

Vol. 252
No. 10



Wednesday
23 September, 2020
1 Asvina, 1942 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

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Website : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 23rd September, 2020/1 Asvina, 1942 (Saka)

The House met at nine of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the ADA, Bengaluru and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS;
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of my colleagues, Shri Raj Nath Singh, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA), Bengaluru, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2771/17/20]

Notification of the Ministry of Textiles

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the National Institute of Fashion Technology Act, 2006, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Textiles, Notification F. No. NIFT/HO/Act-Statutes/2007-Vol-IV, dated the 26th May, 2020, publishing the National Institute of Fashion Technology Statutes, 2020.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2883/17/20]

I Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the NIH, Kolkata and related papers

II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of NEIAH, Shillong and related papers

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of Dr. Harsh Vardhan, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Homoeopathy (NIH), Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2777/17/20]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy (NEIAH), Shillong, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2776/17/20]

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

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Prakash Javadekar, 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) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (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. 2778/17/20]

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, New Delhi and related papers

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. Jitendra Singh, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2884/17/20]

I Report and Accounts (2018-19) of CIHTS, Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh and related papers

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

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Prahalad Singh Patel, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2885/17/20]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Tibet House, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Tibet House, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2886/17/20]

Reports and Accounts of NIESBUD, NOIDA for various years and related papers

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Raj Kumar Singh, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers: —

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for

Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), NOIDA, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), NOIDA, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. For (i) and (ii), *See* No. L.T. 2753/17/20]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

II. Report and Accounts (2018-19) of DDA and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2018-19) of Air India Assets Holding Limited, New Delhi and related papers

IV. Report and Accounts (2018-19) of LBDB, Kavaratti and related papers

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, I lay on the Table —

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), under sub-section (3) of Section 19 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992:-
- (1) S.O. 1208 (E), dated the 25th March, 2020, regarding amendments to the Schedule 2 of the ITCHS Export Policy prohibiting export of Hydroxychloroquine and its formulations, with immediate effect.
 - (2) S.O. 1227 (E), dated the 30th March, 2020, regarding amendments to the Notification No. 34/2015-20 dated 13th January, 2017, to substitute certain entries relating to export of Animal By-Products with immediate effect.

- (3) S.O. 1228 (E), dated the 30th March, 2020, regarding extension of time to complete the process of export of Red Sanders Wood by Government of Andhra Pradesh and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, upto 31st December, 2020.
- (4) S.O. 1246 (E), dated the 4th April, 2020, regarding amendments to the Schedule 2 of the ITCHS Export Policy restricting the export of Diagnostic Kits, with immediate effect.
- (5) S.O. 1247 (E), dated the 4th April, 2020, regarding amendments to the Notification No. 54 dated the 25th March, 2020, to delete certain entries in the original Notification with immediate effect.
- (6) S.O. 1248 (E), dated the 7th April, 2020, regarding amendments to the Notification No. 50/2015-20 dated 3rd March, 2020 related to export policy of APIs and formulations made from APIs in Chapter 29 and 30 of the Schedule 2 of the ITCHS Export Policy.
- (7) S.O. 1264 (E), dated the 17th April, 2020, regarding amendments to the Notification No. 50/2015-20 dated the 3rd March, 2020 related to export policy of APIs and formulations made from Paracetamol in Chapter 30 of the Schedule 2 of the ITCHS Export Policy.
- (8) S.O. 1428 (E), dated the 6th May, 2020, regarding amendments to the Notification No. 53 dated 24th March, 2020 to prohibit export of "Alcohol based Hand Sanitizers" as specified therein, with immediate effect.
- (9) S.O. 1509 (E), dated the 16th May, 2020, regarding amendments in the Notification No. 44 dated 31st January, 2020 prohibiting export of all masks except non-surgical/non-medical makes of all types (cotton, silk, wool, knitted) as specified therein.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (9), *See* No. L.T. 2729/17/20]

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 26 and sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2887/17/20]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Air India Assets Holding Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2570/17/20]

IV. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board (LBDB), Kavaratti, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2888/17/20]

I Report and Accounts (2018-19) of IWAI, Noida, Uttar Pradesh and related papers

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

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Mansukh Mandaviya, I lay on the Table:—

I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 24 of the Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI), Noida, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2889/17/20]

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

- (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation (SPFO), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organization.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2571/17/20]

I. Report and Accounts (2018-19) of TSPL, Karnataka and related papers

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

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, 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:—
 - (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited (TSPL), Karnataka, 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. 2485/17/20]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP), 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 Project.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2779/17/20]

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

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, General (Retd.) V.K. Singh, I lay on the Table: —

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 24 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (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. 2761/17/20]

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

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Danve Raosaheb Dadarao, I lay on the Table: —

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs), under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—
 - (1) S.O. No. 1087(E), dated the 13th March, 2020, publishing the Essential Commodities Order, 2020.
 - (2) S.O. No. 1169(E), dated the 19th March, 2020, publishing the ingredients and prices of the ingredients as raw materials of Essential Commodities Order, 2020.

- (3) S.O. No. 1197(E), dated the 21st March, 2020, publishing the fixation of prices of masks (2ply & 3 ply), Melt Blown non-Woven Fabric and hand sanitizers Order, 2020.
- (4) S.O. No.1207 (E), dated the 24th March, 2020, publishing the fixation of prices of masks (2ply & 3 ply), Melt Blown non-Woven Fabric and Hand Sanitizers (Amendment) Order, 2020.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2707/17/20]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs), under Section 40 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016:—

- (1) F. No. BS/11/08/2020, dated the 25th June, 2020, publishing the Bureau of Indian Standards (Recruitment to Administrations, Finance and Other Posts) Regulations, 2020.
- (2) F. No. BS/11/06/2020, dated the 25th June, 2020, publishing the Bureau of Indian Standards (Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) Regulations, 2020.
- (3) F. No. BS/11/04/2018, dated the 12th June, 2020, publishing the Bureau of Indian Standards (Advisory Committees Second Amendment) Regulations, 2020. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2706/17/20]

I Report and Accounts (2018-19) of CCS NIAM, Jaipur and related papers

II Report and Accounts (2017-18) of National Centre for Cold-Chain Development, New Delhi and related papers

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Parshottam Rupala, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (CCS NIAM), Jaipur, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Performance Review of the above Institute, for the year 2018-19.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2890/17/20]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Cold-Chain Development, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2891/17/20]

Notifications of the Ministry of Rural Development

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development), under sub-section (2) of Section 29 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005:—
 - (1) S.O. 2198 (E), dated the 3rd July, 2020, regarding amendments to Schedule I of the said Act, to substitute certain entries in paragraph 4, in sub-paragraph 1, in item (IV), for sub-item (i) of the said schedule.
 - (2) S.O. 2309 (E), dated the 13th July, 2020, regarding amendments to Schedule II of the said Act, to substitute certain entries in paragraph 27 of the said schedule. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2892/17/20]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**II. Report and Accounts (2019-20) of LIC, Mumbai and related papers****III. Liquidator's Report w.r.t. IIBI Limited, Kolkata, for different periods and related papers****IV. Statement (2019-20) of the Market Borrowings by Central Government**

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, I lay on the Table: —

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—

- (1) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/05, dated the 2nd March, 2020, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020.
- (2) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/06, dated the 2nd March, 2020, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Real Estate Investment Trusts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020.
- (3) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/07, dated the 6th March, 2020, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020.
- (4) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/14, dated the 16th June, 2020, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020.
- (5) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/15, dated the 16th June, 2020, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2020.
- (6) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/16, dated the 16th June, 2020, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Real Estate Investment Trusts) (Second Amendment) Regulation, 2020.
- (7) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/17, dated the 16th June, 2020, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirement) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020.
- (8) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/18, dated the 22nd June, 2020, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2020.
- (9) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/19, dated the 22nd June, 2020, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2020.

(10) SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/20, dated the 1st July, 2020, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2020.

(11) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/21, dated the 1st July, 2020, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2020.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (11), *See* No. L.T. 2637/17/20]

(12) SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/25, dated the 5th August, 2020, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2020.

(13) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/26, dated the 5th August, 2020, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employees' Service) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020.

[Placed in Library. For (12) & (13), *See* No. L.T. 2893/17/20]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification No. S.O. 275 (E), dated the 20th January, 2020, appointing the 20th day of January, 2020, as the date on which the provisions of Part III and Sections 183, 184 and 185 of Part IX of Chapter VI of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, shall come into force, under Section 31 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2659/17/20]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/24, dated the 22nd July, 2020, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Settlement Proceedings) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020, under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992; sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956; and Section 27 of the Depositories Act, 1996.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2637/17/20]

(iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification No. S.O. 1165 (E), dated the 19th March, 2020,

regarding designation of certain courts as specified therein, as Special Courts to exercise jurisdiction in the State of Meghalaya and Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands respectively, issued under Section 26A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992; Section 26A of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956; and Section 22C of the Depositories Act, 1996. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2638/17/20]

- (v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956:-

- (1) G.S.R. 189 (E), dated the 19th March, 2020, publishing the Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (2) G.S.R. 485 (E), dated the 31st July, 2020, publishing the Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2020.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2639/17/20]

- (vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 296 of the Income-tax Act 1961, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 304 (E), dated the 20th May, 2020, publishing the Income-tax (9th Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (2) G.S.R. 329 (E), dated the 28th May, 2020, publishing the Income-tax (11th Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (3) S.O. 1879 (E), dated the 12th June, 2020, amending Notification No. S.O. 1790 (E), dated the 5th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 415 (E), dated the 26th June, 2020, publishing the Income-tax (13th Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (5) G.S.R. 421 (E), dated the 29th June, 2020, publishing the Income-tax (14th Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (6) G.S.R. 423 (E), dated the 30th June, 2020, publishing the Income-tax (15th Amendment) Rules, 2020.

- (7) S.O. 2148 (E), dated the 30th June, 2020, notifying that the conditions specified in clauses (e), (f) and (g) of the sub-section (3) of Section 9A of the said Act, shall not apply in case of an investment fund set up by a Category - I foreign portfolio investor registered under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio investors) Regulations, 2019.
- (8) G.S.R. 429 (E), dated the 3rd July, 2020, publishing the Income-tax (16th Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (9) S.O. 2227 (E), dated the 6th July, 2020, specifying business, which is engaged in the infrastructure sub-sectors mentioned in Updated Harmonised Master List of Infrastructure Sub-sectors in the notification No. F. No. 13/3/2017-INF dated the 13th August, 2018, to be the business for the purposes of item (b) of Sub-clause (iii) of clause (23FE) of Section 10 of the said Act, and the Notification shall come into force from the 1st day of April, 2021 and shall be applicable for assessment year 2021-22 and subsequent years.
- (10) G.S.R. 464 (E), dated the 24th July, 2020, publishing the Income-tax (17th Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (11) G.S.R. 499 (E), dated the 10th August, 2020, publishing the Income-tax (19th Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (12) S.O. 2745 (E), dated the 13th August, 2020, amending Notification No. S.O. 3264 (E), dated the 12th September, 2019, to substitute/insert/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) S.O. 2746 (E), dated the 13th August, 2020, amending Notification No. S.O. 3265 (E), dated the 12th September, 2019, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification
- (14) G.S.R. 508 (E), dated the 17th August, 2020, publishing the Income-tax (20th Amendment) Rules, 2020.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (14), *See* No. L.T. 2894/17/20]

(vii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 544 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2020, Seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride originating in or exported from China PR as recommended in the preliminary findings issued by the Designated Authority, for a period of six months from the date of publication of the Notification in the Official Gazette.
- (2) G.S.R. 545 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 687 (E), dated the 8th September, 2015, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2654/17/20]

(viii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 547 (E), dated the 7th September, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2653/17/20]

(ix) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 74 of the Prevention of Money laundering Act, 2002, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 228 (E), dated the 31st March, 2020, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Amendment Rules, 2020.
- (2) G.S.R. 251 (E), dated the 15th April, 2020, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) 2nd Amendment Rules, 2020.
- (3) G.S.R. 254 (E), dated the 16th April, 2020, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Third Amendment Rules, 2020.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2895/17/20]

- (x) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 442 (E), dated the 13th July, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 55 (E), dated the 28th January, 2020, to omit/substitute certain entries in the original notification under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2896/17/20]

- (xi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 536 (E), dated the 27th August, 2020, publishing the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Regulation of Controlled Substance) Amendment Order, 2020, under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2897/17/20]

- (xii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Act, 2020, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) S.O. 1129 (E), dated the 18th March, 2020, publishing the Direct Tax Vivad se Vishwas Rules, 2020.

- (2) S.O. 1195 (E), dated the 20th March, 2020, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. 1129 (E), dated the 18th March, 2020.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2898/17/20]

- (xiii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 226 (E), dated the 30th March, 2020, publishing the Indian Stamp (Collection of Stamp-Duty through Stock Exchanges, Clearing Corporation and Depositories) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2020, under sub-section (2A) of Section 76 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2643/17/20]

- (xiv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 83 (E), dated the 3rd February, 2020, amending

Notification No. G.S.R. 767 (E), dated the 9th October, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original notification under, Section 166 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2899/17/20]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956:—

- (i) (a) Sixty-third Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), Mumbai, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2900/17/20]

- (ii) Fiftieth Valuation Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), as on 31st March, 2020. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2901/17/20]

III. 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) Ninety-first Liquidator's Report on the voluntary winding up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India (IIBI) Limited, Kolkata, for the period from 01.01.2020 to 31.03.2020, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the voluntary winding up process of the above Bank, for the period from 01.01.2020 to 31.03.2020.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2902/17/20]

- (ii) (a) Ninety-fourth Liquidator's Report on the voluntary winding up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India (IIBI) Limited, Kolkata, for the period from 01.04.2020 to 30.06.2020, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the voluntary winding up process of the above Bank, for the period from 01.04.2020 to 30.06.2020.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2903/17/20]

- IV. Statement (in English and Hindi) of the Market Borrowings by Central Government, during the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2904/17/20]

Report (2018-19) of Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund and related papers

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of Shri Rattan Lal Kataria, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2904/17/20]

CAG Reports w.r.t. various Ministries and other Reports and accounts w.r.t. Union Government and Government of Jammu and Kashmir for various years

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of Article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:—

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2018 - Union Government (Railways) - Compliance Audit, Report No.19 of 2019;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2801/17/20]
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Management of Defence Offsets for the year ended March, 2018 - Union Government (Defence Services) Army, Report No.20 of 2019 (Performance Audit);
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2802/17/20]
- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Construction of toilets in schools by CPSEs for the year ended March, 2018 - Union Government (Commercial), Ministry of Power, Coal and Petroleum and Natural Gas, Report No.21 of 2019 (Compliance Audit);
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2787/17/20]
- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2018 - Union Government (Defence Services), Navy and Coast Guard, Report No.1 of 2020; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2795/17/20]

- (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Assessment and Utilization of Locomotive and Production and Maintenance of LHB Coaches in Indian Railways for the year ended March, 2018 - Union Government (Railways), Report No.2 of 2020 (Performance Audit);

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2794/17/20]

- (vi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2018 - Union Government (Economic and Service Ministries), Report No.3 of 2020 (Compliance Audit Observations);

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2798/17/20]

- (vii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Revenue Sector and Public Sector Undertakings (Social, General and Economic Sectors) for the year ended 31st March, 2017 - Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Report No.1 of 2018;

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2781/17/20]

- (viii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on State Finances for the year ended 31st March, 2017 of Jammu and Kashmir, Report No.2 of 2018;

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2782/17/20]

- (ix) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Social, General and Economic (Non-Public Sector Undertaking) Sectors for the year ended 31st March, 2017 - Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Report No.3 of 2018;

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2783/17/20]

- (x) State Finances for the year ended 31st March, 2018 –Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Report No.1 of 2019;

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2784/17/20]

- (xi) Social, General and Economic (Non-Public Sector Undertaking) Sectors for the year ended 31st March, 2018 - Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Report No.2 of 2019;

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2785/17/20]

- (xii) Revenue Sector and Public Sector Undertakings (Social, General and Economic Sectors) for the year ended 31st March, 2018 - Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Report No.1 of 2020;

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2786/17/20]

- (xiii) Finance Accounts 2017-2018, Volume-I and Volume-II, Government of Jammu and Kashmir; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2804/17/20 & 2805/17/20]
- (xiv) Appropriation Accounts 2017-2018, Government of Jammu and Kashmir; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2803/17/20]
- (xv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Performance Audit on Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) for the year ended March, 2019 - Union Government (Department of Revenue –Indirect Taxes –Customs), Report No.5 of 2020; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2800/17/20]
- (xvi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2019 - Union Government (Railways), Railways Finances, Report No. 8 of 2020; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2799/17/20]
- (xvii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2019 - Union Government (Civil) –Compliance Audit Observations, Report No.6 of 2020; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2797/17/20]
- (xviii) Accounts of the Union Government, Report No.4 of 2020, Financial Audit for the year 2018-19; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2793/17/20]
- (xix) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year, 2018-19 - Union Government –Finance Accounts 2018-19; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2812/17/20]
- (xx) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year, 2018-19 - Union Government –Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for 2018-19; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2811/17/20]
- (xxi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year, 2018-19 –Appropriation Accounts (Postal Services) for 2018-19; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2810/17/20]
- (xxii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year, 2018-19 - Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services) for 2018-19; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2806/17/20]

- (xxiii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2019 - Union Government (Economic & Service Ministries - Civil), Report No.10 of 2020 –Compliance Audit Observations;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2789/17/20]
- (xxiv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2019 - Union Government (Defence Services) - Air Force, Report No.12 of 2020;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2796/17/20]
- (xxv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on National Pension System for the year ended March, 2018 - Union Government –Ministry of Finance, Report No.13 of 2020 (Performance Audit);
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2788/17/20]
- (xxvi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2019 –Indian Railways Appropriation Accounts Part-I –Review, Part-II – Detailed Appropriation Accounts and Part-II – Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Annexure-G) for the year 2018-19;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2809/17/20]
- (xxvii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2019 - Union Government –Department of Revenue (Direct Taxes), Report No.11 of 2020;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2791/17/20]
- (xxviii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2019 –Performance Audit on Search and Seizure Assessments in Income Tax Department –Union Government –Department of Revenue (Direct Taxes), Report No.14 of 2020; and
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2790/17/20]
- (xxix) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Performance Audit of Manpower and Logistics Management in Delhi Police for the year ended March, 2019 –Union Government (Civil) –Ministry of Home Affairs, Report No.15 of 2020 (Performance Audit).
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2792/17/20]
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MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) The Code on Social Security, 2020

(II) The Industrial Relations Code, 2020

(III) The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020

(IV) The Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Bill, 2020

MR. CHAIRMAN: Messages from Lok Sabha. Secretary-General.

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

(I)

"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 Code on Social Security, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd September, 2020."

(II)

"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 Industrial Relations Code, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on 22nd September, 2020."

(III)

"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 Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020."

(IV)

"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 Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on 22nd September, 2020."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation:—

- (i) Two Hundred and Forty First Report on the Statutory Orders Laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha during its 249th Session;
- (ii) Two Hundred and Forty Second Report on the Statutory Orders Laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha during its 250th Session; and
- (iii) Two Hundred and Forty Third Report on the Statutory Orders Laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha during its 251st Session.

**REPORT OF STUDY VISIT OF COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

श्री सभापति: मैंने कल भी कहा था कि मुझे ऐसे turn करने और देखने में थोड़ी सी problem है, इसलिए आवाज थोड़ी तेजी से आनी चाहिए।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के नवम्बर, 2019 के दौरान गुवाहाटी, इटानगर, इम्फाल और कोलकाता के अध्ययन दौरे से संबंधित प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, statements by Ministers. Shri Muraleedharan.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Second and
Sixth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Labour**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS;
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained

in the Second and Sixth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2019-20) and Demands for Grants (2020-21) respectively, pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Three Hundred and Twenty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. Harsh Vardhan, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Three Hundred and Twenty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change on Demands for Grants (2020-21), pertaining to the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology.

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Eighth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Prakash Javadekar, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2020-21), pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty fifth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. Jitendra Singh, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations

contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Demands for Grants (2020-21), pertaining to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

**Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the
Second Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee
on Urban Development**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS;
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2020-21), pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the second and Third
Reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food,
Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS;
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Danve Raosaheb Dadarao, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Second and Third Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants (2019-20) and Demands for Grants (2020-21), respectively, pertaining to the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

**Status of implementation of observations/recommendations contained in the
Eleventh Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Agriculture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS;
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Sanjeev Kumar Balyan, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of observations/

recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2020-21), pertaining to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that letters have been received from the following Members for grant of Leave of Absence during the current (252nd) Session on personal/medical grounds:-

- (1) Shri Chh. Udayanraje Bhonsle
- (2) Shrimati Shanta Chhetri
- (3) Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe
- (4) Shri Dharmapuri Srinivas

2. Shri Chh. Udayanraje Bhonsle and Shrimati Shanta Chhetri have sought leave of absence for the entire Session, while Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe and Shri Dharmapuri Srinivas have sought leave of absence from 18th to 28th September, 2020, and 20th September, 2020, to 1st October, 2020, respectively.

Do they have the permission of the House to remain absent during the current (252nd) Session of Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to inform the House about the decision of Business Advisory Committee.

ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT AND OTHER BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): I have to inform Members that the Government has

decided to recommend adjournment of the House sine die today. But some important Legislative Business passed by Lok Sabha has to be disposed off before adjournment of the House *sine die*. Therefore, a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee was convened on 22nd September, 2020, to allot time for Government Legislative Business. The meeting was attended by some Members of the BAC and Special Invitees. As there was no quorum, Members and Special Invitees present in the meeting suggested that time for the Government Legislative Business may be tentatively allotted as follows:—

Business		Time Allotted
I.	Consideration and passing of the National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions Bill, 2020.	Two Hours
II.	Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:—	One Hour
	(a) The Bilateral Netting of Qualified Financial Contracts Bill, 2020.	
	(b) The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2020.	One Hour
III.	Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:—	
	(a) The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020.	Four Hours (to be discussed together)
	(b) The Code on Social Security, 2020.	
	(c) The Industrial Relations Code, 2020.	
	(d) The Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Bill, 2020.	One Hour

If the House agrees, the suggested time allotment to the Bills may be accepted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee are before the House. I think the House agrees with that.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. I would like to tell the Parliamentary Affairs Minister that 'recommending the adjournment of the House', the Government can do it. But when to adjourn, particularly, after you have given Business, that is with the Chair. So once I convinced that the Business that we have been given is totally completed or you withdraw the Bill, either way, then only the House can be adjourned. Please note that.

[Mr. Chairman]

If the Members are there, then this is the time allotted. If the Members are not there, we will call once, twice and then go to the next item. That should be the practice. Now farewell to retiring Members.

FAREWELL TO RETIRING MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today, we bid farewell to some of our colleagues from the States of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, namely, Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav, Shri Javed Ali Khan, Shri P. L. Punia, Shri Ravi Prakash Verma, Shri Rajaram, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Shri Veer Singh, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Shri Neeraj Shekhar, Shri Arun Singh and Shri Raj Babbar, who would be retiring in the month of November.

Hon. Members, while retirement marks the completion of the term of office of the Members, it also imbues in them a sense of fulfilment and contentment of having served the people of this country, a feeling which they are going to cherish throughout their life. To be bestowed upon with the responsibility to represent the people of this country and to continuously strive to come up to their expectations is the biggest privilege as well as a challenge for a Member of this august House.

The retiring Members will be leaving this august House with loads of invaluable experiences and memories which will continue to guide them in their noble path of public service. It will also prove to be a store house of knowledge for aspiring and young politicians.

The retiring Members have contributed significantly to the deliberations of this House and the Parliamentary Committees which they represented. I place on record my appreciation and also the appreciation of the House for the valuable contribution and service rendered by them with utmost dedication and fervour to further the cause of democracy.

Though some Members might be re-elected -- I hope -- this House will certainly miss those who would not be coming back immediately. I hope that the retiring Members will continue to serve the people in different capacities with the same zeal, enthusiasm, vigour and spirit of service which they have exhibited in this House. I know that some of these Members or many of these Members are only retiring, but they are not tired. They will continue to serve the people in whatever capacities they are in public life. This is one opportunity given to represent the people in this august House. Otherwise, we will be in public life taking up the cause of the people and then trying to address the

cause of the people. So, I wish all the retiring Members good health, happiness and many more years of service to the nation. If any retiring Member wants to speak, he may speak.

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद सभापति जी, आपने जो हम लोगों के बारे में बोला है, आपका जो वचन है, वह हम लोगों के लिए आशीर्वाद के समान है। इस सदन में आना मेरे लिए एक सौभाग्य की तरह था। राज्य सभा में आने से पहले मैं लोक सभा में था। 12-13 साल तक जो लोगों का आशीर्वाद मिला, जो यहां के नेताओं का आशीर्वाद मिला, उसके लिए मैं हमेशा सबका ऋणी रहूंगा। मुझे आज भी याद है, जब मैं बहुत छोटा था, 6-7 साल का था, उस समय मैं पिताजी के साथ सेंट्रल हॉल में आता था और हम लोग राज्य सभा और लोक सभा में खेलते थे क्योंकि उस समय जब सेशन नहीं होता था तो उतनी सिक्योरिटी नहीं होती थी। तब से मन में एक लालसा थी कि जब बड़ा हो जाऊं तो मैं इस सदन में आऊं। पिताजी के बाद मुझे यहां आने का सौभाग्य मिला। जब मैं सदन में आया तो मेरा एक लक्ष्य था। महोदय, मैं एक छोटी सी कहानी सुनाना चाहता हूं। जब 2007 में मैं चुनाव जीता तो चुनाव जीतने के बाद मैं बलिया से दिल्ली आ रहा था। मुगलसराय जंक्शन जो अब आदरणीय पं० दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जंक्शन के नाम से है, वहां से मैं राजधानी ट्रेन पकड़ने वाला था। उस समय का एक दृश्य मेरे जीवन में छप सा गया है। हम सब खड़े थे, मेरे साथ मेरे कई समर्थक थे, सहयोगी थे, सब लोग बड़े खुश थे। उस समय कुछ छोटे बच्चे platform पर थे। तभी एक ट्रेन आयी और उस ट्रेन से जो उसका attendant होता है, उसने कुछ खाना बाहर रखा तो सभी बच्चे उसकी तरफ दौड़ने लगे। उनमें से एक लड़का बोलता है, अरे, रुक जाओ, अभी राजधानी आ रही है, उसमें अच्छा खाना मिलेगा। महोदय, हम लोगों को यह अवसर मिला है कि उन बच्चों का भविष्य हम बदल सकें। ऐसा न हो कि हमेशा यही होता रहे। मुझे खुशी है कि इन 12 सालों में थोड़ा-बहुत जो भी contribution मैं कर सका होऊंगा, अगर एक भी बच्चे का मैंने भविष्य बदला होगा तो वह मेरे लिए बहुत सौभाग्य की बात होगी और यह हम सब लोगों का कर्तव्य है। लोग कहते हैं कि आप पार्लियामेंट में आकर क्या करते हैं? अगर हम लोग इस प्रकार के legislation बनाएं - जैसे मुझे लगता है कि जो नयी शिक्षा नीति है, इस प्रकार के legislation हम लोग लाएं, जिससे बच्चों का भविष्य बदल सके - यह हम लोगों का दायित्व है। हम लोग इसमें एक छोटा सा अंग भी बनें तो वह हम लोगों के लिए बहुत बड़े सौभाग्य की बात होती है।

अंत में, मैं बस यही कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं रोज़ भगवान से एक ही प्रार्थना करता हूं। अभी से नहीं, मुझे याद है, मैंने 1975 में अपनी माताजी के साथ पूजा करना शुरू किया था, जब पिताजी emergency के समय में जेल चले गए थे। वह समय बड़ा कठिन समय था तो मैं भी पूजा करने लगा था। उस समय मैं सात-आठ साल का रहा होऊंगा। तब से लगातार मेरी एक धारणा है और भगवान से मैं हमेशा एक चीज़ रोज़ मैं मांगता हूं कि मेरा देश स्वच्छ रहे, शिक्षित रहे और शक्तिशाली रहे - यही मेरी कामना है, जय हिन्द।

MR. CHAIRMAN: God bless you, Neeraj Shekhar. We will be really missing you and all other hon. Members who are retiring in November. Now, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot to move the Motion for election to the Rehabilitation Council of India.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO REHABILITATION COUNCIL OF INDIA

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ:-

"कि भारतीय पुनर्वास परिषद नियमावली, 1997 के विनियम 6 के खण्ड (2) के साथ पठित भारतीय पुनर्वास परिषद अधिनियम 1992 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (3) के खण्ड (ज) और धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में यह सभा उस रीति से, जैसा सभापति निदेश दें, सभा के सदस्यों में से एक सदस्य को भारतीय पुनर्वास परिषद का सदस्य होने के लिए निर्वाचित करने की कार्यवाही करे।"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad to move the Motion for election to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad is not present. Shri Piyush Goyal.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, with your kind permission, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, I move:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do elect one Member of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. K. Keshava Rao from the membership of Rajya Sabha on 09.04.2020, and resolves that the House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to the said Joint Committee, to fill the vacancy."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This Motion has been taken up today because otherwise the election will be postponed and the opportunity for that one Member will be missed till the next Session. Moreover, it is as per the rules that if one Minister has to move a motion, other Ministers can also move that motion. But, generally, it is better if the concerned Minister is always present in the House if he has got any Business listed. That is the general rule. Now, matters to be raised with permission of the Chair, Zero Hour. The very name of Zero Hour is like that, but actually, Zero Hour is a good hour.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Faulty agricultural planning**

1430. SHRI K.P. MUNUSAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to rectify the faulty agricultural planning and its implementation; and

(b) if so, the details of production of food crops into cash crops thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture in the State. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes/ programmes. The various schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers. A list of various initiatives taken by the Government is given in the Statement (See below). All these steps of the Government of India are for the welfare of the farmers of the country.

The details of area coverage and production of food grains and commercial/ cash /High Value Remunerative crops are given as under:-

Year	Area Coverage (in lakhs/hect.)		Production (in lakhs/tonnes)	
	Food Grains	Commercial/ Cash Crops	Food Grains	Commercial/ Cash Crops
2015-16	1232	7.8	2515	105.2
2019-20 (prov.)	1276	6.8	2966	99.1
<i>High Value Remunerative Crops</i>				
Year	Area Coverage (in lakhs/hect)		Production (in lakhs/tonnes)	
2015-16	225.7		1217.9	
2018-19 (prov.)	241.1		1352.3	

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 MaanDhan 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 (PMAASHA)'. The Scheme is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce as announced in the Union Budget for 2018. This is an unprecedented step taken by Government of India to protect the farmers' income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.
- (xi) Bee keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.
- (xii) To ensure flow of adequate credit. Government sets annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector. Banks have been consistently surpassing the annual target. The agriculture credit flow target has been set at ₹ 13.50 lakh crore for the F.Y.2019-20 and ₹15.00 lakh crore for F.Y. 2020-21.
- (xiii) Extending the reach of institutional credit to more and more farmers is priority area of the Government and to achieve this goal, the Government provides interest subvention of 2% on short-term crop loans up to ₹3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 4% per annum on prompt repayment.
- (xiv) Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2018-19, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the

restructured amount. In order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against negotiable receipts, the benefit of interest subvention will be available to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of upto six months post harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan.

- (xv) The Government has extended the facility of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to the farmers practicing animal husbandry and fisheries related activities. All processing fee, inspection, ledger folio charges and all other services charges have been waived off for fresh renewal of KCC. Collateral fee loan limit for short term agri-credit has been raised from ₹1.00 lakh to ₹1.60 lakh. KCC will be issued within 14 days from the receipt of completed application.
- (xvi) Several market reforms have been rolled out. These include:-
- (a) Model APEMC (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017
 - (b) Establishment of 22,000 number of Gramin Agriculture Markets (GrAMs) as aggregation platforms
 - (c) Agri-Export Policy, that targets to double agri-exports by 2022
 - (d) The Farmers Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion & Facilitation) Ordinance, 2020
 - (e) The Farmers (Empowerment & Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Ordinance, 2020
 - (f) Amendments to Essential Commodities Act, 1955, that deregulates various agri-commodities
 - (g) Promotion of 10,000 FPOs by 2024
- (xvii) Creation of Corpus Funds
- (a) Micro Irrigation Fund - ₹ 5,000 crores
 - (b) Agri-marketing Fund to strengthen eNAM and GrAMs - ₹ 2,000 crores
 - (c) Agricultural Infrastructure Fund (AIF) to build agri-logistics (backward & forward linkages) - ₹ 1 lakh crores

Irrigated land in the country

1431. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY:

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

(a) the total irrigated agricultural land and the land proposed to be covered under irrigation in the country including Tamil Nadu and Telangana during the last three years;

(b) whether irrigated agricultural land and a large part of the land proposed to be covered under irrigation has been given to industrial houses and if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) the efforts being made to increase the irrigated agricultural land and the amount spent on it; and

(d) the details of irrigated land in Tamil Nadu and Telangana during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) As per the Land Use Statistics, the state wise details of net irrigated area in the country including Tamil Nadu and Telangana from 2013-14 to 2015-16 (latest available), is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Programmes pertaining to irrigation of agricultural land are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. To supplement their efforts and to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources, the Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments through various schemes and programmes.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during 2015-16, by Central Government with an overarching vision to ensure access to some means of protective irrigation for all agricultural farms in the country, and to produce 'Per Drop More Crop', thus bringing much desired rural prosperity. Four components of PMKSY are Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP), Per

Drop More Crop and Watershed Development. PMKSY not only focuses on creating sources for assured irrigation, but also creating protective irrigation by harnessing rain water at micro level through 'Jal Sanchay' and 'Jal Sinchan'. PMKSY adopts State level planning and projectised execution that allows States to draw up their own irrigation development based on District Irrigation Plans and State Irrigation Plans. During 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects under PMKSY-AIBP, having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh hectares and balance estimated cost of ₹77,595 cr. (Central Assistance: ₹31,342.50 cr.) were prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works. Funding arrangement for both the Central and State share has been approved through NABARD under Long Term Irrigation Fund.

Under AIBP, total Central assistance amounting to ₹ 12224.23 crore has been released for the 99 prioritized projects from 2016-17 to till date. Further Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP) of these projects is 76.03 lakh hectares. Irrigation Potential of 41.39 lakh hectares had been created upto 03/16. During 2016-20, Additional Irrigation Potential of 21.33 lakh hectares has been reported to be created through these prioritized projects. Out of the 99 projects, in respect of 8 projects, the States have indicated that either the CAD works are already completed or not envisaged under the present programme. Of the balance 91 projects, 88 projects have been included while for 3 projects Detailed Project Reports are yet to be submitted by States for inclusion. The targeted Culturable Command Area (CCA) of included projects is 45.08 lakh hectares and estimated central assistance is ₹ 8300.00 crore. Total central assistance amounting to ₹ 2652.912 crore was released under CADWM for the 99 prioritized projects from 2016-17 to June 2020 with total reported progress of 14.18 lakh hectares CCA developed.

Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) scheme and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies are also being implemented under PMKSY-Har Khet Ko Pani programme. Under SMI, total central assistance amounting to ₹ 2487.95 cr has been released from 2016-17 to till date with total potential achieved 2.32 lakh hectares. Under RRR Scheme, total Central assistance amounting to ₹ 203.77 cr has been released from 2016-17 to till date with total potential achieved 0.83 lakh hectares.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare implements Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component of PMKSY which focuses on water use efficiency at farm level

through precision/micro irrigation. Besides promoting precision irrigation (Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation System) 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.

Central Assistance released and Area Covered under PDMC during the last three years is given in the following table:-

Year	Released (₹ in crore)	Achievement (Coverage of Micro Irrigation) (Lakh Hectares)
2017-18	2819.49	10.48
2018-19	2918.38	11.58
2019-20	2700.01	11.72

Source: DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Note: During 2020-21, ₹ 4000.00 cr are allocated for the programme.

Statement

*State-wise details of net irrigated area from 2013-14 to 2015-16
(latest available)*

	(Thousand hectares)		
State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	3014	2927	2743
Arunachal Pradesh	57	56	56
Assam	303	296	297
Bihar	2933	2987	2958
Chhattisgarh	1462	1468	1476
Goa	38	39	39
Gujarat	4233	4233	4233
Haryana	2931	2974	2956
Himachal Pradesh	114	117	120

State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Jammu and Kashmir	323	325	356
Jharkhand	217	207	213
Karnataka	3556	3589	3243
Kerala	397	414	414
Madhya Pradesh	9455	9584	9284
Maharashtra	3248	3244	3215
Manipur	69	69	73
Meghalaya	68	81	80
Mizoram	16	16	16
Nagaland	91	97	104
Odisha	1245	1259	1230
Punjab	4143	4118	4137
Rajasthan	7650	7882	7938
Sikkim	13	12	16
Tamil Nadu	2679	2726	2833
Telangana	2289	1726	1486
Tripura	78	79	81
Uttarakhand	328	330	330
Uttar Pradesh	14027	14389	14231
West Bengal	3099	3102	3105
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	4	5
Daman and Diu			

State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Delhi	22	22	22
Lakshadweep			
Puducherry	13	13	13
ALL INDIA	68117	68384	67300

Note : '0' relates to the area below 500 Hectares.

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

Role of MSP in doubling farmers' income

†1432. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the initiatives taken by Government to double income of farmers and role of Minimum Support Price (MSP) therein;
- (b) the target fixed by States for MSP allocation for the year 2019-20 and the achievements made against the target;
- (c) whether Government would provide some additional facilities to the farmers of the States where purchase on MSP is significantly low; and
- (d) whether some States have made 'Bhavantar Price' (the difference between selling price at the mandis and remunerative price paid to the farmers) as the basis of MSP, if so, whether Government would implement it all across the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Government constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee in April, 2016 to examine issues relating to "Doubling of Farmers Income" and recommend strategies to achieve the same. The Committee submitted its Report to the Government in September, 2018 containing the strategy for doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. The DFI strategy as recommended by the Committee include seven sources of income growth viz., (i) improvement in crop productivity; (ii) improvement in livestock productivity; (iii) resource use efficiency or savings in the cost of production; (iv) increase in the cropping intensity; (v) diversification towards

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

high value crops; (vi) improvement in real prices received by farmers; and (vii) shift from farm to non-farm occupations. After acceptance of the DFI Committee recommendations, the Government has constituted an 'Empowered Body' to review and monitor the progress.

The Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSP), in order to give a major boost to the farmer's income, for 22 mandated crops and fair remunerative price for sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/ Departments concerned and other relevant factors. Since 2018-19 MSP is fixed at a predetermined principle to keep it at the level of one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government had increased MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other Commercial crops with a return of at least 50% over all India weighted average cost of production since 2018-19.

(d) The Government implements Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) under the umbrella Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)'. The PDPS envisages direct payment of the difference between the MSP and the selling / modal price to pre-registered farmers selling oilseeds of prescribed Fair Average Quality (FAQ) norms within the stipulated period in the notified market yard through a transparent auction process. All the payments are done directly into the bank account of farmers. This scheme does not involve any physical procurement. Under PDPS full compensation of difference between MSP and Sale/Modal price *i.e.* Price Deficiency, received by farmers upto 25% of MSP value (including 2% administrative cost) is borne by Central Government. The support of the central government is for quantity upto 25% of production. If any State is willing to cover quantities beyond 25%, the same needs to be funded from the resources of State Governments. The Government of Madhya Pradesh had implemented PDPS during KMS 2018-19 for Soyabean for ensuring MSP to the farmers.

Payment of premium by States under Crop Insurance Scheme

1433. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that many States are finding it extremely difficult to pay their share of crop insurance scheme and thereby defaulting;

(b) whether the Ministry is also aware that at times the share of States in crop insurance scheme is 50 per cent of their agriculture budget;

(c) whether the Ministry is also aware that there are States which have not paid the premium of even 2018;

(d) if so, whether there are any plans before the Ministry to take over the entire amount of premium; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is being implemented on actuarial/bidded premium rates however, farmers have to pay maximum 2% for Kharif, 1.5% for Rabi food and oilseed crops and 5% for annual commercial/horticultural crops and the balance of actuarial/bidded premium is shared by the Central and State Government on 50: 50 basis and 90:10 in case of North Eastern States (from Kharif 2020 season). The premium rate of crops depends on the risk associated with them and total liability of the State depends on actuarial/bidded premium rate, sum insured of crops, area insured and number of crops notified by the States.

(c) State share in premium subsidy is pending from some States for earlier seasons. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. State Governments have a major role in implementation of scheme including selection of crops/areas, risks under the scheme.

Statement

Major Instances of Pending State Subsidy for Earlier Seasons under PMFBY

(₹ in crore)				
State/UT	Season	Total State Subsidy	Total State Subsidy Paid	State Subsidy Pending
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2019 Kharif	1,335.92	33.27	1,302.65
ANDHRA PRADESH TOTAL		1,335.92	33.27	1,302.65

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	2018-19 Rabi	6.58	2.31	4.27
Assam	2019 Kharif	43.45	4.32	39.13
Assam	2019-20 Rabi	75.36	-	75.36
ASSAM TOTAL		125.38	6.62	118.76
Gujarat	2019 Kharif	1,523.78	692.50	831.28
Gujarat	2019-20 Rabi	49.73	22.29	27.44
GUJARAT TOTAL		1,573.51	714.79	858.72
Jharkhand	2018 Kharif	209.08	66.88	142.20
Jharkhand	2018-19 Rabi	3.41	-	3.41
Jharkhand	2019 Kharif	209.35	-	209.35
Jharkhand	2019-20 Rabi	2.84	-	2.84
JHARKHAND TOTAL		424.68	66.88	357.80
Madhya Pradesh	2018-19 Rabi	604.95	555.25	49.70
Madhya Pradesh	2019 Kharif	1,082.23	1,071.86	10.37
Madhya Pradesh	2019-20 Rabi	427.85	18.15	409.70
MADHYA PRADESH TOTAL		2,115.03	1,645.26	469.77
Rajasthan	2019-20 Rabi	721.34	183.23	538.11
RAJASTHAN TOTAL		721.34	183.23	538.11
Telangana	2018 Kharif	176.63	33.10	143.53
Telangana	2018-19 Rabi	14.09	5.06	9.03
Telangana	2019 Kharif	291.02	-	291.02
Telangana	2019-20 Rabi	23.82	-	23.82
TELANGANA TOTAL		505.55	38.16	467.39

Making crop insurance scheme voluntary

1434. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons and justification for making crop insurance scheme voluntary;
- (b) whether it is a fact that this would increase the rate of premium since the number of farmers and area covered under the scheme would come down;
- (c) the reasons for making of the crop insurance scheme voluntary even for the loanee farmers; and
- (d) how this move would help the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Keeping in view the experience of implementation of PMFBY in 4 years and 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. To fulfill the long pending demands of farming community and to give them the freedom to participate in the scheme has been made voluntary for all farmers. From the coverage details available for the first season *i.e.* Kharif 2020, it is found that the coverage level has remained more or less same as compared to the earlier season.

Benefits of agricultural schemes to farmers

1435. SHRIMATI PHULO DEVI NETAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the name of schemes being implemented by Government to reduce the agriculture cost along with the details thereof;
- (b) the amount of budget allocated for the said schemes and the amount spent thereon during the last five years;
- (c) the number of farmers who benefited from the said schemes along with the details thereof;

(d) the reduction in cost of agriculture per hectare by implementation of the schemes and the amount of increase in the income of farmers, the details thereof for the last five years; and

(e) whether Government proposes to reduce the rate of GST on necessary resources for agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Agriculture is a State Subject. Government of India facilitates the State Governments through many Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes to increase production, to reduce cost of cultivation like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Soil Health Card Scheme, Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation etc.

(b) A statement showing the amount of budget allocated and amount spent thereon during the last five years is as under:-

Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Allocation	Release
2015-16	200.00	140.82
2016-17	368.30	229.16
2017-18	458.76	194.93
2018-19	384.19	315.71
2019-20	333.95	159.43

Submission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	Amount Spent
2014-15	208.3	181.35
2015-16	177.85	151.74
2016-17	180.00	363.63

Year	Budget Allocation	Amount Spent
2017-18	577.58	791.04
2018-19	1200.00	1126.77
2019-20	1033.34	992.19
2020-21 (As on Date)	1033.09	626.48

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Per Drop More crop

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Allocation	Release
2015-16	1073.13	1000.28
2016-17	2326.00	1990.57
2017-18	3395.00	2817.97
2018-19	3983.00	2915.64
2019-20	3486.65	2699.62

(c) The number of farmers benefited under the schemes year wise is given below:-

Soil Health Card (SHC)

Year	No. of farmers benefited
2015-16	256.84
2016-17	817.28
2017-18	302.14
2018-19	873.56
2019-20	16.80

*Submission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) w.e.f. April, 2014**(As on 31.8.2020)**(in Numbers)*

Total Trainees Trained	Approved activities			
	Total Agricultural Machinery Distributed including Tractor, Power Tiller & Self Propelled Machinery	Total Custom Hiring Centres Established	Total Hi-Tech Hubs Established	Total Farm Machinery Banks Established at Farmers Level
69138	1241592	12450	299	13334

Under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), 4592137 farmers have benefited since 2015-16 till date.

(d) While a comprehensive study regarding these issues is not available, according to evaluation carried out in respect of some schemes the following is brought out:-

Soil Health Card Scheme

As per feedback received from farmers from 21 states covering 171 districts, it emerged that application of fertilizers as per the recommendation of Soil Health Cards led to savings in nitrogen fertilizers like urea thereby resulting in reduction in cost of cultivation.

- Rice - the cost of cultivation is reduced by 16-25% and savings of nitrogen are found to be around 20 Kg per hectare.
- Pulses - 10-15% reduction in cost of cultivation and savings of 10 Kg per hectare of urea is observed.
- Oil Seeds - reduction in cost of cultivation is 10-15% and savings on Nitrogen are 9 Kg/acre in sunflower, around 23 kg/acre in ground nut and around 30 kg/acre in castor.

- Cash crops - in case of cotton, reduction in cost of cultivation is 25% and savings on nitrogen fertilizer is around 35 kg/acre.
- Horticulture crops- In potato, 46 kg/acre of nitrogen saving is observed.

Judicious use of fertilizers also resulted in increased production of crops.

- Cereals-increase in production of 10-20% in paddy, 10-15% in wheat and Jowar.
- Pulses-Increase in production of 10-30% in pulses.
- Oilseeds- Increase in production of around 40% in oilseeds.
- Cotton- Increase in production of around 10-20% in cotton.

Savings on fertilizers and increase in production also resulted in increased income to farmers.

- Paddy: Increase in income of around ₹ 4500/ per acre.
- Tur: Increase in income of ₹ 25000-30,000/- per acre
- Sunflower: Increase in income of around ₹ 25000/- per acre
- Groundnut: Increase in income of around ₹ 10000/- per acre
- Cotton: Increase in income of around ₹ 12000/- per acre
- Potato: Increase in income of around ₹ 3000/- per acre.

Micro Irrigation

An impact evaluation study for Micro Irrigation completed in the 2014 and major findings of the study are:-

- Irrigation cost reduced by 20% to 50% with average of 32%.
- Electricity consumption reduced by about 31%.
- Saving of fertilizers varies from 7% to 42%.
- Average productivity of fruits and vegetables increased by about 42.3% and 52%.
- Overall income enhancement of farmers was in the range of 20% to 68% with average of 48.5%.

(e) The DAC&FW has recommended to the Department of Revenue to review the GST rates imposed on agriculture relevant inputs, equipment, appliances, machinery etc. and take necessary steps to reduce the same to a reasonable level of either 'Nil' or at the most 5%.

1436. [*The question was Cancelled*].

Ban in use of chemicals in farming

1437. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that chemicals used in farming cause long-term health issues to the consumers;

(b) whether the Ministry has drawn up a plan to ban the use of chemicals in farming; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) 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.

However, with regard to the safety and efficacy, registered Pesticides are periodically reviewed. On receipt of new studies / reports/ references/ information by the Central Government from time to time, the review is done by expert committees appointed by the Government. Based on the recommendations of such expert committees and after due consultation with Registration Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has so far banned 45 pesticides and 4 pesticide formulations for import, manufacture or sale in the country. Out of which, 5 banned pesticides are allowed to be manufactured for export only and 8 pesticide registrations have been withdrawn, 9 pesticides have been placed under restricted use. In addition, 6 pesticides shall be phased out by 31st December 2020.

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing 'Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine' Scheme, under which Integrated Pest Management

approach is being promoted to educate the farmers about judicious use of chemical pesticides and to recommend use as per the directions prescribed on the label and leaflets.

The Government of India is advocating the concept of judicious use of fertilizers in conjunction with bio-fertilizers and organic fertilizers on soil test based recommendations.

Compensation for agricultural produce damaged due to COVID-19 lockdown

1438. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

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

- (a) whether large quantities of agricultural produce got damaged as the peasantry was unable to undertake agricultural operations and those who managed the harvest were unable to reach the markets due to lockdown caused by COVID-19 Pandemic;
- (b) if so, whether any assessment regarding such losses has been conducted;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any compensation for such losses is under consideration; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) There is no specific report received on damage of large quantities of agricultural produce due to inability of the peasantry to undertake agricultural operations and inability to reach markets due to lockdown caused by COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, no such assessment has been conducted.

However, in order to facilitate the marketing of agricultural produce of the farmers during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government had issued advisory to States/Union Territories (UTs) to facilitate Direct Marketing, enabling direct purchase from the farmers/ Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)/ Cooperatives etc. by liberalizing regulations under respective State Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) Acts.

The Government also issued advisories to States/UTs to ensure inter-State and intra-State movement of vehicles carrying the agriculture produce in addition to setting up of monitoring cell to keep watch and extend immediate help for seamless movement of such vehicles including coordination for issue of permits to trucks. States also made various arrangements including nomination of nodal officer for coordination and setting up monitoring cell to facilitate free movement of vehicles carrying fruits, vegetable and other essential food items. Procurement Centre were also increased.

Further, to address the transportation issues of Farmers and other stake holders during Covid-19, the Government has launched the Kisan Rath Mobile App on 17.04.2020. The App facilitates the Farmers, FPOs and Traders to post their load requests which are sent to transport aggregators and individual transporters who in turn respond to the load requests.

(d) and (e) At present, there is no proposal to give compensation to farmers for losses due to COVID-19. However, to help the farmers during COVID-19 period, the Government has been providing assistance to farmers under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN). Under the scheme, an income support of ₹ 6000/- per year is transferred in three 4-monthly installments of ₹ 2000/- directly into the bank accounts of the eligible beneficiary farmers' families.

1439. *[The question was Cancelled].*

Protection to small and medium farmers under Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce Ordinance

1440. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which Government would ensure that small and medium farmers are not overpowered by private players under the Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Ordinance, 2020;

(b) whether Government will make attempts to increase digital literacy among farmers to promote electronic trading, as specified in the Ordinance and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has plans to provide protection to farmers who are unable to compete with private players with reduced regulation, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) In order to protect the interest of the farmers, the "The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Ordinance, 2020" provides for a robust market information and market intelligence system in farmers' produce to empower farmers to undertake informed negotiation with the buyers. The Ordinance also safeguards the interest of farmers by providing a provision for receipt of delivery by traders on the same day, mentioning on the receipts the due amount. Apart from above the strong deterring penal provision against the traders and person establishing and operating e-trade and transaction platforms in case of contravention of the provisions will also protect the interest of farmers.

(b) Yes Sir. Increasing digital literacy among farmers is a continuous ongoing process whereby Government's extension machinery undertake awareness programmes among the farmers to promote electronic trading system such as National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), etc.

(c) Yes Sir. In view of (a) above, adequate provisions have been provided in the ordinance to provide protection to farmers.

Dependency on agricultural imports

1441. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced any measures to reduce dependency on agricultural imports if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the policies and schemes to ensure self-sufficiency in agriculture, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Major agro products imported in the country are edible vegetable oils, pulses, fresh fruits, raw cashew nuts, raw sugar, raw cotton and spices which, in value terms, constitute nearly 84% share in India's total agri imports.

India has surplus in Agri Trade. The major imports are vegetable oils and National Mission for Oilseeds and Oil Palm is being implemented to address it. Enhanced

production and productivity of crops is one of the most important measures to reduce dependency on agricultural imports. As such, for increasing production and productivity of agro products including oilseeds, food grains, pulses, fruits and spices etc. Government implements various programmes/schemes, viz. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), NFSM- Oil seeds and oil palm, Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Soil Health Card etc. In addition, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and State Agricultural Universities (SAU) have developed a number of improved varieties/hybrid seeds to enhance production and productivity. Under the NFSM (Oilseeds & Oil Palm) assistance is being provided to the farmers on various items such as certified seed distribution, planting material, demonstrations, IPM, INM, PP Chemicals, Various farm implements, training of farmers, irrigation devices and local initiatives to increase oilseeds production.

Supply of quality seeds for Kharif-2020 season

1442. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the preparation of the Ministry for Kharif crops-2020 for provisioning quality seeds in a timely manner;
- (b) the plan of action that has been mooted to contain the supply side deficit of food crops and horticulture crops, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As reported by the States Governments the requirement and availability of Certified/Quality seeds in the country during Kharif-2020 was as under:-

(Qty. in Lakh quintals)

Year/Season	Requirement	Availability
Kharif-2020	150.52	153.70

- Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare coordinates in meeting the requirement and availability of certified/quality seeds in States.

- Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare organizes Zonal Seed Review Meetings before every crop season and insist on including newly released high yielding, short/medium duration, stress-tolerant and bio-fortified varieties capable of increasing the yield and reducing the input cost in the seed chain.
- Ministry also organizes National Conferences for Kharif, Rabi and Zaid seasons before every crop season to ensure the preparedness of States for upcoming season.

