.00 | 70.08 | 70.01 | 1.93 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.80 | 10.52 | 10.52 | 37.00 | 30.03 | 29.99 |
| | 2018-19 | 66.00 | 86.41 | 72.53 | 0.00 | 1.07 | 0.19 | 9.80 | 10.98 | 6.00 | 37.60 | 44.93 | 25.71 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 67.50 | 81.42 | 69.05 | 1.00 | 1.08 | 0.78 | 8.51 | 11.07 | 5.80 | 40.00 | 43.42 | 29.20 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 2016-17 | 129.01 | 130.38 | 128.78 | 68.75 | 68.66 | 66.10 | 25.01 | 29.35 | 29.09 | 2.00 | 0.72 | 0.56 |
| | 2017-18 | 128.01 | 162.58 | 150.93 | 64.75 | 65.31 | 64.95 | 26.01 | 38.46 | 37.61 | 0.00 | 0.81 | 0.78 |
| | 2018-19 | 133.01 | 188.58 | 132.43 | 72.00 | 80.99 | 49.01 | 26.01 | 44.11 | 23.12 | 0.00 | 2.24 | 0.21 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 118.76 | 189.51 | 79.32 | 57.62 | 91.32 | 28.29 | 20.44 | 43.93 | 13.79 | 2.00 | 1.88 | 0.25 |
| Jharkhand | 2016-17 | 240.00 | 223.00 | 218.53 | 95.00 | 66.60 | 62.19 | 10.30 | 3.09 | 3.02 | 57.50 | 15.10 | 14.96 |
| | 2017-18 | 240.00 | 224.21 | 222.05 | 100.00 | 84.60 | 81.97 | 7.00 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 33.00 | 14.71 | 14.31 |
| | 2018-19 | 240.00 | 281.24 | 238.68 | 105.00 | 99.86 | 69.45 | 12.00 | 5.48 | 1.17 | 35.00 | 46.21 | 28.78 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 250.00 | 283.32 | 227.45 | 100.00 | 108.04 | 74.17 | 12.50 | 6.07 | 2.27 | 45.00 | 50.21 | 36.57 |

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

227

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|----------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Karnataka | | 1370.75 | 1537.75 | 1461.47 | 590.00 | 615.20 | 588.86 | 391.20 | 263.89 | 248.26 | 1163.00 | 1289.83 | 1192.50 |
| | 2016-17 | 1243.00 | 1376.21 | 1298.33 | 540.00 | 643.67 | 615.68 | 305.00 | 249.46 | 238.84 | 1107.30 | 1198.25 | 1110.97 |
| | 2017-18 | 1350.00 | 1395.12 | 1347.70 | 600.00 | 513.18 | 489.89 | 350.00 | 266.17 | 254.09 | 1250.00 | 1303.97 | 1163.98 |
| | 2018-19 | 1400.00 | 1675.67 | 1391.32 | 587.00 | 743.54 | 488.49 | 400.00 | 375.22 | 264.14 | 1171.00 | 1899.69 | 1331.17 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 1596.00 | 1653.56 | 1383.17 | 612.44 | 725.05 | 533.93 | 434.40 | 340.95 | 244.27 | 1302.19 | 1915.63 | 1380.58 |
| Kerala | 2016-17 | 86.70 | 120.80 | 114.50 | 23.20 | 32.76 | 29.23 | 56.30 | 95.06 | 89.86 | 103.75 | 122.14 | 112.63 |
| | 2017-18 | 110.00 | 136.78 | 133.30 | 35.00 | 34.74 | 31.28 | 110.00 | 103.88 | 102.47 | 145.00 | 129.06 | 116.68 |
| | 2018-19 | 140.00 | 121.86 | 95.07 | 27.00 | 26.89 | 20.57 | 124.00 | 110.80 | 83.51 | 166.50 | 157.32 | 115.55 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 111.50 | 131.77 | 108.76 | 32.10 | 20.12 | 16.60 | 114.00 | 102.90 | 84.80 | 114.63 | 161.39 | 127.16 |
| Lakshadweep | 2016-17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2017-18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2018-19 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2016-17 | 2200.00 | 2430.60 | 2248.40 | 1250.00 | 995.01 | 808.53 | 125.00 | 111.64 | 100.57 | 395.00 | 352.46 | 279.10 |
| | 2017-18 | 2200.00 | 2499.85 | 2449.11 | 1050.00 | 1124.75 | 1106.03 | 125.00 | 110.42 | 107.62 | 315.00 | 314.45 | 293.43 |

228 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2018-19 | 2300.00 | 3436.27 | 2950.90 | 1150.00 | 1687.14 | 1262.64 | 125.00 | 157.62 | 108.20 | 280.00 | 538.98 | 388.78 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 2825.00 | 3318.81 | 2951.74 | 1275.00 | 1815.16 | 1323.51 | 147.50 | 168.75 | 111.36 | 360.00 | 527.64 | 366.70 |
| Maharashtra | 2016-17 | 2456.35 | 2567.26 | 2490.92 | 784.40 | 620.25 | 600.08 | 469.50 | 353.84 | 352.40 | 2158.20 | 1836.65 | 1711.54 |
| | 2017-18 | 2662.25 | 2402.09 | 2357.92 | 722.00 | 672.67 | 666.29 | 450.00 | 435.66 | 424.49 | 2050.00 | 2102.69 | 1970.97 |
| | 2018-19 | 2200.00 | 2775.18 | 2280.66 | 670.00 | 858.39 | 561.49 | 450.00 | 524.32 | 385.89 | 1800.00 | 3105.30 | 1972.04 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 2435.00 | 2659.70 | 2299.08 | 705.00 | 818.62 | 580.82 | 448.75 | 447.00 | 306.19 | 1957.50 | 2811.96 | 2090.67 |
| Manipur | 2016-17 | 20.00 | 17.08 | 17.08 | 8.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2017-18 | 22.00 | 20.96 | 20.96 | 5.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.99 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2018-19 | 24.00 | 29.96 | 24.26 | 12.00 | 0.60 | 0.00 | 11.74 | 0.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 26.00 | 25.89 | 25.54 | 11.85 | 7.02 | 4.10 | 11.47 | 1.62 | 1.41 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.04 |
| Meghalaya | 2016-17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2017-18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2018-19 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Mizoram | 2016-17 | 4.54 | 2.58 | 4.58 | 3.31 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 2.25 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2017-18 | 6.54 | 6.20 | 6.20 | 1.91 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2018-19 | 8.94 | 14.60 | 6.99 | 5.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.24 | 0.17 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 8.85 | 9.09 | 7.85 | 5.46 | 0.60 | 0.27 | 4.22 | 0.15 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Nagaland | 2016-17 | 1.91 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 1.35 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2017-18 | 0.75 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.69 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.38 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2018-19 | 0.75 | 0.52 | 0.49 | 0.69 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.39 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 0.68 | 1.23 | 0.97 | 0.63 | 0.22 | 0.06 | 0.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.37 | 0.10 | 0.03 |
| Odisha | 2016-17 | 600.00 | 503.84 | 492.82 | 210.00 | 175.14 | 164.64 | 150.00 | 96.11 | 95.75 | 375.00 | 221.14 | 193.69 |
| | 2017-18 | 525.00 | 530.45 | 525.83 | 220.00 | 184.34 | 173.41 | 135.00 | 127.35 | 122.45 | 310.00 | 251.14 | 223.42 |
| | 2018-19 | 575.00 | 637.87 | 496.23 | 215.00 | 242.24 | 169.04 | 145.00 | 166.30 | 108.29 | 300.00 | 332.34 | 223.05 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 513.00 | 627.61 | 522.65 | 205.00 | 250.48 | 187.32 | 125.50 | 163.46 | 113.83 | 283.50 | 339.08 | 236.35 |
| Puducherry | 2016-17 | 18.00 | 9.86 | 10.50 | 1.95 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 3.50 | 2.34 | 2.44 | 7.62 | 4.93 | 5.96 |
| | 2017-18 | 14.00 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 1.61 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 3.10 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 6.20 | 4.72 | 4.62 |

230 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | 2018-19 | 11.15 | 14.81 | 13.32 | 1.45 | 1.27 | 0.97 | 2.90 | 1.99 | 1.56 | 6.49 | 5.48 | 3.52 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 11.20 | 10.41 | 9.46 | 1.67 | 1.21 | 0.90 | 2.77 | 1.55 | 0.92 | 4.53 | 8.16 | 5.97 |
| Punjab | 2016-17 | 2450.00 | 2711.44 | 2610.29 | 852.00 | 745.12 | 734.67 | 105.00 | 75.05 | 74.96 | 70.00 | 45.01 | 38.90 |
| | 2017-18 | 2550.00 | 2866.39 | 2806.35 | 900.00 | 695.61 | 685.27 | 110.00 | 98.58 | 83.06 | 43.00 | 34.73 | 31.86 |
| | 2018-19 | 2550.00 | 3462.36 | 2917.04 | 850.00 | 884.02 | 701.60 | 110.00 | 96.01 | 55.59 | 68.00 | 76.36 | 54.86 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 2630.00 | 3250.42 | 2917.44 | 815.00 | 919.19 | 716.64 | 140.00 | 109.86 | 62.14 | 72.00 | 55.65 | 37.06 |
| Rajasthan | 2016-17 | 1790.00 | 2057.67 | 1994.87 | 480.00 | 673.44 | 644.60 | 23.00 | 16.90 | 16.76 | 82.00 | 65.78 | 58.87 |
| | 2017-18 | 1850.00 | 1727.29 | 1680.26 | 583.00 | 542.31 | 536.61 | 25.00 | 28.66 | 26.22 | 59.99 | 67.07 | 59.48 |
| | 2018-19 | 1900.00 | 2421.52 | 2091.62 | 615.00 | 840.53 | 671.12 | 29.50 | 48.26 | 29.11 | 55.00 | 129.59 | 91.10 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 2210.00 | 2568.56 | 2264.34 | 760.00 | 1030.97 | 832.32 | 28.90 | 44.37 | 25.89 | 51.59 | 98.10 | 61.40 |
| Sikkim | 2016-17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2017-18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2018-19 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

231

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 1 |
|---------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Tamil Nadu | 2016-17 | 868.30 | 807.43 | 793.63 | 370.30 | 259.05 | 252.64 | 421.70 | 265.44 | 262.51 | 600.90 | 566.82 | 530.43 |
| | 2017-18 | 900.00 | 888.15 | 881.15 | 350.00 | 247.97 | 244.41 | 331.00 | 297.93 | 296.13 | 600.00 | 581.83 | 535.42 |
| | 2018-19 | 850.00 | 1092.07 | 910.85 | 300.00 | 328.33 | 230.87 | 350.00 | 349.95 | 266.58 | 550.00 | 757.42 | 553.44 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 953.40 | 995.05 | 838.81 | 315.00 | 323.81 | 227.91 | 270.40 | 311.42 | 233.28 | 463.00 | 799.32 | 571.05 |
| Telangana | 2015-16 | 1429.00 | 1334.78 | 1256.44 | 350.00 | 219.90 | 211.84 | 175.00 | 106.09 | 100.20 | 950.00 | 877.22 | 853.12 |
| | 2016-17 | 1390.00 | 1673.36 | 1549.09 | 290.00 | 255.97 | 243.16 | 170.00 | 181.26 | 174.13 | 940.00 | 990.04 | 964.48 |
| | 2017-18 | 1380.00 | 1469.91 | 1402.08 | 260.00 | 267.45 | 253.24 | 180.00 | 210.95 | 206.44 | 900.00 | 1130.03 | 1016.96 |
| | 2018-19 | 1500.00 | 1686.95 | 1383.40 | 320.00 | 307.77 | 222.89 | 260.00 | 177.43 | 141.06 | 1050.00 | 1464.54 | 1050.63 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 1450.00 | 1749.23 | 1428.27 | 305.00 | 31206 | 227.41 | 250.00 | 216.67 | 155.54 | 1070.00 | 1548.82 | 1184.37 |
| Tripura | | 35.00 | 25.74 | 23.52 | 5.00 | 1.30 | 1.29 | 14.00 | 5.21 | 5.21 | 0.00 | 0.73 | 0.48 |
| | 2016-17 | 25.50 | 30.71 | 28.77 | 8.18 | 2.07 | 2.18 | 16.97 | 8.95 | 8.99 | 0.00 | 0.87 | 0.87 |
| | 2017-18 | 43.00 | 22.92 | 22.92 | 6.00 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 13.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.50 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| | 2018-19 | 39.00 | 34.11 | 10.76 | 6.00 | 4.95 | 0.43 | 13.50 | 6.97 | 0.49 | 1.50 | 1.18 | 0.01 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 32.50, | 26.47 | 14.04 | 6.00 | 6.71 | 1.36 | 10.00 | 11.65 | 5.03 | 1.50 | 1.60 | 0.30 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2016-17 | 5850.00 | 5800.68 | 5496.33 | 2000.00 | 2138.26 | 2007.65 | 250.00 | 277.70 | 275.38 | 900.00 | 550.88 | 508.67 |

232 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| | 2017-18 | 5850.00 | 6296.61 | 5892.22 | 2130.00 | 1854.53 | 1807.74 | 350.00 | 305.46 | 297.47 | 750.00 | 551.91 | 521.24 |
| | 2018-19 | 5950.00 | 7389.05 | 6285.82 | 2100.00 | 2368.80 | 1716.86 | 350.00 | 265.87 | 182.26 | 900.00 | 858.66 | 613.41 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 6800.00 | 7880.64 | 6785.84 | 1965.00 | 2919.74 | 2093.22 | 326.00 | 350.70 | 223.64 | 835.00 | 807.39 | 526.20 |
| Uttarakhand | 2016-17 | 235.00 | 358.42 | 353.67 | 35.00 | 33.83 | 35.26 | 4.50 | 3.89 | 5.38 | 38.50 | 34.05 | 31.73 |
| | 2017-18 | 235.00 | 317.63 | 309.86 | 40.00 | 29.31 | 28.97 | 5.50 | 6.14 | 6.14 | 45.00 | 33.57 | 31.84 |
| | 2018-19 | 235.00 | 209.61 | 274.68 | 33.00 | 40.25 | 22.34 | 5.00 | 8.22 | 2.89 | 39.00 | 42.09 | 31.65 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 230.00 | 262.53 | 235.42 | 32.00 | 57.25 | 40.61 | 6.50 | 12.15 | 6.59 | 34.50 | 33.70 | 22.87 |
| West Bengal | 2016-17 | 1215.00 | 1304.03 | 1273.13 | 395.00 | 304.62 | 289.00 | 275.00 | 264.28 | 258.96 | 1010.00 | 994.54 | 942.33 |
| | 2017-18 | 1250.00 | 1255.36 | 1241.12 | 350.00 | 336.41 | 322.85 | 325.00 | 296.34 | 292.62 | 1075.00 | 1000.48 | 921.36 |
| | 2018-19 | 1300.00 | 1618.08 | 1323.33 | 350.00 | 419.37 | 275.14 | 325.00 | 355.94 | 241.93 | 1054.02 | 1313.35 | 879.45 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 1239.00 | 1456.72 | 1162.36 | 348.00 | 432.89 | 303.08 | 366.10 | 340.80 | 211.98 | 982.21 | 1271.08 | 895.04 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2016-17 | 28909.27 | 30907.62 | 29607.20 | 10056.51 | 9379.38 | 8822.55 | 3335.70 | 2891.27 | 2821.49 | 10257.76 | 9248.81 | 8658.37 |
| | 2017-18 | 29800.36 | 31356.64 | 30331.13 | 9876.76 | 9194.37 | 8985.14 | 3390.09 | 3287.62 | 3193.41 | 9818.69 | 9863.58 | 9075.25 |
| | 2018-19 | 30004.15 | 37962.08 | 32004.28 | 9839.95 | 12167.42 | 8735.25 | 3680.75 | 3821.20 | 2697.99 | 9767.63 | 13816.00 | 9566.45 |
| | 2019-20 (Till Feb. 20) | 32172.69 | 37362.95 | 32136.18 | 9861.17 | 13225.99 | 9714.06 | 3598.02 | 3794.99 | 2575.07 | 9730.37 | 13751.88 | 9919.68 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

233

Study on fertilizer plants by CSE

3090. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) has carried out a study on fertilizer plants in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that National Fertilizers Limited and Indian Farmers' Fertilizer Cooperative Limited have refused to participate in it; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) has carried out a study on Indian Fertilizer (Urea) Plants during 2018-19.

(b) The rating, findings and recommendations of the CSE' Study are compiled in "Grain by Grain" book. Some of the keys findings and suggested key take away of the study report is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) CSE had invited 23 operational urea plants to participate in their study on voluntarily basis. Indian Farmers' Fertilizer Cooperative Limited did not participate in the study on the ground that the invitation was on voluntarily basis. National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) did not participate on the following grounds:—

- (i) CSE, a private organization, had not approached NFL through the Administrative Ministry.
- (ii) It was not known that CSE had approached all the Urea manufacturing industry.
- (iii) Sharing of sensitive plant information to a non-statutory body was avoided.

Statement

*Some of the Key Findings and Key Suggested take away from the
"Grain by Grain" Book*

(I) Some Keys findings:

- About one-third of the Urea plants have very high energy consumption.

- Plants with high specific energy consumption are those that were established before 1982 and includes all naphtha based plants and gas based plants with coal based captive generation.
- The sector is high dependence on groundwater. Water scarcity is strongly affecting the sector. 35% are located in over-exploited, critical or semi-critical areas. Inefficient practices, conventional treatment technologies and wet ash handling are the main reasons behind high water consumption.
- Groundwater samples were collected, 83% of the plants did not comply with the BIS standard for drinking water.
- Of the effluent samples collected 57% did not meet the standards for Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen or Cyanide.
- Air pollution is more of an issue for only naphtha based plants or those with fuel-oil or coal based captive power plants.
- Urea and ammonia emissions from the pilling tower can be reduced by adopting advanced technologies.
- Ash pond maintenance (in plants using coal as fuel) was a key issue at most plants.
- Plants performed well in Environment Management Systems. But Occupational Health and Safety is a concern. Poor preparedness on offsite disaster management plans. Plants are old and not adequate investments is being done in OHS.

(II) Some Key suggested take away:

- Sector needs incentives to improve environmental performance.
- Invest in research and development to bring innovation in the sector
- Policies to promote bio-fertilizers and city compost to reduce urea consumption;
- Pricing of urea with a view to reduce consumption
- Improve nitrogen-use efficiency to 60% by product modification and cropping management
- Gradually decontrol the Nitrogenous Fertiliser sector to allow competition and innovation.

R&D work in medicine manufacture

3091. LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.): Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has framed any policy/proposals for R&D work to produce or manufacture medicines for treatment of newly emerging diseases across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for the benefit of common people of the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (c) The Government has initiated several programs and schemes to discover and develop new drug molecules. The Department of Pharmaceuticals has constituted an Inter-Departmental Committee (IDC) to coordinate work in the area of Pharmaceuticals research undertaken by organizations and institutes under the Central Government for institutionalizing a robust mechanism to ensure economy, efficiency, effectiveness and transparency in the arena of Pharmaceutical research. The Department of Pharmaceuticals has set up seven National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPERs) as Institutes of national importance all over the country to impart masters and doctorate education and conduct research in various specializations of pharmaceuticals.

The Government provides funding for different laboratories that are actively involved in drug design and development. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories have been set up in the country to facilitate drug discovery and development programs by Government of India. These research laboratories have not only developed state of the art facilities for drug discovery and development but also taken new drug molecules to the clinical stage or launched the products. Similarly, the Ministry of Ayush was set up by Government of India to promote and develop Ayurvedic and Herbal medicines. Further details are given below:—

- (i) NIPER-Kolkata is conducting R&D research with an eye to develop lead molecules which may have cytotoxic activity against cancer cell line. The molecule that have been synthesized by so far, are Spiro-oxindolo

curcuminoids which showed cytotoxic effects on HePG2 (Hepatic cancer cell line) and Hela (cervical cancer cell line). The testing of this molecule in the animal model of cancer is underway.

- (ii) NIPER-Guwahati has developed 2 potential lead molecules which can be used in the cancer therapy by inhibiting autophagy process and cell metabolism by inhibiting aldose reductase enzyme. NIPER-Guwahati is also working toward the development of new drug delivery system. With the potential commercial exploitation of modern drug delivery strategies including both solid- and liquid- retentive drug delivery systems after their amalgamation with plant-derived biologically active medicinal agents like coriander, fenugreek, ginger, saffron, etc. Initially, tremendous focus was made only with single medicinal agent to entrap it effectively into the drug delivery carrier. In the recent times, the theme of research is to entrap two medicinal agents in a single drug delivery carrier especially into the liquid-retentive vector.
- (iii) Under the drug development program, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) are undertaking development of new formulations/ drugs through a systematic process of drug development *viz* standardization, pre-clinical safety and clinical study. In this regard, CCRAS has developed 12 technologies and commercialized them through National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) for wider public utility.
- (iv) Collaborative Projects (Public Private Partnership) – An Indian Pharma company involved in drug development can jointly carry out R&D projects with national laboratories under CSIR, ICMR, ICAR, etc., University department/other academic institution and any other publicly funded R&D institution. The Industry has to contribute 30% of the recurring cost to the institute. The DST will contribute 70% of the recurring cost and 100% of the equipment component.

Under this programme 119 industries – institutional alliances both in modern and Indian systems of medicine including veterinary drugs have been funded. The programme has supported R&D projects on Tuberculosis, Malaria,

Diarrhoea, Diabetes, Cataract, Cancer, Dementia, HIV/AIDS, Anti Fungal, Anti Virals, Anti Cancer, Anti Bacterial, Anti Rabies, Anti Obesity, Anti Asthma, Arthritis, etc., vaccine for Dengue, Japanese Encephalitis, Hepatitis-B, etc.

57 State-of-the-art infrastructure facilities for Pharmaceutical R&D have been created in different premier institutions and Universities on Bio-availability, Pharmaco-informatics, Regulatory Toxicology, Safety Pharmacology at NIPER, Mohali, Pharmacokinetic and Metabolic Studies, Regulatory Pharmacology and Toxicology, Medium Throughput Screening at CDRI, Lucknow; Transgenic and Gene Knockout Mice, Clinical Research facility to Stem Cell Technologies and regenerative medicine, Biosafety Laboratory at CCMB, Hyderabad, Bioequivalence, Pharmacovigilance, New Chemical Entities development, Animal Facility for Indian System of Medicine etc. have been created in other Universities and Institutions.

- (v) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) supports drug research through State-of-the-art infrastructure and facilities at its constituent laboratories like CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute (CSIR-CDRI), CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (CSIR-IICT), CSIR-Institute of Microbial Technology (CSIR-IMTECH), CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, etc. The laboratories are pursuing drugs and pharmaceutical Research and Development activities with an emphasis on affordable healthcare.
- (vi) To strengthen research facilities for drug development, the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has identified the Product Development Centres at PGIMER-Chandigarh, CDRI-Lucknow, Nizam Institute-Hyderabad, Seth G.S. Medical Collage and KEM Hospital-Mumbai and AIIMS-Delhi. These centres will evaluate potential products developed by ICMR funded projects in colleges/ICMR centres/centre for advance research. The centres will carry out clinical trials for developing national guidelines/programs, for new drugs e.g. phytopharmaceuticals.
- (vii) The Department of Biotechnology (DBT), towards strengthening the product development for Biopharmaceuticals, has initiated a Mission

entitled: Industry-Academia Collaborative Mission for Accelerating Discovery Research to Early Development for Biopharmaceuticals – "Innovate in India (i3) Empowering biotech entrepreneurs and accelerating inclusive innovation". The National Biopharma Mission approved by the Cabinet at a total cost of US\$ 250 million for five years with 50% funding through World Bank loan is being implemented by Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) – a Public Sector Undertaking of Department of Biotechnology (DBT). The Mission is focusing on development of (i) Vaccines for Pneumococcus, Dengue, HPV and candidates for other diseases of high burden in India (ii) Biosimilars for cancer, diabetics and rheumatoid arthritis, (iii) Medical devices and diagnostics (iv) Process Development Laboratory; Chemistry, Manufacturing, Control Units and cGLP validation facility for Bio therapeutics. DBT has supported R&D projects in disease areas covering Japanese Encephalitis, Chikangunya, Dengue, Malaria, Visceral Leishmaniasis and Anti-Microbial Resistance.

Over-the-counter medicines

3092. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very soon Government is coming up with a list of "over-the-counter" medicines; and

(b) if so, details thereof and how it would help in reducing the cost of treatment?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Schedule K of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 already provides the list of certain medicines which are exempted from the requirements of obtaining sale license under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules made thereunder subject to the conditions as mentioned therein.

State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) appointed by respective State Governments are empowered to monitor/track the sale of drugs including the drugs allowed to be sold without prescription and take action in case of non-compliance.

Provision of free of cost cancer drugs

†3093. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any scheme to provide cancer drugs for free by opening a 'Jan Aushadhi Kendra' in every hospital of the country;
- (b) if so, the status of progress made in this direction so far;
- (c) whether the domestic pharmaceutical industry and businessmen have agreed to Government's proposal to reduce the trade margin on non-price control drugs and as a result of this the prices of a significant number of cancer drugs have reduced; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) There is no such scheme to provide cancer drugs free through Jan Aushadhi Kendras. However, the Department has a scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) through which quality generic medicines are being made available at affordable prices through dedicated outlets known as Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJK). At present 38 cancer drugs are available in the product basket of PMBJP.

(c) and (d) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), *vide* order S.O. 1041(E) dated 27th February, 2019 put a cap on Trade Margin of 42 selected non-scheduled anti-cancer medicines under 'Trade Margin Rationalisation' approach. By this approach, the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of 526 brands of these medicines have effected reduction by upto 90%. This move will result in an estimated annual savings of around ` 984 crore to the patients. The details of revised prices are available on NPPA website *i.e.* www.nppaindia.nic.in.

Controlling of prices of patented medicines

3094. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Government has evolved any mechanism to control prices of exorbitantly priced patented medicines to make them more affordable;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the difference between the reference pricing system and the negotiated pricing model; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes the ceiling price of scheduled medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) as included in the Schedule-I of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). If any medicine (patented or non-patented) finds a place in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), and therefore becomes part of the Schedule-I of DPCO, 2013, it comes under the purview of price control. Annual price rise of non-scheduled patented drugs is limited to 10% of the previous year's price, as is the case for other non-scheduled formulations under the DPCO, 2013.

(c) Reference pricing, in general, means that a reference price is allocated to a medicine included in a therapeutic category of medicine, considered equivalent on the basis of safety, efficacy and outcome. Price of a medicine in a therapeutic group is compared to the lowest or the average in that therapeutic group. When this is done only with reference to the products in that country, it is referred to as internal reference pricing.

On the other hand, in external reference pricing, price of medicine of one therapeutic group is compared with the price of the same medicine or therapeutic equivalents in similarly placed countries. Very often, under this principle, price of medicines is fixed at the average or medium or lowest of the price of the reference countries. However, on account of the differences in strength, pack size, dosage form etc. in different countries, and difference in the rates of margins at the level of the stockist, wholesaler, retailer and other parties in the supply chain, there can be differences in the prices of medicines across different countries. Nevertheless, a scientific analysis based on the income levels and the purchasing power parity of different countries will enable setting of prices for these medicines at levels which are reasonably affordable from the public health perspective.

In the negotiated pricing model, the negotiations are based on a set of criteria including product therapeutic value and price of similar products within the same therapeutic group. The average price is also considered as a base value at the negotiation table.

- (d) The details of medicines under price control are as given below:—
- (i) There were 348 medicines in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011 (NLEM) which were included in the First Schedule of the DPCO, 2013. The NPPA fixed the ceiling prices of 530 scheduled formulations of such medicines based on market based pricing methodology.
 - (ii) Schedule-I of the DPCO, 2013 was amended by adopting NLEM, 2015 consisting of 377 medicines. The NPPA has fixed the ceiling prices of 866 scheduled formulations of medicines under the NLEM, 2015. The details of price fixed are available on the NPPA's website www.nppaindia.nic.in.
 - (iii) NPPA has also fixed the retail price of 1250 new drugs under the DPCO, 2013 till date.
 - (iv) NPPA fixed prices of 106 Anti-diabetic and Cardiovascular drugs under Para 19 of the DPCO, 2013 in Public interest.
 - (v) NPPA has fixed ceiling price of Cardiac Stents being scheduled formulation under the DPCO, 2013 affecting price reduction for Coronary Stents worked out up to 85% for Bare Metal Stents and 74% for Drug Eluting Stents.
 - (vi) NPPA has fixed ceiling price of Orthopedic Knee Implants under Para 19 of the DPCO, 2013 in Public interest affecting price reduction for orthopedic Knee Implants worked out up to 69%.
 - (vii) NPPA capped the Trade Margin of non-scheduled formulations of 42 Anti-cancer medicines under "Trade Margin Rationalization" approach as a Pilot for proof of concept, wherein prices 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 the DPCO, 2013.

Industrial development of Gujarat

3095. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified the industrially backward districts/areas of Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the district-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any policy, favourable conditions, investment system or scheme for the industrial development and setting up the industries based on local resources in these backward districts/areas; and
- (d) the efforts made by Government for the industrial development of the backward districts/areas of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of Gujarat has identified industrially backward districts/taluka areas for the scheme under Gujarat Industrial Policy, 2015. Based on the existing investment in the large industrial projects in the talukas, the talukas are classified in categories as given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Under the Gujarat Industrial Policy, 2015, Government of Gujarat has formulated Scheme for Incentive to Industries which aims to encourage the manufacturing sector to upgrade itself to imbibe cutting edge technology and adopt innovative methods to significantly add value, create new products and command a niche position in the national and international markets.

Under the Gujarat Industrial Policy, 2015, the Scheme for Incentive to Industries provides incentives to attract increased investments to the State to create more employment opportunities, for balance regional growth and inclusive development of the state. Under the scheme, in the industrially backward areas, the registration has been given to 40 applications as on to date which has proposed investment of ` 3588.8 crore along with a proposed employment for 7972 persons.

Under the Industrial Corridor Programme of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), new greenfield industrial city is being developed at Dholera,

located at a distance of 110 kms. from Ahmedabad. The land allotment has already been initiated and three plots have been allotted. TATA Chemicals is the anchor investor. The industrial city at Dholera aims to create employment opportunities and utilize the local resources for development.

Further, Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS)/Modified IIUS (MIIUS) was launched by DPIIT with the objective of enhancing industrial competitiveness of domestic industry by providing quality infrastructure in selected functional clusters/locations which have the potential to become globally competitive. Under the scheme, following five projects have been sanctioned in the State of Gujarat:—

- (i) Chemical Cluster, Ahmedabad
- (ii) Chemical Cluster, Ankleshwar
- (iii) Chemical Cluster, Vapi
- (iv) Gem and Jewellery Cluster, Surat
- (v) Narol Textiles infrastructure and Environment Management, Narol

However, MIIUS has been discontinued from 31.03.2017; and no new project is being taken up under the scheme.

Statement

Classification of Talukas based on the existing investment in large industrial projects in Gujarat

| Sl. No. | District | Category-I Taluka | Category-II Taluka | Category-III Taluka | Ineligible Area |
|---------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Ahmedabad | Detroj-Rampura | | Ahmedabad City | Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation |
| | | Mandal | Viramgam | Sanand | |
| | | Dhandhuka | Bavla | Daskroi | |
| | | Dholera | Dholka | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|--------------|---|--|--------|---|
| 2 | Amreli | Khambha Bagasara Savar Kundla Lilia | Dhari Babra Kunkavav Vadia Lathi Amreli Jafrabad | Rajula | |
| 3 | Anand | Anklav Borsad Sojitra Umreth | Tarapur Petlad Anand Khambhat | | |
| 4 | Aravalli | Bayad Dhansura Malpur Bhiloda Meghraj | Modasa | | |
| 5 | Banas Kantha | Lakhni Vadgam Deesa Amirgadh Bhabhar Danta Dantiwada Deodar Kankrej Suigam Vav Dhanera Tharad | Palanpur | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----|---------------|--|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 6 | Bharuch | Netrang | Amod Valia Jambusar | Ankleshwar Bharuch Hansot Jhaghadiya Vagra | |
| 7 | Bhavnagar | Gariadhar Jesar Umarala Vallabhipur Palitana | Sihor Talaja Mahuva Ghoga | Bhavnagar | Bhavnagar Municipal Corporation |
| 8 | Botad | Gadhada Botad Ranpur Barwara | | | |
| 9 | Chhotaudaepur | Bodeli Naswadi Pavijetpur Sankheda Kawant Chhotaudepur | | | |
| 10 | Dahod | Dhanpur Fatepura Garbada Limkheda Zalod D'Baria Sanjeli Dahod | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----|--------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| 11 | Dang | Ahwa Subir Waghai | | | |
| 12 | Devbhumi Dwarka | Kalyanpur | Bhanvad | Khambhaliya Okha Mandal | |
| 13 | Gandhinagar | | Dehgam Mansa | Gandhinagar Kalol | |
| 14 | Gir Somnath | Gir Gadhada Talala | Una Kodinar Patan-Veraval Sutrapada | | |
| 15 | Jamnagar | Kalavad Dhrol Jodiya | Jamnagar Jamjodhpur | Lalpur | Jamnagar Municipal Corporation |
| 16 | Junagadh | Mendarda Visavadar Vanthali Mangrol Maliya Hatina | Manavadar Bhesan Keshod | Junagadh City | |
| 17 | Kutchchh | Nakhatrana Rapar Mandvi | Lakhpat | Bhuj Abdasa Anjar Bhachau Gandhidham Mundra | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----|-----------|--|---|-------|-------|
| 18 | Kheda | Galteshwar Mahudha Thasra Vaso Kapadvanj Mehmedabad | Kathlal Nadiad Matar | Kheda | |
| 19 | Mahisagar | Lunawada Virpur Kadana Khanpur Santrampur | Balasinor | | |
| 20 | Mehsana | Gojariya Jotana Satlasana Kheralu Unjha Becharaji | Vijapur Vadnagar Mahesana Visnagar | Kadi | |
| 21 | Morbi | Maliya Miyana | Halvad Tankara Wankaner | | Morbi |
| 22 | Namada | Dediyapada Garudheshwar Sagbara Tilakvada | Nandod | | |
| 23 | Navsari | Khergam Vansda Chikhali | Navsari Gandevi Jalalpor | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----|--------------|--|--|--|------------------------------------|
| 24 | Panchmahal | Shahera Morva (H) | Kalol Godhra Ghoghamba Jambughoda | Halol | |
| 25 | Patan | Harij Patan Sarswati Radhanpur Chanasma Sami Sankheswar Santalpur | Sidhpur | | |
| 26 | Porbandar | Kutiyana | Porbandar Ranavav | | |
| 27 | Rajkot | Jamkandoma Vichhiya Dhoraji | Jetpur Paddhari Jasdan Kotda Sangani Lodhika Upleta Gondal | Rajkot | Rajkot Municipal Corporation |
| 28 | Sabar Kantha | Poshina Vadali Khedbrahma Vijaynagar | Talod Idar Himatnagar Prantij | | |
| 29 | Surat | Umerpada | Mahuva Bardoli Mandvi Olpad | Mangrol Choryasi Kamrej Palsana Surat City | Surat Municipal Corporation |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----|---------------|----------|--------------|----------|-----------------------|
| 30 | Surendranagar | Chuda | Wadhwan | | |
| | | Lakhtar | Dharangadhra | | |
| | | Thangadh | Muli | | |
| | | Sayala | Limbdi | | |
| | | Dasada | Chotila | | |
| 31 | Tapi | Nizar | Vyara | | |
| | | Uchchal | Valod | | |
| | | Songadh | | | |
| 32 | Vadodara | Desar | Shinor | Karjan | Vadodara |
| | | Dabhoi | | Padra | Municipal Corporation |
| | | | | Savli | |
| | | | | Vadodara | |
| | | | | Waghodia | |
| 33 | Valsad | | Dharampur | Pardi | |
| | | | Kaparada | Vapi | |
| | | | | Umargaon | |
| | | | | Valsad | |

Economic impact of bilateral Free Trade Agreements

3096. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has surveyed the economic impact of India's bilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Thailand, Singapore, Japan, Bhutan, Nepal, Republic of Korea and Malaysia;

(b) if so, the industry-wise impact of the above FTAs; and

(c) whether any review has been done on these agreements and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) An internal assessment of India's bilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) or Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) with Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Thailand, Singapore, Japan, Bhutan, Nepal, Republic of Korea and Malaysia reveals that the cumulative average growth rate (CAGR) in trade with these partners over the last 5 financial years was 7.1%. While there has been growth rate in both imports from and exports to these FTA partners, the utilization rate of FTAs both for India and its partners has been moderate. The economic impact assessment of FTAs is a continuous process which is undertaken both in terms of data analysis and stakeholder consultations. An analysis of preferential import data for some of these agreements indicates that the FTA utilization rates have been moderate to high in the case of some sectors like iron and steel for the India Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) and India Japan CEPA. Plastics in the case of India Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) and automobiles in the case of India Malaysia CECA.

(c) The review of the trade agreements is undertaken on the basis of mutual consent of the trading partners and demand from domestic stakeholders. Two reviews of the India Singapore CECA have been completed. The India-Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit was renewed in 2016 while the India-Nepal Treaty of Trade was extended in 2016. Eight rounds of negotiations have been completed for the review of the India Korea CEPA which commenced in 2016. Moreover, India has taken up the review of India Japan CEPA and India ASEAN FTA with its trading partners.

Protection of intellectual property-intensive industries

3097. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made progress in protecting intellectual property-intensive industries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the rank of India among other countries in this regard; and
- (d) the steps being taken to make certain provisions amended in intellectual property related Acts in future?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Intellectual Property (IP) intensive industry is not defined, however, this Department has taken various initiatives to strengthen Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Regime in India like, legislative improvements, modernisation of IP offices, manpower augmentation, use of IT and technology in e-filing of applications, acceptance of email in all Indian Patent Office (IPO) transactions, online delivery of certificates of grant/registration of patent, trademark and designs in digital format, use of video-conferencing for hearing of IP applications, SMS alert to give updates, expedited examination of IP applications, spreading awareness in IPR, India's accession to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) administered treaties and signing of pilot Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) project with Japan in the month of December, 2019.

Impacts of the initiatives taken during last 5 years are as under:—

- Period of examination of new Trademarks applications has been reduced from 13 months to less than 30 days.
- Trademark is registered in less than 7 months, if there are no objections or opposition filed, as compared to 3-5 years required earlier.
- 11.25 lakh trademark registrations in just four and half years (2015 to 2019) as compared to 11 lakh registrations during 75 Years (1940-2015).
- Patent examination increased from 22,631 in 2014-15 to 85,426 in 2018-19.
- Time required for patent examination reduced from average 72 months in 2014-2015 to average around 36 months in 2019.
- Grant of patents has increased from 5,978 in 2014-15 to 15,283 in 2018-19.

(c) The Government of India has been working steadily to improve India's ranking in Global Innovation Index (GII) and this is evident from the fact that India has been consistently moving up on global ranking in past few years. India's ranking has improved from 81 in 2015 to 52 in 2019 in GI.

(d) Amendments in Acts related to Intellectual Properties are considered by the Government of India as and when deemed necessary.

Effect of Coronavirus on Indo-China trade and commerce

3098. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the likely effect of Coronavirus (COVID-19) on Indo-China trade and commerce;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the precautionary measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The outbreak of Corona Virus in China has led to restrictions on movement of people and business activities in many provinces of China, in order to control the spread of virus. Disruption in business activities in China may have an impact on Indian industries such as pharmaceuticals, automobile and electronics industries, which depend on China for supplies of raw materials, components or intermediate items.

The Government has taken the initiative to sensitize the Export Promotion Councils/Trade Bodies and our overseas Missions on the likely disruptions in supply chains and put the Export Promotion Councils in contact with our overseas Missions to explore alternate sources/markets in those countries.

Gifting of tribal items at official functions

3099. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that various Ministries and Departments may gift only tribal items to dignitaries at official functions and festivals in near future;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the other initiatives the Ministry proposes to promote tribal products internationally?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) To promote Government institutional purchases, Tribal Co-Operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED), Ministry of Tribal Affairs has a

presence in Government e-Marketplace (GeM) through its outlets 'TRIBES India'. TRIFED also markets tribal products through its own e-commerce portal 'tribesindia.com' and also through other e-Market Channels. As a special drive for boosting the institutional sales and gifting, the Government Departments, Central/State PSUs, other State Federations, Institutions/Clubs, commercial bodies, Corporates etc are being requested to patronize tribal products by purchasing these products from TRIBES India for all their gifting to dignitaries at official functions and festivals.

(c) TRIFED, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing Schemes of "Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce" for socio-economic development of tribal communities. Tribes India outlets are operational at airports, namely Chennai, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Udaipur, Coimbatore, Trivandrum, Pune, Kolkata, Goa. TRIFED also participates in international exhibitions/trade fairs through Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts and India Trade Promotion Organisations.

Ban on import of Basmati rice from India

3100. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is a major exporter of best quality of Basmati rice in the world;
- (b) if so, the countries who prefer Indian rice for their consumption;
- (c) whether there is any complaint from any of such countries for using of excessive chemicals and fertilizers during its plantation; and
- (d) if so, whether there is any ban on import of Basmati rice from India, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. India is the largest exporter of Basmati rice in the world.

(b) Details of top importers of Basmati rice from India are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) All exports of basmati rice from India have to conform to the quality, sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards of the importing countries. Non-compliance with these

standards results in rejection of individual consignments and such cases are reported by the importing countries to the regulatory authorities of India.

- (d) No country has imposed a ban on import of Basmati rice from India.

Statement

India's Export of Basmati Rice

(Qty. in MT; Value in Million USD)

| Country | 2018-19 | |
|----------------|----------|---------|
| | Quantity | Value |
| Iran | 1483697 | 1556.17 |
| Saudi Arab | 867741 | 938.91 |
| Iraq | 385732 | 399.43 |
| Kuwait | 154745 | 177.11 |
| Yemen Republic | 201926 | 209.95 |
| U Arab Emts. | 282375 | 297.62 |
| USA | 135605 | 168.74 |
| UK | 111924 | 106.08 |
| Oman | 87832 | 96.61 |
| Jordan | 49171 | 52.57 |
| Qatar | 73569 | 76.08 |
| Canada | 44806 | 53.46 |
| Australia | 37337 | 46.67 |
| Netherland | 39221 | 38.97 |
| Israel | 40455 | 46.11 |
| Others | 418476 | 447.97 |
| TOTAL | 4414612 | 4712.44 |

Source: DGCIS

Import policy in India

3101. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the countries that do not allow import of goods manufactured in India as of 2020; and

(b) whether India accept imports from these countries and if so, the names of such countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Pakistan has prohibited imports from India by not granting the most favoured nation (MFN) status and it further announced the suspension of all trade in August, 2019. India imposed a 200% duty on imports from Pakistan in February, 2019. 'All countries including India impose import prohibitions based on the exceptions provided in the multilateral rules including the WTO Agreements.

Reduction in imports owing to outbreak of Coronavirus

3102. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a reduction in imports to India from China owing to the outbreak of the Coronavirus;

(b) the impact on imports of non-oil goods to India from China due to the outbreak of the Coronavirus; and

(c) the loss suffered by India owing to the reduction in imports from China, in Rupees, as of March, 2020?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The Corona Virus outbreak in China has led to restrictions on movement of people and business activities in many provinces of China, in order to contain the spread of the virus. The closure of factories in China may affect Indian industries, which import components, intermediaries and raw-materials from China like the pharmaceutical, electronics and automobile industries.

The Government has taken the initiative to sensitize the Export Promotion Councils/Trade Bodies and our overseas Missions on the likely disruptions in supply

chains and put the Export Promotion Councils in contact with our overseas Missions to explore alternate sources/markets in those respective countries.

Balance of trade with South Asian countries

3103. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the balance of trade with South Asian countries like Bhutan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka for the last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): India's balance of trade with South Asian countries for the last five years, year-wise and the current year (April-January), is as below:—

India's Trade Balance with South Asian Countries
[i.e. Exports minus Imports]

Period : April-March

| Country | (Values in US \$ Millions) | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| | 2014-15 | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 (April-Jan.) (P) |
| Afghanistan | 160.65 | 218.70 | 213.44 | 275.97 | 280.00 | 391.38 |
| Bangladesh | 5830.12 | 5307.81 | 6118.45 | 7928.87 | 8165.52 | 5671.03 |
| Bhutan | 184.08 | 187.68 | 201.46 | 168.13 | 286.37 | 242.10 |
| Maldives | 148.06 | 174.78 | 188.62 | 211.33 | 202.61 | 182.67 |
| Nepal | 3918.86 | 3432.12 | 5008.46 | 6174.57 | 7258.06 | 5424.99 |
| Pakistan | 1359.98 | 1730.17 | 1367.40 | 1435.75 | 1571.76 | 748.17 |
| Sri Lanka | 5947.55 | 4567.96 | 3310.95 | 3703.83 | 3221.54 | 2487.56 |
| TOTAL | 17549.29 | 15619.21 | 16408.77 | 19898.45 | 20985.86 | 15147.90 |

P – Provisional.

Source: DGCIS Database.

World ranking in ease of doing business

3104. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the major reasons India could not come within first fifty countries in the World Bank rating, as was targeted, while it is looking for ` 5 trillion economy in a few years from now;

(b) whether Government is making more reforms to improve its world ranking in ease of doing business; and

(c) if so, the areas identified for reforms on a priority basis during 2020-21?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In the latest Doing Business Report (DBR), 2020 released by the World Bank on 24th October, 2019, India stands at 63rd position out of 190 countries, registering a jump of 14 places from its last year's rank. India has improved its rank in 7 out of 10 indicators and has moved closer to international best practices. The DBR, 2020 acknowledges India as one of the top 10 improvers, third time in a row. India's rank has improved from 142 in 2014 to 63 in 2019, registering a jump of 79 ranks in last 5 years. The improvement in ranking is a continuous process and Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is closely working with the concerned Ministries/Departments and Governments of Maharashtra and NCT of Delhi to implement the reforms and improve India's ranking.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. DPIIT prepared an Action Plan for Doing Business Report, 2021 identifying all the indicator-wise reforms along with their timelines for implementation and circulated the same to all the concerned Ministries/Departments/States/Agencies for implementation. Reforms have been identified in the areas of registration of new businesses, grant of construction permits, grant of new electricity connections, registration of immovable property purchased, facilitating faster international trade, faster disposal of commercial cases, resolving insolvency and implementation of international best practices. Further, workshops on some of the indicators were organized by DPIIT, in coordination with the World Bank team to understand the areas that require more attention. A number of outreach activities and stakeholders' consultation have been undertaken by DPIIT and all nodal Ministries/Departments.

Industrial Policy

3105. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of the present Industrial Policy of Government;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has set up a working group to rewrite the existing Industrial Policy;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the extent to which the proposed policy would help to make India a manufacturing hub?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) The proposed Industrial Policy will focus on major sectors of industry to boost competitiveness and share of manufacturing sector in the Indian economy. For this purpose, a Working Group under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade with representation from Central Ministries/ Departments, State Governments, and Industry Associations has been setup.

Impact on export of polished diamonds due to Coronavirus

3106. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the impact of Coronavirus on India's exports;
- (b) the steps being taken to minimise the impact; and
- (c) how does it affect the export of polished diamonds and diamond jewellery as Hong Kong has cancelled two prestigious diamond exhibitions?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The outbreak of Corona virus in China and subsequently in other countries has led to restriction on movement of people and business activities in affected countries in order to control the spread of virus.

- (b) Government of India has sensitized Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) and Trade Bodies on actions need to be taken by them to hedge against the potential

risk of disruption in their supply chain and Indian Missions have been asked to put EPCs in touch with the potential buyers and suppliers in their respective countries and facilitate B2B meeting for them.

(c) The outbreak of coronavirus and cancellation of two prestigious diamond exhibitions in Hong Kong are few of the key reasons for decline of exports of polished diamond and diamond Jewellery.

Special Economic Zones in the country

3107. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) approved and operational in the country;

(b) whether there are any SEZs which Government is planning to shut down or has already shut down in the past;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there are any other incentives being explored for SEZs to make them WTO compliant; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) There were 7 Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs prior to the enactment of the SEZ Act, 2005. In addition, 421 proposals for setting up of SEZs in the country have been accorded formal approval under the SEZ Act, 2005. Presently, 354 SEZs are notified, out of which 240 SEZs are operational.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, between 1st April, 2008 and 29th February, 2020, the Board of Approval (BoA) on SEZs on request of SEZ Private Developers, has approved 101 cases of de-notification of SEZs subject to the refund of all duties and tax benefits availed by the SEZ Private Developer and on receipt of 'No-objection' from the concerned State Government. The reasons given for these request for de-notification include poor market response, lack of demand for SEZ space and change in the fiscal incentive regime for SEZs, etc.

(d) and (e) The Government had constituted a Group of eminent persons under the Chairmanship of Shri Baba Kalyani, Chairman M/s Bharat Forge to study the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Policy of India on 04.06.2018. One of the terms of reference for the Group was to make the SEZ Policy WTO compatible. The Group submitted its report to the Government on 19.11.2018. A number of recommendations of the Group have already been implemented which are given in the Statement.

Statement

The recommendations of the Group which have already been acted upon

- **Review specific exclusions proposed in NFE computation in light of "Make in India" initiative, especially projects of economic importance** – The recommendation sought that the *status quo* prior to 19.09.2018 should be retained. Accordingly, the same was implemented through a suitable amendment to the SEZ Rules in March-2019.
- **Sharing of duty exempted assets/infrastructure between units to be allowed against specific approval** – This recommendation was implemented through a suitable Clarification issued on 11.06.2019 for allowing usage of common infrastructure like canteen/datacenters etc among SEZ units against specific approval.
- **Inclusion of indigenous goods in NFE computation should be excluded as there is no foreign exchange outflow on procurement of indigenous goods and same is contrary to the objective of NFE and principles followed for EOUs** – The same was implemented through a suitable amendment to the SEZ Rules in March-2019.
- **Formalize "de-notification" process for enclaves and delink its present mandatory usage for SEZs purpose only** – This recommendation was implemented through a suitable Clarification dated 28.01.2019 issued to all DCs with copy to State/UTs which relaxed the mandatory usage requirement that stipulated that the denotified land shall be used for SEZ purpose only.
- **Support to enable servicification of manufacturing zones. Allowing manufacturing enabling services companies e.g. R&D services, engineering design services, logistics service** – This recommendation has been

implemented through a suitable amendment to Rule 5 of the SEZ rules on 17.12.2019 which rendered all existing and future SEZs as multi-sector SEZs thereby allowing for the co-existence of SEZ units of any sector with any other sector.

- **Broad-banding definition of services/allowing multiple services to come together** – This recommendation has been implemented through a suitable amendment to Rule 5 of the SEZ rules on 17.12.2019 which rendered all existing and future SEZs as multi-sector SEZs thereby allowing for the co-existence of SEZ units of any sector with any other sector.
- **Review/relax minimum land/built-up area requirement** – This recommendation has been implemented through a suitable amendment to Rule 5 of the SEZ rules on 17.12.2019 which relaxed the minimum land area requirement for setting up a multi-sector SEZ from the erstwhile requirement of 500 hectares to 50 hectares.
- **Developer should be allowed flexibility to enter into a long term lease agreement with stakeholders in Zones in line with the State policies** – This recommendation was implemented through an instruction No. 98 dated 29.08.2019 which relaxed the earlier stipulation of maximum lease period of 30 years to allow flexibility in lease tenure which would be in line with the maximum tenure allowed under the State/Local Government law/regulations.
- **The application for constructing minimum built up area by Developer or Co-developer beyond a period of ten years from the date of notification of the Special Economic Zone to be considered by BOA on merits of each case** – This recommendation has been implemented through a suitable amendment to Rule 5 of the SEZ rules on 17.12.2019 thereby empowering the Board of Approval to consider proposals for extensions for period beyond earlier stipulated ten years based on the merits of each case.
- **Enabling provisions for transfer of approval from one co-developer to other co-developer** – This recommendation has been examined and is being implemented through the mechanism of Board of Approvals which examines and approves such proposals on the merits of each case.

- **Funding mechanism for last mile connectivity for SEZs** – A mechanism for funding such requirement of last mile connectivity infrastructure has enabled through the existing scheme of TIES which has been clarified through suitable instruction to Development Commissioners in Jan-2020.

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

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

Data generated from e-Commerce

3108. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government can access the personal data of individuals generated from the e-Commerce;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received the responses from the stakeholders on National e-Commerce Policy, 2019;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has any policy framework for encouraging the efficiency of domestic e-Commerce companies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Government on 31st July 2017, *vide* OM No.3(6)/2017-CLES, constituted a Committee of Experts on Data Protection under the Chairmanship of Justice B.N. Srikrishna, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India to study various issues relating to personal data and protection of such personal data. The committee had submitted its report and a draft Personal Data Protection ("PDP") Bill was placed in the public domain on which comments were sought. Based on such feedback, the PDP Bill has been introduced in parliament during the winter session 2019 and the bill has been referred to a joint committee of the parliament.

(c) to (e) The formulation of the National e-Commerce Policy ("the Policy") is under consideration of the Government. The draft Policy seeks to create a facilitative regulatory environment for growth of e-commerce sector. It is aimed at empowering domestic entrepreneurs and to encourage Make in India while safeguarding interests of the consumers and facilitating job creation.

On the 23rd February, 2019, the first draft of the Policy was placed in public domain for comments/suggestions. Comments from over 120 stakeholders which include Indian and foreign companies, industry associations, think tanks, foreign governments have been received.

A series of meetings have been held at the level of Secretary, DPIIT with different stakeholders, including major e-commerce companies, start-ups, industry associations, think-tanks, academicians etc. as well as data centre providers, logistics companies, export promotion councils to discuss the issues facing the sector and the provisions contained in the draft Policy.

Since e-Commerce is a new issue, it has necessitated detailed consultations over the last few months to ensure that the policy is crafted in a manner that interests of all stakeholders are taken into account.

Impact on industries due to Coronavirus

†3109. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) details of segment-wise impact on import-export business of India's industries due to outbreak of Coronavirus in China;
- (b) details of strategy being followed by Government to protect industries and common man from inflation;
- (c) details of items like medicines for Coronavirus, chemicals, mobiles and electronics that have witnessed increase in price and percentage of increase in their prices in the wake of outbreak of Coronavirus; and
- (d) whether price of Paracetamol and Azithromycin drugs have been increased by forty per cent and seventy per cent respectively, if so, whether increase in their prices is due to Coronavirus or any other disease?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) The Corona Virus outbreak in China has led to restrictions on movement of people and business activities in many countries, in order to contain the spread of virus. The closure of factories in China may affect Indian industries which import components, intermediaries and raw-materials from China like the pharmaceutical, electronics and automobile industries.

The Government has taken the initiative to sensitize the Export Promotion Councils/Trade Bodies and our overseas Missions on the likely disruptions in supply chains and put the Export Promotion Councils in contact with our overseas Missions to explore alternate sources/markets in those respective countries.

The impact of those disruptions would vary across companies depending upon their ability to find alternate sources at competitive rates. This in turn would determine their pricing strategy. As per the information available, the National Pharmaceutical

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pricing Authority (NPPA) has not received any reference regarding sudden increase in the price of Paracetamol by 40% and Azithromycin by 70% in the country.

Toxic chemicals in the products imported from China

†3110. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has banned the import of chocolates, candies, confectionery, milk and milk-made food products from China; and

(b) whether any toxic chemical is found in the said products being imported from China, which is extremely harmful for human health, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Since 24 September, 2008 import of milk and milk products from China is prohibited. Since 1st December, 2008, import prohibition from China was extended to chocolates and chocolate products and candies/confectionary/food preparations with milk and milk solids as an ingredient. Since then import prohibition of the above items from China has been extended from time to time and continues even now.

(b) Does not arise in view of the ban on import of such products from China since 2008.

New tea auction centre in Assam

3111. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is going to set up a new tea auction centre in Assam, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the total number of tea auction centres in India and the quantity they auction per day, along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Tea Auction Centres are established on the basis of their viability and significance for the tea growers and dealers of the region. Views of stakeholders, including the State Governments, are obtained to study the feasibility and sustainability

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of the auction centre. Presently, there are six tea auction centres in India viz. Kolkata, Siliguri, Guwahati, Coonoor, Coimbatore and Cochin. The details of average quantity of tea offered and sold (per day) through the different Auction Centres are given in the following Table:—

| Name of the Auction Centre | Per Day average of Tea Offered (Kgs.) 2019 | Per Day Average of Tea Sold (Kgs.) 2019 |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Kolkata | 1759171.39 | 1303853.92 |
| Guwahati | 1897811.50 | 1391490.61 |
| Siliguri | 1500799.96 | 1140536.82 |
| Cochin | 594930.13 | 466179.22 |
| Coonoor | 752175.26 | 613556.26 |
| Coimbatore | 378675.26 | 263105.92 |
| TOTAL | 3689195.07 | 2777420.08 |

Withdrawal of MFN status to Pakistan

3112. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the withdrawal of MFN status to Pakistan has reduced the exports to Pakistan, if so, how much has the loss been post the withdrawal; and

(b) whether the withdrawal caused loss of income to traders in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, if so, the steps being taken by the Ministry for supplementing their income?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status accorded by India to Pakistan was revoked in February, 2019, by imposing 200% customs duty on all goods originating in or exported from Pakistan. In August 2019, Pakistan announced suspension of bilateral trade with India and all imports from India and exports from Pakistan to India were prohibited. Partial relaxation has been provided in September, 2019 for trade in certain pharmaceutical products with India. As per provisional data, the value of India's

exports to Pakistan amounted to US\$ 761.86 million in the period April, 2019 to January, 2020 as compared to US\$ 1768.79 million in similar period in 2018-19, showing a decline of 57%.

(b) No such analysis has been carried out so far. 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 and 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 Government share of CGST & IGST for 5 years, (vi) Employment Incentive under which additional 3.67% of the employer's contribution to EPF in addition to Government bearing 8.33% Employee Pension Scheme (EPS) contribution of the employer in 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 J&K 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.

Entry of American products in Indian dairy and poultry market

†3113. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had been considering to permit/has permitted proposed entry of American products into Indian dairy and poultry market before the visit of American President;

(b) if so, the products/goods/technologies which are being permitted/have been permitted for import;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any assessment has been made as to what impact it would have on Indian producers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Government has not taken any such decision prior to the recent visit of the President of USA. Moreover, poultry and poultry products are being imported from USA into India, based upon a mutually agreed veterinary certificates, since 2018.

However, 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 decisions are taken in the larger public interest after consulting the stakeholders concerned.