(b) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare ensures planning for requirement and availability of seeds well in advance for different crops such as cereals, fodder, fiber, oilseeds, pulses through Seed Rolling Plan, which is prepared by States.

(c) Question does not arise.

Delay in payment of claims under PMFBY

1443. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR:

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

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

- (a) the total number of farmers covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for the kharif and rabi seasons from 2016 till date;
- (b) the total number and quantum of premiums collected by insurance companies from the year 2016-17 till date, State-wise;
- (c) the total number and quantum of claims paid out by insurance companies from the year 2016-17 till date, State-wise;
- (d) the number and quantum of dues pending to farmers across the country from the year 2016-17 till date, State-wise; and
- (e) the reasons for delay in paying the claims to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (e) State-wise and Season-wise details of coverage of farmers, premium collected, claims paid, claims pending and reasons for pending claims from 2016-17 to 2019-20 under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) are given in Statement.

Statement*Kharif 2016 - PMFBY & RWBCIS Combined - State-wise Business Statistics*

₹ in crore

State/UT	Number of Farmer Applications Insured (number in Lakhs)	Gross Premium	Paid Claims	Claims Outstanding as per Reported Claims	Reason for Claim Pendency
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		Did not implement			
Andhra Pradesh	16.2	670.6	648.1	0.0	
Assam	0.5	6.9	5.0	0.0	
Bihar	14.9	1,122.3	290.8	0.0	
Chhattisgarh	14.0	235.4	133.0	0.0	
Goa	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Gujarat	18.5	2,219.3	1,234.6	0.0	
Haryana	7.4	256.1	235.6	0.0	
Himachal Pradesh	1.3	6.4	6.1	0.0	
Jammu and Kashmir		Did not implement			
Jharkhand	8.3	265.3	29.4	0.0	
Karnataka	15.6	848.6	1,191.7	4.7	Pending Clarification from State Government
Kerala	0.3	8.6	17.9	0.0	
Madhya Pradesh	40.8	2,548.8	1,870.4	0.2	Payment failure due to incorrect bank details of beneficiary farmers

1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra	110.1	3,980.5	2,080.5	0.0	
Manipur	0.1	3.6	2.0	0.0	
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Odisha	17.7	532.8	429.3	0.0	
Puducherry		Did not implement			
Rajasthan	62.6	1,981.4	1,625.5	0.0	
Sikkim		Did not implement			
Tamil Nadu	0.2	9.8	10.6	0.0	
Telangana	7.1	232.2	164.7	0.0	
Tripura	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Uttar Pradesh	39.9	711.0	461.7	0.0	
Uttarakhand	1.8	25.6	16.7	0.0	
West Bengal	30.5	259.7	104.1	0.0	
GRAND TOTAL	407.6	15,924.7	10,557.7	4.9	

Rabi 2016-17 - PMFBY & RWBCIS Combined - State-wise Business Statistics

(₹ in crore)

State/UT Name	Number of Farmer Applications Insured (number in Lakhs)	Gross Premium	Paid Claims	Claims Outstanding as per Reported Claims	Reason for Claim Pendency
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Andhra Pradesh	1.6	133.0	295.7	0.0	
Assam	0.1	1.7	0.4	0.0	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	12.3	293.8	56.8	0.0	
Chhattisgarh	1.5	54.2	26.9	0.0	
Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Gujarat	1.3	55.3	32.7	0.0	
Haryana	6.0	107.3	61.2	0.0	
Himachal Pradesh	2.5	65.2	39.1	0.0	
Jammu and Kashmir		Did not implement			
Jharkhand	0.5	6.1	1.7	0.0	
Karnataka	13.8	494.9	869.4	0.0	
Kerala	0.5	24.6	25.8	0.0	
Madhya Pradesh	33.8	1,239.3	158.7	14.5	State share of premium subsidy pending
Maharashtra	8.8	615.9	236.3	0.0	
Manipur		Did not implement			
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Odisha	0.5	6.3	3.4	0.0	
Puducherry	0.1	2.9	7.5	0.0	
Rajasthan	31.5	582.2	292.3	0.0	
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Tamil Nadu	14.5	1,091.7	3,628.1	0.0	
Telangana	2.6	42.7	14.9	0.0	
Tripura	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	
Uttar Pradesh	33.0	459.7	112.9	0.0	
Uttarakhand	0.9	16.0	10.8	0.0	
West Bengal	10.8	444.5	317.6	0.0	
GRAND TOTAL	176.6	5,737.7	6,193.0	14.5	

Kharif 2017 - PMFBY & RWBCIS Combined - State-wise Business Statistics

(₹ in Crore)					
State/UT	Number of Farmer Applications Insured (number in Lakhs)	Gross Premium	Paid Claims	Claims Outstanding as per Reported Claims	Reason for Claim Pendency
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Did not implement				
Andhra Pradesh	15.9	1,125.5	528.5	0.0	
Assam	0.5	10.3	0.6	0.0	
Bihar	11.6	670.8	374.5	0.0	
Chhattisgarh	13.0	289.5	1,311.5	0.0	
Goa	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Gujarat	14.9	2,907.4	1,060.9	0.9	State share of premium subsidy pending
Haryana	6.3	297.9	805.5	0.0	
Himachal Pradesh	1.3	3.5	3.1	0.0	
Jammu and Kashmir	0.9	21.9	6.2	0.0	
Jharkhand	11.4	196.3	45.8	0.0	
Karnataka	21.1	1,778.7	818.8	0.0	
Kerala	0.3	12.5	7.9	0.0	
Madhya Pradesh	34.2	3,269.7	5,576.3	0.0	
Maharashtra	88.5	3,584.8	2,876.6	2.3	Pending Clarification from State Government
Manipur	Did not implement				

1	2	3	4	5	6
Meghalaya	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	
Odisha	18.3	800.8	1,774.7	0.2	Pending Clarification from State Government
Puducherry		Did not implement			
Rajasthan	58.3	1,851.2	1,759.9	0.0	
Sikkim	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Tamil Nadu	1.4	46.2	78.2	0.0	
Telangana	8.9	617.2	611.8	0.0	
Tripura	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	
Uttar Pradesh	25.9	671.0	250.0	0.0	
Uttarakhand	1.4	34.1	26.7	0.0	
West Bengal	24.3	225.9	219.1	0.3	Claim settlement under process
GRAND TOTAL	358.4	18,416.2	18,137.0	3.7	

Rabi 2017-18 - PMFBY & RWBCIS Combined - State-wise Business Statistics

(₹ in crore)

State/UT	Number of Farmer Applications Insured (number in Lakhs)	Gross Premium	Paid Claims	Claims Outstanding as per Reported Claims	Reason for Claim Pendency
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Andhra Pradesh	2.4	146.5	210.6	0.0	
Assam	0.1	1.6	0.6	0.0	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	11.4	358.1	27.0	0.0	
Chhattisgarh	1.7	72.4	79.1	0.1	Payment failure due to incorrect bank details of beneficiary farmers
Goa		Did not implement			
Gujarat	2.7	106.9	14.6	0.0	
Haryana	7.1	154.2	90.5	0.0	
Himachal Pradesh	2.6	74.0	61.6	0.0	
Jammu and Kashmir	0.7	18.6	3.6	0.0	
Jharkhand	0.5	15.6	1.4	0.0	
Karnataka	0.3	51.9	39.3	0.0	
Kerala	0.3	13.4	3.0	0.0	
Madhya Pradesh	36.1	1,393.4	318.3	0.0	
Maharashtra	14.3	670.1	410.3	0.4	State share of premium subsidy pending
Manipur	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.0	
Meghalaya		Did not implement			
Odisha	0.6	19.0	42.8	0.0	
Puducherry		Did not implement			
Rajasthan	34.6	851.8	464.2	0.0	
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Tamil Nadu	13.6	1,124.6	1,936.6	1.8	Claim settlement under process
Telangana	2.2	58.9	26.4	0.0	
Tripura	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh	28.4	651.0	130.7	0.0	
Uttarakhand	0.8	33.7	12.8	0.0	
West Bengal	16.1	416.4	41.7	0.5	State share of premium subsidy pending
GRAND TOTAL	176.7	6,234.6	3,916.6	2.8	

Kharif 2018 - PMFBY & RWBCIS Combined - State-wise Business Statistics

(₹ in crore)

State/UT	Number of Farmer Applications Insured (number in Lakhs)	Gross Premium	Paid Claims	Claims Outstanding as per Reported Claims	Reason for Claim Pendency
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	
Andhra Pradesh	16.5	798.6	1,270.0	5.4	Claim settlement under process
Assam	0.2	4.0	0.1	0.0	
Bihar		Did not implement			
Chhattisgarh	13.7	811.0	1,025.7	0.0	
Goa	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Gujarat	18.5	3,037.0	2,739.7	0.6	State share of premium subsidy pending
Haryana	7.1	584.3	803.4	0.0	
Himachal Pradesh	1.0	3.4	8.3	0.0	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu and Kashmir	0.9	47.1	24.3	0.0	
Jharkhand	12.2	386.1	21.2	448.7	State share of premium subsidy pending
Karnataka	14.5	1,439.5	1,805.6	50.3	Pending clarification from State Government
Kerala	0.3	12.8	15.4	0.0	
Madhya Pradesh	36.3	3,979.7	2,172.7	0.0	
Maharashtra	96.6	4,635.4	4,076.1	3.0	Pending clarification from State Government
Manipur	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	
Meghalaya	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Odisha	20.2	1,103.9	1,140.0	0.0	
Puducherry	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	
Rajasthan	41.5	2,398.3	2,608.6	10.4	Pending clarification from State Government
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Tamil Nadu	2.3	67.9	109.9	0.0	
Telangana	5.9	481.0	111.4	356.4	State share of premium subsidy pending
Tripura		Did not implement			
Uttar Pradesh	31.6	760.7	445.7	4.0	State share of premium subsidy pending
Uttarakhand	1.3	41.5	47.7	0.0	

1	2	3	4	5	6
West Bengal	24.4	229.7	96.3	0.9	State share of premium subsidy pending
GRAND TOTAL	345.0	20,822.6	18,522.4	879.8	

* Kharif 2018 claims are not yet fully reported

Rabi 2018-19 - PMFBY & RWBCIS Combined - State-wise Business Statistics

(₹ in crore)

State/UT	Number of Farmer Applications Insured (number in Lakhs)	Gross Premium	Paid Claims	Claims Outstanding as per Reported Claims	Reason for Claim Pendency
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	Pending clarification on Yield data from State Government
Andhra Pradesh	7.9	296.6	604.2	0.0	
Assam	0.5	9.3	0.0	0.3	State share of premium subsidy pending
Bihar		Did not implement			
Chhattisgarh	2.0	78.0	61.3	0.0	
Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Gujarat	3.2	104.4	38.1	0.0	
Haryana	7.4	272.3	138.7	5.0	State share of premium subsidy pending

1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh	1.7	76.0	46.7	0.0	
Jammu and Kashmir	0.7	75.3	1.3	0.7	State share of premium subsidy pending
Jharkhand	0.7	11.3	0.0	5.8	State share of premium subsidy pending; claims not fully reported
Karnataka	5.0	419.6	1,042.0	6.0	Pending clarification from State Government
Kerala	0.3	23.1	10.5	0.0	
Madhya Pradesh	37.3	1,610.1	830.0	602.2	Clarification provided by State Government Claim disbursement started.
Maharashtra	51.5	1,483.4	1,872.4	5.7	Pending clarification from State Government
Manipur		Did not implement			
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Odisha	0.8	8.5	30.5	0.0	
Puducherry	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	
Rajasthan	30.4	1,246.1	658.2	5.7	Pending clarification from State Government
Sikkim		Did not implement			
Tamil Nadu	22.0	1,573.3	2,364.9	14.6	Claim settlement under process

1	2	3	4	5	6
Telangana	2.0	51.6	0.7	56.6	State share of premium subsidy pending
Tripura	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Uttar Pradesh	29.7	658.2	19.1	0.0	
Uttarakhand	0.6	33.6	24.7	0.0	
West Bengal	26.9	503.0	406.1	0.8	Payment failure due to incorrect bank details of beneficiary farmers
GRAND TOTAL	230.6	8,536.5	8,149.4	703.4	

Khariif 2019- PMFBY & RWBCIS Combined - State-wise Business Statistics

(₹ in crore)

State/UT	Number of Farmer Applications Insured (number in Lakhs)	Gross Premium	Paid Claims	Claims Outstanding as per Reported Claims	Reason for Claim Pendency
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Andhra Pradesh	38.9	1,732.8	0.0	1,819.5	State share of premium subsidy pending
Assam	3.9	59.1	0.0	14.8	State share of premium subsidy pending
Bihar			Did not implement		
Chhattisgarh	37.2	1,171.1	656.0	0.0	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Gujarat	21.3	3,473.6	111.6	192.1	State share of premium subsidy pending; claims not fully reported
Haryana	8.2	855.0	581.8	0.2	Claim settlement under process
Himachal Pradesh	1.0	7.3	8.6	0.0	
Jammu and Kashmir		Did not implement			
Jharkhand	10.5	347.5	0.0	18.2	State share of premium subsidy pending; claims not fully reported
Karnataka	14.9	1,693.8	217.8	270.1	Yield data pending; claims not fully reported
Kerala	0.3	39.0	52.8	0.0	
Madhya Pradesh	38.6	2,503.8	1.8	4,014.8	Claim disbursement started.
Maharashtra	128.6	4,788.8	5,725.8	27.9	State share of premium subsidy pending
Manipur	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.0	
Meghalaya	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Odisha	45.6	2,055.9	700.6	413.6	Claims of ₹ 256.8 crore under process; Claims of ₹ 156.8 crore pending due to clarification on yield data awaited from State Govt.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Puducherry		Did not implement			
Rajasthan	45.2	3,272.4	3,052.6	9.4	Claim settlement under process
Sikkim		Did not implement			
Tamil Nadu	3.3	123.3	98.7	0.0	
Telangana	8.1	790.6	0.0	495.4	State share of premium subsidy pending
Tripura	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	
Uttar Pradesh	23.7	714.7	713.6	61.2	Claim settlement under process
Uttarakhand	1.4	51.1	50.1	0.0	
West Bengal		Did not implement			
GRAND TOTAL	430.9	23,682.1	11,973.1	7337.2	

Rabi 2019-20 - PMFBY & RWBCIS Combined - State-wise Business Statistics

(₹ in crore)

State/UT	Number of Farmer Applications Insured (number in Lakhs)	Gross Premium	Paid Claims	Claims Outstanding as per Reported Claims	Reason for Claim Pendency
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Andhra Pradesh		Did not implement			
Assam	6.4	90.2	0.0	0.0	
Bihar		Did not implement			
Chhattisgarh	3.2	77.6	528.4	18.4	Claim settlement under process

1	2	3	4	5	6
Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Gujarat	3.5	141.3	0.1	14.0	State share of premium subsidy pending
Haryana	8.8	361.4	264.9	21.6	State share of premium subsidy pending
Himachal Pradesh	1.6	64.1	0.4	0.0	
Jammu and Kashmir		Did not implement			
Jharkhand	0.4	8.3	0.0	0.0	
Karnataka	6.7	579.6	0.0	0.8	Pending clarification on Yield data from State Government
Kerala	0.2	25.0	0.0	30.3	State share of premium subsidy pending
Madhya Pradesh	37.0	1,102.0	0.0	100.0	Claim settlement under process
Maharashtra	16.8	1,413.1	0.2	750.8	State share of premium subsidy pending
Manipur		Did not implement			
Meghalaya		Did not implement			
Odisha	2.0	10.8	0.0	8.0	Claim settlement under process
Puducherry	0.1	4.0	0.0	6.6	Claim settlement under process
Rajasthan	37.4	1,783.5	210.4	961.6	State share of premium subsidy pending

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Tamil Nadu	33.5	1,736.2	671.0	90.1	State share of premium subsidy pending
Telangana	2.1	76.1	0.0	25.5	State share of premium subsidy pending
Tripura	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	
Uttar Pradesh	21.8	554.8	238.7	46.3	State share of premium subsidy pending
Uttarakhand	0.7	60.5	6.1	0.0	
West Bengal			Did not implement		
GRAND TOTAL	182.4	8,088.6	1,920.3	2,074.0	

* Rabi 2019-20 enrolment and claims are not finalized.

Action points to increase the farmers' income

1444. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action points have been initiated to double the farmers' income by 2022;

(b) whether it is a fact that with the absence of any budgetary provision the enumerated movement points for farmers are mere rhetoric;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Government constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee in April, 2016 to examine issues relating to "Doubling of Farmers Income"

and recommend strategies to achieve the same. The Committee submitted its Report to the Government in September, 2018 containing the strategy for doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. The DFI strategy as recommended by the Committee include seven sources of income growth viz., (i) improvement in crop productivity; (ii) improvement in livestock productivity; (iii) resource use efficiency or savings in the cost of production; (iv) increase in the cropping intensity; (v) diversification towards high value crops; (vi) improvement in real prices received by farmers; and (vii) shift from farm to non-farm occupations. After acceptance of the DFI Committee recommendations, the Government has constituted an 'Empowered Body' to review and monitor the progress.

(b) to (d) The Government has adopted several developmental programmes, schemes, reforms and policies, that focus on higher incomes for the farmers. All these policies & programmes are being supported by higher budgetary allocations (from ₹ 52,655.00 crore during BE 2017-18 to ₹ 1,34,399.77 crore during BE 2020-21), non-budgetary financial resources by way of creating Corpus Funds, and supplementary income transfers under PM-KISAN. The latest major intervention includes the 'Aatma Nirbhar Bharat - Agriculture' which includes comprehensive market reforms and creation of Agricultural Infrastructure Fund (AIF) worth ₹ 1 lakh crores and allocation of Rs 500 crores for Bee Keeping initiative.

Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments under take implementation of programs/schemes for the development of the sector. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes/ programs. These schemes/ programs 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 is 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 MaanDhan Yojana (PM-KMY) for providing old age pension to these farmers. Under this Scheme, a minimum fixed pension of ₹ 3000/- will be provided to the eligible small and marginal farmers, subject to certain exclusion clauses, on attaining the age of 60 years.
- (iii) With a view to provide better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation, a crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched from Kharif 2016 season. This scheme provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances, with low premium contribution by farmers.
- (iv) Giving a major boost for the farmer's income, the Government has approved the increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif & Rabi crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 percent of the cost of production.
- (v) Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be rationalized.
- (vi) "Per drop more crop" initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged for optimal utilization of water, reducing cost of inputs and increasing productivity.
- (vii) "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)" for promoting organic farming.
- (viii) Launch of e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic transparent and competitive online trading platform.
- (ix) Under "Har Medh Par Ped", agro forestry is being promoted for additional income. With the amendment of Indian Forest Act, 1927, Bamboo has been removed from the definition of trees. A restructured National Bamboo Mission

has been launched in the year 2018 to promote bamboo plantation on non forest government as well as private land and emphasis on value addition, product development and markets.

- (x) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PMAASHA)'. The Scheme is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce as announced in the Union Budget for 2018. This is an unprecedented step taken by Govt. of India to protect the farmers' income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.
- (xi) Bee keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.
- (xii) To ensure flow of adequate credit, Government sets annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector, Banks have been consistently surpassing the annual target. The agriculture credit flow target has been set at ₹ 13.50 lakh crore for the F.Y.2019-20 and ₹ 15.00 lakh crore for F.Y. 2020-21.
- (xiii) Extending the reach of institutional credit to more and more farmers is priority area of the Government and to achieve this goal, the Government provides interest subvention of 2% on short-term crop loans up to ₹3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 4% per annum on prompt repayment.
- (xiv) Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2018-19, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. In order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against negotiable receipts, the benefit of interest subvention will be available to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of upto six months post harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan.

(xv) The Government has extended the facility of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to the farmers practicing animal husbandry and fisheries related activities. All processing fee, inspection, ledger folio charges and all other services charges have been waived off for fresh renewal of KCC. Collateral fee loan limit for short term agri-credit has been raised from ₹ 1.00 lakh to ₹ 1.60 lakh. KCC will be issued within 14 days from the receipt of completed application.

(xvi) Several market reforms have been rolled out. These include:-

- (a) Model APLMC (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017
- (b) Establishment of 22,000 number of Gramin Agriculture Markets (GrAMs) as aggregation platforms
- (c) Agri-Export Policy, that targets to double agri-exports by 2022
- (d) The Farmers Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion & Facilitation) Ordinance, 2020
- (e) The Farmers (Empowerment & Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Ordinance, 2020
- (f) Amendments to Essential Commodities Act, 1955, that deregulates various agri-commodities
- (g) Promotion of 10,000 FPOs by 2024

(xvii) Creation of Corpus Funds

- (a) Micro Irrigation Fund ₹ 5,000 crores
- (b) Agri-marketing Fund to strengthen eNAM and GrAMs - ₹ 2,000 crores
- (c) Agricultural Infrastructure Fund (AIF) to build agri-logistics (backward & forward linkages) - ₹ 1 lakh crores

Support to farmers for addressing COVID-19 situation

1445. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many migrant labourers who were forced to return to their villages due to the COVID-19 lockdown have now started farming;

- (b) if so, the steps that are being taken by Government to support such people;
- (c) the manner in which Government plans to support farmers during the next few months of COVID-19 crisis;
- (d) whether there have been any farmer suicides after March, 2020 due to the COVID-19 lockdown; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such suicides?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) There is no such data relating to migrant labourers who were forced to return to their villages due to the COVID-19 lockdown and have now resumed farming. The Government has proactively made the following interventions during Covid -19 Pandemic lockdown for the welfare of farmers across the country:-

- (i) Allocating ₹20 lakh crore package for 'Aatma Nirbhar Bharat' which also includes Creation of Agriculture Infrastructure Fund of ₹1 lakh crore and Rs 500 crore for Bee-Keeping initiative.
- (ii) Brought out two Ordinances namely The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Ordinance, 2020 and Empowerment and Protection of farmers for Agreements of Price Assurance and Farm Services Ordinance, 2020.
- (iii) Since 24th March, 2020 under PM Kisan Scheme, an amount of ₹40000 crore has been deposited to the bank account of farmers.
- (iv) Government facilitated the farmer for timely harvest of the entire crop, resulting in record procurement of Rabi crop production.
- (v) Sowing Area coverage for Kharif Crops increased by 5.68% compared to the corresponding period during the last year.
- (vi) Several steps were taken to decongest wholesale market and to boost the supply chain like integration of e-NAM with e-NWR, insurance of passes/ e-passes to FPOs, launching of Uberisation Module of logistics aggregators for making transport available to the farmers for faster movement of farm

produce, creation of separate cell in Department for monitoring supply and prices of essential goods and fruits and vegetables. Formulation and approval of Central Sector Scheme for promoting 1000 FPOs, launching of Kisan Rath Mobile App and Farm Machinery Mobile App.

(vii) Starting of Kisan Rail to provide seamless connectivity among farmers, markets and consumers and help farmers send their perishable agro-products to inter-state markets in a time bound manner.

(viii) Procurement centres were increased.

(d) and (e) 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 2019 are available on its website.

Cold storage facilities in the country

1446. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent of cold storage facilities available in the country, State/UT-wise;
 - (b) the capacity utilisation of existing cold storage facilities, State-wise and type-wise;
 - (c) whether real-time data regarding availability, cost etc. on cold storage facilities is available for farmers and traders;
 - (d) if not, whether there is any proposal for such real-time monitoring;
 - (e) the required capacity of cold storage facilities and the gap in availability;
- and
- (f) the steps taken to bridge the gap between availability and required cold storage capacity?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per available information, there are 8186 number of cold storages with capacity of 374.25 Lakh MT is available in the country

for storing perishable horticulture produce like fruits and vegetables. State/UT wise details of cold storage is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The information regarding capacity utilization, real time data regarding availability, cost etc on cold storage facilities for farmers and traders etc. is not centrally maintained by the Ministry. There is no real-time monitoring System.

(e) and (f) A study on All India Cold-chain Infrastructure Capacity (AICIC-2015) carried out by NABARD Consultancy Service (NABCONS) assessed requirement of 350 lakh MT capacity of cold storage for perishable fruits and vegetables. Currently, there is 374.25 Lakh MT capacity of cold storages is available in the country.

Government is implementing following schemes under which financial assistance is provided for setting up of cold storages throughout the country to bridge the gap between availability and required cold storage capacity:-

- (i) **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):** Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) under which financial assistance is provided for various horticulture activities including setting up of cold storages. The component is demand/entrepreneur driven for which Government assistance in the form of credit linked back ended subsidy is available at the rate of 35% (for general areas) and 50% (for hilly and scheduled areas) of eligible capital cost of the project for both public and private sector enterprises.
- (ii) **Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY):** 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 & 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.

Statement*State-wise distribution of cold storages as on 31.08.2020*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total	
		No.	Capacity (MT)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	3	810
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	405	1567664
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	6000
4.	Assam	39	178096
5.	Bihar	311	1479122
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	7	12462
7.	Chhattisgarh	99	487292
8.	Delhi	97	129857
9.	Goa	29	7705
10.	Gujarat	969	3822112
11.	Haryana	359	819809
12.	Himachal Pradesh	76	146769
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	69	250169
14.	Jharkhand	58	236680
15.	Karnataka	223	676832
16.	Kerala	199	81705
17.	Lakshadweep (UT)	1	15
18.	Madhya Pradesh	302	1293574
19.	Maharashtra	619	1009693
20.	Manipur	2	4500
21.	Meghalaya	4	8200

1	2	3	4
22.	Mizoram	3	4001
23.	Nagaland	3	7150
24.	Odisha	179	572966
25.	Puducherry (UT)	3	85
26.	Punjab	697	2315096
27.	Rajasthan	180	611831
28.	Sikkim	2	2100
29.	Tamil Nadu	183	382683
30.	Telangana	74	410905
31.	Tripura	14	46354
32.	Uttar Pradesh	2406	14714235
33.	Uttarakhand	55	191314
34.	West Bengal	514	5947311
TOTAL		8186	37425097

Source: Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI) upto 2009, National Horticulture Board (NHB), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan (HMNEH) & Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI).

1447. [The question was Cancelled.]

Farmer families in the country

†1448. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government conducts any survey to find out the number of farmer families in the country, if so, the details of the surveys conducted during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) whether any criteria has been set by Government for declaring any person a farmer, if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Government of India under its Agriculture Census conducts a survey at an interval of five years to collect and compile data on operational holdings in the country. State-wise details of number of operational holdings in the country, based on the results of Agriculture Census 2015-16, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per National Policy for Farmers 2007, the definition of a farmer is "A person actively engaged in the economic and/or livelihood activity of growing crops and producing other primary agricultural commodities and will include all agricultural operational holders, cultivators, agricultural labourers, sharecroppers, tenants, poultry and livestock rearers, fishers, bee keepers, gardeners, pastoralists, non-corporate planters and planting labourers, as well as persons engaged in various farming related occupations such as sericulture, vermiculture, and agro-forestry. The term also includes tribal families/persons engaged in shifting cultivation and in the collection, use and sale of minor and non-timber forest produce".

Statement

State-wise number of operational holdings as per Agriculture Census 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number (in '000)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8524
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	113
4.	Assam	2742
5.	Bihar	16413
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	4011
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	151
9.	Daman and Diu	8
10.	Delhi	21
11.	Goa	75

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number (in '000)
12.	Gujarat	5321
13.	Haryana	1628
14.	Himachal Pradesh	997
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1417
16.	Jharkhand	2803
17.	Karnataka	8681
18.	Kerala	7583
19.	Lakshadweep	10
20.	Madhya Pradesh	10003
21.	Maharashtra	15285
22.	Manipur	150
23.	Meghalaya	232
24.	Mizoram	90
25.	Nagaland	197
26.	Odisha	4866
27.	Puducherry	34
28.	Punjab	1093
29.	Rajasthan	7655
30.	Sikkim	72
31.	Tamil Nadu	7938
32.	Telangana	5948
33.	Tripura	573
34.	Uttar Pradesh	23822
35.	Uttarakhand	881
36.	West Bengal	7243
ALL INDIA		146454

Production cost and MSP of various crops

1449. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of increase in percentage in cost of production of various crops/ grains and increase in percentage in Minimum Support Price (MSP) by Government from 2016 to 2020 crop/grain-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether Government would implement the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission in toto;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The details of percentage increase of cost of production and Minimum Support Price (MSP) of mandated kharif and rabi crops from 2016 to 2020 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) to (d) National Commission on Farmers (NCF) headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan had recommended that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) should be at least 50 percent more than the weighted average cost of production. However, when the National Policy for Farmers, 2007 was finalized by the then Government, this recommendation of providing 50 per cent returns over cost of production was not included.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSP at a level of one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government has increased the MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of atleast 50 per cent over all India weighted average cost of production from agricultural year 2018-19. In line with the same principle, Government has announced the increase in MSP for all mandated kharif crops of year 2020-21 on 1st June, 2020 and for all mandated rabi crops of year 2020-21 on 21st September 2020. The details of MSP, cost of production and return over cost of production for all mandated kharif and rabi crops from 2018-19 to 2020-21 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Percentage increase in cost of production**

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Kharif Crops						
1.	Paddy	Common	2.5	6.9	4.4	3.6
		Grade 'A'^	-	-	-	
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	2.3	3.7	4.0	4.9
		Maldandi^	-	-	-	-
3.	Bajra		3.6	2.6	4.3	9.4
4.	Ragi		2.7	7.4	3.8	8.8
5.	Maize		2.7	8.1	8.3	3.5
6.	Tur (Arhar)		0.1	2.4	3.4	5.9
7.	Moong		1.8	5.4	8.5	1.1
8.	Urad		3.7	-8.9	5.3	1.1
9.	Cotton	Medium Staple	4.9	13.4	4.8	2.0
		Long StapleA				
10.	Groundnut		1.7	-6.3	3.2	4.1
11.	Sunflower Seed		6.0	0.1	3.2	4.9
12.	Soyabean	Yellow	4.6	14.5	6.8	9.1
13.	Sesamum		1.4	-2.9	2.4	3.7
14.	Nigerseed		7.0	16.2	0.2	1.1
Rabi Crops						
1.	Wheat		1.5	2.5	6.0	6.6
2.	Barley		5.2	3.6	1.8	6.9
3.	Gram		5.5	9.8	7.2	6.2

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
4.	Masur (Lentil)		7.9	8.8	7.0	7.7
5.	Rapeseed & Mustard		9.9	13.5	4.2	5.0
6.	Safflower		-0.3	2.5	5.4	5.3

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

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

Percentage (%) increase of MSP

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Kharif Crops						
1.	Paddy	Common	4.3	5.4	12.9	3.7
		Grade 'A'	4.1	5.3	11.3	3.7
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	3.5	4.6	42.9	4.9
		Maldandi	3.8	4.5	42.3	4.9
3.	Bajra		4.3	7.1	36.8	2.6
4.	Ragi		4.5	10.1	52.5	8.7
5.	Maize		3.0	4.4	19.3	3.5
6.	Tur (Arhar)		9.2	7.9	4.1	2.2
7.	Moong		7.7	6.7	25.1	1.1
8.	Urad		8.1	8.0	3.7	1.8
9.	Cotton	Medium Staple	1.6	4.1	28.1	2.0
		Long Staple	1.5	3.8	26.2	1.8
10.	Groundnut		4.7	5.5	9.9	4.1

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
11.	Sunflower Seed		3.9	3.8	31.4	4.9
12.	Soyabean	Yellow	6.7	9.9	11.4	9.1
13.	Sesamum		6.4	6.0	17.9	3.8
14.	Nigerseed		4.8	5.9	45.1	1.1
Rabi Crops						
1.	Wheat		6.6	6.8	6.1	4.6
2.	Barley		8.2	6.4	2.1	5.9
3.	Gram		14.3	10.0	5.0	5.5
4.	Masur (Lentil)		16.2	7.6	5.3	7.3
5.	Rapeseed & Mustard		10.4	8.1	5.0	5.4
6.	Safflower		12.1	10.8	20.6	5.5

Statement-II

Commodity	Cost*, MSP and return over cost						₹ Per quintal)		
	2018-19			2019-20			2020-21		
	Cost	MSP	% Return over Cost	Cost	MSP	% Return over Cost	Cost	MSP	% Return over Cost
Kharif Crops									
Paddy(Common)	1166	1750	50	1208	1815	50	1245	1868	50
(Grade A) ^		1770			1835			1888	
Jowar (Hybrid)	1619	2430	50	1698	2550	50	1746	2620	50
(Maldandi) ^		2450			2570			2640	
Bajra	990	1950	97	1083	2000	85	1175	2150	83
Ragi	1931	2897	50	2100	3150	50	2194	3295	50
Maize	1131	1700	50	1171	1760	50	1213	1850	53
Arhar (Tur)	3432	5675	65	3636	5800	60	3796	6000	58
Moong	4650	6975	50	4699	7050	50	4797	7196	50
Urad	3438	5600	63	3477	5700	64	3660	6000	64
Cotton (Medium Staple)	3433	5150	50	3501	5255	50	3676	5515	50
(Long Staple) ^		5450			5550			5825	

Groundnut	3260	4890	50	3394	5090	50	3515	5275	50
Sunflower Seed	3592	5388	50	3767	5650	50	3921	5885	50
Soyabean (Yellow)	2266	3399	50	2473	3710	50	2587	3880	50
Sesamum	4166	6249	50	4322	6485	50	4570	6855	50
Nigerseed	3918	5877	50	3960	5940	50	4462	6695	50
Rabi Crops									
Wheat	866	1840	113	923	1925	109	960	1975	106
Barley	860	1440	67	919	1525	66	971	1600	65
Gram	2637	4620	75	2801	4875	74	2866	5100	78
Masur (Lentil)	2532	4475	77	2727	4800	76	2864	5100	78
Rapeseed And Mustard	2212	4200	90	2323	4425	90	2415	4650	93
Saff Lower	3294	4945	50	3470	5215	50	3551	5327	50

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

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

Increase in MSP of crops of farmers

1450. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

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

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to increase the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for crops of farmers and provide them with necessary infrastructure like purchase centres, transportation and storage facilities across the country; and

(b) whether a foolproof system has been devised in this regard in the interest of the farming community, so that every farmer gets these rates, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep Minimum Support Prices (MSP) at levels of one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government has increased the MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of atleast 50 per cent over all India weighted average cost of production since agricultural year 2018-19. In line with the same principle, Government has announced the increase in MSP for all mandated kharif crops of year 2020-21 on 1st June, 2020 and for all mandated rabi crops of year 2020-21 on 21st September, 2020. The details of increase in MSP in year 2020-21 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Various steps have been taken by the Government to facilitate farmers in the marketing of farm produce. Procurement centres are opened by respective State Government Agencies/ Food Corporation of India (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. The Warehouse and FPO modules have been developed and linked with e-NAM which facilitated the farmers to sell their produce easily without going to the market. These modules are being used by various State Governments. Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare had launched "KISAN RATH", a farmer friendly mobile application in April, 2020 to facilitate farmers

& traders in searching transport vehicles for Primary and Secondary transportation for movement of Agriculture & Horticulture produce.

(b) Government provides fair prices to farmers through procurement of crops of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) at MSP. In the case of cereals, Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other designated State Agencies provide price support to the farmers. State Governments undertake procurement of coarse-grains with prior approval of Government and distribute the entire procured quantity under National Food Security Act (NFSA).

The Umbrella Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan" (PM-AASHA), which includes Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS), and pilot Scheme of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS), is being implemented for the procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra.

Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and Jute Corporation of India (JCI) are respectively the nodal agencies for procurement of cotton and Jute.

The objective of Government's price policy is to ensure remunerative prices to farmers by offering to procure their produce at MSP as per the provisions. However, farmers are free to sell their produce to the Government procurement agencies at MSP or in the open market whichever is beneficial to them.

Statement

Increase in MSP in 2020-21 over 2019-20

(₹ Per quintal)						
Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	MSP (2019-20)	MSP (2020-21)	Absolute increase	Percentage increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kharif Crops						
1.	Paddy	Common	1815	1808	53	2.92
		Grade 'A'	1835	1888	53	2.89
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	2550	2620	70	2.75
		Maldandi	2570	2640	70	2.72
3.	Bajra		2000	2150	150	7.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Maize		1760	1850	90	5.11
5.	Ragi		3150	3295	145	4.60
6.	Tur (Arhar)		5800	6000	200	3.45
7.	Moong		7050	7196	146	2.07
8.	Urad		5700	6000	300	5.26
9.	Cotton	Medium Staple	5255	5515	260	4.95
		Long Staple	5550	5825	275	4.95
10.	Groundnut		5090	5275	185	3.63
11.	Sunflower		5650	5885	235	4.16
12.	Soyabean		3710	3880	170	4.58
13.	Sesamum		6485	6855	370	5.70
14.	Nigerseed		5940	6695	755	12.71
Rabi Crops						
15.	Wheat		1925	1975	50	2.60
16.	Barley		1525	1600	75	4.92
17.	Gram		4875	5100	225	4.62
18.	Masur (Lentil)		4800	5100	300	6.25
19.	Rapeseed & Mustard		4425	4650	225	5.08
20.	Safflower		5215	5327	112	2.15

Relief to farmers for irrigation

1451. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

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

(a) whether Government has launched any mission to provide relief to farmers in irrigation of crops;

- (b) if so, the details of the financial support provided to each State under this mission during the last two years;
- (c) the achievements made under this mission, State-wise;
- (d) whether Government is considering to increase the facilities given to farmers for irrigation in order to increase agriculture production; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (e) During 2015-16, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched with an aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices etc. with the view of bridging the gap between irrigation potential created and irrigation potential utilized and irrigation chain development covering major and medium irrigation projects and minor irrigation and on farm water use efficiency enhancement activities. The details of the components of PMKSY are as under:-

- (i) **Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP):** To focus on faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation projects. This component is being implemented by Deptt. of Water Resources, RD&GR. The details of Central assistance provided during last two years and achievements made under programme is given in Statement-I (*See below*).
- (ii) **PMKSY - Har Khet Ko Pani:** Command Area Development & Water Management activities of AIBP projects, Source augmentation, distribution, ground water development, lift irrigation, diversion of water from water plenty to water scarce areas, repair, restoration, renovation of traditional water bodies. This component is being implemented by Deptt. of Water Resources, RD&GR. The Details of Central assistance provided during last two years and achievements made under programme is given in Statement-II, II(a) & II(b) (*See below*).
- (iii) **PMKSY- Watershed Development Component:** Ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting structure,

livelihood support activities and other watershed works. This component is being implemented by Department of Land Resources. The Details of Central assistance provided during last two years and achievements made under programme is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

- (iv) **PMKSY- Per Drop More Crop:** To address the water use efficiency at farm level to increase agriculture production through Micro Irrigation viz. Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation Systems, Department Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is implementing Per Drop More Crop component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY-PDMC) since 2015-16.

Financial assistance @ 55% for small and marginal farmers and 45% for other farmers is provided for installation of Drip and Sprinkler systems under the PMKSY-PDMC scheme. In addition, some States provide additional incentives for encouraging farmers to adopt Micro Irrigation. The Details of Central assistance provided and achievements made under scheme during last two years is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

For coverage of more area through micro-irrigation an amount of ₹ 4000.00 crore (BE) is allocated for the current year under PMKSY-PDMC.

Besides, Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) with a corpus of ₹ 5000 crore has been created with NABARD to facilitate the States in mobilizing the resources for expanding coverage of Micro Irrigation by taking up special and innovative projects and also for incentivising micro irrigation beyond the provisions available under PMKSY-PDMC. Under MIF, loans amounting ₹ 3805.67 Crore comprising; ₹ 764.13 Crore for Gujarat, ₹ 1357.93 Crore for Tamil Nadu, ₹ 616.14 Crore for Andhra Pradesh, ₹ 276.53 Crore for West Bengal and ₹ 790.94 Crore for Haryana have been approved. The total area of these projects is 12.53 lakh ha.

Statement-I*Physical and Financial Progress under AIBP component of PMKSY*

(₹ in crores; Potential in Th. Ha.)

Details of 99 Priority projects		2018-19	2019-20	Irrigation Potential		
Sl. No.	State	Central Assistance Released	Central Assistance Released	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Irrigation Potential Created upto 31.03.2016	Potential Created During 2016-2020
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	263.29	180.64	24.325
2.	Assam	0	0	124.932	66.58	29.442
3.	Bihar	37.82	11.98	37.27	6.98	12.78003
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	4.09	47.625	25.17	16.655
5.	Goa	0	0	14.521	11.166	0.229
6.	Gujarat	1047.29	485.35	1792	1111	556
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.92	5.88	61.44	53.287	5.255
8.	Jharkhand	305.88	0	236.848	63.1	79.19
9.	Karnataka	197	163.42	252.813	132.31	114.42
10.	Kerala	0	0	38.08	28.34	2.054
11.	Madhya Pradesh	81.01	26.45	872.629	618.638	173.417
12.	Maharashtra	527.54	291.68	850.748	294.935	238.3314
13.	Manipur	21.93	30.5	36.99	17.655	9.634
14.	Odisha	119.38	90.65	327.677	189.95	51.327
15.	Punjab	0	0	91.95	80.33	0
16.	Rajasthan	95.15	7.04	315.574	308.33	7.24
17.	Telangana	1.99	214.04	585.103	228.725	117.6966
18.	Uttar Pradesh	397.16	407.68	1653.045	721.92	695.3828
TOTAL AIBP		2849.07	1738.76	7602.54	4139.06	2133.38

Statement-II

State-wise Central Assistance and Physical progress (Culturable Command Area developed, as reported by State Government) under PMKSY- CADWM Programme during last two years

(₹ in crore, Culturable Command Area in Thousand Ha.)

Sl. No.	State	Central Assistance Released		Culturable Command Area developed	
		2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69.1800	0.0000	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	3.5500	0.0000	11.92	7.97
3.	Bihar	14.4200	0.0000	4.003	2.47
4.	Chhattisgarh	9.9300	0.0000	0.00	0.00
5.	Goa	0.0000	0.0000	0.75	0.08
6.	Gujarat	347.0400	0.0000	260.17	1.59
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.7000	0.0000	0.97	0.53
8.	Jharkhand	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.00
9.	Karnataka	13.4900	3.7900	8.92	3.79
10.	Kerala	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.30
11.	Madhya Pradesh	70.9100	0.0000	46.94	17.40
12.	Maharashtra	25.7900	0.0000	40.81	19.65
13.	Manipur	0.0000	0.0000	5.03	0.00
14.	Odisha	3.6500	0.0000	19.08	9.61
15.	Punjab	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	7.4300	10.2200	7.08	0.46
17.	Telangana	26.1200	0.0000	0.00	10.68
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0.0000	150.0000	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		593.21	164.01	405.67	74.54

Statement-II(a)

Central Assistance Released and Potential created under Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) Scheme during last two years

(₹ in crore, Potential achieved in lakh ha.)

Sl. No.	State	2018-19		2019-20	
		Central Assistance Released	Potential achieved	Central Assistance Released	Potential achieved
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.25	0.00580	17.49	0.02700
2.	Assam	428.34	0.09953	414.06	0.06733
3.	Bihar	32.28	0.09703	16.14	0.13434
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00500	0.00	0.00000
5.	Himachal Pradesh	66.20	0.02153	147.91	0.05457
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	31.71	0.12381	68.58	0.02240
7.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.04603	0.00	0.00000
8.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00000	0.00	0.00000
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00000	0.00	0.00000
10.	Manipur	0.00	0.00704	0.00	0.00000
11.	Meghalaya	31.50	0.00000	22.22	0.03070
12.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00000	11.34	0.01589
13.	Nagaland	35.33	0.02020	20.46	0.01980
14.	Sikkim	16.61	0.00251	9.13	0.00829
15.	Tripura	0.00	0.00000	9.00	0.00000
16.	Uttarakhand	61.00	0.01962	31.78	0.04606
TOTAL		725.20	0.44809	768.11	0.42637

Statement-II(b)

Central Assistance Released and Potential created under Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies Scheme during last two years

(₹ in crore, Potential achieved in lakh ha.)

Sl. No.	State	2018-19		2019-20	
		Central Assistance Released	Potential achieved	Central Assistance Released	Potential achieved
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.70	0.00000	0.000	0.00000
2.	Bihar	6.26	0.00000	11.820	0.00000
3.	Gujarat	8.81	0.00000	0.000	0.00000
4.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00000	0.000	0.00000
5.	Manipur	0.00	0.00000	24.263	0.00000
6.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00000	0.000	0.00027
7.	Odisha	0.00	0.02507	0.000	0.01457
8.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.02852	11.956	0.00000
9.	Tamil Nadu	7.03	0.00737	16.747	0.00000
10.	Telangana	0.00	0.08509	0.000	0.03650
11.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.02354	0.000	0.00000
TOTAL		24.80	0.16958	64.79	0.05134

Statement-III

State-wise details of number of projects sanctioned, area covered by the projects and funds released as Central share under WDC-PMKSY during last two years

(Area in million ha., Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned (from 2009-10 to 2014-15)@		Central share released	
		Total no. of Projects	Area of the projects	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	432	1.81	139.15	144.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0.467	19.17	55.71

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	372	1.577	66.55	49.03
4.	Bihar	123	0.612	46.77	88.367
5.	Chhattisgarh	263	1.195	57.03	47.07
6.	Gujarat	610	3.103	151.84	77.93
7.	Haryana	88	0.362	10	7.13
8.	Himachal Pradesh	163	0.84	24.04	66.87
9.	Jharkhand	171	0.91 1	28.83	36.77
10.	Karnataka	571	2.569	101.07	21.76
11.	Kerala	83	0.423	13.06	48.77
12.	Madhya Pradesh	517	2.937	162.41	221.278
13.	Maharashtra	1186	5.128	163.33	103
14.	Manipur	102	0.491	14.14	1.46
15.	Meghalaya	96	0.236	6.69	1.19
16.	Mizoram	89	0.373	23.14	22.27
17.	Nagaland	111	0.476	38.51	137.55
18.	Odisha	310	1.7	102.17	83.11
19.	Punjab	67	0.314		
20.	Rajasthan	1025	5.764	299	119.43
21.	Sikkim	15	0.066		2.127
22.	Tamil Nadu	270	1.368	90.54	
23.	Telangana	330	1.399	81.93	33.5
24.	Tripura	65	0.213	15.89	10.75
25.	Uttarakhand	65	0.346	6.98	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	612	3.045		

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	West Bengal	163	0.693	46.39	92.87
	UTs				
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	159	0.652	71.87	
29.	Ladakh				
	TOTAL	8214	39.07	1780.5	1472.33

@ Sanctioned under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) with effect from 2015-16. No IWW project sanctioned *w.e.f.* 2015-16. Out of 8214 projects, 1832 projects (345 uninitiated + 1487 preparatory phase projects) were transferred to States to implement with State funds in 2018.

Note: (1) J&K and Laddakh have been created as UTs quite recently WDC-PMKSY has not been taken up in other Union Territories

(2) There is no sanctioned project in Goa.

Statement-IV

Central assistance released and area coverage under PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop during last two years

(₹ in crore, Area in ha.)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Central assistance released		Area Coverage	
		2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	520.00	452.00	200269	122080
2.	Bihar	27.91	0.00	924	3967
3.	Chhattisgarh	43.39	32.15	18929	27688
4.	Goa	1.20	0.50	0	285
5.	Gujarat	272.50	280.00	140778	107649
6.	Haryana	27.41	16.80	10469	22652
7.	Himachal Pradesh	26.00	18.00	422	2573
8.	Jharkhand	10.00	22.97	3978	5989
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.80	27.00	0	70

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Karnataka	372.03	410.00	234853	250591
11.	Kerala	4.00	0.00	965	583
12.	Madhya Pradesh	132.56	102.00	35195	14597
13.	Maharashtra	360.00	325.00	159959	171097
14.	Odisha	58.00	30.00	10081	8498
15.	Punjab	9.00	0.00	507	942
16.	Rajasthan	168.48	75.00	53982	58573
17.	Tamil Nadu	355.00	523.00	172445	263494
18.	Telangana	122.00	0.00	40381	4548
19.	Uttarakhand	43.00	32.00	4256.41	6790
20.	Uttar Pradesh	87.88	100.00	55086	56953
21.	West Bengal	40.00	20.00	13370	21824
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.50	18.00	0	0
23.	Assam	30.00	42.00	70	10873
24.	Manipur	40.00	40.00	1600	2554
25.	Meghalaya	12.00	0.00	0	0
26.	Mizoram	27.80	28.00	0	2348
27.	Nagaland	35.00	53.00	0	2830
28.	Sikkim	55.19	31.79	0	2524
29.	Tripura	15.00	18.00	0	0
30.	Andman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0	0
31.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0	0
32.	Ladakh	2.40	0	0	
33.	HQ	2.73	0.40	NA	NA
GRAND TOTAL		2918.38	2700.01	1158519	1172572

Profit margin of insurance companies under PMFBY

1452. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the news of States exiting from Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and launching of a special State-funded scheme for this purpose;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that insurance companies are resorting to charging high rate of premium to earn profits; and
- (d) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is being implemented on actuarial/bidded premium rates however, farmers have to pay maximum 2% for Kharif, 1.5% for Rabi food and oilseed crops and 5% for annual commercial/horticultural crops and the balance of actuarial/bidded premium is shared by the Central and State Government on 50:50 basis and 90:10 in case of North Eastern States from Kharif 2020 season. The premium rate of crops depends on the risk associated with them and total liability of the State depends on actuarial/bidded premium rate, sum insured of crops, area insured and number of crops notified by the States. Due to increase in parameters *viz.* increased risk, higher sum insured notified for crops and increased coverage under the scheme, the overall premium amount has increased. Due to this some States have opted out of the scheme. Bihar, West Bengal and Jharkhand have started assistance schemes for farmers with lower benefits as compared to PMFBY.

Company quoting the lowest premium rate (L-1) is selected for implementation of the scheme by the concerned State Government. In spite of overall good monsoon during first three years of implementation of PMFBY, the claim ratio was about 88.7%. Out of every ₹ 100 received as Gross premium, Insurance companies have paid ₹ 88.7 as claims to farmers. In addition, insurance companies have to spend some part of premium collected on reinsurance and administrative charges.

This Department has constituted a Technical Support Unit (TSU) to estimate the loss cost and likely actuarial premium and this is provided to desirous State Governments for finalization of premium rates etc. Further, the close monitoring of implementation of the scheme is being done by the both Central and State Governments.

Extension of MSP to Coconut and Coconut Oil

1453. SHRI M.V. SHREYAMS KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Central funds disbursed to Coconut Development Board, Kerala for the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) whether Government may extend MSP to both coconut and coconut oil which would benefit the growers in distress across the country; and
- (c) the details of the import of coconut through multiple Free Trade Agreements during the last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The year-wise Central funds released to Coconut Development Board, Kerala for the last five years, is as under:-

Year	Funds released (₹ in crore)
2015-16	161.75
2016-17	128.69
2017-18	196.00
2018-19	264.40*
2019-20	151.54

* Including ₹82.00 crore additional amount released towards special assistance in connection with Gaja cyclone in Tamil Nadu.

- (b) Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of 22 mandated agricultural crops including Copra on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), views of State Governments and Central Ministries/ Departments concerned and other relevant factors. In addition, MSPs for de-husked coconut are fixed on the basis of MSP of copra. There is no proposal under consideration for the inclusion of coconut oil under MSP scheme.

(c) As per import data released by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata, coconut has not been imported in to the country during the last five years.

Cold storage and warehousing infrastructure in Maharashtra

1454. DR. BHAGWAT KARAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to strengthen cold storage and warehousing infrastructure facilities in Marathwada region of Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of amount of funds sanctioned for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Government is implementing various schemes under which financial assistance is provided for setting up of cold storages throughout the country including Maharashtra.

Schemes under which financial assistance is provided for setting up of cold storages in the country are as follows:-

- (i) **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):** Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) under which financial assistance is provided for various horticulture activities including setting up of cold storages. The component is demand/entrepreneur driven for which Government assistance in the form of credit linked back ended subsidy is available at the rate of 35% (for general areas) and 50% (for hilly and scheduled areas) of eligible capital cost of the project for both public and private sector enterprises.

Government of Maharashtra reported that at present there are 91145 MT capacity have been created through 25 number of cold storages with financial assistance of ₹ 2405.39 lakh under MIDH in Marathawada region of Maharashtra.

- (ii) **Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY):** 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.

Further, The Government is promoting scientific storage facilities through the scheme of "Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)", which is a sub-scheme under the Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) in the country including rural areas. Under the scheme, credit linked back ended capital investment subsidy @ 25% for plain areas and 33.33% for NER, hilly area, Women/SC/ST promoters & FPOs etc. is available for development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Projects including storage infrastructure. Assistance under the sub-scheme is available to Individual, Agri-preneurs, Group of farmers/growers, Registered Farmer Produce Organizations (FPOs), Cooperatives, and state agencies etc.

AMI scheme is a demand driven, therefore, State/UT-wise allocation has not been made under the scheme.

Fake accounts under PM-KISAN scheme

1455. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more number of fake accounts are benefited under the PMKISAN scheme across the country, including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the details of the total number of farmers enrolled under PM- KISAN scheme in Tamil Nadu, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, reports of ineligible persons being registered under PM-KISAN scheme were received from Government of Tamil Nadu. Since the entire responsibility of identifying the eligible landholder farmer families is of the State/UT Governments, the State Government conducted detailed investigations in the matter. It was found that some unscrupulous elements had misused the login-id and password credentials of district officials under the scheme for bulk booking of ineligible persons. Contractual staff engaged by the Agriculture Department was also found involved in this illegal activity. The State Government immediately changed district official's password. Block level PM-Kisan accounts and district level PM-Kisan Login-Id were deactivated. Out of 5.95 lakh beneficiaries accounts verified till 15th September 2020, 5.38 lakh beneficiaries were found ineligible. The Services of 96 contractual staff were terminated. Departmental Action was initiated against 34 officers being responsible for enrolment of ineligible beneficiaries. Three Block level officers and 5 Assistant Agricultural Officers, who were found responsible for misuse of passwords, were suspended. FIR filed in 13 districts. 52 persons including contractual staffs were arrested. Action has been initiated to recover the amount of the scheme transferred to ineligible persons from their Bank accounts through the respective banks and to refund the amount to Central Government account. So far, an amount of ₹ 61 Crore has been recovered. The State Government has taken action to strengthen the system by preparing a Standard Operating Procedure in consultation with Central Government to avoid such incidents in future.

(d) The district-wise details of the number of farmers enrolled under PM-KISAN Scheme in Tamil Nadu, as on 20th September, 2020, is given in Statement.

Statement

District-wise details of the total number of farmers enrolled under PM-KISAN Scheme in Tamil Nadu

(As on 20-09-2020)

District Name	Number of farmers enrolled under PM-KISAN (As on 20-09-2020)
1	2
Ariyalur	114311
Chennai	100
Coimbatore	69308
Cuddalore	275425
Dharmapuri	221435
Dindigul	144314
Erode	103234
Kanchipuram	158063
Kanniyakumari	225560
Karur	80652
Krishnagiri	177070
Madurai	148193
Nagapattinam	62631
Namakkal	94852
Perambalur	78818
Pudukkottai	147199
Ramanathapuram	133116
Salem	265031
Sivaganga	117371

1	2
Thanjavur	136263
The Nilgiris	51344
Theni	50759
Thiruvallur	154937
Thiruvarur	63427
Tiruchirappalli	167543
Tirunelveli	118404
Tiruppur	109418
Tiruvannamalai	332397
Tuticorin	85828
Vellore	246724
Villupuram	518446
Virudhunagar	96759
TOTAL	4741932

Impact of COVID-19 on agriculture in the country

1456. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the manner in which COVID-19 has impacted the agriculture of the country; and

(b) the initiatives and programmes undertaken by Government to overcome the problems faced by farmers due to this pandemic?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) During the lockdown situation, the agriculture sector had functioned smoothly. Farming and allied activities were exempted from the lockdown. Seed, pesticide, fertilizer etc. dealers / shops and other input related activities were allowed to open for making inputs available to the farmers. Inter and intra state

movement of farm machinery specially combine harvesters was facilitated. As a result of the various steps taken by the Department, both harvesting activities of the Rabi Crop and sowing activities of Summer Crop took place in a systematic manner.

(b) Government of India has launched the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (ABA) to strengthen Infrastructure, Logistics, Capacity Building, Governance and Administrative Reforms for Agriculture. The components of the ABA for DAC&FW are as follows: -

- Central Sector Scheme of financing facility under Agri Infrastructure Fund. This scheme is operational from the year 2020-21 to 2029-30. The aim is creation of infrastructure at the farm gate. The details state wise are given in the Statement-I (See below).
- The National Bee and Honey Mission (NBHM) - ₹500 crore from 2020-2021 to 2022-2023 is allocated for the sector.
- "The Farmers Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020. This will allow liberal trade, provide more options to farmer for sale of their farming produce, promote barrier free inter-state and intra State trade.
- The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020. The main objectives of the Bill are - risk mitigation for farmers, equity or inclusiveness, public accountability and innovation.

Both the above mentioned Bills have been passed in Parliament.

- Concessional credit boost to 2.5 crore farmers through Kisan Credit Card. Following are details of card issued as part of the KCC saturation drive from February 2020 to 11.09.2020: Number of KCC Cards Issued (in lakh): 129.21

KCC Card credit limit sanctioned (Amt. in Crore): 1,12,103

Total Number of Applications Received (in lakh): 163.88.

Kisan Rails were operated from Danapur in Bihar to Devlali in Maharashtra and from Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh to Adarsh Nagar in Delhi to transport farm produce.

Another important measure to assist the farmers is the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN). As on 18.09.2020, around 10.21 crore farmer families have

benefited under the scheme. During the period of lock down, an amount of around ₹41,086 crores has been disbursed to various beneficiaries under the Scheme covering various installments. The details of number of beneficiaries are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Summary of projects sanctioned by NABARD under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund Scheme as on 4th September, 2020

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Projects	Project Cost (in ₹ Lakh)	Loan (in ₹ Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	45	34
2.	Andhra Pradesh	347	34457	31011
3.	Assam	7	296	267
4.	Bihar	40	7875	7088
5.	Chhattisgarh	123	2214	1968
6.	Gujarat	151	6202	5566
7.	Haryana	95	3262	2634
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20	676	608
9.	Karnataka	163	8394	6660
10.	Kerala	70	16076	14345
11.	Madhya Pradesh	351	12600	12474
12.	Maharashtra	309	7959	7163
13.	Nagaland	10	147	140
14.	Odisha	103	2813	2546
15.	Punjab	60	823	719
16.	Rajasthan	258	5398	4858
17.	Tamil Nadu	201	33500	31000
18.	Telangana	207	22287	17830

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Uttar Pradesh	244	4610	4149
20.	Uttarakhand	102	1850	1354
21.	West Bengal	200	4598	4086
GRAND TOTAL		3064	176082	156500

Statement-II*Status of PM-KISAN (from inception till 18.9.2020)*

State	No. of beneficiaries covered
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16,771
Andhra Pradesh	5,251,056
Bihar	7,389,216
Chandigarh	424
Chhattisgarh	2,683,711
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10,715
Daman and Diu	3,692
Delhi	14,161
Goa	9,404
Gujarat	5,677,780
Haryana	1,769,811
Himachal Pradesh	920,547
Jammu and Kashmir	1,098,293
Jharkhand	1,811,616
Karnataka	5,268,327
Kerala	3,348,225
Ladakh	39
Lakshadweep	1,792

State	No. of beneficiaries covered
Madhya Pradesh	7,704,391
Maharashtra	10,331,714
Odisha	3,670,638
Puducherry	10,784
Punjab	2,328,538
Rajasthan	6,460,898
Tamil Nadu	4,551,016
Telangana	3,721,929
Uttar Pradesh	23,263,025
Uttarakhand	844,643
West Bengal	-
Arunachal Pradesh	91,590
Assam	2,718,602
Manipur	461,135
Meghalaya	164,114
Mizoram	129,728
Nagaland	201,978
Sikkim	6,201
Tripura	217,470
TOTAL	102,153,974

Micro-irrigation in the country

1457. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total area covered under micro-irrigation projects, State-wise;

(b) the total number of micro-irrigation projects operationalised under the scheme since 2018-19 till date;

(c) whether the Ministry has studied the impacts of micro-irrigation projects on farmers' income and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total number of farmers who have adopted micro-irrigation projects, State-wise; and

(e) the total number of micro-water harvesting structures constructed since 2018-19 till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) 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) from 2015-16 which focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation viz. Drip and Sprinkler irrigation systems. This component also supports micro level water harvesting/ storage activities to supplement source creation for Micro Irrigation.

State wise details of the total area covered under Micro Irrigation under PMKSY-PDMC from 2015-16 to till date is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The total area under Micro Irrigation in the country including from the schemes of DAC&FW implemented earlier and from other sources is 128.16 lakh ha.

Besides, Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) with a corpus of ₹ 5000 crore has been created with NABARD to facilitate the States in mobilizing the resources for expanding coverage of Micro Irrigation by taking up special and innovative projects and also for incentivising micro irrigation beyond the provisions available under PMKSY-PDMC. Under MIF, loans amounting ₹ 3805.67 Crore comprising; ₹ 764.13 Crore for Gujarat, ₹ 1357.93 Crore for Tamil Nadu, ₹ 616.14 Crore for Andhra Pradesh, ₹ 276.53 Crore for West Bengal and ₹790.94 Crore for Haryana have been approved. The total area of these projects is 12.53 lakh ha.

(c) An impact evaluation study of Micro Irrigation scheme was carried out by DAC&FW in 2014 through M/s Global Agri System Ltd. The major findings of the

study are as under:-

- Average increase of 8.41 % in irrigated area from the same source of water after adoption of micro irrigation.
- Irrigation cost is reduced by 20% to 50% with average of 32.3%.
- Electricity consumption is reduced by about 31%.
- Saving of fertilizers is in the range of 7% to 42%.
- Average productivity of fruits and vegetables increased by about 42.3% and 52.8%.
- Overall income enhancement of farmers is in the range of 20% to 68% with an average of 48.5%.

(d) and (e) The total number of farmers who have benefitted / adopted Micro Irrigation under the PMKSY- PDMC from 2015-16 to till date is given in Statement-II (See below).

The State wise total number of micro-water harvesting structures constructed under the PMKSY- PDMC since 2018-19 till date is given at Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise details of the area covered under Micro Irrigation under PMKSY-PDMC from 2015-16 to 2020-21 (as on 18.9.2020)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	(as on 18.9.2020)		Total (Area in ha.)
							2020-21	2020-21	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94104	141098	186441	200269	122080	-	-	743992
2.	Bihar	5155	4228	3143	924	3967	649	649	18066
3.	Chhattisgarh	8056	19227	13087	18929	27688	-	-	86987
4.	Goa	92	123	236	0	285	0	0	736
5.	Gujarat	142681	165948	143134	140778	107649	31094	31094	731284
6.	Haryana	3117	5701	10751	10469	22652	5006	5006	57696
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3306	937	1197	422	2573	-	-	8435
8.	Jharkhand	4528	5810	1544	3978	5989	-	-	21849
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	70	-	-	70
10.	Karnataka	64220	139405	236107	234853	250591	39571	39571	964747
11.	Kerala	561	310	358	965	583	-	-	2777
12.	Madhya Pradesh	75224	54323	39761	35195	14597	8362	8362	227462

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Maharashtra	35242	106172	132829	159959	171097	41760	647059
14.	Odisha	2907	4611	3036	10081	8498	-	29133
15.	Punjab	1799	1950	600	507	942	945	6743
16.	Rajasthan	56346	47650	48205	53982	58573	37977	302733
17.	Tamil Nadu	32288	44778	105695	172445	263494	98549	717249
18.	Telangana	39864	61980	89474	40381	4548	241	236488
19.	Uttarakhand	721	3199	2182	425641	6790	4630	21778
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1598	32511	28235	55086	56953	4313	178696
21.	West Bengal	0	0	2137	13370	21824	-	37331
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	2338	2338
23.	Assam	0	0	782	70	10873	385	12110
24.	Manipur	0	0	0	1600	2554	1695	5849
25.	Mizoram	398	0	0	0	2348	519	3265
26.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2830	-	2830
27.	Sikkim	773	0	0	0	2524	-	3297
GRAND TOTAL		572980	839961	1048934	1158519	1172572	278034	5071000

Statement-II

The number of farmers benefited/adopted Micro Irrigation under the PMKSY-PDMC from 2015-16 to 2020-21 (as on 18.9.2020)

Sl. No.	State	Total Number of farmers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	659643
2.	Bihar	16329
3.	Chhattisgarh	90896
4.	Goa	644
5.	Gujarat	512637
6.	Haryana	54203
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8680
8.	Jharkhand	28267
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	87
10.	Karnataka	1009361
11.	Kerala	3832
12.	Madhya Pradesh	200132
13.	Maharashtra	708682
14.	Odisha	31264
15.	Punjab	4662
16.	Rajasthan	186870
17.	Tamil Nadu	665432
18.	Telangana	219723
19.	Uttarakhand	27346
20.	Uttar Pradesh	114531
21.	West Bengal	22809
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	8131

Sl. No.	State	Total Number of farmers
23.	Assam	12636
24.	Manipur	6565
25.	Mizoram	5606
26.	Nagaland	1957
27.	Sikkim	14021
TOTAL		4592137

Statement-III

State-wise number of micro-water harvesting structures constructed under the PMKSY- PDMC since 2018-19 to 2020-21 (as on 18.9.2020)

Sl. No.	State	No. of micro- water harvesting structures (Numbers)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12303
2.	Bihar	508
3.	Chhattisgarh	1124
4.	Goa	193
5.	Gujarat	1469
6.	Haryana	610
7.	Himachal Pradesh	495
8.	Jharkhand	287
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	363
10.	Karnataka	6740
11.	Kerala	564
12.	Madhya Pradesh	676
13.	Maharashtra	420

1	2	3
14.	Odisha	996
15.	Punjab	6
16.	Rajasthan	25365
17.	Tamil Nadu	2862
18.	Telangana	2589
19.	Uttarakhand	23668
20.	Uttar Pradesh	9486
21.	West Bengal	279
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	841
23.	Assam	153
24.	Manipur	724
25.	Meghalaya	142
26.	Mizoram	1909
27.	Nagaland	6509
28.	Sikkim	953
TOTAL		102234

Doubling of farmers' income by 2024

1458. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the annual rate of growth of farmers' income since 2015, year-wise;
- (b) the base being referred to when Government mentions doubling of farmers' income;
- (c) the rate at which the farmers' income would have to grow to achieve the 2024 target; and
- (d) the reasons for shifting the target of doubling farmers' income from 2022 to 2024?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Committee on Doubling of Farmers' Income (DFI) by 2022 has kept 2015-16 as the base year and derived income for the base year by extrapolating the results of 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO) during 2012-13.

Since the latest available survey results are as per the NSO survey of 2012-13, estimates of growth in agricultural households' income since 2015 are not available.

(c) and (d) The DFI Committee has estimated the farm income growth rate at 10.4 per cent, at constant base year prices, to achieve the target of doubling farmers' income by 2022. There is no proposal under consideration for shifting the target from 2022 to 2024.

Effectiveness of drought management plan

1459. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has framed any drought management plan to meet emergency drought situation in the country', if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether such plan and modifications from time to time have proved effective in those regions which faced drought-like situation in the recent past, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) A Manual for Drought Management was prepared by Government of India in 2009, which was revised in 2016. The Manual incorporates knowledge of modern scientific tools and institutional structures in the Central and State Governments to track the drought and initiate prompt response to it. Drought impact mitigation measures have also been discussed in detail by drawing inputs from programmes and schemes of the Government.

The State Governments are primarily responsible to monitor drought, take proactive mitigation measures, activate contingency plans in case of drought like situation and undertake relief measures.

Moreover, a Crisis Management Plan (CMP) for Drought has been in place since 2009. CMP refers to the actionable programme, which is pressed into action in the event

of a crisis situation to minimize and to mitigate the impact of drought situation. CMP is updated annually in consultation with stakeholder Ministries/Departments.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare through ICAR-Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture has formulated District Agricultural Contingency Plans for 650 districts in the country to suggest contingency strategies to farmers to cope up with major weather related aberrations covering crops, horticulture, livestock, poultry and fisheries sectors in consultation with State Agricultural Universities and State Government Departments.

Irregularities in KVKs

1460. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether specific cases of alleged irregularities in the functioning of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) have come to the notice of Government in last three years, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the findings of the investigation towards these cases along with the further action taken by Government thereon;
- (c) whether Government has initiated steps to upgrade and modernize the existing KVKs and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the funds allocated in last three years, if any, and fund earmarked for the purpose, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) There are no such cases of major irregularities in functioning of KVKs. However, from the State of Uttar Pradesh some complaints regarding misappropriation of funds and recruitment of staff in respect of KVK, Agra and KVK, Etah functioning under the administrative control of Raja Balwant Singh (RBS) College, Agra were received.

(b) For this purpose, a fact finding Committee was constituted. Based on the report of the Committee, necessary actions has been taken by ATARI, Kanpur against the Host Organization RBS College, Agra.

(c) Modernization of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) with creation of infrastructure and upgradation of various facilities is a continuous process. During last three years (2017-18, 2018-19 & 2019-20) selected KVKs have been provided Farm Machinery and Equipments (84); Integrated Farming System Units (100); Pulses Seed Hubs (97); Mini Soil Testing Labs (658) and Micro Irrigation Demo Units (190). The State-wise details of number of KVKs and fund provided for these facilities are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Similarly, the KVKs have also been provided Demonstration units (20); Staff quarters (4); Office building (127); Tractor and Farm Implements (74); Jeep-Vehicle (162); Farmers Hostel (46) and Motorcycle (24) during the last 3 years (2017-18, 2018-19 & 2019-20).

(d) The State-wise details of number of KVKs and funds provided for creation of above infrastructure are given in Statement-II and III.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of number of KVKs and Funds provided for facilities for Modernization of KVKs

Sl. No.	State	Farm Machinery & Implements	IFS Demo units	Pulses Seed Hubs	Mini Soil Testing Labs	Micro-I rrigation Demo units
		Amount (₹ in lakh)	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Amount (₹ in lakh)
		3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	120.00	3.00	0.00	4.30	3.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	80.00	15.00	600.00	41.28	7.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	200.00	3.00	0.00	14.62	5.00
4.	Assam	80.00	6.00	750.00	30.96	7.00
5.	Bihar	520.00	18.00	1050.00	30.96	24.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	12.00	900.00	21.50	9.00
7.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00
8.	Goa	40.00	0.00	0.00	2.58	1.00
9.	Gujarat	80.00	12.00	900.00	35.26	4.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Haryana	120.00	12.00	300.00	12.04	2.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	6.00	150.00	21.50	1.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.00	9.00	0.00	29.24	2.00
13.	Jharkhand	120.00	9.00	450.00	18.06	20.00
14.	Karnataka	80.00	9.00	1200.00	42.14	4.00
15.	Kerala	160.00	6.00	0.00	17.20	5.00
16.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.74	1.00
17.	Madhya Pradesh	40.00	15.00	1200.00	58.48	9.00
18.	Maharashtra	40.00	9.00	1200.00	12.04	5.00
19.	Manipur	240.00	3.00	150.00	7.74	6.00
20.	Meghalaya	160.00	6.00	0.00	8.60	4.00
21.	Mizoram	40.00	6.00	0.00	12.90	2.00
22.	Nagaland	240.00	6.00	0.00	55.90	6.00
23.	Odisha	80.00	15.00	1050.00	2.58	12.00
24.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.98	0.00
25.	Punjab	40.00	12.00	0.00	50.74	3.00
26.	Rajasthan	160.00	24.00	1350.00	4.30	9.00
27.	Sikkim	40.00	3.00	0.00	44.72	2.00
28.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	15.00	900.00	24.94	2.00
29.	Telangana	40.00	12.00	300.00	9.46	4.00
30.	Tripura	120.00	3.00	0.00	92.02	4.00
31.	Uttar Pradesh	200.00	39.00	1500.00	15.48	13.00
32.	Uttarakhand	120.00	3.00	150.00	32.68	4.00
33.	West Bengal	160.00	9.00	450.00	4.30	10.00
TOTAL		3360.00	300.00	14550.00	847.10	190.00

Statement-II

State-wise and year-wise of infrastructure provied to KVKs

State	Year	Admin Bid	FH	SQ	Demo unit	Jeep	Motorcycle	Tractor
Andhra Pradesh	2017-18	4	4	0	3	0	0	0
	2018-19	2	2	0	0	5	3	4
	2019-20	1	1	0	0	6	0	3
Arunachal Pradesh	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018-19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	2019-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018-19	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
	2019-20	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018-19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018-19	2	0	0	0	7	0	2

120 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

								<i>Written Answers to</i>	
								<i>[23 September, 2020]</i>	
								<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	
Chhattisgarh	2019-20	6	5	0	0	4	6	7	
	2017-18	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2018-19	1	5	0	0	12	0	7	
Delhi	2019-20	3	3	0	0	2	0	2	
	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2018-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Goa	2019-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2018-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gujarat	2019-20	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2018-19	2	1	0	0	5	0	3	
Haryana	2019-20	1	0	0	0	10	0	5	
	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2018-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

State	Year	Admin Bid	FH	SQ	Demo unit	Jeep	Motorcycle	Tractor
Himachal Pradesh	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018-19	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
	2019-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	2017-18	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018-19	1	0	0	5	6	0	2
	2019-20	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Jharkhand	2017-18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2018-19	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
	2019-20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018-19	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
	2019-20	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Kerala	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018-19	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	2019-20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

122 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

Lakshadweep	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to [23 September, 2020]	Unstarred Questions
	2018-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	2019-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Madhya Pradesh	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	2018-19	5	3	0	1	16	0	6		
	2019-20	2	2	1	0	3	0	3		
Maharashtra	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	2018-19	1	1	0	0	2	0	0		
	2019-20	3	2	0	0	12	0	6		
Manipur	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	2018-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	2019-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Meghalaya	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Unstarred Questions	123
	2018-19	5	0	0	0	2	0	0		
	2019-20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mizoram	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

State	Year	Admin Bid	FH	SQ	Demo unit	Jeep	Motorcycle	Tractor	124
Nagaland	2018-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
	2019-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2018-19	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
	2019-20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Odisha	2017-18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2018-19	2	0	0	0	6	0	5	
	2019-20	5	2	1	0	2	0	0	
Puducherry	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2018-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2019-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Punjab	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Unstarred Questions
	2018-19	1	0	0	3	2	0	2	
	2019-20	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
Rajasthan	2017-18	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2018-19	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	

		[23 September, 2020]							
		Written Answers to							
Sikkim	2019-20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2018-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tamil Nadu	2019-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2018-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Telangana	2019-20	0	0	0	2	5	2	12	
	2017-18	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	
	2018-19	1	0	0	0	3	4	1	
Tripura	2019-20	3	0	0	1	3	1	1	
	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2018-19	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Uttar Pradesh	2019-20	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	
	2017-18	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
	2018-19	11	0	0	0	15	0	0	
Uttarakhand	2019-20	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	
	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

State	Year	Admin Bid	FH	SQ	Demo unit	Jeep	Motorcycle	Tractor
West Bengal	2018-19	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	2019-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017-18	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
	2018-19	2	2	0	0	6	8	1
	2019-20	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
TOTAL		127	46	4	20	162	24	74

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of Funds provided for facilities for Modernization of KVKs (₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Total Funds provided during 2017-18	Funds provided for the purpose indicated at (c) above	Total Funds provided during 2018-19	Funds provided for the purpose indicated at (c) above	Total Funds provided during 2019-20	Funds provided for the purpose indicated at (c) above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	416.45	12.50	459.75	80.00	415.18	360.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3024.84	655.43	2960.6	469.67	2974.64	299.63
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1871.70		2331.23		2358.50	

4.	Assam	2871.80		4249.26		4015.50	
5.	Bihar	4072.72	2934.03	8249.77	4467.58	4673.47	4271.15
6.	Chhattisgarh	2689.54	716.99	2405.09	313.59	2555.50	324.88
7.	Delhi	128.70	0.00	140.15	0.00	155.50	1.50
8.	Goa	227.52	0.00	236.75	0.00	245.00	12.00
9.	Gujarat	3099.13	32.50	3344.23	251.30	3678.85	253.08
10.	Haryana	2411.00	0.00	2296.35	13.50	2523.15	4.48
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1867.10	10.00	2028.26	125.85	1963.58	119.81
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2536.37	360.42	2730.19	308.32	2939.38	280.58
13.	Jharkhand	2103.87	3000	2193.9	4467.57	2250.42	4271.14
14.	Karnataka	3330.41	0.00	3950.83	253.89	4836.07	550.25
15.	Kerala	1650.76	0.00	1877.49	9.50	2094.36	54.25
16.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	23.82	3.85	50.44	0.00
17.	Madhya Pradesh	4996.92	244.82	5761.13	659.16	5609.46	587.62
18.	Maharashtra	5131.12	239.28	5443.73	105.90	6250.42	490.20
19.	Manipur	1364.36	10.05	1700.45	2.70	1693.10	3.70

Written Answers to

[23 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Meghalaya	507.09	0.00	850.60	275.10	1125.70	229.10
21.	Mizoram	840.03	0.00	1200.85	2.40	1203.25	3.40
22.	Nagaland	1399.53	0.00	1689.99	74.70	1764.69	54.50
23.	Odisha	2821.44	171.65	3367.29	393.67	3796.86	2827.50
24.	Puducherry	176.66	12.30	188.22	2.94	162.61	2.84
25.	Punjab	2981.53	59.33	3020.96	185.00	3204.21	124.05
26.	Rajasthan	5670.35	910.00	5870.71	698.65	5820.85	711.35
27.	Sikkim	698.70		575.00		610.50	
28.	Tamil Nadu	3120.95	12.40	3553.36	114.76	3758.48	227.15
29.	Telangana	1534.53	106.10	1885.03	286.32	2075.34	309.78
30.	Tripura	403.89	0.00	492.35	245.20	737.55	243.60
31.	Uttarakhand	1439.13	0.00	1383.30	47.95	1299.77	18.00
32.	Uttar Pradesh	9315.37	374.08	10273.86	787.63	31462.00	896.10
33.	West Bengal	2740.37	460.11	2667.52	243.78	3091.21	2497.5
TOTAL		77443.88	10321.99	89402.02	14890.48	111395.54	20029.14

128 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Including Mayurbhanj and Malkangiri districts of Odisha under NFSM

1461. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state whether the Ministry would take steps to include Mayurbhanj and Malkangiri districts of Odisha State under NFSM-Coarse Cereals?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing National Food Security Mission (NFSM)-Coarse Cereals in 8 districts of Odisha State, namely, Nabarangpur, Koraput, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Phulbani (Kandhamal), Rayagada, Kalahandi and Gajapati. As per the operational guidelines of NFSM, 70% of the total area under coarse cereals of the state is selected in descending order. Since, the districts of Mayurbhanj and Malkangiri do not fulfil the criteria of NFSM-Coarse Cereals, therefore, these districts have not been included.

Steps to provide assured irrigation to every farmer

1462. SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to provide assured irrigation to every farmer in the country;
- (b) if so, the steps taken in this regard, particularly in Telangana;
- (c) the Central assistance provided to each State, especially Telangana, under different irrigation schemes during the last three years; and
- (d) the total hectares of additional land brought under irrigation during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) During the year 2015-16, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched with an aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices etc. with the view of bridging the gap between irrigation potential created and irrigation

potential utilized. From 2016-17 onwards, under PMKSY, 99 prioritized Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) Projects including their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) activities have been identified for expeditious completion adopting innovative funding through creation of "Long Term Irrigation Fund" under NABARD for Mission Mode Completion of projects.

In Telangana there are 11 projects included under PMKSY Mission under 99 prioritized projects.

Central Assistance (CA) released to States including Telangana since 2016-17 and their achievements under both AIBP and CADWM component of these 99 projects is given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

In addition to above, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is implementing Per Drop More Crop Component of PMKSY (PMKSY-PDMC) which focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro-Irrigation *viz.* drip & sprinkler irrigation systems. The details of area coverage and central assistance provided to States including Telangana under PMKSY-PDMC is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

Further, Department of Land Resources (DoLR) is implementing Watershed Development Component of PMKSY. The activities taken up are Ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting structure, livelihood support activities and other watershed works. The details of Watershed projects and central assistance provided to States under the scheme including Telangana is given in Statement-IV.

Statement-I*Physical and Financial Progress under AIBP component of PMKSY*

(₹ in crores; Potential in Th. Ha.)

Details of 99 Priority projects		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Irrigation Potential		
Sl. No.	State	CA Released	CA released	CA Released	CA Released	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Irrigation Potential Created upto 31.03.2016	Potential Created during 2016-2020
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.4	15.23	0	0	263.29	180.64	24.325
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	124.932	66.58	29.442
3.	Bihar	0	46.32	37.82	11.98	37.27	6.98	12.78003
4.	Chhattisgarh	13.29	17.25	0	4.09	47.625	25.17	16.655
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	14.521	11.166	0.229
6.	Gujarat	961.879	1410.49	1047.29	485.35	1792	1111	556
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	9.5722	16.92	5.88	61.44	53.287	5.255
8.	Jharkhand	145.75	305.1	305.88	0	236.848	63.1	79.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Karnataka	135.464	459.52	197	163.42	252.813	132.31	114.42
10.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	38.08	28.34	2.054
11.	Madhya Pradesh	300.133	181.266	81.01	26.45	872.629	618.638	173.417
12.	Maharashtra	379.8625	363.022	527.54	291.68	850.748	294.935	238.3314
13.	Manipur	126.994	25.42	21.93	30.5	36.99	17.655	9.634
14.	Odisha	457.737	464.708	119.38	90.65	327.677	189.95	51.327
15.	Punjab	52.416	0	0	0	91.95	80.33	0
16.	Rajasthan	45.89	216.866	95.15	7.04	315.574	308.33	7.24
17.	Telangana	545.434	13.242	1.99	214.04	585.103	228.725	117.6966
18.	Uttar Pradesh	135.632	65.6	397.16	407.68	1653.045	721.92	695.3828
TOTAL AIBP		3307.88	3593.60	2849.07	1738.76	7602.54	4139.06	2133.38

132 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II

(A) State-wise Central Assistance released under PMKSY- CADWM programme during last three years (2017-18 to 2019-20)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.0000	69.1800	0.0000	69.180
2.	Assam	0.0000	3.5500	0.0000	3.550
3.	Bihar	8.7600	14.4200	0.0000	23.180
4.	Chhattisgarh	11.7800	9.9300	0.0000	21.710
5.	Goa	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000
6.	Gujarat	690.4760	347.0400	0.0000	1037.516
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0000	1.7000	0.0000	1.700
8.	Jharkhand	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000
9.	Karnataka	15.2400	13.4900	3.7900	32.520
10.	Kerala	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000
11.	Madhya Pradesh	102.7850	70.9100	0.0000	173.695
12.	Maharashtra	32.8260	25.7900	0.0000	58.616
13.	Manipur	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000
14.	Odisha	58.5677	3.6500	0.0000	62.218
15.	Punjab	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000
16.	Rajasthan	2.4790	7.4300	10.2200	20.129
17.	Telangana	10.2200	26.1200	0.0000	36.340
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0.0000	0.0000	150.0000	150.000
TOTAL		933.13	593.21	164.01	1690.35

Statement-II

(B) State-wise & Year-wise Physical progress (CCA developed, as reported by State Government) under CADWM Programme during last 4 years (2016-17 to 2019-20)

Sl. No.	State	Total Targeted CCA (Th. Ha)	Year-Wise CCA Progress (Th. Ha)				Total
			2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	178.62	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	49.69	0.000	0.000	11.92	7.97	19.89
3.	Bihar	30.510	2.245	5.492	4.003	2.47	14.21
4.	Chhattisgarh	42.63	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Goa	11.78	0.010	0.010	0.75	0.08	0.85
6.	Gujarat	1363.86	385.282	290.000	260.17	1.59	937.05
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.46	0.000	0.000	0.97	0.53	1.50
8.	Jharkhand	66.65	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Karnataka	84.02	11.075	10.954	8.92	3.79	34.74
10.	Kerala	18.48	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.30	0.30
11.	Madhya Pradesh	595.52	74.935	85.060	46.94	17.40	224.33
12.	Maharashtra	500.60	7.634	16.557	40.81	19.65	84.65
13.	Manipur	13.06	0.000	0.000	5.03	0.00	5.03
14.	Odisha	236.40	10.470	24.403	19.08	9.61	63.56
15.	Punjab	142.66	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	117.98	6.863	7.224	7.08	0.46	21.63
17.	Telangana	529.03	0.000	0.000	0.00	10.68	10.68
18.	Uttar Pradesh	524.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		4508.30	498.51	439.70	405.67	74.54	1418.42

Statement-III

(A) Central assistance released under PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop from
2015-16 to 2019-20

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	206.47	308.69	517.10	520.00	452.00
2.	Bihar	28.60	21.60	12.50	27.91	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	20.30	44.80	55.00	43.39	32.15
4.	Goa	0.30	0.80	0.00	1.20	0.50
5.	Gujarat	213.05	274.00	300.00	272.50	280.00
6.	Haryana	34.97	27.00	14.01	27.41	16.80
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7.60	8.50	19.25	26.00	18.00
8.	Jharkhand	14.97	30.70	25.00	10.00	22.97
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.87	5.40	3.00	7.80	27.00
10.	Karnataka	213.12	229.00	385.00	372.03	410.00
11.	Kerala	8.53	0.00	25.00	4.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	161.74	121.10	150.00	132.56	102.00
13.	Maharashtra	107.26	305.70	362.50	360.00	325.00
14.	Odisha	28.70	39.70	48.00	58.00	30.00
15.	Punjab	43.00	1.18	0.00	9.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	142.84	129.00	107.50	168.48	75.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	129.78	143.50	369.55	355.00	523.00
18.	Telangana	111.32	189.00	257.00	122.00	0.00
19.	Uttarakhand	9.60	15.00	27.20	43.00	32.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	37.51	41.40	55.00	87.88	100.00
21.	West Bengal	4.80	19.90	31.00	40.00	20.00
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.60	2.00	8.30	12.50	18.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
23.	Assam	5.03	11.00	3.00	30.00	42.00
24.	Manipur	2.76	3.60	7.50	40.00	40.00
25.	Meghalaya	1.43	0.00	3.30	12.00	0.00
26.	Mizoram	3.27	8.10	12.30	27.80	28.00
27.	Nagaland	2.34	4.50	11.80	35.00	53.00
28.	Sikkim	4.86	5.40	4.00	55.19	31.79
29.	Tripura	1.55	0.00	3.75	15.00	18.00
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0.20	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
31.	Puducherry	2.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Ladakh					2.40
33.	HQ	1.33	0.67	1.43	2.73	0.40
GRAND TOTAL		1556.73	1991.24	2819.49	2918.38	2700.01

Statement-III

(B) Year-wise area covered (2015-16 to 2019-20) under Micro Irrigation
PMKSY-PDMC

(Area in Ha.)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94104	141098	186441	200269	122080	743992
2.	Bihar	5155	4228	3143	924	3967	17417
3.	Chhattisgarh	8056	19227	13087	18929	27688	86987
4.	Goa	92	123	236	0	285	736
5.	Gujarat	142681	165948	143134	140778	107649	700190
6.	Haryana	3117	5701	10751	10469	22652	52690
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3306	937	1197	422	2573	8435
8.	Jharkhand	4528	5810	1544	3978	5989	21849

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	70	70
10.	Karnataka	64220	139405	236107	234853	250591	925176
11.	Kerala	561	310	358	965	583	2777
12.	Madhya Pradesh	75224	54323	39761	35195	14597	219100
13.	Maharashtra	35242	106172	132829	159959	171097	605299
14.	Odisha	2907	4611	3036	10081	8498	29133
15.	Punjab	1799	1950	600	507	942	5798
16.	Rajasthan	56346	47650	48205	53982	58573	264756
17.	Tamil Nadu	32288	44778	105695	172445	263494	618700
18.	Telangana	39864	61980	89474	40381	4548	236247
19.	Uttarakhand	721	3199	2182	4256.41	6790	17148
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1598	32511	28235	55086	56953	174383
21.	West Bengal	0	0	2137	13370	21824	37331
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Assam	0	0	782	70	10873	11725
24.	Manipur	0	0	0	1600	2554	4154
25.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Mizoram	398	0	0	0	2348	2746
27.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2830	2830
28.	Sikkim	773	0	0	0	2524	3297
29.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		572980	839961	1048934	1158519	1172572	4792966

Statement-IV

State-wise details of number of projects sanctioned, area covered by the projects and funds released as Central share under WDC-PMKSY

(Area in million ha, Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No	State	Sanctioned (from 2009-10 to 2014-15)@		Central share released during the years		
		Total no. of Projects	Area of the projects	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	432	1.81	123.35	139.15	144.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0.467	9.62	19.17	55.71
3.	Assam	372	1.577	65.09	66.55	49.03
4.	Bihar	123	0.612	19.21	46.77	88.367
5.	Chhattisgarh	263	1.195	33.45	57.03	47.07
6.	Gujarat	610	3.103	87.51	151.84	77.93
7.	Haryana	88	0.362	10.94	10	7.13
8.	Himachal Pradesh	163	0.84	26.83	24.04	66.87
9.	Jharkhand	171	0.911		28.83	36.77
10.	Karnataka	571	2.569	175.69	101.07	21.76
11.	Kerala	83	0.423	17.83	13.06	48.77
12.	Madhya Pradesh	517	2.937	134.84	162.41	221.278
13.	Maharashtra	1186	5.128	279.21	163.33	103
14.	Manipur	102	0.491	13.84	14.14	1.46
15.	Meghalaya	96	0.236	8.95	6.69	1.19
16.	Mizoram	89	0.373	22.35	23.14	22.27
17.	Nagaland	111	0.476	32.08	38.51	137.55
18.	Odisha	310	1.7	94.48	102.17	83.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Punjab	67	0.314	7.96		
20.	Rajasthan	1025	5.764	243.59	299	119.43
21.	Sikkim	15	0.066	1.4		2.127
22.	Tamil Nadu	270	1.368	82.75	90.54	
23.	Telangana	330	1.399	51.14	81.93	33.5
24.	Tripura	65	0.213	16.66	15.89	10.75
25.	Uttarakhand	65	0.346	9.97	6.98	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	612	3.045	63.93		
27.	West Bengal	163	0.693	15.48	46.39	92.87
UTs						
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	159	0.652	43.66	71.87	
29.	Ladakh					
TOTAL		8214	39.07	1691.81	1780.5	1472.33

@ Sanctioned under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) with effect from 2015-16. No new project sanctioned w.e.f. 2015-16. Out of 8214 projects, 1832 projects (345 uninitiated + 1487 preparatory phase projects) were transferred to States to implement with State funds in 2018.

Note: (1) J&K and Laddakh have been created as UTs quite recently. WDC-PMKSY has not been taken up in other Union Territories

(2) There is no sanctioned project in Goa.

Promotion of FPCs in States

1463. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the policies being considered to relax compliance norms in respect of Farmers Producing Companies (FPCs);

(b) whether Government is going to expand the FPCs beyond six States, if so, by when and in which States; and

(c) whether the Ministry is contemplating any measures to ensure promotion of FPCs in unreserved States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, has processed amendment in the form of "The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2020" (CAB-2020) under which, in section 446B of the Companies Act, 2013, civil defaults under Companies Act, 2013 committed by Producer Companies or by any of their officers in default or any other person shall be liable to a monetary penalty of not more than one-half of penalties specified in the relevant provision of Companies Act, 2013 subject to a maximum of two lakh rupees for the Producer Companies and one lakh rupees for officers who are in default or any other person.

The Bill has been passed by Lok Sabha on 19th September, 2020. The Amendment Bill has been transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its consideration and passage.

(b) and (c) In order to provide adequate hand holding and professional support to form and promote economically sustainable Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), while facilitating adequate market and credit linkage for them, the Government of India has launched a central sector scheme "Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs". The scheme is applicable to all States across the country whereby FPOs will be formed and promoted in produce clusters.

Start-ups in Agriculture Sector

1464. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is encouraging start-ups in the agriculture sector in order to contribute directly and indirectly to enhance the income of farmers across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is also funding such start-ups;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation

& Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) has launched a new component called "Innovation and Agri-Entrepreneurship Development" under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY-RAFTAAR) in 2018-19 with objective to promote innovation and agripreeurship by providing financial support and nurturing the incubation ecosystem. Start-ups are being encouraged in order to contribute directly and indirectly to enhancing the income of farmers by providing opportunities to them and to provide employment to youth.

In this connection, five Knowledge Partners (KPs) and twenty four Agribusiness Incubators (R-ABIs) have been appointed by DAC &FW to advise on smooth and efficient execution of this programme in various States. List of these KPs and R-ABIs is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Under this programme, for idea/pre-seed stage, a selected start-up shall be eligible for a maximum financial assistance of ₹ five lakh. For seed stage, a selected startup shall be eligible for a maximum financial assistance of ₹ Twenty five lakh.

346 start-ups in the agriculture and allied sectors are selected for funding for a sum of ₹ 36.72 crore in installments and ₹ 16.01 crore has been released as 1st installment. These start-ups were trained for two months at various agribusiness incubation centres (i.e KPs & RABIs) spread across the country.

(e) Does not arise in view of (c) and (d) above.

Statement

List of Knowledge Partners (KPs) and RKVY-RAFTAAR Agribusiness Incubators (R-ABIs)

Knowledge Partners (KPs)

- (1) National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad.
- (2) National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM) Jaipur.
- (3) Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) Pusa, New Delhi.
- (4) University of Agriculture Science, Dharwad, Karnataka.
- (5) Assam Agriculture University, Jorhat, Assam.

RKVY-RAFTAAR Agribusiness Incubators (R-ABIs)

- (1) Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Hisar, Haryana

- (2) CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh
- (3) IIT-BHU, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
- (4) Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
- (5) ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh
- (6) Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Punjab
- (7) Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
- (8) Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Jammu
- (9) IIM, Kashipur, Uttarakhand
- (10) Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur, Kerala
- (11) ICAR-Indian Institute of Millets Research, Hyderabad, Telangana
- (12) Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
- (13) Agri innovation and entrepreneurship cell, ANGRAU, Andhra Pradesh
- (14) National Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, Odisha
- (15) S K N Agriculture University, Jobner. Rajasthan
- (16) Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, West Bengal,
- (17) Bihar Agricultural University, Bhagalpur, Bihar
- (18) Anand Agricultural University, Anand, Gujarat
- (19) ICAR-Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology, Mumbai, Maharashtra
- (20) Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola, Maharashtra
- (21) National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics (NIVEDI), Bengaluru, Karnataka
- (22) College of Fisheries, Lembucherra, Tripura
- (23) Department of Veterinary Medicine College of Veterinary Sciences &Animal Husbandry, Aizawl, Mizoram
- (24) College of Horticulture & Forestry, Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh

Implementation of schemes for farmers

1465. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to boost the conditions of the farmer community in the country by implementing various schemes particularly for tackling the COVID-19 situation;

(b) the details of the schemes implemented/ likely to be implemented; and

(c) the number of farmers in the country who benefited from these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Government of India has launched the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (ABA) to strengthen Infrastructure, Logistics, Capacity Building, Governance and Administrative Reforms for Agriculture. The components of the ABA for DAC&FW are as follows :-

- Central Sector Scheme of financing facility under Agri Infrastructure Fund. This scheme is operational from the year 2020-21 to 2029-30. The aim is creation of infrastructure at the farm gate. The details state wise are given in Statement-I (*See* below).
- The National Bee and Honey Mission (NBHM) - ₹500 crore from 2020-2021 to 2022-2023 is allocated for the sector.
- "The Farmers Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill 2020. This will allow liberal trade, provide more options to farmer for sale of their farming produce, promote barrier free inter-state and intra-State trade.
- The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020. The main objectives of the Bill are - risk mitigation for farmers, equity or inclusiveness, public accountability and innovation.

Both the above mentioned Bills have been passed in Parliament.

- Concessional credit boost to 2.5 crore farmers through Kisan Credit Card. Following are details of card issued as part of the KCC saturation drive from February 2020 to 11.09.2020:

Number of KCC Cards Issued (in lakh): 129.21

KCC Card credit limit sanctioned (Amt. in Crore): 1,12,103

Total Number of Applications Received (in lakh): 163.88

Kisan Rails were operated from Danapur in Bihar to Devlali in Maharashtra and from Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh to Adarsh Nagar in Delhi to transport farm produce.

Another important measure to assist the farmers is the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN). As on 18.09.2020, around 10.21 crore farmer families have benefited under the scheme. During the period of lock down, an amount of around ₹41,086 crores has been disbursed to various beneficiaries under the Scheme covering various installments. The details of number of beneficiaries are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Summary of projects sanctioned by NABARD under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund Scheme as on 4th September, 2020

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Projects	Project Cost (in ₹ Lakh)	Loan (in ₹ Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	45	34
2.	Andhra Pradesh	347	34457	31011
3.	Assam	7	296	267
4.	Bihar	40	7875	7088
5.	Chhattisgarh	123	2214	1968
6.	Gujarat	151	6202	5566
7.	Haryana	95	3262	2634
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20	676	608
9.	Karnataka	163	8394	6660
10.	Kerala	70	16076	14345
11.	Madhya Pradesh	351	12600	12474
12.	Maharashtra	309	7959	7163

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Nagaland	10	147	140
14.	Odisha	103	2813	2546
15.	Punjab	60	823	719
16.	Rajasthan	258	5398	4858
17.	Tamil Nadu	201	33500	31000
18.	Telangana	207	22287	17830
19.	Uttar Pradesh	244	4610	4149
20.	Uttarakhand	102	1850	1354
21.	West Bengal	200	4598	4086
GRAND TOTAL		3064	176082	156500

Statement-II*Status of PM-KISAN (from inception till 18.9.2020)*

State	No. of beneficiaries covered
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16,771
Andhra Pradesh	5,251,056
Bihar	7,389,216
Chandigarh	424
Chhattisgarh	2,683,711
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10,715
Daman and Diu	3,692
Delhi	14,161
Goa	9,404
Gujarat	5,677,780
Haryana	1,769,811
Himachal Pradesh	920,547

State	No. of beneficiaries covered
Jammu and Kashmir	1,098,293
Jharkhand	1,811,616
Karnataka	5,268,327
Kerala	3,348,225
Ladakh	39
Lakshadweep	1,792
Madhya Pradesh	7,704,391
Maharashtra	10,331,714
Odisha	3,670,638
Puducherry	10,784
Punjab	2,328,538
Rajasthan	6,460,898
Tamil Nadu	4,551,016
Telangana	3,721,929
Uttar Pradesh	23,263,025
Uttarakhand	844,643
West Bengal	-
Arunachal Pradesh	91,590
Assam	2,718,602
Manipur	461,135
Meghalaya	164,114
Mizoram	129,728
Nagaland	201,978
Sikkim	6,201
Tripura	217,470
TOTAL	102,153,974

Implementation of welfare schemes for farmers

†1466. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of welfare schemes launched by the Central Government for the welfare of farmers affected by natural calamities during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the number of natural calamity-hit farmers who have been benefitted from the said schemes in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise; and
- (c) whether Government would consider conducting a survey in this regard to provide benefit to these distressed farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The State Government is primarily responsible for providing necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities. For undertaking relief measures, funds are available with the State Government in the form of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved on the basis of Memorandum received from the State Government, in accordance with established procedures. On receipt of memorandum from the State, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) is constituted and deputed for an on-the-spot assessment of damage and requirement of funds for relief operations, as per the extant items and norms. The report of the IMCT is considered by the Sub Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) headed by the Secretary (Ministry of Home Affairs)/Secretary (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare). Thereafter, the High Level Committee (HLC) headed by Home Minister comprising Finance Minister, Agriculture Minister and Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog considers the request of the State Government based on the recommendations of SC-NEC. The HLC approves the quantum of assistance from NDRF which is made available to the State. This is, however, subject to the adjustment of the balance available in the State's SDRF.

The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is concerned with providing relief under NDRF to farmers who have lost their crops due to drought, hailstorm, pest attack and cold wave/frost. The State Governments are responsible for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

disbursement of funds to the affected farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer. An amount of ₹ 11635.18 Crore has been approved from NDRF during 2017-18 to 2019-20 to the States affected by the above said calamities which is given in Statement (*See below*).

However, the Government of India has evolved several schemes/programmes to address the need for drought mitigation and other requirements of the farmers under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), besides Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).

Statement

State-wise details of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) assistance from 2017-18 to 2019-20 (drought, hailstorm, pest attack and cold wave/frost)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Calamity	Central assistance approved by GOI (under N.D.R.F)
1	2	3	4
During 2017-18			
1.	Chhattisgarh	Drought (K)	395.91
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought (K)	836.09
3.	Rajasthan	Drought (K)	526.14
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought (R)	113.14
5.	Maharashtra	Pest Attack	60.76
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought (R)	157.23
TOTAL			2089.27
During-2018-19			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought (K)	900.40
2.	Karnataka	Drought (K)	949.49
		Drought (R)	1040.87

1	2	3	4
3.	Maharashtra	Drought (K)	4714.28
4.	Rajasthan	Drought (K)	1206.62
5.	Gujarat	Drought (K.)	127.60
6.	Jharkhand	Drought (K)	272.42
TOTAL			9211.68

During-2019-20

1.	Manipur	Drought (K)	34.81
2.	Rajasthan	Drought (K)	230.77
3.	Rajasthan	Pest (Locust) attack	68.65
TOTAL			334.23

(R): Rabi (K): Kharif.

Non-availability of funds in fertilizer sector

1467. SHRI K.P. MUNUSAMY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizer industry is facing hardship due to non-availability of funds and several plants have become obsolete;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to initiate fresh investment in this sector, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the details thereof and steps being taken to make the industry viable?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) No Sir. There is no such report that fertilizer industry is facing hardship and has become obsolete due to non-availability of funds.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise. However, under New Investment Policy-2012 and its amendment, Matix Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (Matix) has set up a Coal Bed Methane (CBM) based Greenfield Ammonia -Urea complex for Urea production at Panagarh, West Bengal. Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals

Limited (CFCL) has also set up a Brownfield project for Urea production at Gadepan, Rajasthan. The commercial production of CFCL-III started on 1st January, 2019. Further, Government has also decided to revive 4 Urea units at Ramagundam, Sindri, Gorakhpur and Barauni under New Investment Policy-2012.

(c) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

Assistance to Bulk Drug Industry for Common Facility Centre Scheme

1468. SHRI V. VIJAYA SAI REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has given final approval for setting up of common facility Centre under "Assistance to Bulk Drug Industry for Common Facility Centre" scheme to Medical Device Industry in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether is it also a fact that an amount of ₹25 crore has been finally approved for Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in releasing the money and by when Government is going to release the same?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) An amount of ₹ 7.49 crore has been released to AMTZ as 1st instalment (30% of total) of the central assistance.

Revival Plan for Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL)

1469. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is able to finish the revival plan for Talcher Fertilizers Limited at Angul in Odisha which produces urea based on coal gasification, within a stipulated time;

(b) if so, the amount of urea (fertilizer) that could be made available to farmers during the sowing season; and

- (c) the details of other by-products from this plant?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 12.7 Lakh Metric Tonne (LMT) of Neem coated urea per annum could be made available to farmers as the capacity of Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL) is 12.7 LMT per annum.

(c) Elemental Sulphur would be the by product from TFL plant upon commissioning.

Illegal use of urea for non-agri purposes

†1470. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fertilizer companies involved in the illegal use of urea for non-agricultural purposes;

(b) if so, the detailed list thereof; and

(c) whether any action has been taken/notices issues by Government so far, and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (c) Sir, Government of India has declared fertilizer as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and notified Fertilizer Control Order, 1985 and Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973. The State Governments have been empowered to take appropriate action to curb Black-Marketing and Diversion of Subsidized Urea to Industrial Sector and to conduct search, make seizures and take punitive action against any person violating provisions of FCO, 1985 and Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Department of Fertilizers has also advised/ sensitized the State Governments for gearing up enforcement agencies under their jurisdiction for taking appropriate action against the offenders, if any. No case of direct involvement of companies has been reported by any State Government to this Department.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, in August 2015, Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Custom (CBIC) had informed this Department that seven cases of alleged diversion of Urea of various companies for industrial use were detected and show cause notices (SCN) were issued by CBIC. In this regard, in October 2019, CBIC had informed that the Show Cause Notices (SCN) have been adjudicated.

1471. *[The question was Cancelled.]*

Bringing Essential Medicines under Price Control Regime

1472. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

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

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the total number of Essential Medicines which are so far covered under the price control mechanism;
- (b) whether Government has any proposal to bring in all the Essential Medicines under the price control regime to protect the interests of the patients; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes the ceiling prices of Scheduled medicines which are specified in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) and are included in Schedule-I of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). There were 348 medicines in the NLEM, 2011 which were included in the Schedule-I of the DPCO, 2013. The NPPA fixed the ceiling prices of 530 scheduled formulations of such medicines based on market based pricing methodology.

Schedule-I of the DPCO, 2013 was amended by adopting NLEM, 2015 consisting of 377 medicines. The NPPA has fixed the ceiling prices of 871 scheduled formulations of medicines under NLEM, 2015. The fixation of Ceiling price includes ceiling price of Cardiac Stents under Para 19 of the DPCO, 2013 resulting in price reduction for Coronary Stents worked out up to 85% for Bare Metal Stents and 74% for Drug Eluting Stents.

Besides Cardiac Stents, Knee Implants, 106 anti-diabetic and cardiovascular medicines and 42 non-scheduled anti-cancer medicines have also been brought under

price rationalisation in public interest by exercising extra-ordinary powers under the DPCO, 2013.

(b) and (c) The fixation of the ceiling prices by the NPPA is an on-going process. As and when the formulations are included in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), their prices are fixed by the NPPA.

Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to revive urea plants

1473. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had created a single Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to revive the closed down urea plants in the country;
- (b) if so, the present status of urea in the country;
- (c) whether Government is importing urea from foreign nations; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Details of urea production in the country during the period from 2015-16 to 2019-20 is as under:-

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
All India (in LMT)	244.75	242.01	240.23	239.99	244.55

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Details of urea imported from foreign nations during the period from 2015-16 to 2019-20 is as under:-

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
All India (in LMT)	84.74	54.81	59.75	74.81	91.23

BIS Standards of different chemicals

1474. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government for standardization and quality improvement;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has recently made BIS Standard mandatory for some chemicals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Standardization is one of the core activities undertaken by BIS involving formulation and revision of standards with focus on quality improvement and has always been priority area of BIS.

(b) Recently, BIS has formulated / revised Indian standards for the following chemicals:-

- (i) IS 411:2020 Titanium dioxide
- (ii) IS 662:2020 Anhydrous ammonia
- (iii) IS 12795:2020 Linear Alkyl Benzene - Specification
- (iv) IS 17439:2020 Polyphosphoric acid
- (v) IS 17440:2020 Carbon Black
- (vi) IS 17441:2020 Calcined alumina
- (vii) IS 17443: 2020 Tabular alumina
- (viii) IS 17444:2020 Cobalt acetate

(c) and (d) The Government has made BIS Standards mandatory for 29 chemicals as per list attached at Annexure, to protect human health, environment, national security and to prevent unfair trade practices.