Adverse effects on Indian economy due to Coronavirus

†3114. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of adverse effects on Indian economy caused by spread of Coronavirus in China;

(b) the details of goods which have become dearer in Indian market due to reduced import of Chinese goods; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to deal with the long term impact of reduced import of Chinese goods on India?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The Corona Virus outbreak in China has led to restrictions on movement of people and business activities in many countries, in order to contain the spread of virus. The closure of factories in China may affect Indian industries which import

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

components, intermediaries and raw-materials from China like the pharmaceutical, electronics and automobile industries.

The Government has taken the initiative to sensitize the Export Promotion Councils and Trade Bodies on the potential disruptions and put them in touch with our overseas Missions to secure existing inventories available, find alternative sources of supply and new markets for their products.

Revelation in Annual Report of Export Promotion Council

†3115. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 16th Annual Report of Export Promotion Council for EOUs & SEZs and Audited Accounts Report for year 2018-19 suggested that twenty two workers had been sent for Thailand Trade Fair in 2018, whereas documents were fudged and payment was made for thirty four workers to a firm associated with Ministry and similarly, payment was made for forty four workers instead of thirty workers having been sent for a Trade Fair held in Tokyo, Japan;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the details of persons found involved in above scam along with the action taken after the said report?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) In the 16th Annual Report and Audited Accounts for 2018-19 of Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZs (EPCES), the Independent Auditor's Report had noted that there were some discrepancies in the number of participants who had participated in the events held at Tokyo and Thailand in 2018. The Central Governing Council (CGC) of EPCES, on receipt of a complaint regarding participation in the same events, in this meeting held on 02.08.2019, decided to appoint an internal auditor to examine the matter. The Internal Auditor submitted a detailed report which indicated loss to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the EPCES for Thailand and Japan Fair. On 29.08.2019, EPCES constituted a three member committee to investigate the alleged fraud, actions required and to submit their report to CGC for taking appropriate action to recover the loss, if any, incurred by the EPCES from the person/s in guilt. The committee examined the Internal Audit report as well as other relevant documents and concluded that there is a loss to the council and recommended appropriate action to the Vice Chairman, EPCES. Based on the committee report, a show cause notice was issued to 3 employees of the EPCES. Detailed responses have been submitted by all three employees in October, 2019 which is under examination in EPCES.

Export of Copper

3116. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that generally, half of domestic Copper produced in India is exported;
- (b) if so, its quantum in the last three years;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that in recent times, the export of refined Copper has plunged and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the measures being taken or proposed to be taken to reverse this trend?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The production of Copper in India and its exports from India, during the last three years, are as under:—

(Quantity in tonnes)

| Item | 2016-17 | 2017-18 (#) | 2018-19 (#) |
|--|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Production* (Copper cathodes/ refined copper) | 787657 | 830524 | 454337 |
| Exports (copper refined) | 337294 | 378555 | 47917 |

*: Primary

#: Provisional

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata for export data and MSMP, March 2018 and 2019 for production data.

(c) The domestic production and exports of refined copper have declined largely due to the closure, since May, 2018, of a copper smelter plant at Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu, which has a production capacity of 4 lakh tonnes per annum.

(d) Important measures taken to enhance production include increase in copper ore production by Hindustan Copper Limited, the amendment of Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 through the Mineral Laws (Amendment) Act, 2020 to facilitate, *inter-alia*, exploration and mining of deep seated or other notified minerals, completion of auction of two blocks for copper ore (Thaneswasana and Dubarpeth in Maharashtra), intensifying exploration for copper ore and facilitating early operationalization of auctioned blocks.

Revamping of SEZ Policy

3117. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has examined revamping of Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Policy to meet the global challenges being faced by Indian exporters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The Government had constituted a Group of eminent persons under the Chairmanship of Shri Baba Kalyani *vide* Department of Commerce Order dated 04.06.2018 to study the SEZ Policy of India. The Group submitted its report on 19.11.2018. A number of recommendations of the Group have already been implemented which are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 3107 Part (d) and (e)]

Resolution of consumer disputes

3118. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of measures taken by Government for quick and fair resolution in case of consumer dispute;
- (b) whether Government proposes to provide guidelines for fair and reasonable terms on online consumption; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 was enacted to provide for better protection of the rights of consumers. Under the provisions of the said Act, a three tier quasi-judicial machinery, called Consumer Fora, has been established at the District, State and National level to provide simple, inexpensive and speedy redressal to consumer disputes. To further improve the consumer protection legislation, the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 has recently been enacted, which on coming into operation will replace the existing Consumer Protection Act of 1986. The new Act provides for several measures for simplification of the adjudication process in the Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions such as deemed admissibility of complaints if not admitted within twenty-one days, e-filing, videos conferencing for hearing and the provision of Mediation, etc.

(b) and (c) Under the provisions of Consumer Protection Act, 2019, Central Government is empowered to frame rules to prevent unfair trade practices in e-commerce.

Pendency of cases in consumer forums

3119. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) to what extent appeals in petty cases contribute to piling up of cases in consumer forums in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that vacancies in National Consumer Distress Redressal Commission, State Commissions and District Forums runs into thousands;

(c) if so, how the Ministry looks at the pendency of cases and the steps taken/ proposed to be taken to fill the vacancies so as to reduce pendency of cases; and

(d) whether the Ministry would give advisory to all Departments, PSUs, etc., not to appeal in cases of petty fines?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) 'Petty cases' is not defined in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. In terms of Section 11 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the cases where the value of the goods or services and the compensation, if any, claimed does not exceed rupees twenty lakhs are to be filed in the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Fora. From the jurisdiction point of view, every matter irrespective of its value has to be decided on its merits, in terms of the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986

(b) and (c) As per information received from all the State Commissions total 670 posts of President and Members of the Consumer Fora are lying vacant. Out of 1 post of President and 11 posts of Member in the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC), at present, 4 posts of Member are vacant. Vacancy circular for filling up these posts has already been issued by the Central Government with last date of receiving of application as 30.03.2020. Furthermore, under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, State Governments are required to fill up the vacancies of President and Member in the State Commissions and the District Fora. The Central Government keeps advising the State Governments/UTs from time to time to initiate action for filling up of the vacancies well in time.

(d) There is no such proposal.

Implementation of 'One Nation, One Ration Card' scheme

3120. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to introduce the 'One Nation, One Ration Card' scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the targets set for the same and the State-wise status of implementation, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of people in the country who are eligible for ration card, the number of people who do not have one and the number of applications for the same pending with the Ministry, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Under PDS reforms, a scheme on "Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)" is being implemented w.e.f. April 2018 in all States/UTs. The main objective of the scheme is to introduce nation-wide portability of ration card holders under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), through 'One Nation One Ration Card' system. This system enables the migratory ration card holders to lift their entitled foodgrains from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) of their choice in the country by using their existing/same ration card issued in their home State/UT after biometric authentication on electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices installed at the FPSs. 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.

(c) The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is governed under the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA); which is implemented in all States/UTs. The NFSA provides coverage for about 81 crore persons to receive subsidised foodgrains through TPDS, which is about 2/3rd of the country's population as per census 2011. Presently, under NFSA, all States/UTs collectively, have issued about a total of 23 crore ration cards to nearly 80 crore beneficiaries.

Further, TPDS is operated in joint responsibilities of central State/UT Governments where in *inter-alia* the operational responsibilities of identification of eligible households/beneficiaries under NFSA as per the criteria evolved by them, issuance of ration cards, etc. rests with the concerned State/UT Governments. Therefore as and when any matter/issues, including request for new ration card is received in this

Department, the same is forwarded to concerned State/UT Government for appropriate action at their end.

Payment for ration provided to Kerala during floods

3121. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has asked the State of Kerala to pay for the ration provided during the floods;
- (b) the details of such ration provided to the State of Kerala and the amount of money asked by the Central Government; and
- (c) whether the Central Government is thinking to waive off this due, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per extant norms of Government of India, Department of Food and Public Distribution has made the additional allocation of 89540 MT rice to Kerala at MSP derived rates for flood relief during August, 2018. In this regard, Food Corporation of India (FCI) had submitted the bills of ` 205.81 crore for the additional allocation made by this Department for flood relief, 2018.

(c) No, Sir. The bills which had been forwarded by this Department to Ministry of Home Affairs in original for reimbursement of the amount to FCI. Further, Ministry of Home Affairs has forwarded the bills of ` 205.81 crore submitted by FCI to State Govt. of Kerala for necessary payment.

Timely and efficient procurement and distribution of foodgrains

3122. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the new initiatives/measures which have been undertaken by the Ministry

to streamline the implementation processes to ensure timely and efficient procurement as well as distribution of foodgrains, the details thereof; and

- (b) the impact of these initiatives/measures, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD) extends price support for procurement of paddy and wheat. 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 Minimum Support Price (MSP) by Food Corporation of India/State Governments/State Government Agencies.

Coarse grains 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 (NFSAV Other Welfare Schemes (OWS)).

The following initiatives/measures are taken to by the Ministry to streamline the implementation processes to ensure timely and efficient procurement as well as distribution of foodgrains:—

- (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.
- (v) Payment to farmers is done largely through electronic mode or Account payee cheque by State Agencies/FCI other than in Punjab and Haryana where it is made to Arthiyas as per Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC) Acts of the respective State.
- (vi) FCI and many State Governments have developed their own Online Procurement System which ushers in transparency and convenience to the farmers through proper registration and monitoring of actual procurement. The other States have also been encouraged to procure the produce of the farmers online.
- (vii) Through Depot Online System of FCI, farmers get latest/updated information regarding MSP declared, nearest purchase center, date on which the farmer has to bring his produce to the purchase center etc. This not only reduces the waiting period for delivery of stock by the farmers but also enables the farmer to deliver stock as per his convenience in the nearest mandi.
- (viii) To improve functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department has been regularly issuing advisories and holding meeting, video conferences, etc wherein State/UT Governments are requested for review of list of beneficiaries, improving the offtake of allocated foodgrains, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops (FPSs), greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, increased monitoring and vigilance at various levels, improving the viability of FPS operations etc.

Food inflation

3123. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the 14.12 per cent retail food inflation which is a six year high;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government for the reduction of food prices?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Details of retail food inflation based on Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI), brought out by M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) for the last six years from January, 2014 to December, 2019 and January and February, 2020 of the current year 2020 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Prices of food items are *inter-alia* affected by mismatch in demand and supply, shortfall in production owing to adverse weather conditions, seasonality, increased transportation costs, supply chain constraints like lack of storage facilities, artificial shortage created by hoarding and black marketing, etc.

(c) Government has taken various measures from time to time to stabilize prices of essential food items which, *inter-alia*, include appropriately utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import duty, Minimum Export Price, export restrictions, etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices; imposition of stock limits and advising States for effective action against hoarders and black marketers; and, provision of higher Minimum Support Prices to incentivize farmers for increasing production. Government is also implementing Schemes which, *inter-alia*, include Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (Oilseeds and Oil Palm), etc for increasing agricultural production and productivity through appropriate interventions. Besides, Government is also implementing Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to help moderate the volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities like pulses, onion, and potato.

Statement**Consumer Food Price Index**

| Month | Years | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| January | 9.68 | 6.14 | 6.85 | 0.61 | 4.70 | -2.24 | 13.63 |
| February | 7.89 | 6.88 | 5.30 | 2.01 | 3.26 | -0.73 | 10.81(P) |
| March | 8.64 | 6.14 | 5.21 | 2.01 | 2.81 | 0.30 | |
| April | 9.21 | 5.11 | 6.40 | 0.61 | 2.80 | 1.10 | |
| May | 8.89 | 4.80 | 7.47 | -1.05 | 3.10 | 1.83 | |
| June | 7.21 | 5.48 | 7.79 | -2.12 | 2.91 | 2.25 | |
| July | 8.85 | 2.15 | 8.35 | -0.36 | 1.30 | 2.36 | |
| August | 8.70 | 2.20 | 5.91 | 1.52 | 0.29 | 2.99 | |
| September | 6.22 | 3.88 | 3.96 | 1.25 | 0.51 | 5.11 | |
| October | 3.88 | 5.25 | 3.32 | 1.90 | -0.86 | 7.89 | |
| November | 1.13 | 6.07 | 2.03 | 4.35 | -2.61 | 10.01 | |
| December | 3.96 | 6.40 | 1.37 | 4.96 | -2.65 | 14.19 | |

Source: MoSPI,

P – Provisional

Financial crisis in co-operative sugar mills in Chhattisgarh

†3124. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that four co-operative sugar mills are operational in Chhattisgarh State which are allowed to sell sugar as domestic sale quota prescribed by the Central Government;

(b) whether Government is also aware that the purchase of essential sugar under public distribution system has been decided to be made from the State Co-operative Sugar Mills by Government of Chhattisgarh;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether letters regarding increasing of monthly domestic sales quota of cooperative sugar mills of Chhattisgarh to save them from financial crisis were received from Government of Chhattisgarh in the year 2019; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
(SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) A request was received from State Government of Chhattisgarh for one time allotment of six month's domestic quota in the month of February, 2020 in view of storage and liquidity problem being faced by four sugar mills of the State and exemption of sugar procured by State Civil Supplies Corporation under PDS from the monthly release quota.

Government, with an objective to manage the situation of surplus production in the country and to stabilize the sugar prices and with a view to clear cane price arrears of farmers, has implemented the Sugar Price (Control) Order, 2018, thereby fixing of minimum selling price for sale of sugar at factory gate @ `29 per kg. (revised to ` 31/kg. w.e.f. 14.02.2019) along with imposition of stock holding limits on sugar mills. The limit of sales/dispatch of all sugar mills are determined on the basis of a well defined and uniform criteria which takes into consideration the stock held by the sugar mills and is applied uniformly across all sugar mills in the country. Objective of imposing the stock holding limit on sugar mills is to ensure that a level playing field is provided to all sugar mills.

Under the present system of monthly stock holding limit, there is no concept of any additional allocation of quantity of sugar to be sold in the domestic market by any sugar mill. However, considering the problem of liquidity and storage of sugar stocks with the sugar mills of Chhattisgarh, permission was granted to four sugar mills run by State Government of Chhattisgarh to sell an additional quantity of 12,125 MT in the month of March, over and above the monthly stock holding limit, as a special case, subject to adjustment in 7 equal installments in subsequent months.

Wastage of foodgrains

3125. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large quantum of foodgrains got wasted/rotted due to shortage of godowns in Food Corporation of India (FCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken/being taken by Government in this regard;

(c) the number of private godowns registered with Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) as on date and their capacity;

(d) the number of godowns owned by FCI along with their capacity, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether incidences of pilferage and theft have been reported in private and FCI godowns, if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) No damage of Central Pool foodgrains can be directly attributed to shortage of godowns facility in Food Corporation of India (FCI). Sufficient storage capacity is available for storage of central pool foodgrains at national level. Scientific codes of practices for safe storage of foodgrains are followed during storage.

(c) The total number of private godowns registered with Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) as on 12.03.2020 is 740, with a total storage capacity of 48.83 Lakh MT.

(d) Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) The details of theft cases reported during the last three years in the godowns owned/hired by FCI is as follows:—

| Year | No. of Cases |
|---------|--------------|
| 2016-17 | 12 * |
| 2017-18 | 12 * |
| 2018-19 | 12 ** |

*Audited figures.

**Final figures.

Statement

*State/UT-wise details of Godowns owned by FCI along with
their capacity as on 31st, January, 2020*

(Figure in LMT)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | No. of Godowns | Capacity | | Total |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------|------|-------|
| | | | Covered | CAP | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Bihar | 12 | 3.66 | 1.00 | 4.66 |
| 2. | Jharkhand | 6 | 0.67 | 0.05 | 0.72 |
| 3. | Odisha | 19 | 3.12 | 0.00 | 3.12 |
| 4. | West Bengal | 22 | 8.40 | 0.51 | 8.91 |
| 5. | Sikkim | 1 | 0.10 | 0 | 0.10 |
| 6. | Assam | 20 | 3.00 | 0 | 3.00 |
| 7. | Arunachal Pradesh | 6 | 0.32 | 0 | 0.32 |
| 8. | Meghalaya | 3 | 0.13 | 0 | 0.13 |
| 9. | Mizoram | 6 | 0.25 | 0 | 0.25 |
| 10. | Tripura | 5 | 0.36 | 0.0 | 0.36 |
| 11. | Manipur | 8 | 0.45 | 0 | 0.45 |
| 12. | Nagaland | 5 | 0.33 | 0 | 0.33 |
| 13. | Delhi | 6 | 3.36 | 0.31 | 3.67 |
| 14. | Haryana | 33 | 7.68 | 3.33 | 11.01 |
| 15. | Himachal Pradesh | 7 | 0.22 | 0 | 0.22 |
| 16. | Jammu and Kashmir | 16 | 1.03 | 0.10 | 1.13 |
| 17. | Punjab | 118 | 22.24 | 7.31 | 29.55 |
| 18. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 36 | 7.20 | 1.85 | 9.05 |
| 20. | Uttar Pradesh | 45 | 15.15 | 5.19 | 20.34 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|--------------------------------|-----|--------|-------|--------|
| 21. | Uttarakhand | 4 | 0.66 | 0.21 | 0.87 |
| 22. | Andhra Pradesh | 23 | 7.29 | 1.60 | 8.89 |
| 23. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.07 |
| 24. | Telangana | 11 | 5.37 | 1.02 | 6.39 |
| 25. | Kerala | 23 | 5.29 | 0.21 | 5.50 |
| 26. | Karnataka | 22 | 3.81 | 1.36 | 5.17 |
| 27. | Tamil Nadu | 10 | 5.80 | 0.25 | 6.05 |
| 28. | Puducherry | 4 | 0.44 | 0.06 | 0.50 |
| 29. | Gujarat | 14 | 4.05 | 0.27 | 4.32 |
| 30. | Maharashtra | 12 | 8.68 | 1.02 | 9.70 |
| 31. | Goa | 1 | 0.15 | 0 | 0.15 |
| 32. | Madhya Pradesh | 25 | 3.37 | 0.36 | 3.73 |
| 33. | Chhattisgarh | 21 | 5.12 | 0.01 | 5.13 |
| TOTAL | | 545 | 127.77 | 26.02 | 153.79 |

Rise in prices of food items

3126. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of food items, particularly vegetables and fruits have increased relentlessly from 50 per cent to 100 per cent during the last few months;

(b) if so, the details of the price variation of vegetables and common fruits during the last five months; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the uncontrolled prices of these essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Prices of essential commodities including

vegetables and fruits, as reflected by the All-India Inflation rates, based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI), in recent months are provided in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Prices of food items are *inter-alia* 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.

Government has taken various measures from time to time to stabilize prices of essential food items which, *inter-alia*, include appropriately utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import duty, Minimum Export Price, export restrictions, etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices; imposition of stock limits and advising States for effective action against hoarders and black marketers; and, provision of higher Minimum Support Prices to incentivize farmers for increasing production. Government is also implementing Schemes which, *inter-alia*, include Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (Oilseeds and Oil Palm), etc for increasing agricultural production and productivity through appropriate interventions. Besides, Government is also implementing Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to help moderate the volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities like pulses, onion, and potato.

Statement

All India Inflation rates (%)

(A) Based on Consumer Price Index (Base 2012=100)

| Commodity | 2019 | | | 2020 | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| | October | November | December | January | February (P) |
| Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) | 7.89 | 10.01 | 14.19 | 13.63 | 10.81 |
| Fruits | 4.08 | 3.22 | 4.52 | 5.76 | 3.96 |
| Vegetables | 26 | 36.06 | 60.5 | 50.04 | 31.61 |

P : Provisional

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)

(B) Based on Wholesale Price Index (Base 2012=100)

| Commodity | 2019 | | | 2020 | |
|---------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| | October | November | December | January | February (P) |
| Food Articles | 9.80 | 11.22 | 13.31 | 11.51 | 7.79 |
| Fruits | 2.72 | 4.32 | 2.27 | 3.72 | 1.00 |
| Vegetables | 38.97 | 45.50 | 69.48 | 52.72 | 29.97 |

P: Provisional

Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)

BIS standard for water quality

3127. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of poor water quality in several cities across the country;
- (b) whether Government is aware that bottled water and RO water is also not always potable;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has proposed any drinking water standards as per standard notified by BIS; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the challenges faced therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) A study of piped drinking water quality has been carried out by Bureau of Indian Standards. Samples were drawn from different locations from piped water being supplied by City Municipalities/Corporations/Water Boards of local bodies at consumer's end and sent for testing to the designated labs. The samples were tested as per Indian Standard (IS) 10500:2012 (Drinking Water Specification) at NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratory) accredited labs across India. Samples were tested against 47 out of 48 parameters (excluding Radiological test). These covered Organoleptic and Physical test, Chemical tests, Toxic substance, Bacteriological, Virological and Biological test. A summary of city-wise results of tests is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Standards for Packaged Mineral Water, Packaged Drinking Water (other than mineral water) and Drinking Water (Purified) are covered under sub-regulation 2.10.7, 2.10.8 and 2.10.9 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Produced and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011, respectively and compliance of these standards is mandatory for any Food Business Operator dealing with these products . Further, as per sub-regulations 2.3.14 (17) and 2.3.14 (18) of Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on sales) Regulations, 2011 "No person shall manufacture, sell or exhibit for sale packaged drinking water and mineral water except under the Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark".

(c) However, instances of sale of packaged mineral water/package drinking water not meeting the prescribed quality standards or not having the required FSSAI licence/registration or BIS certification have come to the notice of FSSAI. As the responsibility of enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made there under lies primarily with State/UT Governments, Commissioner of Food Safety of States/UTs have been advised by FSSAI from time to time to undertake strict enforcement action against unauthorised manufacture and sale of packaged drinking/mineral water.

(d) and (e): BIS has formulated the following Indian Standards for drinking water in packaged form:—

- (i) IS 14543:2016 – Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water), and
- (ii) IS 13428:2005 – Packaged Natural Mineral Water

Packaged Drinking Water and Packaged Natural Mineral Water are under compulsory certification of BIS as per Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Regulation, 2011. Accordingly, no person shall manufacture, sell or exhibit for sale Packaged Drinking Water and Natural Mineral Water except under the Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark.

BIS has also formulated Indian Standard IS 10500: 2012 for Drinking Water intended for human consumption for drinking.

As per Jal Jeevan Mission guidelines, BIS IS: 10500 is to be adopted for ensuring safe drinking water supply and all States/UTs have been advised to follow BIS IS: 10500 for providing safe drinking water to rural population.

Statement*Details of city-wise result of tests*

| Sl. No | City | Location from which Sample drawn | Sl. No. of Sample | Whether Conforms/ Not- Conforms | Parameter in which not Conform | Number of non-conforming parameters |
|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Bhopal | Mayur Vihar Colony, Ashoka Garden | 1. | Not-Conforming | Turbidity, Coliform Count, E. Coli | 3/47 |
| | | Mangalwara | 2. | Not-Conforming | Coliform, E. Coli | 2/47 |
| | | Vindhyachal Bhawan Area | 3. | Not-Conforming | Coliform, E. Coli | 2/47 |
| | | Arera Colony | 4. | Not-Conforming | Colour, Turbidity, Coliform, E. Coli | 4/47 |
| | | M.P. Nagar | 5. | Not-Conforming | Coliform, E. Coli | 2/47 |
| | | Nr. Shri Kirhna Pranami Mandir | 6. | Not-Conforming | Colour, Turbidity, Coliform, E. Coli | 4/47 |
| | | Kolar Road | 7. | Not-Conforming | Coliform, E. Coli | 2/47 |
| | | Saket Nagar | 8. | Not-Conforming | Coliform, E. Coli | 2/47 |
| | | Sankracharya Nagar | 9. | Not-Conforming | Coliform, E. Coli | 2/47 |
| | | Habibganj | 10. | Not-Conforming | Coliform, E. Coli | 2/47 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|---------|---------------------------|-----|----------------|--|------|
| 2. | Jaipur | Lalkothi | 1. | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved Solids, Calcium, Total Alkalinity, Magnesium | 4/47 |
| | | Chitrakoot | 2. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 |
| | | Malviyanagar | 3. | Not-Conforming | Turbidity, Coliform, Aluminium | 3/47 |
| | | Pratapnagar | 4. | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved Solids, Total Alkalinity, Aluminium, Coliform | 4/47 |
| | | Shastrinagar | 5. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 |
| | | Sodala | 6. | Not-Conforming | Total Hardness, Coliform | 2/47 |
| | | Dehar ke Balaji | 7. | Not-Conforming | Coliform | 1/47 |
| | | Jagatpura | 8. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium, Coliform | 2/47 |
| | | Chora Rasta | 9. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium, Coliform | 2/47 |
| | | Jawahar Nagar | 10. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium, Coliform | 2/47 |
| 3. | Lucknow | Gomtinagar | 1. | Not-Conforming | Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform, E. Coli | 5/47 |
| | | Vijay Khand, Gomtinagar | 2. | Not-Conforming | Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform, E. Coli | 4/47 |
| | | Ankiwala Park, Gomtinagar | 3. | Not-Conforming | Coliform, E. Coli | 2/47 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------|--|-----|----------------|--|------|------------------|---------------------|
| 4. | Shimla | Indra Nagar Sector 11, Mayawati Colony | 4. | Not-Conforming | Coliform, E. Coli | 2/47 | [20 March, 2020] | Unstarred Questions |
| | | Indra Nagar Sector 14 | 5. | Not-Conforming | Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform, E. Coli | 5/47 | | |
| | | Indra Nagar Sector 19 | 6. | Not-Conforming | Coliform, E. Coli | 2/47 | | |
| | | Vijay Khand 2 Gomti Nagar | 7. | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved Solids, Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform, E. Coli | 6/47 | | |
| | | Vinay Khand 4 Gomti Nagar | 8. | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved Solids, Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform, E. Coli | 6/47 | | |
| | | Vijyant Khand 4 Gomti Nagar | 9. | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved Solids, Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform, E. Coli | 6/47 | | |
| | | Vishesh Khand 4 Gomti Nagar | 10. | Not-Conforming | Coliform, E. Coli | 2/47 | | |
| | | Near Indira Gandhi Medical Collage | 1. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 | | |
| | | Sanjoli | 2. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 | | |
| | | Balluganj | 3. | Conforms | | 0/47 | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|----------|--------------------------------------|-----|----------------|---|------|
| | | HP University Campus | 4. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 |
| | | IPH, Kusumpati | 5. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 |
| | | HPSEB Complaint Office, Kusumpati | 6. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 |
| | | Lower Bazar | 7. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 |
| | | Lakkar Bazar | 8. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 |
| | | Kanlog | 9. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 |
| | | Old Bus Stand, | 10. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 |
| 5. | Dehradun | Dharam Pur | 1. | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved Solids, Calcium, Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform, E. Coli | 7/47 |
| | | Ajalpur Kalan | 2. | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved Solids, Calcium, Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform, E. Coli | 7/47 |
| | | Banjarwala | | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved Solids, Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform, E. Coli | 6/47 |

292 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | | |
|----|------------|----------------------|-----|----------------|---|------|---|
| 6. | Chandigarh | Nehru Gram | 4. | Not-Conforming | Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform, E. Coli | 4/47 | Written Answers to [20 March, 2020] Unstarred Questions |
| | | Mokham Pur Temple | 5. | Not-Conforming | Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform, E. Coli | 5/47 | |
| | | Colony Temple | 6. | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved Solids, Calcium, Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform, E. Coli | 7/47 | |
| | | Balbir Road | 7. | Not-Conforming | Total Hardness, Coliform, E. Coli | 3/47 | |
| | | Subhash Road | 8. | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved Solids, Calcium, Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform, E. Coli | 7/47 | |
| | | Race Course | 9. | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved Solids, Calcium, Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform, E. Coli | 7/47 | |
| | | Chukuwala | 10. | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved, Calcium, Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform, E. Coli | 7/47 | |
| | | Chandigarh Sector 15 | 1. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 | |
| | | Chandigarh Sector 20 | 2. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 | |
| | | Chandigarh Sector 36 | 3. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 294 |
|----|-------|----------------------------------|-----|----------------|--|------|---|
| | | Chandigarh Sector 27 | 4. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 | Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] |
| | | Chandigarh Sector 43 | 5. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 | |
| | | Chandigarh Sector 40 | 6. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 | |
| | | Chandigarh Sector 47 | 7. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 | |
| | | Chandigarh Sector 38 | 8. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium. Coliform | 2/47 | |
| | | Chandigarh Sector 7 | 9. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 | |
| | | Chandigarh Sector 26 | 10. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 | |
| 7. | Jammu | Bari Brahmana | 1. | Not-Conforming | Coliform | 1/47 | |
| | | Jeevan Nagar Road Satwari | 2. | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved Solids, Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform | 5/47 | |
| | | Gandhi Nagar, near Asia Hotel | 3. | Not-Conforming | Coliform | 1/47 | Unstarred Questions |
| | | Bakshi Nagar | 4. | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved Solids, Calcium, Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform | 6/47 | |
| | | Tallab Tillo | 5. | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved Solids, Calcium, | 6/47 | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|-------|--|-----|--|--|--|
| | | | | Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform | | <i>Written Answers to</i> [20 March, 2020] <i>Unstarred Questions</i> 295 |
| 7. | Patna | Jewel Chowk, | 6. | Not-Conforming | Total Alkalinity, Coliform | 2/47 |
| | | Narwal | 7. | Not-Conforming | Calcium, Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform | 5/47 |
| | | Shastri Nagar | 8. | Not-Conforming | Calcium, Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness | 4/47 |
| | | Trikuta Nagar | 9. | Not-Conforming | Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness | 3/47 |
| | | Greater Jammu near Vishal Mega Mart | 10. | Not-Conforming | Calcium, Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness | 4/47 |
| | | Patliputra Industrial Estate | 1. | Not-Conforming | Coliform Bacteria, E. Coli, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness | 4/47 |
| | | Gusain Tola | 2. | Not-Conforming | Coliform Bacteria, E. Coli, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness | 4/47 |
| | | Ramji Chak | 3. | Not-Conforming | E. Coli, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness | 3/47 |
| | | Western Digha, Gate No. 93 | 4. | Not-Conforming | Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness | 2/47 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|-------------|---|-----|----------------|--|-------|
| | | Digha Haat | 5. | Not-Conforming | Coliform, E. Coli | 2/47 |
| | | Rajapur Pul | 6. | Not-Conforming | Coliform, E. Coli, Total Alkalinity Total Hardness | 4/47 |
| | | Near S.K. Memorial Hall, Gandhi Maidan | 7. | Not-Conforming | Coliform, E. Coli, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness | 4/47 |
| | | Pani tanki more, near A.N. Collage | 8. | Not-Conforming | Coliform, E. Coli, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness | 4/47 |
| | | Bouring Road Chauraha | 9. | Not-Conforming | Coliform, E. Coli, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness | 4/47 |
| | | Kurji Pur | 10. | Not-Conforming | Coliform, E. Coli, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness | 4 /47 |
| 9. | Bhubaneswar | Satya Nagar Basti | 1. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| | | Sahid Nagar | 2. | Not-Conforming | Chloramines | 1/47 |
| | | Acharya Vihar | 3. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| | | Gangua Basti, Palasuni | 4. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| | | Unit-1 Market | 5. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| | | VSS Nagar | 6. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |

296 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------------------------------|-----|----------------|--|------|
| 10. | Guwahati | Infocity, Patia | 7. | Conforms | — | 0/47 |
| | | Patia | 8. | Conforms | — | 0/47 |
| | | Unit-6, Ganga Nagar | 9. | Conforms | — | 0/47 |
| | | Bapuji Nagar | 10. | Conforms | — | 0/47 |
| | | Piyali Phukan Road, Ulubari | 1. | Not-Conforming | Colour, E.coli, Coliform | 3/47 |
| | | Changsari Dhopatari Road | 2. | Not-Conforming | E.coli, Coliform | 2/47 |
| | | Near Odalbakra Battalion Gate | 3. | Not-Conforming | E.coli, Coliform | 2/47 |
| | | Maligaon | 4. | Not-Conforming | Taste, Total Alkalinity, E.coli, Coliform | 4/47 |
| | | Jalukbari | 5. | Not-Conforming | E.coli, Coliform | 2/47 |
| | | Bhetapara | 6. | Not-Conforming | Total Alkalinity, E.coli, Coliform | 3/47 |
| | | Jyotinagar, Sonapur | 7. | Not-Conforming | E.coli, Coliform | 2/47 |
| | | Narengi | 8. | Not-Conforming | E.coli, Coliform | 2/47 |
| | | Lokhra | 9. | Not-Conforming | E.coli, Coliform | 2/47 |
| | | Hatigaon | 10. | Not-Conforming | E.coli, Coliform | 2/47 |

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

297

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|---------|-------------|----|----------------|--|------|
| 11. | Kolkata | Saltlake | 1. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium, Coliform, E. Coli | 3/47 |
| | | Kasba | 2. | Not-Conforming | Colour, Turbidity, Aluminium, Coliform, E. Coli | 5/47 |
| | | Jadavpur | 3. | Not-Conforming | Colour, Total Dissolved Solids, Barium, Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform, E.coli | 8/47 |
| | | Garia | 4. | Not-Conforming | Colour, Total Dissolved Solids, Barium, Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform, E. Coli | 8/47 |
| | | Laketown | 5. | Not-Conforming | Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform, E. Coli | 4/47 |
| | | Khidirpur | 6. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 |
| | | Dharamtolla | 7. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium, Coliform, E. Coli | 3/47 |
| | | Bowbazar | 8. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium, Coliform, E. Coli | 3/47 |
| | | Madhyamgram | 9. | Not-Conforming | Turbidity, Total Dissolve Solid, Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform, E. Coli | 7/47 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|-------------------------|-----|----------------|---|------|
| 12. | Raipur | New Shanti Nagar | 1. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| | | Anand Nagar | 2. | Not-Conforming | Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness | 2/47 |
| | | Adarsh Nagar, Mowa | 3. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| | | Kapa, Nowa | 4. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 |
| | | Dubey Colony | 5. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 |
| | | Gudhiary | 6. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 |
| | | Kota | 7. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 |
| | | Lakhenagar | 8. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| | | Purani Basti | 9. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| | | New Shanti Nagar | 10. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| 13. | Ranchi | Khadgarha Bus Stand | 1. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| | | Railway Station, Ranchi | 2. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| | | Kadru, Ranchi | 3. | Conforms | | 0/47 |
| | | Sujata Chowk, Ranchi | 4. | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved Solids, Manganese, Total Hardness, Nickel | 4/47 |
| | | Deepa Toli, Ranchi | 5. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| | | | 6. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| | | Kata Toli, Ranchi | 7. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| | | Bariyatu, Ranchi | 8. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

299

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|-----------|------------------|-----|----------------|---|------|
| | | Lohadi, Ranchi | 9. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| | | Dumardga, Ranchi | 10. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| 14. | Bengaluru | Vijayapura | 1. | Not-Conforming | Turbidity, Aluminium | 2/47 |
| | | Mathikere | 2. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium, Bromodichloromethane, Coliform | 3/47 |
| | | Magadi Road | 3. | Not-Conforming | Turbidity, Aluminium | 2/47 |
| | | Rajaji Nagar | 4. | Not-Conforming | Turbidity, Aluminium, Coliform | 3/47 |
| | | Jalahalli West | 5. | Not-Conforming | Coliform, Turbidity, Aluminium, Calcium | 4/47 |
| | | Chickpet | 6. | Not-Conforming | Turbidity, Aluminium, Coliform | 3/47 |
| | | Banshankari | 7. | Not-Conforming | Turbidity, Aluminium | 2/47 |
| | | Jayanagar | 8. | Not-Conforming | Turbidity, Aluminium | 2/47 |
| | | Kamala Nagar | 9. | Not-Conforming | Turbidity, Aluminium | 2/47 |
| | | Vidyaranyapura | 10. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 |
| 15. | Hyderabad | Gacchi Bowli | 1. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| | | Mehdipatnam | 2. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| | | Kukatpally | 3. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| | | Moghul Pura | 4. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |

300 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----|----------------|----------------------|------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 16. | Thiruvananthapuram | Kothapet, Dilsukhnagar | 5. | Conforms | – | 0/47 | Written Answers to Questions | |
| | | Uppal | 6. | Conforms | – | 0/47 | | |
| | | Tarnaka | 7. | Conforms | – | 0/47 | | |
| | | East Anand Bagh, Malkajgiri | 8. | Not-Conforming | Phenolics | 1/47 | | |
| | | Narayan Guda | 9. | Conforms | – | 0/47 | | |
| | | Road No. 1, Banjara Hills | 10. | Conforms | – | 0/47 | | |
| | | ISRO PO | 1. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium, Coliform | 2/47 | [20 March, 2020] | |
| | | Kazhakootam | 2. | Not-Conforming | Coliform | 1/47 | | |
| | | Medical College | 3. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 | | |
| | | Muttada | 4. | Not-Conforming | Coliform | 1/47 | | |
| | | Nemom | 5. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 | | |
| | | Neyyattinkara | 6. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 | | |
| | | Ambalamukku | 7. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 | | |
| | | Nalanchira | 8. | Not-Conforming | Aluminium | 1/47 | | |
| | | Karakulam | 9. | Not-Conforming | Turbidity, Aluminium | 2/47 | | |
| | | Vattappara | 10. | Not-Conforming | Turbidity, Aluminium | 2/47 | | |
| | | | | | | | | Unstarred Questions |
| | | | | | | | | 301 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|----------|--|-----|----------------|--|------|
| 17. | Amravati | Chebrolu Mandal | 1. | Conforms | | 0/47 |
| | | Guntur Madal | 2. | Conforms | | 0/47 |
| | | Vijayawada (Urban) Mandal | 3. | Conforms | | 0/47 |
| | | Mangalagiri Mandal | 4. | Conforms | | 0/47 |
| | | Anganvadi Kendra, Tadepalli Mandal | 5. | Not-Conforming | Manganese | 1/47 |
| | | Penamuluru Mandal | 6. | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved Solids, Manganese, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness | 4/47 |
| | | Gudavalli (Gannavaram Mandal) | 7. | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved Solids, Calcium, Chloride, Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness | 6/47 |
| | | Ballemvari Veedi (Ramvarapupadu Mandal) | 8. | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved Solids, Calcium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness | 4/47 |
| | | Uyyuru, Uyyuru Mandal | 9. | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved Solids, Total Alkalinity | 2/47 |
| | | Pedakakani Mandal | 10. | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved Solids | 1/47 |
| 18. | Chennai | Mogappair | 1. | Not-Conforming | Turbidity, Fluoride | 2/47 |
| | | Aynavaram | 2. | Not-Conforming | Odour, Taste, Turbidity, Fluoride, Coliform, E.coli | 6/47 |

302 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|----------------|-----|----------------|--|------|--|
| 19. | Gandhi Nagar | Perambur | 3. | Not-Conforming | Turbidity, Fluoride, Total Dissolve Solid, Total Hardness, | 5/47 | Written Answers to [20 March, 2020] Unstarred Questions 303 |
| | | Kolathur | 4. | Not-Conforming | Odour, Taste, Total Dissolved Solids, Chloride, Fluoride, Total Hardness | 6/47 | |
| | | Guindy | | Not-Conforming | Turbidity, Fluoride, Coliform | 3/47 | |
| | | Velachery | 6. | Not-Conforming | Odour, Taste, Total Dissolve Solid, Ammonia, Boron, Chloride | 6/47 | |
| | | Adyar | 7. | Not-Conforming | Odour, Taste, Total Dissolved Solids, Boron, Chloride | 5/47 | |
| | | Sholinganallur | 8. | Not-Conforming | Total Dissolved Solids, Boron, Chloride | 3/47 | |
| | | T.Nagar | 9. | Not-Conforming | Odour, Taste, Turbidity, Total Dissolved Solids | 4/47 | |
| | | Egmore | 10. | Not-Conforming | Turbidity, Fluoride | 2/47 | |
| | | Sector 5 | 1. | Not-Conforming | Colour, Turbidity, Coliform, E. Coli | 4/47 | |
| | | Sector 3C | 2. | Not-Conforming | Colour, Turbidity, Coliform, E. Coli | 4/47 | |
| | | Sector 1 | 3. | Not-Conforming | Coliform, E. Coli | 2/47 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 304 |
|-----|--------|---------------------------|-----|----------------|--|------|---|
| | | Sector 2B | 4. | Not-Conforming | Colour, Turbidity, Coliform, E. Coli | 4/47 | Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] |
| | | GSI Colony Sector-12 | 5. | Not-Conforming | Colour, Turbidity, Coliform, E. Coli | 4/47 | |
| | | Sector 13 | 6. | Not-Conforming | Colour, Turbidity, Coliform, E. Coli | 4/47 | |
| | | Sector 21 market | 7. | Not-Conforming | Turbidity, Coliform, E. Coli | 3/47 | |
| | | Sector 7B | 8. | Not-Conforming | Colour, Turbidity, Coliform, E. Coli | 4/47 | |
| | | Sector 25 | 9. | Not-Conforming | Turbidity, Total Dissolved Solids, Coliform, E. Coli | 4/47 | |
| | | Sector 19 | 10. | Not-Conforming | Colour, Turbidity, Coliform, E. Coli | 4/47 | Unstarred Questions |
| 20. | Mumbai | Powai | 1. | Conforms | — | 0/47 | |
| | | Sakinaka | 2. | Conforms | — | 0/47 | |
| | | Ghatkopar | 3. | Conforms | — | 0/47 | |
| | | Chembur | 4. | Conforms | — | 0/47 | |
| | | Worli | 5. | Conforms | — | 0/47 | |
| | | NM Joshi Marg, Curry Road | 6. | Conforms | — | 0/47 | |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|--|-----|----------------|--|-------|
| 21. | Delhi | Sewri | 7. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| | | Malad (East) | 8. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| | | Kandivali (East) | 9. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| | | Jogeshwari (West) | 10. | Conforms | – | 0/47 |
| | | Burari, Delhi-110084 | 1. | Not-Conforming | Odour, pH Value, Turbidity, Aluminium, Iron, Phenolic Compounds, Coliform | 07/47 |
| | | Krishi Bhawan | 2. | Not-Conforming | Odour, Total Dissolve Solid, Aluminium, Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Coliform | 07/47 |
| | | 12 Janpath, Honb'le Minister's Home | 3. | Not-Conforming | Odour, Aluminium, Coliform | 03/47 |
| | | Mandoli Ext., Delhi | 4. | Not-Conforming | Odour, pH Value, Turbidity, Aluminium, Manganese, Coliform | 06/47 |
| | | Pitam Pura, Delhi | 5. | Not-Conforming | Colour, Odour, pH Value, Turbidity, Iron, Manganese, | 06/47 |
| | | Ashok Nagar, Delhi | 6. | Not-Conforming | Colour, Odour, pH value, Turbidity, Aluminium, Phenolic Compound, Coliform | 07/47 |

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

305

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 306 |
|---|---|---------------------------|-----|----------------|---|-------|---|
| | | Baba colony Burari, Delhi | 7. | Not-Conforming | Odour, Total Dissolve Solid, Calcium, Chloride, Total Hardness, Magnesium, Total Alkalinity, Nitrate, Aluminium, Manganese, Anionic Detergent, Phenolic Compound, Coliform | 13/47 | Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] |
| | | Surat Vihar, Mukund Pur | 8. | Not-Conforming | Odour, pH Value, Turbidity, Total Dissolve Solid, Colour, Manganese, Total Hardness, Phenolic Compound, E. Coli, Coliform, Aluminium, Ammonia, Anionic Detergents | 13/47 | |
| | | Seema Puri | 9. | Not-Conforming | Odour, pH., Turbidity, Aluminium, Manganese, Iron, Phenolic Compound, E. Coli, Coliform | 09/47 | |
| | | Karawal Nagar | 10. | Not-Conforming | Odour, Colour, pH Value, Turbidity, Aluminium, Manganese | 06/47 | |
| | | Janta Vihar | 11. | Not-Conforming | Colour, Odour, Turbidity, Total Dissolve Solid, Ammonia, Anionic Detergents, Calcium, Manganese, Nitrate, Phenolic Compounds, Sulphide, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, E. Coli, Coliform | 15/47 | Unstarred Questions |

Allocation and expenditure on consumer awareness programme

3128. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of budgetary allocation and expenditure on consumer awareness in the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) the reasons for the decrease in budget estimates (2020-21) on consumer awareness; and
- (c) whether Government considers the funds allocated to be sufficient?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The details of budgetary allocation and year-wise expenditure on consumer awareness in the last five years, is as under:—

| Sl.No. | Year | B.E | R.E | Expenditure |
|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------------|
| 1. | 2015-16 | 75.00 | 80.00 | 71.30 |
| 2. | 2016-17 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 58.68 |
| 3. | 2017-18 | 62.00 | 62.00 | 61.78 |
| 4. | 2018-19 | 70.00 | 60.00 | 59.82 |
| 5. | 2019-20 | 62.00 | 40.00 | 33.75 |
| | | | | (till date) |

(b) ` 62.00 crore allocated under BE 2019-20 which was reduced to ` 40.00 crore at RE stage. During 2020-21, the BE is ` 60.00 crore As such, there is no substantial decrease in Budget Estimates.

- (c) Yes, Sir, the funds allocated are sufficient.

Exploitation of farmers by middlemen during procurement of paddy

3129. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of procurement of paddy in various States during the last one year and current procurement season, State-wise including West Bengal;

(b) whether complaints have been received regarding exploitation of farmers by the middlemen during procurement of paddy in various States;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in this regard;

(d) whether complaints have been received regarding selling of crops by farmers at throwaway prices which are below the Minimum Support Price (MSP) in view of the irregularities in the procurement of foodgrains; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) State-wise procurement of paddy in various States including West Bengal, during the last one year and current procurement season is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (e) The Government of India, as such, do not have any specific complaint regarding exploitation of farmers by the middlemen during procurement of paddy or selling of crops by farmers at throwaway prices which are below the Minimum Support Price (MSP).

Further, if any producer/farmer gets better price in comparison to MSP, he/she is free to sell his/her produce in open market.

Statement

State-wise paddy procurement during KMS 2018-19 and KMS 2019-20

(Fig. in LMT)

| States | KMS 2018-19 | KMS 2019-20* |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 71.73 | 45.87 |
| Telangana | 77.46 | 47.12 |
| Assam | 1.53 | 1.09 |
| Bihar | 14.16 | 7.86 |
| Chandigarh | 0.19 | 0.22 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| Chhattisgarh | 58.40 | 59.17 |
| Gujarat | 0.14 | 0.21 |
| Haryana | 58.83 | 64.23 |
| Jharkhand | 2.28 | 1.45 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 0.14 | 0.15 |
| Karnataka | 0.88 | 0.00 |
| Kerala | 6.94 | 2.50 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 20.82 | 22.91 |
| Maharashtra | 8.66 | 8.85 |
| Odisha | 65.41 | 49.77 |
| Punjab | 169.16 | 162.33 |
| NEF (Tripura) | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| Tamil Nadu | 19.03 | 15.71 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 48.25 | 55.47 |
| Uttarakhand | 6.89 | 10.16 |
| West Bengal | 29.11 | 12.53 |
| TOTAL | 660.11 | 567.60 |

*KMS 2019-20 is under progress. Figures reported as on 11.03.2020.

Online business in the country

3130. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of international concerns which have been permitted to conduct online business in the country;

(b) whether Government is aware that 90 per cent of the grocery and provision sales are now conducted through about 1.2 crores of small-scale business shops;

(c) whether Government has received request from the traders association on imposing restrictions on online business; and

(d) if so, response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) No such information like the number of international concerns which have been permitted to conduct online business in the country or the percentage of business being conducted by small scale business shops is maintained in Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Consumer Affairs.

(c) and (d) The Consumer Protection Act, 2019, which was published in the official Gazette on 9th August, 2019, provides for making of rules by the Central Government for the purpose of preventing unfair trade practices in e-commerce and to protect the interest and rights of consumers.

Fall in production of sugar

3131. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sugar production has fallen sharply in the first three months of the current sugar marketing year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the ex-mill prices have remained stable so far thereby helping mills to clear cane payment to farmers on time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) In the current sugar season 2019-20 (October-September), the sugar mills in the country have produced about 213 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) of sugar till 17.03.2020, as against 242 LMT in the corresponding period of previous sugar season.

During first three months of the current sugar season, the sugar production was about 79 LMT as against 112 LMT achieved during corresponding period of last sugar season 2018-19.

The decline in sugar production 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) In view of sufficient availability of sugar in the country, the sugar prices in the domestic market are stable which helped the sugar mills to clear the cane price dues of farmers at a steady rate. The average ex-mill prices of sugar during current sugar season are in the range of ` 3150 to ` 3350 per quintal. The cane price payment is an ongoing process. As on 17.03.2020, the cane price payable, paid and arrear position for sugar season 2017-18, 2018-19 and current sugar season 2019-20 is as under:—

(` in crore)

| Sugar Season | Cane Price Payable | Cane Price Paid | Arrear |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 2017-18 | 85179 | 84928 | 251 |
| 2018-19 | 86723 | 85539 | 1184 |
| 2019-20 | 51614 | 32282 | 19332 |

Buffer stock of sugar

3132. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to expand the buffer stock of sugar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has also decided to halt the trend of raising the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of sugarcane to correct demand-supply imbalances, stabilise retail prices and reduce payment arrears from mills to farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) In order to maintain demand supply balance and to stabilize sugar prices and to improve liquidity position of sugar mills thereby enabling them to clear cane price dues of farmers, the Government created a buffer stock of 30 LMT of sugar from 1st July, 2018 to 30th June, 2019, for which Government is reimbursing carrying cost of about ₹ 800 crore to sugar mills towards maintenance of buffer stock.

Further, the buffer stock of sugar to be maintained by sugar mills was increased to 40 LMT 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.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

To safeguard the interest of sugarcane farmers, Central Government fixes the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane for each sugar season on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) after consulting the State Governments and other stakeholders. FRP of sugarcane for current sugar season 2019-20 has been fixed at ₹ 275/ql. at 10% recovery rate.

Impact of inflation on poor people

3133. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to high inflation rate of vegetables and nonvegetarian items, the Indian workers are paying more prices against the corresponding 2017-18 period;

(b) whether it is also a fact that general CPI-IW inflation has gone up to almost double against 2017-18 and poor people are spending much higher than last year;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a vegetarian thali costs around 35 per cent and non-vegetarian thali costs more than 50 per cent of the daily wages therein; and

(d) the proposal of Government to support the States for the welfare of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The month-wise all India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Worker (CPI-IW) and inflation of vegetables and fruits and non-vegetarian items subgroups for financial year 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (upto January, 2020) is enclosed in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The inflation based on general CPI-IW for the financial year 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (upto Jan, 2020) is enclosed in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) As per Economic Survey 2019-20, at the All-India level, for a vegetarian thali, an industrial worker has to spend around 50 per cent of his/her daily wage in 2019-20 (April-October) to afford two thalis for a household of five individuals. For a non-vegetarian thali, the share of wages he/she has to spend to afford two thalis for a household of five individuals is around 79 per cent in 2019-20 (April-October).

(d) The workers in the organised sectors are entitled for the social security benefits as per Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 or Employee's Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provident Act, 1952 as applicable to them.

The Central Government also provides social security benefits to the workers in the unorganized Sector including rural and agricultural labourers, the Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. This Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganized workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government. Life and disability cover is provided through Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to the unorganized workers depending upon their eligibility. Government of India and State Governments pay the annual premium in equal share. The health and maternity benefits are addressed through Ayushman Bharat Scheme. For old age protection in the form of monthly pension, Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM). Under the Scheme, minimum assured monthly pension of ₹ 3000/- will be provided to the unorganized workers after attaining the age of 60 years. Prescribed monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government.

Statement-I

Month-wise All India Index and Inflation for Vegetables and Fruits and Non-vegetarian items sub-groups for FY 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (upto January, 2020)

| Sub-group | Vegetables and Fruits | | | | | | Meat, Fish and Eggs | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | Index | | | Inflation | | | Index | | | Inflation | | |
| | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
| Month/FY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April | 293 | 319 | 356 | -3.30 | 8.87 | 11.60 | 392 | 402 | 437 | 2.35 | 2.55 | 8.71 |
| May | 298 | 328 | 366 | 11.31 | 10.07 | 11.59 | 398 | 407 | 445 | 1.79 | 2.26 | 9.34 |
| June | 329 | 343 | 377 | -9.62 | 4.26 | 9.91 | 406 | 421 | 455 | 4.10 | 3.69 | 8.08 |
| July | 380 | 356 | 385 | 2.43 | -6.32 | 8.15 | 405 | 419 | 453 | 3.58 | 3.46 | 8.11 |
| August | 372 | 354 | 384 | 10.39 | -4.84 | 8.47 | 396 | 415 | 438 | 2.33 | 4.80 | 5.54 |
| September | 344 | 342 | 385 | 4.88 | -0.58 | 12.57 | 394 | 407 | 439 | 2.60 | 3.30 | 7.86 |
| October | 368 | 349 | 407 | 9.20 | -5.16 | 16.62 | 393 | 414 | 443 | 2.88 | 5.34 | 7.00 |
| November | 378 | 337 | 404 | 21.54 | 10.85 | 19.88 | 395 | 419 | 446 | 2.86 | 6.08 | 6.44 |
| December | 335 | 309 | 381 | 25.47 | -7.76 | 23.30 | 399 | 426 | 452 | 3.10 | 6.77 | 6.10 |
| January | 303 | 303 | 366 | 20.72 | 0.00 | 20.79 | 397 | 434 | 465 | 2.06 | 9.32 | 7.14 |
| February | 288 | 300 | — | 11.63 | 4.17 | — | 397 | 435 | — | 1.28 | 9.57 | — |
| March | 296 | 328 | — | 8.03 | 10.81 | — | 398 | 434 | — | 1.79 | 9.05 | — |
| Average | 332 | 331 | 381 | 6.75 | -0.30 | 14.07 | 398 | 419 | 447 | 2.58 | 5.28 | 7.45 |

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Statement-II

Month-wise All India CPI-IW General Index and Inflation for FY 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (upto January, 2020)

| Month/FY | General Index | | | General Inflation | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
| April | 277 | 288 | 312 | 2.21 | 3.97 | 8.33 |
| May | 278 | 289 | 314 | 1.09 | 3.96 | 8.65 |
| June | 280 | 291 | 316 | 1.08 | 3.93 | 8.59 |
| July | 285 | 301 | 319 | 1.79 | 5.61 | 5.98 |
| August | 285 | 301 | 320 | 2.52 | 5.61 | 6.31 |
| September | 285 | 301 | 322 | 2.89 | 5.61 | 6.98 |
| October | 287 | 302 | 325 | 3.24 | 5.23 | 7.62 |
| November | 288 | 302 | 328 | 3.97 | 4.86 | 8.61 |
| December | 286 | 301 | 330 | 4.00 | 5.24 | 9.63 |
| January | 288 | 307 | 330 | 5.11 | 6.60 | 7.49 |
| February | 287 | 307 | – | 4.74 | 6.97 | – |
| March | 287 | 309 | – | 4.36 | 7.67 | – |
| Average | 284 | 300 | 322 | 2.90 | 5.63 | 8.05 |

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Budget allocation for food subsidy

3134. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the annual budget allocation for food subsidy in the past five years; and
- (b) the details of major pulses and grains distributed under Public Distribution System (PDS), State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Food Subsidy is provided by Department of Food and Public Distribution to Decentralized Procurement (DCP) States and Food Corporation of India (FCI) as per funds allocated by Ministry of Finance. The details of annual budget allocated for food subsidy in the past five years is as below:—

(` in crore)

| Scheme | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|--|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------|
| Food Subsidy to Food Corporation of India | 112000.00 | 103334.61 * | 101981.69 ** | 140098 *** | 75000.00 |
| Food Subsidy to Decentralized Procurement (DCP) States | 22919.00 | 27338.35 | 38000.00 | 31029.485 | 33508.35 |

*Includes NSSF loan of ` 25,000 crore to FCI.

**Includes NSSF loan of ` 40,000 crore to FCI.

***Includes NSSF loan of ` 70,000 crore to FCI.

(b) DFPD deals with distribution of foodgrains mainly rice and wheat in TPDS/NFSA scheme, the details of which in terms of allocation and offtake for the last three financial years are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The State-wise lifting status of pulses provided by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is attached in the Statement-II (*See* below). Quantity provided to the States in different schemes through Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) by Department of Consumer Affairs is attached in the Statement-III.