Urea plants in the country

1475. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of urea plants running in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the actual position of demand and supply of urea in the country at present, State-wise;

- (c) whether Government propose to set up more urea plants in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The total number of urea plants running in the country at present State-wise are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The requirement (demand) and availability (supply) of urea in the county/state-wise during the ongoing Kharif season (up to 14.09.2020) are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) With the approval of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), Department of Fertilizers (DoF) has started to revive the five urea units viz. Talcher, Ramagundam, Gorakhpur, Sindri plants of FCIL and Barauni plant of HFCL with a capacity of 12.7 Lakh metric tonne per annum capacity each. Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 21.05.2015 has approved the proposal of this Department for setting up of new Brownfield Ammonia-urea complex (Namrup-IV) in the existing premises of BVFCL having capacity of 8.646 Lakh MT per annum with the available gas of 1.72 MMSCMD through a Joint Venture under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with equity participation of 48% (26%, 11% and 11% to Oil India Limited, Government of Assam and BVFCL respectively) on nomination basis and the remaining 52% equity through competitive bidding by inviting bids from public/private entities.

Statement-I

State-wise details of urea plants running in the country

Sl. No.	Unit	Location
1.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Limited (BVFCL) - Namrup-II	Assam
2.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Limited (BVFCL) - Namrup-III	Assam
3.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative (IFFCO)-Aonla-I	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative (IFFCO)-Aonla-II	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative (IFFCO)-Phulpur-I	Uttar Pradesh
6.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative (IFFCO)-Phulpur-II	Uttar Pradesh
7.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative (IFFCO)-Kalol	Gujarat

Sl. No.	Unit	Location
8.	National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) - Vijaipur-I	Madhya Pradesh
9.	National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) - Vijaipur-II	Madhya Pradesh
10.	National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) - Nangal	Punjab
11.	National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) - Panipat	Haryana
12.	National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) - Bhatinda	Punjab
13.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative (Kribhco)-Hazira	Gujarat
14.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited (RCF)- That	Maharashtra
15.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited (RCF)-Trombay	Maharashtra
16.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (NFCL) - Kakinada-I	Hyderabad
17.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (NFCL) - Kakinada-II	Hyderabad
18.	Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (CFCL)- Gadepan - 1	Rajasthan
19.	Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (CFCL)- Gadepan - II	Rajasthan
20.	Yara Fertilizers India Private Limited (YFIPL)- Barbala	Uttar Pradesh
21.	Kribhco Fertilizers Limited (KFL) - Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh
22.	Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited (KFCL). Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
23.	Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (SFC) - Kota	Rajasthan
24.	Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited (ZACL) - Goa	Goa
25.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company Limited (GNVFC)-Bharuch	Gujarat
26.	Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (GSFC)- Vadodara	Gujarat
27.	Grasim Industries Limited - Jagdishpur	Uttar Pradesh
28.	Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited, Panagarh	West Bengal

Sl. No.	Unit	Location
29.	Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (CFCL)- Gadepan - III	Rajasthan
30.	Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL)-Manali	Tamil Nadu
31.	Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited (MCFL)- Mangalore	Karnataka
32.	Southern Petrochemicals Industries Limited (SPIC)- Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu

Statement-II

*Requirement (demand) and Availability (supply) of Urea for Kharif 2020
(from 01/04/2020 to 14/09/2020)*

(Fig. in LMT)

Sl. No.	State	Pro rata Requirement (demand) 01/04/2020 to 14/09/2020	Availability (supply) 01/04/2020 to 14/09/2020
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.01
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6.67	8.83
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.00
4.	Assam	1.84	1.95
5.	Bihar	8.72	12.45
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	4.87	7.79
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.01
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	0.09	0.08
11.	Goa	0.01	0.02
12.	Gujarat	10.75	12.39

1	2	3	4
13.	Haryana	9.47	10.71
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.34	0.51
15.	Jammu and kashmir	0.62	1.74
16.	Jharkhand	1.62	2.00
17.	Karnataka	7.57	11.35
18.	Kerala	0.50	0.73
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	9.93	15.08
21.	Maharashtra	14.04	17.36
22.	Manipur	0.20	0.19
23.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00
24.	Mizoram	0.07	0.02
25.	Nagaland	0.01	0.00
26.	Odisha	3.47	4.19
27.	Puducherry	0.04	0.07
28.	Punjab	14.14	17.04
29.	Rajasthan	7.09	11.08
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	3.51	4.74
32.	Telangana	8.93	10.98
33.	Tripura	0.14	0.20
34.	Uttarakhand	1.21	1.43
35.	Uttar Pradesh	32.87	43.39
36.	West Bengal	5.68	7.93
TOTAL		154.43	204.28

Source: mfms.nic.in

Status of Talcher Fertilizer plant in Odisha

1476. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Talcher Fertilizer plant and when it would be commissioned;
- (b) the total expenditure incurred so far and expenditure yet to be incurred; and
- (c) the reasons for the delay in commissioning of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Cabinet in its meeting held on 04.08.2011 approved revival of Talcher unit of FCIL through nomination basis by forming a Joint Venture of nominated PSUs for setting up gas based fertilizer plant of 1.27 MMTPA capacity. Accordingly, a Joint Venture Company was incorporated as Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL). Equity of M/s. Rashtriya Chemical & Fertilizers Limited (RCF), M/s Coal India Limited (CIL) and M/s Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) in TFL is 31.85% each & FCIL's is 4.45 %. TFL plant is based on Coal Gasification Technology. The TFL plant is would to be commissioned by September, 2023.

(b) The Cost of TFL project is ₹ 13,277 crore. The total expenditure incurred so far is approximately Rs 492 crore.

- (c) There is no delay in commissioning of the TFL plant.

Setting up of plastic parks

1477. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to set up plastic parks in the country to promote plastic processing;
- (b) if so, details of the proposed parks;
- (c) whether there is any idea as to where the Parks are likely to come up;
- (d) whether it is a fact that there is not a single centre for higher learning, diploma centres, vocational training centre, etc., of Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET) in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (e) if so, reasons therefor and steps proposed to be taken by Government to set up a centre of CIPET in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There is a Scheme of Setting up of Plastic Parks which aims at, an ecosystem with state-of-the-art infrastructure building and enabling common facilities through cluster development approach, to consolidate and synergize the capacities of the domestic downstream plastic processing industry. Under the scheme, Government of India provides grant funding up to 50% of the project cost, subject to a ceiling of ₹ 40 crore per project. The remaining project cost is to be funded by the State Government, beneficiary industries and by loan from financial institutions.

The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals planned and has approved setting up of 10 Plastic Parks in the country, out of which 6 parks have been given final approval in the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh (two parks), Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Jharkhand. These 6 Plastic Parks are under various stages of implementation. For the setting up of remaining 4 Plastic Parks, the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for setting up of Plastic Parks in the States of Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh are under evaluation and proposal for setting up of two new Plastic Parks are under process.

The details of the 6 Plastic Parks are as under:-

1. Madhya Pradesh: Plastic Park at Tamot has completed physical infrastructure and purchase of equipment for common facility centres (CFC) is in progress. One unit is functional in the Plastic Park.
2. Madhya Pradesh: Plastic Park at Bilaua is at implementation stage and work of development of physical infrastructure is in progress.
3. Odisha: Plastic Park at Paradeep is at implementation stage and work of development of physical infrastructure is almost completed.
4. Jharkhand: Plastic Park at Deoghar is at implementation stage and work of development of physical infrastructure is in progress.
5. Tamil Nadu: The work at Plastic Park at Thiruvallur has started recently and land filling on the site is in progress.
6. Assam: Plastic Park at Tinsukia is at implementation stage and work of development of physical infrastructure is in progress.

(d) and (e) The Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering and Technology (CIPET) has established a Centre for Skilling and Technical Support (CSTS) at Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh which provides Diploma and Post Graduate Diploma programmes and also skill development training programmes in the field of Plastics Engineering & Technology. The Centre also provides technical/consultancy services to

the industries in the field of plastics processing, testing, composites and mould manufacturing, design etc.

Bulk drug parks

1478. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed norms for location of bulk drug parks in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made therein?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The guidelines of the "Promotion of Bulk Drug Parks" scheme were released on 27th July, 2020. Under this scheme, financial assistance will be provided to the State implementing agencies for creation of common infrastructure facilities in Bulk Drug Parks to be developed by State Governments. Three Bulk Drug parks will be financed under the scheme. As per scheme guidelines, the State Government before submitting a proposal under this scheme, should identify a suitable location for the park keeping in mind various factors *viz*, environmental pollution, assured availability of power, assured availability of water, transport connectivity with railways, national highway, port, airport, etc. The identified location should be well away from eco-sensitive zone of protected areas. Further, the States will also be evaluated on few parameters of location norms as mentioned in point 5 & 7 of Appendix-1 of the guidelines. The scheme guidelines are available on the website of the department under the tab titled 'schemes'.

Fertilizers

1479. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of consumption, supply, demand, availability/ production, import along with the expenditure incurred on import of fertilizer during last five years, fertilizer and State/UT wise;

(b) the details of fertilizer production units of public, private, co-operative sector operating along with the quantum of fertilizer produced there under during the said period, fertilizer/ unit and State/ UT-wise;

(c) the details of efforts made by Government to increase production of fertilizers;

(d) whether there is any report of shortage of fertilizers in the country in the last five years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Sir, the requirement, availability and sales of fertilizer during the last five years, fertilizer and State/UT wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The import along with the expenditure Statement of import of fertilizers during the last five years is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) The details of fertilizer production units of public, private, co-operative sector operating along with the quantum of fertilizer produced there under during the said period, fertilizer/ unit and State/ UT-wise are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) The Government had announced New Investment Policy (NIP) - 2012 on 2nd January, 2013 and its amendment on 7th October, 2014 to facilitate fresh investment in the urea sector and to make India self-sufficient in the urea sector.

Under NIP - 2012 read with its amendment, Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (Matix) has set up a Coal Bed Methane (CBM) based Greenfield Ammonia -Urea complex at Panagarh, West Bengal. Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (CFCL) has also set up a Brownfield project at Gadepan, Rajasthan. The commercial production of CFCL-III started on 1st January, 2019.

The Government of India has also notified the New Urea Policy (NUP) - 2015 on 25th May, 2015 for existing 25 gas based urea units with the objective of maximizing indigenous urea production; promoting energy efficiency in urea production; and rationalizing subsidy burden on the Government. NUP-2015 has led to additional production of approximately 20 LMT as compared to 2014-15, from the existing gas based urea plants and the total production of urea during the year 2015-16 was 244.75 LMT, *i.e.* the highest ever urea production in the country. The indigenous urea production for the years 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 & 2019-20 was 242.01 LMT, 240.23 LMT, 240 LMT & 244.55 LMT respectively, which is significantly higher than the production in 2014-15. Government has also decided to revive four urea units at Barauni, Gorakhpur, Sindri and Ramagundam under NIP-2012.

(d) No, Sir. It can be seen from the Annexure A that the availability of Urea is more than the projected requirement and sales.

(e) In view of the above, question does not arise.

Statement-I

Cumulative Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during the last five years i.e from 2015-16 to 2019-20*

(Figures in 000 MT)

States	Year	Urea			DAP			MOP			NPK		
		Req.	Avail.	Sales	Req.	Avail.	Sales	Req.	Avail.	Sales	Req.	Avail.	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2015-16	1.00	0.40	0.40	1.20	1.00	1.00	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.50	0.50
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
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	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
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	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
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2019-20	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	2015-16	1735.00	1621.06	1546.82	470.00	388.63	376.99	350.00	222.92	212.15	1350.00	1249.29	1207.66
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	2017-18	1550.00	1491.72	1408.82	375.00	338.04	326.25	241.00	296.67	289.36	1150.00	1187.86	106228
Andhra Pradesh	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
Andhra Pradesh	2019-20	1750.00	1752.06	1425.61	300.01	471.78	351.65	270.00	318.90	241.51	1200.00	1784.17	1352.34
Arunachal Pradesh	2015-16	1.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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
Arunachal Pradesh	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
Arunachal Pradesh	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
Arunachal Pradesh	2019-20	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	2015-16	330.00	393.18	390.94	50.00	-57.52	48.47	130.00	71.61	70 11	10.00	15.73	15.21
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
Assam	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
Assam	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
Assam	2019-20	310.00	425.73	362.50	63.00	93.20	65.44	71.00	105.71	75.95	16.00	23.76	17.81
Bihar	2015-16	1925.00	2383.51	2358.21	500.00	587.90	545.34	190.00	164.74	153.74	325.00	386.61	370.21
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
Bihar	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

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Unstarred Questions

Bihar	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
Bihar	2019-20	2100.00	2621.05	2264.93	600.00	949.16	744.08	230.00	320.00	246.21	350.00	496.99	330.98
Chandigarh	2015-16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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
Chandigarh	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
Chandigarh	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
Chandigarh	2019-20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Chhattisgarh	2015-16	675.00	874.43	845.01	300.00	328.43	312.99	105.00	82.21	71.59	150.00	98.44	88.41
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
Chhattisgarh	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
Chhattisgarh	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
Chhattisgarh	2019-20	600.00	1071.19	796.08	310.00	527.48	356.16	96.00	131.51	92.38	120.00	160.32	106.90
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2015-16	1.05	1.01	1.00	0.92	0.76	0.73	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.16
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
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	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

Written Answers to

[23 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 165

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	166
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	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	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2019-20	0.41	0.58	0.56	0.32	0.48	0.43	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	
Daman and Diu	2015-16	0.53	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	
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	
Daman and Diu	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	
Daman and Diu	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	
Daman and Diu	2019-20	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	
Delhi	2015-16	9.20	10.79	10.79	5.50	0.91	0.91	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.60	0.03	0.03	
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	
Delhi	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	
Delhi	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	Unstarred Questions
Delhi	2019-20	16.16	27.88	24.94	3.98	4.97	4.42	1.48	0.90	0.53	1.59	0.04	0.04	
Goa	2015-16	4.82	3.64	3.64	2.40	1.91	1.89	1.15	0.84	0.84	5.10	2.74	2.73	
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	

Goa	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	Written Answers to
Goa	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	
Goa	2019-20	2.41	1.97	1.80	1.82	0.27	0.23	0.78	0.52	0.44	3.40	3.77	3.42	
Gujarat	2015-16	2050.00	2131.06	2103.79	500.00	527.63	512.10	180.00	119.23	117.37	520.00	626.30	598.39	[23 September, 2020]
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	
Gujarat	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	
Gujarat	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	
Gujarat	2019-20	2200.00	2569.33	2362.90	500.00	699.36	518.06	140.00	172.27	125.02	546.00	904.16	664.13	
Haryana	2015-16	1860.00	2169.57	2112.76	600.00	679.87	663.63	45.00	49.90	39.54	65.00	27.77	24.98	Unstarred Questions
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	
Haryana	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	
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	
Haryana	2019-20	2100.00	2361.00	2087.68	630.00	745.52	589.22	95.00	106.32	58.40	40.00	39.89	23.19	
Himachal Pradesh	2015-16	71.00	73.31	73.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.70	7.73	7.73	30.00	35.85	35.71	
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	
Himachal Pradesh	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	
Himachal Pradesh	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	167

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Himachal Pradesh	2019-20	68.50	84.96	73.72	1.00	1.50	1 01	8.51	11.75	7.82	40.00	47.31	33.20
Jammu and Kashmir	2015-16	132.17	158.65	154.84	78.00	61.49	59.25	26.00	10.93	10.93	0.00	2.56	2.56
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
Jammu and Kashmir	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
Jammu and Kashmir	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
Jammu and Kashmir	2019-20	138.01	212.07	96.18	67.75	94.47	35.95	26.00	53.82	18.41	2.00	1.88	0.92
Jharkhand	2015-16	225.00	239.31	235.05	105.00	66.38	66.35	16.00	3.21	3.21	85.00	35.14	32.60
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
Jharkhand	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
Jharkhand	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
Jharkhand	2019-20	260.00	296.54	240.83	100.00	113.91	79.27	12.50	6.07	4.17	45.00	51.21	38.36
Karnataka	2015-16	1370.75	1537.75	1461.47	590.00	615.20	588.86	391.20	263.89	248.26	1163.00	1289.83	1192.50
Karnataka	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
Karnataka	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
Karnataka	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
Karnataka	2019-20	1791.00	1778.62	1462.65	649.00	791.04	554.03	480.00	364.07	258.54	1421.00	2028.84	1469.78

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Unstarred Questions

Kerala	2015-16	168.00	148.04	140.78	34.00	27.55	23.56	175.00	87.59	85.93	225.00	132.00	121.27	Written Answers to
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	
Kerala	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	
Kerala	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	
Kerala	2019-20	116.50	134.32	113.92	32.90	20.48	17.30	124.50	108.91	88.59	119.96	164.29	131.89	
Lakshadweep	2015-16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	[23 September, 2020]
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	
Lakshadweep	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	
Lakshadweep	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	
Lakshadweep	2019-20	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	2015-16	2800.00	2483.66	2387.13	1200.00	1129.61	1050.60	110.00	104.84	79.32	375.00	325.31	295.23	Unstarred Questions
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	
Madhya Pradesh	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	
Madhya Pradesh	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	
Madhya Pradesh	2019-20	2850.00	3425.45	2998.82	1300.00	1861.89	1345.66	150.00	170.98	113.45	375.00	534.90	374.24	
Maharashtra	2015-16	2700.00	2401.21	2359.51	850.00	680.41	672.19	475.00	328.07	316.38	2100.00	1917.19	1796.93	169
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	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Maharashtra	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
Maharashtra	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
Maharashtra	2019-20	2600.00	2820.77	2418.85	750.00	855.34	606.61	475.00	462.07	323.58	2100.00	3053.66	2190.48
Manipur	2015-16	33.00	19.35	19.35	8.00	0.00	0.00	5.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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
Manipur	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
Manipur	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
Manipur	2019-20	27.00	28.58	25.56	12.00	7.03	5.85	11.80	1.62	1.58	0.00	0.13	0.13
Meghalaya	2015-16	3.35	1.72	1.72	0.80	0.25	0.25	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	1.20
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
Meghalaya	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
Meghalaya	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
Meghalaya	2019-20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	2015-16	8.73	3.50	3.50	5.52	0.05	0.05	4.26	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
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
Mizoram	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

Mizoram	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	Written Answers to
Mizoram	2019-20	8.94	9.09	8.07	5.51	0.60	0.36	4.26	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Nagaland	2015-16	1.82	0.54	0.54	1.30	0.01	0.01	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.70	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	
Nagaland	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	
Nagaland	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	
Nagaland	2019-20	0.75	1.24	0.96	0.70	0.22	0.16	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.10	0.05	[23 September, 2020]
Odisha	2015-16	660.00	609.68	587.15	240.00	171.67	164.46	160.00	88.89	88.69	380.00	267.25	251.63	
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	
Odisha	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	
Odisha	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	
Odisha	2019-20	535.00	672.09	556.01	215.00	261.99	198.69	135.00	168.71	121.34	300.00	358.08	252.53	Unstarred Questions
Puducherry	2015-16	22.00	13.27	13.27	2.40	1.29	1.29	3.40	2.02	2.02	12.30	5.77	5.75	
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	
Puducherry	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	
Puducherry	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	
Puducherry	2019-20	12.70	11.75	11.30	1.87	1.37	1.06	3.07	1.61	1.14	5.05	9.42	7.12	171

[illegible]

Tamil Nadu	2015-16	1050.00	1140.78	1117.33	350.00	303.13	300.63	400.00	300.70	297.22	650.00	618.92	601.06
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
Tamil Nadu	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
Tamil Nadu	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
Tamil Nadu	2019-20	1000.00	1039.89	913.17	330.00	336.81	245.60	285.00	320.75	252.11	525.00	835.62	616.63
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
Telangana	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
Telangana	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
Telangana	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
Telangana	2019-20	1550.00	1920.80	1520.20	320.00	334.15	231.53	260.00	226.04	171.49	1160.00	1627.24	1220.88
Tripura	2015-16	35.00	25.74	23.52	5.00	1.30	1.29	14.00	5.21	5.21	0.00	0.73	0.48
Tripura	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
Tripura	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
Tripura	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
Tripura	2019-20	33.00	29.15	17.59	6.00	6.71	3.10	10.00	11.65	8.47	1.50	1.60	0.78
Uttar Pradesh	2015-16	5947.00	6013.29	5798.64	1950.00	2242.76	2179.92	200.00	228.35	219.39	1050.00	729.81	689.78

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	174
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	Written Answers to
Uttar Pradesh	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	
Uttar Pradesh	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	
Uttar Pradesh	2019-20	235.00	268.54	244.85	33.00	57.93	44.06	7.00	12.18	7.43	35.00	36.24	27.43	
Uttarakhand	2015-16	245.00	371.50	360.42	40.00	31.62	30.72	9.00	3.27	3.27	50.00	34.52	32.36	
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	[RAJYA SABHA]
Uttarakhand	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	
Uttarakhand	2018-19	235.00	299.61	274.68	33.00	40.25	22.34	5.00	8.22	2.89	39.00	42.09	31.65	
Uttarakhand	2019-20	7000.00	8331.19	7095.43	2100.00	3009.56	2193.75	350.00	359.38	240.46	900.00	840.07	556.25	
West Bengal	2015-16	1264.90	1486.81	1438.00	419.00	351.05	331.56	350.00	242.57	221.82	959.00	1002.41	938.24	
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	Unstarred Questions
West Bengal	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	
West Bengal	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	
West Bengal	2019-20	1320.00	1589.20	1311.40	370.00	447.02	342.82	390.00	355.56	241.71	1044.02	1309.67	997.87	
ALL INDIA	2015-16	31335.25	32899.57	31968.05	10234.20	10128.01	9747.48	3608.12	2571.02	2423.45	10588.51	9803.07	9268.50	

ALL INDIA	2016-17	28909.27	30907.62	29607.20	10056.51	9379.38	8822.55	3335.70	2891.49	2821.49	10257.76	9248.81	8658.37
ALL INDIA	2017-18	29800.36	31356.64	303313.13	9876.76	9194.37	8985.14	3390.09	3287.62	3193.41	9818.69	9863.58	9075.25
ALL INDIA	2018-19	30004.15	37962.08	32004.28	9839.95	12167.42	8735.25	3680.75	3821.99	2697.99	9767.63	13816.00	9566.45
ALL INDIA	2019-20	33526.16	39530.65	33697.15	10329.69	13677.67	10103.67	3812.10	3947.97	2791.29	10482.49	14470.49	10518.02

Note : For the year 2015-16 to 2017-18, sales figure are based on first point sales.

2. For the year 2018-19 & 2019-20, Sales figure are based on DBT sales.

Source: iFMS Dashboard.

Statement-II

The details of import and expenditure statement on import of fertilizers during the last five years

Sl. No.	Year	Imported Urea (LMT)	Expenditure (₹ in crores)	Imported P&K (LMT)	Expenditure (₹ in crores)
1.	2015-16	84.74	16400	98.8	9968.56
2.	2016-17	54.81	11256.59	86.42	6999.99
3.	2017-18	59.75	9980	94.52	7900
4.	2018-19	74.81	17155.36	113.62	9260
5.	2019-20	91.23	14049	92.86	10429

Statement-III

State-wise and Sector-wise major fertilizers operating units and their production during last 5 years

Sl. No.	Name of State	Public Sector/ (Product)	Co-operative Sector/(Product)	Private Sector/ (Product)	(Fig in 'LMT')				
					2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh			Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Kakinada-I (Urea)	6.31	7.88	7.98	3.89	3.28
2.				Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.: Kakinada-II (Urea)	7.11	7.10	7.92	1.99	3.65
3.				Coromandal International Ltd.: Kakinada (DAP, Complexes)	12.79	11.48	16.50	16.16	16.79
4.				Coromandal International Ltd.: Vizag (Complexes)	9.42	11.23	10.77	10.72	10.76
5.	Assam	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.: Namrup-II (Urea)			0.66	0.60	0.58	0.58	0.46

6.		Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.: Namrup-III (Urea)		2.56	2.50	2.12	2.29	1.10
7.	Goa		Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.: Goa (Urea, DAP & Complexes)	10.43	10.49	11.61	11.46	4.24
8.	Gujarat	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co- operative Ltd.: Kandla (DAP & Complexes)		22.56	25.05	20.29	19.23	23.27
9.		Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co- operative Ltd.: Kalol (Urea)		6.01	6.02	6.02	6.02	6.02
10.		Krishak Bharati Co-operative Ltd.: Hazira (Urea)		22.68	23.53	22.54	23.42	23.31
11.			Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Ltd.: Bharuch (Urea, CAN, and Complexes)	8.98	9.11	8.66	8.42	8.85

Written Answers to

[23 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	178
12.				Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Vadodara (Urea, DAP & Complexes)	10.05	9.68	9.46	10.09	9.84	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
13.				Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Sikka (DAP & Complexes)	4.36	4.92	6.78	6.81	6.63	
14.				Hindalco Industries Ltd: Dahej (DAP)	3.24	3.00	2.05	3.03	2.30	
15.	Haryana			National Fertilizers Ltd.: Panipat (Urea)	5.67	5.43	5.60	5.82	5.52	Unstarred Questions
16.	Karnataka			Manglore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.: Manglore (Urea, DAP & Complexes)	5.85	6.42	6.85	6.46	6.73	
17.	Kerala			Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd.: Udyogamandal (A/S & Complexes)	2.00	3.18	3.65	2.72	4.31	
18.				Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd.: Cochin (Complexes)	4.08	4.93	4.87	5.06	6.41	

19.	Madhya Pradesh	National Fertilizers Ltd.: Vijaipur-I (Urea)	9.90	10.58	10.44	10.59	9.84
20.		National Fertilizers Ltd.: Vijaipur-II (Urea)	11.46	11.39	10.88	11.75	10.53
21.	Maharashtra	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.: Trombay (Urea/Complexes)	10.89	8.73	9.19	9.53	8.96
22.		Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.: Thal (Urea)	20.98	21.44	20.61	19.84	20.22
24.		Smartchem / DFPCL: Taloja (Complexes)	0.89	2.54	5.65	5.04	4.85
25.	Odisha	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-op. Ltd.: Paradeep (DAP, Complexes)	17.11	16.31	17.24	16.54	19.31
26.		Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.: Paradeep (DAP, Complexes)	13.21	13.15	12.60	12.02	10.63
27.	Punjab	National Fertilizers Ltd.: Nangal-II (Urea)	5.46	5.02	5.43	5.42	5.75

Written Answers to

[23 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	180
28.		National Fertilizers Ltd.: Bhatinda (Urea)			5.48	5.68	5.63	6.03	5.63	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
29.	Rajasthan			Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Gadepan-I (Urea)	10.91	9.66	11.38	11.33	9.51	
30.				Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Gadepan-II (Urea)	10.35	10.36	9.56	9.87	10.45	
31.				Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Gadepan-III (Urea)				3.83	12.70	
32.				Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.: Kota (Urea)	4.01	3.94	4.10	3.90	3.87	
33.	Tamil Nadu	Madras Fertilizer Ltd.: Chennai (Urea, Complex)			4.44	5.17	4.81	4.20	4.10	Unstarred Questions
34.				Coromandal International Ltd.: Ennore (Complexes)	1.77	1.43	1.55	2.54	2.20	

35.		Southern Petrochemical Inds.Corpn.Ltd.: Tuticorin (Urea)	6.20	5.63	6.59	6.52	5.50	Written Answers to [23 September, 2020]
36.		Greenstar Fertilizer Ltd.: Tuticorin (DAP, Complexes)	5.16	5.53	5.39	4.02	5.83	
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-op. Ltd.: Phulpur-I (Urea)	7.58	6.32	7.26	6.71	7.50	Unstarred Questions 181
38.		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-op. Ltd.: Phulpur-II (Urea)	10.54	9.92	9.55	10.48	12.16	
39.		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-op. Ltd.: Aonla-I (Urea)	11.33	10.69	8.96	11.22	12.20	
40.		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-op. Ltd.: Aonla-II (Urea)	11.23	10.34	9.31	11.18	10.87	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
41.				GRASIM / IGF: Jagdishpur (Urea)	12.08	11.61	11.84	11.37	11.15
42.				YARA/Tata Chemicals Ltd.: Babrala (Urea)	12.31	12.14	12.48	13.01	12.84
43.				Kribhco Fertilizers Ltd./ KSFL: Shahjahanpur (Urea)	9.83	9.32	9.01	10.64	10.34
44.				KFCL: Kanpur (Urea)	7.17	7.23	7.23	6.73	7.23
45.	West Bengal			IRC/Tata Chemicals Ltd. Haldia (DAP & Complexes)	4.71	3.57	3.83	5.69	5.78
46.				Matix Group Corp.: Panagarh (Urea)	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00
TOTAL					369.76	370.22	374.84	374.16	383.39

Source: mfms.nic.in

Promoting urban composting

†1480. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the policy of promoting urban compost, fertilizer companies have adopted hundreds of villages to encourage the use of urban compost;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of all such villages; and

(c) the details of the villages, especially in Uttar Pradesh, where these fertilizer companies are selling urban compost directly to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Yes, under the policy of promotion of City Compost, fertilizer companies have adopted 498 villages for promoting the use of City Compost. The details of villages State-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Department of Fertilizers, Government of India does not maintain record of village wise sales of fertilizers including city compost. However, as per Integrated Fertilizer Management System (IFMS) of Department of Fertilizers, the quantity of city compost sold in the State of Uttar Pradesh for the year 2019-20 is 61954.32 MT which includes 27212.32 M.T bagged sale by fertilizer marketing companies and 34742.00 M.T. bulk sale by compost manufacturers.

Statement

State-wise list of villages adopted by Fertilizer Marketing Companies for promotion of City Compost

Sl. No.	Village Name	State Name	Company Name
1.	Kuchipudi	Andhra Pradesh	MFL
2.	Sivaraj Nagar	Andhra Pradesh	FACT
3.	Juvvalapalem Village	Andhra Pradesh	FACT
4.	Adapareddypalli	Andhra Pradesh	Adventz
5.	Perumallapalli	Andhra Pradesh	Adventz
6.	Chitattur	Andhra Pradesh	Adventz

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Village Name	State Name	Company Name
7.	Rayalacheruvu	Andhra Pradesh	Adventz
8.	Gandhapodivaripalli	Andhra Pradesh	Adventz
9.	Gobisettipalli	Andhra Pradesh	Adventz
10.	Nandikotkur	Andhra Pradesh	FACT
11.	Beerappalli	Andhra Pradesh	FACT
12.	Maddipalli	Andhra Pradesh	NFCL
13.	Obulapuram	Andhra Pradesh	NFCL
14.	Dosaledu	Andhra Pradesh	NFCL
15.	Kadavakallu	Andhra Pradesh	NFCL
16.	Ramalingaiahpalli	Andhra Pradesh	NFCL
17.	Dhummanagaripalli	Andhra Pradesh	NFCL
18.	Abbuchintalapalli	Andhra Pradesh	NFCL
19.	Nallapareddipalli	Andhra Pradesh	NFCL
20.	Unaganapalli	Andhra Pradesh	NFCL
21.	Jangamgudem Devergunta	Andhra Pradesh	KRIBHCO
22.	Mairajhar Pathar	Assam	BVFCL
23.	Mahmari No. 2	Assam	BVFCL
24.	Joypur Phaltutola	Assam	BVFCL
25.	Mairajhar Pathar	Assam	BVFCL
26.	Kawaimari	Assam	BVFCL
27.	Santijanin	Assam	BVFCL
28.	Jurshimuli	Assam	BVFCL
29.	Amguri	Assam	BVFCL
30.	Haddemara	Assam	BVFCL
31.	Mahmari Pather	Assam	BVFCL
32.	Joypur	Assam	BVFCL

Sl. No.	Village Name	State Name	Company Name
33.	Rohan Bharaliphukhri	Assam	BVFCL
34.	Japihola	Assam	BVFCL
35.	Bhagwatpur	Bihar	NFL
36.	Mahmadpur	Bihar	NFL
37.	Birnaudh	Bihar	NFL
38.	Daulatpur	Bihar	NFL
39.	Mahendrapur	Bihar	NFL
40.	Sankra	Chhattisgarh	NFL
41.	Surgi	Chhattisgarh	NFL
42.	Parsahi	Chhattisgarh	K.RIBHCO
43.	Piperchedi (Demar-Post)	Chhattisgarh	PPL
44.	Bharari (Sarangpuri-Post)	Chhattisgarh	PPL
45.	Keri	Goa	ZACL
46.	Mayem	Goa	ZACL
47.	Vaddem	Goa	ZACL
48.	Netravali	Goa	ZACL
49.	Nava Purshotampur Kampa	Gujarat	IPL
50.	Vejalpur	Gujarat	GSFC
51.	Kharedi	Gujarat	GSFC
52.	Bhatiwada	Gujarat	GSFC
53.	Zinjari	Gujarat	GSFC
54.	Vankod	Gujarat	GSFC
55.	Godhabari	Gujarat	GSFC
56.	Moti Valzar	Gujarat	GSFC
57.	Karaveli	Gujarat	GSFC
58.	Bhesdada	Gujarat	GSFC

Sl. No.	Village Name	State Name	Company Name
59.	Kishnod	Gujarat	GSFC
60.	Bhamadiya	Gujarat	GSFC
61.	Lachhras	Gujarat	GSFC
62.	Dholka	Gujarat	GNVFC
63.	Mansa	Gujarat	GNVFC
64.	Bakarpur	Gujarat	GNVFC
65.	Morvad	Gujarat	GNVFC
66.	Madhupur (Gir)	Gujarat	GNVFC
67.	Nana Mandha	Gujarat	GNVFC
68.	Pamol	Gujarat	GNVFC
69.	Malsar	Gujarat	GNVFC
70.	Ranakpur	Gujarat	GNVFC
71.	Pipala	Gujarat	GNVFC
72.	Jhangirpura	Gujarat	GNVFC
73.	Aamodhara	Gujarat	GNVFC
74.	Mawali	Gujarat	KRIBHCO
75.	Kavitha	Gujarat	GNVFC
76.	Nikora	Gujarat	GNVFC
77.	Raima	Gujarat	GNVFC
78.	Itkala	Gujarat	GNVFC
79.	Utaraj	Gujarat	GNVFC
80.	Magodi	Gujarat	GNVFC
81.	Zalmor	Gujarat	GNVFC
82.	Bilya	Gujarat	GNVFC
83.	Ranakpur	Gujarat	GNVFC
84.	Prabhatpur	Gujarat	GNVFC

Sl. No.	Village Name	State Name	Company Name
85.	Timbi	Gujarat	GSFC
86.	Puniyad	Gujarat	GSFC
87.	Bhayapura	Gujarat	GSFC
88.	Varsada	Gujarat	GSFC
89.	Darapura	Gujarat	GSFC
90.	Sansarod	Gujarat	GSFC
91.	Handod	Gujarat	GSFC
92.	Bhesavahi	Gujarat	GSFC
93.	Surkheda	Gujarat	GSFC
94.	Modhla	Gujarat	GSFC
95.	Sandhana	Gujarat	GSFC
96.	Deva Vanta	Gujarat	GSFC
97.	Limbasi	Gujarat	GSFC
98.	Alindra	Gujarat	GSFC
99.	Maheloi	Gujarat	GSFC
100.	Chaklasi	Gujarat	GSFC
101.	Mankwa	Gujarat	GSFC
102.	Gothaj	Gujarat	GSFC
103.	Toramla	Gujarat	GSFC
104.	Nani Khadol	Gujarat	GSFC
105.	Ding	Haryana	NFL
106.	Gheer (Salapura)	Haryana	NFL
107.	Kaith	Haryana	NFL
108.	Nohra	Haryana	NFL
109.	Bacana	Haryana	IPL
110.	Basana	Haryana	NFL

Sl. No.	Village Name	State Name	Company Name
111.	Durana	Haryana	IPL
112.	Shahpur Begu	Haryana	IPL
113.	Chhapra	Haryana	NFL
114.	Tapkan	Haryana	NFL
115.	Tai	Haryana	NFL
116.	Nallad	Haryana	NFL
117.	Basam	Haryana	NFL
118.	Ferozpur Rajput	Haryana	KRIBHCO
119.	Jangri	Himachal Pradesh	NFL
120.	Barian	Jammu and Kashmir	NFL
121.	Berwari	Jharkhand	NFL
122.	Hulikal	Karnataka	MFL
123.	Vadavatti	Karnataka	FACT
124.	Bommenahalli	Karnataka	Adventz
125.	Devastana	Karnataka	Adventz
126.	Hosabudanur	Karnataka	FACT
127.	Bannur	Karnataka	IPL
128.	Ballupet	Karnataka	IPL
129.	Sunag	Karnataka	MCFL
130.	Lokapura	Karnataka	MCFL
131.	Doddballapura	Karnataka	MCFL
132.	Itagi	Karnataka	MCFL
133.	Badbyakod	Karnataka	MCFL
134.	Chadchan	Karnataka	MCFL
135.	Bada	Karnataka	MCFL
136.	Sakaleshpura	Karnataka	MCFL

Sl. No.	Village Name	State Name	Company Name
137.	Masur	Karnataka	MCFL
138.	Karatagi	Karnataka	MCFL
139.	Kumballur	Karnataka	FACT
140.	Hebblaguppa	Karnataka	FACT
141.	Hittala	Karnataka	KRIBHCO
142.	Bastwad	Karnataka	IPL
143.	Santhemarahalli	Karnataka	IPL
144.	Karkipete	Karnataka	IPL
145.	Balahalli	Karnataka	IPL
146.	Yedihalli	Karnataka	IPL
147.	Gurlapur	Karnataka	MCFL
148.	Sanganatti	Karnataka	MCFL
149.	Sulur	Karnataka	MCFL
150.	Shilingere	Karnataka	MCFL
151.	Alahalli	Karnataka	MCFL
152.	Aresikere	Karnataka	MCFL
153.	Hampapura	Karnataka	MCFL
154.	Nittur	Karnataka	MCFL
155.	Honnavaara	Karnataka	MCFL
156.	Siddapur	Karnataka	MCFL
157.	Choorakkattukara	Kerala	FACT
158.	Kunissery Village	Kerala	FACT
159.	P V Kuttappan	Kerala	FACT
160.	Vadakariattur	Kerala	FACT
161.	Kainakary	Kerala	FACT
162.	Thekkedesam	Kerala	FACT

Sl. No.	Village Name	State Name	Company Name
163.	Kulathur	Kerala	FACT
164.	Kanjikuzhy	Kerala	FACT
165.	Ramanattukara	Kerala	FACT
166.	Kadannappally	Kerala	FACT
167.	Khathi Pipalia	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
168.	Narana	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
169.	Burana Kheri	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
170.	Daulat Baroda	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
171.	Tajpur	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
172.	Budhana	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
173.	Ratan Kheri	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
174.	Manda (Sanchi)	Madhya Pradesh	KRIBHCO
175.	Naharikala	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
176.	Bachora	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
177.	Silayata	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
178.	Puraina	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
179.	Nakati	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
180.	Sattadhana	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
181.	Kotalbarri	Madhya Pradesh	NFL
182.	Shrapur	Maharashtra	Adventz
183.	Vadwal	Maharashtra	Adventz
184.	Dokbabulgaon	Maharashtra	Adventz
185.	Sawalesheara	Maharashtra	Adventz
186.	Lamboti	Maharashtra	Adventz
187.	Kolegaon	Maharashtra	Adventz
188.	Bibidharphal	Maharashtra	Adventz

Sl. No.	Village Name	State Name	Company Name
189.	Malinagar	Maharashtra	RCF
190.	Belsar	Maharashtra	RCF
191.	Tung	Maharashtra	RCF
192.	Bavdhan	Maharashtra	RCF
193.	Katpur	Maharashtra	RCF
194.	Jaypur	Maharashtra	RCF
195.	Adane	Maharashtra	RCF
196.	Bendse	Maharashtra	RCF
197.	Bisnoor	Maharashtra	RCF
198.	Manjerkhed	Maharashtra	CIL
199.	Kokangaon	Maharashtra	ZACL
200.	Rahuri	Maharashtra	ZACL
201.	Kapsi	Maharashtra	ZACL
202.	Kalwan	Maharashtra	ZACL
203.	Saikheda	Maharashtra	ZACL
204.	Dindori	Maharashtra	ZACL
205.	Alephata	Maharashtra	ZACL
206.	Babahulgaon	Maharashtra	ZACL
207.	Islampur	Maharashtra	ZACL
208.	Elavi	Maharashtra	ZACL
209.	Koregaon	Maharashtra	RCF
210.	Wagdara	Maharashtra	RCF
211.	Dindori	Maharashtra	RCF
212.	Netwad	Maharashtra	RCF
213.	Ujjani	Maharashtra	RCF
214.	Mahalgaon	Maharashtra	RCF

Sl. No.	Village Name	State Name	Company Name
215.	Pimpalgaon	Maharashtra	RCF
216.	Tedha	Maharashtra	RCF
217.	Bavdhan	Maharashtra	RCF
218.	Jamb	Maharashtra	RCF
219.	Bavdhan	Maharashtra	KRIBHCO
220.	Bhandagaon	Maharashtra	CIL
221.	Kole	Maharashtra	ZACL
222.	Junoni	Maharashtra	ZACL
223.	Pochewadi	Maharashtra	ZACL
224.	Chimbhla	Maharashtra	ZACL
225.	Sakore	Maharashtra	ZACL
226.	Bori	Maharashtra	ZACL
227.	Pargaon	Maharashtra	DFPCL
228.	Rahu	Maharashtra	DFPCL
229.	Bhandgaon	Maharashtra	DFPCL
230.	Devkarwadi	Maharashtra	DFPCL
231.	Patethan	Maharashtra	DFPCL
232.	Gulwanchi	Maharashtra	DFPCL
233.	Bale	Maharashtra	DFPCL
234.	Bhogaon	Maharashtra	DFPCL
235.	Tale Hipparga	Maharashtra	DFPCL
236.	Shelgi	Maharashtra	DFPCL
237.	Chafal	Odisha	NFCL
238.	Chengada	Odisha	NFCL
239.	Durgadevi	Odisha	NFCL
240.	Devokhand	Odisha	NFCL

Sl. No.	Village Name	State Name	Company Name
241.	Uttampur	Odisha	NFCL
242.	Mahula	Odisha	KRIBHCO
243.	Kasia	Odisha	PPL
244.	Lodhachua	Odisha	PPL
245.	Gopalpali	Odisha	PPL
246.	Sarla	Odisha	PPL
247.	Poraiyur	Puducherry (UT)	MFL
248.	Sunam	Punjab	NFL
249.	Bhagga	Punjab	NFL
250.	Ganga	Punjab	NFL
251.	Marginderpura	Punjab	NFL
252.	Dod	Punjab	NFL
253.	Mansu Khurd	Punjab	NFL
254.	Nathana	Punjab	NFL
255.	Nangran	Punjab	NFL
256.	Taragarh	Punjab	IPL
257.	Jumianwali	Punjab	KRIBHCO
258.	Talwandi chaudharia	Punjab	KRIBHCO
259.	Behniwal	Punjab	KRIBHCO
260.	Santpura	Rajasthan	NFL
261.	Rampura	Rajasthan	NFL
262.	Rangpur	Rajasthan	NFL
263.	Alwar	Rajasthan	Shri Ram Fertilizers
264.	Kota	Rajasthan	Shri Ram Fertilizers
265.	Sriganganagar	Rajasthan	Shri Ram Fertilizers
266.	Dhoblai	Rajasthan	IPL

Sl. No.	Village Name	State Name	Company Name
267.	Ishwar Nagar	Rajasthan	IPL
268.	Gulabpura	Rajasthan	CFCL
269.	Adusa	Rajasthan	CFCL
270.	Palkiya	Rajasthan	CFCL
271.	Kundanpur	Rajasthan	CFCL
272.	Kuradiya	Rajasthan	CFCL
273.	Bhattipura	Rajasthan	CFCL
274.	Jankpur	Rajasthan	CFCL
275.	Dhori	Rajasthan	CFCL
276.	Dangawad	Rajasthan	CFCL
277.	Amora	Rajasthan	CFCL
278.	Mathaniya	Rajasthan	IPL
279.	Banasthali	Rajasthan	IPL
280.	Bali	Rajasthan	IPL
281.	Tibbi	Rajasthan	IPL
282.	Umrain	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers
283.	Sodanpura	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers
284.	Machadi	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers
285.	Allapur	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers
286.	Dhawala	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers
287.	DitayaKheri	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers
288.	Donda	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers
289.	Samarai	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers
290.	Jaganathpuri	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers
291.	Shyopur	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers
292.	Choudhary Chetramwala	Rajasthan	KRIBHCO

Sl. No.	Village Name	State Name	Company Name
293.	Anatpura	Rajasthan	CFCL
294.	Chimanpura	Rajasthan	CFCL
295.	Shyao	Rajasthan	CFCL
296.	Doblai	Rajasthan	CFCL
297.	Singod	Rajasthan	CFCL
298.	Niwana	Rajasthan	CFCL
299.	Devthala	Rajasthan	CFCL
300.	ItawaBhopji	Rajasthan	CFCL
301.	Charangwas	Rajasthan	CFCL
302.	Udapuria	Rajasthan	CFCL
303.	Astawan	Rajasthan	IPL
304.	Ummednagar	Rajasthan	IPL
305.	Akawali	Rajasthan	IPL
306.	KervaJat	Rajasthan	IPL
307.	Dhanwa	Rajasthan	IPL
308.	Vadasery	Tamil Nadu	FACT
309.	Balsamuthiram	Tamil Nadu	FACT
310.	V. Kumaramangalam	Tamil Nadu	FACT
311.	Asur	Tamil Nadu	FACT
312.	Village Orukodi	Tamil Nadu	FACT
313.	Orthanad	Tamil Nadu	FACT
314.	Athani	Tamil Nadu	FACT
315.	Ponneri	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar/SPIC
316.	Nallur	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar/SPIC
317.	Oothupatty	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar/SPIC
318.	Sivanthipatty	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar/SPIC

Sl. No.	Village Name	State Name	Company Name
319.	Povyundarkottai	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar/SPIC
320.	Kozhumam	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar/SPIC
321.	Chinnasalem	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar/SPIC
322.	Kurinjipadi	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar/SPIC
323.	Keezhvani	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar/SPIC
324.	Kumbakonam	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar/SPIC
325.	Pidagam	Tamil Nadu	MFL
326.	Ranganathpuram	Tamil Nadu	MFL
327.	Vellalapati	Tamil Nadu	MFL
328.	Pallavadi	Tamil Nadu	MFL
329.	Chekkapatty	Tamil Nadu	MFL
330.	Kevulur	Tamil Nadu	MFL
331.	KoPonneri	Tamil Nadu	MFL
332.	Asokkadu	Tamil Nadu	MFL
333.	Kodiyalam	Tamil Nadu	MFL
334.	Kilarasampattu	Tamil Nadu	MFL
335.	Udaiyanandhal	Tamil Nadu	MFL
336.	Baluchettichatram	Tamil Nadu	MFL
337.	Nachipalayam	Tamil Nadu	FACT
338.	Sirdapur	Tamil Nadu	FACT
339.	Pedappampatty	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar & SPIC
340.	Nunthalamattam	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar & SPIC
341.	Pothaisuthi	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar & SPIC
342.	Melur	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar & SPIC
343.	Andipalayam	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar & SPIC
344.	Kulathur	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar & SPIC

Sl. No.	Village Name	State Name	Company Name
345.	Kothamangalam	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar & SPIC
346.	Senthangudi	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar & SPIC
347.	Salavakkam	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar & SPIC
348.	Thiruvallur	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar & SPIC
349.	Mangalapuram	Tamil Nadu	MFL
350.	Paravedla	Telangana	MFL
351.	Kamareddy Rural	Telangana	FACT
352.	Padamatagadda	Telangana	NFCL
353.	Reddypuyram	Telangana	NFCL
354.	Tatikayala	Telangana	NFCL
355.	Narayanagiri	Telangana	NFCL
356.	Vellampally	Telangana	NFCL
357.	Parkal	Telangana	NFCL
358.	Nayanapaka	Telangana	NFCL
359.	Ippalapally	Telangana	NFCL
360.	Tekumatla	Telangana	NFCL
361.	Peddapur	Telangana	NFCL
362.	Kadaparthi	Telangana	CIL
363.	Malkapur	Telangana	CIL
364.	Mulkakgudem	Telangana	FACT
365.	Lingala	Telangana	NFCL
366.	Kondakindigudem	Telangana	CIL
367.	Vallala	Telangana	CIL
368.	Pamunuru	Telangana	CIL
369.	Konoor	Telangana	CIL
370.	Gundale	Telangana	CIL

Sl. No.	Village Name	State Name	Company Name
371.	Pamina	Telangana	CIL
372.	Depalli	Telangana	CIL
373.	Gopalpur Purvi	Uttar Pradesh	IPL
374.	Jiwana Guliyan	Uttar Pradesh	IPL
375.	Samaha Khurd	Uttar Pradesh	NFL
376.	Sadipur	Uttar Pradesh	NFL
377.	Dilawalpur	Uttar Pradesh	NFL
378.	Piprauli	Uttar Pradesh	NFL
379.	Pandri-shankar	Uttar Pradesh	NFL
380.	Mehua Hasan Ganj	Uttar Pradesh	YARA
381.	Pawari	Uttar Pradesh	YARA
382.	Kail	Uttar Pradesh	YARA
383.	Noorpur	Uttar Pradesh	YARA
384.	Bhagua	Uttar Pradesh	YARA
385.	Shihawali	Uttar Pradesh	YARA
386.	Jaidaspur	Uttar Pradesh	YARA
387.	Pabsara	Uttar Pradesh	YARA
388.	Malikpur	Uttar Pradesh	YARA
389.	Kewalpur	Uttar Pradesh	YARA
390.	Nawada	Uttar Pradesh	KRIBHCO
391.	Kuriya	Uttar Pradesh	KRIBHCO
392.	Devipur	Uttar Pradesh	KRIBHCO
393.	Tirwa	Uttar Pradesh	KRIBHCO
394.	Baksa	Uttar Pradesh	KRIBHCO
395.	Ghoror	Uttar Pradesh	KRIBHCO
396.	Ahrola	Uttar Pradesh	KRIBHCO

Sl. No.	Village Name	State Name	Company Name
397.	Badkali	Uttar Pradesh	IPL
398.	Bijapur	Uttar Pradesh	IPL
399.	Karpiya	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
400.	Fattesarai	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
401.	Barriya	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
402.	Minapur	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
403.	Gadiya Malookpur	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
404.	Dharsaniya	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
405.	Bankuiya	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
406.	Faijullaganj	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
407.	Bahadurpur	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
408.	Dariyabad	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
409.	Madhwapur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
410.	Manera	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
411.	Bangalipur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
412.	Sablapur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
413.	Mahilo Ashapur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
414.	Bhawanipur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
415.	Semra	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
416.	Asaipur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
417.	Gohar	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
418.	Maniyagovindpur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
419.	Baghau	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
420.	Baghau Ki Madhaiya	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
421.	Bhirawati	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
422.	Dadpur	Uttar Pradesh	TCL

Sl. No.	Village Name	State Name	Company Name
423.	Kail	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
424.	Kail Ki Madhaiya	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
425.	Lodhi Nagla	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
426.	Malua	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
427.	Mehua Hasanganj	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
428.	Mehua Ki Madhaiya	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
429.	Noorpur	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
430.	Nyora	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
431.	Pawari	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
432.	Satua	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
433.	Tepada	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
434.	Totapur	Uttar Pradesh	TCL
435.	Shiampur Hajipur	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
436.	Baru Bhund	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
437.	Rani Nagal	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
438.	Bhojpur	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
439.	Prem Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
440.	Bhatawali	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
441.	Agwanpur	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
442.	Chandpur	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
443.	Emratpur	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
444.	Basalbhund	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
445.	Naglakamal	Uttar Pradesh	KRIBHCO
446.	Ladpur	Uttar Pradesh	KRIBHCO
447.	Siwai Bhadaura	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
448.	Pukhra	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO

Sl. No.	Village Name	State Name	Company Name
449.	Rui Sinora	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
450.	Soojapur	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
451.	Birpur Khurd	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
452.	Sulkhanpur	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
453.	Sugaon	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
454.	Murlinagar	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
455.	Nagla Maan Singh	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
456.	Nagla Paath	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO
457.	Budhawar	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
458.	Terhwa (Mahajesinghwara)	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
459.	Tenua	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
460.	Samsuddinpur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
461.	Jangipur Kurd	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
462.	Talkhapur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
463.	Rajapur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
464.	Aiupur	Uttar Pradesh	Indo Gulf
465.	Bidhkhuri	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
466.	Sunrapur	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
467.	Akorhi	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
468.	HarduaAma	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
469.	Pukhraya	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
470.	Mankoti	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
471.	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
472.	Rajakheda	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
473.	Birdhi	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL
474.	Mall	Uttar Pradesh	KFCL

Sl. No.	Village Name	State Name	Company Name
475.	Khamia-II	Uttarakhand	NFL
476.	Devipura	Uttarakhand	NFL
477.	Gualtore	West Bangal	NFCL
478.	Pinghmoni	West Bangal	NFCL
479.	Kadasol	West Bangal	NFCL
480.	Bulanpur	West Bangal	NFCL
481.	Patasolc	West Bangal	NFCL
482.	Kanshiram Jote	West Bengal	KRIBHCO
483.	Srihar	West Bengal	PPL
484.	Beliatore	West Bengal	PPL
485.	Motgoda	West Bengal	PPL
486.	Hatudewan	West Bengal	PPL
487.	Dewamdighi	West Bengal	PPL
488.	Bhatar	West Bengal	PPL
489.	Champadanga	West Bengal	PPL
490.	Chandanbati	West Bengal	PPL
491.	Birohi	West Bengal	PPL
492.	Jamda	West Bengal	PPL
493.	Jharul	West Bengal	CIL
494.	Nachipur	West Bengal	CIL
495.	Krishnapur	West Bengal	PPL
496.	Rasidpur	West Bengal	PPL
497.	Ghorapota	West Bengal	PPL
498.	Naduria	West Bengal	PPL

Import of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs)

1481. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian pharma industry has been dependent on China for imports of Active Pharma Ingredients (APIs) from China;
- (b) if so, the details and percentage of imported APIs used for production of life saving medicines and injectables; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that Indian pharma industry is not deprived of supply of essential ingredients for the production of critical medicines and injectables?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Many raw materials are imported from China, for manufacturing of medicine. As per available data from the various Port Offices of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO), the details of the percentage of raw materials imported from China are as under:-

Year	Percentage (in terms of value)
2017-18	68.62%
2018-19	66.53%
2019-20	72.40%

- (c) With a view to attain self-reliance and reduce import dependence in APIs/ Bulk drugs, the department of pharmaceuticals has rolled out two schemes viz. (i) "Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for promotion of domestic manufacturing of critical Key Starting Materials (KSMs)/ Drug Intermediates (DIs) and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) In India" and (ii) "Promotion of Bulk Drug Parks". The guidelines of both the schemes were released on 27th July, 2020. These guidelines are available on the website of the department.

National GIS-Enabled Land Bank System

1482. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the benefits of integrating State Geographic Information System (GIS) systems with the Industrial Information System;

(b) the specific areas in which Government intends to solicit inputs from States in developing the National Land Bank;

(c) the kind of information which would be available under the National Land Bank system;

(d) how CPSEs, PSUs, private industries, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and potential investors may access the GIS-enabled National Land Bank;

(e) whether Government has any specific plans for how to promote land identification and procurement through the National Land Bank system in the State of Jharkhand; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Government has integrated Industrial Information System (IIS) portal with the GIS System of six States in first phase to provide updates on land availability and plot level information to investors anywhere in the world on real time basis and help them make informed decisions.

(b) and (c) For the development of National Land Bank, Government intends to solicit the details of industrial land with plot level information, connectivity thereto, basic facilities, other facilities available and contact details of authorities/developer of the park.

(d) Government agencies are provided with unique User ID and password to upload the land details. However, the other investors can go to <https://iis.ncog.gov.in/parks> and simply register on the portal by creating a username and password and login to see the information available on the portal.

(e) and (f) Jharkhand is one of the eight states in the second phase of integration of state land bank/GIS systems with the IIS portal. The state has uploaded land data manually on the portal in the past. The state is yet to align its portal as per the Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) of integration of the two systems. The technical teams of State of Jharkhand are in touch with MeitY team who are providing technical support to develop the GIS Based National Land Bank under IIS.

Impact of COVID-19 on start-ups

1483. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of jobs generated and contribution to GDP by start-ups, year-wise, for the last three years;
- (b) the number of start-ups that have been impacted by COVID-19, with details on the number of start-ups that have shut operations and the number of start-ups that are operating with disruptions;
- (c) whether private investments in start-ups have been put on hold or decreased during the COVID-19 pandemic, and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to incentivise private investment in start-ups post the COVID-19 pandemic?

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

(a) The number of jobs self-reported by DPIIT Recognized start-ups, as on 6th September 2020, year-wise, for the last three years is as follows. No data on contribution to GDP by Start-ups is maintained by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade.

Calendar Year	Number of Jobs Reported by Recognized Startups
2017	49648
2018	95338
2019	154558

(b) No such data is maintained by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade.

(c) The Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) was approved by the Cabinet and established by DPIIT in June 2016 with a corpus of Rs 10,000 crore to provide much-needed boost to the Indian startup ecosystem and enable access to domestic capital. The Fund of Funds does not directly invest in startups, instead provides capital to

SEBI-registered Alternate Investment Funds (AIFs), known as daughter funds, who in turn invest money in growing Indian startups through equity and equity-linked instruments. SIDBI has been given the mandate of managing this Fund through selection of suitable daughter funds and overseeing the disbursement of committed capital.

SIDBI has reported that the Private investments in Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) covered under Fund of Funds for Start-ups (FFS), have not been put on hold or no decrease has been reported during the COVID-19 pandemic.

(d) The steps taken by Government to incentivise private investment in start-ups post the COVID-19 pandemic are given in Statement.

Statement

*The steps taken by Government to incentivise private investment
in start-ups post the COVID-19 pandemic*

Regulatory measures have been taken by Central government, Reserve Bank of India, Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDAI) and the sectoral ministries to boost businesses in India. For entrepreneurs, certain measures in terms of tax, regulatory and RBI led monetary relief have been introduced.

- DPIIT had launched the United Against COVID-19- Innovation Challenge to identify innovative solutions to combat COVID-19. Applications were received for solutions to manage the over. COVID situation including logistics solutions, testing solutions, Critical care equipment, large area sanitisation and various other critical aspects related to COVID-19.
- SIDBI has launched Covid-19 Start-up Assistance Scheme (CSAS) for start-ups which aim to aid innovative start-ups that have demonstrated ability to adapt to economic impact from Covid-19 and ensured its employees safety and financial stability. SIDBI recognizes the operational and financial challenges being faced by start-ups and has been making efforts to provide financial assistance and stability to such start-ups through schemes like CSAS. Through this scheme, start-ups can receive a loan of up to Rs 2 crore.
- SIDBI has also announced a concessional interest rate of 5 percent for MSME loans under the SIDBI Assistance to Facilitate Emergency Response against Covid-19 (SAFE Scheme). These loans would be provided within 48

hours, with no collateral and minimum paperwork for MSMEs that are manufacturing products or delivering services related to the Covid-19 fight are eligible for these loans.

- Availability of additional financial window for healthcare sector under scheme called SIDBI Make in India Soft Loan Fund for Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (SMILE)) for financing the healthcare sector including hospitals, nursing home, clinics, etc. for their requirements related to fighting Corona Virus has also been launched.

Further, 39 such regulatory changes, to enhance ease of doing business, ease raising capital and reduce compliance burden have been undertaken. The list of regulatory reforms is enclosed at Statement-A. Out of these, three regulatory reforms were brought by Ministry of Corporate Affairs after March 2020.

Statement-A

Reserve Bank of India

1. Startup enterprises permitted to access loans under External Commercial Borrowing Framework up to USD 3 million. (Oct, 2016)
2. A Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) registered Foreign Venture Capital Investor (FVCI) may contribute up to 100% of the capital of an Indian company engaged in any activity mentioned in Schedule 6 of Notification No. FEMA 20/2000, including startups irrespective of the sector in which it is engaged, under the automatic route. (Aug, 2017)
3. An Indian startup having an overseas subsidiary, may open a foreign currency account with a bank outside India for the purpose of crediting to it foreign exchange earnings out of exports/ sales made by the said entity and/ or the receivables, arising out of exports/ sales, of its overseas subsidiary. (June, 2016)
4. SOFTEX form filed by software exporters moved online. (Feb, 2019)

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

5. Lock in period for investments made by an Angel Fund reduced to 1 year from 3 years as amended by the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016, w.e.f. 04-01-2017.

6. Angel Funds are allowed to invest in overseas venture capital undertakings upto 25% of their investible corpus in line with other AIFs as provided by the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016, w.e.f. 04-01-2017.
7. The upper limit for number of angel investors in a scheme is increased from forty nine to two hundred as amended by SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016, w.e.f. 04-01-2017
8. The requirements of minimum investment amount by an Angel Fund in any venture capital undertaking is reduced from fifty lakhs to twenty five lakhs as amended by SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016, w.e.f. 04-01-2017
9. "Operating Guidelines for Alternative Investment Funds in International Financial Services Centres" issued by SEBI. (Nov, 2018) Ministry of Corporate Affairs
10. The financial statement, with respect to private company (if such private company is a start-up) may not include the cash flow statement. (June, 2017)
11. A private company, which is considered as a start-up for a period of five years from the date of its incorporation, is also allowed to accept deposits from members without any restriction on the amount. (Sep, 2017)
12. Startup defined for the purpose of Companies Act, 2013: As per the definition, a start-up company means a private company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 and recognised as a "start-up" in accordance with the notification issued by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade. (June, 2017)
13. Exemption from procedural compliance (e.g. such as issue of an offer circular or creation of a deposit repayment reserve) for raising deposits from shareholders (June, 2017)
14. In relation to a private company (if such private company is a startup), the annual return shall be signed by the Company Secretary, or where there is no Company Secretary, by the Director of the company. (June, 2017)
15. A private company (if such private company is a startup) is required to conduct at least one meeting of the Board of Directors in each half of a

calendar year and the gap between the two meetings is not less than ninety days. (June, 2017)

16. Name Reservation for Company incorporation: Rule 8, Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014 substituted with Companies (Incorporation) 5th Amendment Rules, 2019, which provides for new regulations on resemblance with an existing company name, new categories of undesirable names of a company and list of words which can be used only after obtaining approval. (May, 2019)
17. Amendment in Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014: The Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued a notification on 16th August, 2019 increasing the period in which ESOPs could be granted to promoters and directors (holding more than 10% equity) of Startups, from 5 years to 10 years from the date of incorporation and thereby aligned the provisions of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules with the provisions referred to in the DPIIT notification dated 19th Feb, 2019.

The notification also enhanced the limit on shares with Differential Voting Rights in the Company from 26% of the total post-issue paid up equity capital of the Company to 74% of the total voting power. Further, the condition for the company to have consistent track record of distributable profits for the last three years for issue of DVR shares has been removed. (August 2019)

18. Corporate Social Responsibility Funds: In reference to section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, Schedule VII has been amended to include Contribution to incubators funded by Central Government or State Government or any agency or Public Sector Undertaking of Central Government or State Government, and contributions to public funded Universities, Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), National Laboratories and Autonomous Bodies (established under the auspices of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), Department of Science and Technology (DST), Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology) engaged in conducting research in science, technology, engineering and medicine aimed at promoting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). (October 2019).

19. As part of Government of India's Ease of Doing Business (EODB) initiatives, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has launched a new integrated Web Form christened 'SPICe+' replacing the existing SPICe form. SPICe+ would offer 10 services by 3 Central Govt Ministries & Departments (Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Ministry of Labour & Department of Revenue in the Ministry of Finance) and One State Government (Maharashtra), thereby saving as many procedures, time and cost for Starting a Business in India and would be applicable for all new company incorporations *w.e.f.* 23rd February 2020. SPICe+ has two parts: Part A-for Name reservation for new companies and Part B offering a bouquet of services viz. (i) Incorporation (ii) DIN allotment (iii) Mandatory issue of PAN (iv) Mandatory issue of TAN (v) Mandatory issue of EPFO registration (vi) Mandatory issue of ESIC registration (vii) Mandatory issue of Profession Tax registration (Maharashtra) (viii) Mandatory Opening of Bank Account for the Company and (ix) Allotment of GSTIN (if so applied for) (February 2020)
20. Amendment in Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014: The Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued a notification on 05th June, 2020 increasing the period in which Sweat Equity shares, from 5 years to 10 years from the date of incorporation and thereby aligned the provisions of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules with the provisions referred to in the DPIIT notification dated 19th Feb, 2019. (June 2020)
21. Amendment in Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014: The Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued a notification on 07th September, 2020 increasing the period of issuance of convertible note, from 5 years to 10 years from the date of issue and thereby aligned the provisions of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 with the provisions referred to in the DPIIT notification dated 19th Feb, 2019. (September 2020)
22. Amendment in Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014: The Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued a notification on 07th September, 2020 whereby the maximum limit in respect of deposits to be accepted from members by a private company shall not apply to a start-up company for 10 years from the date of its incorporation, instead of 5 years. (September 2020)

Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue

23. In the case of a domestic company, where its total turnover or the gross receipt in the previous year does not exceed two hundred and fifty crore

rupees, income tax shall be charged at the rate of 25 percent of the total income. (Feb, 2018)

24. Definition of eligible business as stated in Section 80-IAC aligned with Startups definition. (April, 2018)
25. Introduction of Section 54EE in the Income Tax Act, 1961: Exemption from tax on long-term capital gain if such long-term capital gain is invested in a fund notified by Central Government. The maximum amount that can be invested is Rs 50 lakh. (May, 2016)
26. Amendment in Section 54GB of Income Tax Act: Exemption from tax on capital gains arising out of sale of residential house or a residential plot of land if the amount of net consideration is invested in prescribed stake of equity shares of eligible Startup for utilizing the same for purchase of specified asset. (Feb, 2016)
27. Minimum Alternate Tax credit allowed to be carried forward up to fifteenth assessment years instead of ten assessment years (2017)
28. Exemption under section 80-IAC of Income Tax Act: Exemption to eligible Startup for any 3 consecutive assessment years out of 7 years (earlier 5 years) beginning from the year in which such eligible Startup is incorporated. (April, 2018)
29. Exemption from tax under the provisions of section 56(2)(viib) to Startups for issue of shares above fair market value on the basis of a self-declaration to the Central Board of Direct Taxes. The aggregate amount of paid up share capital and share premium of the startup after issue or proposed issue should not exceed ₹ 25 Crore (Feb, 2019)
30. Taxation of convertible notes - Period for which a bond, debenture, debenture-stock or deposit certificate was held prior to conversion shall be considered for determining the period of holding of such shares or debentures acquired upon conversion. (March, 2016)
31. Amendment in Section 54GB of Income Tax Act w.e.f 1st April 2020: (August 2019)
 - (i) The condition of minimum holding of 50% of share capital or voting rights in the start-up relaxed to 25%

- (ii) Extension of period under which benefit under section 54GB from for sale of residential property can be availed up to 31st March, 2021
 - (iii) Condition restricting transfer of new asset being computer or computer software is to relaxed from 5 years to 3 years *w.e.f.* 1-4-2020
32. Amendment in Section 79 of Income Tax Act (August 2019): Eligible Startups to carry forward their losses on satisfaction of any one of the two conditions:
- (i) Continuity of 51% shareholding/voting power or
 - (ii) Continuity of 100% of original shareholders carrying voting power
33. Pass through of losses allowed to Investment Funds i.e. Category I and II AIF similar to pass through of income. These amendments will take effect from the 1st April, 2020 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 2020-21 and subsequent assessment years (August 2019)
34. The investment made by Venture Capital Fund of Category-I AIF in a startup was exempted from the applicability of the provisions of section 56(2)(viib) of the IT Act. This exemption has been extended to all sub-categories of Category-1 AIF and Category-II AIF via introduction of "specified funds" in the said section (August 2019)
35. The Finance Act 2020 provides for amendment in section 80-IAC of the Income-tax Act relating to special provision in respect of specified business. The provisions of section 80-IAC, *inter alia*, provide for a deduction of an amount equal to hundred per cent, of the profits and gains derived from an eligible business by an eligible start-up for three consecutive assessment years out of ten years vis-a-vis the earlier norm of seven years at the option of the assessee and the total turnover of its business does not exceed hundred crore rupees in the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which deduction under this section is claimed. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 2021 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 2021-2022 and subsequent assessment years. (Feb. 2020)
36. The Finance Act 2020 provides for amendment in section 80-IAC of the Income-tax Act relating to special provision in respect of specified business. The provisions of section 80-IAC, *inter alia*, provide for a deduction of an amount equal to hundred per cent, of the profits and gains derived from an eligible business by an eligible start-up for three consecutive assessment years out of ten years at the option of the assessee and the total turnover of its business does not exceed hundred crore rupees vis-a-vis the earlier

norm of twenty-five crore rupees in the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which deduction under this section is claimed. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 2021 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 2021-2022 and subsequent assessment years. (Feb. 2020)

37. The Finance Act 2020 provides for amendment in sections 156, 191 and 192 of the Income Tax Act laying to enable employees receiving specified security or sweat equity share as perquisite under section 17(2)(vi) of an eligible startup referred to in section 80-IAC, to deduct or pay, as the case may be, tax on such income within fourteen days after the expiry of forty-eight months from the end of the relevant assessment year; or from the date of the sale of such specified security or sweat equity share by the assessee; or from the date of the assessee ceasing to be the employee of the person, whichever is earlier, on the basis of rates in force of the financial year in which the said specified security or sweat equity share is allotted or transferred. This amendment will take effect from 1 st April, 2020. As per the earlier norms, the said perquisite including ESOPs were taxed in the hands of the employee at the time of exercise of the option.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

38. Removal of clause from Electronic Development Fund (EDF) operating guidelines stating that if a fund draws from Fund of Funds for Startups, then they cannot draw from EDF and vice versa. (Nov. 2018)

Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade

39. Amendment in the definition of a Startup: An entity shall be considered as a Startup upto a period of ten years from the date of incorporation/ registration and turnover of the entity for any of the financial years since incorporation/ registration has not exceeded one hundred crore rupees. (Feb. 2019)

Export Promotion Councils

1484. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) that have been created by the Ministry, the details thereof;

(b) the kind of work that has been done by these EPCs during the last five years; and

(c) whether there has ever been any audit of their performance, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) are organizations of exporters, set up under the Societies Registration Act/ Companies Act, with the objective of promoting Indian exports. The councils are responsible for promotion of a particular group of products/ projects/services as given in Appendix 2T of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-2020. The list of 14 such EPCs affiliated to the Department of Commerce is given in Statement (*See below*). Regular joint meetings with the councils to facilitate interactions with exporters and assess performance of the councils are held. The accounts of the councils are subject to mandatory audit. The review reports of performance of the councils are laid in the Parliament along with Annual Report each year.

Statement

List of Export Promotion Councils affiliated to Department of Commerce

1. Basic Chemicals, Cosmetics & Dyes Export Promotion Council (Chemexcil), Mumbai
2. Cashew Export Promotion Council of India (CEPCI), Kollam, Kerala
3. Chemical and Allied Products Export Promotion Council (Capexil), Kolkata
4. Council for Leather Exports (CLE), Chennai
5. EEPC India, Kolkata
6. Export Promotion Council for EoUs and SEZs (EPCES), New Delhi
7. Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), Mumbai
8. Indian Oilseeds & Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC), Mumbai
9. Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council (Pharmexcil), Hyderabad
10. Plastics Export Promotion Council (Plexconcil), Mumbai
11. Project Export Promotion Council (PEPC), New Delhi
12. Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC), New Delhi

13. Shellac & Forest Products Export Promotion Council (Shefexil), Kolkata
14. Sports Goods Export Promotion Council (SGEPC), New Delhi

Quantum and value of agricultural exports

1485. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum and value of agricultural exports since April, 2020;
- (b) the details thereof, product category-wise and country of export-wise;
- (c) the performance of exports of agricultural/related commodities for which the Ministry has set up commodity boards (like Spices, Coffee, Tea, Silk, Tobacco, Marine, etc.); and
- (d) the action plan to augment agricultural exports in the current year?

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

(a) and (b) The details of quantum and value of agricultural exports, for the period April 2020 to July 2020, product category-wise, are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Country-wise are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The details of performance of exports of agricultural/related commodities, for which the Government has set up Commodity Boards are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) Promotion of exports of agricultural products is an ongoing process. To promote agricultural exports, the Government has introduced a comprehensive Agriculture Export Policy (AEP) to harness export potential of Indian agriculture and raise farmers' income. Department of Commerce, has taken several steps to implement AEP at State/District level. State specific Action Plans, State Level Monitoring Committees (SLMCs), Nodal Agencies for agricultural exports and Cluster Level Committees have been formed in a number of States. Country and product-specific action plans have also been formulated to promote exports.

A Farmer Connect Portal has been set up by APEDA for providing a platform for farmers, Farmer-Producer Organizations (FPOs) and cooperatives to interact with exporters. Buyer-seller Meets (BSMs) have been organized in the clusters to provide

export-market linkages. Regular interactions, through videoconferences, have been held with the Indian Missions abroad, to assess and exploit export opportunities. Country specific BSMs, through Indian Missions, have also been organized.

The Department of Commerce provides assistance through several other schemes, to promote exports, including agriculture export *viz.* Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) etc. In addition, assistance to the exporters of agricultural products is also available under the Medium Term Framework (2017-20) schemes of Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Tea Board, Coffee Board, Rubber Board and Spices Board, which have been extended up to 31st March, 2021.

The Government has also introduced a Central Sector Scheme - 'Transport and Marketing Assistance for Specified Agriculture Products' - for providing assistance for the international component of freight, to mitigate the freight disadvantage for the export of agriculture products.

Statement-I

Principal commodity wise export of agriculture products for Apr'20-Jul'20

Principal Commodity	Unit	*Apr-Jul'20	
		Qty.	Val. in Mil. USD
1	2	3	4
Tea	KGS	67080075	212.12
Coffee	KGS	95692201	261.39
Rice -Basmati	TON	1680652	1499.02
Rice(Other Than Basmati)	TON	2998697	1178.76
Wheat	TON	139057	38.94
Other Cereals	ION	389023	88.44
Pulses	TON	119168	109.78
Tobacco Unmanufactured	KGS	56853784	169.46
Tobacco Manufactured	--	--#	85.89

1	2	3	4
Spices	KGS	505947610	1231.74
Cashew	ION	14228	112.76
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	KGS	1316244	0.77
Sesame Seeds	KGS	97428959	155.29
Niger Seeds	KGS	8074780	8.03
Groundnut	TON	140080	166.98
Other Oil Seeds	TON	36344	25.81
Vegetable Oils	TON	41232	80.21
Oil Meals	TON	891766	277.39
Guergam Meal	TON	82499	90.36
Castor Oil	KGS	255508654	302.18
Shellac	KGS	1671097	22.76
Sugar	TON	2655696	931.09
Mollases	TON	132115	21.70
Fruits / Vegetable Seeds	KGS	8815079	49.71
Fresh Fruits	TON	208612	177.31
Fresh Vegetables	TON	1149813	300.02
Processed Vegetables	KGS	112886383	136.58
Processed Fruits And Juices	KGS	154433117	192.03
Cereal Preparations	TON	102503	160.08
Cocoa Products	KGS	6384424	37.31
Milled Products	KGS	126166712	68.43
Misc Processed Items		--- #	198.99
Animal Casings	KGS	3506350	14.48
Buffalo Meat	TON	241159	724.71

1	2	3	4
Sheep/Goat Meat	TON	1779	11.88
Other Meat	TON	4	0.01
Processed Meat	TON	92	0.32
Dairy Products	KGS	34197627	89.64
Poultry Products	—	—	19.32
Floriculture Products	KGS	3327335	18.93
Natural Rubber	TON	1647	2.50
Alcoholic Beverages	LTR	67329965	88.84
Marine Products	KGS	298449826	1652.23
Ayush And Herbal Products	KGS	37425463	148.80
Cotton Raw Incl. Waste	TON	205012	265.37
GRAND TOTAL			11428.36

* Data is provisional

Quantities have been provided only for those Principal Commodity Groups wherever the unit of measurement of its constituents is additive.

Source: DGCI&S

Statement-II

Country-wise overall export of agriculture products for Apr'20-Jul'20

Country	Val in Mil. USD*
USA	1448.39
China PRP	922.62
U Arab Emts	597.31
Iran	554.90
Saudi Arab	520.53
Bangladesh PR	433.98
Indonesia	382.78
Vietnam Soc Rep	357.76

Country	Val in Mil. USD*
Malaysia	314.23
Iraq	276.56
Nepal	268.65
Japan	240.80
Netherland	236.54
UK	234.58
Hong Kong	220.24
Canada	176.15
Germany	171.73
Yemen Republic	155.23
Sri Lanka DSR	138.38
Korea RP	136.86
Belgium	135.32
Kuwait	132.77
Qatar	132.26
Russia	131.83
Thailand	126.38
Sudan	125.22
Italy	121.95
Oman	117.51
Singapore	113.29
Australia	112.79
Somalia	110.30
Egypt A RP	106.06
France	102.49

Country	Val in Mil. USD*
Togo	99.04
Benin	90.57
Guinea	85.61
Jordan	83.21
Spain	81.12
Philippines	80.41
Senegal	75.56
Afghanistan	75.50
Other Countries	1400.95
GRAND TOTAL	11428.36

*Data is provisional

Source: DGCI&S

Statement-III

Performance of exports of agricultural/related commodities, for which the Government has set up commodities boards

(Values in USD Million)

Commodity	Apr-Jul 2020 (P)
Tea Board	
Tea	212.12
Coffee Board	
Coffee	261.39
Tobacco Board	
Tobacco Unmanufactured	169.46
Tobacco Manufactured	85.89
Total (Tobacco Board)	255.35
Spices Board	

Commodity	Apr-Jul 2020 (P)
Spices	1231.74
Rubber Board	
Natural Rubber	2.50
Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)	
Marine Products	1652.23
Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)	
Rice -Basmati	1499.02
Rice (Other Than Basmati)	1178.76
Wheat	38.94
Other Cereals	88.44
Pulses	109.78
Groundnut	166.98
Guergam Meal	90.36
Fruits / Vegetable Seeds	49.71
Fresh Fruits	177.31
Fresh Vegetables	300.02
Processed Vegetables	136.58
Processed Fruits And Juices	192.03
Cereal Preparations	160.08
Cocoa Products	37.31
Milled Products	68.43
Misc Processed Items	198.99
Animal Casings	14.48
Buffalo Meat	724.71
Sheep/Goat Meat	11.88

Commodity	Apr-Jul 2020 (P)
Other Meat	0.01
Processed Meat	0.32
Dairy Products	89.64
Poultry Products	19.32
Floriculture Products	18.93
Alcoholic Beverages	88.84
Total (Apeda)	5460.87
Central Silk Board	
Silk, Raw	0.02
Natural Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup	11.25
RMG Silk	20.02
Silk Waste	6.13
Silk Carpet	3.61
Total (Central Silk Board)	41.03

(P) - Provisional

Source: DGCI&S;

1486. [The question was cancelled.]

Incentives to industries to boost economic growth

1487. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether measures are being undertaken by the Ministry to instil confidence in the industries, considering the slow pace of economic growth in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the Ministry has studied the impact of recent economic slowdown that has been reported and is prevalent in other parts of the world?

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

- (a) and (b) Promotion of industries is a continuous and ongoing effort of the Government.

Various steps in addition to ongoing schemes to boost domestic and foreign investment in India have been taken to instil confidence in the industries. These include the National Infrastructure Pipeline, Reduction in Corporate Tax, easing liquidity problems of NBFCs and Banks, policy measures to boost domestic manufacturing. Government of India has also promoted domestic manufacturing of goods through public procurement orders, Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP), Schemes for Production Linked Incentives of various Ministries. Also, Atmanirbhar Package to boost Industrial growth has been announced by the Government for ₹ 20.97 lakh crore with bold reforms in a number of sectors.

With a view to support, facilitate and provide investor friendly ecosystem to investors investing in India, an Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) and Project Development Cells (PDCs) have set up in all concerned Ministries/Departments to fast track investment in coordination between the Central Government and State Governments and thereby grow the pipeline of investible projects in India to increase domestic investment and FDI inflow. A centralized Investment Clearance Cell is being created, which would provide end-to-end facilitation support. GIS mapping of available land banks has been developed and several steps taken to improve Ease of Doing Business including simplification and rationalization of existing processes.

(c) As per IMF's World Economic Outlook (WEO) (June 2020), in the year 2020, global economic growth is projected to contract by 4.9 percent. Most economies in the group are forecasted to contract this year, including the United States (- 8.0 percent), Japan (-5.8 percent), the United Kingdom (-10.2 percent), Germany (-7.8 percent), France (-12.5 percent), Italy (-12.8 percent), and Spain (-12.8 percent).

As per the Global Economic Prospects Report (June 2020) of the World Bank, global GDP is expected to contract by 5.2 percent in 2020, the deepest global recession in eight decades, despite unprecedented policy support

Closure of industries/businesses due to COVID

1488. SHRI M.V. SHREYAMS KUMAR:

DR. SASMIT PATRA:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the closure of industries/businesses, especially due to COVID, in some sectors recently and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether Government has identified the reasons for the above;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the corrective measures being taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (c) Businesses get affected by diverse factors such as domestic demand, business cycles, commodity prices, trade and industrial policies across the world, etc. besides unit level issues such as competitiveness, viability etc. The sudden outbreak of COVID-19 has severely impacted some of the major economies of the world. It has affected countries across the globe including some of the major players like USA, European Union, UK, and India. Both World Bank and IMF estimate contraction in global GDP for FY 2020-21 due to the spillover effects of the lockdown to curb the spread of COVID-19 pandemic. Various sectors were affected due to the nation-wide lockdown. However, after the lockdown was relaxed, improvement is witnessed in several sectors of the economy.

(d) Government has taken several corrective measures to boost industries which, *inter-alia*, include:-

- (i) Relief measures have been given to MSMEs such as collateral-free lending program with 100 percent credit guarantee, subordinate debt for stressed MSMEs with partial guarantee, partial credit guarantee scheme for public sector banks on borrowings of non-bank financial companies, housing finance companies (HFCs), and micro finance institutions, Fund of Funds for equity infusion in MSMEs, additional support to farmers via concessional credit, as well as a credit facility for street vendors (PM SVANidhi), amongst others.
- (ii) Several Regulatory and compliance measures have been taken, viz. postponing tax-filing and other compliance deadlines, reduction in penalty interest rate for overdue GST filings, change in government procurement rules, faster clearing of MSME dues, IBC related relaxations for MSMEs, amongst others.
- (iii) Structural reforms have been announced as part of the Aatmanirbhar Package which, *inter alia*, include deregulation of the agricultural sector, change in definition of MSMEs, new PSU policy, commercialization of coal mining, higher FDI limits in defence and space sector, development of Industrial

Land/ Land Bank and Industrial Information System, revamp of Viability Gap Funding scheme for social infrastructure, new power tariff policy and incentivizing States to undertake sector reforms.

- (iv) Government has launched National Infrastructure Pipeline, expanded Phased Manufacturing Programme, Production Linked Incentive Schemes and created Centralized Investment Clearance Cell for end to end support for investment. Empowered Group of Secretaries and Project Development Cells have been set up to facilitate domestic and foreign investment. Further, reduction in EPF contributions, employment provision for migrant workers; insurance coverage for workers in the healthcare sector; and wage increase for MGNREGA workers and support for building and construction workers, collateral free loans to self-help groups are some other relief measures.
- (v) Common digital platform for Certificate of Origin has been launched to facilitate trade and increase Free Trade Agreement utilization by exporters. Government is promoting districts as export hubs by identifying products with export potential in the District, addressing bottlenecks for exporting these products, supporting local exporters/manufacturers to generate employment in the District.

Manufacturing of various items in the country

1489. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the action various Ministries of Government have taken to implement the PMs appeal for increasing use of India-made goods; and
- (b) the action various Ministries/Departments have taken to manufacture various items in the country itself?

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

(a) Different Ministries are promoting PM's call of 'Vocal for Local' in their own ways. To ensure that the local firms are allotted the tender under Aatmanirbhar Bharat, the following measures have been taken:-

- The Department of Expenditure (DoE) vide Order No. 12/17/2019-PPD dated 15.05.2020 (copy also available on website of Department of Expenditure) has amended Rule 161 (iv) of General Financial Rules (GFR) 2017 restricting

Global Tender Enquiry (GTE) for the contract/ supply value of above ₹ 200 crore to enable floating of local tenders by Procuring Entities of Government of India for the benefit of Local Industry.

- The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has issued Order dated 16.09.2020 (copy also available on website) under Rule 153(iii) of the General Financial Rules 2017 to promote participation of local suppliers in Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India).
- GeM has made it mandatory for the sellers, to declare Country of Origin for every product offered by them on the GeM portal.
- Department of Expenditure has amended Rule 144 of GFR by inserting sub-clause (xi) making it mandatory for bidders from any country which shares land border with India to get registered with Government of India before participating in any Government tender for procurement of goods, services or works.

Further, Ministry of Defence has listed out a negative list of 101 items that will be domestically manufactured and procured. DPIIT is disseminating information and helping market local products through the instrument of 'Geographical Indicators'. Domestic toys are being nurtured and encouraged to grow in a comprehensive manner.

(b) The measures, *inter alia*, taken to promote manufacturing in the country are noted as under:-

- (i) Make in India 2.0 launched with focus on 15 manufacturing sectors.
- (ii) A number of production linked incentive (PLI) schemes in the manufacturing of mobiles and electronics, APIs and medical devices have been launched.
- (iii) Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) has been launched for electronics goods and electronic vehicles.
- (iv) Apart from continuously streamlining and liberalizing the FDI policy regime, the government has set-up an Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) and Project Development Cells (PDCs) in Ministries/Departments of Government of India with the objective to bring synergies and ensure timely clearances from different Departments/Ministries and investment support and facilitation.

- (v) 24 sub-sectors (Agro-food processing of Oranges Mangoes, Potato, Indian ready-to-eats segment, Steel, Agro Chemicals, Electronics products, Furniture, Leather and Footwear, Auto Part, Textiles, etc.) in manufacturing have been identified in consultation with industry based on export potential, import substitution and employment generation capacity, where attention would be given to make India a self-reliant country and a global supplier.
- (vi) The government is in process of finalising a National Logistics Policy which will help bring down logistics cost significantly.
- (vii) The government has unveiled a National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) covering projects worth Rs 111 lakh crore (as per the final report of the Task Force) with about ₹ 44 lakh crore worth of projects under implementation.

Development and upgradation of industrial corridors in Tamil Nadu

1490. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the development and upgradation of the Industrial Corridors in Tamil Nadu and neighbouring States;
- (b) the details of investment, etc, the land acquisition, funds allocated and released for the development and upgradation of the said Corridors;
- (c) whether all the relevant approvals have been received from the neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu; and
- (d) how many jobs will be provided directly and indirectly due to establishment of these Industrial Corridors in Tamil Nadu and neighbouring States?

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

(a) to (c) Development of three Industrial Corridors namely Chennai - Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC), Extension of Chennai - Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) to Kochi via Coimbatore and Vizag - Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) are planned in Tamil Nadu and its neighbouring States. The current status of these Industrial Corridor projects along with the node-wise details of Land Acquisition, approvals and project development activities is as under:-

1. **CBIC:** It covers three States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Perspective plan for the overall corridor has been completed and three

nodes at Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Tumakuru (Karnataka) and Ponneri (Tamil Nadu) have been identified for development. The node-wise details are as under:-

- (i) **Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh):** The Shareholder's Agreement (SHA) and State Support Agreement (SSA) have been executed and a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely 'NICDIT Krishnapatnam Industrial City Development Limited' has been incorporated for implementation of the project. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities for an activation area (2500.4 acres) have been finalized and more than 90% land is in possession of the State Government. National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) reviewed and recommended the project for further approval by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA). An initial equity capital of ₹ 2.50 crore has been provided by NICDIT to the SPV.
 - (ii) **Tumakuru (Karnataka):** SHA and SSA have been executed and a SPV namely 'CBIC Tumakuru Industrial Township Limited' has been incorporated for implementation of the project. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities for an activation area (1736.20 acres) have been finalized and entire land is in possession of State Government. NICDIT reviewed and recommended this node for further approval by CCEA. An initial equity capital of ₹ 2.50 crore has been provided by NICDIT to the SPV.
 - (iii) **Ponneri (Tamil Nadu):** SHA and SSA have been executed and a SPV namely 'CBIC Ponneri Industrial Township Limited' has been incorporated for implementation of the project. Consultants have been appointed for preparation of detailed master plan and preliminary engineering for an activation area of 4,000 acres. Further, the Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that they have decided to notify an area of 1366.11 acres for the development of Ponneri node.
2. **Extension of Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) to Kochi via Coimbatore:** It covers two States namely Kerala and Tamil Nadu. NICDIT accorded its approval for extension of CBIC upto Kochi via Coimbatore.

Consultants have been appointed for detailed master planning and preliminary engineering for Integrated Manufacturing Cluster (IMC) at Palakkad (1,878 acres) and Kochi Global City (500 acres) in Kerala and Dharmapuri Salem (1,733 acres) in Tamil Nadu.

3. **VCIC:** It covers two States namely Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. A concept master plan prepared by Asian Development Bank (ADB) identified four nodes at Visakhapatnam, Chittoor, Donakonda and Machilipatnam. Amongst these, Visakhapatnam and Chittoor were identified as the priority nodes for development in Phase I of VCIC. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh requested Government of India for inclusion of VCIC under ambit of NICDIT framework and the proposal was considered and approved by NICDIT. Further, the State Government has requested for inclusion of Kopparthy as an addition node.

Bid proposals have been received for selection of consultant for preparation of detailed master planning and preliminary engineering for Chittoor and Kopparthy in Andhra Pradesh. For Visakhapatnam, State Government is undertaking detailed master planning and preliminary engineering activities.

(d) As part of Industrial Corridor projects, greenfield cities are being implemented which takes about 10 to 15 years to get the city populated. It is expected that employment potential would be about 4,50,000 persons (direct and in-direct) in Tamilnadu and its neighbouring States.

National Retail Policy

1491. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to formulate a National Retail Policy (NRP) to support growth of domestic retail trade;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to support development of retail sector in order to benefit sixty five million small traders in the country?

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

(a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Government proposes to formulate National Retail Trade Policy.

Stakeholder consultations are being held. Government has set up a National Traders' Welfare Board with the objectives of welfare of traders and their employees, simplification of the acts and rules applicable to traders, reduction of compliance burden and improvement in access to funds for traders.

Slowing down of Industrial growth rate

1492. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Industrial growth in India has seen a continuous slowdown;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof;
- (c) the growth rate of industry at present; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to address the sluggish growth?

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

(a) to (c) Industrial growth depends on a number of factors including structural, external, fiscal and industrial factors. The moderation in India's industrial growth coincides with deceleration in growth of global output. The sudden outbreak of COVID-19 has severely impacted some of the major economies of the world. It has affected countries across the globe including some of the major players like USA, European Union, UK, and India. Both World Bank and IMF estimate contraction in global GDP for FY 2020-21 due to the spillover effects of the lockdown to curb the spread of COVID-19 pandemic. Various sectors were affected due to the nation-wide lockdown. However, after the lockdown was relaxed, improvement has been witnessed in several sectors of the economy.

(d) Government has implemented several measures to address the sluggish growth of industries, which, *inter-alia*, include:-

- (i) Relief measures have been taken for MSMEs such as collateral-free lending program with 100 percent credit guarantee, subordinate debt for stressed MSMEs with partial guarantee, partial credit guarantee scheme for public

sector banks on borrowings of non-bank financial companies, housing finance companies (HFCs), and micro finance institutions, Fund of Funds for equity infusion in MSMEs, additional support to farmers via concessional credit, as well as a credit facility for street vendors (PM SVANidhi), amongst others.

- (ii) Several Regulatory and compliance measures have been taken, viz. postponing tax-filing and other compliance deadlines, reduction in penalty interest rate for overdue GST filings, change in government procurement rules, faster clearing of MSME dues, IBC related relaxations for MSMEs, amongst others.
- (iii) Structural reforms have been announced as part of the Aatmanirbhar Package which, *inter alia*, include deregulation of the agricultural sector, change in definition of MSMEs, new PSU policy, commercialization of coal mining, higher FDI limits in defence and space sector, development of Industrial Land/ Land Bank and Industrial Information System, revamp of Viability Gap Funding scheme for social infrastructure, new power tariff policy and incentivizing States to undertake sector reforms.
- (iv) Government has launched National Infrastructure Pipeline, expanded Phased Manufacturing Programme, Production Linked Incentive Schemes and is creating Centralised Investment Clearance Cell for end to end support for investment. Empowered Group of Secretaries and Project Development Cells have been set up to facilitate domestic and foreign investment. Further, reduction in EPF contributions, employment provision for migrant workers; insurance coverage for workers in the healthcare sector; and wage increase for MGNREGA workers and support for building and construction workers, collateral free loans to self-help groups are some other relief measures.
- (v) Common digital platform for Certificate of Origin has been launched to facilitate trade and increase Free Trade Agreement utilization by exporters. Government is promoting districts as export hubs by identifying products with export potential in the District, addressing bottlenecks for exporting these products and supporting local exporters/manufacturers to generate employment in the District.

Private sector projects

1493. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the value of new private sector projects since 2014, year-wise;
- (b) whether there has been a decline in new private sector investments; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) Data on new private sector projects in India is not maintained by this Department. However, this Department carries out Investment Promotion activities to attract more investments in the country. As a part of this, 'Make in India' initiative was launched on September 25, 2014, to facilitate investment, foster innovation, building best in class infrastructure, and making India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. The development of a robust manufacturing sector continues to be a key priority of the Indian Government. It was one of the first 'Vocal for Local' initiatives that exposed India's manufacturing domain to the world. The sector has the potential to not only take economic growth to a higher trajectory but also to provide employment to a large pool of our young labour force.

Since its launch, Make in India has made significant achievements and is now focusing on 27 sectors under Make in India 2.0. DPIIT is coordinating Action Plans for 15 manufacturing sectors, such as aerospace and defence, food processing, capital goods, ESDM, leather and footwear, pharmaceutical and medical devices, etc, while the Department of Commerce is coordinating for 12 service sectors.

Investment outreach is being done through Ministries, State Governments and Indian Missions abroad; Investment Identification of potential investors, handholding and investment facilitation is done through Invest India.

Recently, Government has taken various steps in addition to ongoing schemes to boost domestic and foreign investments in India. These include the National Infrastructure Pipeline, Reduction in Corporate Tax, easing liquidity problems of NBFCs and Banks, policy measures to boost domestic manufacturing. Government of India has also promoted domestic manufacturing of goods through public procurement orders,

Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP), Schemes for Production Linked Incentives of various Ministries.

Further, with a view to support, facilitate and provide investor friendly ecosystem to investors investing in India, the Union Cabinet on 03rd June, 2020 has approved constitution of an Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS), and also Project Development Cells (PDCs) in all concerned Ministries/ Departments to fast-track investments in coordination between the Central Government and State Governments, and thereby grow the pipeline of investible projects in India to increase domestic investments and FDI inflow.

Assessment of disruption of imports from China

1494. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the fall out of banning of Chinese apps and trade sanctions on India-China Trade;
- (b) whether Government has any alternate version available for the Chinese apps banned, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has made any assessment of the impact on Indian Industry from disruption of imports from China; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):
(a) and (b) Government has banned certain apps in June 2020 and September 2020 on concerns of security and to ensure safety and sovereignty of the Indian cyberspace. Many apps are available on each of the popular playstore namely Google PlayStore and Apple Store including competing apps with similar functionalities. Government of India has also launched Digital India Aatma-Nirbhar Bharat Innovate Challenge to give a push to Indian App ecosystem through short listing of the top Indian Apps that have the potential to become global competitors in their respective categories.

(c) and (d) Due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic there were several global and domestic supply side constraints and also a dip in global demand. India's imports from China during April-July 2020 decreased to USD 16.60 billion from USD 23.45 billion

in the corresponding period of the previous year i.e April-July 2019. The details of the imports of Top 50 commodities from China in April-July 2020 compared to April-July 2019 are given in Statement (*See below*). Some of the items exhibiting decline in imports include electronic components, telecom instruments, computer hardware, industrial machinery for dairy, electric machinery, residual chemical and allied products, consumer electronics, electronic instruments, fertilisers, products of iron & steel etc.

To minimise the impact of such disruptions, Government has taken steps to expand domestic capacities and has implemented policies to promote domestic manufacturing through ease of doing business and Production Linked Incentives (PLIs) in select sectors including mobile phones & electronic components and medical devices & bulk drugs. Government has also sensitized stakeholders to source critical imports from diversified sources through the active support of our missions.

The full impact of these measures on the industry will be discernible as the global economy recovers, and revives from the recessionary affects of the pandemic.

Statement

India's top 50 Import of Principal Commodity Groups from China, during April-July, 2019 and April- July 2020

Rank	Commodity Groups	2019-20	2020-21
		(Apr-Jul)	(Apr-Jul)
		Import From China	Import From China
		Val. (Mill US \$)	Val. (Mill US \$)
1	2	3	4
1.	Electronics Components	2029.44	1156.15
2.	Telecom Instruments	1850.10	1509.13
3.	Computer Hardware, Peripherals	1589.51	1395.34
4.	Indl. Machnry For Dairy Etc	1423 96	931.77
5.	Organic Chemicals	1248.71	1069.92

1	2	3	4
6.	Electric Machinery And Equipme	916.61	497.50
7.	Residual Chemical And Allied Prod	906.74	857.36
8.	Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	860.85	859.66
9.	Electronics Instruments	801.71	706.72
10.	Consumer Electronics	680.02	473.76
11.	Fertilizers Manufactured	581.24	361.20
12.	Ac, Refrigeration Machinery Etc	589.52	379.40
13.	Products Of Iron And Steel	600.90	385.43
14.	Plastic Raw Materials	521.71	272.91
15.	Auto Components/Parts	424.32	246.33
16.	Iron And Steel	438.68	309.22
17.	Manmade Yarn.Fabrics.Madeups	379.03	185.57
18.	Other Misc. Engineering Items	373.00	214.88
19.	Aluminium, Products of Aluminm	408.77	174.29
20.	Other Commodities	339.45	203.27
21.	Accumulators And Batteries	329.55	140.66
22.	Plastic Sht, Film, Plts Etc	287.50	145.95
23.	Machine Tools	259.52	153.80
24.	Glass and Glassware	266.5 1	129.06
25.	Agro Chemicals	321.43	377.65
26.	Cranes, Lifts and Winches	200.29	189.18
27.	Inorganic Chemicals	248.01	164.56
28.	Medical And Scientific Instrum	200.53	205.64
29.	Oth Non Ferrous Metal And Prodc	199.40	112.80

1	2	3	4
30.	Other Construction Machinery	196.83	149.79
31.	Moulded And Extruded Goods	191.43	108.82
32.	Other Plastic Items	204.52	66.76
33.	Other Miscellaenious Chemicals	212.37	240.%
34.	Paper, Paper Board And Product	208.02	101.74
35.	Otht xtl yrn, Fbric Mdup Artcl	180.72	78.69
36.	Ceramics And Allied Products	165.58	97.36
37.	Project Goods	153.30	107.10
38.	Handcrfsf Excl.Handmade Crpts)	156.28	168.08
39.	Paint. Varnish And Allid Prodc	148.74	110.66
40.	Petroleum Products	60.58	68.83
41.	Hnd Tool. Cttng Tool Of Metals	113.69	79.47
42.	ATM, Injctng Mlding Mchnry Etc	118.77	69.71
43.	Plywood And Allied Products	90.05	39.03
44.	IC Engines And Parts	89.57	58.78
45.	Cotton Fabrics, Madeups Etc.	83.88	32.34
46.	Pumps of All Types	70.75	54.97
47.	Railwy Trnsprt Equipmnts, Prts	76.36	57.98
48.	Prime Mica And Mica Products	66.08	37.97
49.	Footwear of Rubber/Canvas Etc.	66.02	22.24
50.	Dye Intermediates	77.26	47.14
Total IMPORT of 50 Commodities		22007.79	15607.52
TOTAL IMPORT		23452.75	16600.74

Note: Figures pertaining to FY: 2020-21, are provisional and subject to change.

Source: DGCIS.

Allocation of foodgrains to States under PMGKAY

†1495. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quantum of foodgrains provided to the States by Central Government along with the number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) during Corona pandemic and lockdown, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the beneficiaries who are unlisted and without ration card have also been covered under this scheme; and

(c) if so, the details of the number of such beneficiaries, the quantum of allocated foodgrains and the expenditure incurred, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) A Statement of foodgrains provided to the States and no. of beneficiaries, is given in Statement (*See below*). Total financial implications was estimated approx. ₹ 46061 Crore for PMGKAY-I (April-June 2020) and ₹ 76062.11 Crore for PMGKAY-II (July-Nov 2020).

(b) No Sir.

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

Statement

*State-wise allocation and no. of beneficiaries under PM
Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of beneficiaries under PMGKAY-I (April-June 2020) (in Lakh)	Total Allocation under PMGKAY-I (April-June 2020) [in MTs]	No. of beneficiaries under PMGKAY-II (July-Nov 2020) (in Lakh)	Total Allocation under PMGKAY-II (July-Nov 2020) [in MTs]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.61	912.93	0.61	1521.55
2.	Andhra Pradesh	268.23	402345.00	268.23	670575.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.21	12316.82	8.21	20528.03
4.	Assam	251.53	377293.86	251.53	628823.10
5.	Bihar	857.12	1285680.00	871.16	2177908.53
6.	Chandigarh	2.75	4127.07	2.79	6985.88
7.	Chhattisgarh	200.77	301155.00	200.77	501925.00
8.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.85	4284.21	2.88	7198.23
9.	Delhi	72.73	109099.86	72.73	181833.10
10.	Goa	5.32	7979.91	5.32	13299.85
11.	Gujarat	382.54	573803.81	382.54	956339.68
12.	Haryana	126.49	189735.00	126.49	316225.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	28.64	42966.84	28.64	71611.40
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	72.05	108074.36	72.41	181026.68
15.	Jharkhand	263.7	395550.35	263.70	659250.58
16.	Karnataka	401.93	602895.00	401.93	1004825.00
17.	Kerala	154.8	232200.18	154.80	387000.30
18.	Ladakh	1.44	2158.43	1.44	3597.38
19.	Lakshadweep	0.22	330.00	0.22	550.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	546.42	819630.00	546.42	1366050.00
21.	Maharashtra	700.17	1050255.00	700.17	1750425.00
22.	Manipur	24.57	36851.72	24.67	61674.30
23.	Meghalaya	21.46	32182.76	21.46	53637.93
24.	Mizoram	6.68	10023.23	6.68	16705.38
25.	Nagaland	14.05	21070.31	14.05	35117.18
26.	Odisha	323.6	485394.24	323.60	808990.40
27.	Puducherry	6.28	9425.19	6.34	15859.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Punjab	141.45	212175.00	141.45	353625.00
29.	Rajasthan	446.62	669930.00	446.62	1116550.00
30.	Sikkim	3.79	5681.82	3.79	9469.70
31.	Tamil Nadu	357.34	536005.68	357.34	893342.80
32.	Telangana	191.62	287430.00	191.62	479050.00
33.	Tripura	24.83	37242.20	25.02	62545.83
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1520.59	2280879.65	1453.95	3634886.33
35.	Uttarakhand	61.96	92936.85	61.94	154850.00
36.	West Bengal	601.84	902756.55	601.84	1504594.25
TOTAL		8095.2	12142778.78	8043.36	20108398.08

Introduction of E-POS system

1496. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of ration cards and card holders in the country, State-wise and category-wise;

(b) the total number of SC and ST card holders in the country, State-wise including Kerala;

(c) whether the electronic point of sale (e-PoS) system has been completely introduced across the country; and

(d) if not, the details of sales and, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), ration cards are issued under two categories, namely- Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Households (PHH) in all States/UTs including Kerala. No information is maintained in this Department with respect to number of SC and ST ration card holders under NFSA categories. Details A Statement showing State/UT wise and category wise number of ration

cards / ration card holders at present under NFSA in the country is given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Under Public Distribution System (PDS) reforms, so far, electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices have been installed in about 90% of total 5.4 Lakh Fair Price Shops (FPSs) of the country. Remaining 10% FPSs without ePoS devices are in the States/UTs of Delhi, Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and some FPSs in Uttarakhand and Manipur. The use of ePoS devices in Delhi is suspended since April 2018. Details of foodgrains distributed through ePoS and without ePoS are captured on central Annavitran portal and are available in public domain.

Statement

*State/UT-wise and category-wise number of ration cards/
ration card holders under NFSA*

(in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of NFSA Ration Cards/ Ration Card Holders		
		AAY	PHH	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.04	0.13	0.2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9.08	81.19	90.3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.38	1.40	1.8
4.	Assam	6.92	51.14	58.1
5.	Bihar	23.64	140.01	163.7
6.	Chandigarh	0.002	0.67	0.7
7.	Chhattisgarh	7.26	45.57	52.8
8.	Delhi	0.68	16.86	17.5
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.05	0.57	0.7
10.	Goa	0.12	1.30	1.4
11.	Gujarat	8.06	57.39	65.5

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Haryana	2.50	24.50	27.0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1.78	5.01	6.8
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.39	14.08	16.5
15.	Jharkhand	9.11	48.03	57.1
16.	Karnataka	10.93	116.54	127.5
17.	Kerala	5.92	31.55	37.5
18.	Ladakh	0.06	0.23	0.3
19.	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.04	0.1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	13.83	103.65	117.5
21.	Maharashtra	24.56	128.28	152.8
22.	Manipur	0.67	5.29	6.0
23.	Meghalaya	0.70	3.51	4.2
24.	Mizoram	0.26	1.30	1.6
25.	Nagaland	0.47	2.38	2.9
26.	Odisha	12.60	80.29	92.9
27.	Puducherry	0.26	1.51	1.8
28.	Punjab	1.01	33.58	34.6
29.	Rajasthan	6.57	105.06	111.6
30.	Sikkim	0.16	0.77	0.9
31.	Tamil Nadu	18.65	92.64	111.3
32.	Telangana	5.64	47.74	53.4
33.	Tripura	1.09	4.70	5.8
34.	Uttar Pradesh	40.70	314.27	355.0
35.	Uttarakhand	1.84	11.74	13.6
36.	West Bengal	16.38	547.16	563.5
TOTAL		234.35	2120.07	2,354.4

Implementation of One Nation, One Ration Card Scheme

1497. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to issue ration cards to individuals to facilitate 'One Nation, One Ration Card' scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government also plans to take steps to facilitate uniformity and universality in public distribution coverage across all States under 'One Nation, One Ration Card' scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government also plans to take steps to map labour migration patterns to accommodate supply logistics under 'One Nation, One Ration Card' scheme; and
- (f) if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) No Sir. Under One Nation One Ration Card plan, the migrant beneficiaries under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) may lift their entitled foodgrains by using their existing/same ration card by either quoting the ration card number or Aadhaar number at any electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) enabled Fair Price Shop (FPS) of choice after biometric/Aadhaar authentication on an ePoS device at the time of lifting of foodgrains from the FPS.