Statement-I*Allocation and Offtake of Wheat and Rice for the year 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 (upto January) under TPDS/NFSA*

(In thousand tonnes)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | 2017-18 (Wheat) | | 2017-18 (Rice) | | 2018-19 (Wheat) | | 2018-19 (Rice) | | 2019-20 (Wheat) (upto January, 20) | | 2019-20 (Rice) (upto January, 20) | |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| | | Allocation | Offtake | Allocation | Offtake | Allocation | Offtake | Allocation | Offtake | Allocation | Offtake | Allocation | Offtake |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 22.068 | 21.065 | 1849.776 | 1878.585 | 22.068 | 21.510 | 1849.776 | 1833.769 | 18.390 | 17.751 | 1541.480 | 1541.480 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.000 | 0.000 | 88.992 | 88.693 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 88.992 | 87.032 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 74.160 | 76.217 |
| 3 | Assam | 69.380 | 63.728 | 1625.752 | 1626.865 | 69.380 | 68.379 | 1625.752 | 1622.650 | 57.817 | 58.192 | 1354.793 | 1361.524 |
| 4 | Bihar | 2197.544 | 2204.873 | 3296.316 | 3332.968 | 2197.545 | 2066.867 | 3296.316 | 3122.056 | 1831.287 | 1804.655 | 2746.930 | 2704.459 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1384.056 | 1376.724 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1384.056 | 1375.528 | 0.000 | 115.338 | 1153.380 | 1146.099 |
| 6 | Delhi | 357.965 | 355.690 | 92.908 | 91.652 | 357.964 | 311.182 | 92.908 | 79.815 | 298.304 | 292.096 | 77.424 | 76.646 |
| 7 | Goa | 9.434 | 8.650 | 49.569 | 49.570 | 9.415 | 9.415 | 49.616 | 49.616 | 7.838 | 7.838 | 41.366 | 41.366 |
| 8 | Gujarat | 1656.882 | 1575.882 | 710.092 | 689.872 | 1665.620 | 1407.902 | 713.836 | 638.273 | 388.021 | 1140.009 | 594.864 | 462.432 |
| 9 | Haryana | 795.000 | 641.095 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 795.000 | 543.946 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 662.500 | 494.353 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 322.623 | 305.556 | 185.396 | 187.307 | 322.625 | 320.930 | 185.396 | 183.638 | 268.853 | 270.235 | 154.497 | 156.382 |
| 11 | Jammu and Kashmir | 221.945 | 206.792 | 529.137 | 523.423 | 221.944 | 218.972 | 529.137 | 520.776 | 184.954 | 179.469 | 440.947 | 359.216 |
| 12 | Jharkhand | 196.931 | 179.099 | 1542.583 | 1452.316 | 196.931 | 187.066 | 1542.583 | 1510.970 | 164.109 | 151.766 | 1285.485 | 1263.406 |
| 13 | Karnataka | 0.000 | 0.000 | 2608.836 | 2825.250 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 2608.836 | 2609.932 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 2174.030 | 2154.458 |
| 14 | Kerala | 275.510 | 277.493 | 1149.539 | 1159.561 | 265.059 | 260.076 | 1159.990 | 1150.216 | 214.306 | 216.639 | 940.253 | 939.255 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 2551.888 | 2470.965 | 966.364 | 879.635 | 2673.352 | 2544.828 | 891.118 | 873.844 | 2227.790 | 2115.646 | 742.600 | 716.600 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 2584.092 | 2385.980 | 2021.100 | 1864.673 | 2584.092 | 2208.970 | 2021.100 | 1839.416 | 2153.410 | 1844.991 | 1684.250 | 1441.771 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 17 | Manipur | 0.000 | 0.000 | 144.349 | 149.306 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 151.832 | 152.542 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 132.235 | 130.237 |
| 18 | Meghalaya | 28.630 | 28.631 | 147.369 | 146.198 | 24.732 | 24.175 | 151.443 | 153.080 | 18.289 | 18.289 | 128.626 | 127.885 |
| 19 | Mizoram | 0.000 | 0.000 | 65.758 | 65.114 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 65.758 | 66.259 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 54.798 | 55.509 |
| 20 | Nagaland | 3.295 | 0.130 | 134.763 | 149.075 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 138.058 | 137.450 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 115.048 | 113.978 |
| 21 | Odisha | 296.990 | 296.799 | 1864.701 | 1863.387 | 293.771 | 267.224 | 1914.210 | 2066.739 | 244.618 | 258.597 | 1598.366 | 1431.852 |
| 22 | Punjab | 870.120 | 734.725 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 870.120 | 817.567 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 725.100 | 510.905 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 2791.572 | 2227.633 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 2791.572 | 2444.405 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 2326.310 | 2428.245 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 24 | Sikkim | 3.554 | 3.021 | 40.770 | 40.712 | 3.554 | 3.799 | 40.771 | 40.821 | 2.962 | 2.962 | 33.975 | 33.872 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 161.821 | 161.820 | 3515.931 | 3905.277 | 161.821 | 161.821 | 3515.931 | 3419.085 | 134.851 | 138.795 | 2929.942 | 3220.771 |
| 26 | Telangana | 41.949 | 11.204 | 1296.051 | 1315.249 | 41.949 | 11.867 | 1296.051 | 1206.676 | 34.958 | 11.766 | 1080.042 | 1172.790 |
| 27 | Tripura | 37.467 | 34.974 | 233.533 | 242.944 | 37.467 | 37.431 | 233.533 | 234.883 | 31.222 | 31.242 | 194.611 | 190.430 |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh | 5786.358 | 5720.987 | 3939.462 | 3887.017 | 5749.526 | 5378.950 | 3870.473 | 3673.107 | 183.822 | 181.441 | 235.344 | 235.221 |
| 29 | Uttarakhand | 220.587 | 212.592 | 282.413 | 301.321 | 220.587 | 218.261 | 282.412 | 284.392 | 4610.848 | 4420.936 | 3142.131 | 3015.901 |
| 30 | West Bengal | 2360.687 | 2346.792 | 1605.510 | 1443.007 | 2362.340 | 2361.550 | 1607.542 | 1535.459 | 1968.892 | 1969.172 | 1339.957 | 1291.516 |
| 31 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 9.780 | 6.440 | 19.777 | 9.900 | 9.787 | 7.227 | 19.772 | 10.276 | 8.152 | 4.627 | 16.479 | 7.403 |
| 32 | Chandigarh | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 33 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.936 | 0.888 | 10.211 | 9.692 | 0.936 | 0.858 | 10.211 | 8.509 | 0.837 | 0.835 | 8.327 | 8.315 |
| 34 | Daman and Diu | 2.856 | 2.657 | 2.568 | 2.415 | 2.794 | 2.413 | 2.518 | 2.216 | 2.078 | 1.800 | 1.897 | 1.690 |
| 35 | Lakshadweep | 0.000 | 0.000 | 4.620 | 5.211 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 4.620 | 3.777 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 3.850 | 3.873 |
| 36 | Puducherry | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| TOTAL | | 23877.864 | 22486.160 | 31408.202 | 31562.919 | 23951.949 | 21907.591 | 31344.548 | 30492.801 | 19669.626 | 18688.586 | 26022.090 | 25482.556 |

Source: FCI

Statement-II

Status of allocation of Pulses under discounted scheme from States as on 13.03.2020

[Qty. in MTs/Payment receipt (`/lakh)]

| States | Pulse | Oct.-18 | | Nov.-18 | | Dec.-18 | | Jan.-19 | | Feb.-19 | | Mar.-19 | | Apr.-19 | |
|------------------|--------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | Paid Stock | Payment receipt | Paid Stock | Payment receipt | Paid Stock | Payment receipt | Paid Stock | Payment receipt | Paid Stock | Payment receipt | Paid Stock | Payment receipt | Paid Stock | Payment receipt |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Maharashtra | Oram | 10.001 | 2,212 | 10,001 | 2,538 | — | — | — | — | 18,000 | 5,153 | — | — | — | — |
| | Urad | 5,000 | 1,131 | 5,000 | 1,467 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Tur | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 36,000 | 13,266 | — | — | — | — |
| Tamil Nadu | Gram | 346 | 83 | 341 | 79 | — | — | 341 | 105 | 341 | 117 | 682 | 176 | — | — |
| | Toor | 37,964 | 7,802 | 29,301 | 5,875 | — | — | 20,080 | 6,578 | 29,301 | 9,564 | 56,306 | 18,649 | 9,916 | 3,227 |
| | Moong | 358 | 121 | 341 | 123 | — | — | 341 | 124 | 341 | 118 | 682 | 214 | — | — |
| Tripura | Masoor | 1,600 | 286 | 25,000 | 4,661 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Himachal Pradesh | Gram | 5,151 | 1,237 | 4,380 | 1,033 | 4,199 | 1,106 | 3,218 | 836 | 764 | 178 | 5,521 | 1,344 | 782 | 177 |
| | Masoor | 1,423 | 277 | 1,400 | 286 | 1,495 | 317 | 1,415 | 301 | — | — | 2,527 | 609 | — | — |
| | Moong | — | — | 1,029 | 371 | 1,583 | 629 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 242 | 77 |
| | Urad | — | — | 855 | 179 | 4,314 | 1,066 | 1,822 | 414 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Karnataka | Toor | 20,000 | 4,236 | 13,911 | 2,860 | 14,000 | 4,178 | 13,500 | 4,211 | — | — | 18,000 | 6,102 | 18,880 | 6,154 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Toor | 8,000 | 1,720 | 28,437 | 5,972 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 25,000 | 8,658 | — | — |

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

319

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Gujarat | Toor | – | – | 16,200 | 2,827 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Gram | – | – | 8,600 | 1,982 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 18,790 | 4,647 | – | – |
| | Moong | – | – | 4,700 | 1,697 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6,584 | 2,086 | – | – |
| Kerala | Gram | – | – | 3,000 | 695 | – | – | – | – | 1,600 | 532 | | | 610 | 186 |
| | Toor | – | – | 4,321 | 872 | – | – | – | – | | | 2,000 | 685 | 2,000 | 685 |
| | Moong | – | – | – | – | 2,265 | 899 | – | – | 2,310 | 860 | 1,000 | 354 | | |
| | Urad | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1,544 | 314 | 1,544 | 254 | – | – | 2,000 | 522 |
| | Gram | – | – | 6 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Moong | – | – | 7 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Toor | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Madhya Pradesh | Gram | – | – | – | – | – | – | 47,226 | 11,608 | 38,135 | 9,011 | 39,917 | 9,077 | 39,917 | 9,061 |
| | Masoor | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4,561 | 914 | 2,570 | 591 | 803 | 158 | 803 | 164 |
| Chhattisgarh | Gram | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Nagaland | Masoor | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Uttar Pradesh | Gram | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Masoor | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Uttarakhand | Gram | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL | | 89,843 | 19,104 | 156,832 | 33,541 | 27,856 | 8,194 | 94,047 | 25,406 | 130,906 | 39,644 | 177,812 | 52,759 | 75,149 | 20,253 |

Continued...

320 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Status of allocation of Pulses under discounted scheme from States as on 13.03.2020

[Qty. in MTs/Payment receipt (`/lakh)]

| States | Pulse | May-19 | | June-19 | | July-19 | | Aug.-19 | | Sep.-19 | | Total paid qty. | Lifting (as on 13.03.20) |
|------------------|--------|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | | Paid Stock | Payment receipt | Paid Stock | Payment receipt | Paid Stock | Payment receipt | Paid Stock | Payment receipt | Paid Stock | Payment receipt | | |
| 1 | 2 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| Maharashtra | Gram | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18,000 | 4,442.40 | 102,002 | 97,055.61 |
| | Urad | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Tur | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tamil Nadu | Gram | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 192,929 | 192,381.89 |
| | Toor | 5,947 | 2,082 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Moong | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tripura | Masoor | — | — | — | — | 2,610 | 657 | — | — | — | — | 29,210 | 24,491.85 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Gram | — | — | 3,818 | 1,101 | — | — | 3,189 | 850 | 3,078.68 | 738.88 | 60,979 | 60,953.37 |
| | Masoor | — | — | 1,908 | 525 | — | — | 1,348 | 330 | 1,434.05 | 336.14 | — | — |
| | Moong | 249 | 85 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Urad | — | — | 2,068 | 498 | — | — | 1,769 | 462 | — | — | — | — |
| Karnataka | Toor | 1,195 | 461 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 99,486 | 99,409.42 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Toor | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 61,437 | 61,387.33 |

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

321

| 1 | 2 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|----------|---------|------------|
| Gujarat | Toor | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 81,869 | 69,877.17 |
| | Gram | – | – | – | – | 26,995 | 6,459 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Moong | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kerala | Gram | 2,000 | 531 | 1,390 | 416 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 39,735 | 39,577.77 |
| | Toor | 1,000 | 357 | 1,000 | 560 | 1,760 | 621 | – | – | 904.13 | 303.45 | – | – |
| | Moong | 2,000 | 680 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Urad | 2,000 | 505 | 1,500 | 428 | 1,745 | 575 | – | – | 242.25 | 69.11 | – | – |
| Daman | Gram | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 17 | 16.53 |
| | Moong | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Toor | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Madhya Pradesh | Gram | 81,190 | 21,012 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 255,121 | 254,698.62 |
| | Masoor | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Chhattisgarh | Gram | – | – | 3,480 | 957 | 16,500 | 3,902 | – | – | 23,500 | 5,886.75 | 43,480 | 43,480.00 |
| Nagaland | Masoor | – | – | 4,630 | 1,171 | – | – | – | – | 4,444.97 | 1,038.35 | 9,075 | 9,074.97 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Gram | – | – | 1,584 | 444 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1,901 | 1,900.80 |
| | Masoor | – | – | 317 | 79 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Uttarakhand | Gram | – | – | – | – | 3,060 | 811 | 12,286 | 3,021 | 5,312 | 1,298.25 | 20,658 | 20,657.99 |
| | TOTAL | 95,581 | 25,713 | 21,695 | 5,978 | 52,670 | 13,024 | 18,591 | 4,664 | 56,916.08 | 14,113 | 997,899 | 974,963.31 |

Continued...

Summary of Paid Stock for the month of October-18 till September-19

| Pulse | Paid Qty. for Oct.-18 | Paid Qty. for Nov.-18 | Paid Qty. for Dec.-18 | Paid Qty. for Jan.-19 | Paid Qty. for Feb.-19 | Paid Qty. for March-19 | Paid Qty. for April-19 | Paid Qty. for May-19 | Paid Qty. for June-19 | Paid Qty. for July-19 | Paid Qty. for Aug-19 | Paid Qty. for Sep.-19 | Crop season/ Scheme | PSS | PSF | Combined quantity |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------|------------|-------------------|
| Toor | 65,964 | 92,172 | 14,000 | 33,580 | 65,301 | 101,306 | 30,796 | 8,142 | 1000 | 1760.294 | 0 | 904.135 | K-16/K-17 PSS | 100,424 | 314,501.67 | 414,926 |
| Gram | 15,498 | 26,328 | 4,199 | 50,785 | 58,840 | 64,911 | 41,309 | 83,190 | 10,272.48 | 46,554.57 | 15,474.55 | 49,890.7 | R-18 PSS/PSF R-17/PSS R-18 | 467,232 | 18.27 | 467,251 |
| Moong | 358 | 6,077 | 3,848 | 341 | 2,651 | 8,266 | 242 | 2,249 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | R-17 PSS/K-17 PSS | 24,032 | | 24,032 |
| Urad | 5,000 | 5,855 | 4,314 | 3,365 | 1,544 | 0 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 3,567.8 | 1,745 | 1768.64 | 242.55 | K-16 PSF/K-17 PSS | 30,801 | 601.20 | 31,402 |
| Masur | 3,023 | 26,400 | 1,495 | 5,976 | 2,570 | 3,330 | 803 | 0 | 6,854.36 | 2,610 | 1347.84 | 5,879.02 | R-17 PSF/R-18 PSS/PSS R-18 | 48,155 | 12,133.20 | 60,288 |
| TOTAL | 89,843 | 156,632 | 27,856 | 94,047 | 130,906 | 177,812 | 75,149 | 95,581 | 21,694.64 | 52,669.86 | 18591.03 | 5,6916.4 | | 670,644 | 327,254 | 997,898 |

Total fund received against above stock ` /Cr. 2623.94

***Note: Due to non-payment of differential amount, Allocated stock of PSF Tur (K-16) for the State of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka for the m/o Nov'18 is revised by 736.26 MT and 89 MTS respectively.

Statement-III

Quantity of pulses provided to State Governments under Price Stabilization Fund (PSF)

Source: Department of Consumer Affairs

| FY | Scheme | Institution | Commodity | Sum of Order qty. in Metric Tonne |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2017-18 | ICDS | GSCSC Ltd. (Gujarat) | Moong Dhuli | 2565.92 |
| | ICDS TOTAL | | | 2565.92 |
| | MDM | GSCSC Ltd. (Gujarat) | Chana Dal | 529.74 |
| | | | Chana whole | 529 |
| | | | Moong Dhuli | 264 |
| | TOTAL | | | 1322.74 |
| | PDS | CGSCSC (Chhattisgarh) | Chana whole | 34115.061 |
| | | GSCSC Ltd. (Gujarat) | Dal Tur | 6146.719 |
| | | KFCSC (Karnataka) | Dal Tur | 103901.8 |
| | TOTAL | | | 144163.58 |
| GRAND TOTAL (2017-18) | | | | 148052.24 |
| 2018-19 | ICDS | GSCSC Ltd. (Gujarat) | Moong Dhuli | 6989.899 |
| | | Himachal Pradesh | Chana whole | 827.864 |
| | | | Moong Chilka | 202.97 |
| | | Mizoram | Masur Malka | 172.197 |
| | | | Masur Malka Split | 516.952 |
| | TOTAL | | | 8709.882 |
| | MDM | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Dal Tur | 10 |
| | | | Moong whole | 4.89 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|-------|---------------------------|--------------|------------|
| | | Daman and Diu | Chana whole | 4.84 |
| | | | Dal Tur | 22.78 |
| | | | Moong Dhuli | 8.62 |
| | | | Moong whole | 7.94 |
| | | GSCSC Ltd. (Gujarat) | Chana whole | 1603.33 |
| | | | Dal Tur | 9285.342 |
| | | | Moong Dhuli | 265 |
| | | KFCSC (Karnataka) | Dal Tur | 20904.869 |
| | | Puducherry | Chana whole | 24.54 |
| | | | Dal Tur | 50.74 |
| | | Rajasthan | Chana Dal | 602.91 |
| | | | Moong Chilka | 1205.8 |
| | | | Urad Chilka | 602.91 |
| | | State Govt. of Bihar | Dal Tur | 63 |
| | | State Govt. of Chandigarh | Chana Dal | 10.8 |
| | | | Chana whole | 2.6 |
| | | | Dal Tur | 5.8 |
| | | | Masur whole | 1.2 |
| | | | Urad Whole | 1.8 |
| | | State Govt. of Jharkhand | Dal Tur | 1926.42 |
| | | | Masur Malka | 1926.42 |
| | | Tamil Nadu | Chana whole | 570.527 |
| | | | Dal Tur | 1810.019 |
| | | | Moong whole | 546.838 |
| | | TOTAL | | 41469.935 |
| | PDS . | CGSCSC (Chhattisgarh) | Chana whole | 6157.149 |
| | | KFCSC (Karnataka) | Dal Tur | 46462.899 |
| | | TOTAL | | 52620.048 |
| | | GRAND TOTAL (2018-19) | | 102799.865 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| 2019-20 | ICDS | Mizoram | Masur Malka | 678.191 |
| | TOTAL | | | 678.191 |
| | MDM | KFCSC (Karnataka) | Dal Tur | 3575.599 |
| | TOTAL | | | 3575.599 |
| GRAND TOTAL (2019-20) | | | | 8507.58 |
| GRAND TOTAL (2017-18 TO 2019-20) | | | | 259359.685 |

Challenges faced by seafood exporters

3135. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the problems being faced by seafood exporters like competing with the international markets, promotion of aquaculture in all maritime States, upliftment of fishing harbours across the country, promotion of value-added exports, relisting of seafood export processing units that were delisted by European Union and lack of ease in doing business due to unnecessary controls from different agencies to monitor duplication of works;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) to (c) The Government is taking various measures to address the issues of seafood exporters wherever feasible. Based on the information received from concerned agencies, after delisting of 14 establishments by European Commission (EC) on account of presence of banned antibiotics in the seafood consignments exported to European Union (EU) in 2017 and 2018, Export Inspection Council (EIC) has been pursuing this issue at various platforms with EC who has agreed to permit the sea caught fishery products to begin with. To prevent the use of banned antibiotics in aquaculture and their detection in export consignments, a number of measures have been taken through State Governments, Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) and EIC.

In case of market access related issues in fisheries sector, need based interventions are made appropriately with the importing countries. Besides, realizing the immense scope for development of fisheries and aquaculture, the Department of Fisheries is implementing an umbrella Scheme of Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries with an outlay of ` 3000 crore for five years since 2015-16 for a focused development and management of the fisheries sector and to increase both fish production and fish productivity from aquaculture and fisheries resources. This Scheme has a provision of financial assistance to the State Governments/State Agencies, Union Territories and Central Government Agencies/Organisations and dovetailing funds available under the Sagarmala Scheme of Ministry of Shipping for development of new fishing harbours, fish landing centres and up-gradation/expansion/repair/renovation of the existing ones. Besides, the Government has created the Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) during 2018-19 with a fund size of ` 7,522.48 crores spreading over a period of five years. Further the Government, in its Union Budget 2019-20 has announced a new scheme the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) for focused development of fisheries sector.

Livestock Census

3136. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) the factual details of cows, buffaloes, sheeps and goats, etc, separately as per the last Livestock Census, State-wise;
- (b) whether the numbers of indigenous cattle have been declining across the country for some time now; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) The State-wise factual details of Cows, Buffalos, Sheep and Goats etc. as per 20th Livestock Census 2019 is placed in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As per 20th Livestock Census 2019, the population of total indigenous/nondescript cattle has declined by 6% from 151.17 million in 2012 to 142.11 million in 2019. The State-wise details in this regard is placed in the Statement-II (*See* below). The reason for declining the total indigenous/non-descript cattle population is due to the decline in the population of male indigenous/non-descript cattle population. However, the total female indigenous/non-descript cattle population has increased by 10% from 89.22 million in 2012 to 98.17 million in 2019.

Statement-I*State/Union Territory-wise details of livestock population*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Cattle | Buffalo | Sheep | Goat | Pigs | Horse and Ponies | Mules | Donkeys | Camel | Yaks | Mithun | Total Livestock |
|---------|-----------------------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|------------------|-------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 36438 | 3700 | 5 | 64761 | 40488 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 145394 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 4600087 | 6219499 | 17626971 | 5522133 | 91958 | 1884 | 240 | 4678 | 166 | 0 | 0 | 34067616 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 339221 | 6379 | 7345 | 159740 | 271463 | 3051 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24075 | 350154 | 1161428 |
| 4. | Assam | 10909239 | 421715 | 332100 | 4315173 | 2099000 | 12783 | 724 | 900 | 567 | 0 | 0 | 18092201 |
| 5. | Bihar | 15397980 | 7719794 | 213377 | 12821216 | 343434 | 32176 | 1491 | 11264 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 36540820 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 13440 | 12177 | 0 | 998 | 138 | 237 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26990 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 9983954 | 1174722 | 180229 | 4005657 | 526901 | 675 | 21 | 142 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 15872302 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 39736 | 997 | 84 | 7548 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48404 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|----------|
| 9. Daman and Diu | 1840 | 374 | 68 | 987 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3284 |
| 10. Delhi | 86433 | 162142 | 932 | 30470 | 76346 | 2694 | 136 | 1087 | 157 | 0 | 0 | 360397 |
| 11. Goa | 60247 | 27207 | 8 | 9446 | 35480 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 132406 |
| 12. Gujarat | 9633637 | 10543250 | 1787263 | 4867744 | 658 | 21811 | 5 | 11286 | 27620 | 0 | 0 | 26893274 |
| 13. Haryana | 1928682 | 4368023 | 288370 | 334640 | 108240 | 9683 | 2499 | 800 | 5154 | 0 | 0 | 7046091 |
| 14. Himachal Pradesh | 1828017 | 646565 | 791345 | 1108413 | 2477 | 8851 | 20415 | 4797 | 26 | 1940 | 0 | 4412846 |
| 15. Jammu and Kashmir | 2539240 | 690829 | 3247503 | 1730218 | 1215 | 63335 | 16722 | 9563 | 466 | 26221 | 12 | 8325324 |
| 16. Jharkhand | 11223052 | 1350313 | 641183 | 9121173 | 1276973 | 1378 | 73 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23614545 |
| 17. Karnataka | 8469004 | 2984560 | 11050728 | 6169392 | 323836 | 7018 | 51 | 8790 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 29013412 |
| 18. Kerala | 1341996 | 101504 | 1482 | 1359161 | 103863 | 560 | 0 | 65 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 2908657 |
| 19. Lakshadweep | 2493 | 16 | 0 | 43188 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45697 |
| 20. Madhya Pradesh | 18750828 | 10307131 | 324585 | 11064524 | 164616 | 13260 | 2543 | 8135 | 1753 | 0 | 0 | 40637375 |
| 21. Maharashtra | 13992304 | 5603692 | 2680329 | 10604883 | 161000 | 18892 | 681 | 17572 | 465 | 0 | 0 | 33079818 |
| 22. Manipur | 224472 | 36230 | 5921 | 38697 | 235255 | 1083 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9059 | 550719 |

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

329

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-----------|
| 23. | Meghalaya | 903570 | 15714 | 15679 | 397503 | 706364 | 273 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2039103 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 45701 | 2109 | 485 | 14820 | 292465 | 159 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3957 | 359704 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 78296 | 15654 | 361 | 31602 | 404695 | 70 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 23123 | 553803 |
| 26. | Odisha | 9903970 | 458324 | 1279149 | 6393452 | 135162 | 143 | 18 | 83 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 18170309 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 71984 | 2395 | 2445 | 73630 | 880 | 29 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 151368 |
| 28. | Punjab | 2531460 | 4015947 | 85560 | 347949 | 52961 | 14243 | 1644 | 471 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 7050355 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 13937630 | 13693316 | 7903857 | 20840203 | 154808 | 33679 | 1339 | 23374 | 212739 | 0 | 0 | 56800945 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 148010 | 1144 | 2016 | 90506 | 27320 | 115 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5219 | 0 | 274332 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 9518660 | 518795 | 4500491 | 9888746 | 66772 | 5417 | 305 | 1428 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 24500621 |
| 32. | Telangana | 4232539 | 4226306 | 19063058 | 4934673 | 177992 | 3878 | 91 | 2031 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 32640639 |
| 33. | Tripura | 739031 | 7131 | 5460 | 360204 | 206035 | 17 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1317892 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 19019641 | 33016785 | 984725 | 14480025 | 408678 | 75718 | 8933 | 16016 | 2424 | 0 | 0 | 68012945 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 1852123 | 866318 | 284615 | 1371971 | 17659 | 7452 | 26293 | 589 | 15 | 54 | 0 | 4427089 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 19077916 | 630921 | 952886 | 16279340 | 540356 | 1593 | 26 | 94 | 45 | 61 | 0 | 37483238 |
| ALL INDIA | | 193462871 | 109851678 | 74260615 | 148884786 | 9055488 | 342226 | 84261 | 123587 | 251956 | 57570 | 386305 | 536761343 |

Source: 20th Livestock Census 2019 – All India Report.

Statement-II*State-wise Indigenous/Non-Descript Cattle Population*

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory | 19th Livestock Census-2012 | 20th Livestock Census-2019 | Percentage change |
|---------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 29512 | 20919 | -29.1 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 2776692 | 2337858 | -15.8 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 440532 | 332234 | -24.6 |
| 4. | Assam | 9911702 | 10140290 | 2.3 |
| 5. | Bihar | 8756401 | 11297513 | 29.0 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 1734 | 4438 | 155.9 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 9636737 | 9716929 | 0.8 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 41170 | 38566 | -6.3 |
| 9. | Daman and Dm | 1955 | 1596 | -18.4 |
| 10. | Delhi* | 25446 | 25446 | 0.0 |
| 11. | Goa | 39954 | 32718 | -18.1 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 8057250 | 6226448 | -22.7 |
| 13. | Haryana | 812013 | 949541 | 16.9 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 1165331 | 759082 | -34.9 |
| 15. | Jammu Kashmir | 1328639 | 1096013 | -17.5 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 8473910 | 10596859 | 25.1 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 6603967 | 4560842 | -30.9 |
| 18. | Kerala | 77045 | 82692 | 7.3 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 2257 | 1297 | -42.5 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 18761389 | 17055853 | -9.1 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 11833330 | 9384574 | -20.7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| 22. | Manipur | 219536 | 206546 | -5.9 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 860753 | 870165 | 1.1 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 23277 | 24246 | 4.2 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 106022 | 59895 | -43.5 |
| 26. | Odisha | 10315499 | 8323590 | -19.3 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 2452 | 5745 | 134.3 |
| 28. | Punjab | 363085 | 425873 | 17.3 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 11589390 | 11614597 | 0.2 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 13948 | 31160 | 123.4 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 2459548 | 1793941 | -27.1 |
| 32. | Telangana | 4421799 | 3621726 | -18.1 |
| 33. | Tripura | 815687 | 610194 | -25.2 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 15978052 | 12897013 | -19.3 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 1508461 | 1275303 | -15.5 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 13717820 | 15684764 | 14.3 |
| ALL INDIA | | 151172295 | 142106466 | -6.0 |

*For Delhi, previous census figures were used in 20th Livestock Census 2019.

Conservation of indigenous livestock

3137. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to conserve indigenous livestock;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to develop breeds that can adapt to changing weather; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is implementing the following schemes for conservation of indigenous livestock:—

- (i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission: For development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds.
- (ii) Conservation of Livestock Breeds component under Sub-mission of Livestock Development of National Livestock Mission: For conservation of threatened livestock breeds except cattle and buffaloes.

Further, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through its specific species institutes as well as through All India Coordinated Research and Network projects is also undertaking improvement of the following indigenous breeds in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities (SAU), State Veterinary Universities (SVU) and Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO):—

- | | | |
|---------|---|---|
| Cattle | – | Sahiwal, Gir and Kankrej |
| Buffalo | – | Murrah, Nili-Ravi, Surti, Jaffarabadi and Bhadawari |
| Poultry | – | Aseel, Ghagus, Nicrobari, Mewari, Kadaknath, Ankaleswar, Punjab Brown, and Hansli |
| Pig | – | Ghungroo, Doom, Agondagoan, Ninang Megha, Zovawk Tenyi Vo, Nicrobari |
| Sheep | – | Malpura, Magra, Marwari, Chokla, Patanwadi, Sonadi, Macheri, Madras Red, Muzzafarnagri, Deccani, Mandya, Chottanagpuri, Nellore |
| Goat | – | Jamunapari, Sangamneri, Surti, Andaman local, Assam Hill, Bengal, Black Bengal, Ganjam, Gaddi, Changthangi, Himalayan Local, Malabari, Marwari, Osmanabadi, Sirohi, Pantja, Bundelkhandi, Beetal, Barbari, Sirohi |

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. During the last five years (2014-15 to 2019-20 - till date), the following breeds have been developed and released:—

- **Developed and released 6 new backyard poultry varieties having double the egg production compared to local/native variety (50-70 eggs/annum)**
 - **SRINIDHI – dual purpose variety of chicken developed at ICAR-DPR,**

Hyderabad, Telanaga (Annual Egg Production under rural/backyard system: 140-150 eggs)

- **PRATAPDHAN** – dual purpose coloured bird for rural poultry farming for the state of Rajasthan developed at MPUAT, Udaipur, Rajasthan (Annual egg Production under rural/backyard system: 160 eggs)
- **JHARSIM** – multi-coloured rural bird for Jharkhand and Bihar developed at BAU, Ranchi, Jharkhand (Annual egg Production under rural/backyard system: 120-130 eggs)
- **NARMADANIDHI** – Dual purpose coloured rural poultry bird for the state of Madhya Pradesh developed at NDVSAU, Jalabpur, Madhya Pradesh (Annual egg Production under rural/backyard system: 180 eggs)
- **KAMRUPA** – multi-coloured bird for rural poultry for the state of Assam developed at AAU, Guwahati, Assam (Annual egg Production under rural/backyard system: 118-130 eggs)
- **HIMSAMRIDHI** – location specific rural variety for Himachal Pradesh developed at CSKHPKVV, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh (Annual Egg Production under rural/backyard system: 140-150 eggs)
- **Developed and released 9 pig varieties.** These improved crossbred varieties attain body weight more than 75 kg. as compared to local variety weighing around 35-40 kg., thus providing double the income through sale on live weight basis at 8 months of age (slaughter age). The litter size is more than 8 as compared to around 5 in local vareity.
 - HD-K75, Rani and Asha in Assam
 - Jharsuk in Jharkhand
 - Mannuthy White in Kerala
 - Lumsniang in Meghalaya
 - TANUVAS KPM Gold Crossbred Pig (Large White Yorkshire x Desi) in Tamil Nadu
 - "SWU-7 17 Crossbred Pig", (Large White Yorkshire × Desi) in Telangana and
 - Landlly crossbred pig from Bareilly

Poor hygiene in meat shops/slaughter houses

3138. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the growing concern over the poor hygiene of meat/fish markets and Government's slaughter houses in the country after Coronavirus outbreak;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the hygiene in all fish and meat markets, particularly those in coastal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) In the present scenario, Corona virus does not spread through meat and fish products. Fish/Meat Markets and Slaughter houses in the country are controlled by local bodies and State Governments. However, some States have informed that, there are few markets where poor hygienic conditions prevail.

(b) and (c) Guidelines for slaughter houses in the country have been prescribed under regulation 2.1.2(1) (5), Schedule 4, Part IV of the Food Safety and Standard (Licensing and Registration) Regulations, 2011. The guidelines cover specific hygienic and sanitary practices to be followed by Food Business Operators engaged in manufacture, processing, storing and selling of meat and meat products.

State/UT Governments also have their own guidelines for slaughter houses and slaughtering of animals.

FSSAI has launched 'Clean and Safe Meat Campaign' wherein, in the first phase, States/UTs were advised to conduct food safety audit of their municipal slaughter houses through FSSAI recognised third party audit agencies. As per the reports, a total of 37 municipal slaughter houses have been audited across the country. In respect of the slaughter houses which were found to be non-compliant, Commissioner of Food Safety of the concerned State/UT have been advised to issue necessary instructions to improve the hygienic and sanitary conditions as per the provisions prescribed under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Further, in the second phase of the campaign, FSSAI has requested

all State/UT Governments to conduct food safety audit of all central and state licensed slaughter houses in the country.

FSSAI has also launched a 'hygiene rating' scheme aimed at improving the standards of food hygiene in food businesses whereby various categories of food businesses, including meat retail shops, have been encouraged to obtain 'hygiene rating'.

Further, the implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 primarily rests with the State/UT Governments.

Regular surveillance, monitoring and inspection is undertaken by State/UT Governments to check compliance of the provisions laid down under Regulation 2.5 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 relating to quality standards for meat and meat products along with guidelines for hygienic and sanitary practices prescribed in Schedule 4 of Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration) Regulations, 2011.

Welfare/upkeep of dairy cattle

3139. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether shortage of green fodder, dry fodder and concentrated feed has been reported to Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether crossbreed cows have higher daily milk yields than indigenous cattle;
- (d) whether any studies on better formulated feeds have been conducted to increase productivity of indigenous cattle; and
- (e) whether Government has attempted to spread awareness about the nutritional requirements of the dairy cattle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute Jhansi (IGFRI) under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research on various occasions published documents/estimates

regarding shortages of green, dry fodder and concentrated feed in the country. A few are IGfRI Vision 2020, Vision 2050, All India Co-ordinated Research project on forage crops (AICRP) 2019. The same are available on the Institute websites www.igfri.res.in, www.aicrponforagescrops.res.in.

(c) Normally the crossbred animals yield higher milk per day than the indigenous cows.

(d) A study was conducted by National Dairy Development Board Anand Gujarat on Kankrej breed of indigenous cattle to evaluate the effect of scientifically formulated feeds on the growth rate of calves, Age at Sexual Maturity and Age at First Calving. Scientific feeding resulted in about 40% higher growth rate as compared to traditional feeding. Age at Sexual Maturity was 17 months in animals given scientifically formulated feed as compared to 24 months with traditional feeding. Age at First calving was 28 months in scientifically fed calves as against 47 months under traditional feeding.

(e) Government of India has implemented World Bank externally aided project National Dairy Plan Phase I from 2011-12 to 2018-19 in 18 major milk producing States. Under this programme, 21.57 lakh farmers were educated about the nutritional needs of cows and buffaloes and balanced ration advisories were offered to them through 31,148 Local Resource Persons, covering 33,374 villages in these 18 States.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Institutes through Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav (MGMG) programme, All India Co-ordinated Research Projects (AICRP), Farmers First Project and SCSP scheme, the dairy farmers have been imparted training on ration balancing programme (based on nutrient requirements) on a regular basis. Farmers have been provided with the user-friendly FEED CHART developed by the ICAR institutes for feeding the dairy cows as per their nutrients requirement. Awareness about the nutritional requirements of dairy cows were also made through periodic trainings of various stake holders such as dairy farmers, dairy cooperatives, State Animal Husbandry Department, Extension officers, KVK officials.

National Dairy Development Board

3140. PROF. MAJOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) is a corporate body

wholly or substantially owned or controlled by Government under Rule 26(1) of the All India Services (Death-Cum- Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958;

(b) whether there are provisions in the NDDB Act which render NDDB to be a corporate body wholly or substantially owned or controlled by Government and if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether, in Financial Year 2011-12 there was any involvement of Government, ACC, PSEB or SSB in the recruitment of the Managing Director of NDDB and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) As per National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) Act, 1987, the National Dairy Development Board is constituted as an institution of national importance and as a body corporate. All India Services (Death-Cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958 is not applicable under it.

As per section 8(1) of the NDDB Act 1987, the general superintendence, direction, control and management of the affairs and business of the NDDB shall vest in a Board of Directors, which shall exercise all powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the NDDB. The service conditions, pay and appointments of NDDB employees are governed by the respective regulations made under the NDDB Act, namely (1) The NDDB officers (Appointment, Pay and Allowances) Regulations, 1988 (2) The NDDB workmen (Appointment, Pay and Allowances) Regulations, 1988.

(c) In view of the above, does not arise.

Setting up and expansion of FPIs

3141. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken by Government for steering up/expansion of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) in the country, as on date, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study regarding setting up and expansion of such industries in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other measures taken/being taken by Government in the current year for expansion of FPIs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) For overall growth and development of the food processing sector, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a Central Sector Umbrella Scheme – **PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA – (PMKSY)**. The scheme components are: (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 and Preservation Capacities, (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure, (vii) Human Resources and Institutions and (viii) Operation Greens. The scheme provides financial assistance for setting up and expansion of food processing industries in States/UTs.

(b) and (c) No study has been conducted regarding setting up of and expansion of food processing industries in the country.

(d) The policy initiatives taken by the Government for promotion of food processing industries in the country are: (i) 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through automatic route in manufacturing of food products has been permitted, (ii) 100% FDI under Government approval route for retail trading, including through e-commerce, in respect of food products produced and/or manufactured in India, (iii) a special fund of ` 2000 crore in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has been created to provide affordable credit to food processing projects/units, (iv) Food and agro-based processing units, cold storage units/cold storage chains have been brought under the ambit of Priority Sector Lending (PSL), (v) 100% income tax exemption for profit derived from activities such as post-harvest value addition to agriculture by Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) having annual turnover up to ` 100 crore, (vi) 100% income tax exemption for new food processing units for a period of five years, (vii) 100% deduction for capital expenditure incurred on setting up and operating of cold chain facility is allowed and (viii) concessional import duty is provided for plant and machinery under project imports benefit scheme.

The above scheme benefits under PMKSY and other measures are in operation during the current year *i.e.* 2019-20.

**Mismatch between growth of food processing sector and
stagnant farm income**

3142. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has done any realistic assessment of the mismatch between growth of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) and stagnant farm income despite the tremendous potential in FPIs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the major steps Government has taken to create cold chain infrastructure in different parts of the country; and
- (d) the number of mega food parks created so far in the country under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) along with details of their location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) Food processing and preservation is one of the effective measures to boost the farm income by way of reducing the wastage of surplus agri produce and higher price realization through increased demand by the food processing industries as raw material. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is, therefore, implementing a Central Sector Scheme-Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) for overall growth and development of food processing industries with objectives, *inter-alia*, to increase the income of the farmers towards doubling it by 2022. However, no comparative assessment on growth of food processing industries and change in farm income level has since been made.

(c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries implementing the scheme of 'Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure' under PMKSY to provide financial assistance for setting up of cold chain infrastructure projects in the country. The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare, implements Mission for 'Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDFI)' under which financial assistance is provided for, *inter-alia*, cold chain infrastructure.

(d) The Ministry has sanctioned 37 Mega Food Parks under the scheme of Mega Food Parks (MFP) of PMKSY and of the 37 MFPs 18 have been made operational. The name of the MFPs along with their location and operational status is given in the Statement.

Statement

Location-wise Mega Food Parks assisted under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY)

| Sl. No. | Special Purpose vehicle/Implementing Agency's name | State/UTs | District Name | Status |
|---------|---|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd. | Andhra Pradesh | Chittoor | Completed |
| 2. | Godavari Mega Aqua Food Park Pvt. Ltd. | Andhra Pradesh | West Godavari | Operational |
| 3. | Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (APIIC) | Andhra Pradesh | Krishna | Under Implementation |
| 4. | Rongoge Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. | Arunachal Pradesh | Papum Pare | Under Implementation |
| 5. | North East Mega Food Park Ltd. | Assam | Nalbari | Operational |
| 6. | Pristine Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. | Bihar | Khagaria | Under Implementation |
| 7. | Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. | Chhattisgarh | Raipur | Under Implementation |
| 8. | Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. | Gujarat | Surat | Operational |
| 9. | Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. | Gujarat | Mehsana | Under Implementation |

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

341

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---|-------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 10. | Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (HSIIDC) | Haryana | Sonipat | Under Implementation |
| 11. | Haryana State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd. (HAFED) | Haryana | Rohtak | Under Implementation |
| 12. | Cremica Food Park Pvt. Ltd. | Himachal Pradesh | Una | Operational |
| 13. | RFK Greens Food Park Pvt. Ltd. | Jammu and Kashmir | Pulwama | Under Implementation |
| 14. | Integrated Food Park Ltd. | Karnataka | Tumkur | Completed |
| 15. | Favorich Infra Pvt. Ltd. | Karnataka | Mandya | Under Implementation |
| 16. | Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (KSIDC) | Kerala | Alappuzha | Under Implementation |
| 17. | Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) | Kerala | Palakkad | Under Implementation |
| 18. | Indus Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. | Madhya Pradesh | Khargone | Completed |
| 19. | Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. | Madhya Pradesh | Dewas | Operational |
| 20. | Paithan Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. | Maharashtra | Aurangabad | Operational |
| 21. | Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. | Maharashtra | Satara | Operational |
| 22. | Wardha Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. | Maharashtra | Wardha | Under Implementation |

342 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | |
|-----|--|-------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 23. | Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd. | Manipur | Thoubal | Under Implementation |
| 24. | Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. | Mi zoram | Kolasib | Under Implementation |
| 25. | Doys Agri Resources Pvt. Ltd. | Nagaland | Dimapur | Under Implementation |
| 26. | MITTS Mega Food Park Ltd. | Odisha | Rayagada | Operational |
| 27. | Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) | Odisha | Khordha | Under Implementation |
| 28. | International Mega Food Park Ltd. | Punjab | Fazilka | Operational |
| 29. | Sukhjit Mega Food Park and Infra Ltd. | Punjab | Kapurthala | Under Implementation |
| 30. | Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. (PAIC) | Punjab | Ludhiana | Under Implementation |
| 31. | Greentech Mega Food Park Ltd. | Rajasthan | Ajmer | Operational |
| 32. | Smart Agro Food Park Pvt. Ltd. | Telangana | Nizamabad | Operational |
| 33. | Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (TSIIC) | Telangana | Khammam | Under implementation |
| 34. | Sikaria Mega Food Park (P) Ltd. | Tripura | West Tripura | Operational |
| 35. | Patanjali Food and Herbal Park Pvt. Ltd. | Uttarakhand | Haridwar | Completed |
| 36. | Himalayan Food Park Pvt. Ltd. | Uttarakhand | Udham Singh Nagar | Operational |
| 37. | Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Ltd. | West Bengal | Murshidabad | Operational |

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

343

FPIs in Madhya Pradesh

3143. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) functioning in Madhya Pradesh and the number of employees working therein, district-wise;

(b) the details of number of FPIs which have received technical assistance from the Central Government during the last three years and the current financial year, district-wise; and

(c) whether Government proposes to increase the number of FPIs in Madhya Pradesh, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) As per the latest Annual Survey of Industries, 2016-17 estimates, the number of food processing units/factories operational in Madhya Pradesh are 818 employing 58,317 number of persons.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) does not provide any technical assistance to any food processing industries in the country including in the State of Madhya Pradesh. It only provides financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid under the schemes of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) for setting up of various food processing industries in the country including in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The schemes of PMKSY are demand-driven and financial assistance is provided to eligible applicants as per the guidelines of the schemes and against the Expression of Interests (EoI) issued by MoFPI from time.

Assistance for training of representatives and workers of PRIs

†3144. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government provides assistance to State Governments for the training of elected representatives and workers of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the State-wise details of financial assistance provided along with the benefits and number of representatives trained during the last five years;

(c) the State-wise details of training institutions operating for the said purpose in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(d) whether Government has made any study to gauge the impact of such programmes on the working of elected representatives in PRIs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Under the restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) being implemented from 2018-19, the Ministry has been providing financial support to States/Union Territories (UTs) for various activities relating to strengthening of Panchayats including Capacity Building and Training (CB&T) of Elected Representatives (ERs), Panchayat Functionaries (PFs) and other stakeholders of Panchayats. Prior to RGSA, the Ministry, under the erstwhile schemes of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) implemented during 2012-13 to 2015-16 and Capacity Building- Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (CB-PSA) implemented during 2016-17 and 2017-18 had *inter-alia* provided funds for CB&T of ERs, PFs and other stakeholders of Panchayats. State/UTs-wise details of funds released including that for CB&T and ERs, PFs and other stakeholders trained during the last five years under these schemes are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(c) The scheme provides flexibility to States/UTs for conduct of trainings for ERs, PFs and other stakeholders through State designated Institutions, viz. State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs)/Panchayati Raj Training Institutions (PRTIs) etc and other training institutions operating below State level viz. Extension Training Centers (ETCs), District Panchayat Resource Centres (DPRCs), Regional Institutes of Rural Development (RIRDs) and District Institutes of Rural Development (DIRDs) etc., as decided by respective State/UT. Besides, the ERs, PFs and other stakeholders of Panchayats also get training from other training Institutions/Centers of other line departments in respective areas. In Uttar Pradesh, the training institutions operating for training of ERs, PFs and other

stakeholders of Panchayats are SIRD, PRIT at State Level and DPRCs, RIRDs & DIRDs at District level.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has sanctioned a study to M/s Centre for Development Communication and Studies (CDECS), Jaipur, Rajasthan during 2018-19 for Impact Assessment of Training of PRIs in 18 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The key objectives of the study are as under:—

- (i) Identifying the outreach of training programmes conducted for all stakeholders of Panchayati Raj System with particular stress on elected representatives amongst SC and ST categories, Elected Women Representatives and also those from other marginalised sections.
- (ii) Assessment of quality training provided to such stakeholders, identifying the methods and procedure adopted for need based, thematic and sectors convergent training.
- (iii) Impact of the suggestions, recommendations and strategies as contained in National Capability Building Framework, 2014 on various aspects of Capacity Building.
- (iv) Identification of the need based modes of training adopted for respective sectors/categories of stakeholders and extent of success achieved.
- (v) Performance of Panchayati Raj Departments of States and other concerned authority putting in place the Institutional structure and process sanctioned by Government for CB&T, their maintenance/upkeep and up gradation for optimum results.
- (vi) Assessing the quality of Plans for providing training in mandatory, specialized, thematic, devolve sectors related areas and establishing appropriate network.
- (vii) Assessing the knowledge levels and capacities of trained elected representatives and other stakeholders to perform their official roles effectively and efficiently.

Statement-I

*Details of funds released to States/UTs under RGPSA/CB-PSA/
RGSA during last five years*

(` in crore)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 24.19 | 12.5 | 91.61 | 81.35 | 67.69 |
| 2. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0.17 | 6.75 | 0 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 7.72 | 0 | 0.59 | 3.59 | 33.19 |
| 4. | Assam | 26.04 | 17.08 | 49.08 | 27.59 | 39.21 |
| 5. | Bihar | 63.67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.25 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 11.39 | 14.64 | 42.62 | 33.21 | 7.24 |
| 7. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1.08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Daman and Diu | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Goa | 0 | 1.06 | 1.38 | 0.21 | 0 |
| 10. | Gujarat | 1.06 | 0 | 33.38 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | Haryana | 18.78 | 0 | 11.37 | 10.55 | 6.99 |
| 12. | Himachal Pradesh | 15.26 | 2.48 | 1.4 | 0 | 17.26 |
| 13. | Jammu and Kashmir | 8.58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25.06 |
| 14. | Jharkhand | 16.2 | 9.49 | 20.9 | 47.16 | 4.49 |
| 15. | Karnataka | 46.8 | 32.71 | 15.08 | 41.08 | 0 |
| 16. | Kerala | 14.49 | 0 | 8.55 | 23.36 | 7.68 |
| 17. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 1.65 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 37.46 | 10.8 | 55.45 | 30.25 | 62.79 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 19. | Maharashtra | 34.75 | 4.5 | 21.17 | 44.53 | 11.54 |
| 20. | Manipur | 5.42 | 5.4 | 9.82 | 6.52 | 9.25 |
| 21. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.44 |
| 22. | Mizoram | 2.5 | 0 | 9.2 | 10.1 | 9.9 |
| 23. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7.89 |
| 24. | Odisha | 32.92 | 0 | 25.06 | 32.9 | 0 |
| 25. | Punjab | 0 | 2.69 | 11 | 8.26 | 29.68 |
| 26. | Rajasthan | 11.55 | 4.48 | 22.27 | 13.72 | 25.57 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 6.84 | 1.26 | 2.33 | 5.35 | 5.08 |
| 28. | Tamil Nadu | 20.16 | 8.96 | 27.32 | 36.83 | 57.6 |
| 29. | Telangana | 29.94 | 13.13 | 43.38 | 16.84 | 0 |
| 30. | Tripura | 2.36 | 1.35 | 8.3 | 1.21 | 2.77 |
| 31. | Uttar Pradesh | 0 | 11 | 39.87 | 84.07 | 57.14 |
| 32. | Uttarakhand | 13.04 | 3.09 | 13.21 | 7.82 | 33.05 |
| 33. | West Bengal | 27.71 | 9.91 | 21.86 | 48.44 | 54.94 |
| TOTAL | | 481.41 | 168.18 | 586.37 | 621.69 | 584.7 |

Statement-II

*Total number of ERs, PFs and other stakeholders of Panchayats
trained across States/UTs under RGPSA/CB-PSA/RGSA*

(` in crore)

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 135 | 0 | * |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 43684 | 195566 | 174240 | 1083659 | 376451 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 5147 | 1472 | 7701 | 0 | * |
| 4. | Assam | 53168 | 64420 | 402029 | 152525 | 322528 |
| 5. | Bihar | 0 | 62568 | 251906 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 28910 | 157699 | 191713 | 291257 | 292025 |
| 7. | Goa | 0 | 46 | 176 | 4329 | 1704 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 0 | 1730 | 321206 | 71078 | 543094 |
| 9. | Haryana | 39802 | 3329 | 52878 | 66856 | 35293 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 75437 | 0 | 0 | 7303 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 42079 | 100 | 94 | 0 | 102540 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 0 | 26938 | 86499 | 134924 | 7000 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 0 | 83059 | 218760 | 252294 | 301375 |
| 14. | Kerala | 79932 | 15500 | 25900 | 39416 | 109057 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 314553 | 60626 | 236999 | 391155 | 260356 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 69152 | 1089 | 652145 | 1204606 | 80703 |
| 17. | Manipur | 2155 | 5963 | 10033 | 25758 | * |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 1290 | 0 | 4957 | 9068 | 171 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8253 |
| 21. | Odisha | 17479 | 23882 | 105494 | 41795 | 16329 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Punjab | 0 | 80316 | 70971 | 32500 | 59196 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 72987 | 7164 | 146524 | 37097 | 122077 |
| 25. | Sikkim | 1366 | 3135 | 6049 | 4857 | 15166 |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 17143 | 481 | 324873 | * |
| 27. | Telangana | 8508 | 1738 | 123046 | 378930 | 169078 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------------------------|---|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 28. Tripura | | 10394 | 27094 | 23374 | 20344 | 15910 |
| 29. Uttar Pradesh | | 0 | 370663 | 614 | 298895 | 268968 |
| 30. Uttarakhand | | 531 | 38526 | 1562 | 30789 | * |
| 31. West Bengal | | 139452 | 132453 | 322114 | 473063 | 412064 |
| 32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. Daman and Diu | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 930589 | 1457656 | 3437500 | 5370068 | 3526641 |

**Information not provided by State/UT.*

Extending train services in Kerala

3145. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when Hamsafar Express operating between Bangalore and Kochuveli would be made a daily train; and

(b) whether Railways would take steps to extend Bangalore-Coimbatore Uday Express to Ernakulam?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) At present, there is no proposal to increase the frequency of 16319/16320 Kochuveli-Krishnarajapuram Humsafar Express from bi-weekly to daily.

(b) Extension of 22665/22666 Coimbatore Jn.- KSR Bengaluru Uday Express upto Ernakulam is not operationally feasible, at present. However, extension of train services is an on-going process on Indian Railways, subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification, availability of resources, etc.

Insurance scheme for railway passengers

3146. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the optional travel insurance scheme for railway passengers introduced;

(b) the money collected under the above scheme since implementation, year-wise and zone-wise;

(c) the details of sum assured under the above scheme;

(d) the details of compensation paid to victims or their family members since introduction of the scheme, year-wise and zone-wise;

(e) whether it is a fact that earlier, between 2017 and 2018, the insurance cover was made available for free but was charged for again in September, 2018; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Optional Travel Insurance Scheme was introduced w.e.f. 01.09.2016.

(b) The Insurance premium collected under the scheme since implementation, upto February, 2020 is as follows:—

| Year | Period | Premium Amount Collected from Passengers (` in crores) |
|---------|-------------------------|---|
| 2016-17 | (01.09.2016-09.12.2016) | 2.56 |
| | (10.12.2016-31.03.2017) | 8.46 |
| | | (Free to passengers during this period, premium paid by IRCTC) |
| 2017-18 | (01.04.2017-31.08.2018) | 38.54 |
| | | (Free to passengers during this period, premium paid by IRCTC) |
| 2018-19 | 01.09.2018-31.03.2019 | 8.53 |
| 2019-20 | 01.04.2019-29.02.2020 | 12.71 |

Since the premium is directly collected by the Insurance Companies, zone-wise data is not available.

(c) The Sum assured under the Scheme is as follows:—

(i) In case of Death – ` 10 lakh;

(ii) Permanent Total Disability – ` 10 Lakh;

- (iii) Permanent Partial Disability up to – ` 7.5 Lakh;
- (iv) Hospitalization Expenses for Injury – ` 2 Lakh;
- (v) Transportation of mortal remains – ` 10 Thousand.

(d) The details of compensation (insurance claim) paid by insurance companies to the victims or family members since introduction of the scheme are as follows:—

| Year | Claims paid by Insurance Companies (` in crores) |
|---------|---|
| 2016-17 | 0.76 |
| 2017-18 | 3.59 |
| 2018-19 | 6.12 |
| 2019-20 | 3.53 |

Note:- 1. The insurance claims paid in a year may not be related to the accidents/causalities in that year alone. The amount depends upon the number of cases which are finalized and payment made in a particular year irrespective of the year(s) in which the accidents/causalities took place.

- 2. Since, the Insurance claims are directly settled by the companies, Railways have no zone-wise data.
- 3. The insurance claims paid by insurance companies during 2019-20 are due to Untoward incidents as defined in Section 123(C) read with Section 124A of the Railways Act, 1989.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) As directed by Ministry of Finance to promote digital/cashless transaction, the insurance cover was made free from 10.12.2016 to 31.08.2018 to all passengers buying Confirmed/RAC online/e-tickets from IRCTC website.

Since Ministry of Finance refused to reimburse the premium to IRCTC beyond 31.08.2018, Ministry of Railways decided to again charge premium from the passengers opting for insurance from 01.09.2018.

Disaster management and safety at railway stations

†3147. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of the provisions made at railway stations to deal with the issues of disaster management and railway safety?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): There exists an Institutional Framework for Disaster Management on Indian Railways. Divisional level, Zonal level and Ministry level Disaster Management Plans have been prepared with clearly defined responsibilities. The Disaster Management Plans have details of action to be taken in case of different types of disasters, officials to be contacted, their contact details etc.

Railway stations are provided with contact details of important Railway officials under whose jurisdiction the station is located. Contact details of nearby Railway and Civil hospitals, district authorities, fire brigade, ambulance service, etc. are also provided at all railway stations. Multiple modes of communication are available at the railway stations to contact required officials in case of any emergent situation/disaster. Stations have been provided with fire extinguishers, fire buckets filled with dry sand and water and First aid boxes to provide immediate first aid.

Indian Railways conducts in house mock drills as well as with National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) at regular intervals to ensure preparedness and operational readiness of the disaster response teams and equipment. Staff are trained in disaster management and first aid periodically.

Railways are fully prepared to quickly access accident site for conducting rescue and relief operations in co-ordination with Local Government and Non-Government organisations. Railways have a network of 176 Accident Relief Trains (ARTs) and 175 Accident Relief Medical Vans (ARMVs) placed at identified locations which cover the entire rail network of Indian Railways. Apart from this, Portable Medical Kit for accidents have also been provided at identified locations to provide immediately medical help. Immediately on receipt of information about an accident involving or likely to involve injuries or death, ARMV is rushed to the site of the accident. Assistance is also sought from civil administration, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and Armed Forces in case of major accidents.

Steps taken to prevent killing of animals by running trains

3148. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of animals, specially cows, buffaloes and elephants that got killed by running trains in the country, State-wise and loss suffered by Railways on these accounts, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the steps taken by Government to minimise such incidents and to formulate punitive action against the erring persons?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the information available with Zonal Railways, details of animal deaths Zonal Railway-wise are as under. These details are not collected State-wise and no systematic record is maintained on the loss incurred on this account.

| Railway | 2019 | | | 2020 (upto 12 March, 2020) | | |
|--------------------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Cows | Buffaloes | Elephants | Cows | Buffaloes | Elephants |
| Central | 243 | 135 | 0 | 62 | 40 | 0 |
| Eastern | 125 | 60 | 0 | 20 | 5 | 0 |
| East Central | 290 | 199 | 0 | 100 | 105 | 0 |
| East Coast | 25 | 45 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 0 |
| Northern | 157 | 85 | 2 | 37 | 19 | 0 |
| North Central | 2126 | 3188 | 0 | 632 | 1022 | 0 |
| North Eastern | 1750 | 381 | 0 | 329 | 54 | 0 |
| Northeast Frontier | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| North Western | 51 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Southern | 81 | 298 | 2 | 13 | 34 | 0 |
| South Central | 58 | 294 | 0 | 14 | 88 | 0 |
| South Eastern | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| South East Central | 1786 | 94 | 0 | 361 | 20 | 0 |
| South Western | 23 | 23 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Western | 1518 | 820 | 0 | 189 | 143 | 0 |
| West Central | 4039 | 52 | 0 | 555 | 13 | 0 |

(b) Some preventive measures taken by Zonal Railways include:—

- (i) Identification of hot spots for animal run over;
- (ii) Regular coordination with Forest Officials for incidents involving wild animals;

- (iii) Imposition of speed restrictions in identified locations;
- (iv) Provision of signage board;
- (v) Sensitization of Train Crew and Station Masters on a regular basis;
- (vi) Need based clearance of vegetation on the sides of the track within railway land;
- (vii) Construction of underpasses and ramps for the movement of elephants at identified locations;
- (viii) Provision of boundary wall/fencing at selected locations;
- (ix) Forest Department staff deputed in Railway control offices to liaison with Railway and elephant trackers engaged by Forest Department for timely action by alerting station and loco pilots;
- (x) Installation of innovative Honey bee sound systems at locations, which are prone to crossing of elephants; and
- (xi) Counselling of villagers for avoiding cattle coming near track.

Revenue from ticket checking fine

3149. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have earned record revenue through ticket checking fines in the last several months;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Railways is also considering to deploy more ticket checking staff on trains as well as at the stations; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The amount realised from persons travelling without tickets/improper tickets and unbooked luggage during the period April, 2019 to February, 2020 is approximately ` 1409.77 crore which is 12.70% higher than the corresponding period of previous year.

(c) and (d) All reserved coaches of trains are required to be manned by Travelling Ticket Examiners in accordance with the prescribed norms. Zonal Railways deploy adequate number of ticket checking staff on trains as well as at the stations as per the local conditions.

Indore-Manmad railway line project

3150. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have started the work on long awaited 362 km. long Indore- Nardana-Dhule-Malegaon-Manmad railway line;

(b) if so, the details of the project indicating the land acquired or proposed to be acquired; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for completing this railway line within the proposed time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Railways (MoR) has approved the proposal to implement the Indore-Manmad New Line project under Joint Venture (JV) model of participative policy of Ministry of Railways. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has accordingly been entered into between Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) and State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra to set up a JV Company for taking up this project. The MoU envisages constitution of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) with equity participation from JNPT (55%), State Government of Maharashtra (15%), State Government of Madhya Pradesh (15%) and Sagarmala Development Corporation and Indian Port Railway Corporation Limited (IPRCL) (both are PSU under Ministry of Shipping) (15%) and IPRCL as the executing agency.

Angamali-Sabarimala railway line project

3151. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the Angamali-Sabarimala railway line in Kerala which was proposed in the 1997-98 Railway Budget;

(b) the reason behind delay in starting the works of this project;

- (c) whether the initial proposal had no condition regarding the State Government bearing 50 per cent of the total cost of the project and providing land for free;
- (d) if so, why the Railways are raising such a demand now; and
- (e) the details of other railway projects approved and pending in the State of Kerala and by when each of these are expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Angamali-Sabarimala new rail line (116 Km.) was included in Budget in 1997-98 at a cost of ` 550 crore. Against this, part estimate for long lead items amounting to ` 517.70 crore including ` 58.76 crore as the land cost of the entire project, was sanctioned in May, 2006.

The 5 km. section of this project was passing through Periyar Tiger Reserve Forest. On the request of State Government, the project was terminated at Erumeli due to reserve forest area.

Alignment of the project passes through three Districts *i.e.* Ernakulam, Idukki and Kottayam districts. Final location survey (FLS) for Angamali-Kaladi-Ramapuram section (70 Km.) has been completed in 2002 and further survey in the Kottayam district was stopped by local people in 2007 due to objections on alignment.

Consequently, in this project, work on Angamali-Kaladi (7 Km.) and long lead works on Kaladi-Perumbavoor (10 Km.) have been taken up. However, further works on this project could not be taken forward due to protests by local people against land acquisition and fixing of alignment of the line, court cases filed against the project and non-cooperation from the State Government of Kerala.

This has badly delayed the execution of the above project and as a result, project cost has increased exponentially from ` 550 crore in 1997 to ` 1566 crore (including land cost of ` 719 crore) in 2011 and further. ` 2,815 crore (including land cost of ` 965 crore) in 2017.

As taking forward of this project showing 512% increase in project cost solely with Railway Funds was not possible, Railway had requested Government of Kerala vide letters dated 06.09.2011, 22.12.2011, and 08.10.2012 to share atleast 50% cost of the project.

Government of Kerala *vide* their letter dated 27.11.2015 agreed to share 50% cost of the project. Government of Kerala had also identified this project for execution under Joint Venture Scheme with Ministry of Railways and therefore, an MoU was also signed on 01.09.2016. Unfortunately, within a year, the State Government *vide* letter dated 15.11.2016 withdrew their own consent to share 50% cost of the project. This sudden change in policy was surprising and against the interest of developing Railways in Kerala, and brought into question the State Government's commitment to this important project.

However, given the public demand, Railways again conducted detailed deliberations on the feasibility of taking forward this project *vis-à-vis* the availability of funds. Due to significant deficit, it was again decided by Railways in December, 2017 that the project should be undertaken on cost sharing basis.

Government of Kerala was again requested *vide* letters dated 06.02.2018 and 01.03.2018 for their consent to share atleast 50% cost of the project for the benefit of the State. There has been no positive response to this offer.

As the State Government has withdrawn its own previously sanctioned consent to share 50% cost of the project and is not cooperating in resolving the various obstructions, Railways has decided to freeze further expenditure on this project temporarily, and keep execution of works in abeyance, in September, 2019.

Therefore, Ministry of Railway *vide* letter No. 93/W-I/Survey/SR/11 dated 11.01.2020 advised Government of Kerala that it is not feasible for Railways in taking the project forward solely with Railway funds, and therefore, State Government of Kerala was again requested to share in the development of Railway network in the State. This will help Railways to provide the much required rail link for the travelling needs of local people and pilgrims to the Holy Shrine.

(e) Railway projects are sanctioned Zonal Railway-wise, not State-wise, as Indian Railway's Network Straddles across various State boundaries. However, 09 projects (02 new line and 07 doubling) covering a length of 454 Km. costing ` 8,317 crore, falling fully/partly in Kerala, are under different stages of planning/approval/execution. This includes:-

- 02 New Line Projects, covering a length of 146 km, costing ` 3,293 crore, out of which, an expenditure of ` 299 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019.

- 07 Doubling Projects, covering a length of 307 km., costing ` 5,024 crore, out of which, 8 km. length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ` 672 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019.

Budget Allocation (for the projects falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala)

Average annual Budget Allocation for Infrastructure and Safety works, falling fully/partly in State of Kerala, has increased to ` 950 crore, during 2014-19, from ` 372 crore (during 2009-14). Thus, the average annual budget allocation for 2014-19 is 155% more than average annual Budget allocation during 2009-14.

Commissioning of Projects (falling fully/partly in State of Kerala)

During 2009-14, 53 Km. (7 Km. New line, 10 Km. Gauge conversion and 36 Km. Doubling) projects, falling fully/partly in State of Kerala have been commissioned at an average rate of 11 Km. per year.

During 2014-19, 89 Km. (29 Km. Gauge conversion and 60 Km. Doubling) projects, falling fully/partly in State of Kerala have been commissioned at an average rate of 18 Km. per year, which is 68% more than commissioning during 2009-14.

The project-wise details of all works including cost, expenditure and outlay, project-wise are made available in public domain on Indian Railways website *i.e.* www.indianrailways.gov.in >Ministry of Railways >Railway Board >About Indian Railways >Railway Board Directorates >Finance (Budget) >Pink Book (year) >Railway-wise Works Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme (RSP).

Some of important projects getting affected due to land acquisition are as below:—

1. 35 Km. long New line project Thirunavaya – Guruvayur is held up due to public protest. Final Location Survey (FLS) could not be completed due to local agitation.
2. Kanyakumari – Trivandrum doubling work is held up as Government of Kerala is yet to acquire and hand over the land for the project.

The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities (both underground and over ground), statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order

situation in the area of project site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. All these factors vary from project to project and site to site and affect the completion time and cost of the project, which is finally worked out at the completion stage. Therefore, confirmed time line for completion of project cannot be ascertained at this stage.

Bio-toilets in Indian Railways

3152. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have started fitting new bio-toilets and ventilation systems to overcome the frequent problems of choking and foul smell, if so, the details thereof and in what manner the bio-toilets would help in solving the problem;

(b) whether the idea was implemented first-hand a few years ago, which, however, failed and attracted many complaints;

(c) if so, how does the Government proposes to ensure the success this time; and

(d) the number of railway stations where bio-toilets have already been installed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) To eliminate the previously open discharge toilet system, zero discharge Bio-toilet system with ventilation has been adopted for coaches of Indian Railways. This was conceptualized during the year 2006. Further, the design has been evolved along with DRDE (Defence Research Development Establishment) after adequate trials and the same has been proliferated in coaches with minor modifications as per requirement.

(b) and (c) Initially complaints regarding choking of bio toilets in coaches were investigated and it was found that it was largely due to passengers throwing non Bio-degradable items like plastic bottles, huggies, tea cups, papers/polythene bags, napkin etc. in the toilet pans because of their unawareness about the provision of Bio-toilets in respective coaches which were resulting in choking and foul smell.

Accordingly, various steps were taken by Railway over the period of time for improvement. Some are enumerated as below:—

1. Display of instructions in coaches to spread awareness among passengers.
2. Stickers/stainless steel plates were pasted/fitted on lavatory doors and inside coach lavatory to inform the passenger about installation of Bio-toilet and about its proper use and not to throw any waste material like bottles etc in lavatory pans.
3. The original design of Bio toilets of coach were fitted with P-trap. Subsequently the design was changed to S trap.
4. Regular announcement over PA system on stations are also being done.
5. To eliminate foul smell, Venturi type toilet ventilation systems are being provided in coach toilets.
6. To further address the issue of the foul smell in coach toilets and remove waste from toilet pan to Bio-tank, Bio-Vacuum toilet systems have been developed and are being fitted/retrofitted in coaches.
7. On Board Housekeeping Staff (OBHS) have been sensitized to make the toilet clean and to remove chocking enroute.
8. Rail Madad, a sole Indian Railway portal is working for passenger grievance redressal. The complaints received through this portal related to Bio Toilet are being timely resolved.

(d) 88 Numbers of Railway Stations have been provided with Bio-Toilets on Indian Railways.

Online and offline grievance redressal measures

3153. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures that have been undertaken by Government during the last three years to address the online and offline grievances of the train passengers and the details thereof; and

(b) whether any mechanism is in place to monitor the better implementation of these measures?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Indian Railways has a well-established system for registering manual complaints (offline grievances) in Complaint Registers at stations and in trains. In 2015, Indian Railways launched CoMS (Complaint Management System) for redressing online grievances. Complainants could register complaints in CoMS *via* Web, APP or SMS.

With a view to merge all online and offline channels of grievances into a unique single platform, RailMadad was launched in June, 2018. RailMadad converges online modes of grievances like Web, APP, SMS, Phone and Social Media, and also provides option for uploading offline complaints. Integrated RailMadad Helpline 139 integrates all erstwhile Railway Helplines (except 182), and provides railway passengers the comfort of a single Helplines for inquiry, assistance and grievances.

(b) RailMadad has an inbuilt system for monitoring time and quality of redressal. All complaints coming in RailMadad are automatically routed to the concerned field staff for faster redressal. The system also provides for in-depth MIS reports which enable Railway managers to do root-cause analysis for taking system improvement measure. Due to its unique features, RailMadad has been awarded 'Silver' in the category "Excellence in providing citizen-centric delivery" in the National e-Governance awards 2019-20.

Status of railway projects in Chhattisgarh

†3154. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work on railway projects across various divisions in Chhattisgarh including the Surguja division has not been started yet despite the approval of their surveys;

(b) if so, details of the present status of such projects thereof, the district-wise and project-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to speed up the work of approved railway projects in Chhattisgarh?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Railway projects are sanctioned Zonal Railway-wise and not State-wise/Division-wise, as, Indian Railway's network straddles across various State boundaries. However, details of projects, falling fully/partly in State of Chhattisgarh, including in the Surguja District, are as under:—

17 (8 New Lines and 9 Doubling) Projects, costing ` 34,266 crore, for 2,776 km. length, falling fully/partly in the State of Chhattisgarh are under different stage of planning/approval/execution, out of which commissioning of 384 km. length has been achieved and an expenditure of ` 6985 crore has been achieved upto March, 2019, this includes:—

08 New Line Projects, covering a length of 1,382 km., costing ` 21,046 crore. Out of which, commissioning of 42 km. length has been achieved and an expenditure of ` 2,864 crore has been incurred upto March' 2019.

09 Doubling Projects, covering a length of 1,394 km., costing ` 13,220 crore. Out of which, commissioning of 342 km. length has been achieved and an expenditure of ` 4,121 crore has been achieved upto March' 2019.

Railway line from Barwadih to Chirmiri will help the socio-economic development of Surguja and adjoining districts. 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, 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. Response is awaited. As such project could not be taken forward.

Now, Chhattisgarh Rail Corporation Limited (CRCL), a Joint Venture Company of Govt. 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.

Details of all works, including cost, 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, falling fully/partly in the State of Chhattisgarh, have been commissioned, at an average rate 6 km. per year.
- During 2014-19, 416 Km. length (42 km. of New line and 374 km. of Doubling), falling fully/partly in the State of Chhattisgarh, have been commissioned, at an average rate 83 km. per year, which is 1200% more as compare to commissioning during 2009-2014.

(c) To ensure that projects are completed in time, 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.

**Private sector participation in introduction of trains and
stations redevelopment**

3155. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many Tejas type trains are proposed to be introduced in the next three years;
- (b) whether these trains would be Government-run trains or would run under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of railway stations to be redeveloped with the help of private sector and the details of these stations and timeline, if any?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In the Union Budget 2020-21, introduction of Tejas type trains connecting Iconic tourist destinations, has been announced, which would be in addition to the 02 pairs of Tejas Express services namely 22671/22672 Chennai Egmore – Madurai Jn. Tejas Express and 22119/22120 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus – Karmali Tejas Express presently being operated by Indian Railways. Further, two more Tejas Express services namely 82501/82502 Lucknow-New Delhi Tejas Express and 82901/82902 Mumbai Central-Ahmedabad Tejas Express are also being operated by Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC), a Railway Public Sector Undertaking. However, introduction of train services is an on-going process on Indian Railways, subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification, available of resources etc.

- (b) Indian Railways is planning to introduce 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 eight meetings, so far. 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. However, further details have not been finalized.

(c) Work of redevelopment of stations is in advanced stage at Gandhinagar (Western Railway) and Habibganj (West Central Railway) railway stations. Contracts have been awarded for redevelopment of Gomtinagar, Anand Vihar, Bijawasan and Chandigarh railway stations. Further, bidding has been initiated by six more railway viz. Nagpur, Gwalior, Amritsar, Sabarmati, Nellore and Puducherry. Station redevelopment projects are first of their kind and complex in nature and require detailed techno-financial feasibility studies and statutory clearances from urban/local bodies etc. Therefore, no-time-frame can be indicated at this stage.

Solar power for traction requirement

3156. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any timeline to utilise solar power for traction of trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any measures viz., installation of solar panels and other necessary solar power infrastructure so far to achieve this;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) At this stage, Indian Railways proposes to harness 500 Mega Watt (MW) land based solar power for Traction purpose. Out of which two pilot projects of 2 MW and 1.7 MW at Diwana (Haryana) and Bina (Madhya Pradesh) are likely to be completed by June' 2020.

50 MW solar power at Bhilai (Chhattisgarh) is likely to be completed by March' 2021. Another project of 400 MW solar power through Rewa Ultra Mega Solar (RUMS) is under bidding process.

Further, proliferation of solar power plants on vacant Railway land based on feasibility has also been taken up.

- (e) Does not arise.

Recommendations of Dr. Anil Kakodkar Committee

†3157. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of recommendations made by Dr. Anil Kakodkar Committee, the details therefor;
- (b) the number of recommendations which have been accepted and implemented and those that remain not implemented, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of recommendations which have not been accepted, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether any recommendation has been made by the Committee regarding the backlog in vacancies for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs; and
- (e) if so, the details of the implementation thereof'?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Kakodkar Committee has made 106 recommendations in their Report covering the various aspects viz. General safety matters, Organisational structure, Empowerment at Working Level, Safety related works and Issues, Filling up of vacancies in critical safety categories and Manpower Planning issues, Plugging the shortage of critical Safety Spares, External Interferences – Removal of encroachment and sabotage, Upgradation of Signalling, Telecommunication and Train Protection system, Upgradation of Rolling Stock, Track, Bridges, Elimination of Level Crossings, Human Resource Development with emphasis on Education and Training Institutes on Indian Railways, Eco-System and Safety Architectures on Indian Railways.

- (b) Of the 106 recommendations, 95 have been fully/partially accepted.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Of the 95 fully/partially accepted recommendations, 84 have been implemented. Remaining 11 recommendations are at various stages of implementation.

(c) 11 recommendations have not been accepted by the Railways as these have not been found feasible for implementation by Ministry of Railways.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Quality of food in long distance trains

3158. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of food served in the long distance trains, especially in Rajdhani Express has fallen and passenger complaints are increasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such complaints received;

(c) whether the Railways plan to improve the quality of food served in the trains and to offer variety in the menu; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. It is the continuous endeavour of Indian Railways to provide quality and hygienic food to passengers in all the trains.

Indian Railways have robust mechanism of receiving feedback, suggestions and grievances from the passengers. Appropriate and prompt corrective actions are taken by Railways to address these concerns. During 2019-20 (01.04.2019-31.01.2020), a total of 1998 complaints pertaining to quality of food in trains have been received out of which 641 complaints pertain to Rajdhani Express trains which is lower than 677 complaints received during the corresponding period of 2018-19.

(c) and (d) Various steps taken by Indian Railways to provide quality and hygienic food to passengers are as follows:—

(i) 46 Kitchens have been upgraded by IRCTC to improve quality and hygiene of food.

- (ii) Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Cameras have been installed in Kitchens to monitor Kitchen activities on real-time basis. Live streaming of the kitchens has been made available for passengers through IRCTC website as well as Rail Drishti. This enables close and live monitoring of the activities in the kitchens both by officials and the public. This facility is presently available in 28 upgraded Kitchens.
- (iii) IRCTC has enabled Quick Response (QR) codes to be pasted on food casseroles at 29 Kitchens which enable passengers to get the direct link to CCTV images of the kitchen where food is prepared and packed. Details of the contents and quantities of the meals and date of packaging can also be seen by the passenger.
- (iv) Ensuring use of approved PAD items, branded premium quality raw material and ingredients for production of food.
- (v) Variety in menu is being ensured through introduction of low-cost Snack Meals of regional cuisine/flavour.
- (vi) Branded food providers have been roped in to provide e-catering services in trains through advance booking.
- (vii) Ready to Eat (RTE) Meals for variety and to meet emergent requirements have been introduced.
- (viii) Certification from Designated Food Safety Officers of each Kitchen Unit has been made mandatory.
- (ix) Food Safety Supervisors of IRCTC have been deployed at Kitchen Units.
- (x) Customer satisfaction surveys are conducted through Third Party Agencies.
- (xi) Third Party Audits are mandated in the catering Policy and are being carried out by NABCB (National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies) accredited agencies for examination of quality of food, hygiene and cleanliness in Pantry Cars and Kitchen Units.
- (xii) Regular and surprise inspections are conducted by Railway officials including Food Safety Officers.

- (xiii) A robust system for passenger feedback and complaints exists for redressal through dedicated centralized Catering Service Monitoring Cell (CSMC) toll free number 1800-111-321, Rail Madad, Twitter handle, CPGRAMS, E-Mail and SMS based complaints.

Introduction of premium trains from Amritsar

3159. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways are in the process to introduce premium trains such as Rajdhani Express/Duronto/Tejas/Vande Bharat or new Shatabdi trains from Amritsar as the city is a tourist destination and lakhs of people visit Golden Temple, Durgiana Temple, Wagah Border, Ram Tirath and other historical places in Amritsar; and
- (b) if so, the list of new trains proposed to be introduced from Amritsar?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Presently, Amritsar is well connected to Delhi by premium services of 03 pairs of Shatabdi trains namely, 12029/12030 New Delhi – Amritsar Swarna Shatabdi Express, 12013/12014 New Delhi – Amritsar Shatabdi Express and 12031/12032 New Delhi – Amritsar Shatabdi Express. Besides, Amritsar is also connected to important stations like Mumbai, Kolkata, Bilaspur, Nanded, Patna, Ahmedabad, Thiruvananthapuram, Ajmer, etc., by direct train services, which cater to the needs of passengers including tourists. Owing to operational and resource constraints, at present, there is no proposal to introduce new train services from Amritsar. However, introduction of new trains is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification, availability of resources etc.

Unions registered with Railways

3160. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Unions across all services registered with Railways;
- (b) whether it is a fact that a number of office bearers in Railway Unions are holding their respective posts for a very long period and are not letting others into those posts;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Union leaders and office bearers are exempted from their regular duties;

- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) if not, the action taken against those Union members not doing their duties?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) There are at present 30 recognised Trade Unions on Zonal Railways (including Metro Railway, Kolkata) and Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala.

(b) Holding of a post of office bearer in a Trade Union, recognized by respective Zonal Railway/Production Unit, and the time period for which the post can be held are internal matters of the Trade Union which stand governed by statutory provisions of Trade Unions Act, 1926 and rules framed thereunder.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Railway porters and coolies

3161. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that due to development of railway stations and platforms, railway porters and coolies are losing their jobs;

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase their productivity along with the modernisation of transports facilities in Railways by way of giving alternative jobs to railway coolies and porters;

(c) whether any data on registered porters and coolies is available with the Railways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) There will be no loss of jobs to Porters employed by Railways as Parcel Porters, and to Sahayaks (earlier known as coolies) who are licensees engaged by Railways, due to development of railway stations and platforms.

The total number of Sahayaks (earlier known as Coolies) is around 19,274 over Indian Railways. The number of Parcel Porters employed by Indian Railways is approximately 2,807.

Increasing train speed

†3162. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to increase the speed of trains;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Speeding up of trains is a constant endeavour and continuous process on Indian Railways which is dependent on constant optimization of the investments made by Railways in modernization of technology, high powered locos, modern coaches, signaling, electrification and better tracks. With this end in view. Indian Railways *inter-alia* have taken the following steps:—

- (i) Proliferation of Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) coaches, which have better speed. 531 pairs of trains are being operated with LHB coaches, at present.
- (ii) Sanction of works for raising of sectional speed to 160 kmph on existing New Delhi-Mumbai (including Vadodara-Ahmedabad) and New Delhi-Howrah (including Kanpur-Lucknow) routes costing ` 6,806 crore and ` 6,685 crore respectively.
- (iii) Identification of all Golden Quadrilateral and Diagonals routes, except New Delhi-Mumbai and New Delhi-Howrah, for raising of sectional speed to 130 kmph.

Increase in cases of robbery in trains

†3163. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cases of robbery in trains in various parts of the country are continuously increasing;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any special steps to prevent the same; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when the steps would be implemented and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Policing on Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of 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 to 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 GRP Stations, there is decrease in the cases of robbery registered in trains during the year 2018 as compared to the year 2017. However, such cases increased during the year 2019 as compared to the year 2018.

Following steps have been taken by the Railways in coordination with GRP for security of 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 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 (CCTV) 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 from time to time against the entry of unauthorized persons in trains and railway premises.
8. 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.

Further, close liaison is made by Railways 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.

ROBs and RUBs in Karnataka

3164. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have sanctioned 42 Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and 8 Road Under Bridges (RUBs) and a total of 61 ROBs/RUBs are under construction in the State of Karnataka;

(b) if so, details of status and location of construction of the above ROBs and RUBs and details of each ROB and RUB proposed;

(c) whether there is any time and cost overrun; and

(d) the estimated cost involved and by when the above ROBs and RUBs are going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) At present, there are 58 Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and 09 Road Under Bridges (RUBs) sanctioned in the State of Karnataka. Out of 58 ROBs, 06 have been fully completed, on 07 ROBs

railway portion has been completed and at 5 ROB's work is in progress. Consent for cost sharing from State Govt. is awaited for 3 ROB's and in 20 ROB's work is at various stages of planning, estimation and execution. Out of 9 RUB's, 01 has been fully completed and work on balance is in progress.

(c) and (d) Normally, Railway undertakes construction of ROB's/RUB's in Railway portion whereas approaches are being constructed by State Govt. Generally, there is no problem of construction of ROB's/RUB's in Railway portion. However, construction of ROB's/RUB's on approaches depends upon many factors such as availability of land, removal of encroachments, fixing the alignment of approaches, allocation of requisite funds etc. Therefore, it is not possible to fix the time schedule for construction of ROB's/RUB's projects.

Total estimated cost of ROB's and RUB's is ` 1612 crore.

Revamping of railway stations

†3165. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of railway stations which were targeted to be revamped by Government during the last three years;
- (b) the number of railway stations that have been renovated out of those;
- (c) the number of other railway stations which are targeted to be modernised by the year 2022; and
- (d) the details thereof?

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. Under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme, 1253 stations, have been identified for development, out of which 1181 stations so far have been developed. The remaining 72 stations are targeted to be developed under Adarsh Station Scheme by 2020-21. The details of stations

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

developed under Adarsh Station scheme during last two years and current year are as under:—

| Year | No. of stations developed under Adarsh Station Scheme during last two years and current year |
|--------------------------|--|
| 2017-18 | 32 |
| 2018-19 | 29 |
| 2019-20 (upto Jan' 2020) | 88 |

Further, under soft-upgradation scheme, 68 stations have been substantially upgraded over Indian Railways during 2018-19. 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 these Railway stations as per the respective category of the station depending upon need, volume of passenger traffic and inter-se priority, subject to availability of funds.

Besides this, upgradation/modernization of stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and on-going process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. However, priority for upgradation/modernization of stations is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the work.

Also, "Station Redevelopment" is planned by leveraging real estate potential of sparable land and air space in and around the stations, inviting private participation. For this, Railway conducts techno-economic feasibility studies of stations across the country. Based on the outcome of these feasibility studies, stations are taken up for redevelopment in phases. The selection of developer is done following a transparent and competitive bidding process. The work of redevelopment is in advanced stage at Gandhinagar (Western Railway) and Habibganj (West Central Railway) railway stations. Contracts have been awarded for redevelopment of Gomtinagar (North Eastern Railway), Anand Vihar (Northern Railway), Bijwasan (Northern Railway) and Chandigarh (Northern Railway) railway stations.

Modernisation/upgradation of railway stations

3166. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have implemented any scheme for modernisation/upgradation of all railway stations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the railway stations modernised/upgraded since the inception of the said schemes including funds spent for this purpose, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh and Haryana; and

(c) the steps taken by Railways to expedite the modernisation/upgradation of pending railway stations within a stipulated time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. For development of Railway stations, this Ministry has formulated various schemes for upgradation/modernization/augmentation of stations on Indian Railways under various developmental schemes viz. Model, Modern and Adarsh Station Scheme.

(b) and (c) 'Model' station scheme was in vogue from 1999 to 2008. Initially one station per Division of Indian Railways was selected under the scheme. In the year 2006, the criteria were revised to include all 'A' and 'B' category stations on the basis of the annual passenger earnings under the scheme. Under this scheme 594 stations were selected for upgradation. Out of these, 590 stations have already been developed. As regards, the remaining 4 stations, Sambalpur Road Station and Alnavar station have been dropped from the scheme, while Ultadanga and Mal Bazar Stations have been closed. The names of stations developed under 'Model' Station Scheme are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

'Modern' station scheme was in vogue from 2006-07 to 2007-08. Under this scheme, 637 stations were selected for upgradation which has already been developed. The names of stations developed under 'Modern' Station Scheme are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Presently, Railway stations are upgraded/modernized under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme based on identified need of providing better enhanced passenger amenities at stations. Under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme, 1253 stations have been identified for development, out of which 1181 stations so far have been developed. In the State of Uttar Pradesh,

152 stations have been identified under Adarsh Station Scheme and out of these 128 stations have been upgraded/developed under this scheme. In the state of Haryana, 16 stations have been identified under Adarsh Station Scheme. Against this, 15 stations have been upgraded/developed and the remaining stations are targeted to be developed under Adarsh Station Scheme by 2020-21. The names of stations developed under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

Further, under soft-upgradation scheme, 68 stations have been substantially upgraded over Indian Railways during 2018-19. 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 these Railway stations as per the respective category of the station depending upon need, volume of passenger traffic and inter-se priority, subject to availability of funds.

Besides this, upgradation/modernization of stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and on-going process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. However, priority for upgradation/modernization of stations is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the work.

Also, "Station Redevelopment" is planned by leveraging real estate potential of sparable land and air space in and around the stations, inviting private participation. For this, Railway conducts techno-economic feasibility studies of stations across the country. Based on the outcome of these feasibility studies, stations are taken up for redevelopment in phases. The selection of developer is done following a transparent and competitive bidding process. The work of redevelopment is in advanced stage at Gandhinagar (Western Railway) and Habibganj (West Central Railway) railway stations. Contracts have been awarded for redevelopment of Gomtinagar (North Eastern Railway), Anand Vihar (Northern Railway), Bijwasan (Northern Railway) and Chandigarh (Northern Railway) railway stations.

The expenditure on works of modernization/upgradation/augmentation of railway stations is generally incurred under Plan Head-53 'Passenger Amenities'. Details of expenditure incurred for this Plan Head-53 'Passenger Amenities', over Indian Railways from 1999-2000 to 2018-19 are given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

The State-wise list of stations identified and developed under 'Model' Station Scheme are as under

| State | Names of stations |
|---------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 |
| Assam (15) | Dibrugarh (NFR), Gosaigaon (NFR), Guwahati (NFR), Jorhat Town (NFR), Kamakhya (NFR), Kokrajhar (NFR), Lumding (NFR), New Bongaigaon (NFR), New Tinsukia (NFR), Rangiya Jn. (NFR), Silchar (NFR), Srirampur (NFR), Tezpur (NFR), Bongaigaon (NFR) and Tinsukia (NFR) |
| Andhra Pradesh (57) | Dharmavaram Jn. (SCR), Guntakal (SCR), Guntur (SCR), Hyderabad (SCR), Kacheguda (SCR), Kakinada Town (SCR), Nellore (SCR), Rajahmundry (SCR), Secunderabad (SCR), Tirupati (SCR), Vijayawada (SCR), Palasa (ECoR), Visakhapatnam (ECoR), Warangal (SCR), Vizianagaram (ECoR), Srikakulam (ECoR), Anakapalli (SCR), Anantapur (SCR), Bhimavaram Town (SCR), Cuddapah (SCR), Eluru (SCR), Godavari (SCR), Kazipet (SCR), Khammam (SCR), Ongole (SCR), Samalkot (SCR), Tenali (SCR), Adoni (SCR), Chirala (SCR), Kurnool Town (SCR), Machilipatnam (SCR), Manchiryal (SCR), Palakollu (SCR), Ramagundam (SCR), Tadepalligudem (SCR), Tandur (SCR), Tanuku (SCR), Tuni (SCR), Bhimavaram (SCR), Dhone (SCR), Dornakal (SCR), Gooty (SCR), Gudivada (SCR), Gudur (SCR), Nadikudi (SCR), Nidadavolu (SCR), Pakala (SCR), Renigunta (SCR), Vikarabad (SCR), Annavaram (SCR), Basar (SCR), Bhadrachalam Road (SCR), Mantralayam Road (SCR), Nalgonda (SCR), Srikalahasti (SCR), Nandyal (SCR) and Nizamabad (SCR). |
| Bihar (55) | Akshayawat Rai Nagar (ECR), Ara (ECR), Araria Court (NFR), Barauni (ECR), Begu Sarai (ECR), Bettiah (ECR), Bhagalpur (ER), Buxar (ECR), Chhapra (NER), Dehri-on-Sone (ECR), |

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Danapur (ECR), Darbhanga (ECR), Gaya (ECR), Hajipur Jn. (ECR), Jamalpur Jn. (ER), Janakpur Road (ECR) Katihar (NFR), Khagaria (ECR), Kishanganj (NFR), Mokama (ECR), Motihari (ECR), Muzaffarpur (ECR), Nalanda (ECR), Nayagaon (ECR), Narkatiaganj Jn. (ECR), Nawadah (ECR), Patna Jn. (ECR), Purnea Jn. (NFR), Sagauli Jn. (ECR), Sasaram (ECR), Samastipur (ECR), Sheikhpura (ECR), Sitamarhi (ECR), Siwan Jn. (NER), Sonapur (ECR), Sultanganj (ER), Patna Sahib (ECR), Bakhtiyarpur (ECR), Biharsharif (ECR), Jamui (ECR), Jhajha (ECR), Kiul (ECR), Lakheesara (ECR), Rajendra Nagar (T) (ECR), Rajgir (ECR), Anugrah Narayan Road (ECR), Raxaul (ECR), Saharsa (ECR), Madhubani (ECR), Barh (ECR), Bhabua Road (ECR), Dalsinghsara (ECR), Phulwarisara (ECR), Bariarpur (ER) and Mananpur (ECR)

Chandigarh (1)

Chandigarh (NR).

Chhattisgarh (8)

Bilaspur (SECR), Durg (SECR), Raipur (SECR), Raigarh (SECR), Champa (SECR), Bhatapara (SECR), Tilda (SECR) and Rajnandgaon (SECR).

Delhi (9)

Delhi (NR), Delhi Cantt (NR), Delhi Sarai Rohilla (NR) H. Nizamuddin (NR), Nangloi (NR), New Delhi (NR), Delhi Shahdara (NR), Sabzi Mandi (NR) and Shakurbasti (NR).

Gujarat (29)

Ahmedabad (WR), Anand Jn. (WR), Bharuch (WR), Bhavnagar (WR), Dwarka (WR), Gandhidham Jn. (WR), Gandhigram (WR), Navsari (WR), Okha (WR) Rajkot (WR), Surat (WR), Vadodara (WR), Valsad (WR), Vapi (WR), Ankleshwar (WR), Nadiad (WR), New Bhuj (WR), Palanpur (WR), Jamnagar (WR), Billimora (WR), Udhana (WR), Maninagar (WR), Mahesana (WR), Dahod (WR), Hapa (WR), Surendranagar (WR), Junagadh (WR), Porbandar (WR) and Verawal (WR).

Goa (2)

Madgaon (KRCL), Vasco-de-gama (SWR).

| 1 | 2 |
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| Himachal Pradesh (1) | Shimla (NR). |
| Haryana (18) | Ambala Cantt. (NR), Faridabad (NR), Hissar (NWR), Kalka (NR), Panipat Jn. (NR), Rewari (NWR), Rohtak (NR), Ballabhgarh (NR), Karnal (NR), Sonapat (NR), Jagadhari (NR), Kurukshetra (NR), Palwal (NR), Chandi Mandir (NR), Bhiwani (NWR), Sirsa (NWR), Bhodwal Majri (NR) and Kosli (NWR). |
| Jammu and Kashmir (2) | Jammu Tawi (NR), Kathua (NR). |
| Jharkhand (16) | Baidyanathdham (ER), Bokaro Steel City (SER), Chakradharpur (SER), Daltonganj (ECR), Dhanbad (ECR), Hatia (SER), Jasidih (ER), Koderma (ECR), Madhupur (ER), Parasnath (ECR), Ranchi (SER), Tatanagar (SER), Sahibganj (ER), Barharwa (ER), Barkakana (ECR) and Garhwa Road (ECR). |
| Karnataka (26) | Bangalore Cantt. (SWR), Bijapur (SWR), Gulbarga (CR), Hospet Jn. (SWR), Hubli Jn. (SWR), Mangalore (SR), Mysore (SWR), Raichur (SCR), Shimoga (SWR), Toranagallu (SWR), Kankanadi (SR), Bidar (SCR), Yadgir (SCR), Belgaum (SWR), Bellary Jn. (SWR), Yesvanthpur Jn. (SWR), Alnavar (SWR), Bangalore City (SWR), Bangarpet Jn. (SWR), Davangere (SWR), Dharwad (SWR), Gadag (SWR), Hassan (SWR), Krishnarajapuram (SWR), Londa Jn. (SWR) and Tumkur (SWR). |
| Kerala (19) | Alwaye (SR), Calicut (SR), Cannanore (SR), Chengannaur (SR), Ernakulam Jn. (SR), Kayankulam (SR), Kottayam (SR), Palghat Jn. (SR), Quilon (SR), Trichur (SR), Trivandrum Central (SR), Varkala (SR), Shoranur (SR), Tellicherry (SR), Tiruvalla (SR), Ernakulam Town (SR), Badagara (SR), Tirur (SR) and Alleppey (SR). |
| Madhya Pradesh (34) | Bamnia (WR), Bhopal (WCR), Babina (NCR), Damoh (WCR), Gwalior (NCR), Guna (WCR), Habibganj (WCR), Hoshangabad (WCR), Indore (WR), Jabalpur (WCR), Katni Jn. (WCR), |

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Pipariya (WCR), Ratlam (WR), Satna (WCR), Ujjain (WR), Khandwa (CR), Burhanpur (CR), Betul (CR), Singrauli (ECR), Morena (NCR), Shahdol (SECR), Mhow (WR), Dewas (WR), Mandsaur (WR), Nagda (WR), Nimach (WR), Madanmahal (WCR), Sagour (WCR), Maihar (WCR), Rewa (WCR), Itarsi (WCR), Bina (WCR), Vidisha (WCR) and Chhindwara (SECR).

Maharashtra (45)

Akola Jn. (CR), Bandra Terminus (WR), Bhusaval (CR), Chandrapur (CR), Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Terminus (Kolhapur) (CR), Dadar (CR), Dadar (WR), Dharangaon (WR), Jalgaon (CR), Kalyan (CR), Kurla (Lokmanya Tilak Terminus) (CR), Malkapur (CR), Mumbai CST (CR), Mumbai Central (WR), Nagpur (CR), Nanded (SCR), Nasik Road (CR), Pune (CR), Solapur (CR), Thane (CR), Wardha (CR), Lonavala (CR), Manmad (CR), Amrawati (CR), Miraj (CR), Ahmednagar (CR), Matheran (CR), Badnera (CR), Chalisgaon (CR), Devlali (CR), Shegaon (CR), Ballarshah (CR), Karad (CR), Sangli (CR), Satara (CR), Daund (CR), Aurangabad (SCR) Jalna (SCR), Parbhani (SCR), Mudkhed (SCR), Purna (SCR), Nagarsol (SCR), Parlivaijnath (SCR), Gondia (SECR) and Nandurbar (WR).

Nagaland (1)

Dimapur (NFR).

Odisha (23)

Badakhandita (ECoR), Balasore (SER), Brahampur (ECoR), Bhadrak (ECoR), Bhubaneswar (ECoR), Byree (ECoR), Cuttack (ECoR), Dhenkanal (ECoR), Golanthra (ECoR), Jajpur-Keonjhar Road (ECoR), Jharsuguda (SER), Kapilas Road (ECoR), Khurda Road (ECoR), Puri (ECoR), Rahama (ECoR), Rayagada (ECoR), Rourkela (SER), Sambalpur (ECoR), Surla Road (ECoR), Titlagarh (ECoR), Balugaon (ECoR), Sambalpur Road (ECoR) and Kesinga (ECoR).

Puducherry (1)

Puducherry (SR).

Punjab (18)

Amritsar (NR), Anandpur Sahib (NR), Beas (NR), Bhatinda (NR), Dhuri Jn. (NR), Firozpur (NR), Jullundur City (NR), Ludhiana (NR), Pathankot (NR), Patiala (NR), Chakki Bank (NR),

| 1 | 2 |
|--------------------|--|
| | Jallandhar Cantt (NR), Phagwara (NR), Sirhand Jn. (NR), Gurdaspur (NR), Hoshiarpur (NR), Rajpura (NR) and Abohar (NR). |
| Rajasthan (27) | Abu Road (NWR), Ajmer (NWR), Bikaner (NWR), Chittaurgarh (WR), Jaipur (NWR), Jodhpur (NWR), Kota (WCR), Nimbahera (WR), Sawai Madhopur (WCR), Sri Ganga Nagar (NR), Udaipur (NWR), Alwar (NWR), Falna (NWR), Rani (NWR), Marwar jn (NWR), Beawar (NWR), Bhilwara (NWR), Pali Marwar (NWR), Jaisalmer (NWR), Nagaur (NWR), Makrana (NWR), Suratgarh (NWR), Hanumangarh (NWR), Bharatpur (WCR), Gangapur City (WCR), Rana Pratapnagar (NWR), Kishangarh (NWR). |
| Tamil Nadu (27) | Arakkonam Jn. (SR), Chengalpattu (SR), Chennai Central (SR), Chennai Beach (SR), Chennai Egmore (SR), Coimbatore (SR), Erode Jn. (SR), Kanniyakumari (SR), Katpadi (SR), Madurai (SR), Mambalam (SR), Rameswaram (SR), Salem Jn. (SR), Tiruchchirappalli (SR), Tirunelveli (SR), Tiruttani (SR), Tuticorin (SR), Jolarpettai (SR), Dindigul (SR), Tiruppur (SR), Thanjavur (SR), Nagercoil (SR), Ambur (SR), Kovilpatti (SR), Virudhunagar (SR), Villupuram Jn. (SR) and Hasur (SWR). |
| Tripura (1) | Dharmanagar (NFR). |
| Uttar Pradesh (82) | Agra Cantt (NCR), Agra Fort (NCR), Aligarh (NCR), Allahabad (NCR), Ayodhya (NR), Badshah Nagar (NER), Ballia (NER), Bareilly (NR), Basti (NER), Baraut (NR), Baghpat Road (NR), Deoria Sadar (NER), Etawah (NCR), Faizabad (NR), Garhmukteshwar (NR), Ghaziabad (NR), Gonda Jn. (NER), Gorakhpur (NER), Izzatnagar Jn. (NER), Jhansi (NCR), Kanpur Central (NCR), Katra (NER), Lucknow (NR), Lucknow (NER), Mau Jn. (NER), Mathura Jn. (NCR), Meerut City (NR), Manduadih (NER), Mughalsarai (ECR), Moradabad (NR), Pilibhit (NER), Prayag (NR), Rae-Bareilly Jn. (NR), Rawatpur (NER), Saharanpur (NR), Tundla (NCR), Varanasi (NR), Renukot (ECR), Chopan (ECR), Meerut Cantt. (NR), Jaunpur (NR), |

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Pratapgarh (NR), Sultanpur (NR), Bhadohi (NR), Akbarpur (NR), Shahjahanpur (NR), Muzaffarnagar (NR), Barabanki (NR), Shahganj (NR), Unnao (NR), Janghai (NR), Najibabad (NR), Rampur (NR), Hardoi (NR), Hapur (NR), Chandausi (NR), Mirzapur (NCR), Banda (NCR), Raja Ki Mandi (NCR), Fatehpur (NCR), Firozabad (NCR), Naini (NCR), Chitrakut Dham Karvi (NCR), Lalitpur (NCR), Orai (NCR), Lucknow City (NER), Allahabad City (NER), Azamgarh (NER), Bahraich (NER), Barhani (NER), Belthra Road (NER), Bhatni jn (NER), Farrukhabad (NER), Ghazipur City (NER), Kasganj (NER), Khalilabad (NER), Lakhimpur (NER), Salempur (NER), Sitapur (NER), Varanasi City (NER), Deoband (NR) and Kaimganj (NER).

Uttarakhand (7)

Dehradun (NR), Haridwar (NR), Kathgodam (NER), Roorkee (NR), Rishikesh (NR), Kashipur (NER) and Lalkuan (NER).

West Bengal (70)

Alipurduar Jn. (NFR), Adra (SER), Alubari Road (NFR), Andal Jn. (ER), Asansol (ER), Bagnan (SER), Bandel (ER), Bardhaman (ER), Barasat (ER), Basirhat (ER), Bishnupur (SER), Bolpur (ER), Budge Budge (ER), Baruipur Jn. (ER), Bidhannagar Road (ER), Bongaon (ER), Canning (ER) Contai Road (SER), Cooch Behar (NFR), New Cooch Behar (NFR), Dalkolha (NFR), Dhakuria (ER), Dum Dum (ER), Dankuni (ER), Durgapur (ER), Garia (ER), Garbeta (SER), Ghutiari 'Sharif (ER), Ghum (NFR), Harishchandrapur (NFR), Howrah (ER), Jalpaiguri (NFR), Jhargram (SER), Kharagpur (SER), Krishnagar Road (ER), Kulti (ER), Kolaghat (SER), Labpur (ER), Maal Bazar (NFR), Madhyamgram (ER), Malda Town (ER), Mecheda (SER), Midnapore (SE), Murshidabad (ER), New Alipurduar (NFR), New Jalpaiguri (NFR), New Farakka (ER), Nabadwip Dham (ER), New Mai Jn. (NFR), Raniganj (ER), Ranaghat Jn. (ER), Raiganj (NFR), Siliguri Town (NFR), Santragachi Jn. (SER), Sealdah (ER), Sonarpur (ER), Sainthia (ER), Tamluk (SER), Tollyganj (ER), Tarakeswar (ER), Ultadanga Jn. (ER), Ulubaria (SER), Barrackpur (ER), Naihati (ER), Rishra (ER), Srirampur (ER), Rampurhat (ER), Sheoraphulli (ER), Chandannagar (ER) and Purulia (SER).

Statement-II

The State-wise names of stations developed under Modern Station Scheme is as under

| Sl. No. | States | Names of Stations |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Assam | Abhayapuri Assam, Barpeta Road, Dibrugarh Town, Diphu, Duliajan, Fakiragram Jn., Furkating Jn., Goalpara Town, Gosaigaonhat, Guwahati, Haibargaon, Hojai, Jorhat Town, Kamakhya Jn., Kokrajhar, Lumding, Margherita, Mariani Jn., New Bongaigaon, New Tinsukia Jn., Pathshala, Rangapara North, Rangiya Jn., Silchar, Simaluguri Jn., Sorbhog, Srirampur Assam, Tihu. |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | Anakapalli, Anantapur, Bhimavaram Town, Bobbili, Chipurupalli, Cuddapah, Duwada, Eluru, Gadwal, Giddalur, Gooty, Guntakal, Guntur, Kakinada Town, Kurnool Town, Nadikudi, Nandyal, Narasaraopet, Nellore, Ongole, Pakala, Palasa, Parvatipuram, Puttur, Rajahmundry, Renigunta, Repalle, Samalkot, Sattenapalli, Simhachalam, Srikakulam Road (Amudalavalsa), Sullurpet, Tenali, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagram. |
| 3. | Chandigarh | Chandigarh |
| 4. | Bihar | Anugraha Narayan Road, Ara Jn., Arariya Court, Barauni Jn., Barh, Bariarpur, Begusarai, Betiah, Bhabhua Road, Bhagalpur, Bhagwanpur, Buxar, Chhapra Jn., Dalsinghsarai, Danapur, Darbhanga Jn., Dauram Madhepura, Dehri-on-Sone, Gaya Jn., Hajipur Jn., Jamalpur, Jamui, Jogbani, Kahal Gaon, Katihar, Khagaria Jn., Kiul Jn., Luckee sarai, Mansi Jn., Mokama, Motihari, Muzaffarpur Jn., Narkatiaganj Jn., Naugachia, Patna Jn., Purnea Jn., Rafiganj, Rajendra Nagar(T), Rauxaul Jn., Sagauli Jn., Saharsa Jn., Samastipur Jn., Sasaram Jn., Sitamarhi, Siwan Jn. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
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| 5. Chhattisgarh | Ambikapur, Belha, Bhatapara, Bilaspur, BPHB, Champa, Dallirajhara, Dongargarh, Durg, Korba, Mahasamund, Naila, Nipania, Pendra Road, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Tilda. | |
| 6. Delhi | Delhi Jn., Hazrat Nizamuddin, New Delhi. | |
| 7. Gujarat | Ahmedabad, Anand, Ankleshwar, Bhaktinagar, Bharuch, Bhauchau. Bhavnagar Terminus, Botad, Dahod, Dhola Jn., Dhrangandhra, Dwarka, Gandhidham, Gandhigram, Godhara, Gondal, Hapa, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kalol, Keshod, Khambaliya, Kim, Kosamba, Maninanagar, Miyangam Karjan, Nadiad, Navsari, New Bhuj, Palanpur, Porbander, Rajkot, Sabarmati (BG), Surat, Surendranagar, Than, Vadodara, Valsad, Vapi, Veraval, Viramgam, Wankaner. | |
| 8. Goa | Vasco-Da-Gama. | |
| 9. Himachal Pradesh | Shimla. | |
| 10. Haryana | Ambala Cantt., Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hisar, Hodal, Jagadhri, Kalka, Kurukshetra, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa. | |
| 11. Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu Tawi. | |
| 12. Jharkhand | Baidyanathdham, Bano, Barharwa, Barka Kana Jn., Bokaro Steel City, Chaibasa, Chakradharpur, Chandra Pura Jn., Daltonganj, Dhanbad Jn., Garhwa Town, Ghatsila, Giridih, Gomoh Jn., Haidernagar, Hatia, Hazaribagh Road, Japla, Jasidih, Koderma, Kumardhubi, Lohardaga, Madhupur, Manoharpur, Muri, Pakur, Parasnath, Ramgarh Town, Ranchi Jn., Sahibganj, Siny, Tatanagar. | |
| 13. Karnataka | Arsikere Jn., Bangalore Cantt., Bangalore City, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Birur Jn., Davangere, Dharwad, | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
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| | | Gadag, Ghatprabha, Gulbarga, Harihar, Hassan Jn., Haveri, Hospet, Hubli Jn., Londa, Mandya, Mangalore Central, Mysore Jn., Raichur, Ranibennur, Shimoga Town, Tiptur, Tumkur, Wadi, Whitefield, Yadgir, Yelahanka Jn., Yesvantpur. |
| 14. | Kerala | Chengannur, Ernakulam jn, Ernakulam town, Kannur, Kollam (Quilon Jn.), Kottayam, Kozhikkode, Palakkad Jn., Shoranur Jn., Thalasseri, Thrisur (Trichur), Tiruvananthapuram Central. |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | Amla, Anuppur, Ashok Nagar, Babina, Balaghat, Bhilai Nagar, Bhopal, Bina, Damoh, Ganj Basoda, Guna, Gwalior, Habibganj, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Itarsi, Jabalpur, Katni, Khandwa, Maihar, Mandi Bamora, Meghnagar, Mhow, Nimach, Nursinghpur, Pipariya, Ramtek, Ratlam, Rewa, Satna, Saugor, Shahdol, Shamgarh, Shujalpur, Sihora Road, Ujjain, Umaria, Vikramgarh Alot. |
| 16. | Maharashtra | Ahmednagar, Akola, Akurdi, Amgaon, Andheri, Aurangabad, Badnera, Ballarshah, Bandra, Bandra Terminus, Bhandara Road, Bhandup, Bhusawal, Borivali, Byculla, Chalisgaon, Chanda Fort, Chandrapur, Chinchwad. CST Mumbai, Dadar, Dadar (CR), Daund, Dharmabad, Dombivli, Ghatkopar, Gondia, Hazur Sahib Nanded, Itwari, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kalyan, Kanjurmarg, Kolhapur, Kurduwadi, Kurla, Kurla (Lokmanya) Tilak (T), Lonavala, Manmad, Miraj, Mudkhed, Mulund, Mumbai Central (Main), Nagpur, Nasik Road, Neral, Parbhani, Parli Vajjnath, Partur, Pimpri, Pune, Purna, Sandhurst Road, Sangli, Satara, Selu, Shegaon, Shivajinagar, Sion, Solapur, Thane, Tumsar Road, Vidyavihar, Vikliroli, Wardha. |
| 17. | Nagaland | Dimapur. |
| 18. | Mizoram | Bhairabi. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
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| 19. | Odisha | Balangir, Balasore, Balugaon, Barbil, Bargarh Road, Bhadrak, Bhubaneswar, Brahmapur, Cuttack, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road, Jaleswar, Jharsuguda, Kantabanji, Kesinga, Khariar Road, Khurda Road, Koraput, Muniguda, Puri, Rajgangpur, Rayagada, Rourkela, Sambalpur, Talcher, Titlagarh Jn. |
| 20. | Puducherry | Puducherry. |
| 21. | Punjab | Amritsar, Bathinda Jn., Beas, Chakki Bank, Dhuri Jn., Firozpur Cantt., Jalandhar Cantt., Jalandhar City, Ludhiana, Patiala, Phagwara, Sirhind Jn. |
| 22. | Rajasthan | Abu Road, Ajmer Jn., Alwar, Balotra, Bandikui, Barmer, Bayana Jn., Beawar, Bharatpur Jn., Bhawani Mandi, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittorgarh Jn., Dakaniya Talav, Dausa, Degana Jn., Dhaulpur, Falna, Gandhinagar Jaipur, Gangapur City, Hanumangarh, Hindaun City, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jawai Bandh, Jodhpur, Kherli, Kishangarh, Lalgarh, Makrana, Mandi Dabwali, Marwar Jn., Merta Road Jn., Morena, Nagaur, Pali Marwar, Phulera, Rai Ka Bag Jn., Rani, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi Road, Sri Ganga Nagar, Suratgarh, Udaipur City. |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | Ambur, Chengalpattu, Chennai Beach, Chennai Egmore, Coimbatore Jn., Dharmapuri, Dindigul Jn., Erode Jn., Jolarpettai, Kanniyakumari, Karaikkudi Jn., Katpadi, Kumbakonam, Madurai Jn., Mayiladuthurai Jn., Nagappattinam, Nagercoil Jn., Palani, Ramanathapuram, Rameswaram, Salem Jn, Srirangam, Tambaram, Thanjavur Jn., Thiruvavur, Tiruchchirappalli Jn., Tirunelveli Jn., Tiruppur, Tiruttani, Tuticorin, Virudunagar Jn., Vridhdhachalam Jn. |
| 24. | Telangana | Adilabad, Basar, Bhadrachalam Road, Hyderabad, Jadcherla, Kacheguda, Kamareddi, Kazipet, Khammam, |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
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| | | Mahaboobnagar, Miryalaguda, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Ramagundam, Secunderabad, Vikarabad, Warangal. |
| 25. | Tripura | Dharmanagar. |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | Achhnera, Agra Cantt., Agra Fort, Aligarh, Allahabad, Amethi, Ayodhya, Azamgarh, Badshah Nagar, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Bareilly, Bareilly City, Basti, Belthra Road, Chandauli Majhwar, Chitrakootdham Karwi, Deoria Sadar, Dildarnagar Jn., Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad Jn., Fatehpur, Firozabad, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur City, Gonda Jn., Gorakhpur Jn., Hapur, Hardoi, idgah, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kanpur, Khalilabad, Khurja, Kosi Kalan, Lakhimpur, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lucknow Jn., Mahoba, Manduadih, Mathura Cantt., Mathura Jn., Mau Jn., Meerut City, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Mughalsarai Jn., Naini, Orai, Prayag, Rae-Bareilly Jn., Raja Ki Mandi, Rampur, Renukut, Saharanpur Jn., Salempur Jn., Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Unnao, Varanasi, Vindhyachal. |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | Dehradun, Haldwani, Haridwar, Kashipur Jn. Kathgodam, Lalkuan, Ramnagar, Rishikesh, Roorkee, Rudrapur City. |
| 28. | West Bengal | Alipurduar Jn., Andal, Asansol, Bandel, Bankura, Barabhum, Barasat, Bardhaman, Barrackpore, Baruipur, Bidhannagar, Bishnupur, Bolpur, Burnpur, Chandrakona Rd., Chuchura (Chinsurah), Cooch behar, Dalkolha, Darjeeling, Digha, Dumdum, Durgapur, Garbeta, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Jangipur Road, Jhalida, Kalyani, Kharagpur, Kishanganj, Kotshila, Krishnanagar City, Malda Town, Mecheda, Midnapur, Muradih, Nabadwipdham, Naihati, New Alipurduar, New Cooch behar, New Farakka, New Jalpaiguri, New Mai Jn., Panagarh, Panskura, Purulia, Raiganj, Rampurhat, Ranaghat, Santragachi, Sealdah, Shalimar, Srirampur, Suisa, Tarakeswar. |

Statement-III*The State-wise names of stations developed under Adarsh Station Scheme*

| Sl. No. | State | Names of Stations |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Assam | Badarpur Jn., Barpeta Road, Basugaon, Bijni, Bongaigaon, Fakiragram, Furkating, Goreswar, Gosaigaon Hat, Hojai, Jagi Road, Jakhalabandha, Jorhat Town, Karimganj Jn., Kokrajhar, Narangi, New Bongaigaon, Rangapara North, Rangiya, Rowta Bagan, Salakati, Silchar, Srirampur Assam, Tangla, Tatibahar, Tihu, Tipkai, Udalguri. |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | Adoni, Anantapur, Bapatla, Bobbili, Chittoor, Donakonda, Duwada, Dwarapudi, Gadwal, Gudur, Guntakal Jn., Guntur, Hindupur, Ichchhapuram, Kakinada Town, Kesamudram, Kuppam, Kurnool Town, Macherla, Machilipatnam, Mantralayam Road, Markapur Road, Nallapadu, Nandyal, Narasaraopet, Naupada, Nellore, New Guntur, Ongole, Palasa, Parvathipuram, Pendurti, Piduguralla, Rajahmundry, Renigunta, Repalle, Sattenapalli, Sri Satya Sai Prasanthi Nilayam, Srikakulam Road, Vinukonda, Visakhapatnam (Vizag), Vizianagram Jn. |
| 3. | Bihar | Abhaipur, Anugraha Narayan Road, Ara, Arariya, Arariya Court, Bairgania, Bajpatti, Barauni, Barsoi Jn., Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bihar Sharif, Buxar, Chakia, Chhapra Jn., Dumra, Dumraon, Forbesganj, Garhpura, Ghogha, Ghora Sahan, Hasanpur Road, Hisua, Jamalpur, Jamui, Janakpur Road, Jehanabad, Jiradai, Jogbani, Kahalgaon, Kharik, Kishanganj, Madhubani, Maheshkhut, Makhdumpur, Mansi, Narainpur, Narkatiya Ganj, Naugachia, Nawadah, Patna Saheb, Rafiganj, Sahpur Patori, Salauna, Sasaram Jn., Sheikhpura, Shivnarayanpur, Simraha, Simribakhtiyarpur, Sitamarhi, Sultanganj, Tehta, Thakurganj, Thanabihpur, Warsaliganj. |

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| 4. | Chhattisgarh | Ambikapur, Balpur, Bhilai Power House, Champa, Chirimiri, Dongargarh, Durg, Kirodimal Nagar, Korba, Mahasamund, Manendragarh, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Usalapur. |
| 5. | Delhi | Bijwasan, Delhi Kishanganj, Shahbad Mohammadpur, Subzi Mandi. |
| 6. | Gujarat | Ambli Road, Bechraji, Bhaktinagar, Bhanvad, Bhatariya, Dahod, Gandhidham, Gandhigram, Himmatnagar, Jamnagar, Kadi, Khambliya, Kim, Kosamba, Lalpurjam, Maninagar, Navsari, New Bhuj, Okha, Palanpur, Patau, Sabarmati, Siddhpur, Udhana, Una, Unjha, Vadnagar, Vijapur, Visnagar, Vyara. |
| 7. | Goa | Sanverdem Curchorem, Vasco-da-gama. |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | Jwalaji (Jawalamukhi Road), Una Himachal. |
| 9. | Haryana | Ambala Cantt., Bahadurgarh, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Kalanour, Karnal, Kosli, Kurukshetra, Mahendra Garh, Palwal, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak Jn., Sirsa, Sonipat. |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | Hira Nagar, Jammu Tawi, Kathua, Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra, Udhampur. |
| 11. | Jharkhand | Barwadih, Bokaro, Bokaro Thermal, Chakradharpur, Chakulia, Chandrapura, Chittaranjan, Daltonganj, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, Garhwa Road Jn., Giridih, Gola Road, Gomia, Gomoh Jn., Jagadishpur, Jasidih, Lohardaga, Madhupur Jn., Pakur, Parasnath, Phusro, Ranchi, Sahibganj, Silli, Tatanagar, Tori. |
| 12. | Karnataka | Almatti, Badami, Bagalkot, Bantawala, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamaraja Nagar, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Daroji, Davangere, Devanahalli, Dharwad, Dodballapur, Gadag, Gauribidanur, Gokak Road, Gudigeri, Gulbarga, Harihar, Haven, Holenarsipur, Hubli, Kabakaputtur, Kalas, |

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Kolar, Koppal, Kudachi, Londa Jn., Mallapur, Nanjangud Town, Raichur, Sambre, Sidlaghatta, Srinivasapura, Subramanya Road, Tumkur, Ugar Khurd, Wadi, Yelahanka Jn.