(c) and (d) The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated as per the provisions NFSA, which provides coverage for 81.35 crore persons, *i.e.* nearly two-third of country's population (as per the Census of 2011) to receive highly subsidized foodgrains under two categories, namely Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Households (PHH). Presently, more than 80 cr. population is receiving their entitled quota of foodgrains under NFSA through TPDS on monthly basis. Thus, One Nation One Ration Card facility provides an option to all beneficiaries under the Act to lift their foodgrains from any ePoS enabled FPS through portability.

(e) and (f) With a view to target maximum number of migrant NFSA beneficiaries under One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) plan, the Department is coordinating with Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, etc. for focused awareness generation and publicity of the program through their channels/mechanism of out-reach to such persons. Further, Department has also advised States/UTs to collaborate with respective labour departments, industrial associations, civil societies, NGOs, etc. for awareness generation and targeting of migrant beneficiaries.

Besides, the Department has also requested all States/UTs to enable a new 14445 toll-free number under ONORC operations.

Food security during COVID-19 pandemic

1498. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the changes in and the current state of the Public Distribution System (PDS) and Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) schemes in 2020;
- (b) whether the Ministry has increased the scope of the schemes to tackle increasing food insecurity during the pandemic; and
- (c) the manner in which the Ministry is ensuring security for the farmers with fall in demand, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), eligible beneficiaries are covered under two categories-(i) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and (ii) Priority Households (PHH) to receive subsidized foodgrains Rice, Wheat and Coarse-grains at the Central Issue Prices of ₹ 3/-, ₹2/- and ₹ 1/- per kg. for respectively as before. The AAY and PHH ration card holders are entitled to receive foodgrains @ 35 Kg. per household per month and @ 5kg. per person per month respectively.

In pursuance of the pro-poor announcement made under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package as part of the Economic Response to COVID-19, Government of India had launched Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) for additional allocation of food-grains from the Central Pool @ 5 kg per person per month free-of-

cost for all the beneficiaries covered under NFSA including those covered under DBT for a period of 3 months *i.e.* April-June, 2020. Accordingly, about 121 (Lakh Metric Tonnes) LMT of foodgrain was allotted to more than 80 Crore beneficiaries. The above PMGKAY scheme has been extended for a further period of 5 months *i.e.* July-November, 2020 @ 5 kg per person per month free-of-cost for all the beneficiaries covered under the NFSA. Accordingly, about 201 LMT of foodgrains have been allotted for under the phase-II of the scheme.

Further, under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package (ANBP), Government has made allocation of free foodgrain (Rice/Wheat) for migrants/stranded migrant persons and others who are neither covered under NFSA nor any State PDS scheme, for distribution @ 5 kg per person per month for two months *i.e.* May and June, 2020 to benefit approximately 8 crore (liberally estimated) migrants/ stranded migrants' population in the country.

(c) The pro-active interventions by the Ministry through wide publicity of Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations, making farmers aware of the quality specification and purchase system, establishment of large number of temporary purchase centers, in addition to the existing Mandis and depots/godowns, have facilitated record procurement of Rabi produce by the Government agencies. Further, Government has ensured regular transfer of financial benefits under Prime Minister Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme to farmers during COVID-19 pandemic lock down period. Under this Scheme, income support of ₹ 6000/- per year is transferred in three 4-monthly installments of ₹ 2000/- each directly into the bank accounts of the eligible beneficiary farmers' families. So far, a total amount of ₹ 41,133.8012 crore has been transferred to the PM-KISAN beneficiary farmers in different installments.

Food security challenges faced by Government during lockdown

1499. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the measures introduced by the Ministry to address the food security and nutritional challenges during the lockdown period, the details thereof; and

(b) the challenges faced by Government in ensuring food security during lockdown, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) In pursuance of the pro-poor measures under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package as part of the Economic Response to COVID -19, Govt of India had launched scheme for additional allocation of food-grains from the Central Pool @ 5 kg per person per month free of cost for all the beneficiaries covered under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/National Food Security Act (NFSA) (Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Households (PHH)) including those covered under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for a period of 3 months *i.e.* April-June, 2020. Accordingly, about 121 LMT of foodgrain was allotted to approximately 80.96 crore beneficiaries. The above Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) scheme has been extended for a further period of 5 months *i.e.* July - November, 2020 @ 5 kg per person per month free of cost for all the beneficiaries covered under TPDS/ NFSA. Accordingly, about 201 LMT of foodgrains have been allotted to approx. 80.43 crore beneficiaries.

In addition to above, under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package - pulses have also been provided @ 1kg per household per month for 8 months *i.e.* April to November, 2020. free of cost to all beneficiaries under NFSA covering 19.4 crore households. During, April-June, 2020 about 5.71 LMT pulses was allotted for 3 months and during July-November, 2020 about 9.71 LMT of whole chana was allotted for 5 months.

Also, under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package(ANBP), allocation of free foodgrain(wheat and rice) for migrants/stranded migrants, who are not covered under NFSA or State ration card, @ 5 kg per person per month for two months *i.e.* May and June, 2020 was made.

Under ANBP whole Chana was also provided @ 1kg per household per month for two months, May and June, free of cost to migrants, who were not covered under NFSA, 2013 or were without ration card in the States/UTs in which they were stranded. Accordingly, a quantity of 27,001.19 MT whole Chana was allotted for two months (May-June, 2020) benefitting about 1.66 crore households of migrants.

The allocation of foodgrains/pulses/chanas under PMGKAY and ANBP is in addition to normal allocation done under the NFSA.

Under Open Market Sale Scheme(Domestic)(OMSS(D)) 2020-21, a sub-scheme for supply of foodgrains to all the charitable/non-Governmental organizations etc. engaged

in relief/running community kitchens for migrants/vulnerable groups due to present lock down condition, was introduced w.e.f 08.04.2020. Under this scheme wheat at the uniform rate of ₹21 per kilogram and rice at the uniform rate of ₹22 per kilogram were issued to charitable institutions/NGO. There was no upper limit of allocation of foodgrain to each such organization from any FCI depot. The said scheme was initially upto June, 2020 and now it has been extended at the same rate, terms and conditions for the rest of the year 2020-21. Under the scheme, a total quantity of 1210 MT wheat has been lifted by 228 charitable/NGOs. Similarly, 9967 MT rice has been lifted by 1112 charitable/NGOs as on 09.09.2020.

(b) With the view to effectively handle the public grievances under NFSA, all States/UTs have setup toll-free number/online grievance redressal systems in their respective portals. This is in addition to the existence of District Grievance Redressal Officers (DGROs), Vigilance Committees at different levels and State Food Commissions (SFCs) to rationalize the coverage of beneficiaries under NFSA. With the help of such mechanisms in place, the States/UTs are able to effectively address the grievances related to foodgrain distribution.

Total 1406 complaints have been received from various sources *i.e.* letter, website, email, PMO/minister/etc. These complaints have been forwarded to concerned States for further appropriate action at the earliest.

Hallmarking of precious metals

1500. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has launched digital solutions for registration and renewal process for licenses to jewellers and for recognition and renewal of Assaying and Hallmarking (A&H) Centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that hallmarking of precious metals is set to become mandatory from June 1, 2021; and

(d) if so, the necessary measures being taken in this regard for providing ease of doing business for both the jewellers and the entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b)

Yes, Sir. In view of the Mandatory Hallmarking, the number of jewellers and hallmarking centres applying for Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) certificate will increase manifold and to deal with increasing number of applications, an online system for issuing BIS certificate has been developed by BIS and launched by the Government on 21.08.2020. The online system enables the jewellers to submit the application for registration and fees online. In this system there will be no human interface in processing the applications. The moment a jeweller submits the application with the requisite fees, he will be granted registration.

For Assaying and Hallmarking Centres, the online system will ensure that applications to start a new centre or renew the existing license can be submitted online. Entire process of recognition, which involves audit of the centres, submission of audit report, and grant of recognition or renewal, has been automated. The applicant will have all the information available with him and can monitor the processing of applications.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As mentioned at (a) and (b) above, digital solutions for registration and renewal process for licenses for jewellers and for recognition and renewal of Assaying and Hallmarking (A&H) Centres have been made for providing ease of doing business.

For setting up of Gold Assaying and Hallmarking Centre in any district in India, where no A&H Centre exists, the Government provides financial assistance to the tune of 30 to 75% of the total cost of machinery and equipment, depending on the location and ownership.

Quality norms for imported toys

1501. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that imported toys have been allowed to enter India only after complying with the mandatory quality norms from September 1, 2020 onwards;

(b) if so, the measures that have been taken for the mandatory Quality Control Standard (QCS) for toys;

(c) whether Government has made any arrangement for posting Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) staff at major ports to take the sample and test the product at the port itself; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) had notified Quality Control Order (QCO) on toys on 25.02.2020 with implementation date as 1.9.2020. However, at the request of Industry associations, the implementation date has been extended as 01.01.2021.

As per this Order, it has been made compulsory for toys to conform to the corresponding Indian Standards for Safety of Toys and to bear Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Standard Mark under a licence from BIS as per Scheme-I of Schedule-II of BIS (Conformity Assessment) Regulations, 2018.

(c) and (d) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has issued notification No. 33/2015-2020 dated 02.12.2019 regarding random sample testing on toy consignment and successful clearance is mandatory in case of import of toys. Officers have been posted at Port of entry for drawal of market samples from the consignments of foreign licensees and Standard Operating Protocol in this regard has been shared with the customs.

Failure of samples collected from PDS shops and depots of Madhya Pradesh

1502. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry officials had inspected and collected 32 samples from Public Distribution System (PDS) shops and depots in various districts of Madhya Pradesh, in August, 2020 and analysed them at the Central Grain Analysis Laboratory;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the analysis these samples were found unfit for human consumption;

(c) if so, whether any communication has been sent in this regard by the Central Government to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the contents of this communication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Three depots of Madhya Pradesh (MP) State agencies, one depot of Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) as well as one Fair Price Shop (FPS) in the districts of Balaghat and Mandala were inspected by a team lead by Deputy Commissioner (Storage and Research) w.e.f. 30.07.2020 to 02.08.2020.

All 32 foodgrains samples collected during the course of inspection were analysed in the Central Grain Analysis Laboratory and found unfit for human consumption.

(c) and (d) A detailed report along with analysis results of the foodgrains sample drawn during the course of inspection of various Food Storage Depots/FPS from MP region was sent to the Principal Secretary, Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection, Government of Madhya Pradesh on dated 21.08.2020. Details are given in Statement.

Statement

F.No.37-3/2020-QCC

Government of India

Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution

Department of Food & Public Distribution

(Storage & Research Division)

Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

Dated: 21st August, 2020

To,

The Principal Secretary,
Government of Madhya Pradesh
Department of Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Protection,
Mantralya, Vallabh Bhawan,
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh-462004

Subject: Inspection of the Depots of Sweta Warehouse, Neorgaon, CWC Garrah, MPWLC depots & Fair Price Shop, Balaghat and Sangam Warehouse, Katangi, Mandla.

Ref: 1. Ministry Letter No. 40-2/2020-QCC dated 23.07.2020

2. Ministry Letter No. 40-2/2020-QCC dated 04.08.2020

Sir,

Please refer to the letter under reference vide which the depots of State Agencies and Fair Price Shops of Districts Balaghat and Mandala were inspected by the Deputy Commissioner (S&R) from 30.07.2020 to 02.08.2020. During the inspections 04 depots

and 01 ration shop was inspected and in total 32 samples (31 from depots +01 from ration shop) were collected. The samples were analyzed in the NABL Accredited Central Grain Analysis Laboratory (CGAL), Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi. The Laboratory is the referral lab of India as well as of the SAARC Countries.

2. The analysis reports of all the total 32 samples were found to be not just beyond Below Rejection Limit as per the Uniform Specifications issued by the Ministry but also beyond the PFA standards as per FSSAI. The stocks are found to be unfit for human consumption and in the categories of Feed-I which is meant to be suitable for Livestock feed (such as goat, horse, sheep), Feed-II which is suitable for cattle feed and Feed-III which is suitable for poultry feed as per the guidelines for the issuance/disposal of the stocks. The analysis report is enclosed and details of the godowns are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Depot/ Ration Shop inspected in the State of Madhya Pradesh	No. of Samples collected	Analysis Report Annexed at Annexure
1.	Sweta Warehouse, Neorgaon District, Balaghat	11	I
2.	CWC-Garraha, Balaghat	03	II
3.	MPWLC Baihar, Balaghat	07	III
4.	Sangam Warehouse, Katangi, District Mandla	10	IV
5.	Fair Price Shop(3802015),Premnagar, Ward No 6, Balaghat	01	V

3. As per the records of the godowns, the receipt of the stocks from where samples were drawn were procured in the months of May to July, 2020 while condition of the stock represent a different picture altogether. The stocks are 100% recycled old stocks and the gunnys used for storage are also atleast 2-3 years old.

4. The samples analysis results clearly depicts the grave and serious shortcomings in the quality of the rice. There have been grave lapses by the district officers, officials and authorities involved in the entire channel from procurement to distribution. The concerned personnel need to be identified and proceedings may be initiated against them under PFA/FSSAI Act. Besides, the rice millers associated in delivery of such 'human unfit' stocks should be Black Listed with immediate effect.

5. In this context, concern has arisen regarding the other stocks also in Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, it is requested to withhold the rice stocks available in the depots till further investigation and recategorization. The movement of the rice stocks in other districts of Madhya Pradesh may also be re-categorized before issuance to TPDS/OWS by AGM (QC) of concerned FCI district.

In view of the seriousness of the matter, it is also requested to kindly submit the Action Taken Report in this matter at the earliest to the Ministry.

Yours faithfully

Encl. As above

Sd/-

(Vishwajeet Haldar)

Deputy Commissioner (S&R)

Tel: 23384784

Copy To:

1. The Additional Secretary (Policy & FCI), Krishi Bhawan, for kind consideration of the implications of this analysis reports before fund release to the State.
2. The Chairman and Managing Director, Food Corporation of India, 16-20 Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi- 110001 for necessary action.
3. The Managing Director, CWC, Central Warehousing Corporation, 4/1 Siri Institutional Area, Hauz Khas, New Delhi for necessary action.
4. The Managing Director, MPSCSC, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh for necessary action.
5. The Managing Director, MPWLC, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh for necessary action.

Annexure-I*Detailed Report of Samples*

Date of Inspection: 30.09.2020

Place of Inspection: Sweta Warehouse, Neorgaon District, Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Commodity/ Crop Year	Stack No.	No. of Bags (Quantity in MT)/ Date of receipt	Refractions (in %)					Disposal	Remarks
				Foreign Matter	Damaged	Discoloured	Broken	Dehusked		
				GoI # 0.5 Limit	3	3	25	13		
				FSSAI 1 Limit	5	Not covered under FSSAI	Not covered under FSSAI	Not covered under FSSAI		
1.	RRC (2019-20)	45/06	2940(147 MT) 01.07.20 to 28.07.20	1.6	6.6	4.0	26.2	13.3	Feed-I*	Stock unfit for Human Consumption
2.	RRC (2019-20)	45/26	3480(174 MT) 18.07.20 to 23.07.20	1.7	8.65	3.1	26.8	10.6	Feed-I	
3.	RRC (2019-20)	45/27	1900(99.55 MT) 16.07.20 to 25.7.20	1.15	6.8	1.25	27.85	14	Feed-I	

4.	RRC (2019-20)	45/03	3480(174 MT) 01.07.20 to 10.7.20	1.66	8.2	1.35	27.24	12.3	Feed-I
5.	RRC (2019-20)	45/13	1440 (72MT) 03.7.20 to 17.7.20	0.41	8.7	2.05	31.65	9.6	Feed-I
6.	RRC (2019-20)	45/24	3480(174 MT) 14.07.20	0.28	12.7	4	29.2	9	Feed-I
7.	RRC (2019-20)	45/07	3480 (174 MT) 02.7.20 to 08.07.20	0.45	15.8	0.8	29.95	8	Feed-II**
8.	RRC (2019-20)	45/11	463 (28 MT) 02.07.20	0.6	35.2	7.35	12.7	13	Feed III***
9.	RRC (2019-20)	45/04	2900(145 MT) 02.7.20 to 09.7.20	0.14	13.8	5.8	26.67	9.6	Feed-I
10.	RRC (2019-20)	45/19	2610(130.5 MT) 03.07.20 to 29.07.20	0.37	14.9	7.12	21.29	12.3	Feed-I
11.	RRC (2019-20)	45/09	3480 (174 MT) 02.7.20 to 14.7.20	0.5	9.35	3.76	34.25	14	Feed-I

Total = 1492 MT stock

Note: # As per Uniform Specifications of Rice for KMS 2019-20 released by Government of India.

*suitable for Livestock feed (such as goat, horse, sheep).

** suitable for cattle feed.

*** suitable for poultry feed.

Annexure-II
Detailed Report of Samples

Date of Inspection: 31.07.2020

Place of Inspection: CWC-Garrah, Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Commodity/ Crop Year	Stack No.	No. of Bags (Quantity in MT)/ Date of receipt	Refractions (in %)					Disposal	Remarks
				Foreign Matter	Damaged	Discoloured	Broken	Dehusked		
				GoI # Limit	0.5	3	3	25	13	
				FSSAI Limit	1	5	Not covered under FSSAI	Not covered under FSSAI	Not covered under FSSAI	
1.	RRC(2019-20)	4A/11	3480(174MT)/ 25.06.20 to 07.07.20	0.1	15.35	5.2	19.46	15.6	Feed-II*	Stock unfit for Human Consumption
2.	RRC(2019-20)	3 A/10	3480(174MT)/ 29.05.20 to 08.06.20	0.53	13.0	9.75	20.08	7.3	Feed-I*	
3.	RRC(2019-20)	3C/09	3480(174MT)/ 16.05.20 to 06.06.20	0.94	11.65	5.55	33.03	8.6	Feed-I*	
			Total= 522 MT stock							

Note: # As per Uniform Specifications of Rice for KMS 2019-20 released by Government of India.

* suitable for Livestock feed (such as goat, horse, sheep).

** suitable for cattle feed

Annexure-III*Detailed Report of Samples*

Date of Inspection: 31.07.2020

Place of Inspection: MPWLC Baihar, Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Commodity/ Crop Year	Stack No.	No. of Bags (Quantity in MT)/ Date of receipt	Refractions (in %)					Disposal	Remarks
				Foreign Matter	Damaged	Discoloured	Broken	Dehusked		
				GoI # 0.5 Limit	3	3	25	13		
				FSSAI 1 Limit	5	Not covered under FSSAI	Not covered under FSSAI	Not covered under FSSAI		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	RRC (2019-20)	7A/02	3790(189.50MT)/ 20.07.20 to 24.07.20	0.52	12.5	6.4	18.3	5.6	Feed-I*	Stock unfit for Human Consumption
2.	RRC (2019-20)	7A/3	3408(170.40MT)/ 25.6.20 to 30.06.20	0.2	15.0	8.4	32.4	7.3	Feed-I*	
3.	RRC (2019-20)	1/2	2675 (133.75 MTV 20.06.20 to 30.06.20	0.61	16.0	4.1	28.8	5.6	Feed-II**	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	RRC (2019-20)	2/2	3600(180.05MT)/ 20.07.20 to 28.07.20	0.29	15.0	5.6	22.97	8.0	Feed-I*	
5.	RRC (2019-20)	7/3	2045(102.2 MT 16.06.20 to 20.06.20	0.16	10.45	5.45	26.43	8.0	Feed-I*	
6.	RRC (2019-20)	1/1	2840(142 MT)/ 30.06.20 to 10.07.20	0.28	13.05	4.06	23.37	8.0	Feed-I*	
7.	RRC (2019-20)	1A/4	2616 (130.8 MT)/ 20.07.20 to 24.07.20	0.32	15.2	2.15	26.74	5.3	Feed-II**	
TOTAL =1122.9 MT stock										

Note: # As per Uniform Specifications of Rice for KMS 2019-20 released by Government of India.

* suitable for Livestock feed (such as goat, horse, sheep).

** suitable for cattle feed.

Annexure-IV*Detailed Report of Samples*

Date of Inspection: 01.08.2020

Place of Inspection: Sangam Warehouse, Katangi, Mandla, Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Commodity/ Crop Year	Stack No.	No. of Bags (Quantity in MT)/ Date of receipt	Refractions (in %)					Disposal	Remarks
				Foreign Matter	Damaged	Discoloured	Broken	Dehusked		
				GoI # 0.5 Limit	3	3	25	13		
				FSSAI 1 Limit	5	Not covered under FSSAI	Not covered under FSSAI	Not covered under FSSAI		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	RRC (2019-20)	24/48	3480(174MT)/ 11.07.2020	0.45	9.8	3.05	33.36	6.3	Feed-I*	Stock unfit for Human Consumption
2.	RRC (2019-20)	27/43	2900(145MT)/ 29.06.20	0.3	12.25	4.5	17.2	8.0	Feed-I*	
3.	RRC (2019-20)	24/34	2399(119MT)/ 17.07.2020	0.32	11.3	3.8	17.11	7.3	Feed-I*	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	RRC (2019-20)	24/47	3486(174.3MT)/ 13.06.2020	0.24	14.25	2.15	23.08	9.0	Feed-I*	
5.	RRC (2019-20)	24/41	3493 (174MT)/ 22.07.2020	0.12	22.9	1.2	21.7	13.3	Feed-II**	
6.	RRC (2019-20)	24/40	3494(174MT) 22.07.2020	0.15	12.2	2.1	24.4	7.3	Feed-I*	
7.	RRC (2019-20)	24/39	3451 (172.5MT)/ 22.07.2020	0.16	10.3	2.5	21.2	10.6	Feed-I*	
8.	RRC (2019-20)	24/16	3511 (175.50MT)/ 22.07.2020	0.15	14.4	1.75	20.2	7.3	Feed-I*	
9.	RRC (2019-20)	24/8	3512(175.6MT)/ 16.07.20 to 24.07.20	0.20	15.7	2.25	28.1	7.6	Feed-II**	
10.	RRC (2019-20)	27/48	3480(174MT)/ 08.07.2020	0.13	16.1	1.4	24.0	10.3	Feed-II**	
			TOTAL= 1657.90 MT stock							

Note: # As per Uniform Specifications of Rice for KMS 2019-20 released by Government of India.

* suitable for Livestock feed (such as goat, horse, sheep).

** suitable for cattle feed.

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Annexure-V*Detailed Report of Samples*

Date of Inspection: 31.07.2020

Place of Inspection: Fair Price Shop (3802015), Premnagar, Ward No.6, Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Commodity/ Crop Year	Quantity in Date of receipt	Refractions (in %)					Disposal	Remarks
			Foreign Matter	Damaged	Discolo- ured	Broken	Dehusked		
			GoI # 0.5 Limit	3	3	25	13		
			FSSAI 1 Limit	5	Not covered under FSSAI	Not covered under FSSAI	Not covered under FSSAI		
1.	RRC (2019-20)	56.23 QT/ 26.07.2020	0.8	16.75	7.25	20.05	9.3	Feed-II**	Stock unfit for Human Consumption

Note: # As per Uniform Specifications of Rice for KMS 2019-20 released by Government of India.

** Suitable for cattle feed.

Hoarding of essential items in Karnataka

1503. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of illegal hoarding of essential commodities like potato, rice, pulses, etc., that have been brought to notice of Government in the State of Karnataka after March, 2020;

(b) if so, the action that has been taken by Government against such illegal hoarders;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to prevent the hoarding of essential items in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic; and

(d) the number of people in the State of Karnataka who have been convicted of illegal hoarding of essential items this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) State Government of Karnataka has reported that, since no stock limits have been imposed there is no question of taking action treating a stock illegal hoarding. However, 200 cases of storing/transporting PDS commodities illegally were detected and cases booked under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Out of these 200 cases, 181 FIRs have been lodged and 199 suspected have been arrested.

(c) and (d) Action against hoarding of essential food commodities are taken by State Government, through conducting of periodical inspections and surprise raids regularly. During the year so far no person has been convicted for illegal hoarding of essential items.

Implementation of One Nation One Ration Card Scheme

†1504. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has formulated any plan to implement 'Pan India Ration Card';

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of action plan for implementing 'Pan India Ration Card' Scheme; and

(c) the details of the proposed role of State Governments, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) Yes Sir. By using same/existing ration card under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), the beneficiary may lift their entitled foodgrains from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) of their choice anywhere in the country under the One Nation One Ration Card plan.

(b) Initially the facility of inter-State portability was started in 4 States i.e. in two clusters of two adjoining States each in August 2019. So far, 26 States/UTs have enabled the national portability of NFSA ration cards in a single national level cluster. Further, this Department is continuously pursuing with remaining 10 States/UTs with an objective to enable the facility in all States/UTs by 31.03.2021. However, integration of remaining States/UTs is dependent on their readiness to implement the same in terms of installation of electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices at FPSs, enablement of biometric/Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries and other technical aspects.

(c) Since, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibilities of the Central and State/UT Governments, where *inter-alia* operational responsibilities for distribution of foodgrains to beneficiaries, installation of ePoS devices at FPSs, Aadhaar seeding of beneficiaries, enablement of biometric/Aadhaar authentication facilities at all FPSs, supervision and monitoring of FPS operations, etc. rest with the respective State/UT Government, thus, the role of States/UTs is integral to the implementation of One Nation One Ration Card plan.

Implementation of DBT Scheme

†1505. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Schemes and the ones recommended to States which have been proposed by Central Government; and

(b) the number of States which have adopted these schemes completely or in parts, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) The scheme of cash transfer of food subsidy is implemented as per provisions of the Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy Rules, 2015, notified under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) which inter alia provides that the scheme can be taken up in identified areas, subject to fulfillment of certain conditions regarding preparedness for its implementation. Identified area is defined under the Rules as State or Union Territory (UT) or any specified area within the State or Union Territory for which there is a written consent of the State Government for implementation of the scheme. It is therefore optional for the States/UTs to implement the cash transfer of food subsidy scheme or continue with distribution of foodgrains as per provisions of NFSA through fair price shops.

(b) The cash transfer of food subsidy scheme is being implemented completely in Union Territories of Chandigarh and Puducherry and in urban areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli of Union Territory of Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu.

Distribution of foodgrains during COVID-19 crisis

1506. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of total allotted foodgrains which was distributed amongst the targeted beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojna (PMGKAY) during the COVID-19 crisis;

(b) whether Government is planning to undertake any steps to improve the Public Distribution System during the COVID-19 crisis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) Under the Phase-I of the pro-poor Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (*i.e.* PMGKAY-I), the Department on 30.03.2020 had allocated a total of about 121 Lakh Metric Tons (LMT) of foodgrains to all States/UTs for additional free-of-cost distribution to the beneficiaries covered under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) for a period of 3 months *i.e.* from April to June 2020. As per reports available in the Department, an average of about 94% foodgrains were distributed by States/UTs in each of the three months of under PMGKAY-I.

In July, the scheme was further extended for a period of another 5 months *i.e.* from July to November 2020, and under Phase-II of the scheme (*i.e.* PMGKAY-II), the Department on 08.07.2020 had allotted approx. 201 LMT foodgrains, free of cost, to all States/UTs for a period of 5 months. So far, under PMGKAY-II, as reported by States/UTs, about 90% and 85% of monthly foodgrains for the months of July and August 2020 have been distributed, whereas for the month of September nearly 20% foodgrains have been distributed.

(b) and (c) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) reforms, the Department is implementing One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) plan with an objective to introduce nation-wide portability of all NFSA ration cards and enable the migrant ration card holders under the Act, to seamlessly access the Public Distribution System (PDS) anywhere in the country and lift their entitled foodgrains from any electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) enabled Fair Price Shop (FPS) of their choice, by using their existing/same ration card after biometric/ Aadhaar authentication on ePoS device at the time of lifting of foodgrains from the FPS. So far, this facility is enabled in 26 States/UTs covering about 65 Cr. beneficiaries, *i.e.* nearly 80% of total NFSA population in the country. In wake of the COVID-19 crisis, the implementation of ONORC plan has been made an integral part of the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (ANBA).

Scant distribution of PMGKAY free grains

1507. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government is drawn to the matter reported in 'The Hindu' newspaper dated 8.8.2020 under the head "No free grain in July for 40 per cent Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) beneficiaries";

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the States which have not distributed the said free grains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) Yes Sir.

It is stated that initially under the Phase-I of the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY-I), an average of about 94% foodgrains were distributed by

States/UTs in each of the three months of April, May and June 2020. Further, under the PMGKAY Phase-II (July to November 2020) the allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs was made by the Department on 8th July 2020 for monthly/ bi-monthly or in one go distribution to all NFSA beneficiaries under the scheme.

All operational responsibilities including distribution of foodgrains under the scheme lies with the State/UT Governments. So far, under the PMGKAY Phase-II, as reported by States/UTs, about 90% and 85% foodgrains have been distributed for the months of July and August 2020, whereas for the month of September nearly 20% foodgrains have been distributed.

Payment of arrears of sugarcane growers in Bihar

†1508. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan to restart the Samastipur Sugar Mill and Riga Sugar Mill at Sitamarhi in the State of Bihar;
- (b) whether Government has any information regarding the arrears payable to farmers by these Sugar Mills; and
- (c) whether Government would provide funds to the management of Sugar Mills for the payment of arrears so that farmers could be paid arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) As per the information received from Government of Bihar, Riga Sugar Mill at Sitamarhi has operated in current sugar season 2019-20 and it is likely to operate in the ensuing sugar season 2020-21 also. For revival of closed Government sugar mills, either in the form of a sugar mill or other industry, bidding process has been organised by State Government of Bihar to put them on long term lease to interested investors. In fourth bidding, M/s Winsome International Ltd. has been selected for developing Samastipur unit as Jute and Food Processing unit.

(b) As on 07.09.2020, Riga Sugar Mill at Sitamarhi has cane price arrears of ₹ 68.31 crore payable to cane growers for sugar seasons 2018-19 and 2019-20. No cane price arrears are pending against Samastipur sugar mill.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Payment of cane price to sugarcane farmers by the sugar mills is a continuous process. However, on account of surplus sugar production during the previous sugar seasons, the sugar prices remained depressed which adversely affected the liquidity of the sugar mills resulting in accumulation of cane price arrears of the farmers. With a view to improve liquidity of sugar mills enabling them to clear cane price arrears of farmers, the Central government has taken various measures in past three sugar seasons viz. extended assistance to sugar mills to facilitate export of sugar; extended assistance to mills for maintaining buffer stocks; extended soft loans to sugar mills through banks to clear cane price dues; fixed Minimum Selling Price of Sugar etc. Further, Government of Bihar has provided ₹ 12.50/quintal on purchase of sugarcane in form of subsidy to sugar mills to clear cane price dues for the sugar season 2018-19.

**Distribution of foodgrains and gram under PMGKAY and Atmanirbhar
Bharat Package**

1509. SHRI SAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foodgrains and gram mobilized for distribution under the PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana(PMGKAY) and the Atmanirbhar Bharat Package since March 2020, month-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the number of beneficiaries covered along with the quantum of foodgrains and gram actually distributed under the aforementioned Schemes since March 2020, month-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) The details of allocation of foodgrains(rice and wheat) under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana(PMGKAY) are given in the Statement-I (a) (*See* below).

The allocation details of gram/pulses under PMGKAY are given in Statement-I(b) and Statement-I(c) (*See* below).

The details of distribution of foodgrains under PMGKAY alongwith no. of beneficiaries covered are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

The details of foodgrains and grams allocated and distributed under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package (ANBP) alongwith no. of beneficiaries covered are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I (a)*State-wise allocation under PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana*

(in MTs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Allocation under PMGKAY-I (April-June 2020)	Total Allocation under PMGKAY-II (July-Nov. 2020)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	912.93	1521.55
2.	Andhra Pradesh	402345.00	670575.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12316.82	20528.03
4.	Assam	377293.86	628823.10
5.	Bihar	1285680.00	2177908.53
6.	Chandigarh	4127.07	6985.88
7.	Chhattisgarh	301 155.00	501925.00
8.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4284.21	7198.23
9.	Delhi	109099.86	181833.10
10.	Goa	7979.91	13299.85
11.	Gujarat	573803.81	956339.68
12.	Haryana	189735.00	316225.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	42966.84	71611.40
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	108074.36	181026.68
15.	Jharkhand	395550.35	659250.58
16.	Karnataka	602895.00	1004825.00
17.	Kerala	232200.18	387000.30
18.	Ladakh	2158.43	3597.38
19.	Lakshadweep	330.00	550.00

1	2	3	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	819630.00	1366050.00
21.	Maharashtra	1050255.00	1750425.00
22.	Manipur	36851.72	61674.30
23.	Meghalaya	32182.76	53637.93
24.	Mizoram	10023.23	16705.38
25.	Nagaland	21070.31	35117.18
26.	Odisha	485394.24	808990.40
27.	Puducherry	9425.19	15859.75
28.	Punjab	212175.00	353625.00
29.	Rajasthan	669930.00	1116550.00
30.	Sikkim	5681.82	9469.70
31.	Tamil Nadu	536005.68	893342.80
32.	Telangana	287430.00	479050.00
33.	Tripura	37242.20	62545.83
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2280879.65	3634886.33
35.	Uttarakhand	92936.85	154850.00
36.	West Bengal	902756.55	1504594.25
TOTAL		12142778.78	20108398.08

Statement-I(b)*Allocation and distribution of pulses under PMGKAY I (April-June)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total 3 months allocation of pulses (MT)	Adjusted allocation as per States/UTs request	Qty distributed by States/UTs (in MT)	Number of Beneficiary Households (in nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49.05	49.05	49.05	16350
2.	Andhra Pradesh	27084.57	27084.57	27084.57	9028190

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	531.63	531.63	531.63	177210
4.	Assam	17386.77	17386.77	17359.32	5786440
5.	Bihar	50655.00	43655.00	42996.35	14332117
6.	Chandigarh	191.01	191.01	191.01	63670
7.	Chhattisgarh	15449.73	15449.73	15449.40	5149800
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	195.72	195.72	195.72	65240
9.	Delhi	5261.46	5261.46	5263.54	1754513
10.	Goa	427.50	427.50	427.65	142550
11.	Gujarat	20641.43	19528.00	19528.00	6509333
12.	Haryana	7930.91	7930.91	7487.00	2495667
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2055.00	2055.00	2021.00	673667
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	4935.12	4935.12	4932.27	1644090
15.	Jharkhand	17134.80	17134.80	17134.80	5711600
16.	Karnataka	38168.19	38168.19	38168.19	12722730
17.	Kerala	11214.51	11214.51	10774.45	3591483
18.	Ladakh	87.78	87.78	87.65	29217
19.	Lakshadweep	15.60	15.60	15.60	5200
20.	Madhya Pradesh	35058.00	35058.00	29086.90	9695633
21.	Maharashtra	46019.08	46019.08	39597.49	13199163
22.	Manipur	1762.50	1762.50	1762.51	587503
23.	Meghalaya	1264.50	1264.50	1241.10	413700
24.	Mizoram	466.23	466.23	466.22	155405
25.	Nagaland	854.82	854.82	854.82	284940
26.	Odisha	27853.89	27853.89	28558.54	9519513
27.	Puducherry	534.54	534.54	535.50	178500
28.	Punjab	10800.00	10800.00	10643.24	3547747
29.	Rajasthan	33555.00	29982.72	29982.72	9994240
30.	Sikkim	281.67	281.67	281.45	93817

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Tamil Nadu	33323.76	33323.76	33323.76	11107920
32.	Telangana	15988.14	15988.14	14144.38	4714793
33.	Tripura	1736.64	1736.64	1622.54	540847
34.	Uttar Pradesh	105733.71	105733.71	100226.37	33408790
35.	Uttarakhand	4038.00	4038.00	4033.97	1344657
36.	West Bengal	43587.00	43587.00	42058.00	14019333
GRAND TOTAL		582273.25	570587.55	548116.71	182705569

Statement-I(c)

Total distribution of pulses by States/UTs and number of beneficiary household under extended PMGKAY (Quantity in MT)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Monthly allocation	5 months allocation	Qty distributed by States/UTs	Number of Beneficiary Households
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.35	81.75	0.00	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9028.20	45141.00	17934.05	17934048
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	177.21	886.05	105.98	105980
4.	Assam	5795.59	28977.95	2254.77	2254774
5.	Bihar	16885.00	84425.00	26076.37	26076370
6.	Chandigarh	63.67	318.35	113.96	113960
7.	Chhattisgarh	5149.91	25749.55	10165.16	10165160
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	65.24	326.20	279.52	279520
9.	Delhi	1753.82	8769.09	1354.40	1354400
10.	Goa	142.50	712.50	327.04	327040
11.	Gujarat	6880.48	34402.38	0.00	0
12.	Haryana	2643.64	13218.19	3429.00	3429000

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Himachal Pradesh	685.00	3425.00	1399.09	1399090
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	803.00	4015.00	1730.39	1730390
15.	Jharkhand	5711.60	28558.00	10498.89	10498889
16.	Karnataka	12722.73	63613.65	0.00	0
17.	Kashmir	901.00	4515.00	3470.41	3470410
18.	Kerala	3738.17	18690.85	2703.74	2703740
19.	Ladakh	29.26	146.30	0.00	0
20.	Lakshadweep	5.20	26.00	4.58	4580
21.	Madhya Pradesh	11686.00	58430.00	13704.50	13704500
22.	Maharashtra	15339.69	76698.46	785.00	785000
23.	Manipur	587.50	2937.50	895.00	894996
24.	Meghalaya	421.50	2107.50	729.77	729767
25.	Mizoram	155.41	777.05	360.72	360720
26.	Nagaland	284.94	1424.70	806.03	806029
27.	Odisha	9284.63	46423.15	12704.06	12704058
28.	Puducherry	178.18	890.90	0.00	0
29.	Punjab	3600.00	18000.00	0.00	0
30.	Rajasthan	11185.00	55925.00	20346.70	20346700
31.	Sikkim	93.89	469.45	36.51	36512
32.	Tamil Nadu	11107.92	55539.60	0.00	0
33.	Telangana	5329.38	26646.90	0.00	0
34.	Tripura	578.89	2894.44	319.71	319705
35.	Uttar Pradesh	35244.57	176222.85	33900.62	33900624
36.	Uttarakhand	1346.00	6730.00	1961.90	1961900
37.	West Bengal	14529.28	72646.39	0.00	0
TOTAL		194150.35	970761.70	168397.86	168397862

Statement-II*Status of distribution of foodgrains under PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PM-GKAY)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	April' 20		May' 20		June' 20	
		Distribution of Foodgrains to beneficiaries (in MT)	Number of Beneficiaries covered in transactions	Distribution of Foodgrains to beneficiaries (in MT)	Number of Beneficiaries covered in transactions	Distribution of Foodgrains to beneficiaries (in MT)	Number of Beneficiaries covered in transactions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	300	60,000	300	60,000	300	60,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	132,306	26,461,100	130,055	26,010,900	129,420	25,884,000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,106	821,200	4,106	821,200	4,013	802,684
4.	Assam	124,426	24,885,258	124,530	24,905,949	122,406	24,481,200
5.	Bihar	393,325	78,665,023	379,454	75,890,837	377,588	75,517,595
6.	Chandigarh	1,262	252,314	1,266	253,147	1,266	253,147
7.	Chhattisgarh	100,384	20,076,896	100,384	20,076,896	100,385	20,076,990
8.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,243	248,613	1,243	248,613	1,267	253,428

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Delhi	35,501	7,100,200	33,888	6,777,594	34,955	6,991,017
10.	Goa	2,611	522,268	2,653	530,692	2,544	508,895
11.	Gujarat	156,928	31,385,525	163,046	32,609,287	162,697	32,539,496
12.	Haryana	58,062	11,612,321	56,986	11,397,235	56,203	11,240,525
13.	Himachal Pradesh	13,441	2,688,200	13,962	2,792,400	12,960	2,592,021
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	35,881	7,176,200	35,521	7,104,200	35,521	7,104,200
15.	Jharkhand	120,763	24,152,542	120,763	24,152,542	120,185	24,037,086
16.	Karnataka	197,671	39,534,110	197,671	39,534,110	193,864	38,772,868
17.	Kerala	75,369	15,073,848	71,078	14,215,630	72,796	14,559,293
18.	Ladakh	705	141,000	690	138,000	680	136,000
19.	Lakshadweep	110	22,000	110	22,000	110	22,000
20.	Madhya Pradesh	233,255	46,650,917	226,480	45,296,000	154,782	30,956,445
21.	Maharashtra	315,193	63,038,535	317,330	63,465,939	315,231	63,046,264
22.	Manipur	12,284	2,456,800	12,284	2,456,800	12,140	2,428,000
23.	Meghalaya	10,725	2,145,000	10,725	2,145,000	10,725	2,145,000

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

24.	Mizoram	3,341	668,200	3,038	607,679	2,848	569,596
25.	Nagaland	7,023	1,404,600	7,013	1,402,600	5,923	1,184,689
26.	Odisha	147,228	29,445,600	147,045	29,409,000	146,978	29,395,627
27.	Puducherry	3,047	609,466	3,047	609,466	3,047	609,480
28.	Punjab	66,337	13,267,420	66,337	13,267,420	66,337	13,267,420
29.	Rajasthan	218,259	43,651,850	218,738	43,747,536	222,139	44,427,812
30.	Sikkim	1,894	378,800	1,894	378,800	1,894	378,800
31.	Tamil Nadu	166,576	33,315,200	166,576	33,315,200	159,957	31,991,465
32.	Telangana	88,766	17,753,118	93,659	18,731,863	93,173	18,634,505
33.	Tripura	11,732	2,346,331	11,893	2,378,502	11,930	2,386,016
34.	Uttar Pradesh	686,145	137,229,000	695,583	139,116,519	701,986	140,397,214
35.	Uttarakhand	30,359	6,071,800	30,412	6,082,400	30,576	6,115,200
36.	West Bengal	295,490	59,098,000	296,157	59,231,400	285,449	57,089,800
TOTAL		37,52,046	75,04,09,256	37,45,917	74,91,83,358	36,54,279	73,08,55,778

Written Answers to

[23 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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Status of distribution of foodgrains under PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PM-GKAY) for the month of July '20, August '20 and Sept.'20 as on 18.09.2020

Sl. No.	State/UT	July'20		Aug'20		Sept.'20	
		Distributed Quantity	Number of Beneficiaries covered	Distributed Quantity	Number of Beneficiaries covered	Distributed Quantity	Number of Beneficiaries covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	272	54,480	272	54,480	272	54,480
2.	Andhra Pradesh	125,032	25,006,404	119,116	23,823,298	3,655	731,084
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,433	686,600	3,224	644,800	-	-
4.	Assam	105,699	21,139,800	29,037	5,807,400	-	-
5.	Bihar	396,663	79,332,606	385,948	77,189,674	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	559	111,800	559	111,800	559	111,800
7.	Chhattisgarh	98,450	19,690,094	97,761	19,552,158	73,691	14,738,264
8.	Daman and Diu Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,262	252,454	1,297	259,472	985	197,028
9.	Delhi	33,467	6,693,419	31,613	6,322,548	2,883	576,542

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10.	Goa	2,478	495,554	2,513	502,558	1,720	343,958
11.	Gujarat	158,861	31,772,230	159,579	31,915,736	-	-
12.	Haryana	55,761	11,152,192	56,135	11,227,044	30,356	6,071,238
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12,860	2,572,000	14,145	2,829,086	5,821	1,164,208
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	36,205	7,241,000	26,068	5,213,520	9,398	1,879,588
15.	Jharkhand	87,877	17,575,400	84,456	16,891,248	16,743	3,348,575
16.	Karnataka	193,599	38,719,774	194,238	38,847,548	54,283	10,856,624
17.	Kerala	72,119	14,423,816	75,339	15,067,734	27,490	5,497,964
18.	Ladakh	215	43,000	215	43,000	-	-
19.	Lakshadweep	98	19,600	27	5,428	13	2,620
20.	Madhya Pradesh	228,897	45,779,480	226,411	45,282,280	151,431	30,286,184
21.	Maharashtra	315,868	63,173,510	296,619	59,323,888	47,295	9,459,032
22.	Manipur	12,335	2,466,972	12,304	2,460,800	3,107	621,336
23.	Meghalaya	10,726	2,145,100	10,727	2,145,400	2,918	583,508
24.	Mizoram	2,794	558,800	3,341	668,102	2,168	433,534
25.	Nagaland	7,023	1,404,600	6,023	1,204,600	3,670	733,966

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Odisha	152,043	30,408,666	157,987	31,597,364	-	-
27.	Puducherry	1,569	313,732	1,569	313,732	1,569	313,732
28.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	222,126	44,425,208	222,605	44,520,908	192,958	38,591,532
30.	Sikkim	1,315	263,000	1,312	262,300	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	160,779	32,155,882	156,383	31,276,560	91,194	18,238,796
32.	Telangana	90,766	18,153,148	89,683	17,936,600	87,955	17,591,044
33.	Tripura	11,763	2,352,662	11,922	2,384,414	8,315	1,663,062
34.	Uttar Pradesh	705,335	141,066,950	709,395	141,878,906	-	-
35.	Uttarakhand	29,417	5,883,400	29,600	5,920,000	15,778	3,155,600
36.	West Bengal	288,427	57,685,334	214,812	42,962,318	-	-
TOTAL		3,626,093	725,218,667	3,432,234	686,446,704	836,226	167,245,299

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Unstarred Questions

Statement-III**Foodgrain Distribution under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package***(quantities in MTs)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Allocation	Total lifted till 30th June	Total Distributed till date	for May'20		for June'20		July'20		Aug'20	
				(in MTs)	Quantity	Beneficiaries	Quantity	Beneficiaries	Quantity	Beneficiaries	Quantity	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	61	61	60	24	4,760	24	4,760	12	2,380	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	26,823	26,823	7	3	550	4	810	-	-	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	821	819	799	232	46,400	114	22,800	255	51,018	198	39,540
4.	Assam	25,153	21,276	15,712	4,596	919,200	6,990	1,398,000	3,763	752,580	363	72,600
5.	Bihar	86,450	86,450	86,449	41,228	8,245,600	42,572	8,514,438	2,101	420,172	548	109,680
6.	Chandigarh	275	275	146	73	14,580	73	14,580	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	20,077	944	1,258	612	122,430	635	126,950	11	2,220	-	-
8.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	285	285	159	80	15,900	80	15,900	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9.	Delhi	7,273	7.273	4,544	1,645	329,077	1,645	329,077	895	178,926	359	71,800
10.	Goa	532	532	22	11	2,160	11	2,160	-	-	-	-
11.	Gujarat	38,254	33,581	287	32.6	6,524	230.5	46,108	19.5	3,900	4	780
12.	Haryana	12,649	8,337	7,959	3,447	689,300	4,203	840,660	213	42,560	96	19,250
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2,864	2,864	1,705	853	170,500	853	170,500	-	-	-	-
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	7,241	3,035	1,958	862	172,400	862	172,400	234	46,800	-	-
15.	Jharkhand	26,370	26,370	717.2	-	-	411	82,224	304	60,800	2	412
16.	Karnataka	40,193	40,193	11,600	1,603	320,576	9,162	1,832,432	491	98,294	344	68,712
17.	Kerala	15,480	15,480	2,142	210	42,000	1,009	201,800	281	56,140	642	128,360
18.	Ladakh	144	34	33	-	16	3,274	16	3,274	-	-	-
19.	Lakshadweep	22	22	15	7	1,450	7	1,450	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	54,642	1,963	1,754	-	-	826	165,178	899	179,819	29	5,800
21.	Maharashtra	70,017	34,193	17,315	9,171	1,834,200	4,360	872,000	3,784	756,800	-	-
22.	Manipur	2,457	2,457	676	338	67,600	338	67,600	-	-	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	2,146	2,145	2,145	749	149,800	749	149,800	390	78,000	257	51,400
24.	Mizoram	668	668	250	100	19,900	100	19,900	14	2,800	37	7,400

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25.	Nagaland	1,405	1,405	1,405	373	74,670	373	74,670	252	50,426	406	81,160
26.	Odisha	32,360	388	390	100	20,000	100	20,000	190	38,010	-	-
27.	Puducherry	628	628	73	37	7,340	37	7,340	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	14,145	14,145	10,902	3,597	719,300	3,597	719,300	3,709	741,800	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	44,662	44,600	42,478	21,239	4,247,800	21,239	4,247,800	-	-	-	-
30.	Sikkim	379	378	315	79	15,798	79	15,798	157	31,404	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	35,734	35,734	2,480	2,330	466,000	150	30,000	-	-	-	-
32.	Telangana	19,162	19,162	180	75	14,978	86	17,213	19	3,800	-	-
33.	Tripura	2,483	2,483	22	2	342	19	3,804	1	120	1	120
34.	Uttar Pradesh	142,033	140,637	11,809	2,198	439,697	3,796	759,106	2,984	596,845	2,831	566,200
35.	Uttarakhand	6,196	2,905	383	58	11,665	58	11,665	133	26,612	133	26,612
36.	West Bengal	0,184	60,184	45,894	19,654	3,930,856	19,654	3,930,856	881	176,288	5,704	1,140,800
TOTAL		800268	638041	274041	115617	23123353	124462	24892353	22009	4401788	11953	2390626

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[23 September, 2020]

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Allocation and distribution of whole chana under ANB (May-June)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total 2 months allocation of chana whole @ 10% NFSA HH (in MT)	Adjusted allocation as per States/UTs request (in MT)	Qty distributed by States/ UTs (in MT)	Number of Beneficiary Households (in nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.27	12.50	8.55	8554
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1805.64	0.00	0.00	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.44	35.44	33.73	33730
4.	Assam	1159.12	937.48	637.95	637953
5.	Bihar	3377.00	3375.50	3195.18	3195180
6.	Chandigarh	12.73	12.37	7.06	7056
7.	Chhattisgarh	1029.98	1029.98	169.57	169573
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	13.05	13.05	11.98	11980
9.	Delhi	350.76	350.76	351.10	351100
10.	Goa	28.50	28.50	1.60	1600
11.	Gujarat	1376.00	788.64	20.25	20253
12.	Haryana	540.06	540.06	465.06	465060
13.	Himachal Pradesh	137.00	136.00	111.70	111700
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	329.01	329.01	131.08	131080
15.	Jharkhand	1142.32	1142.32	1059.14	1059140
16.	Karnataka	2544.55	2544.55	2055.38	2055380
17.	Kerala	747.63	747.63	306.90	306897
18.	Ladakh	5.85	5.85	0.00	0
19.	Lakshadweep	1.04	5.69	4.53	4530

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2337.20	219.28	159.13	159130
21.	Maharashtra	3340.00	1766.00	762.17	762170
22.	Manipur	117.50	82.35	82.35	82348
23.	Meghalaya	84.30	82.35	83.93	83930
24.	Mizoram	31.08	31.08	29.75	29750
25.	Nagaland	56.99	56.99	56.00	56000
26.	Odisha	1856.93	100.00	15.13	15130
27.	Puducherry	35.64	35.64	15.00	15000
28.	Punjab	720.00	1015.72	1015.72	1015720
29.	Rajasthan	2237.00	2237.00	2003.00	2003000
30.	Sikkim	18.78	18.78	15.04	15042
31.	Tamil Nadu	2221.58	2224.08	34.00	34000
32.	Telangana	1065.88	1066.68	34.46	34460
33.	Tripura	115.77	115.78	21.93	21929
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7048.91	2738.34	1060.50	1060497
35.	Uttarakhand	269.20	270.00	33.80	33800
36.	West Bengal	2905.80	2905.80	2646.76	2646760
GRAND TOTAL		39101.51	27001.19	16639.43	16639432

Maintaining supply of essential commodities during lockdown

1510. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken any comprehensive and concrete steps to ensure and maintain the supply of essential commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any instances of starvation have come to the knowledge of Government during COVID-19 induced lockdown since last week of March, 2020, till date; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (d) As part of economic response to Covid-19 pandemic lockdown, the Government distributed foodgrains at the rate of 5 kg. per person per month, and pulses at the rate of 1 kg. per household per month, free of cost, to all beneficiaries of the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) for the period of eight months from April to November 2020. The Department of Consumer Affairs was entrusted with distribution of pulses. In phase-I of PMGKAY, out of the total allocation, 5,48,172.44 MT of pulses was distributed from April to June amongst 18.27 crore beneficiary households. Phase-II of PMGKAY has been extended upto November, 2020.

In addition, under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat (ANB), foodgrains at the rate of 5 kg. per person per month, and pulses at the rate of 1 kg. per household distributed, free of cost, to migrant workers who are not covered under NFSA for the period of two months from April to May 2020. Distribution of foodgrains and pulses under PMGKAY and ANB has contributed to ensuring the availability of essential food items during lockdown.

Distribution of foodgrains under Atmanirbhar Bharat Package

1511. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as on August 31, 2020, all the States and Union Territories have distributed only 41 per cent of 6.38 lakh tonnes of foodgrains under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Package; and

(b) if so, the current status of the leftover foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) Since no data of actual number of migrants/stranded migrants was available in the Department, therefore, a liberal estimate of about 8 crore migrants/stranded migrant persons were made by the Department (10% of approx. 80 crore NFSA population) and had liberally allocated 8 LMT foodgrains for two months - May and June 2020 to cover maximum of such person for supply of free foodgrains under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Scheme (ANBS). Further, during the course of initial identification of such persons by States/UTs, a collective population of about 2.8 Crore migrant persons was indicated by the

States/UTs. Furthermore, States/UTs lifted a total of about 6.38 LMT foodgrains from Food Corporation of India (FCI)/central stocks, but as the process of identification and targeting of migrants/stranded migrants took substantial time in most of the States/UTs, the Government had extended the distribution period of already lifted foodgrains by States/UTs up to 31st August 2020.