13. Kerala

Alappuzha (Alleppey), Aluva, Ambalapuzha, Angamaly, Auvaneeswaram, Badagara (Vadakara), Chalakudi, Changanasseri, Charvathur, Chengannur, Cherthala (Shertalai), Chingavanam, Chirayinkil, Dhanuvachapuram, Ernakulam Town, Etakkot, Ettumanur, Ferok, Guruvayur, Haripad, Irinjalakuda, Jaganath Temple Gate, Kanjiramittam, Kannapuram, Kannur, Karunagappally, Karuvatta, Kasargod, Kayankulam Jn., Kazhakkuttom, Kochuveli, Kotikulam, Kottarakara, Kottyam, Kozhikkode, Kundara, Kuruppantara, Manjeswaram, Mararikulam, Mavelikara, Mulagunnathukavu, Mulanturutti, Nilambur Road, Nileswar, Ochira, Pappinisseri, Parappanangadi, Paravur, Pattikkad, Payangadi, Payyanaur, Piravam Road, Punalur, Quilandi, Sasthankotta, Thalasseri, Tirur, Tiruvalla, Tiruvananthapuram Central, Tiruvizha, Trichur (Trisur), Tripuriittura, Vaikam Road, Valapattinam, Vallathol Nagar, Vayalar, Vellarakkad, Wadakancheire.

14. Madhya Pradesh

Anuppur, Ashok Nagar, Balaghat, Bina, Biora Rajgarh, Birla Nagar, Burhanpur, Chhindwara Jn., Dabra, Damoh, Gadarwara, Ghatara (Patharia), Gwalior, Indore, Itarsi, Jabalpur, Junnerdeo (Jamai), Kareli, Katni Murwara, Khajuraho, Khandwa, Madanmahal, Maihar, Makronia, Mandsaur, Meghnagar, Parasia, Patharia, Pipariya, Ratlam, Rewa, Ruthiyai, Satna, Saugor, Shahdol, Shivpuri, Singrauli, Ujjain, Umari.

15. Maharashtra

Ahmednagar, Ajni, Amalner, Ambernath, Amravati, Andheri, Aurangabad, Bandra, Baramati, Belapur, Bhandara Road, Bhandup, Bhayander, Borivali, Chembur,

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Chinchwad, Currey Road, Dadar, Dadar, Dahanu Road, Dahisar, Daund, Devlali, Dharangaon, Dharmabad, Dhule, Diwa, Dock Yard Road, Dombivali, Gangakhed, Ghatkopar, Gondia, Goregaon, Hingolijtwari, Jalgaon, Jalna, Jayasinghpur, Kalmeshwar, Kamptee, Kandivli, Karad, Karjat, Kasara, Katol, Khadki, Khopoli, King's Circle, Kolhapur, Kopergaon, Kurla, Latur, Lower Parel, Majri, Malad, Malkapur, Manmad, Matunga, Mira Road, Miraj, Multai, Mulund, Mumbai (Charni Road), Mumbai (Churchgate), Mumbai (Marine Lines), Mumbai Central (L), Nagarsol, Nahur, Naigaon, Nandura, Nandurbar, Narkher, Nasik Road, Nimbhora, Nira, Odha, Pandhurna, Panvel, Parbhani, Parli Vaijnath, Pokarni Narsimha, Puntamba, Puma, Ramtek, Sangli, Sanpada, Santacruz, Saphala, Satara, Savda, Sewri, Shirdi, Shivajinagar, Solapur, Tilak Nagar, Turbhe APM Complex, Udgir, Ulhasnagar, Umrer, Vangaon, Varangaon, Vashi, Virar, Vishrambag, Wardha, Washim.

16. Nagaland

Dimapur.

17. Odisha

Angul, Balasore, Balugaon, Banspani, Bargarh Road, Baripada, Barpali, Basta, Belpahar, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Brahmapur, Chatrapur, Deogaon Road, Dhanmandal, Dhenkanal, Doikallu, Ganjam, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road, Jaleswar, Jharsuguda, Kantabanji, Kesinga, Khallikota, Khariar Road, Khurda Road Jn, Koraput, Lanjigarh Road, Lapanga, Loisingha, Muniguda, Paradeep, Rairangpur, Rajathgarh, Rayagada, Rengali, Rourkela, Sambalpur, Soro, Talcher, Titiagarh Jn.

18. Puducherry

Mahe, Puducherry.

19. Punjab

Abohar, Anandpur Sahib, Bareta, Barnala, Bathinda, Bhatinda Cantt., Dera Baba Nanak, Dhandari Kalan, Dhuri, Faridkot, Fazilka, Giddarbaha, Gurdas Pur, Hoshiarpur,

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20. Rajasthan

Jalandhar Cantt., Khanna, Lahargaga, Malerkotla, Mansa, Maur, Moga, Mohali, Muktsar, Pathankot, Phagwara, Rajpura, Sangrur, Sunam, Tapa, Tarntaran.

21. Tamil Nadu

Abu Road, Alwar, Anupgarh, Balotra, Banner, Chittorgarh Jn., Choti Khatu, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Durgapura, Gogameri, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Khairthal, Kolayat, Ladnun, Lalgah Jn., Lunkaransar, Neem Ka Thana, Nohar, Nokha, Raisingh Nagar, Rajgarh, Ratangarh, Sadulpur, Sardar Sahar, Sawai-Madhopur Jn., Sri Dungar Garh, Sri Karanpur, Sri Vijaynagar, Sujan garh, Tehsil Bhadra.

Ariyalur, Avadi, Chennai Beach Jn., Chennai Chetpat, Chennai Park, Chromepet, Coimbatore Jn., Hosur, Irugur, Kanchipuram, Kanniyakumari, Katpadi, Korukkupet, Kudalnagar, Kumbakonam, Manavur, Mayiladuturai, Nagappattinam, Nagore, Pamban, Peelamudu, Perambur Carriage WKS, Pudukottai, Rajapalayam, Royapuram, Salem, Sankarankoil, Senjipanambakam Halt, Srirangam, Srivilliputhur, St. Thomas Mount, Tambaram, Teni, Tenkasi, Thirupparankundran, Thiruverumbur, Tiruchirappalli Jn, Tirumangalam, Tiruninravur, Tiruppur, Tiruvalangadu, Tiruvallur, Tiruvarur, Tuticorin, Vellore Cantonment, Virudunagar, Vridhdhachalam Jn.

22. Telangana

Adilabad, Aler, Basar, Bhongir, Ghanpur, Jamikunta, Jangaon, Kamareddy, Karim Nagar, Kazipet, Khammam, Lmgampalli, Mahaboobnagar, Malkajgiri, Moula Ali, Nagalapalle, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Raghunathpalli, Ramagundam, Shankarpalli, Tandur, Vikarabad, Warangal, Zahirabad.

23. Tripura

Percharthal.

24. Uttar Pradesh

Acharya Narendra Dev Nagar, Achhnera, Aligarh, Amethi, Amroha, Atarra, Azamgarh, Babhnan, Bahraich, Bala Mau,

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Ballia, Balrampur, Bamhrauli, Banda, Bani, Barabanki, Baragaon, Baraut, Barhaj Bazar, Barhni, Basti, Belthara Road, Bhadaian, Bhadohi, Bhadoi, Bharat Kund, Bharwari, Bhuteshwar, Bijnor, Bilaspur Road, Bilhar Ghat, Bilhaur, Burhwal, Chandauli Majhwar, Chandausi Jn., Chandpur Siau, Chit Baragaon, Chitrakootdham Karwi, Chola, Chouri-Choura, Dabhaura, Dapsaura, Daraganj, Daryabad, Deoria Sadar, Dildarnagar, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehgarh, Fatehpur, Fatehpur Sikri, Firozabad, Gaura, Gauri Ganj, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur City, Gomti Nagar, Gonda Jn., Gorakhpur, Goshaganj, Haider Garh, Hapur, Hardoi, Hathras, Jais, Jakhania, Jaunpur, Jaunpur City, Jhusi, Kalpi, Khalilabad, Khurja Jn., Kiraoli, Koiripur, Kulpahar, Lalitpur, Lambhua, Maghar, Manduadih, Manikpur, Mau Jn., Meerut Cantt, Meerut City, Mirzapur, Modinagar, Moth, Mughalasarai, Munderwa, Muzaffarnagar, Nagina, Naimisharanya, Naini, Naugarh (Siddharth Nagar), Nautanwa, Nazibabad, Orai, Padrauna, Partap Garh Jn., Partapur, Patranga, Phapha Mau, Pilibhit Jn., Pokhrayan, Prayag, Prayag Ghat, Ram Chaura Halt, Rasulpur Gogumau, Rudauli, Rurah, Sadat, Sakoti Tanda, Salempur Jn., Sandila, Shamli, Shikohabad Jn, Shohratgarh, Sirathu, Sitapur, Sitapur Cantt., Sohawal, Sultanpur, Suraimanpur, Tundla, Unchahar, Uskabazar, Varanasi City, Vindhyachal, Vrindaban Road.

25. Uttarakhand

Doiwala, Kathodam, Kotdwara, Raiwala, Ramnagar, Rishikesh, Roorkee.

26. West Bengal

Adi Saptagram, Adra Jn., Agarpara, Ahamedpur, Akra, Alipurduar, Alipurduar Court, Alipurduar Jn., Aluabari Road, Ambalgram, Ambari Falakata, Ambika Kalna (Kalna), Amta, Anara, Andal, Andul Jn., Aranghata, Asansol Jn., Asoknagar Road, Azimganj City, Azimganj Jn., Badkulla, Bagbazar, Baghajatin, Baghdogra, Bagnan,

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Bagula, Bahadurpur, Baharu, Bahirgachhi, Bahirpuya,
 Baidyabati, Bakhrabad, Balagarh, Balarambati, Balgona,
 Ballalpur, Ballichak, Bally, Ballyghat, Ballygunge,
 Balurghat, Bamangachhi, Bamangram Halt, Bamanhat,
 Banarhat, Bandel Jn., Baneswar, Bankapasi, Bankimnagar,
 Bankura, Banpur, Bansh Beria, Banstala, Barabhum,
 Barakar, Baranagar Road, Barasat Jn., Bardhaman,
 Bargachia, Barrackpore, Baruipara, Baruipur, Basirhat,
 Basudevpur, Basuldanga, Batasi, Bathnakrittiba, Bauria
 Jn., BBD Bag, Begampur, Belakoba, Belanagar, Beldanga,
 Belerhat, Belgharia, Beliaghata Rd., Beliatore, Belur,
 Belurmah, Berhampur Court, Betberia Ghola, Bethudahari,
 Bhadreswar, Bhagwangola, Bhasila, Bhatar, Bhedia
 (Ausgram), Bhingarh, Bidhannagar Road, Bidyadharpur,
 Biman Bandar, Bira, Birati, Birnagar, Birshibpur,
 Bishnupur, Boinchi, Bolpur, Bongaon Jn., Brace Bridge,
 Brindabanpur, Budge Budge, Buniyadpur, Burnpur,
 Burrabazar, Canning, Chakda, Chamagram, Champa Pukur,
 Champahati, Chanchai, Chandannagar, Chandanpur,
 Chandpara, Chandrakona Road, Changrabandha, Chas
 Road, Chatra, Chatterhat, Chengel, Chhatna,
 Chowrigacha, Chuchura, Contai Rd. (Belda), Coochbehar,
 Dainhat, Dakshineswar, Dalkolha, Dankuni Jn., Dantan,
 Darjeeling, Dasnagar, Debagram, Deula, Deulti, Dhakuria,
 Dhaniakhali, Dhaphdapi, Dhatrigram, Dhubulia, Dhulabari,
 Dhupguri, Diamond Harbour Road, Dinhata, Domjur,
 Dubrajpur, Dum Dum Cantt, Dum Dum Jn., Dumurdaha,
 Durgachak, Durganagar, Durgapur, Duttapukur,
 Eden Garden, Eklakhi, Falakata, Fuleswar, Gadadharpur,
 Galsi, Gangnapur, Garbeta, Garia, Gazole, Gede,
 Ghoksadanga, Ghoragata, Ghum, Ghutiar Shariff, Gidhni,
 Giri Maidan, Gobordanga, Gobra, Gokulpur, Gopalnagar,
 Gourinathdham, Guma, Guptipara, Gurap, Guskara,
 Habibpur, Habra, Haldibari, Halisahar, Haripal,

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Harishchandrapur, Harishdadpur, Harua Road, Hasimara, Hasnabad, Haur, Hijli, Hindmotor, Hooghly, Hotar, Hridaypur, Ichhapur, Jadabpur, Jagaddal, Jalpaiguri, Jalpaiguri Road, Jamuria, Janai Road, Jangipur Road, Jessore Road, Jhantipahari, Jhargram, Jiaganj, Jirat Joychandipahar, Joynagar Majilpur, Kaikala, Kakdwip, Kalaikunda, Kalchini, Kalikapur, Kalinagar, Kalinarayanpur, Kaliyaganj, Kalyani, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kalyani Silpanchal, Kalyanpur, Kamakhyaguri, Kamarkundu Jn., Kanchrapara, Kankinara, Kanthi, Kashinagar Halt, Katwa Jn., Khagraghat Rd., Khaltipur, Khana Jn., Khardah, Khemasuli, Khidirpur, Kirnahar, Kodalia-Bisharpara, Kolaghat, Konnagar, Kotshila, Krishnagar City Jn., Kulgachia, Kulpi, Kulti, Labpur, Lake Gardens, Lakshmikantapur, Lalgola, Liluah, Lohapur, Loknath, Madanpur, Madarihat, Madhusudanpur, Madhyamgram, Magrahat, Mahisadal, Court, Malda Town, Mallikpur, Manigram, Mankundu, Masagram, Masalandapur, Matigara, Mecheda, Memari, Midnapur, Mollarpur, Mourigram, Muragachha, Murarai, Murshidabad, Nabadwip Ghat, Nabadwipdham, Nabagram, Nagrakata, Naihati Jn., Naksalbari, Nalhati Jn., Nalikul, Namkhana, Nandakumar, Narayan Pakuria Murail, Narayangarh, Narendrapur, Nasibpur, Nekurseni, Netra, New Alipore (Kolkata), New Alipurduar, New Barrackpore, New Cooch Behar, New Domohni, New Farakka, New Maynaguri, Nischindapur Market, Old Malda, Paglachandi, Palla Road, Palpara, Palsit, Palta, Panagarh, Pandaveswar, Pandooah, Panjipara, Panskura Jn., Parkcircus, Patipukur, Patuli, Phulia, Pirtala, Plassey, Prantik, Princepghat, Purbasthali, Purulia Jn., Radhamohanpur, Radhikapur, Raiganj, Rajbandh, Rajgoda, Rampurhat, Ramrajatala, Ranaghat Jn., Raniganj, Rasulpur, Remount Road, Rishra, Rupnarayanpur, Sagardighi, Sainthia Jn., Salanpur, Salar,

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| | | Salboni, Samsi, Samudragarh, Sangrampur Halt, Sankrail, Santaldih, Santoshpur, Sardiha, Shaktigarh, Shalimar, Shantipur Jn., Sheoraphully Jn., Shyamnagar, Siliguri Jn., Simlagarh, Simurali, Singur, Sitarapur Jn., Siuri, Sivok, Sodepur, Sonada, Sonamukhi, Sonarpur Jn., Sondalia, Srirampur (H), Subhasgram, Sukna, Suryapur, Taki Road, Tala, Taldi, Talit, Tamluk, Tarakeswar, Tarapith Road, Thakurnagar, Tikiapara, Tildanga, Titagarh, Tollygunge, Tribeni, Ulubaria, Uttarpara. |

Statement-IV

The details of expenditure incurred on Passenger Amenities from 1999-2000 to 2018-19 and current year are as under

(` in crore)

| Year | Expenditure |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1999-2000 | 115.25 |
| 2000-01 | 136.5 |
| 2001-02 | 168.87 |
| 2002-03 | 175.13 |
| 2003-04 | 181.19 |
| 2004-05 | 222.72 |
| 2005-06 | 256.24 |
| 2006-07 | 407.58 |
| 2007-08 | 668.5 |
| 2008-09 | 827.57 |
| 2009-10 | 906.38 |
| 2010-11 | 910.89 |

| Year | Expenditure |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 2011-12 | 828.98 |
| 2012-13 | 841.79 |
| 2013-14 | 862.41 |
| 2014-15 | 858.61 |
| 2015-16 | 1081.21 |
| 2016-17 | 981.24 |
| 2017-18 | 1286.8 |
| 2018-19 | 1585.88 |
| 2019-20 (upto February, 2020) | 1849.83 |

Comprehensive development plan for railway stations in Bihar

†3167. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an announcement has been made in the Budget to provide world-class passenger amenities at certain railway stations, including some of the railway stations of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details of progress made in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the view of the mythological and historical importance of Buxar railway station, a comprehensive development plan was prepared for this station; and

(d) if so, the progress made till date, in this regard along with the amenities proposed to be provided at the railway land, the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is Railway's endeavour to redevelop Railway stations by leveraging real estate potential of sparable railway land and air space in and around the station. For this, Railway conducts techno-economic feasibility studies of stations across the country, including in the State of Bihar. Based on the outcome of these feasibility studies, stations are taken up for redevelopment in phases.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The work of redevelopment is in progress at Gandhinagar and Habibganj railway stations. Contracts have been awarded for redevelopment of Gomtinagar, Anand Vihar, Bijwasan and Chandigarh railway stations.

(c) and (d) Buxar railway station has been entrusted to Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation (IRSDC) for redevelopment. The Detailed Project Report is under preparation.

Pending railway projects in Konkan region

†3168. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pending railway projects in the districts under the Konkan region of Maharashtra;

(b) the estimated cost and time fixed for the completion of the aforesaid railway projects;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a risk of cost overrun due to pendency which is making project completion impossible within the fixed time limit; and

(d) the response of the Government in this regard and the efforts being made by Government to earmark sufficient funds in the Budget for timely completion of aforesaid railway projects?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Railway projects are not sanctioned district-wise, region-wise or State-wise. Railway projects are sanctioned Zonal Railway wise as Railway's network straddles across various State boundaries.

• **Projects in Maharashtra (Projects falling fully/partly in the State of Maharashtra including Konkan Region):**

- 38 Projects (16 New Lines, 5 Gauge Conversion and 17 Doubling), costing ₹ 73,485 crore for 5,879 km. length, falling fully/partly in Maharashtra, are under different stages of planning/approval/execution, out of which commissioning of 797 km. length, has been achieved and an expenditure of ₹ 13,172 crore, has been incurred upto March 2019. These include:

- 116 New Line Projects, covering a length of 2,043 km. at a cost of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

` 38,129 crore. Out of which, 63 km. length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ` 3,479 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019.

- 5 Gauge Conversion Projects, covering a length of 1,135 km. at a cost of ` 11,102 crore. Out of which, 500 km. length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ` 4324 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019.
- 17 Doubling Projects, covering a length of 2,701 km. at a cost of ` 24,255 crore. Out of which, 234 km. length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ` 5,369 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019.

However, details of projects falling fully/partly in the Konkan Region of Maharashtra are as under:—

| Sl. No. | Name of project | Length (km.) | Anticipated Cost (` in Cr.) | Present Status |
|---------|---|--------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Vaibhavwadi-Kolhapur (now Shri Chhatrapati Shahumaharaj Terminus) New Line. | 108 | 3439 | Project sanctioned in August, 2019. |
| 2. | Kalyan-Murbad via Ulhasnagar New Line (2018-19) | 28 | 726 | Work included in Budget subject to requisite approvals. Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) taken up. |
| 3. | Kalyan-Kasara 3rd Line (2011-12) | 68 | 1377 | Land acquisition has been taken up. Work taken up in available land. |
| 4. | Kalyan-Asangaon 4th Line | 32 | 1759 | Land acquisition is in advance stage. Work in Yard taken up. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|--|-----|------|---|
| 5. | Belapur-Seawood-Uran | 27 | 2980 | Belapur-Kharkopar (12.4 km.): work completed. Kharkopar-Uran (14.6 km.): Land acquisition in 3 km. stretch by CIDCO taken up. Execution work taken up in remaining patch. |
| 6. | Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (CSTM)-Kurla 5th and 6th Line | 891 | 891 | Land acquisition is in advance stage. Work in Yard taken up. |

The project-wise details of projects including their costs, 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 (RSP).

• **Budget Allocation (for the projects falling fully/partly in the State of Maharashtra):**

- Average annual Budget allocation on infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Maharashtra, during 2014-19 has increased to ` 4,801 crore per year, from ` 1,171 crore per year (during 2009-14). Thus, the average annual Budget allocation during 2014-19 is 310% more as compared to average annual allocation of 2009-14.
- Total allocation of Budget for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/ partly in State of Maharashtra, in 2019-20 is ` 7,281 crore, which is 522% more than the average annual Budget allocation of 2009-14.

• **Commissioning of projects (falling fully/partly in the State of Maharashtra):**

- During 2009-14, 292 km. length (111 km. of New Line, 135 km. of Gauge Conversion and 46 km. of Doubling), falling fully/partly in the State of Maharashtra, have been commissioned at an average rate 58 km. per year.
- During 2014-19, 596 km. length (87 km. of New Line, 92 km. of Gauge Conversion and 417 km. of Doubling), falling fully/partly in the State of Maharashtra, have been commissioned in the State at an average rate 119 km. per year, which is 104% more than commissioning during 2009-14.

Completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities (both underground and over ground), statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. and all these factors differ from project to project and affects the completion time and cost overrun of the project. As such, confirmed completion timeline of the project cannot be ascertained at this stage.

In order to ensure that projects are completed in time without cost overrun, lot of monitoring is done in Railways at various levels (field level, Divisional level, Zonal level and Board level) and regular meetings are held with the officials of State Government and other concerned authorities to resolve the pending issues that are obstructing the progress of projects.

Funds for capacity enhancement projects have been arranged through institutional financing for assured funding to capacity enhancement projects.

To ensure that projects are completed even before time, Railway has adopted the concept of incentives to the contractor in the form of bonus clause in contracts which will further enhance the pace of execution of projects.

Railway developmental works in Madhya Pradesh

†3169. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the developmental works undertaken for the railway passengers at every station of Ratlam division under Western Railways during the last three years and the works proposed to be done in the coming three years; and

(b) the works undertaken or proposed to be undertaken from Mahidpur Road Station to Central railway station of Kota Central under Kota division during the said period?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of works undertaken under Plan Head-53 'Passenger Amenities' for modernization/upgradation/augmentation of railway stations in Ratlam Division are given in the Statement.

(b) Following works were completed at Mahidpur Road Railway Station during the last three years:—

- (i) Provision of amenities for Divyang persons (Toilets, Drinking water tap, Ramp to entry of station building)
- (ii) Flooring work at Mahidpur Road Station (Nagda End) at Platform No. 1.
- (iii) Repair to platform covering.
- (iv) Extension of flooring (6m wide) at Platform No. 2.
- (v) Waiting room with toilet facility at Platform No. 1.

Further, Improvement/augmentation of amenities at Railway Stations is an ongoing and continuous process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

Statement

*The list of works undertaken in Ratlam Division over the
past three years*

| Sl. No. | Name of Work | Cost in thousands | Phy. Prog. | Remarks |
|---------|--|-------------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Limkhera - Extension of FOB towards city side. | 5733 | 100% | Work completed. |
| 2. | Limkheda - Extension of Rail Level platforms to accommodate 24 coaches. | 4598 | 100% | Work completed. |
| 3. | Dahod - Providing Sky walkway to connect FOB between PF No. 2/3 to out to out FOB. | 2556 | 100% | Work completed. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---|-------|------|-------------------|
| 4. | Dahod - Provision of IInd entry at Godi Road side. | 4320 | 100% | Work completed. |
| 5. | Ratlam Division - Mission Raftaar - Platform length extension for accommodating 1 engine + 24 - coaches total 600 meters at Dahod | 2135 | 20% | Work in progress. |
| 6. | Chittaurgarh: Provision of Ramp on FOB at all platforms for Divyangjan passengers. | 9976 | 100% | Work completed. |
| 7. | Chittaurgarh: Extension of platform No. 4/5 for accommodating 24 Coaches train. | 8377 | 100% | Work completed. |
| 8. | Nimbahera: Extension of platform No. 1 for accommodating 24 Coaches train. | 8377 | 100% | Work completed. |
| 9. | Chanderiya - Provision of FOB for improvement to passenger amenities and interconnecting facilities, OOT Basis. | 14603 | 100% | Work completed. |
| 10. | Chittaurgarh - Development of entry from East side (running room side) with extended FOB landing, circulating area with Mini sheds. | 34426 | 82% | Work in progress. |
| 11. | Chittorgarh-Provision of cover shed at PF No. 02/03 and PF No. 04/05. | 41763 | 78% | Work in progress. |
| 12. | Dewas: Providing covering shed over FOB. | 833 | 100% | Work completed. |
| 13. | Dewas: Raising of remaining portion of Platform no. 2 to HL. | 5078 | 100% | Work completed. |
| 14. | Khachrod: Raising of remaining portion of Platform no. 1 to HL. | 7583 | 100% | Work completed. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---|-------|------|---|
| 15. | Nagda - Extension foot over bridge at Ratlam end, raising of platform level from medium to high level and extension, of covered shed on platform No. 4/5 and replacement of interconnecting foot over bridge at Kota end. | 52854 | 100% | Work completed. |
| 16. | Berchha - Provision of Minimum Essential Amenities (MEA) at Raising of Level of PF No.2 from RL to ML. | 14005 | 100% | Work completed. |
| 17. | Maksi - Provision of Minimum Essential Amenities (MEA) at Raising of Level of PF No.1 from RL to ML. | 14005 | 100% | Work completed. |
| 18. | Ratlam - Provision of Lift at PF No. 5/6 at New FOB - GDA end. | 4471 | 100% | Work completed. |
| 19. | Indore and Ujjain Station-Upper class Waiting Room for Reserved passengers. | 3805 | 100% | Work completed. |
| 20. | Piplia - Extension of Rail Level platforms to accommodate 24 coaches. | 4598 | 100% | Work completed. |
| 21. | Mandsaur - Development of MDS station in regard to Adarsh station norms. | 23536 | 100% | Work completed. |
| 22. | Ujjain - Development of Religious and cultural importance stations. | 87031 | 15% | Work in progress. |
| 23. | Ratlam Division - Raising of PF 2/3 LL to HL MKC and same at PF No. 2&3 at SJP. Cover shed PF 02/03 Nagda. | 56500 | 50% | Work completed at Maksi. Work in progress at Shujalpur & Nagda. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---|-------|-----|--|
| 24. | Ratlam Division - Pipliya, Morvani, Sefinagar-Provision of FOB with Cover shed for improvement to passenger amenities and inter-connecting facilities. | 29006 | 50% | Work in progress. |
| 25. | Sehore-Shujalpur-Bhopal Section - Improvement to waiting hall and Facial lifting of station Building with all Facilities to passengers at SEH & SJP. | 29931 | 40% | Work in progress. |
| 26. | Ratlam Division - Mission Raftaar - Platform length extension for accommodating 1 engine + 24 coaches total 600 meters at Ratlam, Ujjain, Nagda and Badnagar. | 64035 | 20% | Work in progress. |
| 27. | Ratlam station-Redevelopment of station building and upgradation of passenger amenities. | 99630 | 90% | Work in progress. |
| 28. | Indore - Development of station for enhancement of various passenger facilities. | 78124 | 5% | Consultancy work awarded on 29.05.19 Architecture Drawing process for HQ approval. Tender under TC. |
| 29. | Ujjain - Improvement to flooring of Passenger Platform No. 01 by Granite flooring with ancillary work at station. | 24839 | 90% | Work in progress. |
| 30. | Ratlam - Improvement to existing flooring of Passenger Platforms by Granite flooring. | 24963 | 90% | Work in progress. |

RFID tagging for coaches and wagons

3170. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are successfully installing Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags in all the coaches and wagons to track cargo movements, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of wagons and coaches that have been equipped with RFID tags;

(c) whether RFID tags will help in the areas with poor connectivity, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken by Government to help Indian Railways to track coaches and wagons in a timely manner?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A project "Automated Rolling Stock Track and Trace System using Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)" has been sanctioned at a cost of ` 62.96 Crore to be implemented by Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS). CRIS has designed the RFID tags as per the requirement of Indian Railways. These tags conform to all relevant global and Indian standards. The project includes fixed and portable readers, along with the RFID tagging of coaches and wagons. As on 01.03.2020, 23770 wagons and 1176 coaches have been equipped with RFID tags.

The RFID tags can be read by the fixed or portable readers without a network connection.

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

RTIS gives mid-section updates with a periodicity of 30 seconds. The Train Controllers can now track the location and speed of RTIS enabled locomotives/train more closely, without any manual intervention. The details of passenger and freight trains are fed in the Coaching Operation Information System (COIS) for coaches and Freight Operation Information System (FOIS) for wagons, thus helping the Railways to track those coaches and wagons online. The system has been installed in 2700 locomotives.

Railway infrastructure development projects in Kerala

3171. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by Government to boost railway infrastructure in Kerala during the last five years; and

(b) the year-wise details of the railway infrastructure development projects taken up by the Central Government in Kerala in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Railway projects are sanctioned Zonal Railway-wise, not State-wise, as Indian Railway's Network Straddles, across various State boundaries. However, 09 projects (02 new line and 07 doubling), covering a length of 454 Km., costing ` 8,317 crore, falling fully/partially in Kerala, are under different stages of planning/approval/execution out of which, an expenditure of ` 970 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019. This includes:—

- 02 New Line Projects, covering a length of 146 km., costing ` 3,293 crore, out of which, an expenditure of ` 299 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019.
- 07 Doubling Projects, covering a length of 307 km., costing ` 5,024 crore, out of which, 8 km. length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ` 672 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019.

During last 5 years, 3 doubling projects of total length 239.42 km. have been included in Budget. The details of projects are given below:—

| Sl. No. | Name of projects | Year of inclusion | Length (KM) | Anticipated Cost (` in Cr.) |
|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Turavur-Ambalapuzha | 2015-16 | 45.86 | 828.50 |
| 2. | Thiruvananthapuram-Kanniyakumari | 2015-16 | 86.56 | 1431.90 |
| 3. | Shoranur-Ernakulam 3rd line | 2018-19 | 107.00 | 1518.00 |

The project-wise, details of all works, 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 (RSP).

Budget Allocation (for the projects falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala)

Average annual Budget Allocation for Infrastructure and Safety works, falling fully/partly in State of Kerala, has increased to ` 950 crore per year during 2014-19, from ` 372 crore (during 2009-14). Thus, the average annual budget allocation for 2014-19 is 155% more than average annual Budget allocation during 2009-14.

Commissioning of Projects (falling fully/partly in State of Kerala)

During 2009-14, 53 Km. length (7 Km. New line, 10 Km. Gauge conversion and 36 Km. Doubling) falling fully/partly in State of Kerala, have been commissioned at an average rate of 11 Km. per year.

During 2014-19, 89 Km. length (29 Km. Gauge conversion and 60 Km. Doubling) falling fully/partly in State of Kerala, have been commissioned at an average rate of 18 Km. per year, which is 68% more than commissioning during 2009-14.

Control centers to increase speed of goods trains

3172. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Railways are considering to roll out control center for goods trains;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the control center will help to increase the average speed of goods trains to 70 km. per hour from the existing 25 km. per hour; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Control centers already exist at Railway Board, Zonal headquarter and divisional headquarter levels to monitor movement of trains. In addition to these, for the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL) network, two Operation Control Centres (OCCs) have been planned at Prayagraj and Ahmedabad for Eastern and Western dedicated freight corridors respectively. Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs) are envisaged to vastly improve the average speeds of goods trains as compared to the existing level.

Revenue earned from ticket cancellation policy

3173. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of revenue earned by Railways from cancellation of tickets, division-wise, for the last three years;
- (b) the number of cancelled tickets, division-wise for the last two years; and
- (c) whether the trend of cancellation is increasing or decreasing?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Indian Railways maintains its Revenue account Zonal Railway-wise. Revenue earned from cancellation of tickets is not captured separately. Clerkage charges for tickets made non-issued (cancellation charges) is part of Miscellaneous Coaching Receipts. This head also includes other revenues like Siding/Wharfage Charges on parcel, Time tables sold, Lost property office receipts, Cloak room charges, Cash office/Accounts office/ Travelling Inspector of Accounts (TIA) debits and other unclassified coaching receipts. The Miscellaneous Coaching Receipts for the last three years zone-wise and year-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The number of cancelled tickets, division-wise and year-wise for the last two years is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) During the financial year 2018-19, the total number of tickets cancelled was 10.78% more than the ticket cancelled during financial year 2017-18.

Statement-I

*Zone-wise and year-wise Miscellaneous Coaching Receipt for
the last three years are as under*

(₹ in crore)

| Railway Zones | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Central | 148.43 | 157.62 | 158.49 |
| Eastern | 20.42 | 27.73 | 23.74 |
| East Central | 32.51 | 30.51 | 70.17 |

| Railway Zones | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| East Coast | 31.89 | 37.38 | 45.46 |
| Northern | 250.03 | 259.06 | 286.05 |
| North Central | 26.61 | 21.01 | 35.73 |
| North Eastern | 59.48 | 39.38 | 60.29 |
| Northeast Frontier | 40.69 | 23.66 | 47.96 |
| North Western | 20.37 | 29.44 | 39.89 |
| Southern | 173.28 | 176.76 | 199.34 |
| South Central | 106.98 | 127.22 | 753.26 |
| South Eastern | 55.52 | 57.41 | 61.58 |
| South East Central | 8.54 | 10.56 | 7.83 |
| South Western | 69.74 | 71.22 | 67.95 |
| Western | 70.26 | 98.18 | 148.58 |
| West Central | 45.55 | 38.82 | 58.69 |
| TOTAL | 1160.30 | 1205.96 | 2065.01 |

Statement-II

*The number of cancelled tickets, division-wise and year-wise
for the last two year are as under:*

(In Unit)

| Sl. No. | Booking Division Name | Tickets Cancelled | |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | FY-2017-18 | FY-2018-19 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Ahmedabad Jn. | 360,780 | 379,493 |
| 2. | Adra Jn. | 88,964 | 85,675 |
| 3. | Agra Cantt | 120,302 | 112,361 |
| 4. | Ajmer Jn. | 198,110 | 188,277 |
| 5. | Allahabad Jn. | 310,470 | 286,077 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 6. | Alipur Duar | 131,972 | 95,616 |
| 7. | Asansol Jn. | 171,909 | 160,899 |
| 8. | Mumbai Central | 1,434,740 | 1,388,204 |
| 9. | Bikaner Jn. | 140,310 | 118,241 |
| 10. | Bhopal Jn. | 208,568 | 195,205 |
| 11. | Vadodara Jn. | 211,666 | 211,274 |
| 12. | Varanasi Jn. | 401,146 | 384,438 |
| 13. | Bhusaval Jn. | 389,415 | 369,514 |
| 14. | Bilaspur Jn. | 199,647 | 185,009 |
| 15. | Bhavanagar Para | 145,016 | 86,404 |
| 16. | Vijayawada Jn. | 404,263 | 381,839 |
| 17. | Chakradharpur | 179,863 | 170,304 |
| 18. | Mumbai CST | 1,054,406 | 1,014,746 |
| 19. | Dhanbad Jn. | 173,305 | 161,309 |
| 20. | Delhi | 1,193,929 | 1,066,735 |
| 21. | Danapur | 387,607 | 353,069 |
| 22. | Firozpur Cantt. | 428,298 | 354,779 |
| 23. | Guntur Jn. | 72,877 | 67,517 |
| 24. | Guntakal Jn. | 181,730 | 175,017 |
| 25. | Howrah Jn. | 409,953 | 385,697 |
| 26. | Hyderabad Decan | 173,277 | 162,323 |
| 27. | IRCTC | 55,463,291 | 65,100,439 |
| 28. | Izzatnagar | 148,598 | 136,870 |
| 29. | Jabalpur | 262,639 | 245,012 |
| 30. | Jhansi Jn. | 194,572 | 183,354 |
| 31. | Jaipur | 195,270 | 178,979 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|------------------|---------|---------|
| 32. | Jodhpur Jn. | 231,136 | 207,445 |
| 33. | Karwar | 78,568 | 78,313 |
| 34. | Kharagpur Jn. | 370,397 | 350,386 |
| 35. | Katihar Jn. | 359,577 | 295,895 |
| 36. | Kota Jn. | 146,430 | 141,151 |
| 37. | Khurda Road Jn. | 286,479 | 279,266 |
| 38. | Lucknow NE | 362,185 | 340,015 |
| 39. | Lucknow NR | 574,970 | 545,782 |
| 40. | Lumding Jn. | 245,225 | 183,449 |
| 41. | Chennai Central | 655,356 | 646,829 |
| 42. | Moradabad | 264,744 | 240,356 |
| 43. | Madurai Jn. | 275,321 | 272,221 |
| 44. | Mughal Sarai Jn. | 151,767 | 147,283 |
| 45. | Malda Town | 192,558 | 178,706 |
| 46. | Mysore Jn. | 98,492 | 91,366 |
| 47. | H. Sahib Nanded | 122,845 | 111,881 |
| 48. | Nagpur CR | 413,986 | 393,287 |
| 49. | Palakkad | 274,934 | 281,115 |
| 50. | Pune Jn. | 357,004 | 335,053 |
| 51. | Raipur Jn. | 284,042 | 194,726 |
| 52. | Rajkot Jn. | 147,055 | 144,053 |
| 53. | Ratnagiri | 41,518 | 41,325 |
| 54. | Ranchi | 84,312 | 74,019 |
| 55. | Rangiya Jn. | 131,195 | 86,776 |
| 56. | Ratlam Jn. | 230,368 | 216,131 |
| 57. | Salem Jn. | 217,429 | 203,244 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| 58. | Bangalore CY Jn. | 478,578 | 440,738 |
| 59. | Sambalpur | 74,338 | 74,222 |
| 60. | Secunderabad Jn. | 529,254 | 496,893 |
| 61. | Sealdah | 478,666 | 431,280 |
| 62. | Sonpur Jn. | 195,189 | 180,331 |
| 63. | Samastipur Jn. | 249,101 | 223,952 |
| 64. | Solapur Jn. | 167,904 | 160,609 |
| 65. | Tiruchchirapali | 188,646 | 176,212 |
| 66. | Tinsukia Jn. | 109,996 | 77,887 |
| 67. | Trivandrum Cntl | 412,697 | 395,641 |
| 68. | Hubli Jn. | 210,596 | 200,884 |
| 69. | Ambala Cantt. Jn. | 252,615 | 216,923 |
| 70. | Waltair | 212,897 | 206,985 |
| TOTAL | | 75,595,263 | 83,747,306 |

Note: Internet locations are separately mentioned as Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC).

Cadre unification in Railways

3174. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given an option to the officers of Railways in service to opt out of the new unified cadre, after representations were received from Indian Railways officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the officers will be consulted regarding the safety of train operations before a final decision is taken about unifying eight railway services; and

(d) if not, how would Government ensure the smooth working of the Railways after the cadre unification, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As decided by the Union Cabinet, modalities for unification of 8 existing Group 'A' Central Services of the Railways are to be finalized in consultation with Committee of Secretaries and the approval of Alternate Mechanism.

(c) and (d) One of the objectives underlying the decision of the Government is to break the system of working in silos and bring synergy in working of Railway Officers leading to faster and focused decision making thereby improving professionalism, safety and efficiency of Indian Railways. All relevant aspects of the unification including the views of officers connected therewith, come under the purview of the Alternate Mechanism.

Election by secret ballot to grant recognition to Unions

†3175. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recognise Railway Unions by means of secret ballot;

(b) if so, the time details when the elections for Railway Labour Unions, through secret ballot for granting them recognition were conducted and the tenure fixed therefor, in terms of years;

(c) whether the tenure of elected office bearers of the said Unions through secret ballot has been completed;

(d) if so, whether the procedure for the declaration of dates for fresh secret ballot has been started; and

(e) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to abolish the procedure of secret ballot?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Secret Ballot Election for recognition of Trade Unions on Zonal Railways was held for the first time in the year 2007 and this exercise was repeated in 2013. As per Final Modalities for holding of Secret Ballot Election, 2013, recognition of Trade Unions on a Zonal Railway shall normally be valid for six years from the date of grant of recognition by the General Manager of the Zonal Railway. However, the existing recognized Trade Unions continue to remain recognized till a fresh election process is completed.

(d) and (e) The process of holding next Secret Ballot Elections for recognition of Trade Unions on Zonal Railways has been initiated and the Modalities for such Secret Ballot Elections have been notified. The date(s) for holding such Secret Ballot Elections are to be finalized.

Comfort facilities to passengers

3176. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

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

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the facilities being provided to the passengers in Indian Railways;

(b) whether it is a fact that common people suffer a lot to get reservation in trains and there is a long waiting list for tickets, making it impossible for them to get reserved tickets; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to introduce new trains in various States including Haryana to make more tickets available to people?

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 ongoing basis depending 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 to ensure 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 Train 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 upgradation, 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/exterior and improved passenger amenities, have been introduced in service in various train services over Indian Railways (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 Bareilly 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) On Indian Railways, demand pattern varies train-wise, sector-wise, class-wise and during peak and lean periods. Trains running on popular and convenient timings with lesser stoppages and running time are generally well patronized and experience waiting list almost throughout the year. However, other trains not having one or all of these features are chosen by passengers for travel only as a second alternative and may not be fully patronized. Further, during peak periods, the demand outstrips the availability and reserved accommodation especially in the trains running on

popular routes particularly in upper class gets exhausted within short duration of opening of reservation. However, during lean periods and on other routes, confirmed accommodation is available for longer duration in most of the trains.

Waiting list of trains is monitored on regular basis and to cater to additional rush during peak periods, special trains are run and load of existing trains are augmented subject to operational feasibility. Further, with a view to providing confirmed accommodation to waiting list passengers and to ensure optimal utilisation of available accommodation, an Alternate Train Accommodation Scheme (ATAS) known as "VIKALP" has been introduced to cover all types of trains on all sectors. For this facility, waiting list passenger has to give an option at the time of booking of ticket and passengers with waiting list status at the time of preparation of first reservation charts are shifted to other trains, subject to availability of vacant accommodation.

(c) Introduction of trains is an ongoing process on Indian Railways, subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, commercial viability, availability of resources, etc. Indian Railways do not run trains on state-wise basis as railway network and trains run across state boundaries. During the period 2014-15 to 2019-20 upto February, 2020, Indian Railways have introduced 24 train services (in single), serving the stations located in the State of Haryana.

New railway line in Karnataka

3177. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka to construct new railway line from Dharwad to Belgaum and Shivamogga to Mangalore *via* Sringeri;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the said railway line; and

(c) the time-frame fixed for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Proposal/requests/representations from State Governments or various public representatives and other organisations for Railway works/projects are received at Divisional Offices, Zonal Offices and in the Ministry from time to time. As receipt of such proposal is a

continuous and dynamic process and is spread over different departments and offices, compendium of such proposals is not maintained.

Work of Belgaum-Dharwad new line (73.10 Km.) has been included in Budget 2019-20 at a cost of ` 988.30 crore, subject to requisite Government approvals. Government of Karnataka has given in-Principle approval for providing land free of cost and to share 50% cost of the project. Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared. Project has been processed for requisite approvals.

Survey for new line from Shivamogga to Mangalore via Sringeri (228 Km.) has been completed in 2018-19. The cost assessed was ` 3289 crore with Rate of Return of (-) 13.11%. Project could not be taken forward being financially unviable.

Railway projects are sanctioned Zonal Railway-wise, not State-wise, as Indian Railway's Network Straddles across various State boundaries. However, details of projects falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka are as under:—

Presently, total 35 ongoing projects of total length 4,403 Km., costing ` 44,208 crore, falling fully/partly in the state of Karnataka are in different stages of planning/sanctioning/execution, out of which commissioning of 679 Km. length has been achieved, this includes:—

- 20 new line projects of total length 2,502 Km., costing ` 28,428 crore, out of which, commissioning of 245 Km. length has been achieved and an expenditure of ` 3,755 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019.
- 15 doubling projects of total length 1,901 Km., costing ` 15,780 crore, out of which, commissioning of 435 Km. length has been achieved and an expenditure of ` 6,790 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019.

Budget allocation (for the project falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka):

Average annual Budget allocation for Infrastructure and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka, has increased to ` 2,702 crore, during 2014-19, from ` 835 crore (during 2009-14). Thus, the average annual budget allocation for 2014-19 is 224% more than average annual Budget allocation during 2009-14.

Total Budget Estimate (BE) outlay for Infrastructure and safety works, falling, fully/partly in the State of Karnataka, in 2019-20 is ` 3,386 crore, which is 306% more than average annual Budget outlay of 2009-14.

Commissioning of the new line/gauge conversion/doubling projects (falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka):

During 2009-14, 565 Km. (206 Km. New line, 185 Km Gauge conversion and 174 Km. Doubling) projects, falling fully/partly in Karnataka have been commissioned at an average rate of 113 Km. per year.

During 2014-19, 735 Km. (253 Km. of New line and 482 Km. of Doubling) projects, falling fully/partly in Karnataka have been commissioned at an average rate of 147 Km. per year, which is 30% more than commissioning during 2009-14.

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.

Connecting villages with cities under PMGSY

†3178. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages/settlements having a population of 500 persons in plains and those having a population of 250 in hilly and desert areas respectively, having been connected with cities under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during last year;

(b) the extent to which the Government has succeeded in achieving the targets set for the last year under this scheme; and

(c) the targets set by Government under PMGSY for financial year 2020-21?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The unit for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Habitation

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and not a Revenue village or a Panchayat. A total of 8,427 habitations of population size 250+ and more as per census, 2001 have been provided all-weather road connectivity in the Country under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the year 2018-19.

(b) The Government had fixed a target to provide all-weather road connectivity to 15,000 habitations, inclusive of habitations of 100-249 population size in Left Wing Extremism affected areas in the year 2018-19, of which 10,467 habitations were provided connectivity during the financial year 2018-19.

(c) The Government has fixed a target to complete 66,784 km. road length during the year 2020-21.

Finalisation of National Land Reforms Policy

3179. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being taken by the Ministry to finalise the draft National Land Reforms Policy, 2013; and

(b) the efforts being taken by the Ministry to develop a right to homestead law/pass the draft National Right to Homestead Bill, 2013, aimed at reducing landlessness and poverty in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The draft National Land Reforms Policy prepared by a task force is under examination. Also, As per Entry 18 and Entry 45 in the State List 'Land' is a State subject. Power to enact laws relating to 'Land' vests in Legislatures of States. Each State has its own State-specific Revenue Laws to deal with 'Land' and matters related thereto.

(b) The Department of Rural Development has informed that in case of Landless beneficiary under PMAY-G, States have to ensure that the beneficiary is provided land from the Government land or any other land including public land (Panchayat common land, Community land or land belonging to other local authorities). Landless beneficiaries are accorded highest priority and are placed on the top of the priority list. The landless beneficiary cannot be skipped in the allotment of the house. As on 13.03.2020 the States/UTs have identified 4,25,008 landless beneficiaries and 1,46,402

beneficiaries have already been provided land. Out of 1,46,402 beneficiaries, houses sanctioned to 1,12,984 beneficiaries and completed house is 79,576.

Implementation of Rurban Mission

3180. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of implementation of the 'Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission' including the number of projects sanctioned, initiated and implemented;

(b) the number of people it has benefited;

(c) how it is being linked to increasing rural investment and improving rural development;

(d) the level of participation of people in the selection and development of 'Rurban Clusters' and to what extent is the selection based on needs, income, vulnerability and level of development of the area; and

(e) whether there is overlap of funds for the implementation of the Mission with other ongoing national schemes and the quantum thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Out of the mandated 300 clusters to be developed under Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM), 296 clusters have been identified and approved across 28 States and 8 Union Territories. 288 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs), which are investment plans for each cluster, have been approved for 28 States and 7 UTs. Further, Detailed Project Reports of 248 clusters have been approved by respective State Level Empowered Committees (SLECs). The summary of investment approved and expenditure till 29.02.2020 is as tabulated below:—

| | Critical Gap Funds (` in crore) | Convergence (` in crore) | Total (` in crore) |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Investment approved | 6,882 | 21,194 | 28,076 |
| Expenditure as on 29.02.2020 | 1,285 | 7,175 | 8,460 |

(b) SPMRM is not an individual beneficiary focused programme rather it provides for holistic development of the entire cluster area by providing basic, economic, social and digital infrastructure and amenities in the cluster.

(c) SPMRM clusters focus on interventions which can be broadly categorized under basic, economic, social and digital amenities. The interventions depend on locally felt needs, as identified through stakeholder consultations including Gram Sabha. Strengthening economic activities is one of the key priorities in cluster development. This is being achieved through investments in skill development linked to economic activities, employment generation through promotion of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and agri- processing and tourism development etc.

(d) Selection of Rurban clusters is based on the predefined methodology, detailed in the Framework of Implementation, which factors in parameters such as (i) Decadal Growth in Rural Population, (ii) Decadal Growth in Non-Farm work force participation, (iii) Presence of Economic Clusters, (iv) Presence of places of Tourism and Pilgrimage significance, (v) Proximity to Transport Corridors, (vi) Decadal growth in Tribal Population and (vii) Current Tribal Literacy Rate. The clusters are selected and approved by States/UTs and sent to Ministry for final approval.

Development of 'Rurban Clusters' involves identification and formulation of desired interventions based on local needs identified during stakeholder consultations including Gram Sabha, finalization of projects by the District Level Committees which has officers of concerned line departments, Block Development Officer, Sarpanches and representatives of the concerned Panchayati Raj Institutions. The District Collector / Chief Executive Officer, Zila Parishad chairs the Committee. The SLEC headed by the Chief Secretary of the State/UT then recommends the ICAP of the cluster to the Ministry. Thus, peoples' participation is ensured through involvement of public representatives in the process of selection of proposed interventions in a Rurban cluster.

(e) At least 70% of the total funds for cluster development is envisaged through convergence of various Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored and State Schemes. The Mission provides for additional Critical Gap Funds of up to 30% of the project cost or ` 30 crore, whichever is less for non-tribal clusters and up to 30% of the project cost or ` 15 crore, whichever is less for tribal and hilly clusters.

Construction of rural pucca houses

3181. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new rural pucca houses constructed in the country over the past five years, State-wise, and

(b) the funding pattern for the same?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The State-wise details of rural pucca houses constructed under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) and the erstwhile Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) in the country over the past five years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Under erstwhile IAY, the cost of the scheme except the component for provision of house sites was shared between Government of India and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25 except in case of North Eastern States where the ratio was 90:10. The cost of providing house sites was shared 50:50 between Government of India and State Governments. Government of India provided full cost in respect of Union Territories (UTs).

Under restructured PMAY-G, the sharing pattern of funds between the Central and State Government is in the ratio 60:40 in plain areas while in hilly States, including the UT of Jammu and Kashmir, North Eastern States the sharing pattern is 90:10. In case of remaining UTs, including Union Territory of Ladakh, 100% assistance is provided by the Central Government.

Statement

House constructed under Rural Housing Scheme, PMAY-G and erstwhile IAY during the last five years and current year

(Units in Nos.)

| Sl.No. | State | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 168 |
| 2. | Assam | 71803 | 249698 | 55404 | 163918 | 61063 |

| Sl.No. | State | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 3. | Bihar | 277298 | 688870 | 312763 | 715570 | 345981 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 23845 | 124964 | 377030 | 341439 | 33520 |
| 5. | Goa | 27 | 594 | 7 | 28 | 187 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 39747 | 39840 | 99837 | 84437 | 26578 |
| 7. | Haryana | 12939 | 16859 | 10904 | 7201 | 5021 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 3031 | 4461 | 3910 | 3151 | 352 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1981 | 3136 | 2221 | 14919 | 4905 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 29234 | 142454 | 197002 | 284463 | 138319 |
| 11. | Kerala | 50637 | 71053 | 19166 | 15640 | 744 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 18957 | 367284 | 662700 | 705949 | 237477 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 120251 | 136818 | 187932 | 230198 | 67779 |
| 14. | Manipur | 96 | 869 | 932 | 7663 | 822 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 863 | 7046 | 2544 | 12347 | 4878 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 378 | 537 | 1631 | 925 | 436 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 628 | 933 | 14 | 17 | 1929 |
| 18. | Odisha | 275444 | 76319 | 450710 | 409472 | 302296 |
| 19. | Punjab | 627 | 2462 | 1303 | 12794 | 273 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 64719 | 107858 | 337557 | 335884 | 120928 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 213 | 753 | 563 | 863 | 30 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 28537 | 144892 | 170265 | 122836 | 44564 |
| 23. | Tripura | 6248 | 7080 | 4994 | 22754 | 3823 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 159905 | 478246 | 818701 | 429906 | 161617 |
| 25. | Uttarakhand | 7748 | 8711 | 7666 | 5970 | 191 |
| 26. | West Bengal | 358368 | 421046 | 642780 | 742391 | 126400 |

| Sl.No. | State | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|--------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 27. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 284 |
| 28. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 1 | 197 | 216 |
| 29. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| 30. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 31. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Andhra Pradesh | 65091 | 30680 | 27358 | 18679 | 0 |
| 33. | Karnataka | 157837 | 77225 | 58682 | 43764 | 2493 |
| 34. | Telangana | 45763 | 2759 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 18,22,216 | 32,13,447 | 44,54,583 | 47,33,468 | 16,93,277 |

Source: A1 report on Awaas Soft as on 17.03.2020.

Construction of roads under PMGSY in Bihar

†3182. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of roads constructed in the State of Bihar under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) so far; and

(b) the district-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Since inception till 17th March, 2020, a total of 59,530.69 km. road length has been sanctioned under various interventions/verticals of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the State of Bihar. The State has reported to have completed 51,793.97 km. road length upto 17th March, 2020, which is 87% of the total road length sanctioned. The district-wise details are given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*District-wise details of road length constructed under PMGSY in Bihar*

| Sl. No. | District Name | Road Length Sanctioned | Road Length Completed | % completion |
|---------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 (3/4×100) |
| 1. | Araria | 1,972.65 | 1,598.49 | 81.03 |
| 2. | Arwal | 366.91 | 321.81 | 87.71 |
| 3. | Aurangabad | 2,846.88 | 2,575.21 | 90.46 |
| 4. | Banka | 1,793.11 | 1,626.37 | 90.70 |
| 5. | Begusarai | 814.02 | 705.66 | 86.69 |
| 6. | Bhagalpur | 1,428.09 | 1,276.62 | 89.39 |
| 7. | Bhojpur | 1,132.48 | 1,050.77 | 92.78 |
| 8. | Buxar | 1,104.10 | 1,041.94 | 94.37 |
| 9. | Chapra (Saran) | 2,147.89 | 2,003.76 | 93.29 |
| 10. | Darbhanga | 1,544.63 | 1,214.08 | 78.60 |
| 11. | East Champaran | 2,675.74 | 2,368.54 | 88.52 |
| 12. | Gaya | 3,395.25 | 2,911.62 | 85.76 |
| 13. | Gopalganj | 1,177.88 | 1,136.65 | 96.50 |
| 14. | Jahanabad | 601.35 | 542.01 | 90.13 |
| 15. | Jamui | 2,286.90 | 1,799.62 | 78.69 |
| 16. | Kaimur (Bhabhua) | 2,211.52 | 1,803.18 | 81.54 |
| 17. | Katihar | 1,462.06 | 1,267.56 | 86.70 |
| 18. | Khagaria | 601.08 | 460.56 | 76.62 |
| 19. | Kishanganj | 1,498.49 | 1,193.41 | 79.64 |
| 20. | Lakhisarai | 592.12 | 467.97 | 79.03 |
| 21. | Madhepura | 857.79 | 733.87 | 85.55 |
| 22. | Madhubani | 2,267.47 | 1,812.64 | 79.94 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 (3/4×100) |
|-------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 23. | Munger | 515.38 | 441.37 | 85.64 |
| 24. | Muzaffarpur | 2,803.55 | 2,363.07 | 84.29 |
| 25. | Nalanda | 1,415.04 | 1,246.30 | 88.08 |
| 26. | Nawada | 2,010.42 | 1,549.33 | 77.07 |
| 27. | Patna | 1,848.23 | 1,1535.52 | 88.49 |
| 28. | Purnia | 2,295.02 | 2,060.93 | 89.80 |
| 29. | Rohtas | 2,268.24 | 1,947.74 | 85.87 |
| 30. | Saharsa | 737.07 | 608.03 | 82.49 |
| 31. | Samastipur | 1,963.09 | 1,833.48 | 93.40 |
| 32. | Sheikhpura | 333.60 | 276.48 | 82.88 |
| 33. | Sheohar | 338.84 | 291.87 | 86.14 |
| 34. | Sitamarhi | 1,796.67 | 1,641.06 | 91.34 |
| 35. | Siwan | 1,553.75 | 1,451.23 | 93.40 |
| 36. | Supaul | 699.17 | 645.49 | 92.32 |
| 37. | Vaishali | 1,663.82 | 1,496.54 | 89.95 |
| 38. | West Champaran | 2,510.42 | 2,393.20 | 95.33 |
| TOTAL | | 59,530.69 | 51,793.97 | 87.00 |

Integrated Watershed Development Programme

3183. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of water harvesting structures created since 2017-18 till present;

(b) the total number of water harvesting structures renovated since 2017-18 till present;

(c) the total area brought under plantation since 2017-18 till present;

(d) the total number of person-days generated by the scheme since 2017-18 till present; and

(e) the State-wise details of the above mentioned works?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (e) The Department of Land Resources was implementing Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) which later on got amalgamated in 2015-16 as one of the Components of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) as Watershed Development Component of PMKSY (WDC-PMKSY).