As per details shared by States/UTs, a total of 2.67 LMT of foodgrains have been distributed by them under the ANB scheme up to 31.08.2020, showing nearly 95% distribution against the estimated 2.8 crore assessed by the States/UTs.

(b) As regard the left-over quantity of foodgrains (*i.e.* undistributed foodgrains) available with States/UTs under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Scheme (ANBS), all States/UTs and FCI have been advised by the Department to adjust the same against the subsequent allocation and lifting of foodgrains under the ongoing Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PM-I GKAY) Phase-II.

Distribution of free foodgrains and pulses to migrant labourers

1512. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government announced the distribution of free foodgrains and pulses under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan to 8 crore migrant labourers who are not covered under National Food Security Act or State Public Distribution Scheme;

(b) if so, the number of migrant labourers who benefited from the scheme;

(c) the quantity of ration distributed under the scheme during the first two months of its implementation; and

(d) the method applied for distribution of foodgrains as the migrants were homebound?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) Under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Scheme (ANBS) for supply of free foodgrains to the migrants/stranded migrants and all those who were neither covered under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) nor under any other State PDS scheme, since no data of actual number of migrants/stranded migrants was available in the Department, therefore, a liberal estimate of about 8 cr. such persons were made by the Department (10% of approx. 80 cr. NFSA population) and a liberal allocation of 8 LMT foodgrains

(Rice/Wheat) for two months - May and June 2020 was made to States/UTs to cover maximum of migrants/stranded migrant persons under the scheme. During the initial identification of eligible persons under ANBS, the States/UTs collectively indicated about 2.8 cr. migrants' population to be potentially covered under the scheme. But as the process of identification and targeting of migrants/stranded migrants took substantial time in most of the States/UTs, the Government had extended the distribution period of already lifted foodgrains by States/UTs up to 31st August 2020. Thus, as per the details available from States/UTs, an average of about 2.67 cr. persons for each of the two months of May and June 2020 have received about 2.67 LMT foodgrains under the scheme. Further, about 39,101.51 MT of chana whole (gram) was also allocated under the scheme, out of which 16,639.73 MT were distributed by States/UTs to migrants/stranded migrants up to 31.08.2020.

(d) The responsibility of identification of migrants/ stranded migrants and other needy persons and distribution of foodgrains to them under ANBS was entrusted to States/UTs, they were given complete freedom to issue their own guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to districts/field level functionaries to identify any person who didn't possess any Central/State scheme ration card or was not able to access foodgrains due to crisis. Rigorous efforts were made by States/UTs and many of them also collaborated with their counterpart Labour Departments, District Administrations, Civil Societies, Industrial Associations, NGOs and other welfare organizations to identify and distribute foodgrains to maximum migrants/stranded migrant persons anywhere in their State/UT may be in labour camps, construction sites, persons in transit, quarantine centers, shelter homes, etc.

Coverage under National Food Security Act

1513. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of rural and urban beneficiaries currently covered under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the reasons for less number of beneficiaries than the provision of the scheme;
- (c) whether the Central Government has fixed any target under the NFSA, if so, the present status of the target and if no, whether any target is being considered for future; and

(d) the details of the amount allocated and utilized under the NFSA in the country during the last five years, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) A Statement indicating the State/Union Territory (UT)-wise percentage coverage of beneficiaries under the National Food Security Act, 2013 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Identification of beneficiaries is the responsibility of the State Governments. The identification of beneficiaries by States/UTs is a continuous process, which involves exclusion of ineligible/ fake/ duplicate ration cards and also exclusion on account of death, migration etc and inclusion on account of birth as also that of genuine left-out households. This may result in some gap in coverage of beneficiaries.

(c) The NFSA provides for coverage upto 75% of rural population and upto 50% of urban population for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), thus covering about two-thirds of the total population. Corresponding to the all India coverage of 75% and 50% in the rural and urban areas, State-wise coverage was determined by the then Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) by using the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) Household Consumption Expenditure Survey data for 2011-12. At present, against the intended coverage of 81.35 crore, about 80.60 crore beneficiaries are identified by the States/UTs under the Act. No proposal for revision in State/UT-wise coverage is under consideration of the Government.

(d) Foodgrains at subsidized prices is made available by Food Corporation of India (FCI) to the States/UTs under the NFSA, for which food subsidy is released to FCI. Only in the case of States participating in the Decentralized Procurement (DCP), under which State Government take responsibility of procurement of foodgrains and its distribution to the eligible households, that food subsidy is released directly to State Governments. Ministry of Finance allocates scheme-wise fund as a whole. There is no State-wise fund allocation for Food Subsidy. A Statement indicating the fund allocated and released to FCI and DCP States under this scheme during the last five years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Central Government also provides Central assistance to States/UTs under NFSA for meeting expenditure on intra-State movement and handling of foodgrains and fair price shop dealers' margin as per approved norms. A Statement indicating the funds released to States/UTs under this scheme during the last five years is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I*State/Union Territory (UT)-wise percentage coverage of beneficiaries under the National Food Security Act, 2013*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Population as per Census 2011 (In lakh)	Estimated Percentage Coverage		Ceiling/ Target/ accepted number of beneficiaries under NFSA (In lakh)	Number of beneficiaries presently covered under NFSA (In lakh)	% of accepted persons
			Rural	Urban			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	493.77	60.96	41.14	268.23	268.23	100.00%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.83	66.31	51.55	8.71	8.21	94.27%
3.	Assam	311.69	84.17	60.35	251.90	251.53	99.85%
4.	Bihar	1038.05	85.12	74.53	871.16	871.1634	100.00%
5.	Chhattisgarh	255.4	84.25	59.98	200.77	200.77	100.00%
6.	Delhi	167.53	37.69	43.59	72.78	72.73	99.94%
7.	Goa	14.58	42.24	33.02	5.32	5.32	100.00%
8.	Gujarat	603.84	74.64	48.25	382.84	382.54	99.92%
9.	Haryana	253.53	54.61	41.05	126.49	126.49	100.00%

10.	Himachal Pradesh	68.57	56.23	30.99	36.82	28.64	77.80%
11.	Jharkhand	329.66	86.48	60.20	264.25	263.70	99.79%
12.	Karnataka	611.31	76.04	49.36	401.93	401.93	100.00%
13.	Kerala	333.88	52.63	39.5	154.8	154.80	100.00%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	725.98	80.1	62.61	546.42	546.42	100.00%
15.	Maharashtra	1123.73	76.32	45.34	700.17	700.17	100.00%
16.	Manipur	27.22	88.56	85.75	25.06	24.67	98.44%
17.	Meghalaya	29.64	77.79	50.87	21.46	21.46	99.98%
18.	Mizoram	10.91	81.88	48.6	7.06	6.68	94.65%
19.	Nagaland	19.81	79.83	61.98	14.79	14.05	94.98%
20.	Odisha	419.47	82.17	55.77	326.21	323.60	99.20%
21.	Punjab	277.04	54.79	44.83	141.45	141.45	100.00%
22.	Rajasthan	686.21	69.09	53	446.62	446.62	100.00%
23.	Sikkim	6.08	75.74	40.36	4.06	3.79	93.30%
24.	Tamil Nadu	721.39	62.55	37.79	364.7	364.69	100.00%
25.	Telangana	352.89	60.96	41.14	191.70	191.62	99.96%

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Tripura	36.71	74.75	49.54	25.02	24.83	99.24%
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1995.81	79.6	64.4	1520.6	1464.28	96.30%
28.	Uttarakhand	101.17	65.26	52.05	61.94	61.94	100.00%
29.	West Bengal	913.48	74.47	47.55	601.84	601.84	100.00%
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.8	29.94	1.7	0.63	0.61	96.61%
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	5.86	69.93	54.17	3.56	2.52	70.91%
32.	Lakshadweep	0.64	35.30	33.56	0.22	0.22	100.00%
33.	Chandigarh (DBT)	10.55	38.54	47.26	4.96	2.79	56.34%
34.	Puducherry (DBT)	12.44	59.68	46.94	6.34	6.30	99.43%
35.	Jammu and Kashmir	122.67	63.93	46.93	72.69	72.41	99.61%
36.	Ladakh	2.74	55.65	41.62	1.44	1.44	99.99%
TOTAL		12101.88	75.00	50.00	8134.94	8060.45	

Statement-II*Fund allocated and subsidy released during financial year 2015-16 to 2020-21*

Year	FCI		DCP States	
	Fund Allocated	Net subsidy released *	Fund Allocated	Subsidy released
2015-16	112000	112000.00	22919.00	22919.00
2016-17	103334.61	103334.61	27338.35	27338.35
2017-18	101981.69	101981.69	38000	38000
2018-19	140098	140098	31029.485	31029.485
2019-20	75000	75000	33508.35	44944.35**
2020-21 (upto 14.09.2020)	77982.54	48000	37337.14	33013.36

* Amount of ₹25,000 crores in F.Y. 2016-17, ₹40,000 crores in F.Y. 2017-18, ₹70,000 crores in F.Y. 2018-19 released from food subsidy has been adjusted for repayment of National Small Saving Fund (NSSF) loan.

**The RE, 2019-20 was ₹33508.35 crore. Total release includes ₹ 11,436 crores released to DCP States from NSSF loan to FCI and equivalent amount is to be reimbursed to FCI during FY 2020-21 from DCP head.

Statement indicating the subsidy released to DCP States during the last five years and current year

		(₹ in crores)					
Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (As on 14.09.2020)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1364.25	3212.82	6060.17	4542.57	7404.42	3802.08
2.	Bihar	2540.92	1495.24	4535.11	2291.68	2535.71	1079.21
3.	Chhattisgarh	3328.93	3141.28	4272.36	3303.19	4628.11	2579.23
4.	Gujarat	55.57	46.21	0.00	9.31	69.03	9.24
5.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	166.95	417.53	205.79	0.16
6.	Kerala	834.42	419.25	782.06	620.23	469.30	696.61
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5737.29	5354.97	8113.23	6026.97	8888.39	6825.26
8.	Maharashtra	-	-	583.66	0.00	1920.17	358.92
9.	Odisha	3331.39	3847.72	5133.57	4651.01	5807.45	5700.56
10.	Punjab	300.00	2877.68	796.33	1722.33	1612.09	670.03
11.	Rajasthan	155.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-

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12.	Tamil Nadu	936.89	2303.76	651.70	1136.61	3242.79	476.58
13.	Telangana	1390.08	1716.71	3853.71	2559.31	4858.89	4490.51
14.	Uttarakhand	408.67	346.80	860.11	329.8	903.12	673.65
15.	West Bengal	2465.86	2441.93	2042.30	3279.69	2194.86	5596.91
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	3.66
17.	DBT*	69.62	133.97	148.74	139.25	204.24	50.74
TOTAL		22919.00	27338.35	38000.00	31029.485	44944.35**	33013.36

* Under DBT scheme, w.e.f. 2015-16 subsidy is released to UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

** Includes ₹ 11,436 crore released to DCP States on account of unutilised NSSF loan portion of FCI and the said amount needs to be returned from DCP subsidy to FCI in FY 2020-21.

Statement-III

Central Assistance released to States/UTs under NFSA for meeting expenditure on intra-State movement and handling of foodgrains and Fair Price Shop dealers' margin under NFSA

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (As on 21.09.2020)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	213.51	132.02	62.52	15.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	17.70	10.13	0.00	0.80
3.	Assam	174.20	397.38	286.47	0.00	368.08
4.	Bihar	501.39	618.30	356.47	342.43	488.74
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	174.72	140.65	31.28	124.07
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	136.83	4.15
7.	Goa	0.00	2.39	4.04	1.81	0.30
8.	Gujarat	34.98	219.12	171.82	146.47	58.14
9.	Haryana	122.81	0.00	51.13	6.70	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	38.35	98.03	29.18	2.79
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	125.84	0.00	317.72	15.03
12.	Karnataka	328.41	285.19	176.10	0.00	46.21
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	134.57	0.00	23.53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	380.97	198.41	167.95	0.00	146.24
15.	Maharashtra	593.00	425.88	356.92	305.83	39.91
16.	Manipur	0.00	25.43	45.05	0.00	2.40
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	2.09
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.60	0.65
19.	Nagaland	0.00	11.54	16.69	0.00	3.65
20.	Odisha	0.00	147.60	219.24	0.00	18.44
21.	Punjab	0.00	67.01	63.60	9.30	8.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Rajasthan	333.33	10.05	339.87	95.86	68.29
23.	Sikkim	2.30	2.80	8.41	4.92	5.09
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	191.00	163.32	0.00	20.37
25.	Telangana	0.00	129.13	153.09	0.00	10.92
26.	Tripura	28.62	29.18	37.00	32.28	6.49
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	662.98	457.14	141.05	86.67
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	109.75	0.00	0.00	6.04
29.	West Bengal	0.00	341.53	170.94	0.00	91.47
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.06
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36
35.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	53.76	123.31	0.00	135.75
36.	Ladakh				0.00	
TOTAL		2500.00	4500.00	3883.94	1678.78	1800.00

Sale of milk at throw away prices during lockdown

†1514. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the milk producing farmers were forced to sell milk at throw away prices at 16-17 per litre during the lockdown period;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the various milk supplier agencies sold milk at low rates in the cities during the lockdown period;

(c) if so, details thereof and if not, whether it is a shortcoming in Government policies that milk producing farmers were forced to sell their milk at a low price; and

(d) whether Government would like to fix Minimum Support Price (MSP) for milk to be paid to producing farmers and will bring penal provisions for purchasing the milk at less than that support price rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) There is no report that milk producing farmers were forced to sell milk at throw away price at ₹16-17 per litre. However milk procurement prices by private dairies in Maharashtra was reported to be low during lockdown period in comparison to last year. The average milk procurement price paid by major cooperatives during the lockdown period was ₹ 36.61 per litre 6% fat and 9% solids not fat (SNF).

(b) This Department does not have any information regarding selling of milk at low rates by various milk suppliers in the cities during lockdown period.

(c) No, Sir. The average milk sale price of toned milk by major cooperatives during April-June 2020 was ₹ 42.29/ litre, which was higher than corresponding months last year.

(d) This department does not regulate the prices of milk and milk products.

1515. [The Question was Cancelled.]

Assistance to small farmers for promotion of fisheries

1516. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme for assistance to small farmers for promotion of fisheries;

(b) the outlay for the scheme during the current financial year; and

(c) the number of farmers who have been assisted and the amount of funds which have been utilised during the past five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) to (c) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has launched a new flagship scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) with an estimated investment of ₹ 20,050 crores, including an estimated investment of ₹ 1494 crores during current financial year for its implementation in all States/Union Territories over a period of 5 years from Financial Year 2020-21 to 2024-25 for overall development of fisheries sector, which includes assistance fish farmers including small and marginal fish farmers. Besides, in order to address the infrastructure requirement for fisheries sector, the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying during 2018-19 created dedicated fund namely Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) with a total funds size of ₹ 7522.48 crore. The FIDF provides concessional finance to the Eligible Entities (EEs), including State Governments/Union Territories and State entities for development of identified fisheries infrastructure facilities.

The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying had implemented a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on "Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries" during past five years from 2015-16 to 2019-20 for development of fisheries, benefitting large number of beneficiaries. The year-wise details of the central funds released under above said CSS during past five years are as under:-

Financial Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Amount released (₹ in crore)	416.81	424.11	420.78	675.52	640.26

National Fisheries Policy (NFP)

1517. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) the main objectives of the National Fisheries Policy;
- (b) whether Government has mechanism in place to prevent cruelty to the aquatic animals;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the manner in which Government plans to prevent it with expansion of trading of aquatic animals under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) The 'National Fisheries Policy' has not been notified till date. However, the "National Policy on Marine Fisheries, 2017" was notified on 28th April, 2017 by the then Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, with an overarching goal to ensure the health and ecological integrity of the marine living resources of India's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) through sustainable harvests for the benefit of present and future generations of the nation.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 provides for promotion of animal welfare generally and for the purpose of protecting animals from being subjected to unnecessary pain or suffering. In this regard, the Animal Welfare Board of India has been created to oversee such issues.

(d) Does not arise.

Expansion of livestock and dairying sector

1518. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge potential in livestock and dairying sector and a large number of people are employed in the said sectors in the country;

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

(c) the details of the animal husbandry and dairying related schemes implemented by Government to expand the respective sectors across the country including coastal States like Maharashtra; and

(d) the various steps taken by Government to increase the employment opportunities in these sectors and to protect indigenous species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. For employment generation and promotion of entrepreneurship in small ruminant sector especially in rural areas, the Government is implementing a component titled Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation (EDEG) under National Livestock Mission across the country under which there are four components namely

IDSRR (Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits), PVCF (Poultry Venture Capital Fund), Pig development and Salvaging of Male Buffalo Calves (SMBC). The Component- EDEG is designed mainly for entrepreneurship development and technology infusion wherein a basket of activities are placed from which farmers, individual entrepreneurs, NGOs, companies, cooperatives, groups of unorganised and organized sector including Self Help Groups (SHGs), Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) etc. can choose from. Back ended subsidy is provided as per the scheme guidelines. Subsidy is provided at 25% for general category and 33.33 % for SC/ST Category beneficiaries. Total number of farmers benefitted during 2019-20 is 15,995. State-wise number of farmers and subsidy amount for the year 2019-20 is given in Statement (*See below*).

Besides, in order to supplement the efforts of the States/UTs including coastal States Maharashtra for promotion of animal husbandry and dairy sectors, the Government is implementing various schemes namely:-

- (i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission,
- (ii) National Programme for Dairy Development,
- (iii) Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund,
- (iv) Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities,
- (v) National Livestock Mission,
- (vi) Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund,
- (vii) Livestock Health and Disease Control,
- (viii) National Animal Disease Control Programme,

The various steps undertaken by Government of India to increase employment opportunities in dairy sector and to develop and protect indigenous bovine breeds are as under:-

- (i) Establishment of Multi Purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs),
- (ii) Strengthening of existing Artificial Insemination Network,
- (iii) Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme,
- (iv) Implementation Modern Reproductive Biotechniques including sex sorted semen, genomics, and Vitro Fertilization Technology.

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

[illegible]

9.	Haryana	31.00	223.62	0.00	0.00	5.00	8.75	1.00	0.50	37.00	232.87
10.	Himachal Pradesh	22.00	147.10	7.00	8.75	2.00	4.90	0.00	0.00	31.00	160.75
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	147.00	440.24	106.00	102.34	2.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	255.00	546.58
12.	Jharkhand	4.00	30.27	10.00	2.08	3.00	9.30	0.00	0.00	17.00	41.65
13.	Karnataka	104.00	517.98	1055.00	571.04	1.00	1.33	0.00	0.00	1160.00	1090.35
14.	Kerala	294.00	454.50	63.00	21.56	18.00	27.33	24.00	9.79	399.00	513.18
15.	Lakshadweep UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	13.00	55.17	7.00	13.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	69.16
17.	Maharashtra	187.00	822.92	148.00	133.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	335.00	956.20
18.	New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	9.00	9.64	37.00	7.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.00	17.10
20.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	46.00	331.07	2.00	2.75	20.00	42.66	0.00	0.00	68.00	376.48
22.	Rajasthan	30.00	253.33	6.00	5.87	2.00	4.00	1.00	0.31	39.00	263.51
23.	Tamil Nadu	220.00	996.84	2575.00	527.87	4.00	9.17	0.00	0.00	2799.00	1533.87
24.	Telangana	226.00	1892.60	691.00	873.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	917.00	2765.66
25.	Uttarakhand	142.00	540.98	141.00	139.14	8.00	15.90	0.00	0.00	291.00	696.01

Written Answers to

[23 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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(Units in Number and Amount ₹ in Lakh)											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Uttar Pradesh	76.00	364.92	12.00	12.99	3.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	91.00	383.91
27.	West Bengal	105.00	104.49	60.00	19.96	6.00	5.35	0.00	0.00	171.00	129.79
	TOTAL (A)	1863.0	8664.95	13494.0	6853.96	77.00	143.44	28	16.20	15462.00	15678.56
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	12.75	0.00	0.00	6.00	12.75
2.	Assam	31.00	90.44	15.00	15.45	208.0	185.10	13.0	4.96	267.00	295.95
3.	Manipur	15.00	9.16	0.00	0.00	123.0	94.60	0.00	0.00	138.00	103.76
4.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	6.01	0.00	0.00	5.00	6.01
5.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Nagaland	1.00	0.70	1.00	4.09	81.00	148.72	0.00	0.00	83.00	153.50
7.	Sikkim	15.00	13.73	0.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	16.00	17.73
8.	Tripura	14.00	11.80	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.55	0.00	0.00	18.00	16.35
	TOTAL (B)	76.00	125.83	16.00	19.53	428.0	455.72	13.0	4.96	533.00	606.04
	TOTAL (A) AND TOTAL (B)	1939.0	8790.78	13510.0	6873.49	505.0	599.17	41.0	21.16	15995.00	16284.59
	TOTAL (C)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	1939.00	8790.78	13510.00	6873.49	505.00	599.17	41.00	21.16	15995.00	16284.59

Details on Fisheries sector

1519. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has details regarding India's share in global fish production and if so, the details from the year 2017-18 till date;
- (b) the total fish production in India from the year 2016-17 till date;
- (c) the total number of brood banks constructed since 2019-20 till date, the State-wise details;
- (d) the total number of hatcheries constructed since 2019-20, the State-wise details; and
- (e) whether the Ministry has details regarding the average fish yield per unit cost and if so, a year-wise list of the same from 2016-17 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) As per Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) -2020, the global fish production registered at 172.7 Million Metric Tons and 178.5 Million Metric Tons during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively. Accordingly, India's share in global fish production is 7.29 % during 2017-18 and 7.56 % during 2018-19.

(b) Total fish production in India from the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are 11.43 Million Metric Tons, 12.60 Million Metric Tons and 13.54 Million Metric Tons (P) respectively.

(c) Total five numbers of brood bank has been approved during 2020-21. One each has been approved to Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala and two in Tamil Nadu under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana till date. No brood bank has been approved during the year 2019-20.

(d) The State-wise details of total number of hatcheries constructed since 2019-20 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) The average fish yield per unit cost is about 3 tons per hectare and it varies in different culture system and species cultured. However, the newly implemented

flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) envisages increase aquaculture productivity to 5 tons per hectare from the current national average productivity.

Statement

*Establishment of Fish Seed Hatcheries under Fisheries sector during
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21*

(₹ in lakh)			
Sl. No.	State	2019-20 under Blue Revolution	2020-21 under PMMSY
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	6
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2
3.	Assam	0	10
4.	Bihar	0	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	4
6.	Haryana	0	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	6
8.	Karnataka	0	7
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0	7
10.	Manipur	0	8
11.	Mizoram	7	4
12.	Nagaland	0	3
13.	Odisha	0	12
14.	Rajasthan	2	0
15.	Tamil Nadu	0	2
16.	Tripura	2	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	7	0
GRAND TOTAL		18	78

**International cooperation in Animal Husbandry, Dairying
and Fisheries sectors**

1520. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING FISHERIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite huge potential and promotional efforts by Government, the animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sectors are yet to be exploited by the farmers;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has entered into cooperation in the animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sectors with other countries to keep abreast of the latest technological innovations globally; and
- (d) if so, the detailed activities undertaken and the date of validity of the Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) With the promotional efforts through animal husbandry and dairy development schemes of Central and State Governments, the animal husbandry and dairy sector has grown. As per NDDDB's Annual Report (2018-19), there has been growth in the producer members associated with dairy cooperatives from 17.47 lakh in 1980-81 to 169.29 lakh in 2018-19 and increase in the milk procurement by cooperatives from 25.62 lakh kg. per day during 1980-81 to 507.69 lakh Kg. per day during 2018-19.

In order to supplement the efforts of the States/UTs for development and promotion of animal husbandry and dairy sectors, the Government is implementing various schemes namely:-

- (i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission,
- (ii) National Programme for Dairy Development,
- (iii) Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund,
- (iv) Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities,

- (v) National Livestock Mission,
- (vi) Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund,
- (vii) Livestock Health and Disease Control,
- (viii) National Animal Disease Control Programme.

The animal husbandry and dairy development schemes of Government of India benefit farmers by way of providing assistance for creation and strengthening of animal husbandry and dairy infrastructure to enable farmers to get market access for their produce.

As regards the Fisheries Sector, India is one of the largest fish producing countries which shares 7.58 % to the global production. The marine fisheries potential of Indian EEZ is estimated at 5.31 million tonnes against current production of 4.17 million tonnes (2018-19). Besides, there is great scope for production from Inland fisheries. The current estimated production potential from Inland sector is about 17 million tonnes as against production of 9.58 million tonnes (2018-19). In view of the huge production potential of the fisheries resources in the country, there is ample scope for sustainable exploitation of these resources by the fishers/farmers for optimisation of benefits.

(c) and (d) A list of bilateral MoUs signed for cooperation in the fields of animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sector with other countries given in Statement.

Statement

Current status of valid MoUs/Agreements signed by Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Formerly DADF), Government of India in the field of animal husbandry and dairying with other countries

Sl. No.	Country	Subject	Date of signing	Validity	Activities undertaken/present status
1.	Brazil	MoU on Cooperation in the fields of Zebu Cattle Genomics and Assisted Reproductive Technologies	17.10.2016	5 years from the date of signature	An Indian Delegation visited Brazil in the first week of April, 2019 to finalize the activities of the Work Plan. A Brazilian Delegation met Honorable FAH&D Minister in New Delhi on 21-01-2020 to discuss trade related issues between both countries. A Joint Declaration between Ministry of FAH&D and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply of the Federative Republic of Brazil on collaboration in the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Production area has been signed on 25.01.2020. Centres of Excellence in Cattle Breeding and Dairy sector are proposed to be set up in India with the technical support of Brazil.
2.	Chile	Agreement for bilateral cooperation on Animal Health	24.04.2003	Permanent Nature	No specific proposal has been received from the Chile side. In accordance with Article 4 of the Agreement, the parties shall establish a working group to coordinate and carry out the bilateral

Sl. No.	Country	Subject	Date of signing	Validity	Activities undertaken/present status
					cooperation envisaged under the document. DAHD (formerly DADF) constituted the Working Group from Indian side and conveyed to MEA in October, 2003 for onward sharing with Chilean side with the request to communicate their composition of the Working Group with DAHD. A response from Chilean side for composition of working group on Chilean on their side is, however, awaited despite reminders issued by DAHD to MEA. Recently, in an effort to activate the dormant Agreement, a meeting at the level of Joint Secretary has been held with the Chilean Ambassador in the first half of September, 2020.
3.	Algeria	Agreement on cooperation in the veterinary field	25.01.2001	Permanent Nature	No specific activity has been undertaken under this Agreement. No specific proposal has been received from the Algerian side. MEA was reminded on 28.02.2020 to take up the matter with the Algerian side to explore the possibility of implementing the Agreement. The matter is proposed to be taken up again with the MEA for

					implementing the Agreement in consultation with Algerian side. Further details of the bilateral cooperation activities could be chalked out after receiving a response from Algerian side.
4.	Mongolia	Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Animal Health and Dairy	17.5.2015	3 years from the date of signature and automatically renewable for further period of 3 years	Under the Agreement signed between India and Mongolia in May, 2015 on Animal Health and Dairy, a comprehensive Work Plan on cooperation in the field of Animal Health and Dairy has been signed between Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) and Mongolia on 20.09.2019 in New Delhi. No specific proposal has been received from the Mongolian side so far.
5.	Vietnam.	MoU on cooperation in the field of Animal Health	15.09.2014	10 years from the date of signature	No formal meeting under the framework of the MoU has been held so far. Nor has proposal been received from Vietnam side till now.
6.	Morocco	Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Veterinary Sanitation	27.02.2001	Permanent nature	During the First meeting of Expert Committee on Veterinary Sanitation held in New Delhi on 03.04.2018, both sides expressed their willingness to cooperate in the fields of animal production, veterinary biological laboratory and dairy. Next

Sl. No.	Country	Subject	Date of signing	Validity	Activities undertaken/present status
					meeting of Expert Committee was expected to be held in Morocco, but could not take off due to Covid situation in 2020. Meanwhile, Morocco side has sent a fresh Draft Agreement on Veterinary Field which is under examination in the DAHD.
7.	Denmark	MoU on cooperation in the fields of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	16.04.2018	5 years from the date of signature and automatically extendable for further 5 years	First meeting of JWG under the MoU held in New Delhi in May, 2018. 2nd meeting of Joint Working Group on Animal Husbandry and Dairying was held from 15th - 17th January, 2020 in Denmark wherein both sides mutually agreed to prepare a work plan which is being finalized in consultation with all concerned stakeholders.
8.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Islands	MoU for cooperation in the field of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	17.04.2018	5 years from the date of signature	The first meeting of the India-UK Joint Working Group on Animal Husbandry and Dairying within the framework of the MoU signed was held on 13-02-2020 in New Delhi. The JWG meeting held on 13-02-2020 was followed by a Technical Session between experts of DAHD and DEFRA (Department for Environment, Food and Rural

Affairs), U.K. The JWG meeting and the Technical session discussed in details the current/potential bilateral trade including veterinary health certificate for export/import of poultry products, lamb meat, bovine semen, Indian egg powder and egg white etc. Potential mutual cooperation in the fields of Foot and Mouth Disease control and livestock development was also discussed.

<i>Current status of valid MOUs/Agreements signed by Department of Fisheries, Government of India in the field of Fisheries</i>					
Sl. No.	Country	Subject/Objective	Date of Signing	Validity	Status
1.	Norway	Cooperation on Fisheries issues	2nd March, 2010	Remains in force unless either party notifies in writing to terminate (Active)	6th JWG Meeting was held on 22nd August, 2019 in Trondheim, Norway. The Indian delegation was led by Secretary, Department of Fisheries.
2.	Bangladesh	Cooperation in the fields of fisheries	6th September, 2011	Valid upto 5th September, 2021 (Active)	The 4th JWG meeting was held in New Delhi in June, 2018. Next meeting of JWG meeting is due to be held in Bangladesh. Invitation in this regard is awaited from the Bangladesh side.

Sl. No.	Country	Subject/Objective	Date of Signing	Validity	Status
3.	Iceland	Cooperation in the field of Sustainable Fisheries Development	10th September, 2019	Valid for five years from the date of signing. MoU may be automatically extended for further period of 5 years (Active)	The MoU was signed on 10th September, 2019 during the visit of Hon'ble President of India to Iceland. The signed MoU was brought before the Cabinet for information in its meeting held on 12th February, 2020. JWG is being formed for holding its first meeting. 1st Meeting of India-Iceland Joint Working Group (JWG) on Cooperation in Sustainable Fisheries Development through video conferencing on 02 July 2020; pursuant to the MoU signed in September 2019
4.	Indonesia	Cooperation in the field of marine fisheries.	23rd November, 2005	Expired in November, 2015 after extension in January, 2011	After expiry of the MoU which was signed on 23rd November, 2005 and extended for a period of 5 years by signing a protocol on 25th January, 2011 upto November, 2015, a Draft MoU is being negotiated for signing afresh.
5.	Morocco	Cooperation in Marine Fisheries	1st February, 2014	To be in force for 2 years from date of signature and automatically renewable for successive period	The First meeting the Joint Committee under the MoU was held in New Delhi on 2nd April, 2018. Moroccan side agreed to receive Indian officials in Morocco for sharing experiences. It was also agreed to hold the next meeting of the Joint Committee in Morocco on mutually convenient

				of 2 years.	date to be finalized through diplomatic channels in due course. Communication from Moroccan side is awaited in this regard.
6.	Vietnam (DADF)	Bilateral cooperation in the fields of Fisheries and Aquaculture	6th July 2007	Can be terminated with prior notice of six months by either parties.	A project proposal was received from Govt. of West Bengal for technology transfer from Vietnam to West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences on crab breeding and for setting up of crab hatchery at Sunderban delta of West Bengal.
					Vietnamese side agreed to the proposal and identified a Nodal Point from their side to coordinate. A Nodal Officer from the Indian side was also nominated. As per Article 4 of the MoU, the University could not arrange funds for the visit of their delegates and therefore, the project could not take off on this account. Hence there has been no progress/activity since signing of MoU.
7.	Vietnam (NFDB)	Cooperation in field of setting up of Pangasius Breeding and Farming in India	15th September, 2014	14th September, 2017. May be extended for further period as may be mutually agreed upon.	A Joint Technical Committee from the India side to provide guidance, review the progress of activities and to facilitate cooperation under the MoU is to be constituted. Director, CIFA, Bhubaneswar has been nominated as nodal officer for implementation of the activities covered in the MoU

Schemes for landless labourers in Animal Husbandry and Dairying sector

†1521. SHRI RAM CHANDER JANGRA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any schemes with regard to providing facilities and priority to the landless labourers in animal husbandry sector is under consideration; and
- (b) the schemes of Government to connect landless labourers to modern dairying business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is implementing various schemes for upliftment of livestock farmers including landless labourers by supplementing efforts of the States/UTs such as:-

- (i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission,
- (ii) National Programme for Dairy Development,
- (iii) Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund,
- (iv) Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities,
- (v) National Livestock Mission,
- (vi) Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund,
- (vii) Livestock Health and Disease Control,
- (viii) National Animal Disease Control Programme,

Provision of waterlogged lands for fisheries

†1522. SHRI RAM CHANDER JANGRA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the land that is water logged throughout the year would be appropriate to be given to Scheduled Castes (SCs) for fisheries occupation;
- (b) whether any such scheme is under consideration of Government; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details and timeline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) to (c) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying from the current financial year (2020-21) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) - A scheme to bring about Blue Revolution through sustainable and responsible development of fisheries sector in India. The PMMSY, *inter-alia*, encompasses inclusive development by providing governmental financial assistance to the beneficiaries and Scheduled Castes (SCs) are key beneficiaries in this regard. While the Governmental financial assistance of both central and State put together is limited to 40% of the project/unit cost for General category, the same is permitted up to 60% of the project/unit cost for SC/ST beneficiary. The identification of beneficiaries for various components including development of fisheries in water logged areas is done by the State Government. Besides, the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has no scheme for providing water logged land to Scheduled Castes (SCs) for fisheries occupation.

Setting up of FPIs in Tamil Nadu and Telangana

1523. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

SHRI K. R. SURESH REDDY:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken by Government for setting up of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) in the country, especially in the States of Tamil Nadu and Telangana;

(b) whether Government had conducted any study in these two States for setting up of FPIs;

(c) if not, the steps taken for setting up of FPIs in these States along with efforts made to facilitate loans and grants to encourage food processing units in these States; and

(d) if so, number of units which have been helped and the amount of loans and grants facilitated to these States during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Central sector umbrella scheme, 'Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY)' to promote setting up, modernisation and capacity enhancement of food processing industries in the country. The PMKSY has component schemes *viz.*; (i) Mega Food Parks, (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, (iii) Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters, (iv) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, (v) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities, (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure, (vii) Human Resources and Institutions, (viii) Operation Greens. The PMKSY is not any region specific and is implemented across the country including in the states of Tamil Nadu and Telangana.

MoFPI has also launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme- PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) with an allocation of ₹ 10,000 crores to directly benefit 2 lakh micro enterprises during 2020-2025 across the country. A total of 10981 units is to be supported in Tamil Nadu State and 4701 units in Telangana State under the scheme.

MoFPI has not conducted any study for setting up of FPIs specific to these two States. In order to meet the credit demand of the food processing sector, the food and agro-based processing units and cold chain infrastructure have been brought under the ambit of Priority Sector Lending (PSL) by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) with effect from 23.04.2015. A special food processing fund of ₹2000 crore has been created with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in 2014-15 for providing affordable credit to designated Food Parks and Agro Processing Units located in the designated Food Parks. Further, under various schemes of the PMKSY, subsidy is provided to the investors in food processing sector to enhance their credit worthiness for bank loans to set up various food processing industries.

The assistance made under various schemes of PMKSY to projects located in Tamil Nadu and Telangana State is given in Statement.

Statement

Assistance made under component Schemes of Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAPADA Yojana (PMKSY) to projects located in Tamil Nadu and Telangana (as on 31.08.2020)

(₹ in crore)

Scheme	Telangana				Tamil nadu			
	No. of Projects	Project Cost	Grants approved	Grants Released	No. of Projects	Project Cost	Grants Approved	Grants Release
Mega Food Parks	2	218.39	100.00	73.05	0	0	0.00	0.00
Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure	11	395.02	91.03	48.18	14	467.65	98.98	62.68
Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters	1	41.54	10	0	12	316.56	79.23	0
Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities	2	45.52	9.29	2.5	19	279.56	71.62	45.94
Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages	1	4.45	0.82	0.52	6	42	11.06	3.84
TOTAL		704.92	211.14	124.25		1105.77	260.89	112.46

Setting up of Mega Food Park in Western Odisha

1524. SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state whether the Ministry has any plan to have a Mega Food Park in Western Odisha, which is an industrial hub and a major source of agricultural produces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not establish Mega Food Parks in the country on its own. However, Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing Mega Food Park Scheme as a sub-scheme under the umbrella scheme - Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) to create modern infrastructure for the food processing. The proposals under Mega Food Park Scheme for setting up of Mega Food Parks in the country are invited through Expression of Interest (EoI) from time to time. Selection of suitable proposals for these projects is done as per the Scheme guidelines, based on the merit, as per the prefixed criteria. Recently, Ministry has invited proposal/EoI on 09.02.2020 with last date of submission as 31.05.2020 for establishment of Mega Food Parks in the country. No proposal for setting up of Mega Food Park in Western Odisha has been received against this EoI. However, Ministry has already accorded final approval to Mega Food Park projects at Rayagada and Khordha districts in the state of Odisha.

Setting up of Food Testing and Certification Lab in Western Odisha

1525. SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no food testing and certification Lab at NIT Rourkela, a Central institute in Western Odisha, despite having a full-fledged department of FoodProcess Engineering for academics and research; and

(b) whether there are any plans to have a food testing and certification lab thereto cater to the need of food processing units in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has not approved any particular project for Food Testing and certification lab at NIT Rourkela in Odisha. However, the Ministry has approved four Food Testing Lab projects in Odisha with a view to catering to the needs of the food processing units in the State.

**Implementation of PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing
Enterprises Scheme**

1526. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of individual beneficiaries, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Self Help Groups (SHGs) and producer cooperatives that have accessed the PM Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme since its launch for capital investment, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the percentage of beneficiaries in the rural and urban areas out of those who have availed the scheme;
- (c) the number of skill training workshops/ sessions which have been conducted under the scheme till date; and
- (d) the products which have been identified for the various districts under the One District One Product (ODOP) approach of the scheme, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (c) As part of Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, Ministry of Food Processing Industries on 29th June, 2020 launched an all India centrally sponsored "PM Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme" for providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation of existing micro food processing enterprises. It is to be implemented for a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25 with an outlay of ₹ 10,000 crore. Two lakh micro food processing units will be directly assisted with credit linked subsidy.

Applications have not been invited. One District One Product (ODOP) proposals have been received from various States/ UTs. Scheme guidelines provide that applications would be invited after ODOP finalized. Training support is to be provided to identified beneficiaries and others after applications are received. Training videos and DPRs for select products have been uploaded on the website of NIFTEM and IIFPT, two premier food processing technology institutions under the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

- (d) 23 States/UTs have sent ODOP proposals for 585 districts. The ODOP products included in these proposals are for about 137 products including agricultural produce such as mango, tomato, litchi, guava, kinnow; food products such as petha,

sweets, milk products, makhana, jaggery; spices such as chili, jeera, coriander, ginger, turmeric, fish products, millets, bakery products, moringa, tamarind, amla, honey, tulsi, etc. The State/UT wise numbers of ODOP proposals received are given in Statement.

Statement

ODOP List for 23 States/UTs

Sl. No.	State	No. of District	ODOP Listed
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	13
3.	Assam	33	33
4.	Bihar	38	38
5.	Gujarat	33	33
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12
7.	Haryana	22	22
8.	Jharkhand	24	24
9.	Karnataka	30	30
10.	Kerala	14	14
11.	Madhya Pradesh	52	52
12.	Maharashtra	36	35
13.	Meghalaya	11	11
14.	Mizoram	11	11
15.	Odisha	30	30
16.	Punjab	22	22
17.	Rajasthan	33	33
18.	Sikkim	4	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	36	36
20.	Telangana	33	33

Sl. No.	State	No. of District	ODOP Listed
21.	Tripura	8	8
22.	Uttar Pradesh	75	75
23.	Uttarakhand	13	13

Unorganised food processing sector in the country

1527. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of the food processing sector in the country which are unorganised;
- (b) the number of people who are employed in the unorganised food processing sector; and
- (c) the amount of revenue generated from the food processing sector in the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) As per the 73rd round of National Sample Survey (July 2015- June 2016) estimates, the number of enterprises working in the unorganized food processing sector was 24,59,928.

(b) As per the 73rd round of National Sample Survey (July 2015- June 2016) estimates, the number of workers in the unorganized food processing sector was 51,11,097.

(c) As per the National Accounts Statistics (NAS) estimates, the gross value added (GVA) generated from the food processing sector was ₹ 1.79 lakh crore, ₹ 1.91 lakh crore, and ₹ 2.08 lakh crore during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

Impact of COVID-19 on FPIs

1528. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the reforms introduced as part of COVID package by the Ministry;

- (b) the details of the package thereof; and
- (c) the effect of COVID-19 on the Food Processing Industries (FPIs)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has launched a new centrally sponsored scheme "PM Formalization of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme" for providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation of existing micro food processing enterprises. It is to be implemented for a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25 with an outlay of ₹ 10,000 crore. Two lakh micro food processing units are to be directly assisted with credit linked subsidy. The scheme aims to enhance the competitiveness of existing individual micro-enterprises in the unorganized segment of the food processing industry and promote their formalization and support FPOs/ SHGs/ Producers Cooperatives along their entire value chain.

The Scheme adopts One District One Product (ODOP) approach to reap benefit of scale in terms of procurement of inputs, availing common services and marketing of products. One District One Product approach would provide framework for value chain development and alignment of support infrastructure.

There may be more than one cluster for one product in one district. A cluster may also extend beyond one district. The States would identify food product for a district, keeping in perspective the focus of the scheme on perishables.

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has also extended the Central Sector Scheme "Operation Greens" from Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) to all notified fruits and vegetables (TOTAL) for a period of six months as part of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. The objective of the scheme is to protect the fruits and vegetables growers from making distress sale due to lockdown and reduce the post harvest losses.

In addition, the Ministry has relaxed the condition of physical inspection of the projects for release of Grant in Aid under Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) and has allowed virtual inspection, till 31.10.2020, in view of the COVID-19 situation.

- (c) The Food Processing Industries were allowed to function as per the Guidelines of Ministry of Home Affairs issued from time to time during the restrictions/

lockdown period arising out of COVID-19. However, MoFPI has not made any impact assessment of COVID-19 on Food Processing Industries.

Impact of PMKSY on farmers' income

1529. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) has caused any increments in farmers' income in the financial years 2019 and 2020;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and how Government plans to change this in the upcoming financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI) is implementing Central Sector umbrella scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) with an aim to create modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. It is aimed at, *inter alia*, providing better returns to farmers, creating employment opportunities especially in the rural areas, reducing wastage of agricultural produce etc. A total of 873 projects have been sanctioned under different component schemes of PMKSY, out of which 384 have been completed. An evaluation study "Impact of Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure" carried out by NABARD Consultancy Pvt. Limited (NABCONS) and submitted in March, 2020, has estimated significant increase in farm gate price across the sectors (Fruit and Vegetable, Dairy, Fishery/ Marine, spices) for captive processing units as well as for rental/ trader processing units in select scheme projects.

Research and development projects in food processing

1530. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the research and development (R&D) projects in food processing currently being funded by the Government; and
- (b) the progress report on R&D projects in food processing funded by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) This Ministry is currently implementing Research and Development Scheme which is a part of Human Resource and Institutions Scheme under the umbrella scheme of the Ministry i.e. Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY). The scheme is being implemented with an allocation of ₹ 50 crores to meet the committed liability of on-going projects and taking up of new projects for the period coterminous with the Fourteenth Finance Commission. Under the scheme, financial assistance as grant- in-aid is given to various Universities, IITs, Central/ State Government Institutions, Government funded organizations, R&D laboratories and CSIR recognized R&D units in private sector to promote and undertake demand driven R&D work in food processing sector for product and process development, design and development of equipment, improved storage, shelf-life, packaging etc.

R&D projects of Government organizations/ Institutions are eligible for 100% grant-in-aid for the cost of equipment, consumables and expenditure related to Research Fellows, etc. while private Organizations/ Institutions/ Universities are eligible for 50% grant-in-aid for the equipment cost in general areas and 70% grant in-aid in difficult areas.

(b) Under the scheme Ministry has approved 57 Research and Development projects since 2017-18 with approved grant-in-aid of ₹ 21.20 crores.

Capacity of food processing industries

1531. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of food processing industries in the country, particularly in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the existing food processing units in the country have sufficient capacity to process the fruits and vegetables; and

(c) if not, the steps Government proposes to take to increase the processing capacity by establishing more food processing units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) As per latest Annual Survey of Industries

(ASI) 2017-18 estimates, a total of 34562 Food Processing factories/units are operational across the country in Food and Beverages sector, with 883 Food Processing factories/units operational in Madhya Pradesh State.

(b) and (c) In order to increase the level of Food Processing in the country, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing Central sector umbrella scheme, 'Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY)' with component schemes viz; (i) Mega Food Parks, (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, (iii) Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters, (iv) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, (v) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities, (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure, (vii) Human Resources and Institutions, (viii) Operation Greens. PMKSY is a comprehensive package, which will result in creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. It will, *inter alia*, help increase the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods. PMKSY envisages to leverage investment of ₹ 31,400 crore, handling of 334 lakh MT agro-produce valuing ₹ 1,04,125 crore, benefit 20 lakh farmers and generate 5,30,500 direct/ indirect employment in the country on completion of sanctioned projects.

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has also launched a new centrally sponsored scheme "PM Formalization of Micro food-processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme" for providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation of existing micro food processing enterprises. It is to be implemented for a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25 with an outlay of ₹ 10,000 crore. Two lakh micro food processing units are to be directly assisted with credit linked subsidy under the scheme. A total of 10500 units is targeted to be supported in Madhya Pradesh under the scheme.

Setting-up of food processing plant in the Marathwada region

1532. DR. BHAGWAT KARAD: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the proposal for setting up any new food processing plant in the Marathwada Region and Aurangabad district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC) under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) for setting up/expansion of food processing industries in the country including Maharashtra. Under the scheme, grants-in-aid @ 35% of the eligible project cost is provided in General Areas and 50% of the eligible project cost in North Eastern States including Sikkim and difficult areas, notified Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas and Islands subject to a maximum of ₹5.00 crore. At present, 7 projects are being implemented with assistance under the scheme in Marathwada Region (5 in Nanded District and 2 in Aurangabad). The details of such projects are given in Statement (*See below*).

MoFPI has also launched a new centrally sponsored scheme- PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) with an allocation of ₹ 10,000 crores to directly benefit 2 lakh micro enterprises during 2020-2025 across the country. A total of 20130 units will be supported in Maharashtra including Marathwada region under the scheme. ₹ 9,89,78,000 has been released to Maharashtra for hiring of Project Management Unit (PMU), undertaking studies, promotional activities and other activities permissible under the scheme guidelines.

Statement

Status of Projects assisted under Scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC) in Marathwada Region as on 31.08.2020.

(₹ in crore)								
Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	District	Sector	Date of Approval	Project Cost	Approved Grant	Released Amount	Status
1.	M/s India Mega Agro Anaj Ltd. (Unit-1)	Nanded	Milk Processing	08.06.2018	5.63	1.50	0.75	Under Implementation
2.	M/s India Mega Agro Anaj Ltd. (Unit-2)	Nanded	Consumer Products	08.06.2018	10.18	2.56	1.28	Under Implementation
3.	M/s India Mega Agro Anaj Ltd. (Unit-3)	Nanded	Consumer Products	08.06.2018	6.74	1.56	0.78	Under Implementation
4.	M/s India Mega Agro Anaj Ltd. (Unit-4)	Nanded	Consumer Products	08.06.2018	7.26	1.70	0.85	Under Implementation
5.	M/s India Mega Agro Anaj Ltd. (Unit-5)	Nanded	F&V Processing	08.06.2018	7.61	1.72	0.86	Under Implementation
6.	M/s Sangale Agro Food Processing Pvt. Ltd.	Aurangabad	Grain Milling	09.01.2019	5.75	2.40	1.20	Under Implementation
7.	M/s Paithan Eco Foods Private Limited	Aurangabad	F&V Processing	31.01.2019	8.95	3.74	1.87	Under Implementation

Inordinate delay in completion of Mega Food Parks

1533. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the target date for completion of work on various mega food parks in the country, especially on Ladhowal mega food park in Punjab;
- (b) the current status of work on all the projects along with the reasons for inordinate delay in completion of work; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government for completion of work on all the projects of mega food parks in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing Mega Food Park Scheme as a subscheme under the umbrella scheme - Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) to create modern infrastructure for the food processing. As per the Mega Food park scheme guidelines, time schedule for completion of Mega Food Park projects will be 30 months from the date of issue of final approval letter to these project proposals. The promoters of Mega Food Parks need to make all possible efforts to complete the projects as per the stipulated timelines committed to while seeking approval for the project. In case of non-adherence to stipulated timelines, except in case of force de majeure or reasons beyond control of promoter, Inter Ministerial Approval Committee (IMAC) may extend the project completion timelines for the reasons to be recorded or may consider imposing appropriate penalty in terms of reducing the grant amount, on case to case basis. The proposal of Mega Food Park at Ladhowal, Ludhiana, Punjab was accorded final approval on 27th November, 2015 with stipulated timeline for completion of the project as 26th May, 2018. The timeline has been extended till 30.11.2019 imposing penalty for delay. The project is under implementation.

(b) Presently, 37 Mega Food Park projects have been accorded final approval by the Ministry. Out of these, 19 Mega Food Park projects have been made operational and 18 projects are under various stages of implementation. The current status of these projects are mentioned in the Statement (*See below*). The major reasons for delay in

implementation of the Mega Food Park projects include time taken in grant of various statutory clearances by the State Government, changes in project components midway through revision in DPR, changes in shareholding pattern and bank approval thereon, revalidation and disbursement of term loan, GST on leasing of plots in private industrial parks as compared to no GST on Government owned industrial parks, funds constraints with promoters, etc.

(c) Regular progress review meetings with the promoters and concerned State Government representatives are being held under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister, FPI and Secretary, FPI to take up the issues affecting the implementation of the project. Also, Ministry has identified major bottlenecks impeding the implementation of the Mega Food Park projects and has modified the scheme guidelines from time to time. Release of grant installment has been linked to proportionate physical progress on all project components including Primary Processing Centers (PPCs), Standard Design Factory (SDF) sheds and leasing of land to set up Food processing units and appropriate penalty is imposed for delays. Further, to incentivize setting up of food processing units in the park, Ministry is also implementing scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities as a sub-scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA yojana.