As per the information received from the States, State-wise details with total figures are given below:—

State-wise details of Water Harvesting Structures (WHS) created and renovated, area brought under plantation and number of person-days generated under WDC-PMKSY since 2017-18 to 2019-20 (upto 3rd Quarter)

| Sl. No. | State | WHS created [in number] | WHS renovated [in number] | Area brought under plantation® [in ha.] | Person-days generated® [in number] |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 63809 | 4375 | 655 | 832884 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 126 | 38 | 4257 | 7491 |
| 3. | Assam | 2496 | 233 | 1348 | 1630247 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1444 | 219 | 59 | 51979 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 3600 | 79 | 826 | 1015926 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 5727 | 1495 | 248 | 33114 |
| 7. | Haryana | 831 | 94 | 225 | 38417 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 2807 | 125 | 371 | 342467 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-------------------|--------|-------|--------|----------|
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1884 | 561 | 25 | 197749 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 495 | 63 | 4 | 213042 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 9328 | 85 | 49565 | 4962117 |
| 12. | Kerala | 10500 | 594 | 731 | 393079 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 12033 | 30 | 16 | 3206409 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 2842 | 522 | 809 | 133853 |
| 15. | Manipur | 2886 | 0 | 1435 | 318173 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 553 | 1 | 2651 | 234139 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 3461 | 232 | 1823 | 796927 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 1285 | 139 | 23340 | 347344 |
| 19. | Odisha | 4985 | 1075 | 460 | 514773 |
| 20. | Punjab | 125 | 26 | 0 | 20095 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 41409 | 1681 | 474 | 1364654 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 23941 | 3789 | 12697 | 3312288 |
| 24. | Telangana | 13172 | 1050 | 0 | 102044 |
| 25. | Tripura | 633 | 282 | 839 | 379198 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 4655 | 9308 | 941 | 1085829 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 684 | 33 | 53 | 177758 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 3026 | 1731 | 1636 | 1431616 |
| TOTAL | | 218737 | 27860 | 105488 | 23143612 |

@ Information pertains to period since 2018-19 to 2019-20 (upto 3rd Quarter) as these parameters were added as identified by National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog.

Note: (1) Figures relating to Jammu and Kashmir are composite figures for the UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

(2) There is no sanctioned project in Goa.

Upgradation of rural roads in Andhra Pradesh

3184. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any comprehensive review of the status of roads in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to convert the roads in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh into all weather roads;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Rural Roads is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a onetime special intervention to provide road connectivity, by way of single all weather road to the eligible unconnected habitations in the Core Network with a population size of 500+ in plain areas and 250+ in Special Category States, Deserts, Tribal and Backward Districts (as per Census, 2001). The progress of implementation of rural roads under PMGSY is regularly reviewed by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings, Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee Meetings with the States. At District level, the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (Disha) headed by a Member of Parliament monitors the implementation of various schemes of Government of India including PMGSY. In addition to this, special review meetings are also held by Secretary/ Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries of the States. The status of the progress of implementation of the programme has recently been reviewed in the National Workshop on PMGSY held on 17th-18th December, 2019 and in PRC meeting and RRM held on 19th-20th December, 2019 and 7th November, 2019 respectively.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been sanctioned 17,540.56 km. under various interventions/verticals of PMGSY for construction and upgradation of all weather roads in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, this is inclusive

of 936 km. road sanctioned under PMGSY III out of target of 3285 km. The State has completed 14,498.04 km road length till date.

Construction of roads under PMGSY

3185. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in rural areas during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) whether these roads are not upto the mark, quality-wise and are incurring repeated repairs; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The details of roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in rural areas during the last three years and the current year, State-wise are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per the PMGSY Programme Guidelines, ensuring the quality and compliance to the prescribed criteria, in respect of the road works constructed under PMGSY is the responsibility of the respective State Governments which are implementing the Programme. All PMGSY roads are designed as per relevant guidelines of Indian Road Congress (IRC). The Ministry of Rural Development/National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) issues general guidelines on quality control and prescribes Quality Assurance Handbook for Rural Roads to regulate the quality control processes, at work level. There is a very well structured three-tiered Quality Control mechanism for ensuring construction of quality road works and durability of road assets under PMGSY. Under the first tier, the Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) are required to ensure process control through mandatory tests on material and workmanship at field laboratory. The second tier is a structured independent quality monitoring at the State level through State Quality Monitors (SQMs) to ensure that every work is inspected at initial stage, middle stage and final stage of the construction. Under the third tier, independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are deployed for random inspection of road works to monitor quality and also to provide guidance to the field functionaries.

Whenever, a work is reported-as deficient by NQMs, on account of both structural and non-structural defects, the PIU ensures that the contractor replaces the material or rectifies the workmanship, as the case may be. The Action Taken Report (ATR), for each such work, is verified on ground by the SQMs. Thereafter, the State Quality Coordinator (SQC) examines the ATR for each such work and furnishes the compliance report regularly through programme Management Information System (MIS)-Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS). To fast track the compliance on NQM observations, provisions have been made to upload and monitor the action taken report for each work through web based programme.

The routine maintenance of PMGSY works for initial five years is carried out by the same contractor who is constructing the road. Maintenance of roads is the responsibility of the State Government concerned, after the five year performance guarantee period, the roads are to be renewed/upgraded by State Governments through their own budget. Hence data regarding repairs is not maintained centrally.

Statement showing 'Unsatisfactory' percentage of completed works, ongoing works and maintenance works for the last three years and current year is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Road length constructed during the last three years and the current year

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|---------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 733.55 | 154.057 | 336.73 | 276.094 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1,360.51 | 1,132.02 | 1,317.64 | 1,212.31 |
| 4. | Assam | 929.515 | 1,618.63 | 4,300.53 | 2,994.90 |
| 5. | Bihar | 6,597.91 | 5,221.59 | 4225.633 | 606.073 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 1,019.57 | 1,901.49 | 3,112.36 | 1,777.10 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 7. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 211.875 | 50.306 | 14.39 | 0 |
| 9. | Haryana | 62.845 | 38.28 | 4.95 | 0 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 1,429.27 | 1,772.53 | 1,334.35 | 1,013.65 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1,785.16 | 1,804.54 | 1,622.20 | 1,308.31 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 3,119.52 | 4,519.15 | 3,571.62 | 933.951 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 908.14 | 47.93 | 6.36 | 6 |
| 14. | Kerala | 314.327 | 372.971 | 314.466 | 109.583 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 5,081.97 | 5,222.453 | 4,520.84 | 1,820.97 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 2,000.70 | 569.758 | 266.828 | 111.486 |
| 17. | Manipur | 1,485.85 | 731.199 | 852.235 | 575.595 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 368.865 | 150.329 | 211.424 | 218.258 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 298.08 | 237.132 | 266.585 | 293.57 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 395 | 85 | 208.99 | 183.2 |
| 21. | Odisha | 5,796.93 | 7,175.61 | 8,151.30 | 4,916.92 |
| 22. | Punjab | 586.53 | 851.75 | 246.775 | 28.98 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 3,113.10 | 3,253.05 | 2,528.27 | 83.974 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 247.422 | 419.155 | 351.919 | 68.215 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 883.189 | 1,611.36 | 2,166.86 | 1,007.37 |
| 26. | Telangana | 408.644 | 302.929 | 381.195 | 198.518 |
| 27. | Tripura | 405.622 | 313.138 | 169.087 | 76.697 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 3,095.25 | 4,106.46 | 1,688.27 | 362.53 |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 1,989.32 | 1,839.11 | 1,756.27 | 1,682.24 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 2,825.53 | 3,213.11 | 5,111.22 | 2,049.16 |
| TOTAL | | 47,454.175 | 48,715.027 | 49,039.287 | 23,915.67 |

Statement-II

National Quality Monitor (NQM) State-wise Grading Abstract Report (2016-17)

| Sl. No. | State | Completed Works | | | Ongoing Works | | | Maintenance Works | | | Bridge Works | | |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|----|--------|---------------|-----|--------|-------------------|-----|--------|--------------|---|--------|
| | | Total | U | U% | Total | U | U% | Total | U | U% | Total | U | U% |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 9 | 0 | 0.00% | 25 | 1 | 4.00% | 17 | 0 | 0.00% | 2 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 5 | 0 | 0.00% | 38 | 17 | 44.74% | 10 | 6 | 60.00% | 2 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 3. | Assam | 49 | 9 | 18.37% | 238 | 42 | 17.65% | 266 | 115 | 43.23% | 119 | 4 | 3.36% |
| 4. | Bihar | 268 | 32 | 11.94% | 805 | 133 | 16.52% | 335 | 103 | 30.75% | 101 | 5 | 4.95% |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 43 | 3 | 6.98% | 73 | 3 | 4.11% | 135 | 23 | 17.04% | 56 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 6. | Gujarat | 7 | 0 | 0.00% | 10 | 3 | 30.00% | 22 | 7 | 31.82% | 1 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 25 | 3 | 12.00% | 116 | 13 | 11.21% | 25 | 10 | 40.00% | 10 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 24 | 2 | 8.33% | 47 | 1 | 2.13% | 22 | 7 | 31.82% | 6 | 1 | 16.67% |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 26 | 1 | 3.85% | 482 | 81 | 16.80% | 239 | 89 | 37.24% | 48 | 3 | 6.25% |
| 10. | Karnataka | 8 | 0 | 0.00% | 17 | 3 | 17.65% | 60 | 11 | 18.33% | 5 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 11. | Kerala | 14 | 0 | 0.00% | 74 | 4 | 5.41% | 44 | 10 | 22.73% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 40 | 0 | 0.00% | 386 | 8 | 2.07% | 180 | 14 | 7.78% | 56 | 0 | 0.00% |

438 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|-----|----|--------|-------|-----|---------|-------|-----|--------|-----|----|--------|---------------------|
| 13. | Maharashtra | 4 | 0 | 0.00% | 103 | 6 | 5.83%o | 77 | 14 | 18.18% | 37 | 0 | 0.00% | Written Answers to |
| 14. | Manipur | 8 | 1 | 12.50% | 46 | 4 | 8.70% | 16 | 0 | 0.00% | 1 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 1 | 0 | 0.00% | 73 | 11 | 15.07%o | 5 | 2 | 66.67% | 4 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 16. | Mizoram | 5 | 0 | 0.00% | 9 | 2 | 22.22% | 1 | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 17. | Nagaland | 1 | 0 | 0.00% | 3 | 5 | 100.00% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 18. | Odisha | 119 | 7 | 5.88% | 691 | 73 | 10.56% | 94 | 16 | 17.02% | 52 | 0 | 0.00% | [20 March, 2020] |
| 19. | Punjab | 6 | 0 | 0.00% | 79 | 1 | 1.27% | 20 | 1 | 5.00% | 1 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 30 | 0 | 0.00% | 202 | 17 | 8.42% | 130 | 21 | 16.15% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 21. | Sikkim | 4 | 0 | 0.00% | 38 | 3 | 7.89% | 3 | 1 | 33.33% | 8 | 1 | 12.50% | |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 10 | 1 | 10.00% | 120 | 4 | 3.33% | 53 | 4 | 7.55%o | 2 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 23. | Telangana | 2 | 0 | 0.00% | 37 | 2 | 5.41% | 30 | 7 | 23.33% | 16 | 0 | 0.00% | Unstarred Questions |
| 24. | Tripura | 9 | 0 | 0.00% | 57 | 4 | 7.02% | 25 | 6 | 24.00% | 4 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 29 | 3 | 10.34% | 163 | 7 | 4.29% | 119 | 39 | 32.77% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 11 | 0 | 0.00% | 75 | 11 | 14.67% | 28 | 19 | 67.86% | 4 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 27. | West Bengal | 24 | 2 | 8.33% | 226 | 19 | 8.41% | 136 | 29 | 21.32% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| TOTAL | | 781 | 64 | 8.19% | 4,233 | 476 | 11.24% | 2,090 | 554 | 26.51% | 535 | 14 | 2.62% | 439 |

National Quality Monitor (NQM) State-wise Grading Abstract Report (2017-18)

| Sl. No. | State | Completed Works | | | Ongoing Works | | | Maintenance Works | | | Bridge Works | | |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|----|--------|---------------|----|--------|-------------------|-----|--------|--------------|---|-------|
| | | Total | U | U% | Total | U | U% | Total | U | U% | Total | U | U% |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 0 | 0.00% | 19 | 0 | 0.00% | 59 | 7 | 11.86% | 4 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 3 | 1 | 33.33% | 55 | 9 | 16.36% | 24 | 17 | 70.83% | 1 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 3. | Assam | 16 | 1 | 6.25% | 203 | 35 | 17.24% | 171 | 90 | 52.63% | 48 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 4. | Bihar | 176 | 30 | 17.05% | 600 | 89 | 14.83% | 455 | 245 | 53.85% | 36 | 2 | 5.56% |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 15 | 1 | 6.67% | 221 | 3 | 1.36% | 80 | 11 | 13.75% | 104 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 6. | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 7 | 0 | 0.00% | 26 | 1 | 3.85% | 8 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 7. | Haryana | 1 | 0 | 0.00% | 3 | 0 | 0.00% | 8 | 1 | 12.50% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 11 | 1 | 9.09% | 177 | 10 | 5.65% | 32 | 12 | 37.50% | 24 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 27 | 1 | 3.70% | 134 | 5 | 3.73% | 16 | 11 | 68.75% | 18 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 26 | 2 | 7.69% | 593 | 48 | 8.09% | 113 | 43 | 38.05% | 47 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 11. | Kerala | 9 | 2 | 22.22% | 66 | 7 | 10.61% | 43 | 5 | 11.63% | 1 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 146 | 0 | 0.00% | 811 | 23 | 2.84% | 440 | 19 | 4.32% | 160 | 0 | 0.00% |

440 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|-------|----|---------|-------|-----|--------|-------|-----|--------|-----|---|-------|---|
| 13. | Maharashtra | 10 | 0 | 0.00% | 21 | 3 | 14.29% | 68 | 23 | 33.82% | 32 | 0 | 0.00% | Written Answers to [20 March, 2020] Unstarred Questions |
| 14. | Manipur | 2 | 0 | 0.00% | 61 | 5 | 8.20% | 21 | 10 | 47.62% | 1 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 20 | 1 | 5.00% | 55 | 3 | 5.45% | 10 | 0 | 0.00% | 4 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 16. | Mizoram | 2 | 2 | 100.00% | 13 | 2 | 15.38% | 5 | 3 | 60.00% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 17. | Odisha | 44 | 2 | 4.55% | 732 | 47 | 6.42% | 155 | 40 | 25.81% | 22 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 18. | Punjab | 7 | 0 | 0.00% | 74 | 1 | 1.35% | 23 | 5 | 21.74% | 6 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 310 | 22 | 7.10% | 276 | 22 | 7.97% | 342 | 97 | 28.36% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 20. | Sikkim | 1 | 0 | 0.00% | 64 | 5 | 7.81% | 8 | 5 | 62.50% | 3 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | 127 | 4 | 3.15% | 195 | 6 | 3.08% | 151 | 31 | 20.53% | 14 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 22. | Telangana | 9 | 0 | 0.00% | 33 | 3 | 9.09% | 47 | 15 | 31.91% | 20 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 23. | Tripura | 5 | 1 | 20.00% | 31 | 4 | 12.90% | 28 | 4 | 14.29% | 2 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 16 | 2 | 12.50% | 279 | 12 | 4.30% | 191 | 50 | 26.18% | 1 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 25. | Uttarakhand | 4 | 0 | 0.00% | 69 | 6 | 8.70% | 21 | 11 | 52.38% | 1 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 26. | West Bengal | 16 | 2 | 12.50% | 207 | 21 | 10.14% | 114 | 26 | 22.81% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| TOTAL | | 1,005 | 75 | 7.46% | 4,999 | 369 | 7.38% | 2,651 | 782 | 29.50% | 557 | 2 | 0.36% | 441 |

National Quality Monitor (NQM) State-wise Grading Abstract Report (2018-19)

| Sl. No. | State | Completed Works | | | Ongoing Works | | | Maintenance Works | | | Bridge Works | | |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|----|--------|---------------|----|--------|-------------------|-----|--------|--------------|---|-------|
| | | Total | U | U% | Total | U | U% | Total | U | U% | Total | U | U% |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 7 | 0 | 0.00% | 44 | 2 | 4.55% | 90 | 15 | 16.67% | 56 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 12 | J | 25.00% | 94 | 20 | 21.28% | 63 | 47 | 74.60% | 22 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 3. | Assam | 49 | 5 | 10.20% | 482 | 43 | 8.92% | 58 | 31 | 53.45% | 10 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 4. | Bihar | 167 | 12 | 7.19% | 485 | 51 | 10.52% | 286 | 113 | 39.51% | 82 | 6 | 7.32% |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 11 | 0 | 0.00% | 354 | 5 | 1.41% | 151 | 14 | 9.27% | 91 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 6. | Gujarat | 4 | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 34 | 11 | 32.35% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 7. | Haryana | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 1 | 0 | 0.00% | 12 | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 29 | 1 | 3.45% | 169 | 16 | 9.47% | 31 | 9 | 29.03% | 10 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 24 | 0 | 0.00% | 215 | 8 | 3.72% | 19 | 8 | 42.11% | 4 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 63 | 3 | 4.76% | 502 | 62 | 12.35% | 131 | 46 | 35.11% | 37 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 11. | Karnataka | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 32 | 5 | 15.63% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 12. | Kerala | 21 | 4 | 19.05% | 94 | 9 | 9.57% | 132 | 18 | 13.64% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 42 | 0 | 0.00% | 408 | 3 | 0.74% | 280 | 15 | 5.36% | 78 | 0 | 0.00% |

442 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|-----|----|--------|-------|-----|--------|-------|-----|---------|-----|----|---------|---------------------|
| 14. | Maharashtra | 1 | 0 | 0.00% | 27 | 1 | 3.70% | 36 | 13 | 36.11% | 24 | 2 | 8.33% | Written Answers to |
| 15. | Manipur | 12 | 4 | 33.33% | 86 | 14 | 16.28% | 33 | 9 | 27.27% | 9 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 15 | 0 | 0.00% | 56 | 9 | 16.07% | 22 | 2 | 9.09% | 11 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 17. | Mizoram | 2 | 0 | 0.00% | 45 | 6 | 13.33% | 1 | 1 | 100.00% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 18. | Nagaland | 1 | 0 | 0.00% | 14 | 8 | 57.14% | 5 | 1 | 20.00% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 19. | Odisha | 71 | 7 | 9.86% | 884 | 53 | 6.00% | 160 | 39 | 24.38% | 20 | 0 | 0.00% | [20 March, 2020] |
| 20. | Punjab | 8 | 0 | 0.00% | 46 | 0 | 0.00% | 34 | 1 | 2.94% | 1 | 1 | 100.00% | |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 49 | 1 | 2.04% | 335 | 22 | 6.57% | 132 | 21 | 15.91% | 9 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 22. | Sikkim | 1 | 0 | 0.00% | 112 | 15 | 13.39% | 26 | 4 | 15.38% | 3 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 47 | 2 | 4.26% | 324 | 7 | 2.16% | 142 | 28 | 19.72% | 13 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 24. | Telangana | 7 | 0 | 0.00% | 33 | 1 | 3.03% | 25 | 16 | 64.00% | 65 | 0 | 0.00% | Unstarred Questions |
| 25. | Tripura | 4 | 0 | 0.00% | 44 | 11 | 25.00% | 43 | 6 | 13.95% | 2 | 1 | 50.00% | |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 62 | 1 | 1.61% | 101 | 7 | 6.93% | 167 | 30 | 17.96% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 9 | 0 | 0.00% | 199 | 23 | 11.56% | 74 | 34 | 45.95% | 11 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 28. | West Bengal | 38 | 0 | 0.00% | 558 | 28 | 5.02% | 116 | 31 | 26.72% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| TOTAL | | 756 | 43 | 5.69% | 5,712 | 424 | 7.42% | 2,335 | 568 | 24.33% | 558 | 10 | 1.79% | 443 |

National Quality Monitor (NQM) State-wise Grading Abstract Report (2019-20)

| Sl. No. | State | Completed Works | | | Ongoing Works | | | Maintenance Works | | | Bridge Works | | |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|----|--------|---------------|----|--------|-------------------|----|--------|--------------|---|--------|
| | | Total | U | U% | Total | U | U% | Total | U | U% | Total | U | U% |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 21 | 0 | 0.00% | 84 | 6 | 7.14% | 119 | 33 | 27.73% | 65 | 2 | 3.08% |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 13 | 2 | 15.38% | 98 | 12 | 12.24% | 31 | 25 | 80.65% | 7 | 1 | 14.29% |
| 3. | Assam | 183 | 11 | 6.01% | 436 | 35 | 8.03% | 49 | 15 | 30.61% | 21 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 4. | Bihar | 217 | 32 | 14.75% | 279 | 48 | 17.20% | 273 | 94 | 34.43% | 76 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 67 | 0 | 0.00% | 205 | 6 | 2.93% | 282 | 13 | 4.61% | 33 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 6. | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 34 | 7 | 20.59% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 7. | Haryana | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 10 | 1 | 10.00% | 1 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 35 | 7 | 20.00% | 207 | 22 | 10.63% | 43 | 14 | 32.56% | 2 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 46 | 5 | 10.87% | 103 | 8 | 7.77% | 24 | 8 | 33.33% | 3 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 176 | 18 | 10.23% | 237 | 18 | 7.59% | 121 | 46 | 38.02% | 40 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 11. | Karnataka | 1 | 0 | 0.00% | 1 | 0 | 0.00% | 43 | 2 | 4.65% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 12. | Kerala | 17 | 3 | 17.65% | 53 | 11 | 20.75% | 72 | 20 | 27.78% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 155 | 5 | 3.23% | 183 | 5 | 2.73% | 188 | 13 | 6.91% | 66 | 0 | 0.00% |

444 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|-------|-----|---------|-------|-----|--------|-------|-----|--------|-----|----|--------|
| 14. | Maharashtra | 8 | 2 | 25.00% | 44 | 1 | 2.27% | 46 | 17 | 36.96% | 41 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 15. | Manipur | 22 | 2 | 9.09% | 94 | 15 | 15.96% | 18 | 4 | 22.22% | 7 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 19 | 5 | 26.32% | 130 | 25 | 19.23% | 27 | 8 | 29.63% | 7 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 17. | Mizoram | 3 | 2 | 66.67% | 47 | 7 | 14.89% | 13 | 9 | 69.23% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 18. | Nagaland | 1 | 1 | 100.00% | 22 | 6 | 27.27% | 40 | 23 | 57.50% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 19. | Odisha | 212 | 19 | 8.96% | 573 | 43 | 7.50% | 222 | 57 | 25.68% | 18 | 1 | 5.56% |
| 20. | Punjab | 4 | 0 | 0.00% | 4 | 0 | 0.00% | 33 | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 67 | 2 | 2.99% | 26 | 0 | 0.00% | 254 | 38 | 14.96% | 9 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 22. | Sikkim | 12 | 0 | 0.00% | 54 | 7 | 12.96% | 10 | 2 | 20.00% | 2 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 138 | 2 | 1.45% | 246 | 9 | 3.66% | 133 | 10 | 7.52% | 18 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 24. | Telangana | 41 | 0 | 0.00% | 79 | 4 | 5.06% | 131 | 28 | 21.37% | 86 | 4 | 4.65% |
| 25. | Tripura | 16 | 0 | 0.00% | 34 | 4 | 11.76% | 65 | 15 | 23.08% | 14 | 4 | 28.57% |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 46 | 1 | 2.17% | 22 | 0 | 0.00% | 363 | 76 | 20.94% | 1 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 37 | 4 | 10.81% | 147 | 19 | 12.93% | 72 | 31 | 43.06% | 8 | 1 | 12.50% |
| 28. | West Bengal | 100 | 5 | 5.00% | 294 | 16 | 5.44% | 69 | 24 | 34.78% | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| TOTAL | | 1,657 | 128 | 7.72% | 3,702 | 327 | 8.83% | 2,785 | 633 | 22.73% | 525 | 13 | 2.48% |

U - Unsatisfactory

U% - Unsatisfactory%

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

445

**Sanctioned and utilised funds under MGNREGA
in Punjab**

3186. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has increased funding under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the budget for 2020-21;

(b) the amount of funds which were sanctioned and utilised in Punjab under MGNREGA in the years 2017-18, 2018-19, and 2019-20; and

(c) the details of utilisation of funds in the State, city-wise, during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Budget Estimate under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) for the FY 2019-20 was ` 60, 000 crore. As per the Budget announcement, the Budget Estimate for the Scheme is ` 61,500 crore for FY 2020-21.

(b) and (c) Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand driven wage employment programme. Hence no State/UT-wise allocation of funds is made. Central fund released to Punjab under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last two years and current financial year (as on 16.03.2020) is as under:—

| | (` in crore) | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------|---------|
| Financial Year | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
| Central fund released | 618.96 | 578.26 | 719.30 |

As per the information shared by the State Government of Punjab, the District-wise utilisation of funds in the State during the last two years and current FY 2019-20 (16.03.2020) is given in the Statement.

Statement*District-wise expenditure**

(` in crore)

| Sl. No. | District | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 (upto 16.03.2020) |
|---------|------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Hoshiarpur | 34.00 | 34.47 | 40.15 |
| 2. | Amritsar | 22.17 | 28.48 | 25.12 |
| 3. | Jalandhar | 18.88 | 21.85 | 19.86 |
| 4. | Nawanshahr | 18.13 | 20.24 | 27.34 |
| 5. | Barnala | 20.25 | 16.22 | 15.24 |
| 6. | Bhatinda | 36.90 | 36.09 | 35.98 |
| 7. | Faridkot | 23.22 | 33.49 | 24.04 |
| 8. | Fatehgarh Sahib | 37.09 | 41.17 | 44.46 |
| 9. | Fazilka | 42.92 | 44.95 | 38.28 |
| 10. | Ferozepur | 24.28 | 35.06 | 49.44 |
| 11. | Gurdaspur | 15.92 | 30.44 | 44.00 |
| 12. | Kapurthala | 21.18 | 25.64 | 25.56 |
| 13. | Ludhiana | 53.06 | 52.40 | 63.43 |
| 14. | Mansa | 29.37 | 28.96 | 28.66 |
| 15. | Moga | 42.12 | 33.64 | 31.43 |
| 16. | Mukatsar | 41.04 | 53.35 | 47.24 |
| 17. | Pathankot | 13.43 | 13.69 | 18.97 |
| 18. | Patiala | 40.13 | 43.62 | 42.57 |
| 19. | Ropar | 17.02 | 16.84 | 19.92 |
| 20. | Sangrur | 41.81 | 31.73 | 46.62 |
| 21. | Sas Nagar Mohali | 10.60 | 10.30 | 10.06 |
| 22. | Tarn Taran | 15.55 | 17.16 | 21.95 |
| TOTAL | | 619.06 | 669.76 | 720.33 |

*Including State Share.

Water harvesting and conservation under MGNREGA

3187. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is focusing on water harvesting and water conservation under MGNREGA in 2,120 identified blocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh, block-wise;

(c) the reasons for not converging Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) etc., to push water harvesting and water conservation;

(d) whether there is any plan to help States which are also pushing for providing tap water to all households in the State like Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development has circulated a framework on "Mission Water Conservation" – which is a Natural Resource Management Framework under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS within the overall framework of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in respect of 2129 blocks out of which 78 blocks are from Andhra Pradesh. The framework was developed and issued in association with Department of Water Resources, RD&GR and Department of Land Resource. Further, A 5 days training programme (SAKSHAM) was imparted to the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS functionaries at State, District and Block level during the FY 2017-18 for smooth implementation of the works. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven scheme with bottom up approach. The works are approved and prioritized by the Gram Sabha at the Gram Panchayat level. Accordingly the action plan (shelf of Work) of the permissible works are prepared and approved by the Gram Sabha under the scheme and can be taken up as per the demand . According to the information uploaded by the States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh on Management Information System (MIS), the expenditure on Natural Resource Management (NRM) works and percentage of

expenditure on NRM works against total expenditure during the current FY 2019-20 as on 16th March, 2020 under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS are as given below:—

| | Expenditure on NRM works (` in. lakh) | %age of expenditure on NRM works against total Expenditure |
|----------------|---|--|
| Andhra Pradesh | 377005.26 | 68.28 |
| National Level | 3876164.01 | 64.3 |

(d) and (e) To enable every rural household, including those of Andhra Pradesh, to have potable water at a service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024, Government of India, in partnership with States, has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). The total estimated outlay of the Mission is ` 3.60 lakh crore.

Schedule for construction of roads under PMGSY

3188. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the country is not going on as per the scheduled time limit;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to remove the obstacles coming in its way along with the details of the outcome thereof;

(d) the number of roads identified under the said Yojana during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the details of the projects identified under the said Yojana, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) As per the programme guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the execution of works under the scheme is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. Since inception till 17th March, 2020, a total of 7,18,087 Km. road length has been sanctioned, which includes 67,360 Km. roads

sanctioned during 2018-19 and 2019-20, and 6,23,306 Km. road has been Constructed. Normally the construction of roads under PMGSY is going on as per the scheduled time limit. The progress of the scheme in some of the States is relatively slow which is attributable to following reasons:—

- (i) Short working season;
- (ii) Scarcity of construction material;
- (iii) Difficult terrain;
- (iv) Most remote habitations remaining for connectivity;
- (v) Unpredictable adverse weather conditions in recent years;
- (vi) Inadequate execution and contracting capacity.

The Ministry of Rural Development has taken a number of initiatives to meet the above challenges faced by the States for completion of pending works at the earliest. The progress of implementation of rural roads under PMGSY is regularly reviewed by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings, Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee Meetings with the States. At District level, the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (Disha) headed by a Member of Parliament (LS) monitors the implementation of various schemes of Government of India including PMGSY. In addition to this, special review meetings are also held by Secretary/ Additional Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries of the States.

(d) to (e) The details of roads and bridgework identified for sanction under the PMGSY during the last three years and the current year, State-wise are available on the website *-omms.nic.in->proposals->sanctioned projects*.

Employment to rural youth near their native places

3189. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to implement any scheme to provide employment to the youth of rural areas near their native places, keeping in view the unemployment in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details regarding probability of getting employment by the rural youth after implementation of the said scheme, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushlya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-G (PMAY-G) to facilitate overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youth and provision of employment to the youth in rural areas. Details of the schemes are as under:—

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) aims at enhancing livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household, whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. State/UT-wise details of person-days generated during the last year and current year is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) is a sub-scheme under the DAY-NRLM, to help the rural poor including Self Help Group (SHG) women and their household members to set-up enterprises at the village level in non-agricultural sectors. State/UT-wise number of enterprises formed and estimated employment generated in the last year and current year under SVEP is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushlya Yojana (DDU-GKY) for rural youth primarily aims at skilling of the unemployed youth to improve their employability. State/UT-wise details of total number of candidates trained and placed in jobs during the last year and current year is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

Skill development of Rural Youth through Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) under DAY-NRLM enables a trainee to avail the benefit of Bank credit and start his/her own Micro-enterprise. Some of such trainees may also seek

regular salaried jobs. State/UT-wise details of total number of candidates trained and placed in jobs during the last year and current year is given in the Statement-IV (*See below*).

To ensure construction of quality houses, the Ministry conducts Rural Mason Training for interested rural youth/adults under PMAY-G in partnership with the Construction Skill Development Council of India and National Skill Development Corporation. State/UT-wise details of total number of candidates enrolled, assessed and passed out during the last year and current year is given in the Statement-V.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise details of person-days generated under Mahatma Gandhi
National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
during the last years and the current year*

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Person-days generated | |
|------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| | | 2018-19 | 2019-20 *As on 17.03.2020 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2465.65 | 1857.02 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 68.70 | 78.215 |
| 3. | Assam | 533.02 | 583.047 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1233.76 | 1309.158 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1386.02 | 1285.053 |
| 6. | Goa | 0.15 | 0.292 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 419.61 | 342.215 |
| 8. | Haryana | 77.90 | 84.907 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 285.20 | 241.315 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 368.73 | 265.617 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 536.64 | 621.437 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 1044.99 | 1070.687 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 13. | Kerala | 975.26 | 756.777 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 2029.71 | 1873.329 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 846.01 | 600.107 |
| 16. | Manipur | 117.39 | 181.901 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 342.15 | 331.821 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 181.22 | 187.602 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 132.85 | 125.75 |
| 20. | Odisha | 830.24 | 1023.345 |
| 21. | Punjab | 204.47 | 224.246 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 2942.46 | 3152.574 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 33.55 | 27.21 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 2576.97 | 2365.466 |
| 25. | Telangana | 1177.29 | 975.414 |
| 26. | Tripura | 253.09 | 324.38 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 2121.35 | 2373.967 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 221.81 | 185.829 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 3382.91 | 2452.643 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1.94 | 2.114 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 0 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0 |
| 33. | Lakshadweep | 0.10 | 0.034 |
| 34. | Puducherry | 6.65 | 6.918 |
| TOTAL | | 26797.78 | 24910.39 |

Statement-II

State/UT-wise number of enterprises formed and estimated employment generated during last year and the current year under Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), a sub-scheme under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 (Till January, 2020) | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Enterprises Formed | Estimated Employment Generated | Enterprises Formed | Estimated Employment Generated |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1,783 | 3691 | 3,100 | 6417 |
| 2. | Assam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Bihar | 3,167 | 6556 | 2,771 | 5736 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 3,179 | 6581 | 2,365 | 4896 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 356 | 737 | 1,139 | 2358 |
| 6. | Haryana | 1,283 | 2656 | 1,598 | 3308 |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | 575 | 1190 | 269 | 557 |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 3,437 | 7115 | 1,856 | 3842 |
| 9. | Kerala | 2,808 | 5813 | 6,008 | 12437 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 2,901 | 6005 | 3,325 | 6883 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 1,527 | 3161 | 843 | 1745 |
| 12. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 39 | 81 |
| 14. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15. | Nagaland | 1,417 | 2933 | 1,342 | 2778 |
| 16. | Odisha | 2,404 | 4976 | 1,899 | 3931 |
| 17. | Punjab | 146 | 302 | 504 | 1043 |
| 18. | Rajasthan | 1,140 | 2360 | 1,223 | 2532 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0 | 472 | 977 |
| 20. | Telangana | 858 | 1776 | 2,264 | 4686 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|---------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 1,808 | 3743 | 1,825 | 3778 |
| 22. | Uttarakhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | West Bengal | 912 | 1888 | 1,854 | 3838 |
| TOTAL | | 29,701 | 61481 | 34,696 | 71821 |

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of total number of candidates trained and placed in jobs during the last year and the current year under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushlya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | FY 18-19 | | FY 19-20 (till Feb. 2020) | |
|---------|-------------------|----------|--------|---------------------------|--------|
| | | Trained | Placed | Trained | Placed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 26384 | 24894 | 14005 | 10180 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 84 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 16755 | 7397 | 10514 | 13078 |
| 4. | Bihar | 10763 | 5851 | 11798 | 5201 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 6939 | 2583 | 8802 | 3607 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 5147 | 1482 | 2780 | 2218 |
| 7. | Haryana | 1734 | 3548 | 1941 | 6003 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 2845 | 504 | 1617 | 800 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 4283 | 631 | 8246 | 1288 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 9765 | 3585 | 10770 | 7878 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 7597 | 5411 | 5131 | 6060 |
| 12. | Kerala | 13736 | 9656 | 10951 | 7596 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 9412 | 4936 | 8774 | 5630 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 19177 | 4500 | 11306 | 12218 |
| 15. | Manipur | 598 | 0 | 1468 | 573 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 829 | 253 | 1232 | 662 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 17. | Mizoram | 157 | 0 | 414 | 359 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 301 | 0 | 1065 | 381 |
| 19. | Odisha | 41761 | 31455 | 40162 | 28587 |
| 20. | Punjab | 2787 | 1443 | 1834 | 1137 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 10291 | 3381 | 12865 | 4740 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 64 | 64 | 328 | 32 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 3151 | 185 | 8454 | 2551 |
| 24. | Telangana | 16757 | 15604 | 6554 | 6630 |
| 25. | Tripura | 1816 | 2093 | 1287 | 489 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 18260 | 4839 | 22127 | 5910 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 1145 | 253 | 1255 | 652 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 8626 | 3700 | 8423 | 3205 |
| TOTAL | | 241080 | 138248 | 214187 | 137665 |

Statement-IV

State/UT-wise details of total number of candidates trained and placed in jobs (settled) during last year and current year under Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | FY 2018-19 | | FY 2019-20 (upto February, 2020) | |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| | | Trained | Placed | Trained | Placed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 494 | 270 | 489 | 314 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 10645 | 8790 | 9212 | 5815 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 360 | 70 | 194 | 294 |
| 4. | Assam | 13087 | 9678 | 11087 | 6570 |
| 5. | Bihar | 26688 | 19255 | 23768 | 14642 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 12735 | 9981 | 11573 | 7013 |
| 7. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 775 | 553 | 743 | 388 |
| 8. | Goa | 0 | 0 | | |
| 9. | Gujarat | 21470 | 16755 | 19399 | 12070 |
| 10. | Haryana | 15267 | 8702 | 13068 | 8366 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 5499 | 4085 | 4627 | 3144 |
| 12. | Jammu and Kashmir | 9308 | 6727 | 7651 | 5150 |
| 13. | Jharkhand | 17969 | 12033 | 14759 | 10662 |
| 14. | Karnataka | 26041 | 20434 | 23201 | 16418 |
| 15. | Kerala | 10532 | 9422 | 9855 | 8184 |
| 16. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| 17. | Madhya Pradesh | 35194 | 22858 | 29436 | 17265 |
| 18. | Maharashtra | 25671 | 19612 | 23430 | 15727 |
| 19. | Manipur | 382 | 268 | 433 | 336 |
| 20. | Meghalaya | 1470 | 1287 | 1555 | 854 |
| 21. | Mizoram | 502 | 365 | 870 | 783 |
| 22. | Nagaland | 355 | 517 | 326 | 156 |
| 23. | Odisha | 21803 | 17117 | 18915 | 12797 |
| 24. | Puducherry | 850 | 626 | 722 | 543 |
| 25. | Punjab | 10516 | 6797 | 8403 | 4786 |
| 26. | Rajasthan | 28602 | 21553 | 25556 | 17285 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 389 | 206 | 344 | 377 |
| 28. | Tamil Nadu | 24226 | 19790 | 26000 | 15210 |
| 29. | Tripura | 2788 | 2345 | 2441 | 1635 |
| 30. | Uttar Pradesh | 52719 | 36600 | 47267 | 33175 |
| 31. | Uttarakhand | 7322 | 5524 | 6365 | 4672 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 32. | West Bengal | 13149 | 8418 | 11814 | 7640 |
| 33. | Telangana | 6864 | 5669 | 6183 | 5081 |
| 34. | Ladakh | 0 | 0 | 466 | 153 |
| TOTAL | | 403672 | 296307 | 360173 | 237505 |

Statement-V

State/UT-wise details of total number of candidates enrolled, assessed and certified during the last year and the current year under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Enrolled | Assessed | Certified |
|---------|------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Assam | 310 | 240 | 179 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 77 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Bihar | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 29047 | 25588 | 18674 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 2434 | 2344 | 1874 |
| 6. | Jharkhand | 16077 | 13922 | 9489 |
| 7. | Karnataka | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Madhya Pradesh | 47599 | 33745 | 21379 |
| 9. | Maharashtra | 2469 | 1899 | 1322 |
| 10. | Odisha | 7500 | 3928 | 1841 |
| 11. | Rajasthan | 1835 | 240 | 142 |
| 12. | West Bengal | 8687 | 6514 | 4993 |
| 13. | Uttar Pradesh | 12401 | 10474 | 6840 |
| 14. | Uttarakhand | 27 | 27 | 25 |
| 15. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 60 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|
| 16. | Haryana | 90 | 60 | 55 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 581 | 495 | 349 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 46 | 46 | 31 |
| TOTAL | | 129292 | 99522 | 67193 |

Direct Benefit Transfer payments and its failures

3190. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of failure of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) payments under the Ministry, Scheme-wise and State-wise, for years 2014-19;

(b) the number of failures of DBT payments under the Ministry, scheme-wise and State-wise, for years 2014-19; and

(c) the amount of Aadhaar and non-Aadhaar based DBT payments under the Ministry listed scheme-wise and State-wise for years 2014-19?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) and (b) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is being implemented in various schemes of Department of Rural Development viz. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), and Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G). However, under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) funds are not released to any individual but to community institutions (Self Help Groups/Voluntary Organisations/Cluster Level Federations) in the form of Revolving Fund (RF), Community Investment Fund (CIF) etc. by State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLMs) electronically.

The scheme-wise, State-wise details of failure of DBT payments (amount) and the number of failures under the DBT-applicable schemes of the Ministry are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). In instances of failure of DBT payments, the process is re-initiated to ensure successful completion of the DBT payments. SRLMs have not reported any case of failure in transfer of funds to the Community institutions.

(c) The amount of non-Aadhaar and Aadhaar-based DBT payments under the DBT-applicable schemes of the Ministry are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Failure of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) payments*

| State | Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (FY 2014-15 to FY 18-19) | | National Social Assistance Programme (FY 2014-15 to FY 18-19) | | Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin^ (FY 2014-15 to FY 18-19) | | Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (FY 2014-15 to March, 2020) | |
|-------------------|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Amount of failure of DBT Payments (Amount in ' crore) | Number of failure of DBT Payments | Amount of failure of DBT Payments (Amount in ' crore) | Number of failure of DBT Payments | Amount of failure of DBT Payments (Amount in ' crore) | Number of failure of DBT Payments | Amount of failure of DBT Payments (Amount in ' crore) | Number of failure of DBT Payments |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 12.04 | 56328 | \$ | \$ | 0 | 0 | * | * |
| Assam | 99.94 | 816522 | 43.43 | 473221 | 81.90 | 1384 | 0.10 | 781 |
| Bihar | 199.24 | 1110142 | \$ | \$ | 137.88 | 7284 | 0.00 | 11 |
| Chhattisgarh | 363.77 | 4161581 | 7.73 | 210033 | 95.11 | 4514 | 0.43 | 2284 |
| Goa | | | \$ | \$ | 0.42 | 9 | * | * |
| Gujarat | 78.26 | 729757 | 50.81 | 363388 | 38.77 | 2412 | * | * |
| Haryana | 36.64 | 172962 | \$ | \$ | 8.23 | 271 | 0.89 | 2785 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|---------|-------|--------|--------|------|------|------|--|
| Himachal Pradesh | 76.47 | 429072 | \$ | \$ | 0.94 | 40 | 0.00 | 6 | Written Answers to [20 March, 2020] |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 96.05 | 492245 | \$ | \$ | 2.02 | 255 | 0.64 | 3454 | |
| Jharkhand | 228.89 | 2220485 | 24.65 | 567701 | 29.07 | 1216 | 0.07 | 192 | |
| Kerala | 53.38 | 522694 | \$ | \$ | 4.59 | 115 | 0.34 | 2232 | |
| Madhya Pradesh | 378.97 | 4209100 | \$ | \$ | 128.82 | 3185 | 0.72 | 3266 | |
| Maharashtra | 201.14 | 1875247 | 4.83 | 115303 | 92.60 | 2244 | * | * | |
| Manipur | 10.78 | 102163 | 0.40 | 3239 | 0.63 | 44 | * | * | |
| Meghalaya | 14.57 | 76454 | 0.14 | 557 | 11.36 | 165 | * | * | |
| Mizoram | 12.53 | 61753 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.08 | 3 | * | * | |
| Nagaland | 1.43 | 14526 | \$ | \$ | 0.00 | 0 | * | * | |
| Odisha | 185.25 | 1816174 | \$ | \$ | 44.06 | 1057 | 0.04 | 235 | |
| Punjab | 44.60 | 328771 | \$ | \$ | 1.62 | 84 | * | * | |
| Rajasthan | 382.83 | 2779050 | \$ | \$ | 92.74 | 3274 | * | * | |
| Sikkim | 3.97 | 20130 | 1.04 | 29226 | 0.38 | 5 | * | * | |
| Tamil Nadu | 179.17 | 2758095 | \$ | \$ | 19.96 | 1456 | * | * | |
| Tripura | 34.83 | 322092 | 0.35 | 14919 | 1.14 | 42 | 0.09 | 377 | Unstarred Questions |
| Uttar Pradesh | 358.32 | 2851866 | \$ | \$ | 116.79 | 4861 | 0.90 | 4288 | |
| Uttarakhand | 50.66 | 288204 | \$ | \$ | 6.18 | 90 | * | * | |
| West Bengal | 611.61 | 4512233 | 0.01 | 9994 | 199.22 | 5659 | 0.03 | 161 | 461 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|------|
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.02 | 201 | \$ | \$ | 0.00 | 0 | * | * |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 0 | \$ | \$ | 0.18 | 20 | * | * |
| Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0 | \$ | \$ | 0.00 | 0 | * | * |
| Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 0 | 0.09 | 558 | 0.00 | 0 | * | * |
| Puducherry | 0.39 | 6079 | \$ | \$ | 0.00 | 0 | * | * |
| Andhra Pradesh | # | # | \$ | \$ | 0.00 | 0 | * | * |
| Karnataka | 757.25 | 3955413 | \$ | \$ | 0.00 | 0 | 0.50 | 2831 |
| Telangana | # | # | \$ | \$ | 0.00 | 0 | * | * |
| Chandigarh | Not Implemented | Not Implemented | Not Implemented | Not Implemented | Not Implemented | Not Implemented | * | * |
| Delhi | Not Implemented | Not Implemented | Not Implemented | Not Implemented | Not Implemented | Not Implemented | 0.00 | 2 |

- DBT Transactions are not being tracked through NREGASOFT

\$ - In case of NSAP, Data has been provided for States where benefits are transferred through NSAP Scheme Specific MIS (NSAP-PPS) for pension payments. For the period 2014- 2016 only UT of Lakshadweep was on-boarded on the scheme MIS (NSAP-PPS) and subsequently in different years, different States have been on-boarded.

* - DDUGKY scheme is not being implemented in Goa and UTs. The entitled cash benefits to candidates are not directly paid by MoRD or State, rather these are paid by Project Implementing Agencies using the PFMS. Thus data has not been made available for remaining States as the Ministry is working on integration of DDUGKY MIS with PFMS for reporting of data for the remaining States.

^ - Prior to financial year 2015-16 erstwhile IAY was in progress which didn't include DBT component in payment of financial assistance to beneficiaries. Hence data for financial year 2014-15 may be treated as NIL for IAY and the data may be treated as NIL for the year 2015-16 under PMAY-G.

462 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II

Details for Aadhaar and non-Aadhaar based DBT payments

(` in crore)

| State/UT | Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (FY 2014-15 to FY 18-19) | | National Social Assistance Programme (FY 2014-15 to FY 18-19) | | Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin^ (FY 2014-15 to FY 18-19) | | Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (FY 2014-15 to March, 2020) | |
|-------------------|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| | DBT – Aadhaar Based DBT Payment | DBT – Non- Aadhaar Based DBT Payment | DBT – Aadhaar Based DBT Payment | DBT – Non- Aadhaar Based DBT Payment | DBT – Aadhaar Based DBT Payment | DBT – Non- Aadhaar Based DBT Payment | DBT – Aadhaar Based DBT Payment | DBT – Non- Aadhaar Based DBT Payment |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2.98 | 77.00 | \$ | \$ | No Aadhaar Based Payment in PMAY-G | 0.00 | No Aadhaar Based Payment in DDUGKY | |
| Assam | 0.00 | 3884.02 | 20.53 | 529.33 | | 3687.05 | | 1.41 |
| Bihar | 594.38 | 5791.73 | \$ | \$ | | 11294.69 | | 0.09 |
| Chhattisgarh | 2675.04 | 4811.86 | 57.33 | 35.25 | | 9199.72 | | 6.04 |
| Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | \$ | \$ | | 5.89 | | * |

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

463

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------------------|----------|----------|--------|--------|---|----------|---|-------|
| Gujarat | 519.62 | 1887.72 | 86.53 | 136.27 | | 2341.04 | | 0.00 |
| Haryana | 496.32 | 468.89 | \$ | \$ | | 336.44 | | 15.01 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1167.59 | 706.85 | \$ | \$ | | 107.18 | | 0.00 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 35.26 | 845.08 | \$ | \$ | | 281.96 | | 4.04 |
| Jharkhand | 1769.25 | 2846.10 | 295.29 | 29.05 | | 6566.21 | | 2.80 |
| Kerala | 6282.45 | 3036.69 | \$ | \$ | | 612.99 | | 3.96 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2805.22 | 8640.96 | \$ | \$ | | 17467.12 | | 11.13 |
| Maharashtra | 1609.18 | 5173.45 | 10.49 | 10.38 | | 5795.58 | | 0.00 |
| Manipur | 16.33 | 141.47 | 3.65 | 17.20 | | 132.21 | | * |
| Meghalaya | 0.17 | 1475.39 | 0.00 | 2.73 | | 257.75 | | * |
| Mizoram | 168.55 | 449.59 | \$ | \$ | | 42.49 | | * |
| Nagaland | 0.55 | 76.98 | \$ | \$ | | 73.35 | | * |
| Odisha | 1340.65 | 5589.07 | \$ | \$ | | 12030.80 | | 0.44 |
| Punjab | 960.14 | 837.92 | \$ | \$ | | 169.52 | | 0.00 |
| Rajasthan | 5969.13 | 7837.71 | \$ | \$ | | 8401.67 | | 0.00 |
| Sikkim | 113.98 | 42.43 | 0 | 0.73 | | 18.69 | | 0.03 |
| Tamil Nadu | 11216.45 | 10619.29 | \$ | \$ | | 2664.22 | | * |
| Tripura | 1298.16 | 1600.38 | 0.74 | 9.89 | | 402.36 | | 0.36 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 3945.69 | 10618.70 | \$ | \$ | | 17799.24 | | 13.72 |

No Aadhaar Based Payment in PMAY-G

No Aadhaar Based Payment in DDUGKY

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Uttarakhand | 593.70 | 1047.93 | \$ | \$ | | 214.64 | 0.00 |
| West Bengal | 8318.71 | 18086.50 | 0.00 | 0.72 | | 19732.05 | 3.43 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.06 | 3.65 | \$ | \$ | No Aadhaar Based Payment in PMAY-G | 0.00 | * |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 0.00 | \$ | \$ | | 9.62 | * |
| Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | \$ | \$ | | 0.16 | * |
| Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.25 | 0.17 | | 0.23 | * |
| Puducherry | 35.97 | 11.50 | \$ | \$ | | 0.00 | * |
| Andhra Pradesh | # | # | \$ | \$ | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Karnataka | 2777.92 | 5737.66 | \$ | \$ | | 0.00 | 9.32 |
| Telangana | # | # | \$ | \$ | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chandigarh | Not Implemented | Not Implemented | Not Implemented | Not Implemented | | Not Implemented | 0.00 |
| Delhi | Not Implemented | Not Implemented | Not Implemented | Not Implemented | | Not Implemented | 0.08 |

- DBT Transactions are not being tracked through NREGASOFT

\$ - In case of NSAP, Data has been provided for States where benefits are transferred through NSAP Scheme Specific MIS (NSAP-PPS) for pension payments. For the period 2014-2016 only UT of Lakshadweep was on-boarded on the scheme MIS (NSAP-PPS) and subsequently in different years, different States have been on-boarded.

* - DDUGKY scheme is not being implemented in Goa and UTs. The entitled cash benefits to candidates are not directly paid by MoRD or State, rather these are paid by Project Implementing Agencies using the PFMS. Thus data has not been made available for remaining States as the Ministry is working on integration of DDUGKY MIS with PFMS for reporting of data for the remaining States.

^ - Prior to financial year 2015-16 erstwhile IAY was in progress which didn't include DBT component in payment of financial assistance to beneficiaries. Hence data for financial year 2014-15 may be treated as nil for IAY as well as PMAY-G and the data may be treated as nil for the year 2015-16 under PMAY-G.

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

465

Payment pendency in MGNREGA

3191. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of pending cases of MGNREGA payments in the last three years;
- (b) the steps being taken by Government to ensure timely payments to MGNREGA workers;
- (c) whether the MGNREGA scheme is facing a stagnation of wage rates; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005 is a demand driven wage employment programme. Hence, 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. The Ministry releases funds to the States periodically in two tranches with each tranche consisting of one or more installments based on agreed to Labour Budget (Persondays), opening balance, pace of utilization of funds, pending liabilities of the previous year, if any, overall performance and timely submission of requisite documents. The Central fund released to States/UTs under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) during the last three years indicating increasing allocation is given below:—

(` in crore)

| Year | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Central fund released | 48387.16* | 55706.06# | 60861.42 |

*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.

- (b) 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 orders leading to improvement in actual time taken to credit wages in the workers account. During the current Financial Year 2019-20 (as on 16.03.2020), around 96.55% pay orders have been generated within 15 days from the date of closure of the Muster Roll at National Level.

(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 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. State/UT-wise notified wage rate for unskilled labourers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) for the current FY 2019-20 is given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise and year-wise wage rates as per Gazette Notification

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Wage rate in ` per day w.e.f 1st April, 2019 |
|---------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 211 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 192 |
| 3. | Assam | 193 |
| 4. | Bihar | 171 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 176 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 199 |
| 7. | Haryana | 284 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh - Non-Scheduled Area | 185 |
| 8a. | Himachal Pradesh - Scheduled Area | 231 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 189 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|-----------------------------|-----|
| 10. | Jharkhand | 171 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 249 |
| 12. | Kerala | 271 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 176 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 206 |
| 15. | Manipur | 219 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 187 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 211 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 192 |
| 19. | Odisha | 188 |
| 20. | Punjab | 241 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 199 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 192 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 229 |
| 24. | Tripura | 192 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 182 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 182 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 191 |
| 28. | Goa | 254 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | |
| 29a. | Andaman | 250 |
| 29b. | Nicobar | 264 |
| 30. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 224 |
| 31. | Daman and Diu | 202 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 248 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 229 |
| 34. | Telangana | 211 |

Demand of additional funds for MGNREGA

3192. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had written to the Ministry of Finance about three months ago demanding an additional ` 20,000 crore for MGNREGA, but had received no response;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measure Ministry proposes to take so that this rural scheme does not suffer?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) In the current Financial Year 2019-20, a Budget Estimate of ` 60,000 crore was made for Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment programme and due to increase in demand, Ministry had requested the Ministry of Finance for enhancing the Budget Estimate. Accordingly, Budget Estimate has been subsequently enhanced from ` 60,000 crore to ` 71,001.81 crore. 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. The Ministry seeks additional fund for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS from the Ministry of Finance as and when required for meeting the demand for work.

Revision of MGNREGS wages

3193. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering revision of the wages being paid under MGNREGS to remove the anomaly in the wage payments;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to enhance the days under MGNREGS and also to introduce ease of doing business for its proper implementation; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) 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.

(b) and (c) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme. At present, there is no proposal to provide additional working days over and above the guaranteed 100 days as provided in the Act. However, an additional 50 days of wage employment is provided over and above 100 days in the notified drought affected areas or natural calamity effected areas in the country on recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.

Various steps have been taken for proper and effective implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in rural areas of the country which include geo-tagging of assets, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), National electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS), Aadhar Based Payment System (ABPS), Software for Estimate Calculation using Rural rates for Employment (SECURE), Performance Review Committee meetings of the Ministry, Common Review Missions, regular video conferencing and establishment of independent social audit units.

National Policy on Skill Development

3194. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has formulated a National Policy on Skill Development;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the major objectives of the Policy; and

- (d) the steps taken to achieve the objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Recognizing the need for skill development, National Skill Development Policy was formulated in 2009. Given the paradigm shift in skilling and entrepreneurship ecosystem in the country and the experience gained through implementation of various skill development programmes, the policy was revised and the second National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 was notified on 15th July, 2015. The primary objective of this Policy is to meet the challenge of skilling at scale with speed, standard (quality) and sustainability. It aims to provide an umbrella framework for all skilling activities being carried out within the country, to align them to common standards and link skilling with demand centres. The Policy also seeks to coordinate and strengthen factors essential for growth of entrepreneurship across the country.

A number of initiatives have been taken by the Government to meet the objectives of the Policy. These, *inter-alia*, include:—

- I. Launching of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), for imparting short-term skill training to the youth;
- II. Notification of common norms for bringing about uniformity and standardization in implementation of various skill development schemes by different Central Ministries/Departments;
- III. Setting up of Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) as industry-led bodies to develop National Occupation Standards (NOSs);
- IV. Implementation of Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) an outcome-oriented World Bank supported project for strengthening institutional mechanisms at both national and State Levels
- V. Implementation of Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) scheme, a World Bank assisted project launched with the objective of improving the relevance and efficiency of skills training provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and apprenticeships;

- VI. Launching of Skill India Portal to provide information of trainees, training providers and trainers.
- VII. Mobilisation/outreach activities through Kaushal/Rozgar Melas, Skills Career Counselling Scheme in making skilling aspirational.

Development of entrepreneurship in the country

3195. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state the details of steps taken by Government to develop entrepreneurship in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing a pilot scheme, Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyaimta Vikas Abhiyaan (PM YUVA) towards creating an enabling ecosystem through entrepreneurship education, training, advocacy and easy access to entrepreneurship network. The scheme focuses on students/trainees and alumni coming out from skilling ecosystem {*i.e.* Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Polytechnics, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) and Jan Sikshan Sansthan (JSS)}. The scheme covers 10 States and 2 Union Territories {*viz. i.e.* Uttar Pradesh (6 districts), Uttarakhand (4 districts), Bihar (10 districts), West Bengal (12 districts), Assam (11 districts), Meghalaya (2 districts), Maharashtra (5 districts), Tamil Nadu (17 districts), Telangana (8 districts), Kerala (4 districts), Delhi (1 district) and Puducherry (1 district)}. The scheme envisages creation of 600 new and 1000 scale-up enterprises.

Further, with an aim to promote a culture of entrepreneurship among India's youth and inspire them to set-up their own enterprises and create employment opportunities for others, a National Entrepreneurship Awards Scheme (NEAS) has been instituted in 2016. Under the scheme, awards are conferred to aspiring first generation entrepreneurs including women and those individuals/ organizations who are working as eco-system builder in the field of entrepreneurship development. The awards also seek to highlight model of excellence for others to emulate and improve upon.

Besides, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) in collaboration with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

GmbH (Germany) has launched a pilot project called 'Economic Empowerment of Women Entrepreneurs and Start-ups by Women' to support aspiring and existing women entrepreneurs in India. Presently, this pilot project is being implemented in the North Eastern Region (Assam, Meghalaya and Manipur), Rajasthan and Telangana where 147 women have been given incubation and acceleration support as part of its first cohorts.

In addition to the above, Government is providing financial assistance in form of loan to entrepreneurs under various schemes viz. Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency or MUDRA and Stand up India Scheme implemented by Department of Financial Services (Ministry of Finance), Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme implemented through Ministry of Rural Development and Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (exclusively for women) implemented through Ministry of Women and Child Development.

**Establishment of Government Polytechnic
Colleges in Gujarat**

3196. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Government Polytechnic Colleges and hostels opened in Gujarat on the request made by State Government during the last three years;
- (b) the district-wise and year-wise details of financial assistance provided to open Polytechnic Colleges during the last three years; and
- (c) if no, Polytechnic College has been set up on the request of Government of Gujarat, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Under 'Scheme of Polytechnics' in Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), no request was made by State Government of Gujarat to open Government Polytechnic Colleges and Hostels during the last three years. However, funds for setting up of 5 Government Polytechnic Colleges and construction of 19 Women's Hostels in

existing Polytechnics were approved by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) in the year 2008.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Kaushal Vikas Kendras in Andhra Pradesh and
Telangana**

3197. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), unemployed youth are being trained for skill development;

(b) the number of Kaushal Vikas Kendras running in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in each district;

(c) the type of technical skill development facilities available to the youth; and

(d) whether any job opportunities are provided to these trainees after the training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The district-wise number of empanelled training centres under PMKVY (2016-20) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, as on 17.01.2020, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Under PMKVY (2016-20), training is being imparted in 1800 NSQF aligned job roles of level 3 and 4 including technical courses across 37 sectors.

(d) Under PMKVY (2016-20), various initiatives are taken to enhance placement of the certified candidates such as organization of Rozgar Melas with the support of Sector Skill Councils; release of last tranche of 20% to TCs based on placement; post 12 months of trainee retention on employment, TCs are incentivized @ ` 3000 per trainee; post placement support of ` 1500 per month per trainee is applicable for special areas/special groups; implementation of employer led training model; reallocation of target to TCs based on placement performance, etc.

Statement

The district-wise number of empanelled TCs (STT) under PMKVY (2016-20) and no. of established PMKKs in State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, as on 17.01.2020

| Sl. No. | Name of the District | No. of empanelled TCs (STT) under PMKVY (2016-20) | No. of established PMKKs | Total |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Andhra Pradesh | | | | |
| 1. | Anantapur | 42 | 2 | 44 |
| 2. | Chittoor | 20 | 2 | 22 |
| 3. | East Godavari | 43 | 3 | 46 |
| 4. | Guntur | 46 | 2 | 48 |
| 5. | Kadapa | 17 | 1 | 18 |
| 6. | Krishna | 31 | 2 | 33 |
| 7. | Kurnool | 34 | 2 | 36 |
| 8. | Nellore | 19 | 1 | 20 |
| 9. | Prakasam | 38 | 2 | 40 |
| 10. | Srikakulam | 21 | 2 | 23 |
| 11. | Visakhapatnam | 59 | 2 | 61 |
| 12. | Vizianagaram | 25 | 1 | 26 |
| 13. | West Godavari | 18 | 2 | 20 |
| TOTAL | | 413 | 24 | 437 |
| Telangana | | | | |
| 1. | Adilabad | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| 2. | Bhadradi Kothagudem | 8 | 1 | 9 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-------------------------|----|---|----|
| 3. | Hyderabad | 46 | 2 | 48 |
| 4. | Jagtial | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| 5. | Jangaon | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 6. | Jayashankar Bhupalpally | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 7. | Jogulamba Gadwal | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 8. | Kamareddy | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 9. | Karimnagar | 32 | 1 | 33 |
| 10. | Khammam | 20 | 1 | 21 |
| 11. | Komaram Bheem | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 12. | Mahabubabad | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 13. | Mahbubnagar | 16 | 1 | 17 |
| 14. | Mancherial | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 15. | Medak | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| 16. | Medchal | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| 17. | Nagarkurnool | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| 18. | Naigonda | 66 | 1 | 67 |
| 19. | Nirmal | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 20. | Nizamabad | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| 21. | Peddapalli | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 22. | Rajanna Sircilla | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 23. | Ranga Reddy | 49 | 1 | 50 |
| 24. | Sangareddy | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| 25. | Siddipet | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 26. | Suryapet | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| 27. | Vikarabad | 2 | 0 | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|---------------------|-----|----|-----|
| 28. | Wanaparthi | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 29. | Warangal | 36 | 2 | 38 |
| 30. | Warangal Rural | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 31. | Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| TOTAL | | 420 | 27 | 447 |

Assessment of Skill India Mission

†3198. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has assessed the success of Skill India Mission;
- (b) if so, the year-wise and State-wise details of targets set and achieved during the last five years;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has decided to revamp Skill India Mission as it has not achieved the desired results so far;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reasons due to which private companies are not showing interest in taking part in Skill India Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (e) The National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th July, 2015, to provide a strong institutional framework to implement and scale up skill development efforts across the country and to impart training to one crore youth every year. Under Skill India Mission, more than 22 central ministries/departments are running schemes/programmes to impart skill training to the youth of the nation. The progress under the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) has been regularly reviewed by the Government. The Mission has been able to ensure convergence, coordination and harmonization across programs of various Ministries in Government of India and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

other key stakeholders like State Government, Industry, Training ecosystem etc. through Common norms, implementation of National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF), data integrations through the Skill India Portal and quality assurance through the SMART (Skill Management and Accreditation of Training Centre) portal.

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) through long term and short term training imparts employable skills to the youth. Long term training is provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). The total no. of ITIs have increased from 11972 in the year 2014 to 15697 in the year 2019 and trainees enrolment increased from 9.51 lakh in 2014-15 to 13.75 lakh in 2019-20. Further, 22 Regional Directorates of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (RDSDEs) and 14 no. of National Skill Training institutes (NSTIs) extension centres have been set up by way of restructuring of existing Regional Directorate of Apprenticeship Trainings (RDATs) and NSTIs to monitor the activities of all types of Skill Training across all the States and UTs.

The Ministry is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). The State-wise details of candidates trained and placed under PMKVY 1.0 (2015-16) and Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) component of PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20) are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

MSDE, through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), has taken up multiple initiatives to connect with industries for partnership under the Skill India Mission. There are 588 training partners participating in the skill initiatives of the NSDC. 37 Sector Skill Councils have been set up as Industry led bodies which help in training need analysis, curriculum development, rolling out of training and assessment and certification. The list of private companies that have taken skill development as part of their CSR initiative is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is also facilitating setting up of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras, state of art centres in Public private partnership mode in all the districts of the country. So far 812 PMKKs have been allocated.

In addition, Directorate General of Training, MSDE has also signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National Association of Software Services Companies (NASSCOM), IBM India Pvt. Ltd and SAP India Private Limited for conducting courses under CSR initiative of these private companies.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise details of candidates trained and placed under PMKVY 1.0 and PMKVY 2.0*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | PMKVY 1.0 | | PMKVY 2.0 | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | | | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 | |
| | | Trained | Placed | Trained | Placed | Trained | Placed | Trained | Placed | Trained | Placed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 194 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 526 | 124 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 1,35,920 | 18,589 | 9,966 | 0 | 58,368 | 21,393 | 44,720 | 22,668 | 45,370 | 14,905 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1,017 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 1,022 | 0 | 3,152 | 8 | 6,385 | 1,852 |
| 4. | Assam | 33,378 | 3,686 | 5,257 | 60 | 37,873 | 7,430 | 39,641 | 8,414 | 97,281 | 10,330 |
| 5. | Bihar | 92,018 | 12,015 | 17,562 | 10 | 92,087 | 15,815 | 86,791 | 34,423 | 111,247 | 30,667 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 5,032 | 396 | 42 | | 1,925 | 496 | 5,241 | 1,473 | 4,849 | 597 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 37,302 | 1,340 | 164 | 0 | 23,095 | 3,396 | 31,488 | 9,676 | 29,259 | 6,352 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 258 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 186 | 0 | 1,508 | 352 | 798 | 309 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 230 | 111 | 0 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 1,002 | 236 | 1,696 | 689 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-----|----------------------|----------|--------|--------|-----|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| 10. | Delhi | 1,05,682 | 5,222 | 6,022 | 0 | 88,646 | 18,342 | 83,731 | 31,418 | 96,577 | 9,554 |
| 11. | Goa | 569 | 213 | 180 | 0 | 846 | 411 | 1,764 | 219 | 2,582 | 62 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 43,999 | 3,117 | 6,444 | 0 | 32,897 | 7,626 | 79,317 | 11,391 | 87,782 | 15,841 |
| 13. | Haryana | 86,884 | 8,441 | 8,897 | 0 | 187,246 | 39,527 | 107,414 | 67,009 | 101,020 | 23,772 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 22,891 | 2,157 | 432 | 0 | 16,939 | 2,443 | 27,494 | 8,002 | 26,787 | 6,546 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 18,177 | 274 | 2,841 | 0 | 44,873 | 12,575 | 33,943 | 17,045 | 58,303 | 10,844 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 28,773 | 1,855 | 2,930 | 0 | 31,352 | 4,509 | 37,287 | 8,982 | 46,075 | 6,766 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 77,226 | 13,852 | 9,810 | 105 | 72,393 | 5,816 | 112,767 | 22,299 | 114,028 | 17,252 |
| 18. | Kerala | 15,339 | 1,487 | 11,955 | 0 | 65,594 | 4,960 | 41,219 | 6,501 | 37,757 | 4,161 |
| 19. | Madhya Pradesh | 1,68,868 | 21,624 | 10,097 | 0 | 189,634 | 39,103 | 133,410 | 66,544 | 137,114 | 43,521 |
| 20. | Maharashtra | 1,09,435 | 10,742 | 7,077 | 0 | 97,621 | 10,804 | 168,695 | 18,823 | 438,990 | 18,237 |
| 21. | Manipur | 1,603 | 499 | 8,409 | 0 | 4,894 | 370 | 1,638 | 379 | 5,627 | 1,686 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | 1,899 | 110 | 80 | 0 | 4,058 | 859 | 7,213 | 1,061 | 7,727 | 1,653 |
| 23. | Mizoram | 1,030 | 93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 860 | 55 | 4,659 | 886 |

480 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|---------|-----|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 24. Nagaland | 1,271 | 77 | 181 | 29 | 1,745 | 808 | 1,050 | 193 | 2,299 | 323 |
| 25. Odisha | 61,357 | 10,430 | 4,454 | 0 | 66,260 | 10,646 | 91,301 | 22,560 | 145,379 | 15,672 |
| 26. Puducherry | 7,301 | 904 | 646 | 0 | 3,361 | 1,150 | 2,197 | 751 | 2,848 | 1,095 |
| 27. Punjab | 84,624 | 10,620 | 3,720 | 0 | 103,130 | 22,611 | 61,419 | 37,717 | 54,854 | 18,290 |
| 28. Rajasthan | 1,33,567 | 13,170 | 17,306 | 0 | 214,911 | 48,455 | 135,859 | 55,922 | 250,726 | 28,767 |
| 29. Sikkim | 886 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 525 | 79 | 1,169 | 0 | 2,868 | 697 |
| 30. Tamil Nadu | 1,69,206 | 44,729 | 42,000 | 0 | 133,589 | 40,046 | 105,698 | 37,051 | 94,115 | 21,842 |
| 31. Telangana | 1,09,478 | 20,860 | 2,947 | 0 | 91,424 | 30,832 | 54,985 | 28,139 | 62,474 | 13,633 |
| 32. Tripura | 15,140 | 5,235 | 590 | 0 | 12,739 | 1,714 | 4,392 | 2,433 | 11,336 | 1,558 |
| 33. Uttar Pradesh | 2,72,002 | 24,184 | 29,652 | 34 | 356,769 | 70,751 | 275,269 | 103,869 | 324,375 | 62,632 |
| 34. Uttarakhand | 14,301 | 1,170 | 3,016 | 0 | 27,499 | 5,357 | 33,990 | 11,898 | 30,312 | 9,421 |
| 35. West Bengal | 1,29,080 | 14,290 | 11,208 | 43 | 91,142 | 24,679 | 77,217 | 33,673 | 94,331 | 22,809 |
| TOTAL | 19,85,937 | 2,51,689 | 223,885 | 281 | 2,154,883 | 453,003 | 1,894,841 | 671,184 | 2,538,356 | 423,345 |

Written Answers to

[20 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

481

Statement-II

*List of the private companies that have taken skill development
as part of their CSR initiative*

| Sl. No. | Project Name | Financial Year |
|---------|--|----------------|
| 1. | CIFCL – Cholanandlam | FY 14-15 |
| 2. | CAMS | FY 15-16 |
| 3. | GE Power | FY 16-17 |
| 4. | Ingersoll Rand | |
| 5. | Simon India Limited | |
| 6. | SBI Cards | |
| 7. | Alstom Bharat Forge Power | |
| 8. | L&T | FY 17-18 |
| 9. | Powerlinks | |
| 10. | Hitachi India Limited | |
| 11. | Avery Dennison India Private Limited | |
| 12. | SBI Cards | |
| 13. | Balrampur Chini Mills Limited | |
| 14. | Ingersoll Rand | |
| 15. | GE Alstom Bharat forge Power Private Limited | |
| 16. | GE Grid Equipments Private Limited | |
| 17. | GE T&D India Private Limited | |
| 18. | GE India Business Services Private Limited | |
| 19. | Hero Moto Corporation Limited | FY 18-19 |
| 20. | Deewan Housing Finance Limited | |
| 21. | Honda 2Wheeleers India Private Limited | |
| 22. | Jaquar Foundation | FY 18-19 |
| 23. | Ingersoll Rand | |
| 24. | Powerlinks | |
| 25. | Ingersoll Rand | FY 19-20 |
| 26. | Powerlinks | |
| 27. | Raman Kant Munjal Foundation | |
| 28. | Caterpillar India Private Limited | |

Training Course to cater to the needs of Foreign Countries

3199. Shri Parimal Nathwani : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any training module/course content under the 'Skill India Programme' which can cater to the needs of the foreign countries particularly South Asian countries, where manpower from India is in big demand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with any of the South Asian countries under the 'Skill India Programme' to recognize and accept the trainees/apprentices; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Given the need to orient potential migrant workers with regard to language, culture, do's and don'ts in the destination country, the emigration process and welfare measures, a Pre-Departure Orientation Training (PDOT) program has been launched. The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) in collaboration with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is conducting the PDOT program under the Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PKVY). PDOT and Arabic modules are currently catering to Gulf countries. The National Skill Development Corporation is the implementing agency for this program. However, MSDE has not signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with South Asian countries under the 'Skill India Programme'.

Skill development schemes in Karnataka

3200. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the skill development schemes taken up and implemented in Karnataka during the last two years;
- (b) the details of the names of the trusts/agencies engaged in the implementation of the aforesaid schemes;
- (c) the total number of Skill Development Centres going to be opened in Karnataka; and
- (d) the funds allocated by the Central Government to Karnataka for the schemes?

1.00 P.M.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 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 State of Karnataka.

(b) In the State of Karnataka, PMKVY (2016-20) is being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation and State Skill Development Mission through empanelled training providers.

(c) PMKVY does not mandate the establishment of training centres. Under the scheme, training is being imparted through empanelled training centres.

(d) Under Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) component of PMKVY 2016-20, funds amounting to ` 21.44 crore have been released to State of Karnataka.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR – Contd.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, आज दुनिया कोरोनावायरस के संकट से जूझ रही है। भारत ने सभी संभव उपाय किये हैं। कल देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जनता के साथ संवाद किया। भयभीत होने की कोई वजह नहीं, बल्कि सावधानी बरतने की अपील कर उन्होंने जनता का विश्वास बढ़ाया। कोरोना से संकट के बचने के अनेक उपाय और कार्यक्रम उन्होंने बताये। रविवार 22 मार्च को जनता कर्फ्यू का पालन करने की अपील की। यह संसद सरकार के संकल्प के साथ है, सब मिलकर कोरोना संकट दूर करेंगे, यह विश्वास प्रकट करती है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कल कहा है, उन्होंने अपनी गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है और सरकार की तरफ से जो कदम उठाए गए हैं, हम उनका पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करते हैं, पूरा देश इसमें एक है। प्रधान मंत्री जी और सरकार इस पर जो कदम उठा रही है, जो डब्ल्यूएचओ ने कहा है, जिस तरह के प्रोटोकॉल का पालन होना चाहिए, वह देश में शुरू किया गया है। क्योंकि भारत की आबादी बड़ी है, इसलिए हमको पूरी तरह से सतर्क रहना है। खास तौर से कम्युनिटी ट्रान्समिशन को रोकने के लिए और सोशल डिस्टेंसिंग के लिए जो दुनिया भर में हो रहा है, भारत में भी हो रहा है। मैंने आज भी सुबह सदन में एक चीज़ उठाई है, मैं संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ, जो मुझे उत्तर मिला। क्योंकि हम देश का कानून बनाते हैं, यह भारत की संसद है। इस देश में एक कानून है एपिडेमिक्स एक्ट। एपिडेमिक्स एक्ट भारत में लागू हो चुका है। दूसरा पूरे

देश में धारा 144 लागू हो चुकी है। दुकानें, रेस्टोरेंट्स बंद हो रहे हैं और अन्य चीजें भी हो रही हैं।

तीसरा कल सरकार का जो 65 साल के बारे में नोटिफिकेशन है, यह गवर्नमेंट का नोटिफिकेशन है, भारत सरकार का नोटिफिकेशन है और यह पीआईबी ने रिलीज किया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, मैं कानून पढ़ा हूँ, संविधान पढ़ा हूँ कि क्या एक्सेप्शन हो सकता है, क्या हम अपने आपको भारत के कानून के ऊपर कह सकते हैं? हम देश को कहें, मैं अपने आपको उसमें शामिल करता हूँ कि हम देश को कहें कि कानून का सम्मान करो, यह एक्ट लागू हो गया, यह नोटिफाई हो गया, परंतु हमारे पर लागू नहीं हो रहा।

यह एक विषय है। यहां हजारों लोग हैं, जो एक्सपोज़ हो रहे हैं। हम पूरी तरह से प्रधान मंत्री जी का समर्थन करते हैं। मैं इसको विवाद नहीं बनाना चाहता।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपने सुबह यह उठाया था।

रेल मंत्री; तथा वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले धन्यवाद करूंगा लीडर ऑफ दि ओपोज़िशन श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी, आनन्द शर्मा जी और सभी दलों के नेताओं का, सभी माननीय सदस्यों का कि सर्वसम्मति से हम आज इस प्रस्ताव को पारित कर रहे हैं और वास्तव में पूरे विश्व में आज न सिर्फ भारत के नेतृत्व की, बल्कि पूरे देश की हरेक संस्था की, चाहे वे हमारे अस्पताल, डाक्टर्स हों, नर्सिंग हों, एविएशन से जुड़े हुए लोग हों, हमारे पायलट्स और उनके क्यू हों, जो विदेशों में भी जाकर भारतीयों को लाये। पूरे विश्व में आज देश की सराहना हो रही है, देश की तारीफ हो रही है। रेल कर्मचारी दिन-रात लगे हैं कि रेल को कैसे व्यवस्थित रखें और रेल की व्यवस्था आप जानते हैं कि कैसे देश के कोने-कोने तक गहरे में जाते हैं, उसको साफ-सुथरा रखना है, उसको सेनिटाइज़ करना है। एक प्रकार से देश में आम भावना इस संकट के साथ लड़ने की है और संकट में विजय प्राप्त करने की है। हम सब इसमें शामिल हैं, हम सब इसमें पूरा सहयोग दे रहे हैं। मीडिया का, खास तौर पर सरकार और देशवासियों की तरफ से मैं धन्यवाद करूंगा कि बड़े संतुलन और पॉज़िटिविटी से उन्होंने इस मैसेज को देश में बढ़ाया है। हमारे सभी डाक्टर्स, हमारे सब मेडिकल प्रेक्टिशनर्स, हमारे सभी कानून-व्यवस्था संभालने वाले कर्मचारी - एक प्रकार से देश में अलग ही भावना से इस संकट का सामना किया जा रहा है।

माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी को भी मैं पूरे सम्मान के साथ कहना चाहूंगा कि वह कानून, जो एपिडेमिक्स एक्ट है और जो कल का नोटिफिकेशन है, वह भी यह कहता है कि जो एसेंशियल सर्विसेज़ और रिक्वायरमेंट्स देश के सामने हैं, जैसे कोई डाक्टर है, वह 65 साल से ज्यादा है, लेकिन आज देश की सेवा कर रहा है। ऐसे ही अलग-अलग प्रकार से देश में जो लोग एसेंशियल ड्यूटीज़ पर जाते हैं, उनके लिए उस कानून में एग्ज़ेम्पशन है। एक प्रकार से पार्लियामेंट भी अपनी जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वाह कर रही है। आज बजट पार्लियामेंट के समक्ष है। अलग-अलग मिनिस्ट्रीज़ की डिमांड्स पर चर्चा जारी है। लोक सभा में finance bill पारित होकर राज्य सभा में हमारी चर्चा के लिए आयेगा। वह भी एक प्रकार से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है, क्योंकि पहली अप्रैल हाल में ही, 10 दिन बाद ही आने वाली है।

2.30 P.M.

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

आखिर कई देश ऐसे हैं, जहां पर बजट lapse हो जाता है और actually सरकारी दफ्तरों में भी ताले लग जाते हैं। भारत में पहले की तरह हम कोई vote on account नहीं करते हैं। अब पहली अप्रैल से बजट के अनुसार खर्च होते हैं। तो सरकार को भी चलाने के लिए बजट पारित करना एक प्रकार से बड़ी essential activity है। साथ ही साथ पूरे देश की जनता को एक मैसेज भी जाता है कि यह सही मायने लीडरशिप का एक प्रतीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पार्लियामेंट के माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा एक लीडरशिप दिखायी जा रही है कि we are leading from the front. ...**(Interruptions)**... हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी का निर्वाह कर रहे हैं और देशवासी भी इसमें हमारा समर्थन दें, ऐसी अपेक्षा है।

श्री उपसभापति: मैं महज़ यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सुबह के समय यह सवाल उठा था और माननीय चेयरमैन ने स्थिति स्पष्ट कर दी थी। The House stands adjourned for lunch till 2.30 p.m..

The House then adjourned for lunch at six minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Binoy Viswam to move the Resolution urging the Government to present a holistic report on the current situation of unemployment among education citizens in the country and to constitute a Joint Parliamentary Committee to work with all stakeholders and develop an Employment Guarantee Act aimed at addressing the unemployment crisis among educated youth.

Resolution regarding Action Plan to address current situation of unemployment among educated citizens of the country

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I move the Resolution with all conviction and humility:—

"Having regard to the fact that—

- (i) the last financial year has seen the country's economy face several setbacks with a continuously declining GDP growth rate, precarious fiscal deficit, surge in unemployment, decrease in domestic demand and a decline or stagnation

in key sectors such as manufacturing, Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG), coal, banking, telecom and automobiles amongst others;

- (ii) the decline in the economy has been stated repeatedly by numerous national agencies and also international agencies including the World Bank, IMF, Asian Development Bank and Moody International Services and the Government have also conceded to the current state of the economy;
- (iii) the direct consequences of the economic setback are being faced by each and every citizen of our country as the recent reports and studies have indicated an unprecedented increase in unemployment with over 11 million Indians losing their jobs and the unemployment rate reaching a 15 year low of 8.9%;
- (iv) a large majority of unemployed individuals possess educational qualifications of graduate level and above and according to estimates, 36%, 37% and 36% of all people with diplomas, graduate degrees and postgraduate degrees, respectively, are unemployed which is deeply worrying and requires immediate corrective intervention by the Government;
- (v) the plight of youth who have struggled and overcome life's challenges to secure education and are without any form of employment cannot be overlooked since the effect of this is not only limited to the individual but has also an impact on the entire society of demotivating youth and hampering progress;
- (vi) the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005, provides a precedent that is aimed at addressing unemployment, however, with a change in the nature and educational qualifications of the labour force, the focus of state intervention must change and in a growing democracy like India, the idea of nation building must utilize resources in the most just and efficient manner; and
- (vii) the difficulties faced by the citizens should be recognised and state intervention must be focused on alleviating these problems as unemployment in educated youth remains one of the gravest social and economic crisis of our times,

this House urges upon the Government to:—

- (a) present a comprehensive and holistic report as to the current situation

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

of unemployment among educated citizens in the country and future action plan to address the same; and

- (b) take steps to constitute a Joint Parliamentary Committee to work with all stakeholders and develop an Employment Guarantee Act aimed at addressing the unemployment crisis among educated youth, which may be called the Shaheed Bhagat Singh National Employment Guarantee Act."

Sir, I hope and believe that the whole House will support this Resolution. This Resolution has expressed its concern on the grave situation of unemployment prevailing in the country. Ours is a country where half of the population are young, below the age of 25. These are the most productive years. They are unemployed today. I moved this Resolution three days prior to the martyrdom of Bhagat Singh. It was on 23rd March. In 1931, he was hanged by the British imperialists. Some months before his death, in the Lahore Jail, Bhagat Singh wrote a diary. I have his jail diary with me. All these are his writings that he wrote in the jail of the Britishers. In that diary, the great martyr, the inspiring icon of the Indian youth, wrote about the aim of life. Thus, he wrote, "Social progress depends not upon the ennoblement of the few but on the enrichment of democracy; universal brotherhood can be achieved only when there is an equality of opportunity – of opportunity in the social, political and individual life." This state of alarming growth in unemployment denied that right for the youth of India. So, my Resolution's sole purpose is to provide a rightful share for Indian youth in fulfilling their role in national, social, political and industrial life. And, Sir, that is not the case today.

Sir, today, we have the highest rate of unemployment; nobody can deny it. In forty-five years, India has never witnessed such a situation. For the youth of the country who desire to work for the country and who are ready to shed their blood for the country there is no possibility for that task to be fulfilled. They desire to do work. They are committed and patriotic. But, the Government of the day closed the doors for them and they are thrown to the heat of unemployment. When they lost all the hopes, millions and millions of them are now knocking at every possible door for job. But, they are always getting only one reply, 'No vacancy.' I am sure, even in the house of the ruling party Members, their sons and daughters are craving for employment. But, there are no avenues before them; nothing before them.

Sir, the figures are not reliable today. Statistics are only imaginary today. The Government gives some statistics and those statistics are always far from truth. Reliable statistical agency to be quoted for us, in the earlier days, was the NSSO. Now, the Government has shunt it to a corner, because it revealed some truths and those truths are also touching upon the employment scenario of the country and it was not very comfortable for the Government. So, the Government wanted to do away with the NSSO. Sir, NSSO once said that the unemployment rate is 6.1 per cent. It never stands there. Sir, CMIE, in its latest study – this too has become an old one – stated that unemployment rate is 13.2 per cent! It has rose from 6.1 per cent of NSSO to 13.2 per cent and these figures too are of 2018. When we talk today, in 2020, I am sure, the figures have gone up much higher. The people very well know from their home and life that unemployment is the gravest of the grave problems of this country today.

Sir, we, sometimes, for an interview or test for a job, feel wonder. The Railways announced to fill in 13,000 posts. But, millions apply for them. Among those millions, there are not only matriculates but there are also graduates, post-graduates, researchers and Ph.D.-holders for the job of a scavenger or for a Class-IV post or for a sweeper! This is India of ours! Sir, the Government came with a promise of giving 2 crore jobs every year. The Government which came with a promise of two crores of jobs every year is now asking these people that you go and make *pakoras* or *jalebis* and be employed yourselves. How can the Government say like that? ...(Interruptions)... Is that so? In that way, if that is the new economic policy, the country will feel ashamed for that. It is shameful. Who are those people? Sir, certain figures may alarm you also. I was also alarmed reading those figures. Among the unemployed youths, some studies say that 36 per cent of the diploma holders are unemployed today. You ask them to go to make *pakoras*! Those studies say that 37 per cent of the graduates are unemployed and 36 per cent of the postgraduates are unemployed. Will the Government push all of them to make *jalebis*, to sell *pakoras* and believe themselves that they are no more unemployed? This is the way a Government is being fully committed to the capitalists! The exploiters are trying to exploit and suppress the feelings of the youth of the country. Sir, Marx once mentioned about unemployment. He said that in a capitalist society, unemployment is unavoidable; nobody can solve it. Why? Capitalism needs unemployment and unemployed is the stock reserve of the capitalists. They want cheap labour markets and ensure the availability of cheap labour in the labour market. They want to keep a large army, a big army of unemployed, and then

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

only, they can serve the interest of the exploiting capitalist classes. That is why I believe, we believe and the people believe that unemployment is the child of capitalism. In the society of capitalists, all over the world, it is on the increase. In India, we can see, a Government preaching for the poor and labouring for the rich is developing capitalists like anything. I don't need to go into the figures of the growth of capitalism in the country today. This country has been given completely for the greed of the exploiters like Adanis and Ambanis. In that kind of Government's policies, we can see unemployment can only grow and grow like this. This is the situation. That is why we feel that there should be a change for this. The youths of the country feel like that. There is MNREGA in the rural employment front. It is a good step forward, one of the biggest steps taken by the first UPA Government in which I proudly say, the Left got a say in that Government; that is why the MNREGA came into existence. Now, year by year, allotment for the MNREGA is getting reduced. In this Budget also, we can see, for rural employment, budget allocation is coming down and down, which means one day it will cease to exist. That is the possibility. But what about the youths who are educated? In villages, towns and cities, they are in millions. Their tragedy, their wishes, their hopes are to be reflected in this Resolution. That is why I believe any sensible Parliamentarian, any patriotic Indian, any father of a child, a son or a daughter, will support this Resolution. I plea for that. In the Railways, there are vacancies for 31 lakhs of jobs today. The biggest employment provider of the country is the Railways and the Government is now trying to privatise that Railways. The slogan today is that privatise everything, Railways, Air India, and industries. One day the Government will privatise the very India itself. This country will be privatised. You will give the key of the country, the administration, to the rich of the country, to the Adanis and Ambanis, and you will go home making prayers for them. That is the fate of India today. That is why we feel that the employment potential in the areas of the country's industrial sector should be promoted, should be protected. For example, the public sector, including Railways, is a very good, very powerful instrument to provide employment. So, take care of them; fill all the vacancies. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA): Sir, the other day, the hon. Minister had clarified the position regarding ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please let him speak. Mr. Viswam, please continue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I am grateful to the Minister. I don't accuse you. If the Government will fill up the vacancies tomorrow ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Viswam, please address the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)... Reply will come; you please address the Chair.

SHRI BINOY WISAM: Sir, if the Government fills up the vacancies tomorrow in the Railways, I, a Communist, will be the happiest man in the country. So, I raise my hands for you to please do it tomorrow. Fill all the vacancies and give jobs to the youth of the country. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप लोग आपस में बात न करें। Please address the Chair.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Not only the Communist, everybody in the House will support you. Please do it. I am grateful to you for the statement here.

Sir, why only the Railways, the World Bank, the IMF, ADB, all of them are telling that this is the truth! The BJP Government should read those reports. They are not the Communist propaganda, Left propaganda. The youth of the country is telling you. You go to the IMF records, ADB records, the World Bank records and try to do something to solve this issue of unemployment. Then you read your Manifesto. In your own Manifesto, you promised two crore jobs every year, and we ask you very humbly, 'Where are they?' Where are they? Those two crores of jobs are only in the air! ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. B.K. Hariprasadji, you are a senior Member.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Even you forgot it. Modiji forgot it. Amit Shahji forget it. You people forget it. The BJP, the NDA Government, now never talk about employment potential of the Government itself because you are very busy with privatization, very busy with that. Such a Government, I believe, cannot do justice to the youth of the country. Such a Government will not provide avenues to the youth to serve their country in a proper way. That is why I wanted to throw light on the prevailing situation in the country.

Apart from Railways, the manufacturing sector, automobile sector, cement, MSME above all, all these sectors are on peril; all the sectors. Kindly let me know one area

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

of development in the country where there is a growth. Forget the Corona days. Due to Coronavirus, we are still in a worsened situation. We have still not seen Corona in its worst situation. We are not happy with that. Not happy at all. But even without Corona, the country was attacked by a virus and that virus is, your leniency and slavery for the rich people, for the exploiters, and, that too, they are not from India; they are FDI. A Government solemnly serving the growth of FDI cannot find jobs for the youth because investors from foreign countries are concerned only about their profits, not about India's progress, not about Indian youth. So, it is an FDI-driven Government. You claim 'it is an investment-driven Government.' I may change it. I may request you to tell the truth and make a change in that caption, 'This is not investment-driven Government but FDI-driven Government.' That means, *Swadeshi* Government serving the interest of the *Videshis*. So, a *Videshi*-driven Government cannot be justful to the Indian youth. Such a Government cannot be justful and truthful for the Indian nationalism. Even though you speak about nationalism but when it comes to the Indian youth, you are not seen doing anything for them. That policy has to be changed. Whether the BJP can change it or not is anybody's guess. I am sure that BJP cannot do it. That is why the country has to do something about it. This is the opportunity for that. That is why this Resolution. This is a Private Member's Resolution. Forget all the political comments that I make. Take the substance of it, the very operative part of it. That part says, "to present a comprehensive and holistic report as to the current situation of unemployment among educated citizens in the country and future action plans to address the same." To this point, I am sure, the Ministers who are present here, and the Ministry, cannot object. I know many of the BJP Members personally and I am sure all of them are not here to oppose this aspect of the Resolution. Have a comprehensive and holistic report.

Then, this Resolution humbly pleads before you to "take steps to constitute a Joint Parliamentary Committee to work with all stakeholders and develop an Employment Guarantee Act aimed at addressing the unemployment crisis among educated youth, which may be called the Shaheed Bhagat Singh National Employment Guarantee Act." I am doubly sure that the Government can only support it. Please do it if you are patriotic, if you are nationalistic, if you are sincere in your allegiance to Bhagat Singh. Please see to it that the Bhagat Singh National Employment Guarantee

Act is passed. I urge upon you to take that course, so that at least now you can begin to think about the youth of the country. Till now, it is more than five-and-a-half years, you never thought of them. You never thought of the poor. You forgot the peasants. Sir, on the agricultural front, the service sector, industries, small, medium and big, everywhere, there is absolute darkness and despair. Workers, peasants, the poor, all are feeling helplessness.

Sir, the last time, in this House, I quoted from the Resolution by the BMS on the Budget. BMS is your ally and a part of the *Sangh Parivar*. Even the BMS says that now the Government is not going in the direction of a nationalistic government. That is why I say that this is a way for you to think on national terms for the youth of the country at least now.

Sir, I do not wish to take much time. I humbly, very emotionally, convincingly and categorically request you to pass this Resolution unanimously in this House. I request the Government not to object it in the name of Bhagat Singh, in the name of unemployed youth, in the name of India's future. I request the Government not to oppose this Resolution. Kindly allow this House to pass this Resolution unanimously and convey a message to the whole country that the Parliament of India is concerned about the Indian youth, their sorrows, their hopes and wishes. That way, we can do justice to them at least now.

With these words, I present this Resolution to the House. Thank you.

The question was proposed.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Central Sanskrit Universities Bill, 2020

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

"Sir, in accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Central Sanskrit Universities Bill, 2019,

at its sitting held on the 16th March, 2020, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 2020:-

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Seventieth", the word "Seventy-first" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2019", the figure "2020" be *substituted*."

Resolution regarding Action Plan to address current situation of unemployment among educated citizens of the country — *Contd.*

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, श्री बिनोय विस्वम जी का यह जो प्रस्ताव है, उसमें उन्होंने, अर्थव्यवस्था के बारे में देश में जो परिवर्तन आ रहा है और उसके कारण से देश में जो स्थिति निर्मित हुई है, उसके बारे में चिंता व्यक्त की है। 5-7 बातों के बारे में उन्होंने स्थिति का वर्णन किया है और अंत में उन्होंने मांग करते हुए कहा है कि "देश में शिक्षित नागरिकों में बेरोजगारी की वर्तमान स्थिति और उससे निपटने के लिए भविष्य की कार्य योजना के संबंध में एक व्यापक और समग्र निपटने के लिए भविष्य की कार्य योजना के संबंध में एक व्यापक और समग्र रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की जाए।" उन्होंने दूसरी मांग यह की है कि "सभी हितधारकों के साथ काम करने और शिक्षित युवाओं में बेरोजगारी के संकट का हल करने के उद्देश्य से एक रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम जिसे शहीद भगत सिंह राष्ट्रीय रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम कहा जा सकता है, बनाने के लिए एक संयुक्त संसदीय समिति का गठन करने के लिए कदम उठाए जायें।" महोदय, अर्थ के बिना सब अनर्थ है और जिसके पास अर्थ है वह समर्थ है। भारत का संविधान भी सबको समर्थ बनाने के लिए उपाय करता है - उसमें उपाय सुझाए भी गए हैं। संविधान के *preamble* में कह गया है कि "We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens Justice: social, economic and political". यह जो *social, economic and political justice* है, यह बहुत जरूरी है। यदि हमें किसी के साथ सामाजिक न्याय करना है तो उसकी यह शर्त भी है कि उसके साथ आर्थिक न्याय भी होना चाहिए। यदि सामाजिक और आर्थिक न्याय होता है तो निश्चित रूप से राजनीतिक न्याय के अवसर खुल जाते हैं। हमारे देश में हमने भारत के संविधान में जो बातें कही हैं, उनको लागू करने के लिए हर सरकार ने अपनी

तरफ से उपाय किए हैं। उस दृष्टि से देश की जनसंख्या को देखते हुए, देश के अंदर जिस प्रकार की skill है, उसे देखते हुए चूंकि अब यह transitional phase है, सब प्रकार से एक संक्रमणकाल चला हुआ है, परिवर्तन आ रहा है, इसलिए इस सारे परिवर्तन के काल में automation हो रहा है, जिसके कारण से मशीनीकरण का पहला युग आया था और अब यह जो electronic युग आ गया है, इसमें और भी रोजगार के अवसर बौद्धिक केन्द्रित हो गए हैं। बौद्धिक केन्द्रित हो जाने के कारण से हमारे देश में शिक्षा का जो स्तर है, उस स्तर का उन्नयन करने के लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम अपने देश में जो जरूरतें हैं, उनकी पूर्ति करने के लिए ऐसे शिक्षण की व्यवस्था करें, जिससे हम अपने लोगों को उस प्रकार के रोजगारों में नियोजित कर सकें। स्थिति यह है कि इस बदलती हुई दुनिया में technology तेजी से बदल रही है और ऐसे उद्योगों में, जहां नयी-नयी तकनीक आ रही है, उसके अनुरूप जो हमारा तकनीकी शिक्षण है, उसको उस दिशा में लाने की जरूरत है। यह जरूरत शिक्षा के माध्यम से पूरी होगी और आज की जो हमारी शिक्षा है, उसमें ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijayasai Reddy, your back is towards the Chair. Please follow the rule.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: हम देख रहे हैं कि यह शिक्षा इस बात के समानुपातिक है कि जो बदलाव हो रहा है, उस प्रकार से हम शिक्षा दे रहे हैं या नहीं - हमारे उद्योगों के अंदर जो technology बढ़ रही है, उसके अनुरूप हम शिक्षा दे रहे हैं या नहीं। आज की जो हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति है, उसमें हम उच्च शिक्षा तो दे रहे हैं, लेकिन उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद प्रशिक्षण की बात है और प्रशिक्षण के बाद उसे उस उद्योग में, उस कारोबार में जाने का अवसर मिलता है, जिसमें जरूरतों की पूर्ति करने के, रोजगार मिलने के उपाय होते हैं - internship करने के पश्चात रोजगार मिलने के अवसर उपलब्ध हो जाते हैं। तो निश्चित रूप से इस प्रकार की शिक्षा के लिए प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता होगी और प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों को आगे बढ़ाने की बात भी होगी क्योंकि कौशल जो विषय है, वह श्रम के अंतर्गत आता है। हमने ILO के अंतर्गत, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के अंदर इस विषय को बहुत अच्छी तरह से उठाया है। हमने कहा है कि यह जो पूंजी का वैश्वीकरण हो रहा है, उस पूंजी के वैश्वीकरण के साथ-साथ कौशल का वैश्वीकरण होना चाहिए। पूंजी के वैश्वीकरण में पूंजी तो कहीं से कहीं चली जाती है, बड़े-बड़े उद्योग, बड़े-बड़े कारोबार बहुत दूर से संचालित किए जा सकते हैं किन्तु कौशल के वैश्वीकरण में जो व्यक्ति किसी भी उद्यम के अंदर कुशलता प्राप्त करता है, किसी भी कारोबार के अंदर किसी skill को प्राप्त करता है, उस skill के अनुसार दुनिया में जहां-जहां जरूरत होती है, वहां जाकर वह काम करता है।

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

3.00 P.M.

महोदय, मुझे यह कहते हुए गर्व है कि हमारे लोग दुनिया के अंदर जहां-जहां भी गए हैं, उन्होंने अपनी योग्यता के आधार पर अपना स्थान बनाया है और दुनिया के अधिकांश देशों के अंदर जो प्रमुख स्थान हैं, उनमें भी हमारे लोग हैं। यहां तक कि हम जानते हैं जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान है, उसमें भी हमारे यहां के लोग हैं। हमारे देश में भी इसरो काम कर रहा है, वहां भी हमारे अपने लोग हैं। उसमें जिस प्रकार के मैसेजिंग और बाकी के काम हो रहे हैं, उसे भी वे अच्छी तरह से कर रहे हैं। शिक्षा का जो स्तर है, शिक्षा की जो मांग है, वह हमारे उद्योगों की पूर्ति करने के लिए सक्षम हो, उस प्रकार से तालमेल करने की और आवश्यकता है। सरकार इस पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे रही है। हमने इस बार इस काम को करने के लिए एक निधि बनाने की योजना बनाई है, जिसमें ऐसे संस्थान, जिनमें शिक्षा के संदर्भ में अनुसंधान करने के काम किए जाने हैं, सरकार उनको भी इस प्रकार की निधि से सहयोग करके, उसमें अनुसंधान करने के लिए, उसमें प्रशिक्षण करने के लिए लोगों को तैयार करने का काम करेगी। जिससे कि जो उद्योग है और जो हमारी आवश्यकता है, उसकी पूर्ति करने के लिए उपाय किए जा सकें।

महोदय, हमने जो बातें कही हैं, उनमें चिंता व्यक्त की गई है कि बेरोजगारी की दर बढ़ रही है। हम देख रहे हैं कि जो आबादी है, इसमें लोग एक तरह से गांव से शहरों की ओर तेजी से आ रहे हैं और बदलाव हो रहा है। उस तेजी से आते बदलाव का कारण केवल एक ही है कि वे अपने बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा दिलाने का उपाय करना चाहते हैं। अच्छी शिक्षा दिलाकर उनके भविष्य को सुधारने का उपाय करना चाहते हैं। इस दृष्टि से भी गांवों से जो लोग शहरों के अंदर चलकर आते हैं और जो बच्चे शिक्षण करने का उपाय करते हैं, उसमें हमें शिक्षा का अंतर भी मिटाने का उपाय करना होगा। हम देख रहे हैं कि शिक्षा की नीति बनाई गई है और सर्व शिक्षा अभियान चलाने का काम किया है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि कम-से-कम हम लोगों को शिक्षित करने के लिए तो उपाय हम कर रहे हैं। हम समान और समता रूपी शिक्षा देने का काम कर रहे हैं। हमें राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति की जरूरत है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति बनाने का अर्थ यह है कि हमें एक ऐसा करिकुलम बनाना होगा, ऐसा पाठ्यक्रम बनाना होगा, जिसमें गरीब से गरीब के बच्चे को भी और अच्छे साधन संपन्न व्यक्ति के बच्चे को भी एक प्रकार की शिक्षा मिले। इसमें जो डिस्पैरिटी है, जो विसंगति है, इस विसंगति को समाप्त करने का एक ही उपाय है। हम देखते हैं कि गांव में शिक्षा की दृष्टि से, चूंकि यह राज्य का विषय भी बन जाता है और केंद्र में उसकी दखलंदाजी उतनी नहीं हो पाती है, इसलिए राज्य के विषय के कारण से, राज्यों को भी उतनी ही चिंता करनी होगी, जितना कि हम यहां से करते हैं। अभी केंद्रीय विद्यालय के माध्यम से शिक्षण का जो काम चला हुआ है, उसकी काफी प्रशंसा हुई है और

काफी यश मिला है। निश्चित रूप से ऐसे प्रशिक्षण और ऐसे शिक्षण करने की व्यवस्थाओं को जुटाना होगा। हमें गांव की शिक्षा के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाना होगा। गांव की शिक्षा में व्यक्ति पढ़ लिखकर आगे बढ़े, तो आबादी का जो पलायन हो रहा है, वह शहरों की ओर नहीं होगा।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सुविधाओं को गांवों तक पहुंचाने का काम आवश्यक है और हमने इसका उपाय किया है। प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना के माध्यम से अच्छी सड़कें बनाकर और जो अभाव था, उसे दूर करने का काम किया है। हमारे गांव छोटे होते चले जा रहे हैं, इसीलिए गांव में जो कृषि है, जो कृषि से मिलने वाले रोजगार हैं, उनमें काफी अंतर आ रहा है। मशीनीकरण होने कारण रोजगार के अवसर भी कम होते चले जा रहे हैं। हम जानते हैं कि ऐसे लोगों का शिक्षण करने की दृष्टि से भी निर्माण उद्योग की भी काफी जरूरत है। निर्माण उद्योग में जो गांव के लोग आते हैं, निश्चित रूप से वे पहले तो बेलदारी करते हैं, छोटी मजदूरी करने का काम करते हैं, सीखते-सीखते आगे वे कारीगर का काम करना शुरू कर देते हैं और निर्माण के कामों में लग जाते हैं। निश्चित रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि परंपरागत रूप से भी शिक्षण का वह काम हो रहा है। शिक्षण के कार्य को करने की दृष्टि से भी हमको अनेक प्रकार के उपाय करने होंगे। गांव में आवास देने के लिए सरकार ने अभी योजना बनाई थी, प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण आवास योजना, प्रधान मंत्री शहरी आवास योजना, इनमें काफी लोगों को रोजगार मिला है। हमारा जो संगठित क्षेत्र का मजदूर था, जो संगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले श्रमिक थे, जिनमें कुशलता थी, निश्चित रूप से सारी टेक्नोलॉजी आने के कारण, उसमें एक ओर तो हमें कमी होती हुई दिखाई देती है, किन्तु दूसरी ओर हम यह देखते हैं कि हमारा जो अशिक्षित वर्ग है, जो अर्ध-कुशल है, जिसमें कुशलता पूरी नहीं है, उसको कुशलतापूर्वक प्रशिक्षण देकर, उसका उन्नयन करके उसकी आमदनी को बढ़ाया जा सकता है। उसके जीवन में सुख-संपदा लाने की दृष्टि से उपाय किए जा सकते हैं। यह जो दृश्य हमने खड़ा किया है कि ये सारी स्थितियां बन गई हैं, तो इनमें बदलाव करने के लिए, हमें जो-जो भी उपाय करने चाहिए, उस दृष्टि से भी इस बदलती हुई अर्थव्यवस्था में हमें कुछ नए उपाय करने होंगे। उपसभापति महोदय, हमने नौजवानों के लिए, उनके ग्रेजुएशन के लिए एक शिक्षा पद्धति बनाई है। नौजवानों में डिग्री प्राप्त करने की होड़ लगी हुई है। हमारे यहां जो विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उनका नाम तो विश्वविद्यालय हो जाता है, परन्तु विश्वविद्यालय होता कहां है? एक-एक शहर में तीन-तीन, चार-चार विश्वविद्यालय हो जाते हैं, गली-मोहल्ले में विश्वविद्यालय हो जाते हैं। उनको नाम तो विश्वविद्यालय का दिया जाता है, लेकिन उनमें उस स्तर को बनाए रखने के लिए उपाय भी किए जाने चाहिए। जो शिक्षा का अवमूल्यन हो गया है, उसको भी सरकार गाहे-बगाहे किस प्रकार से रोक सकेगी, इसके उपाय भी करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि शब्द, कोई भी अक्षर मंत्र हो सकता है। "अमंत्रं अक्षरं नास्ति, मूलं अनौषधं।" कोई भी वनस्पति औषधि हो सकती है, जिसके गुण-धर्म का हमें पता होना चाहिए। "अयोग्यः पुरुषो नास्ति योजकस्तत्र

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

दुर्लभ: /" कोई भी अयोग्य नहीं है। अगर ऐसी योजकता चाहिए, तो ऐसे योजक लोगों से, अच्छे लोगों से, योजनाकर लोगों से अपनी शिक्षा को, अपने शिक्षण को बदलवाएं, शिक्षक न्याय करने के लिए यदि हम पर्याप्त उपाय करें, तो निश्चित रूप से वह स्थिति दूर नहीं है, जिससे युवा शक्ति आगे बढ़ सकती है। अभी हम कहते हैं कि दुनिया में हम युवा राष्ट्र हैं, परन्तु युवा राष्ट्र में जो देश की युवा शक्ति है, इसको राष्ट्र की शक्ति बनाकर हमें प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए। इस संबंध में कहा भी गया है-

"किसने ऐसा दूध पिया है, जो रोके गति तूफानी,
यह जीवन का ज्वार चली उफनाती प्रखर जवानी।
युवक हार जाते हैं, लेकिन यौवन कभी ना हारा,
एक निमिष की बात नहीं है चिर-संघर्ष हमारा।"

तो अन्याय के विरुद्ध, अच्छे कामों के विरुद्ध, क्रांति परिवर्तन लाने के विरुद्ध, यह काम करना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा है कि भगत सिंह के नाम से योजना को चालू किया जाए। निश्चित रूप से भगत सिंह तो क्रांतिकारी थे, परिवर्तन के दृष्टा थे और ऐसे भगत सिंह का स्मरण करते हुए, निश्चित रूप से जो स्वतंत्रता की आग उनके मन में थी- "तुम स्वतंत्रता की अमर आग, बुझ न सका ऐसा चिराग," यह जो एक ज्वाला उनके मन में थी, यह जो एक तूफान उनके मन में था, तो इस तूफान की गति को रोकने के लिए, चाहे भगत सिंह हो, चाहे चन्द्रशेखर आज़ाद हो और -

"हृदय में अगर उमंग भरी हो, धरती पर बंधन कैसा।
सुभाष चन्द्र बोस को याद करें तो
देश की धरती आज़ाद करूंगा,
तुम मुझे खून दो, मैं तुम्हें आज़ादी दूंगा।
कदम बढ़ाता पूर्व से आता नेता सुभाष चन्द्र सेनानी।"

आज हमें आज़ादी को सार्थक करने के लिए भी परिश्रम करना होगा। निश्चित रूप से हम विषयों को रखते हुए यह कह सकते हैं कि यह कमी है, यह कमी है, यह कमी है, परन्तु ये सारी कमियां हैं। गिलास आधा भरा है, गिलास आधा खाली है, यह देखने की दृष्टि की बात है। इस आधे गिलास को भरने का उपाय कौन करने वाला है? कोई दूसरा तो आने वाला नहीं है। इसके लिए अवतरण होना है, तो हमारे में से ही किसी को यह काम करना पड़ेगा। यदि हम देश का निर्माण करने के लिए कोई अच्छा काम करना चाहते हैं, तो इसकी शुरुआत हमको करनी होगी। एक अच्छा देश बनाने के लिए सरकार ने अनेक प्रकार की योजनाएं बनाई हैं, चाहे जन-धन योजना हो, मुद्रा योजना हो, कौशल की योजनाएं हैं, इन सारी योजनाओं के माध्यम से एक नव-निर्माण करके भारत को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं, एक क्षितिज बनाना चाहते हैं विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या सिर्फ डिग्री प्राप्त करने के लिए

नहीं होनी चाहिए और डिग्री प्राप्त करके शिक्षा के स्तर के बारे में मैं पढ़ रहा था और इस संबंध में, मैंने एक रिपोर्ट भी दी है। उस रिपोर्ट के अंदर भी हमने कहा है कि शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता आनी चाहिए। शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता लाने के लिए गुणवत्ता के शिक्षक होने चाहिए। अब अच्छे शिक्षक मिलना भी बड़ी मुश्किल बात है। सिंगल टीचर स्कूल है, लेकिन उसमें 40 बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं, उसमें 100 बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं, अलग-अलग कक्षाओं के बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं। ऐसा होता है कि जैसे बच्चे घर में न रहकर कहीं एक जगह पर एकत्रित हो जाएं और दोपहर का नाश्ता तथा बाकी सुविधाओं को लेकर अपने घर पर वापिस पहुंच जाएं, इससे देश बनने वाला नहीं है। हमें सर्वांगीण रूप से शिक्षा के बारे में सोचना होगा और जब तक हम शिक्षित न्याय नहीं कर पाएंगे, शिक्षित न्याय का मतलब है कि सबको गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा देने के उपाय करना इसीलिए सरकार ने नई शिक्षा नीति बनाई है और उसमें कई प्रकार की बातें हैं। अनेक विद्वानों ने उसमें अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करने का काम किया है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति उसमें से निकलकर आएगी, तो निश्चित रूप से इसका ज्यादा प्रभाव होगा। हम जानते हैं कि इन सारी योजकताओं को करने के लिए सरकार हर प्रकार का उपाय कर रही है। हम जानते हैं कि यदि हर चीज़ में योजकता हम करें, तो उसके परिणाम भी अच्छे आएंगे। योजकता के लिए अच्छा कहा गया है कि कोई भी और उस क्षितिज के माध्यम से एक नया हिन्दुस्तान, एक नया इंडिया, एक नया देश, जिसको न्यू इंडिया कहा जाता है, उसको बनाने की हमारी अपनी परिकल्पना है।

महोदय, हमारी जो परिकल्पना और जो हमारी योजना है, उसे सार्थक करने के उपाय हम करें, ऐसा विचार रखते हुए आप सुझाव दीजिए। जैसे आपने कहा है कि यह करना चाहिए और यह करना चाहिए, तो निश्चित रूप से जितने संसाधन हैं, उन संसाधनों के रहते हुए हम अच्छे से अच्छा क्या कर सकते हैं, इस प्रकार की बातें करना चाहिए।

महोदय, मांग करना तो बहुत आसान काम है और उस मांग को पूरा करने के लिए हम कहते रह सकते हैं, किन्तु मांग के साथ-साथ जो कुछ संसाधन हैं, उन संसाधनों की हमारी मर्यादाओं के अंतर्गत हम बेहतर काम कर सकें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर एक नया क्षितिज बन रहा है।

"क्षितिज तक प्रत्येक दिशा में हम उठे नव प्राण भरने
नव सृजन की साध लें, हम उठे निर्माण करने
साधना के दीप शुभ हों, ज्ञान का आलोक छाए,
नष्ट तृष्णा के तीर हों, धाम अपना जगमगाए।"

महोदय, इसलिए आपका जो यह प्रस्ताव है, आपका जो विचार है, निश्चित रूप से वह महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु सरकार इसे अपनी तरह से पूरा कर रही है। इसलिए सरकार को इसे पूरा करने का जो अवसर मिला है, माननीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व हम निश्चित रूप से उसे पूरा करेंगे, यही हमारा संकल्प है, धन्यवाद।

SHRI KUMAR KETKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I think the issue raised by Shri Viswam is absolutely, extremely urgent and needs immediate attention. Otherwise, as Gunnar Myrdal said 50 years ago, we are sitting on a ticking bomb. And that ticking bomb in the economy will be triggered, or the fuse will be lit by the unemployed youth. We don't quickly understand it. Unemployment is not merely a question concerning economy. Unemployment is a question which is a socio-political question and also a cultural question. We have seen mainly in Europe and in America in 19th and 20th Centuries, in between the wars, that the majority of the unemployed youth joined the criminal gangs, not just mafia but racial and communal gangs. Even if you see the film Godfather, you will understand what was happening between 1930s and 1950s when the unemployed youth was lured by the large mafia units. It is not merely a question of generating jobs or giving guarantee of jobs, but also preventing the social and political explosion in society. It can tear apart our society. We must understand that this issue is not fresh. It is not a question of blame game. There was unemployment even during the earlier rule and there is unemployment now. But the question is, how do you deal with the unemployment question? In 1973-74, India suffered the worst drought of the century. Not just India, actually it was the worst drought of the century globally. During that period, unemployment became the major issue. In Maharashtra, the Employment Guarantee Scheme was launched during the tenure of Chief Minister Vasant Rao Naik. With clear signals and clear directive from Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the EGS became a norm. When the EGS was started in 1973-74, many people do not remember or do not recall the fact that more than 40 lakh unemployed and drought- and famine-affected farmers in the rural areas joined the Army for doing some constructive, productive work and they were getting wages for it. A large number of small dams, a large number of roads and a large number of many such rural activities of development, including building wells, were done entirely during Indira Gandhi's regime in Maharashtra under the directive of Vasant Rao Naik. Mr. Sharad Pawar, who is Member of the Rajya Sabha, was one of the persons in charge of monitoring the EGS. In fact, that Employment Guarantee Scheme was the foundation for MGNREGA. In fact, MNREGA came after the EGS was accepted, recommended and supported by the World Bank saying that this was quite a unique project done in India. That is how MGNREGA got full support when it was launched during the regime of the UPA-I and the UPA-II. I think it is necessary to prevent any social or cultural explosion, to prevent suicides among the youth, breakup of marriages and

breakup of families. Unemployment is not merely an economic issue of giving wages to some young persons aged between 18-40 or 18-50 years. Many persons do not even recognize the fact that often when unemployment is measured, female unemployment is not even taken into account. There are hundreds and thousands and lakhs of women, the so-called able-bodied women, in the age group of 18 years and above, who want to work, who want to earn and who want to be independent economically. But, unfortunately, they are not often counted as unemployed able-bodied people. Quite often, particularly in Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi, we see that children in the age group of 6-14 years work in hotels and small establishments. They work for extremely paltry wages. In most of the restaurants in Mumbai, they get up at 4 o'clock or 5 o'clock; they work in hotels and small establishments. They are hugely exploited. One wonders how that has a relationship with the question of employment and unemployment. The families are dependent on these children because they bring some money and food to the families. If elder boys or girls in the age group of 18-40 or 18-50 years are unemployed, it is the children who are sent to work in small establishments, hotels and restaurants or even as coolies on railway stations. Our society has become completely middle class – lower middle, higher middle and higher higher middle class. It does not recognize that there is something called poor even in the rural and urban areas; rural poor and urban poor are considered merely as an employment opportunity for the middle class as domestic servants or drivers or gardeners. I think the middle class has become yet another ruling class. Instead of taking the actual cognizance of the injustice that unemployment generates in the economy or in polity or in society, we try to look at it as if we are doing some compassionate work. Eradicating unemployment is not some kind of social compassionate work. Compassion is definitely required but it is not a question of compassion or social work. Unemployment has to be eradicated completely and it is not a question of what Mrs. Indira Gandhi did in 1973-74. Even John Maynard Keynes said in 1930s that unemployment can be cured by giving them a job and giving them a pay. Now, by giving them pay under the New Deal, at some point of time, even America tried to solve the unemployment problem. The way the New Deal solved the problem, similarly, it was tackled by the Employment Guarantee Scheme in India and MGNREGA is trying to sort it out. What is important to recognize is that unemployment, particularly the hugely increasing unemployment, is not only the result of the so-called automation or the so-called technocratic society that we have become. Unemployment

[Shri Kumar Ketkar]

is the result of bad social planning. Nowadays, the word 'planning' itself has been abused and the Planning Commission is considered as some old idea. Unfortunately, or fortunately, for some people, you can see that in the last six years, after the Planning Commission was abolished, unemployment has increased. A report shows that the highest unemployment in the last six years is exactly the same period when instead of Planning Commission, NITI Aayog was created. If Planning Commission was there and if it was functioning properly, as it was expected, perhaps, it could have given tips as to how and where to start the projects which can generate employment and occupy the youth mentally and physically. Mere physical occupation is not employment. Physical occupation must have mental occupation also. We say that we are promoting right to education. We want every child to study. On the one hand, we want every child to study; on the other hand, we send children to work in farms, small establishments and restaurants. Moreover, there are youth who become educated because of the educational facilities given by the State or by the NGOs. What happens is, they get educated but they do not get employment of any kind. Again, we have to distinguish between work and employment. Merely being employed and not having work is not employment.

There are many people and institutions who employ a lot of people because of political patronage, because of social patronage. They say, "Okay, get a job here as a peon, as a sepoy." And he gets a job. He gets employment. That does not mean that he gets work. What is actually required, as Vinobha Bhave used to say, there is so much work to be done and that work can generate employment. But, unfortunately, we look at employment only in connection with certain work and wages and not necessarily productive work and productive wages. Unless we decide and we realize that work must generate production and production must generate physical and mental activity and that activity must generate cultural habits into the family and into the society, this would give him time to think, time to have all kinds of arts. Today, you would find many boys and even girls who are engaged in activities which are not exactly socially productive. You would see in Mumbai and Delhi, mainly in metropolitan cities, many boys just roaming around. In Europe, some of them are called football hooligans. We do not have football as much as cricket but cricket hooligans are not there. We have equivalents of just hooligans and communal hooligans. Fascism is

a product of such unemployment. Employment of mind and employment of physique; physical employment and physical unemployment matters in keeping society's balance. Unemployment has to be seen not only as an economic question as Gunnar Myrdal tried to show. It is also a social question, a quintessential question, a political question and, unfortunately, in India, it has also become a religious question. Many of the people, who are religiously fanatic, whichever religion they may be, the youth who are fanatic in religious organizations is invariably the youth which is unemployed. If the youth is employed properly, he would not be joining the gangs which create riots and which disturbs society and which completely destabilizes our society. So, that is also a question of employment and unemployment. Mind and body, both have to be occupied most of the times. Unfortunately, today, the middle class is so completely disconnected from the social reality and is so happy in itself that it is discussing – as we can see on the T.V. now – the malls being closed. It is the biggest issue for the middle class. How many landless labourers go to mall? How many tribals go to mall? How many poor slum dwellers go to mall? They do not have enough money to enter the mall. They are not even looked upon as genuine customers. So, mall is not a question but the middle class is obsessed with all the luxury items of life or comfort zones of life which include malls, which include theatres, which include all these activities. Therefore, the unemployed, the educated unemployed, who does not have enough wages and has lot of time, he is completely marginalized and socially thrown out. This kind of social untouchability is a reflection of unemployment. So, we may abolish untouchability, yet we would not be able to abolish untouchability created by unemployment which is social untouchability. I think it is extremely urgent and necessary that if we do not tackle the issue of unemployment in the real sense of the term, of employing him physically and mentally, we are heading for a big catastrophic riotous situation. We are heading for chaos actually. Sir, many people say that we are already living through anarchy. It is not question of anarchy coming, it is a question of living anarchy. If we want to counter these anarchy forces, this chaotic situation and this chaotic life in the families, in the marriages and suicides and depression, I think, it is necessary that we tackle unemployment issue very comprehensively. Though the foundation of solving this problem may have the core, maybe, economic, the actual consequence is quite social and cultural. I think that is enough for me to say. I am accepting Shri Viswam's Resolution as absolutely justified. Thank you.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): क्या मुझे केवल चार मिनट ही एलॉट किए हैं?

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. साहब, आप बोलिए तो सही।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: श्रीमन्, बेरोज़गारी के संबंध में विस्वम साहब का काफी व्यापक प्रस्ताव आया है। इस देश में एग्रीकल्चर और एमएसएमई, ये दो ऐसे सेक्टर हैं, जो सबसे ज्यादा रोज़गार देने का काम करते हैं। अगर गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान इनकी तरफ़ ज्यादा जाएगा, तो हर दृष्टि से देश को मज़बूत होने में, ताकतवर होने में और बेरोज़गारी को कम करने में मदद मिलेगी। अभी मैं देख रहा था, एग्रीकल्चर में रोज़गार के संबंध में गवर्नमेंट ने कई योजनाओं के नाम बताए हैं। मनरेगा का जिक्र बार-बार होता है। मनरेगा से लोगों को रोज़गार तो मिला है, लेकिन पूरे 365 दिन के लिए नहीं मिला है। इसका एक एडवर्स असर यह हुआ कि खेती के लिए जो मज़दूरों की जरूरत पड़ती थी, वे मिलने बंद हो गए और मनरेगा की वजह से किसानों के सामने बड़ा भारी संकट पैदा हो गया। मैं मनरेगा का विरोधी नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मनरेगा के संबंध में मैं गवर्नमेंट को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप यह व्यवस्था करते कि किसान अपना नाम आपके यहां नोट करवा देता कि हमें इतने मजदूरों की जरूरत है और उस मज़दूर को मनरेगा का आधा पैसा आप देते और आधा पैसा वह किसान देता। इस तरह मज़दूरों को पूरे 365 दिन का रोज़गार मिल जाता, किसानों को मज़दूर मिल जाते और सरकार का पैसा भी कम लगता। इससे किसानों को भी बहुत बड़ा लाभ होता और मज़दूरों को भी बहुत बड़ा लाभ होता। अभी होता यह है कि मज़दूर किसानों के पास जाते नहीं और जब किसानों से उनकी बनेगी ही नहीं, तो फिर वे खाएंगे-पिएंगे कहां से? इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वे रोज़गार ढूँढ़ने के लिए शहरों में चले जाए।

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से गवर्नमेंट को मेरा एक सुझाव है कि मनरेगा में आप यह सुधार करें, आप मज़दूरों को पूरे 365 दिन काम दें, लेकिन आधा समय वह किसान के यहां काम करे। उस समय का आधा पैसा किसान उसे दे और आधा गवर्नमेंट दे। इसमें गवर्नमेंट का ज्यादा पैसा भी नहीं लगेगा, किसान का भी पैसा बचेगा और मज़दूरों को पूरे 365 दिन काम भी मिलेगा।

दूसरी, बात, अभी मैं देख रहा था, माननीय मंत्री श्री गंगवार साहब ने 2 दिसम्बर, 2019 को सदन में जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें लिखा था कि जितनी इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, उन सबसे हम लोगों को रोज़गार दे रहे हैं। उनके जवाब में लिखा है, 2013-14 में employees की कुल संख्या agro-based industries, coal, crude oil, other minerals, steel, petroleum, fertilizers, chemicals, heavy and medium engineering, etc., 21 इंडस्ट्रीज़ के नाम आपने गिनवाए हैं, लेकिन 2017-18 में इनकी संख्या घट कर 10,88,140 रह गई। इसके बाद के आंकड़े आप उपलब्ध नहीं करवा रहे हैं, क्योंकि अब तो इनकी संख्या और भी कम हो गई होगी, तो आप रोज़गार दे कहां रहे हैं? रोज़गार तो घट रहा है। जब रोज़गार घटेगा, तो बेरोज़गारी

3.30 P.M.

स्वतः बढ़ेगी और जब बेरोज़गारी बढ़ेगी, तो गरीबी भी बढ़ेगी। याद रखिएगा कि गरीबी की वजह से बेरोज़गारी नहीं होती है, बेरोज़गारी की वजह से गरीबी होती है, इसलिए बेरोज़गारी हटाना सबसे पहला लक्ष्य होना चाहिए। जब आप बेरोज़गारी हटाएंगे, तो गरीबी अपने आप हट जाएगी। आपके ही आंकड़े यह बता रहे हैं कि कामगारों की संख्या 13,51,306 से घटकर 10,88,140 रह गई, तो आप बताइए कि बेरोज़गारी बढ़ रही है या घट रही है? यह बात हम आलोचना की दृष्टि से नहीं कह रहे हैं, लेकिन आपके ये आंकड़े तो सत्य ही होंगे। अगर आप कहते हैं कि ये असत्य हैं, तो हम वह भी मान लेंगे, लेकिन स्थिति यह हो गई है। गांवों में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर इसका असर आम आदमी पर पड़ा है, साथ ही नोटबंदी का भी इन गरीब लोगों पर असर पड़ा है। आप जानते हैं, गृहिणियों के पास जो पैसा था या गरीब आम आदमी के पास जो पैसा था, वह न तो ब्लैक मनी का था और न ही एग्रीकल्चर income tax के अंतर्गत आता है। वह पैसा उसी का था, लेकिन गरीब महिलाओं और किसानों के हाथ से वह पैसा चला गया।

वह पैसा चल गया, अब सब्जी लेने के लिए भी पैसा नहीं है। सारे लोगों की दुर्दशा हो गई। जब सारे गांवों की, सारे गरीबों की दुर्दशा हो जाएगी तो बेरोजगारी विकराल रूप ले ही लेगी। क्योंकि किसी को अब गांव में रोजगार देने के लिए, किसी को नौकरी पर रखने के लिए उनकी कोई सामर्थ्य नहीं रह गई है। एक तरफ तो यह स्थिति है, दूसरी तरफ आप क्या करते हैं, बैंकों से लोग कर्जा लेते हैं, अगर किसान बैंक से कर्जा लेता है और अगर पांच सौ रुपये भी बाकी रह जाएं तो उसे पकड़कर 14 दिनों के लिए जेल में ले जाते हैं। हमारे यहां बड़े-बड़े लोगों ने कर्जा लिया, आप उसके आंकड़े भी नहीं दे रहे हैं। बड़े-बड़े लोगों के 7,77,800 करोड़ रुपये फाइनेन्शियल ईयर 2014 से 2018 तक राइट ऑफ कर दिये गये। यह किन लोगों का लोन राइट ऑफ किया गया है? ये सब बड़े लोग हैं, जिन्होंने बैंकों से पैसा लिया और ये

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

होशियार लोग होते हैं, जब थोड़ा सा उन पर शिकंजा कसा गया तो ये लोग पैसा लेकर बाहर चले गये। बहुत सारे लोग एनआरआई बन गये, उन्होंने जाकर अपना पैसा विदेशों में लगा दिया। वे हिन्दुस्तान में पैसा नहीं लगा रहे हैं, अगर हिन्दुस्तान में पैसा लगा देते तो हमारे देश की तकदीर बदल सकती थी। लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी, बड़े पैमाने पर पैसा बाहर लग गया। यह आपको एक मिनट में पता चल जाएगा कि कितने लोगों ने कितना पैसा लिया, यह रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया की जानकारी में है। लेकिन आप कई जानकारी शेयर नहीं करते, यदि लोगों के साथ जानकारी शेयर करेंगे तो आपको लोग कुछ सुझाव भी दे सकते हैं और आपको कुछ राहत भी मिले सकती है।

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

महोदय, मैं लम्बी बातें इसलिए नहीं करूंगा, क्योंकि आज स्थिति यह है कि सन् 1961 में जब देश बिल्कुल भुखमरी की स्थिति में था, उस वक्त प्रति व्यक्ति, प्रति वर्ष, पर कैपिटा, पर ऐनम जो खाद्यान्न तेल और अन्य चीजें उपलब्ध थीं, उससे भी कम पर कैपिटा कन्जम्पशन अब है। ये आपके आंकड़ों के अनुसार है, मैं आपको वही आंकड़े बता रहा हूँ। ये 1961 के एनएसएसओ के आंकड़े हैं। 1961 में 73.4 किलोग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति, प्रति वर्ष चावल की उपलब्धता थी। दालें 25.2 प्रति व्यक्ति, प्रति वर्ष उपलब्ध थीं। अन्य मोटा अनाज 43.6 किलोग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति, प्रति वर्ष उपलब्ध था। जो 2017 में चावल 66.8 किलोग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति, प्रति वर्ष हो गया, अन्य मोटे अनाज 29.4 किलोग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति, प्रति वर्ष और दालें 20 किलोग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति, प्रति वर्ष उपलब्ध थीं। एनएसएसओ के हिसाब से 1961 की तुलना में 2017 में हमें ये चीजें प्रति व्यक्ति, प्रति वर्ष कम मिल रही हैं। रुपाला साहब, ये मेरे आंकड़े नहीं हैं। वर्ल्ड डेवलपमेंट रिपोर्ट यह कहती है, भुखमरी के मामले में आप कहते हैं कि इतने नम्बर पर थे और अब इतने नम्बर पर आ गये हैं। इतना बड़ा देश है और इतने बड़े देश में - आप देखिए कि जो **World Hunger Index** है, उसमें हम 102वें नम्बर पर हैं। विश्व की 4-5 बड़ी इकोनॉमीज़ में हम जाने की बात करते हैं और हम 102वें नम्बर पर हैं! मामूली से, छोटे-छोटे देश भी आपसे बहुत ज्यादा आगे हैं। हमारे बगल में श्रीलंका है। **LTTE** का जब आंदोलन चलता रहा, तो बिल्कुल बरबाद हो गया था, लेकिन आज वह हमसे आगे है। टेक्सटाइल में हम दुनिया में नम्बर एक पर थे, लेकिन अब बंगलादेश और लंका भी हमसे आगे निकल गया। तो जब गलत नीतियां बनाओगे तब यही होगा। बड़े लोगों के लिए नीतियां बना रहे हो और छोटा आदमी गरीब और बेरोजगार होता चला जा रहा है। आज यह स्थिति है। आप में से तमाम लोगों को याद होगा। बाजपेयी जी, आप जानते होंगे, हरनाथ सिंह जी अगर यहां होंगे, तो वे जानते होंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हर जिले में सफाई कर्मचारियों की vacancy निकली। सफाई कर्मचारियों में आमतौर पर sweeper लोग ही apply किया करते थे। उसमें सारे OBC, upper caste के लोगों ने बड़े पैमाने पर apply किया और पढ़े-लिखे, ग्रेजुएट, इंजीनियर्स और पीएचडी लोगों ने सफाई कर्मचारी के लिए apply किया। बेरोजगारी की यह स्थिति है! तो इस बेरोजगारी को हटाने के लिए आपको गांव में ही - यह नहीं, जब तक केवल नौकरियों पर ही निर्भर रहेगा - हमारे यहां मानसिकता यह है कि लड़का पढ़ने जाता है, तो उसके मां-बाप यही समझते हैं कि यह पढ़-लिख कर केवल नौकरी करेगा, लेकिन नौकरियां तो इतनी हैं नहीं। चाहे वह कोई गवर्नमेंट हो, आपकी गवर्नमेंट हो या अन्य कोई गवर्नमेंट हो, सबको नौकरी नहीं दे सकती। लेकिन कुछ छोटे-मोटे उद्योग-धंधे हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश के लिए, जिस देश में लेकिन कुछ छोटे-मोटे उद्योग-धंधे हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश के लिए, जिस देश में manpower बहुत हो, जिस देश में पैसा कम हो, जमीन उपलब्ध हो, उसके लिए छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों की जरूरत होती है, ताकि ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार

मिल सकता है और बेरोजगारी कम हो सकती है और देश सम्पन्न हो सकता है। इस तरह की योजनाएं बनाएं।

कल जब गडकरी जी जवाब दे रहे थे, तो सुनने में बहुत अच्छा लग रहा था, लेकिन अगर उसको अमल में लाया जाए, तो बहुत बड़ा काम हो सकता है, बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकता है। चाहे वह हमारा construction sector हो, जो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर है, जितने भी sectors हैं, उन सबका growth rate कम हो रहा है। अगर इन सबका growth rate कम हो रहा है, तो आप लोगों को रोजगार कहां दे देंगे? इसलिए बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए आपको बहुत सारी ऐसी योजनाएं चलानी होंगी, जिनमें धरातल पर लोग काम कर सकें और लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके। अगर रोजगार मिलेगा, तो क्राइम की तरफ जो लोग मुड़ जाते हैं, वह क्राइम भी अपने आप कम हो जाएगा, क्योंकि जब आदमी को लगता है कि हम रोजी-रोटी से जुड़े हुए हैं, अगर मुकदमा लग गया तो रोजी-रोटी खत्म हो जाएगी या जेल चले गये तो व्यापार खत्म हो जाएगा, तब वह क्राइम नहीं करेगा। इसलिए अगर लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा, तो देश में हर तरह से देश को लाभ पहुंचाने का काम होगा। उसके लिए आपको नीतियां बनानी पड़ेंगी। हम न तो पिछली गवर्नमेंट पर और न ही इस गवर्नमेंट पर, किसी गवर्नमेंट पर आरोप नहीं लगा रहे हैं, लेकिन धरातल पर वास्तविकता क्या है, उसको देखने की जरूरत है। इसे समझिए। आप जो पैसा दे रहे हैं, उसमें आधे से ज्यादा - बालियान साहब, आप जानते हैं कि मनरेगा में जो पैसा मिलता है, जितना पैसा मजदूरी का लिखा होता है कि इतने घनफुट मिट्टी उठाएगा तो इतना पैसा मिलेगा, क्या वह होता है, नहीं होता है। वह नहीं होता है। मैंने अपने एक जिले के CDO से एक बार कहा, हमारी ही गवर्नमेंट थी, मैनपुरी के CDO से एक बार कहा कि ऐसा है कि अगर कभी यहां जांच हो गयी, तो आप और प्रधान तथा बीच के जो लोग हैं, सब जेल चले जायेंगे। संयोग से sample में वह आ गया। जब जांच हुई, तब जांच में कलेक्टर और CDO, दोनों जेल चले गये।

यह बात अलग है कि वह सीडीओ, जो जेल में थे, पहले पीसीएस थे, बाद में आईएएस हो गए और हमारे इटावा के कलेक्टर हो गए। मैनपुरी में जेल गए थे और आज इटावा में कलेक्टर हैं। जो गांव के लोग हैं, वे सब जानते हैं। रुपाला जी, आप तो बहुत व्यावहारिक आदमी हैं, आप जानते हैं कि आप जो पैसा देते हैं, उसका आधा काम भी नहीं होता है। तालाब खोदने के लिए बहुत बड़े पैमो पर पैसा दिया या, लेकिन तालाब कहां खोदा गया? जहां ऊंची जगह है, वहां तालाब खोदा गया, जब कि जहां ढाल होती है, जहां बरसात का पानी नेचुरली इकट्ठा हो सकता है, वहां तालाब खोदना चाहिए था या जो पुराने तालाब हैं, उन्हीं को restore कर दिया जाता, लेकिन पुराने तालाबों को पट्टे पर दे दिया गया या कब्जा कर लिया गया, हालांकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आदेश कर दिया कि 1962 के बाद तालाबों के जितने पट्टे हुए हैं, वे सब निरस्त कर दिए जाएं। कोई निरस्त नहीं किया जा रहा

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

है। एक एप्लिकेशन दी जाती है, एसडीएम जाता है, जिसका मकान बना होता है, उससे थोड़ा सा पैसा लेकर वापस चला आता है और बात खत्म हो जाती है। इस तरह से सब पैसा बरबाद हो रहा है।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि पैसा इसलिए दिया जा रहा है कि देश की तरक्की हो, लेकिन उस पैसे का सही सदुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। आपको मालूम होगा कि 'मनरेगा' में actual दस्तखत करा लिए जाते हैं, उन्हीं के बैंक अकाउंट्स में पैसा ट्रांसफर होता है ताकि कोई पकड़ में न आ सके, लेकिन उनसे यह कहा जाता है कि तुम जाओ या न जाओ, तुम आधा पैसा ले लो। अगर दो सौ रुपये की दिहाड़ी है, तो एक सौ रुपये वह रख लेगा और एक सौ रुपये उसको देगा। वह काम नहीं करता है और एक सौ रुपये मिलने के बाद सीधे जाकर दारु पी लेता है। यह स्थिति है, तो काम कहां से होगा? इस कारण से कुछ भी रिजल्ट नहीं मिल पाता है, इसलिए मैं यह आग्रह करता हूं कि दो सेक्टर्स, एग्रीकल्चर और एमएसएमई पर बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। यही देश को उबार सकते हैं, यही देश को बेरोजगारी से बचा सकते हैं और यही देश को फिर संपन्नता की तरफ ले जाने का काम कर सकते हैं। इसी के साथ माननीय सदस्य, श्री बिनोय विस्वम जी का जो संकल्प है, मैं उसका पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूं कि employment के लिए कोई एकट बनाइए, क्योंकि यह बहुत जरूरी है और खेती तथा एमएसएमई पर ध्यान दीजिए, धन्यवाद।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I stand to support the Resolution moved by my colleague, Shri Binoy Viswam. It is a fact that unemployment in our country is increasing at an alarming rate. The National Sample Survey Organization's data reveals the fact that unemployment in our country is at four-decade high. Even though, you tried to hide the data, it has come out. It reveals that unemployment in our country is at an all-time high and all the international agencies, including the International Labour Organization (ILO), have come up with various reports saying that the rate of unemployment is increasing alarmingly in our country. But, unfortunately, the Government here, they are not in a position to see, to understand, to identify and to accept the reality that persists in our country. They are blind to see the growing unemployment in our country. Sir, what is the reason for such a pathetic situation? I think, it is mainly because of the economic policy that we have been following for the last two decades. Earlier, we were witnessing jobless growth. All of us were concerned about that at that time. You were also speaking about that. Now, the situation has changed, and now, it is jobless growth, and that growth is also getting diminished. So, it is jobless growth which has to be identified, which has to be

recognised, and addressed. And, in fact, your *tuglaqian* demonetisation had aggravated the situation, and that contributed to the present situation, and added fuel to the current unemployment situation in our country. All the sectors, be it the primary sector, secondary sector, tertiary sector, are in deep crisis. As we all know, agriculture is the major sector where vast majority of our population is employed. More than sixty per cent of the population were depending upon agriculture, and what is the status now? Sir, you had opened the agricultural produce to the foreign players because of your liberalisation policies, and ultimately, did you equip our farmers to combat with the multinational companies? Our agricultural sector is not at all modernised. We were not in a position to increase productivity to compete with them. Consequently, the farmers were not getting even remunerative prices, and farmers are simply abandoning the agricultural sector. You had promised that you were going to double the income of farmers, but the farmers' income did not get doubled. But, at the same time, the suicide of the farmers got doubled, and you are publishing the farmers' suicide data since 2016. Sir, the agricultural sector, which is a major area that provides employment to vast majority of our population, is in a deep crisis. In other sectors also, in MSME, what is the situation now? Sir, MSME sector is showing a declining trend, and it is in a deep crisis. I do not know how many cottage industries have been closed down in our country; how many factories, small units, have stopped production; how many are closed; production in the manufacturing sector is also declining. Sir, all sectors are showing a declining trend, and the workers employed in these sectors are losing their jobs. Public sector undertakings, which are providing secured jobs to many people, to thousands of people, what is the situation of the public sector undertakings in our country? I want to know this thing from the hon. Minister and also from the Government whether any single public sector undertaking has been opened during your period. Not at all; not even a single one; but, at the same time, you tell us how many PSUs have been closed down; and how many PSUs have already been sold out. You take the example of the BSNL. Almost one lakh people have lost their jobs in BSNL alone. They have all been thrown away...*(Interruptions)*... One lakh employees have lost their jobs. Yes, of course, it is because of your retirement policy. I understand that; I know that. But, through retirement, already, one lakh employees have lost their jobs.

Sir, what is going to happen to Air India, I don't know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Nothing will go on record. रागेश जी, जो बोल रहे हैं, केवल उन्हीं का वक्तव्य रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगा, बाकी लोगों का नहीं जाएगा।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, what is going to happen to Air India? You are going to privatise Indian Railways also. What is going to happen then? All secured employment is going to be sabotaged. I am not talking about the peanut selling but the secured employment. I am not talking about the *pakoda* selling. Through your privatization, through the sale of PSUs, the secured employment is brought under peril. What was your promise? Two crore jobs every year! Did you keep your promise? You say that jobs were generated. Whenever the Prime Minister and other Ministers address the rallies, even in Parliament, all say that jobs are created. But what is the fact? Peanut selling and *pakoda* selling can't be considered jobs. What is this, Sir? Please look at unemployment figures of the educated youth in our country, as per the National Statistical Organisation, which I would read out. I request the hon. Minister to listen to me. In 2011, among the rural educated youth, the unemployment ratio was 3.6 per cent; in 2018, it increased to 10.5 per cent. Just imagine! Among the rural females, in 2011, it was 9.7 per cent; in 2018, it increased to 17.3 per cent. Among the urban males, in 2011, it was 4 per cent and in 2018, it increased to 9.2 per cent. Among the urban females, in 2011, it was 10.3 per cent and in 2018, it is increased to 19.8 per cent. What more to say, Sir? This is the figure of unemployment of educated youth in our country. How alarmingly the unemployment rate among the educated youth is increasing because of your great policy, because of your policy that considers *pakoda* selling as employment! What is this, Sir?

So far as the students are concerned, they are all burdened by loans. How are they getting education? So far as the professional students are concerned, to get admission, they need to take loans. The issue has already been raised by another Member in the House today morning. Earlier, education was free. Now, you have opened that too for private players. We are witnessing a mushrooming growth of private, self-financing colleges in our country where exorbitant fees are being charged. If a student wants to get educated, he has to pay exorbitant fees and, hence, they are compelled to take a huge amount in loan from various banks. They are all in debt. Those educated youth, the professional graduates, engineering graduates, are all seeking jobs. You are not in a position to provide jobs to them. You are asking them

to take loan under the MUDRA scheme and start *pakoda* selling! What is this, Sir? What a ridiculous kind of argument you are making! I don't want to take much of your time, but it is a very, very serious issue which needs to be considered by this House and I think, the pathetic state of affairs, so far as the employment in our country is concerned, is because of your economic policy, your liberalisation policy that aids corporates. You are working for the corporates. You are concerned only about Adanis and Ambanis. You are not concerned about the unemployed youth in our country. You are not concerned about the students in our country. You are not concerned about the common people of our country. You are serving the Adanis and Ambanis. In your eagerness to serve those big masters, you are neglecting the unemployed youth in our country and I am requesting your Government to re-consider your policy and change the policy and provide employment to the youth, employment to the younger generation and hence, stop privatisation. You have to set up new public sector undertakings where people will get jobs. You can do that, but you are not doing it. So, I am requesting the Government to change the policy of the Government and also, as the hon. Member had already stated here, that a guaranteed employment scheme for the youth of our country, maybe in the name of Bhagat Singh, maybe implemented and hence, you can address the concern of the youth of our country. Also, I am requesting the hon. Minister to consider providing some sort of unemployment allowance to the unemployed youth in our country. Thank you very much.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I will come straightaway to one issue which has not been mentioned in the Resolution. It is about the female labour force participation in this country. The labour force participation overall in the country has declined from 39.5 per cent to about 37 per cent and the work participation rate from 38.6 per cent to 34 per cent between 2011-12 and 2017-18. That is the total labour force participation. Now, this is broken into two parts. For youth, the labour force participation fell from 44.6 per cent 38.3 per cent, the WPR fell from 42 per cent 31 per cent. The female labour force participation rate had declined from 29 per cent to 22 per cent between 2004-05 and 2011-12 and by another 18 per cent in 2017-18. Why I am saying this is, this is a structural problem and a cultural problem in the country. If you take any developed country in the world, you will find that the female labour force participation rate would be approximately 50 per cent or 48 per cent of the total labour force participation and this is not happening in this country. I am making a statement as an economist would make. Unless the female labour force

[Shri K.K. Ragesh]

4.00 P.M.

participation rate increases in this country, the total employment scenario will not improve in this country. Therefore, realising this in a small way, I would like to mention the kind of thing that has been done in Odisha. We have the largest number of women Self Help Groups in the country. The Self Help Groups have been energised, have been incentivised, have been given capital and now have been given marketing support to the extent of supplying not only cylinders and collecting taxes, electricity duties, but also, now ensuring that if the electricity duty is not collected, then, they could actually recommend for disconnection.

Supply of major part of the PDS has been given to women SHGs. What has happened in this process is – I myself have seen while going around in villages of Odisha – a kind of silent revolution among the female labour force. This, I think, has substantially or significantly been responsible for achieving a growth rate, in the last 4-5 years, in Odisha, of around 8.1 per cent which is higher than the average of most of the States in this country. So, I think, this is one significant aspect. In the Budget statement, the hon. Finance Minister did mention about the role of SHGs could play in villages in terms of grain banks and in agriculture sector. I think, this needs to be looked at much more seriously and needs to be incentivized in a much more important and significant manner. And, Sir, loan that is given should be given at zero per cent rate of interest to them, so that they can rotate that capital, use it to do some kind of agro-processing, if not in a sophisticated manner, and employ themselves, generate income for themselves and, in the ultimate process, it is actually contributing to the rural economy as a whole.

The second aspect which has not been mentioned is the case of under-employment. Once again, under-employment and disguised employment are structural issues in the Indian economy right from the beginning, particularly in agriculture and small-scale sectors. These structural issues can be addressed only when you bring reforms in agriculture sector and these reforms in agriculture sector need not necessarily be only on production side; of course, it is required, because our productivity is very low when compared to many other countries of the world. But, it is required more importantly in the marketing sector. Sir, in the marketing sector,

small and marginal farmers have actually no say in determining their price and getting a remunerative price and, therefore, agriculture, probably, is becoming uneconomical. And, when there is under-employment and disguised employment on top of that, then, of course, the contribution of this sector to improve the GDP and income of the country and income of the family is greatly affected.

The third aspect is this. We have to look at the gap between job requirement and qualification – employability factor. This we have been hearing for so many years now, particularly in recent times, that our graduates come out from universities cannot be employed against a particular job in a particular place simply because of the fact that the degree does not teach them the skills to do that job. So, the skill aspect or matching of educational qualification with job that is to be performed has to be studied. And, I think, what we require is much more emphasis, as the Government is already doing on skilling, on building a brand on skilling and finishing schools.

The other aspect is on rural employment. While talking about rural employment, one need not talk about the number of days that one get under NREGA or increase in the number of days. But, what is more important is increase in wages. The increase in wages has, actually, been only 2.9 per cent in last year when compared to 5.7 per cent in 2016-17. So, rural employment is greatly affected. Therefore, I would finally like to conclude by saying that a guarantee scheme or a guarantee provision of wages for youth of the country would not, probably, be a good idea, because it is going to kill their innovative and entrepreneurial skills. They will not be having the spirit to make new innovations and develop new companies. But what is important is to improve the enabling environment around them by skilling them much more, so that they would be able to do some kind of job available in the private or Government sectors. That is the thrust that the Government has to give. I am very happy that some of the Budget provisions are actually addressing them, particularly the logistic policy, the focus on skill development and the emphasis on tourism. While talking about tourism, I am tempted to comment that the aspect of medical tourism, eco-tourism has not been exploited to its hilt.

So, Sir, these are some of the suggestions which I would say what we are doing today is fine, provided we have a much more focused approach to skilling our youth in a manner that they get a job on hand.

Thank you.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having allowed me to speak on this issue. I rise to support the Resolution moved by my hon. colleague, Shri Binoy Viswam, that the Government should take immediate steps to address the issue of unemployment. Everybody knows that there is unemployment. The only difference is that this side is shouting and that side is silent. We are shouting so that, at least, by our shout, that side wakes up and does something for creating employment opportunities. But that side itself is the reason for more unemployment in this country. That is the point. Many a times, the leaders of the BJP speak about duties when we are enjoying rights. Individuals, when they are enjoying the rights, do have some duties. There are certain duties to be fixed. Now, my point is this. You collect taxes from the people. The Government collects taxes from the people. That is your right. Your duty is to protect the people. Whether you are doing that is the question. What is the role of a Government in a civilised society? The role of a Government in a civilised society is only one thing, that is, to provide socio-economic protection to its citizens. The Government should provide socio-economic protection to its citizens. What is economic protection? The economic protection is providing them with food, subsistence, employment, schools for children and health care facilities. Social protection is giving them a right to live as a human being. The Government cannot fix any target for social protection. So, the duty of the Government is to provide socio-economic protection to its citizens, but this Government has failed in that. The shocking thing is that the Government itself is a cause for this increasing unemployment. My colleague was talking about unemployment in the BSNL. A little more than 80,000 employees were made to seek voluntary retirement. They were asked to go on voluntary retirement, I know that. They did not choose voluntary retirement. Even the people who had served for 30 years, who were going to retire after two or three years, were asked to apply for voluntary retirement. That is what this Government has done. When the situation is alarming, the Government should act. How will the Government provide socio-economic protection to its citizens without considering what is happening in the country? They were talking about making *pakor*as. There are more and more people entering into *pakora* market. At least, you must allow them to export *pakor*as to other countries.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: No buyers.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Not here. If the production is in excess, then, it should be exported elsewhere.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: *Pakoras* with geotechnique. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Now, the world is looking at countries in two different ways. Earlier, economic development was the only indicator, but there are two indices now. One is the index of economic development and the other is the Human Development Index. Without the Human Development Index increasing, the economy will not grow. But, you are not bothered about the Human Development Index; that is the problem. The Government is run by the people of this country. You levy taxes. You are not doing business and making profits. You collect money from the people and you are duty bound to do for the people, where you have failed. If the country is facing unemployment problem, what is the Government's stand? What steps has the Government taken so far? Nothing. They are just watching. They are selling all the PSUs to the private sector. Once again, they have sent half of the employees out of the factories. At this time, you should create more industries or PSUs, so that you can give more employment.

PSUs are bound to lose. I know. PSUs are not for profit-making. PSUs are for providing employment and welfare of the citizens, to give employment to the educated people. You are giving education on the one side. In our State, four hundred vacancies for sweepers were called by the Corporation of Chennai. Do you know how many Ph.Ds applied for that? Then why should they do Ph.D.? To sweep the ground! That is the case today. This Government is silent on this thing. Whatever the Government speaks, there is not one day where the Government had said in this House that 'We have increased employment; real employment today is increased by 0.1 per cent.' Let them say it. Every day we see that employment is dwindling. But the Government has not come forward to say that the employment has increased by one per cent or 0.1 per cent. Then why a Government! Why should the people pay tax? People think that the Government will protect them. If the Government is not protecting us, what is the fun in paying tax to the Government? This is an important issue. Human Development Index depends on employment. Human Development Index depends on the welfare of the families. You cannot just shut down. Tomorrow if I retire and I go home, can I say to my family, 'See, I have no job now; you all get out?' That is what the Government is doing. When the PSUs make loss, they send people out or sell it to private sector and they will send the people out. What steps this Government has so far taken for the past six years in generating employment or

[Shri T.K.S. Elangovan]

increasing employment opportunities in this country? They have only made promises. I don't think that promises will create employment. Two crore employment per year is a promise made by the Prime Minister, and ten crore people are waiting for this 'two crore employment' that, 'at least, in five years, we will get a job.' But that 'ten crores' has increased by 'twelve crores' today. Every year passes by and 'two crore' unemployment increases. That is the situation in this country. What Mr. Binoy Viswam has asked is a real attempt by the Government, a sincere attempt by the Government to study the unemployment scenario in the country and see to it that it is reversed and youth get employment.

So, with these words, I fully support the Resolution moved by my hon. colleague, Mr. Binoy Viswam. Thank you, Sir.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): शुक्रिया, वाइस चेयरमैन, सर। यह बहुत अदभुत नज़ारा है। We have a smiling Minister; one of the very few smiling Ministers in this Cabinet. इनकी मुस्कुराहट की वजह से मैं कुछ लिबर्टीज़...आजकल मुस्कुराहट लगभग गायब सी हो गई है और सब लोग गुस्से में होते हैं। इनकी मुस्कुराहट से भरोसा होता है कि लोकतंत्र में अभी भी हास्य और विनोद के लिए जगह है। शुक्रिया, सर।

"राजपथ पर जब कभी जयघोष होता है,
आदमी फुटपाथ पर बेहोश होता है।"

सर, Comrade बिनोय विस्वम, उन बेहोश लोगों के लिए एक Resolution लेकर आए और हम सब होशो-हवाश वालों को उन बेहोश लोगों के पक्ष के Resolution की प्रतिबद्धता दिखानी चाहिए। यह आग्रह मुझे अपने माननीय भाजपा के मित्रों से भी होगा और यह आग्रह, यह गुजारिश, यह अपील हाथ जोड़कर है, क्योंकि इस तरह का Resolution दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर है। सर, कल माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का सम्बोधन राष्ट्र के नाम हुआ। यकीन मानिए, बहुत तसल्ली हुई, बहुत खुशी हुई, इंतजार था बहुत हफ्तों से कि प्रधान मंत्री जी बोलेंगे, बताएंगे। सर, उन्होंने बताया, लेकिन सबसे बड़ी चिंता की बात जो है, वह यह है कि इस कोरोना पैंडेमिक की वजह से शहरों, उच्च मध्यम वर्ग और मध्यम वर्ग से आगे निकलकर आप देखेंगे, तो कोहराम और अंधेरा बहुत घना है। सर, नौकरियां जा रही हैं, लोगों को कह दिया गया है कि वापिस जाओ, क्योंकि हमारे और आपकी तरह लोग परमानेंट नौकरी पर नहीं हैं।

सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि लोग प्रतिदिन कमाते हैं और शाम को खाते हैं। वे प्रतिदिन कमाने वाले और शाम को खाने वाले, वे तमाम लोग खरीज कर

दिए गए हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी की ओर से उनके लिए संदेश होता और अपने पब्लिक हैल्थ इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए संदेश होता, तो दिल और खुश होता, लेकिन मेरा मानना है कि आखिरी संदेश प्रधान मंत्री जी का यही था कि आने वाले हफ्तों में कई संदेश आएंगे, क्योंकि माहौल बड़ा डरावना है।

सर, दूसरी बात यह है, let us be very clear that our economy works wonderfully well for one per cent of the population. हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था एक प्रतिशत लोगों के लिए बहुत खूबसूरत है और 99 प्रतिशत लोगों के लिए हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था जमींदोज़ है, चिंता नहीं है, संजीदगी नहीं है, क्योंकि ये 99 प्रतिशत सिर्फ़ वोटर्स हैं, ये डोनर्स नहीं हैं। पूरी की पूरी आर्थिक नीति, आर्थिक प्रस्तावनाएं चलती हैं, चाहे उधर की बात हो, चाहे इधर की हो, वे एक प्रतिशत लोग, जो डोनेशन देने में सक्षम हैं, जो नीति और नीयत दोनों निर्धारित करते हैं और जब तक इस व्यवस्था को नहीं बदलेंगे, तब तक कॉमरेड विस्वम, आप नक्कारखाने में तूती की आवाज़ लगाते रहेंगे, आप अकेले होंगे, हम जैसे कुछ लोग आपके साथ होंगे। मैं ऐसा क्यों कह रहा हूँ, कॉमरेड विस्वम ने जो संकल्पना रखी, जो resolution रखा, वह आपने सिर्फ़ शिक्षित लोगों के लिए रखा, मैं इसको थोड़ा व्यापक करना चाहूंगा। आज हमारे देश में 31 से 32 प्रतिशत शिक्षित युवा हैं। हम उनको सिवाय व्हाट्सएप के अधूरे ज्ञान के अलावा कुछ नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। हमने उनको न जाने कहाँ पर लाकर रख दिया है। वे लोग नौकरी चाहते हैं। मैं पकोड़े वाली बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, उस पर बहुत सारे लोग बोल चुके हैं। उससे कोलेस्ट्रॉल बढ़ता है। मेरा भी बढ़ता है, मैं पकोड़े खाने का शौकीन हूँ, अब कोलेस्ट्रॉल की वजह से मना हो गया है। इसलिए पकोड़े की वकालत तो कोई न करे। उससे बढ़िया है कि किसी उबली सब्जी वगैरह का ठेला लगा ले, वह चलेगा।

सर, पूंजीवाद के संबंध में लोग कहेंगे कि यह तो बड़ा घिसा हुआ टॉपिक है। सर, एक दिन याद रखना आज अगर अमेरिका में Bernie Sanders, जो Biden को चैलेंज कर रहे हैं, तो यह अमेरिका में भी समाजवाद के लिए जागृति फैल रही है। लोग स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, रोजगार जैसी चीज़ों पर सबका बराबरी का हक हो। सर, पूंजी की गिरफ्त में नीति न हो। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि capitalism का essential मतलब होता है economic and social irrationality. आप यह आपको अच्छा नहीं लगेगा, यह मैं जानता हूँ। हमारे इधर के दोस्तों को भी अच्छा नहीं लग रहा था, लेकिन कुछ दिनों के बाद पता चलेगा। सर, आज पर थोड़ा लिब्रल रहिएगा। आप वैसे हमेशा लिब्रल रहते हैं, लेकिन आज जरूर रहिएगा।

सर, Under-capitalism का सोर्स देखना हो, all over the world, in large number of nations governments are occupying authoritarian positions. एक ऐसा ज्ञान बांटा जा रहा है कि हर सरकार, मैं अपनी सरकार की आलोचना तो सातों दिन और चौबीसों घंटे करता हूँ, लेकिन दुनिया के कई देशों में, ऐसे-ऐसे राष्ट्राध्यक्ष हैं, जो कहते हैं 'all is well'. पता है कि दिल की धड़कन रुकी जा रही है, समाज बीमार है, लेकिन कहते हैं 'all is

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

well', कमोबेश वही लक्षण इधर भी दिख रहे हैं। चूंकि ये लक्षण अपने यहां देखता हूं कि 'all is well' whereas we know that nothing is well. तो सर, यह जो फासला 'all is well' का है। सर, बीते दिनों में आपने भी नोटिस किया होगा, मैंने यह ग्रेजुएशन के दौरान Sociology में पढ़ा था, डा. सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी जी को जरूर पता होगा कि Bogardus का एक स्केल social distancing का था। सर, अभी पिछले दिनों सब लोग, including हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी, social distancing-social distancing की बात कर रहे हैं। स मुल्क में तो वैसे ही जाति व्यवस्था की वजह से social distancing बहुत है। अब इसके लिए दूसरा शब्द हो सकता था- physical distance but social solidarity, or, social proximity but physical distance, लेकिन आपने क्या शब्द चुना- social distance. शब्द से भाव होते हैं और भाव से समाज का व्याकरण तय होता है और हमने यह तय कर लिया। कल ही हमारी माननीय सांसद, श्रीमती जया बच्चन जी कह रही थीं कि हम तो अधो समाज हैं, कितने लोग मेड को गले लगाते हैं? बड़ी-बड़ी कॉलोनियों में लोगों ने अपने दरवाजे बंद करने शुरू कर दिए हैं। यहां social distancing ऐसे ही बहुत है। इसे नहीं करना चाहिए था।

महोदय, मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहूंगा कि equality इसके core में है। इसके दो नजरिए हो सकते हैं, एक है treating with sameness, एक जैसा और दूसरा है- to attain equality, you treat people differently. जिस समाज में social topography uneven हो, वहां पर हमारी कोशिश होनी चाहिए to treat people differently, जो हमारा affirmative action programme है। अगर उस नजरिए से हमारी नीति और नीयत तय हो, अगर हमारी पद्धतियां विकसित हों, तो शायद हम इस पर विराम लगा पाएं।

महोदय, अब मैं कुछ चन्द मुद्दों पर आता हूं। मेरे बहुत सारे दोस्तों ने demonetisation के बारे में कहा, मैं उसे दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)... क्यों भाई साहब, आज फ्राइडे है और हम तो वैसे भी ऐसी कोई बात नहीं करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): कृपया, आपस में बात नहीं करें। कृपया सीधी बात करें और आसन को संबोधित करें।...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। असल में मूलतः मैं शिक्षक हूं, विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ाता हूं और बीच में जब कोई छात्र इधर-उधर की बात कर दे, तो थोड़ा ...(व्यवधान)... Anyway, I will conclude.

महोदय, मुझे demonetization से दिक्कत नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री जी और उनकी टीम को लगा कि demonetization करना है और उन्होंने उसके लिए तीन गोल बताए। हालांकि उन्होंने बाद में कभी नहीं बताया कि उन तीन गोलों में हासिल क्या किया। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना

चाहता हूँ कि कई राष्ट्राध्यक्ष निर्णय लेते हैं, लेकिन उनकी greatness इस बात में है कि वे यह कहते हैं कि मेरा निर्णय गलत था। Demonetization ने आपकी अर्थव्यवस्था को ऐसा पंगु किया है, जहां से कि निकलने के रास्ते मुझे नजर नहीं आ रहे हैं।

महोदय, सिर्फ एक मिनट और दे दीजिए। अभी international agencies का एक सर्वे आया कि कोरोनावायरस की वजह से 2.5 करोड़ से ज्यादा नौकरियां जाने वाली हैं। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी की संजीदगी और संवेदनशीलता के साथ खड़ा हूँ, लेकिन मुझे यह कहने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि हम सब अभी भी शहरों और उच्च मध्यम वर्ग के नजरिए से इस वायरस को देख रहे हैं, हमने गांव और कस्बों की नजर से इसे नहीं देखा है और हमने असंगठित क्षेत्र के नजरिए से भी नहीं देखा है। क्या हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं कि 'मनरेगा' के लिए, जैसा मैंने बीते दिनों Zero Hour में कहा, बड़े-बड़े मंत्री यहां बैठे हैं, आपकी बहुत चलती है, माननीय गिरिराज सिंह जी, आप 'मनरेगा' में मजदूरी 600 ' प्रति दिन करा दीजिए। लोग चाहते हैं कि 600 ' प्रति दिन मजदूरी मिले, इससे देश में एक अच्छा संदेश जाएगा।

महोदय, MTNL को बेचने की जो होड़ लगी हुई है, उसे रोकिए। सर, मैं आखिर में एक मिनट और लूंगा। NIOS, मुझे दुख के साथ यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि इसी सरकार का, वर्ष 2014 से 2019 तक वाली, जो हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, मोदी जी की सरकार थी, उसमें जो HRD Minister थे, उन्होंने 18 महीने का एक डिप्लोमा शुरू किया। अगली सरकार आई, उसे खारिज कर दिया। इसके कारण आज लाखों छात्र परेशान हैं। पूरे देश में यही मामला शिक्षा-प्रेरक का है। इस सरकार के साथ दिक्कत यह है कि 69,000 शिक्षक उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं। पहले तो परीक्षा पास करो, फिर अदालतों के चक्कर लगाओ, ये व्यवस्थाएं बंद होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, एक और आखिरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग अक्सर role of media की बात करते हैं। कॉमरेड बिनोय विश्वम, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सिर्फ सरकार की ही बात नहीं है, बल्कि media का भी ऐसा नजरिया है, जो मूलभूत और मौलिक सरोकारों से मेल नहीं खाता है। हम लोगों में से कोई सांसद चाहे कि हम अपने क्षेत्र की समस्या को लेकर मीडिया के सामने जाएं, तो मीडिया में उसके लिए स्पेस नहीं है, क्योंकि Adorno and Horkheimer का कहना था कि they don't only sell goods, they basically indulge in mass deception और आखिर में टिप्पणी, जय हिन्द से पूर्व की ऐसे मसलों पर हम सभी को समेकित स्वर में बोलना चाहिए। यह नहीं कहना चाहिए कि हमारी सरकार के समय में यह हुआ और फलाने की सरकार के समय में वह हुआ। याद रखिए कि-

"वक्त की इस धुंध में सारे सिकंदर खो गए

ये जमीं बाकी रही, बस आसमां बाकी रहा।"

जय हिन्द।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Resolution moved by my colleague and hon. Member, Shri Binoy Viswam, on declining economic situation and also the present unemployment position in the country is very important and it is required to be debated in this august House. In fact, we fully support the Resolution moved by my colleague, Shri Binoy Viswam.

Sir, it is a fact that there has been a downward revision of India's GDP growth estimates. I hope, the Government of India is working hard to address the problems of the industry with an optimistic approach and we need to support it. There are three parties who are responsible for this present situation of declining economy. If you make an analysis for the last ten years, the first party, which is responsible for this, is the UPA and the second is the NDA and then third is the fate of the God. During the UPA regime, the negligent way of giving loans, high-level mass corruption and falsely implicating industrialists and the political opponents was the main reason. Then, coming to the NDA, the infirmities in implementation of the GST and non-realisation of desired results in the case of demonetization are the responsible factors for the present state of economy.

Sir, I would like to give four suggestions to the hon. Minister in this regard in order to revive the economy and bring back normalcy. My first suggestion is: rapid employment of the youth. The youth has to be provided employment. If you make an analysis, according to the latest Pay Commission data available, even in the present Central Government, out of 38.9 lakh sanctioned posts, only 31.6 lakh have been filled. So, there are huge vacancies even in the present Central Government. For example, in the Ministry of Finance, there are about 46 per cent vacancies. The Ministry of Science and Technology has a shortage of 47 per cent. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India is also functioning with a staff of about 800. Out of these 800 staff members, about 700 are contractual employees and only 100 are permanent employees. What does this massive vacancy position mean? These massive vacancies mean that the present staff is overworked and the quality of the work goes down. The Government of India should realise this and take appropriate action in this regard and fill the existing vacancies which have been created already. Further, in the Union Public Service Commission, if you make an analysis, the Civil Services vacancies have also come down year after year, from 1,364 in 2014 to 896 in 2019. So, the job creation is coming down year after year. Filling up of vacancies is not an event but it is a

4.30 P.M.

process. That process should be continued by the successive Governments. Andhra Pradesh should be taken as an example. After assuming charge, the present Government, in the month of September, within a period of eleven days – I would like to reiterate and emphasise 'within a period of eleven days' – it has filled 1,26,728 vacancies with the graduates in the Village Secretariats that have been instituted.

It is a historical decision. That is the way in which jobs and employment is created for the youth.

My second suggestion which I would like to make to the hon. Minister is to address the issue of demand in the rural areas. It is very important. Unless the Government addresses the issues of the rural areas, it is not possible to revive the economy because 60 to 65 per cent of India's population is dependent on farming and allied sectors.

The problem is not that we are not able to produce but rather the problem is that no one is buying. There is a need to create demand. On the contrary, in this year's Budget, we have seen a decrease in spending on subsidies, which is alarming. Allocation to the PM-KISAN scheme in 2019-20 has been cut by ` 20,630 crore, which is equivalent to 28 per cent, from the budget stage to the revised stage, and, the allocation to MGNREGA shows a decrease of ` 9,502 crore, which is equivalent to 13.4 per cent, from the Revised Estimates of 2019-20.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA) *in the Chair*]

Sir, the third suggestion, which I would like to make to the hon. Minister, is to increase the inflow of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Sir, the FDI, whether it is right or wrong, was initiated and well-received when late Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao was the Prime Minister. Now, there is no way that India can go back on FDI. It enables the capital-poor countries to build physical capital and develop productive capacity. The foreign inflows bring in resources. It will enhance skills of local labour and it will bring in latest technology and best practices to push economic growth. Therefore, the inflow of FDI is very important for growth of economy. In fact, I congratulate the Government of India for getting the highest FDI inflow of US\$ 64.37 billion during the fiscal ending March, 2019.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

Sir, according to the Annual Report (2018-19) of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Foreign Direct Investment worth US\$ 286 billion were received in the country in the past five years. It is definitely the achievement of the NDA Government. All of this is essential for the country.

Sir, the fourth and the last suggestion is to please focus on the basic infrastructure, which is very important for the economic stability. Sir, my suggestion is that top-priority should be given for completion of existing infrastructure projects, which are yet to be completed. Once the Government starts spending on the infrastructure projects, there will be larger flow of money into the economy. Therefore, the per-capita income of the individuals would go up and spending capacity of the individuals would also go up. It will help to improve the economic standard.

In conclusion, one cannot ignore the emergency situation that we are in, and, particularly, the effect of Coronavirus would be known in the next few months to come. As of now, we may not be experiencing it but in the months to come, it will be known to us. It is right time for India to take advantage of this situation. It is an opportune time to replace China as the manufacturer for the world. The developed countries and the main importers have lost confidence in China and now India can step into the shoes of China and take advantage of the situation. With this, I support the Resolution moved by my colleague, Mr. Binoy Viswam.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the discussion on unemployment of the educated is a very important subject which should be dealt with in a non-partisan manner. But I have seen from the comments that have been made by various hon. Members of the Opposition that they have been making critical comments based on certain myths and not based on reality and facts. The very premise of this Resolution is flawed. I have a problem with the Resolution *per se*. This Resolution is quoting certain statistics about unemployment in the country which are not final estimates. These are contentious. These are problematic. And they need to be understood from the right perspective. लेकिन NSSO के द्वारा 2017-18 से जो Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) की नई शुरुआत की गई है, पूरे विपक्षी दलों ने उसका दुरुपयोग करके, selectively वहां से statistics को quote करते हुए सरकार को

और देश को बदनाम करने का प्रयास किया है और युवाओं को भड़काने का प्रयास किया है। This is an attempt to mislead the people of this country by quoting some numbers and statistics which have not been finalized, this is number one, and which are problematic because of the changes that have been made in the methodology further. It is possible that some Members are not aware of the differences. And a large number of Members are selectively quoting it. इसलिए मैं यह अपना दायित्व समझता हूँ कि employment statistics और employment surveys में इस देश में जो परिवर्तन लाया गया और कुछ विपक्षी दल जिस प्रकार उसका दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं, वह आप सबको बताऊँ। 2011-12 तक इस देश में NSSO के द्वारा Employment and Unemployment Surveys (EUS) किए जाते थे। हर चार साल में ये सर्वेज होते थे और 1973 onwards जो सारी स्टडीज़ हैं, वे comparable हैं। वे comparable इसलिए हैं, क्योंकि उनकी methodology एक जैसी थी। इन सर्वेज के द्वारा वास्तविक स्थिति के आकलन में तकलीफ हो रही है, इसलिए नीति आयोग ने इस सरकार के दौरान एक Task Force का गठन किया। उस Task Force ने कई सुझाव दिए और कहा कि जिस प्रकार हम employment की स्थिति यहां आंक रहे हैं, उसमें बदलाव की जरूरत है। We need to change the manner in which we conduct our labour surveys, employment surveys in order to make a factual and realistic assessment and one of the suggestions made was to conduct a Periodic Labour Force Survey. इसमें और पहले वाले EUS में कोई साधारण अंतर नहीं है, जमीन-आसमान का अंतर है। पहले जो होता था, उसकी methodology में बदलाव लाया गया, data collection approaches में बदलाव लाया गया। एक सर्वे वह है, जो पूरा साल किया जाता है और दूसरे सर्वेज कुछ time में किए जाते हैं। जो सर्वे पहले एक household schedule के द्वारा किया जाता था, लेकिन अब इसमें एक sub-schedule जोड़ कर हर मेम्बर का डेटा इकट्ठा किया जाता है। पहले इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं ली जाती थी आपने पिछले सप्ताह कितने घंटे काम किया है। Now you are asked exactly how many hours did you work last week. When you change your methods of data collection, when you change your instruments of data collection, when you change your estimation procedures, I think these are two different surveys. I have been a survey researcher all my life. I know the Statistical Commission has some of the most revered statisticians in the country. But I am appalled. That is the only word I can use. The so-called revered statisticians find absolutely no problem with comparing these two completely different sets of data. This new Periodic Labour Force Survey started in 2017-18. We should have waited for some more years to get a trend series data. You cannot compare these two surveys. For example, if I were to ask you how many days did you come to Parliament last week, you are likely to give one answer; if I ask you did you come last Monday, last Tuesday, last

[Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao]

Wednesday, your answer could be slightly different because these are recall problems. One is data collection; second is reporting by the respondent. I think this is a great anomaly and this comparison ought not to have been done. I have a serious problem with this. I will raise this in the Standing Committee. I am a Member of the Standing Committee on Finance and the hon. Chairman of the Finance Committee had asked me to look into the activities of this particular Ministry to seek any clarifications from them. I certainly want to make this as subject of discussion in one of the meetings. Therefore, I think a lot of our friends in the Opposition latched onto it because it gave them great headlines like 45-year high unemployment in the country. I think this is complete anomaly. I want to use stronger words but because they are not parliamentary, I am sticking to this. This is a big flaw. It is an aberration. It is a statistical aberration. It is unacceptable. This is only being used for political propaganda. My only appeal to the friends in the Opposition is, despite knowing the facts, if you are using these statistics for the sake of political propaganda, I can only call this a statistical Shaheen Bagh because you know what you are doing is not based on reality but you are using it for propaganda against the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I have a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Narasimha Raoji, one minute. There is a point of order.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, the debate was going on beautifully well. What worries me is, when you call it a statistical Shaheen Bagh, it denigrates everything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I am only making a point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, it should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): We will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, it should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह): *

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... This has to go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): I will examine it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गिरिराज सिंह: *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा): मंत्री जी, आप बैठिये।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद: *

श्री गिरिराज सिंह: *

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: *

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद: *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा): मंत्री जी, आप बैठिये, शांत रहिये।...(व्यवधान)....Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... मंत्री जी, आपको बोलने का अधिकार है।...(व्यवधान).... but Members should speak only when they are recognized by the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Anything that has been said, after I heard Prof. Manoj Jha, is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... His objection is taken into consideration. ...(Interruptions)... We will examine whether that was offensive. ...(Interruptions)... If it is offensive, I will get it expunged. ...(Interruptions)... None of that has gone on record. ...(Interruptions)... I request Members to kindly return to their seats. ...(Interruptions)... I request the Members to kindly return to their seats. ...(Interruptions)... Members, none of that has gone on record. ...(Interruptions)... None of that has gone on record. ...(Interruptions)... I request you to kindly return to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... I would have no option but to adjourn the House if this continues. ...(Interruptions)... The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m. on Monday, the 23rd March, 2020.

*The House then adjourned at forty-nine minutes past
four of the clock till two of the clock on Monday,
the 23rd March, 2020.*