*Statement**State/UT-wise details of Mega Food Park projects as on 21.09.2020*

Sl. No.	State/UT	SPV/ IA Name	Date of Final Approval	Project Cost (INR in Cr.)	Amount of grant approved (INR in Cr.)	Amount of grant released (INR in Cr.)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh (3 Projects)	Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Chittoor	30.03.2009	121.1	50	49.92	Operational
2.		Godavari Mega Aqua Food Park Pvt. Ltd., West Godavari	16.12.2013	122.6	50	44.53	Operational
3.		Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC), Krishna	31.12.2015	93.63	43.55	32.69	Under Implementation
4.	Arunachal Pradesh (1 Project)	Rongoge Mega Food Park, Pvt. Ltd, Papum Pare	12.09.2019	73.02	43.25	0	Under Implementation
5.	Assam (1 Project)	North East Mega Food Park Ltd., Nalbari	30.03.2009	84.96	48.84	45	Operational
6.	Bihar (1 Project)	Pristine Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Khagaria	06.08.2014	120.13	41.9	28.51	Under Implementation

7.	Chhattisgarh (1 Project)	Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Raipur	04.06.2014	96.58	43.96	36.03	Under Implementation
8.	Gujarat (2 Projects)	Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Surat	22.05.2014	121.86	50	45	Operational
9.		Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt. Limited, Mehsana	16.08.2017	165.79	50	28.17	Under Implementation
10.	Haryana (2 Projects)	Haryana State Industrial and Infra Dev. Corp Limited (HSIIDC), Sonipat	06.11.2015	155.58	44.94	27.88	Under Implementation
11.		Haryana State Coop. Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd. (HAFED), Rohtak	21.02.2018	179.75	50	15	Under Implementation
12.	Himachal Pradesh (1 Project)	Cremica Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Una	06.08.2014	107.34	50	43.86	Operational
13.	Jammu and Kashmir (1 Project)	RFK Greens Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Pulwama	19.02.2014	79.43	50	29.09	Under Implementation
14.	Karnataka (2 Projects)	Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Tumkur	29.03.2011	144.33	50	48.72	Operational
15.		Favorich Infra Pvt. Ltd., Mandya	19.12.2017	113.83	50	28.57	Under Implementation
16.	Kerala (2 Projects)	Kerala State Industrial Dev. Corpt. Ltd. (KSIDC), Alappuzha	27.11.2015	129.15	50	37.8	Under Implementation

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.		Kerala Industrial Infra. Development Corpt. (KINFRA), Palakkad	27.11.2015	102.13	40.57	37.72	Under Implementation
18.	Madhya Pradesh (2 Projects)	Indus Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Khargoan	27.08.2012	131.28	50	49.37	Operational
19.		Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	31.12.2015	144.12	50	39.44	Operational
20.	Maharashtra (3 Projects)	Paithan Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Aurangabad	08.03.2013	124.52	48.82	42.96	Operational
21.		Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Satara	06.08.2014	139.33	50	44.78	Operational
22.		Wardha Meca Food Park Pvt. Ltd. Wardha	13.01.2016	92.36	50	15	Under Implementation
23.	Manipur (1 Project)	Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd., Kakching. Manipur	30.01.2020	60.64	43.254	0	Under Implementation
24.	Mizoram (1 Project)	Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Kolasib	10.06.2015	75.2	50	44.24	Operational
25.	Nagaland (1 Project)	DovsAsri Resources Pvt Ltd. Dimapur, Nasaland	16.08.2017	71.79	50	29.78	Under Implementation

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26.	Odisha (2 Projects)	Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO), Khurda	06.11.2015	121.95	50	37.8	Under Implementation
27.		MITS Mega Food Park Ltd., Rayagada	16.04.2012	87.88	45.94	44.95	Operational
28.	Punjab (3 Projects)	International Mega Food Park Ltd., Fazilka, Punjab	25.05.2011	130.38	50	45	Operational
29.		Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., (PAIC) Ludhiana	27.11.2015	117.61	50	37.62	Under Implementation
30.		Sukjhiti Mega Food Park and Infra Ltd. Kapurthala	06.11.2015	107.83	48.7	38.76	Under Implementation
31.	Rajasthan (1 Project)	Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ajmer	19.02.2014	119.82	49.88	44.04	Operational
32.	Telangana (2 Projects)	Smart Agro Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Nizamabad	10.06.2015	108.95	50	44.78	Operational
33.		Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., Khammam	05.02.2016	109.44	50	28.49	Under Implementation
34.	Tripura (1 Project)	Sikaria Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., West Tripura	30.11.2011	77.79	48.39	43.5	Operational

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Uttarakhand (2 Projects)	Patanjali Food and Herbal Park Pvt. Ltd., Haridwar	30.03.2009	95.08	50	50	Operational
36.		Himalayan Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Udham Singh Nagar	23.01.2014	98.08	48.12	43.31	Operational
37.	West Bengal (1 Project)	Jangipur Mega Food Park Ltd., Murshidabad	16.03.2010	132.7	50	45	Operational
TOTAL				4157.96	1790.114	1347.31	

Total: 37 (Under Implementation: 18, Operational: 19)

Strengthening of agro processing units in Rajasthan

1534. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to develop mini food parks under the agro-processing cluster scheme to promote farm produce exports;

(b) whether Government has received any proposal from Government of Rajasthan to strengthen agro processing units in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the actions taken by Government to approve and sanction funds for the scheme;

(d) whether Government is ready to disburse loans to State Cooperative Banks to disburse it to farmers and allocate a grant every year for promotion of export of organic farm produces; and

(e) the measures taken by Government to promote capacity of agro-processing sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Scheme for Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters (APC) under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) to promote setting up of agro processing clusters in the country including Rajasthan. The scheme aims at development of modern infrastructure to encourage entrepreneurs to set up food processing units including export oriented units based on cluster approach. The Scheme envisages grants-in-aid @35% of eligible project cost in general areas and @50% of eligible project cost in the North East States including Sikkim and difficult areas namely Himalayan States (i.e. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand). State notified ITDP areas Islands and SC/ST entrepreneurs subject to max. of ₹ 10.00 crore per project.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC) under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) for setting up / expansion of agro based food processing units in the country including Rajasthan. Under the scheme, grants-in-aid @ 35% of the eligible project cost is provided in General Areas and 50% of the eligible project cost in North Eastern States including Sikkim and

Difficult areas including Himalayan States (Himachal Pradesh, J&K and Uttarakhand), notified ITDP areas and Islands, subject to a maximum of ₹5.00 crore. Till date, 12 no. of agro based food processing units have been approved/sanctioned under the CEFPPC Scheme involving grants-in-aid of ₹ 33.54 crore. The details of food processing units approved in State of Rajasthan under CEFPPC Scheme is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has disbursed long term refinance to the State cooperative banks to the tune of ₹ 804.17 crore during the FY 2020-21. Rajasthan State cooperative bank has however not availed any long term refinance from NABARD during the current financial year. Further, any activity concerning promotion of agriculture and rural development including organic farm produce is an eligible activity for claiming long term refinance from NABARD. Further, the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry provides financial assistance to only registered member exporters of scheduled products (including Organic Products) through its schemes. But state wise allocations are not made under the scheme.

(e) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Central Sector Umbrella a scheme- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) for overall growth and development of food processing sector including setting up of agro based food processing industries in the country including in the State of Rajasthan. PMKSY is a demand driven programme and financial assistance to the eligible applicants is provided against the Expression of Interests (EoI) issued by the MoFPI from time to time. The details of food processing projects approved in State of Rajasthan under PMKSY Scheme are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Further, as part of Aatamnirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has launched an all India centrally sponsored "PM Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme" for providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation of existing micro food processing enterprises for a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25 with an outlay of ₹ 10000 cr. The scheme aims to enhance the competitiveness of existing individual micro-enterprises in the unorganized segment of the food processing industry, promote their formalization and support Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Producers Cooperatives along their entire value chain.

Statement-I

Details of approved food processing units under the Scheme for Creation / Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC) of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) in the State of Rajasthan

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the projects	Location	Sector	Date of Approval	Project Cost	Approved Grant	Released Grant
1.	M/s CG Food India	Ajmer	Consumer Products	19.02.2018	23.6	4.96	2.48
2.	M/s Shankar Confectionary	Jodhpur	Consumer Products	13.04.2018	4.4	1.23	1.23
3.	M/s Shri Rathi Snacks Industries LLP	Jodhpur	Grain Milling	31.07.2018	4.99	1.18	1.18
4.	M/s Pavanputra Wafers Pvt. Ltd.	Jodhpur	Consumer Products	14.09.2018	20.87	5.00	5.00
5.	M/s Blop Agro Foods LLP	Alwar	Consumer Products	22.10.2018	4.97	1.18	0.59
6.	M/s Kothari Foods LLP	Ajmer	Consumer Products	21.02.2019	20.11	5.00	2.50
7.	M/s Shree Ram Udhyog	Jodhpur	Oil Milling	09.07.2019	7.66	2.01	1.05
8.	M/s Northern Solvents Pvt. Ltd.	Ajmer	Oil Milling	01.01.2020	21.83	5.00	0.00
9.	M/s Kasa Infra Ltd.	Jodhpur	Consumer Products	24.01.2020	12.00	3.78	0.00
10.	M/s IXI Serve LLP	Ajmer	Consumer Products	16.03.2020	4.78	1.09	0.00
11.	M/s P.C. Kannan and Co.	Kota	Consumer Products	16.03.2020	6.56	1.93	0.00
12.	M/s Agrosafe Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Ajmer	Consumer Products	09.06.2020	4.53	1.18	0.00
TOTAL					136.3	33.54	14.03

Statement-II

*Details of approved agro based food processing projects under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY)
in the State of Rajasthan*

1. Mega Food Park Scheme

(₹in crore)						
Sl. No.	Project Name	Date of In-principle Approval	Date of Final Approval	Project Cost	Grant Approved	Grant Released
1.	Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ajmer	21.09.2012	19.02.2014	119.82	49.88	43.18

2. Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure Scheme

(₹in crore)						
Sl. No.	Project	Sector	Date of Approval	Project Cost	Grant Approved	Grant Released
1.	Jhunsons Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Alwar	Irradiation	20.01.2009	17.73	7.06	7.06
2.	Shiv Health Foods LLP, Kota	Dairy	04.10.2013	33.00	6.59	6.59
3.	Shree Shubham Logistics Ltd., Kota	F&V	27.11.2013	28.41	8.48	8.48
4.	Fidelo Farms Private Limited, Jaipur	Dairy	22.05.2015	2.50	0.83	0.83

5.	B.L. Agro Industries, Bikaner	F&V	11.04.2017	14.29	4.35	4.35
6.	Dev Milk Foods Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur	Dairy	17.04.2017	29.21	5.94	5.94
7.	Friends Agro Industries, Bundi	F&V	20.04.2017	23.43	8.74	5.30
8.	Nokha Agrotech Pvt. Ltd, Bikaner	F&V, Spices	20.04.2017	41.09	7.66	7.66
9.	Raghunandan Cold Chamber LLP, Dholpur	F&V	26.04.2017	19.36	5.62	3.65
10.	Rajendra and Ursula Joshi Food Industries Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur	Dairy	24.01.2018	53.73	9.28	9.28
11.	Satyam Food Processing Company, Hanumangarh	Dairy	22.07.2019	10.79	3.40	0.66

3. **Creation / Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the projects	Vocation	Sector	Date of Approval	Project Cost	Approved Grant	Released Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	M/s CG Food India	Ajmer	Consumer Products	19.02.2018	23.6	4.96	2.48
2.	M/s Shankar Confectionary	Jodhpur	Consumer Products	13.04.2018	4.4	1.23	1.23
3.	M/s Shri Rathi Snacks Industries LLP	Jodhpur	Grain Milling	31.07.2018	4.99	1.18	1.18
4.	M/s Pavanputra Wafers Pvt. Ltd	Jodhpur	Consumer Products	14.09.2018	20.87	5.00	5.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	M/s. Blop Agro Foods LLP	Alwar	Consumer Products	22.10.2018	4.97	1.18	0.59
6.	M/s. Kothari Foods LLP	Ajmer	Consumer Products	21.02.2019	20.11	5.00	2.50
7.	M/s. Shree Ram Udhog	Aodhpur	Oil Milling	09.07.2019	7.66	2.01	1.05
8.	M/s. Northern Solvents Pvt. Ltd.	Ajmer	Oil Milling	01.01.2020	21.83	5.00	0.00
9.	M/s. Kasa Infra Ltd.	Aodhpur	Consumer Products	24.01.2020	12.00	3.78	0.00
10.	M/s. IXI Serve LLP	Ajmer	Consumer Products	16.03.2020	4.78	1.09	0.00
11.	M/s. P.C. Kannan and Co.	Kota	Consumer Products	16.03.2020	6.56	1.93	0.00
12.	M/s. Agrosafe Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Ajmer	Consumer Products	09.06.2020	4.53	1.18	0.00
4.	Backward and Forward Linkages						

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(₹ in crore)							
Sl. No.	Name of project	Sector	District	Approval Letter Date	Project Cost	Approved Grant	Released Amount
1.	M/s Sunrise Milk Plant	Milk & Milk Products	Alwar	13.04.2018	1.19	0.37	0.37
2.	M/s Shalu Agro Foods	Milk & Milk Products	Ajmer	12-09-2018	2.18	0.62	0.36
3.	M/s Ganpati Udyog	Spices	Bikaner	12-09-2018	8.7	1.7	0.41

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4.	M/s Arihant Enterprises	Spices	Jodhpur	12-09-2018	4.96	1.44	1.44
5.	M/s Kitchen Harvest Foods	Horticulture	Jodhpur	29-09-2018	3.55	0.77	0.77
6.	M/s Dunes Milk Processing Pvt. Ltd.	Horticulture	Bikaner	29-09-2018	5.26	1.26	0.80

5. Food Testing Laboratories

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Location (District)	Date of approval	Project cost	Grant Sanctioned	Grant released
1.	CEG Test House and Research Centre Pvt. Ltd.,	Jaipur	22.12.11	1.42	2.1383	1.92846
2.	Central University of Rajasthan	Ajmer	28.02.20	2.2461	1.2085	0

**Mismatch between the growth of food processing sector and
stagnant farm income**

1535. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has done any realistic assessment of a mismatch between the growth of food processing industries and stagnant farm income, despite tremendous potential in food processing industries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the major steps Government has taken to create a cold chain infrastructure in different parts of the country; and
- (d) the number of mega food parks that have so far been established in the country under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) with details on their distribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) Farm income is impacted by several factors. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) through the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) aims to create modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. The scheme is intended to, *inter alia*, help provide better returns to farmers, create employment opportunities especially in the rural areas, reduce wastage of agricultural produce etc. MoFPI has also launched a centrally sponsored scheme "PM Formalization of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme" for providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation of existing micro food processing enterprises.

(c) MoFPI is implementing the Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure Scheme as one of the component of 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 @ 35% for general areas and @ 50% for North East States, Himalayan States, Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas and Islands for storage and transport infrastructure and @50% and 75% respectively for value addition and processing infrastructure subject to a maximum grant-in-aid of ₹10 crore per project for setting up integrated cold chain projects including irradiation facility without any break from the farm gate to the consumer. The Ministry has so far approved 282 Integrated Cold Chain Projects for financial assistance, out of which, 204 projects have been completed and commenced commercial operation.

(d) A total of 42 Mega Food Parks (MFPs) were envisaged by the Government under Mega Food Park Scheme. As on date, Ministry has accorded final approval to 37 MFPs in 23 states/Union Territories, out of which 19 MFPs are operational which are given in Statement.

*Statement**Current Status of Implementation of Mega Food Parks (MFPs)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	SPV/IA Name	Date of Final Approval	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh (3 Projects)	Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Chittoor	30.03.2009	Operational
2.		Godavari Mega Aqua Food Park Pvt. Ltd., West Godavari	16.12.2013	Operational
3.		Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC), Krishna	31.12.2015	Under Implementation
4.	Arunachal Pradesh (1 Project)	Rongoge Mega Food Park, Pvt. Ltd, Papum Pare	12.09.2019	Under Implementation
5.	Assam (1 Project)	North East Mega Food Park Ltd., Nalbari	30.03.2009	Operational
6.	Bihar (1 Project)	Pristine Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. Khagaria	06.08.2014	Under Implementation
7.	Chhattisgarh (1 Project)	Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Raipur	04.06.2014	Under Implementation
8.	Gujarat (2 Projects)	Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Surat	22.05.2014	Operational
9.		Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt. Limited, Mehsana	16.08.2017	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Haryana (2 Projects)	Haryana State Industrial & Infra Dev. Corp Limited (HSIIDC), Sonipat	06.11.2015	Under Implementation
11.		Haryana State Coop. Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd (HAFED), Rohtak	21.02.2018	Under Implementation
12.	Himachal Pradesh (1 Project)	Cremica Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Una	06.08.2014	Operational
13.	Jammu and Kashmir (1 Project)	RFK Greens Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Pulwama	19.02.2014	Under Implementation
14.	Karnataka (2 Projects)	Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Tumkur	29.03.2011	Operational
15.		Favorich Infra Pvt Ltd., Mandya	19.12.2017	Under Implementation
16.	Kerala (2 Projects)	Kerala State Industrial Dev Corpt Ltd (KSIDC), Alappuzha	27.11.2015	Under Implementation
17.		Kerala Industrial Infra. Development Corpt. (KINFRA), Palakkad	27.11.2015	Under Implementation
18.	Madhya Pradesh (2 Projects)	Indus Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Khargaoan	27.08.2012	Operational
19.		Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	31.12.2015	Operational
20.	Vlaharashtra (3 Projects)	Paithan Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Aurangabad	08.03.2013	Operational
21.		Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Satara	06.08.2014	Operational
22.		Wardha Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd, Wardha	13.01.2016	Under Implementation

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23.	Manipur (1 Project)	Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd., Kakching, Manipur	30.01.2020	Under Implementation
24.	Mizoram (1 Project)	Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Kolasib	10.06.2015	Operational
25.	Nagaland (1 Project)	Doys Agri Resources Pvt Ltd, Dimapur, Nagaland	16.08.2017	Under Implementation
26.	Odisha (2 Projects)	Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO), Khurda	06.11.2015	Under Implementation
27.		MITs Mega Food Park Ltd., Rayagada	16.04.2012	Operational
28.	Punjab (3 Projects)	International Mega Food Park Ltd., Fazilka, Punjab	25.05.2011	Operational
29.		Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., (PAIC) Ludhiana	27.11.2015	Under Implementation
30.		Sukjhit Mega Food Park & Infra Ltd. Kapurthala	06.11.2015	Under Implementation
31.	Rajasthan (1 Project)	Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ajmer	19.02.2014	Operational
32.	Telangana (2 Projects)	Smart Agro Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Nizamabad	10.06.2015	Operational
33.		Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., Khammam	05.02.2016	Under Implementation
34.	Tripura (1 Project)	Sikaria Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., West Tripura	30.11.2011	Operational
35.	Uttarakhand (2 Projects)	Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Pvt. Ltd., Haridwar	30.03.2009	Operational
36.		Himalayan Food Park Pvt Ltd, Udham Singh Nagar	23.01.2014	Operational
37.	West Bengal (1 Project)	Jangipur Mega Food Park Ltd., Murshidabad	16.03.2010	Operational

Written Answers to

[23 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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Representation in Panchayats

1536. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of women who hold the position of Sarpanch in the country;
- (b) the total number of Sarpanch posts which are occupied by a member from Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe;
- (c) the total number of Scheduled Caste members on non-reserved seats in Gram Panchayats; and
- (d) the number of Gram Panchayats where more than one-third Panchayat council leaders are women?

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

(a) to (d) 'Panchayat', being "Local Government", is a State subject and part of State list of Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India. Clause (3) of Article 243D of the Constitution ensures participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions by mandating not less than one-third reservation for women out of total number of seats to be filled by direct election and number of offices of chairpersons of Panchayats. As per the information available with the Ministry, 20 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have made provisions of 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions in their respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. A detail showing the number of elected women representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the country, State/Union Territory-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

Further, in terms of clause (4) of Article 243D of the Constitution, the offices of the Chairpersons in the Panchayats at the village or any other level shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide, provided that the number of offices of Chairpersons reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Panchayats at each level in any State shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of such offices in the Panchayats at each level as the

population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State bears to the total population of the State, provided further that not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women.

However, specific details of representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions, such as the total number of women who hold the position of Sarpanch in the country', 'the total number of Sarpanch posts which are occupied by a member from Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe', 'the total number of Scheduled Caste members on non-reserved seats in Gram Panchayats', 'the number of Gram Panchayats where more than one-third Panchayat council leaders are women' etc., are not maintained by the Central Government.

Statement

Number of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the country, State/Union Territory-wise

State/UT	Total PRI Representatives	Total EWRs
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	858	306
Andhra Pradesh	156050	78,025
Arunachal Pradesh	9383	3,658
Assam	26754	14,609
Bihar	136573	71,046
Chhattisgarh	170465	93,392
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	147	47
Daman and Diu	192	92
Goa	1555	571
Gujarat	144080	71,988
Haryana	70035	29,499
Himachal Pradesh	28723	14,398
Jammu and Kashmir	39850	13,224
Jharkhand	59638	30,757
Karnataka	101954	51,030

State/UT	Total PRI Representatives	Total EWRs
Kerala	18372	9,630
Ladakh	NA	NA
Lakshadweep	110	41
Madhya Pradesh	392981	196490
Maharashtra	240635	128677
Manipur	1736	880
Odisha	107487	56,627
Puducherry	NA	NA
Punjab	100312	41,922
Rajasthan	126271	64,802
Sikkim	1153	580
Tamil Nadu	106450	56,407
Telangana	103468	52,096
Tripura	6646	3,006
Uttar Pradesh	913417	304538
Uttarakhand	62796	35,177
West Bengal	59229	30,458
TOTAL	3187320	1453973

NA- Not Available.

Reservation of posts in Ministry

1537. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry does not have a single employee in Group A, B and C category posts from Minority community, as per the data furnished in Annual Report 2019-20;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of General, SC, ST and OBC employees in the Ministry, as on 1 January, 2020; and

(d) the details of both, posts reserved and posts currently vacant, for SC, ST and OBC in Group A, B and C category posts?

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

(a) and (b) There is printing/typographical error in the Annual Report 2019-20 of Ministry of Panchayati Raj regarding the data for Group A, B and C categories of Officers/employees including for the Minority communities. The correct figures with respect to Officers/employees in Group A, B and C categories from Minority community during the period are as under:-

Group A	Group B	Group C
03	02	01

(c) The details of General, SC, ST and OBC employees in the Ministry as on 01st January, 2020 are as under:-

General	SC	ST	OBC
35	12	09	15
TOTAL	71		

(d) Officers/employees in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj are posted by various Cadre Controlling Authorities.

Additional funds to Panchayati Raj Institutions for COVID management

1538. DR SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the total Central funds transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions over the past three years, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the reasons for the increase/decrease of the funds transfer; and

(c) whether any additional funds are being transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions for COVID management?

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

(a) The State-wise/UT-wise and year-wise total funds released for the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) under the schemes of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) and out of the allocations made by Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) is given in Statement (*See below*). The schemes of MoPR include erstwhile scheme of Capacity Building- Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (CB-PSA)' and ongoing scheme of ' Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)' where under funds are provided to strengthen PRIs and Tncentisization of Panchayat' Scheme where under award money is released to best performing PRIs. The releases out of FFC allocations include basic grants and performance-linked grants for implementing various developmental schemes.

(b) The capacity of utilisation of funds by States/UTs, timely submission of utilisation certificates, amount of unspent balances of the already released funds lying with States/UTs, eligibility for receipt of Performance Grants and due constitution of Gram Panchayats by holding elections in time are the major reasons for increase/ decrease of amount of release of funds from year to year.

(c) In the wake of COVID-19, the states have been asked to advise the Gram Panchayats to utilise the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) Grants for COVID Management in various permissible mitigation activities.

Statement

Total Funds Released to States/UTs under the Schemes of MoPR and out of allocations of FFC including performance-linked grants during 2017-18 to 2019-20

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Funds Released/Transferred (₹ in crore)		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1759.50	1799.26	1170.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	144.78	115.61	40.09
3.	Assam	1084.76	1122.83	1486.64
4.	Bihar	3630.39	4204.39	5674.95
5.	Chhattisgarh	1056.81	1056.39	1417.44

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	26.28	26.73	36.12
7.	Gujarat	1684.63	1726.88	2331.38
8.	Haryana	768.49	784.56	1048.58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	313.59	380.25	499.97
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	470.97	569.97	6.24
11.	Jharkhand	1092.85	1213.80	1633.95
12.	Karnataka	1826.84	1843.09	2505.76
13.	Kerala	798.55	812.01	1084.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2670.88	2774.10	3747.97
15.	Maharashtra	2643.90	3018.37	4067.99
16.	Manipur	47.51	51.12	60.95
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	4.44	2.68
18.	Mizoram	10.10	9.85	0.50
19.	Nagaland	0.00	7.89	3.94
20.	Odisha	1758.01	1772.63	2389.54
21.	Punjab	716.43	413.47	1.62
22.	Rajasthan	2672.65	2751.33	3682.35
23.	Sikkim	35.06	35.60	46.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	1554.54	1813.33	1826.46
25.	Telangana	1066.05	1073.01	1451.35
26.	Tripura	67.65	70.77	91.69
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6265.05	7207.21	9829.44
28.	Uttarakhand	358.66	413.89	536.80
29.	West Bengal	2419.62	2797.38	3748.95
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.75	0.00	0.05
TOTAL		36951.30	39870.16	50424.85

Railway track electrification

1539. SHRI K.P. MUNUSAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways propose to fast track electrification projects in the country in view of rising expenditure on fuel;

(b) if so, the details of present status of ongoing projects, State-wise;

(c) if so, the details of the achieved targets so far, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to expedite the projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Ministry of Railways has planned for 100% electrification of its Broad Gauge (BG) routes by December, 2023.

(b) and (c) Railway projects are not confined to State/Union Territories (UT)/ Districts. However, zone-wise details of Railway Electrification as on 01.04.2020 are as under:-

Zonal Railways	Total BG Route Kilometer	Electrified Route Kilometer	Balance Route Kilometer as on 01.04.2020
1	2	3	4
Central	3,853	2,928	925
East Coast	2,774	2,774	0
East Central	3,883	3,336	547
Eastern	2,804	2,235	569
North Central	3,222	2,569	653
North Eastern	2,994	1,738	1,256
Northeast Frontier	4,112	319	3,793
Northern	7,057	4,816	2,241
North Western	5,083	1,801	3,282
South Central	6,058	3,744	2,314

1	2	3	4
South East central	2,099	1,863	236
South Eastern	2,713	2,392	321
Southern	4,834	3,381	1,453
South Western	3,566	731	2,835
West Central	3,010	2,525	485
Western	4,805	2,578	2,227
METRO Railway	27	27	0
Konkan Railway Corporation Limited	737	109	628
TOTAL	63,631	39,866	23,765

(d) To expedite electrification of railway lines in the country, various steps have been taken including award of large size Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) contracts, better project monitoring mechanism, assured/committed funds through Extra Budgetary Resource (Institutional Finance), decentralization of powers to field units, utilisation of technology etc.

Death of migrant labourers in trains

1540. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of migrant labourers who died while in journey in the special trains for taking them to their home States in the last four months;

(b) the number of complaints received about inhuman conditions in the journey and action taken by the Railways;

(c) the reasons for so many deaths in trains; and

(d) whether any compensation was paid to the kith and kin of the victims, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Policing on Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and

maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP/District Police to provide better protection and security of passenger area and passengers and for related matters. Based on the data provided by State Police, 97 persons have been reported dead during 1st May to 11th September 2020 while travelling on board Shramik Special Trains during current Covid-19 situation/crisis.

(b) Despite the extraordinary constraints imposed by the unprecedented Covid-19 pandemic, Railways made stupendous effort to transport migrant labourers across the length and breadth of the country.

No complaints on inhuman conditions in Shramik Specials were received. However, 3,081 complaints were received on issues like Catering (2,227) and Others (855) including, punctuality, train cleaning and watering, and electricity. Appropriate action was taken by respective Departments to resolve these complaints. Between 1.5.2020-31.08.2020, 4,621 Shramik Special trains carried 63.19 lakh stranded persons to their respective home states. Indian Railways also supplied 1.96 cr meals and 2.19 cr packaged Drinking Water Bottles to passengers of Shramik Special trains. Further, about 46.2 lakh meals and water bottles were also provided by State Governments to these passengers at the time of commencement of Special Trains.

(c) The State Police registers case under Section 174 of Cr.PC in cases of unnatural deaths and follows further legal process. Out of 97 cases of death reported in Shramik Special Trains during current Covid-19 situation/crisis, State Police sent dead bodies for post mortem in 87 cases. 51 Post mortem reports have been obtained from respective State Police so far, in which the reasons for deaths have been shown as cardiac arrest/heart disease/brain hemorrhage/pre-existing chronic disease/chronic lung disease/chronic liver disease, etc.

(d) Railway's liability for compensation for death or injury of railway passengers in train accidents and untoward incidents is laid down in Section 124 and 124A read with Section 123 of The Railways Act, 1989. Compensation is paid by the Railways after decision of a Railway Claims Tribunal (RCT) on the compensation claims application filed by the victims or their dependents in a RCT bench. Presently maximum amount of compensation is ₹ 8 lakhs in case of death and ₹ 64,000/- to ₹8 lakhs in case of injury, depending on the nature and type of injuries sustained.

No claims for compensation have been filed in any RCT and, as such, no compensation has been paid.

Decreased operation of goods trains in lockdown

†1541. SHRIMATI PHULO DEVI NETAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a decrease in the operation of goods trains during the lockdown;
- (b) if so, the decrease in number of goods trains as against the previous year;
- (c) the quantity of goods transported through goods trains during the said period; and
- (d) the amount of loss incurred by the Railways due to the decrease in the operation of goods trains and the reduction in freight traffic, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Freight loading declined by 73.31 MT (164.57 Million Tonnes during the period 25.03.2020 to 31.05.2020 compared to 237.88 MT in the same period of previous year). The reduced loading led to corresponding decrease in the operation of goods trains.

- (c) Indian Railways transported 164.57 Million Tonnes of freight through goods trains during this period (25.03.2020 to 31.05.2020).
- (d) Due to decrease in operation of goods train and reduction in freight traffic in lockdown period, freight revenue of Indian Railways reduced by ₹7,959 crores compared to revenue in the same period of last year (? 14781.47 crores during the period 25.03.2020 to 31.05.2020 compared to ₹22740.47 crores in the same period of previous year).

Eviction of slum colonies from railway land

1542. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of slum colonies that could not be evicted by Railways due to lack of arrangement for their rehabilitation along with the details thereof; and

(b) whether Railways has discussed with States regarding rehabilitation of slum

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

colonies located on railway land and if so, the State-wise details thereof for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Railway does not maintain any record in terms of Slum Colonies. Rather, it maintains a record of details of encroachment on Railway land. As on 31.03.2020, there are total no. of 1,30,152 encroachments on Railway land. There is no provision of rehabilitation in the Railways Act. Section 147 of Railways Act provides for eviction of unauthorized occupants or encroachments from Railways' land. Housing being a State subject, resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) of encroachers including those living in areas nearby railway tracks is undertaken by the State Government.

(b) From time to time, Railways has advised the State Governments to include existing slums on Railway land in their plan for rehabilitation/resettlement. However, the State-wise details are not maintained.

Security cameras in trains

1543. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the trains of Indian Railways are equipped with security cameras;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a large number of cameras installed in the trains are not functioning properly; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras have been provided in certain coaches. 2688 coaches have been provided with cameras.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

1544. *[The question was Cancelled.]*

1545. *[The question was Cancelled.]*

Train fare and cost of evacuation of migrant workers during lockdown

1546. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has charged any fare in the evacuation process through trains for migrant workers during lockdown;

- (b) if so, furnish all the details of evacuation cost;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government charged higher-than-usual fares from the migrant workers for ferrying them;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and the reason therefor; and
- (e) the details of train fares charged from migrant workers of all sectors during the lockdown in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) Shramik Special trains were requisitioned by State Governments. In normal circumstances such special trains are booked by State Governments/any agency or by an individual on Full Tariff Rates which include normal fare for both directions, service charge, empty haulage charge, detention charge etc.

Indian Railways allowed booking of Shramik Specials on normal fare for one direction only. Special arrangements like enhanced sanitisation, special security, medical arrangement, rake sanitisation, free meals, water etc. for Shramik operations, further added to the overall cost of running these trains.

Fare of ₹ 433 crore has been collected from State Governments and from the representatives of State Governments for running of Shramik Special trains for the period from 01.05.2020 to 31.08.2020. Railways did not collect any fare directly from passengers.

Indian Railways could only recover a small fraction of expenditure incurred on running of Shramik Special trains.

1547. [The question was Cancelled.]

Gadag-Wadi railways line project

1548. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of projects which are under construction in Karnataka State including the ongoing project of Gadag-Wadi new railway line project;
- (b) the amount provided for Gadag-Wadi new railway line project; and
- (c) by when this project is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Railway projects are sanctioned Zonal Railway-wise and not State-wise, as Indian Railways' network spans across various State boundaries. However, as on 01.04.2020, total 36 projects (21 New Line and 15 Doubling) of total length 4,529 Km, costing ₹ 49,536 crore, falling fully/partially in the State of Karnataka including Gadag - Wadi New line Project are in different stages of planning/sanction/execution. Up to March, 2020, 935 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹ 13,618 crore has been incurred.

(b) Budget Estimate (BE) outlay during 2020-21 for Gadag-Wadi new line project is ₹156 crore.

(c) The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition, forest clearance, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances, 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 etc. All these factors vary from site to site and affect the completion time of the project. Therefore, confirmed time line for completion of the project cannot be ascertained at this stage.

Slum settlements on Delhi railway land

†1549. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to prevent slum settlements on railway land in Delhi during the last five years;

(b) the details of officials responsible to stop illegal encroachment of railway land;

(c) whether Government would consider to recover the expenditure incurred on removal of illegal encroachments from such officials, in changed scenario;

(d) whether it is a fact that the number of slums on railway land has grown due to complicity of current DRM and Engineering Department of Northern Railways; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the action taken by DRM, Northern Railways to stop the growth of these slums during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The following steps have been taken to prevent settlement of slums on Railway lands in Delhi during the last five years:-

1. Periodic surveys of encroachments are conducted by Railway officials and their records are maintained.
2. Regular action for removal of encroachments is taken. If the encroachments were of temporary nature (soft encroachments) in the shape of jhuggies, jhopris and squatters, the same were removed in consultation with and the assistance of Railway Protection Force (RPF) and local civil authorities. For old encroachments, action was taken under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 (PPE Act, 1971), as amended from time to time.
3. Launching of special encroachment removal drives with the help of RPF, local police and administrative authorities.
4. Construction of boundary wall/fencing along Railway land boundary, particularly at vulnerable locations.
5. Plantation of trees/shrubs along Railway land boundary including mass tree plantation on encroachment prone vacant Railway land.
6. Regular monitoring of extent of encroachment as well as progress of their removal at Zonal Railway HQ level.

(b) Officials in-charge of various areas of Railways are responsible to maintain vigil to prevent encroachment of Railway land of their respective area.

(c) No such policy exists at present.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Following action has been taken by Northern Railway to stop growth of encroachments on Railway land:-

- (i) Construction of boundary wall/fencing along Railway land boundary particularly at vulnerable locations. Total 21.36 km of boundary wall/fencing was constructed during the last three years.

- (ii) About 68,900 nos of trees and shrubs have been planted to protect vacant and encroachment prone Railway land.

Assets and liabilities of Railways

1550. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of market value of total assets and liabilities of Railways in the country as on 31st March, 2019 and as on 31st August, 2020, zone-wise and division-wise;
- (b) the details of assets/services/activities/liabilities along with their total market value as on date that Railways has decided to privatize or to sell to private players, zone-wise and division-wise; and
- (c) the details of percentage of total value of assets and liabilities of Railways which have been decided to be privatized/sold, zone-wise and division-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The market value of Railway assets and liabilities is not maintained since Indian Railways is required to prepare Balance Sheet of its assets and liabilities on book value as per extant Government Accounting Rules. Further, the Balance Sheet is prepared on annual basis only. The book value of assets and liabilities of Indian Railways as on 31st March, 2019, as audited by Comptroller and Auditor General of India, is ₹658721.38 crore.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Operating ratio of Indian Railways

1551. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the current Operating Ratio of the Indian Railways finances;
- (b) whether the current Operating Ratio has declined compared to the previous fiscal year; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The Operating Ratio of Indian Railways is calculated on a yearly basis and assessed at Budget

Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual (after the close of the year) stages. The Operating Ratio target of Indian Railways in Budget Estimates 2020-21 (Revised Estimates not yet due) is 96.28%.

Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Corridor

1552. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in acquisition of the required 1434.28 hectares of land for the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Corridor before March 2020 COVID-19 pandemic;

(b) whether Government plans to undertake steps to reduce the rising costs of the project;

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

(d) whether Government plans to review and increase the role of Indian companies and/or manufacturers in the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The delay in land acquisition before March 2020, particularly in the State of Maharashtra, was due to resistance of local residents at some locations.

(b) and (c) The estimated cost of the project as per Feasibility Study is ₹1.08 lakh crore. Any increase in project cost can be ascertained after the completion of land acquisition and finalization of contract packages.

(d) and (e) After a detailed review, the following works/contract packages have been opened for Indian contractors/companies:-

- (i) All Civil packages, including undersea tunnel and entire Track works are open to Indian contractors.
- (ii) All Steel bridges (about 70000 metric tonne) will be fabricated from the structural steel produced in India.
- (iii) 6 out of 24 train sets are planned for assembling in India to promote Make in India.

Slum settlements along railway tracks

1553. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways is aware that slum settlements situated along railway tracks in the country are posing danger to the railway commuters as well as to properties;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether a special task force was constituted to remove encroachments near railway tracks in the past; and

(d) if so, the role played by the special task force and the time by which such encroachments on railway tracks are likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Slums near the track cause bottlenecks in train operation and track maintenance and thus affect the safety of trains, passengers and Railway properties. The slums near the track are also a safety hazard to the slum dwellers.

(c) and (d) No Special task force was constituted for removal of encroachments. However, Railways is actively involved in removal of encroachment from Railway land for which it carries out regular surveys of encroachment and takes action for their removal. If the encroachments are of temporary nature (soft encroachments) in the shape of jhuggies, jhopris and squatters, the same are removed in consultation with and assistance of Railway Protection Force and local civil authorities. For other encroachments, action is taken under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 (PPE Act, 1971), as amended from time to time. Actual eviction of unauthorized occupants is carried out with the assistance of State Government and police.

Removal of encroachment is a continuous process. Due to consistent efforts of Railways, during the past three years (2017 to 2019), a total of 47.15 Hectare of Railways land has been retrieved from encroachment.

FOBs and under bridges in South Central Railway (SCR) zone

1554. DR. BHAGWAT KARAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Foot Over Bridges (FOBs) and under bridges proposed to be constructed by Railways in the South Central Railway Zone, location-wise; and

(b) whether any target has been fixed for completing the construction of all proposed FOBs and under bridges and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) 132 Nos. of Foot over bridges are proposed to be constructed on South Central Railway Zone. Location-wise details are given in Statement-I (See below). Total 270 Nos of Under Bridges have been sanctioned on South Central Railway. Location-wise details are given in Statement-II (See below).

(b) Yes, Sir. 87 Nos of foot over bridges are targeted for completion during the Financial Year 2020-21. Details are mentioned in Statement-I. Also, 79 Nos of under bridges are targeted for completion during the Financial Year 2020-21. Details are given in Statement-III.

Statement*Location-wise details of the foot over bridges*

Name of Station	Number of Station	Status
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh (47): Gangineni, Cheruvumadavaram, Anakapalli, Vijayawada, Pitapuram, Anaparthi, Nuzvid, Narsipatnam Road, Gullipadu, Ravikampadu, Narsingipalli, Bapatla, Tanuku, Kavali, Thettu, Ulavapadu, Talamandhi, Guntakal, Adoni, Rayalacheruvu, Kondapuram. Matmari. Turkapalli, Pamidi, Garladinne, Taticherla, Zangalapalli, Chigicherla, Vanganur, Malliyala, Gulapalayam, Venkarampalli, Khaderpet, Hanuman Circle, Gajjalakonda, Tarlupadu, Guntur, Vemuru, Tummalacheruvu,	61	Road, Patsul, Akot, Ugwe, Akola.

1	2	3
<p>Peddakurapadu, Nallapadu. Pericherla, Phirangipuram. Nudurupadu, Satalur, Dhone, Eduladoddi,</p> <p>Telangana (15) : Secunderabad, Pembathi. Raigir, Bhadrachalam Road, Asifabad, Chimalpahad, Chintakani, Errupalem, Zaheerabad, Chityal, Nagireddipali, Tipparti, Ramannapet, Lallaguda, Indalvai,</p> <p>Maharashtra (24): Udgir, Wirur. Whirgaon, Badnapur, Parbhani, Mudkhed, Satuna, Parsoda. Sahasrakhund, Himayatnagar Deccan. Hingoli, Pergaon, Purna, Aurangabad, Pingli, Mirkhel, Limbgaon, Wanegaon, pathrad,</p> <p>Karnataka (1): Chittapur.</p> <p>Targetted for completion by March 2021</p> <p>Andhra Pradesh(16): Ongole,Tuni, Chirala, Bikkavolu, Regupalem, Rajahmundry, Nidadavolu, Tadepaligudem, Prasannayapalli, Nandyal, Chittoor, Srikhalahasti, Ontimitta, Timmanacherla, Chandragiri, Kanamanopalle,</p> <p>Telangana (15): Lingampalli, Mahabubabad, Madhira, Dornakal, Potkapalli, Nizamabad, Malkajgiri, Huppuguda, Adilabad, Manchiryal, Sirpurkagaznagar, Odela, Karimnagar, Reddigudem, Mirzapalli.</p> <p>Maharashtra (12): Umri, Jalna, Karkheli, Washim, Nagarsol, Karmad, Amanwadi, Barsitakli, Bolda, Pokarninarasimha, Kodi, Chudawa.</p> <p>Karnataka (2) : Raichur, Yadgir,</p>		
TOTAL	132	

Statement-II

Location-wise details of under bridges

Sl. No.	State	Division	Section	Block Section	Level Crossing No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Ballharshah- Kazipet	Bisugirsharif-Potkapalli	26
2.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Ballharshah- Kazipet	Manikgarh-Balharshah	95
3.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Ballharshah- Kazipet	Uppal-Jammkunta	19
4.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Ballharshah- Kazipet	Jammkunta-Bisugirisharif	22
5.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Ballharshah- Kazipet	Bellampalli-Rechni Road	63
6.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Ballharshah- Kazipet	Rechini Road-Repalliwada	67
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Secunderabad	Kazipet - Vijayawada	Cheruvumadhavaram-Kondapalli	139
8.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Kazipet - Vijayawada	Papatapalli-Mallemadugu	96
9.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Kazipet - Vijayawada	Motumari-Madhira	121
10.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Kazipet - Vijayawada	Pandillapalli-Chintakani	108
11.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Kazipet - Vijayawada	Chintakani yard	110

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1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Kazipet - Vijayawada	Chintakani-Bonakalu	79
13.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Secunderabad - Kazipet	Ghanpur-Nashkal	49
14.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Secunderabad - Kazipet	Ghanpur-Nashkal	51
15.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Secunderabad - Wadi	Tandur-Rukmapur	15
16.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Vikarabad - Parli	Vikarabad-Sadashivapet	7
17.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Vikarabad - Parli	Sadashivapet-Marpalli	13
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Vijayawada -Vishakhapatnam	Pithapuram Yard	430
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Vijayawada -Vishakhapatnam	Gullipadu-Narsipatnam Road	462A
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Vijayawada -Vishakhapatnam	Gullipadu-Narsipatnam Road	462
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Vijayawada -Vishakhapatnam	Gullipadu-Narsipatnam Road	460
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Darmavaram-Pakala	Vayalpadu-Kalikiri	108
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Darmavaram-Pakala	Magalampeta-Damalacheruvu	132
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Darmavaram-Pakala	Dharmavaram-Chinnekuntapalli	3
25.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Darmavaram-Pakala	Mudigubba-Kadiri	28
26.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Gooty-Wadi	Pathakothacheruvu-Nakkanadoddi	182
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Guntakal-Nadyal	MLK-RGM	157

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28.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Katpadi-Tirupati	Mungilpattu-Chandragiri	88
29.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Katpadi-Tirupati	Putalapattu-Chittoor	16
30.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Katpadi-Tirupati	Putalapattu-Chittoor	24
31.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Katpadi-Tirupati	Putalapattu-Chittoor	19
32.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Katpadi-Tirupati	Tirupati yard	104
33.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta - Gooty	Kalamalla yard	142
34.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta - Gooty	Yerragudipadu yard	136
35.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta - Gooty	Reniginta-Mamanduru	73
36.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta - Gooty	Juturu-Vemulapadu	168
37.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta - Gooty	Rayalacheruvu-Jakkalacheruvu	173
38.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta - Gooty	Rayalacheruvu-Jakkalacheruvu	175
39.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Gundlakkamma-Kurechedu	253
40.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Donakonda-Gajjelakonda	245
41.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Munumaka-Santamangulur	275
42.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Narasaraopet-Munumaka	279
43.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Potlapadu-Donakonda	246
44.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Potlapadu-Donakonda	248

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1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Gajjelakonda-Markapur	241
46.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Gundlakkamma-Kurichedu	254
47.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Gundlakkamma-Kurichedu	256
48.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Cheekateegalapalem-Gundlakkamma	257
49.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Santamagulur-Savalyapuram	271
50.	Telangana	Guntur	Pagidipalli-Nadikudi	Nalgonda-Rayanagudem	47
51.	Telangana	Guntur	Pagidipalli-Nadikudi	Chityala-Shriramapuram	32
52.	Telangana	Guntur	Pagidipalli-Nadikudi	Kondrapol-Vishnupuram	82
53.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Tenali-Repalle	Tenali-Repalle	275
54.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Itikyala-Manopad	112
55.	telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Gollapalli-Jadcherla	44
56.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Dupadu-Ulindakonda	140
57.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Manopad-Alampur road	119
58.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudkhed	Masaipet-Wadiaram	232
59.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudkhed	Timmapur-Shadnagar	26

60.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudkhed	UPW-KMC	208
61.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudkhed	Masaipet-Wadiaram	230
62.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudkhed	Mirzapalli-Wadiaram	224
63.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudkhed	Bhiknur-Akkanapet	218
64.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Akola-Purna	Chondi-Masmat	163
65.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Kodi-Ranjani	87
66.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Kodi-Ranjani	86
67.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Ranjani-Partur	90
68.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Nagarsol-Tarur	8
69.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Nagarsol-Tarur	9
70.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Tarur-Rotegaon	17
71.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Badnapur yard	70
72.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Tarur-Rotegaon	18
73.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Chikalthan-Kannad	58
74.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Karmad-Badnapur	65
75.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Parli-Parbhani	Pokharninarshimla-Gangakher	11
76.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Parli-Parbhani	Gangakher-Vadgaon nita	18

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1	2	3	4	5	6	368
77.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Parli-Parbhani	Gangakher-Vadgaon Nila	19	Written Answers to
78.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Parli-Parbhani	WDN-PRLI	21	
79.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Parli-Parbhani	Gangakher-Parli Vajinath	22	
80.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Ballarshah-Kazipet	Potkapalli-Kolanur	33	
81.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Ballarshah-Kazipet	Kolanur-Peddapalli	35	
82.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Ballarshah-Kazipet	Kolanur-Peddapalli	37	
83.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Ballarshah-Kazipet	Kolanur-Peddapalli	38	
84.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Ballarshah-Kazipet	Manchiryal-Mandamari	58	
85.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Ballarshah-Kazipet	Rechini Road-Repalliwada	66	
86.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Ballarshah-Kazipet	Ralapet-Sirpurkagaznagar	76	
87.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Ballarshah-Kazipet	Sirpurkagaznagar-Vempalli	78	[RAJYA SABHA]
88.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Kazipet-Vijayawada	Bonakalu-Motymari	118	
89.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Kazipet-Vijayawada	Tondalagopavaram-Yerrupalem	127	
90.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Kazipet-Vijayawada	Dornakal-Paparpalli	93	
91.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Kazipet-Vijayawada	Chintakani-Bonakalu	111	
92.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Kazipet-Vijayawada	Nekonda-Intekanne	74	
93.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Kazipet-Vijayawada	Mallemadugu-Khanammam	98	

94.	Karnataka	Secunderabad	Vikarabad-Parli	Matalkunta-Bidar	39
95.	Karnataka	Secunderabad	Vikarabad-Parli	Halbarga-Bhalki	60
96.	Karnataka	Secunderabad	Vikarabad-Parli	Kalgupur-Kamalnagar	75
97.	Maharashtra	Secunderabad	Vikarabad-Parli	Udgir-Her	85
98.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Vijayawada-Vishakapatnam	Tuni-Gullipadu	452
99.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Vijayawada-Vishakapatnam	Tuni-Gullipadu	453
100.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Vijayawada-Vishakapatnam	Narsipatnam Road-Regupalem	466
101.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Darmavaram-Pakala	Damalcheruvu-Pakala	144
102.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Darmavaram-Pakala	Chinnekuntapali-Mudigubba	20
103.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Gooty-Dharmavaram	Dharmavaram-Chigicherla	116
104.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Gooty-Wadi	Gooty - Pathakothacheruvu	181
105.	Karnataka	Guntakal	Gooty-Wadi	Manthralayam Road-Matmari	212
106.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Gooty-Wadi	Nagarur-Adoni	194
107.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Gooty-Wadi	Mantralayam Road-Matmari	210
108.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Gooty-Wadi	Matmari-Marichethal	214
109.	Telangana	Guntakal	Gooty-Wadi	Krishna-Chegunta	223
110.	Telangana	Guntakal	Gooty-Wadi	KSN Yard	222

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1	2	3	4	5	6
111.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Guntakal-Bellary	Virapur-Bevinahalu	117
112.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Guntakal-Bellary	Bevinahalu-Bantanhal	119
113.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Katpadi-Tirupathi	Chandragiri-Tirupati	96
114.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Katpadi-Tirupathi	Chandragiri-Tirupati	100
115.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta-Gooty	Settigunta-Kodur	82
116.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta-Gooty	Pul lampet- Raj ampet	102
117.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta-Gooty	Muddanur-Mangapatnam	147
118.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta-Gooty	Muddanur-Mangapatnam	149
119.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta-Gooty	Regadipalli-Vanganur	155
120.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta-Gooty	Vanganur yard	157
121.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta-Gooty	Vanganur-Challavaripalle	158
122.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta-Gooty	Tadipatri-Komali	162
123.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta-Gooty	Tadipatri-Komali	163
124.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nadikudi	Siripuram- Peddakurapadu	24
125.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nadikudi	Bandarupalli-Siripuram	19
126.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nadikudi	Reddigudem-Bel lamkonda	50

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127.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nadikudi	Reddigudem-Bel lamkonda	53
128.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Tenali	Vejandla-Guntur	251
129.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Nallapadu-Nandyal	Vinukonda-Cheekateegalapalem	263
130.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Nallapadu-Nandyal	Tarlupadu-Cumbum	222
131.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Nallapadu-Nandyal	Tarlupadu-Cumbum	227
132.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Nallapadu-Nandyal	Tarlupadu-Cumbum	228
133.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Nallapadu-Nandyal	Markapur road-Tarlupadu	233
134.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Nallapadu-Nandyal	Somidevipalle-Yadavalli	210
135.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Nallapadu-Nandyal	Santamagulur-Savalyapuram	269
136.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Nallapadu-Nandyal	Satulur-Narasaraopet	287
137.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Tenali-Repalle	Tenali-Vemuru	258
138.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Tenali-Repalle	Tenali-Vemuru	259
139.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Poodoor-Itikyala	109
140.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Jadcherla-Mehabubnagar	54
141.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Kaukuntla-Wanaparti road	84
142.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Timmapur Shadnagar	25
143.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Jadcharla-Mehabubnagar	49

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1	2	3	4	5	6
144.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Mehabubnagar-Manyamkonda	62
145.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Poodoor-Itikyala	108
146.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Poodoor-Itikyala	110
147.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Itikyala-Manopad	116
148.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Manopad-Alampur road	120
149.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Manopad-Alampur road	122
150.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudhkeda	NVT-JKM	190
151.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudhkeda	Basar-Navipet	186
152.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudhkeda	Talmadla-Bhiknur	213
153.	Maharashtra	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudhkeda	Sivungaon-Umri	164
154.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudhkeda	Masaipet-Manoharabad	234A
155.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudhkeda	Masaipet Wadiaram	234
156.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudhkeda	Wadiaram-Manoharabad	233
157.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudhkeda	Akkanapet-Mirzapalli	221
158.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudhkeda	Medchal-Gundlapochampalli	246
159.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudhkeda	Medchal-Gundlapochampalli	247

160.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Badnapur-Jalna	78
161.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Tarur-Rotegaon	20
162.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Tarur-Rotegaon	21
163.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Potul-Daulatabad	42
164.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Chikalthan-Karmad	60
165.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Parbhani-Pingli	122 A
166.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Chudwa-Limbgaon	138
167.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Limbgaon-Nanded	142
168.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Limbgaon-Nanded	143
169.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Limbgaon-Nanded	145
170.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Maltekdi-Mugat	153
171.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Mugat-Mudhked	154
172.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Mugat-Mudhked	155
173.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Mudhked-Adilabad	Mudkhed-Bimbari	2
174.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Mudhked-Adilabad	Bhokar-Hadgaon Road	4
175.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Mudhked-Adilabad	Ambari-Kosai	19
176.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Parli-Parbhani	Parbhani-Pokharninarshimha	3

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1	2	3	4	5	6
177.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Parli-Parbhani	Pokharninarshimha-Gangakher	6
178.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Parli-Parbhani	Pokharninarshimha-Gangakher	7
179.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Parli-Parbhani	Pokharninarshimha-Gangakher	10
180.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Dornakal-Manuguru	Karepalli-chimalpahad	6KK (M)
181.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Dornakal-Manuguru	Chimalpahad-Tadakalapudi	11KK(M)
182.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Kazipet-Ballarshah	Sirpurkagaznagar	79
183.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Kazipet-Ballarshah	Asifabad road	73
184.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Pedapalli-Karimanagar	Pedapalli-Karimnagar	2
185.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Secunderabad-Kazipet	Kazipet	59 DLS
186.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Secunderabad-Kazipet	Kaziprt	60 ELS
187.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Secunderabad-Wadi	Nagulapalle-Linganpalli.	23(M)
188.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Vikarabad-Parli	Kohir Deccan-Zahirabad	25
189.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Gudur-Vijayawda	Kavali-Srivenkateswara palem	153
190.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Gudur-Vijayawda	Kavali-Srivenkateswara palem	152
191.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Gudur-Vijayawda	Kavali-Srivenkateswara palem	150
192.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Gudur-Vijayawda	Kavali-Srivenkateswara palem	154

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193.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Vijayawada-Vishakapatnam	Narsipatnam Road-Regupalem	471
194.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Vijayawada-Vishakapatnam	Nuzivid-Vatlur	338
195.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Vijayawada-Vishakapatnam	Nuzivid-Vatlur	339
196.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Vijayawada-Vishakapatnam	Yelamanchili-Narsingapalli	476A
197.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Vijayawada-Vishakapatnam	Kovvur yard	392
198.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Darmavaram-Pakala	Dammalacheruvu-Pakala	146
199.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Darmavaram-Pakala	Pulicherla-Damalacheruvu	136
200.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Gooty-Darmavaram	Kalluru-Pamidi	144
201.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Gooty-Darmavaram	Anantapur-Taticherla	129
202.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Gooty-Darmavaram	Ramaraju Palli-Turkapalli	154
203.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Gooty-Guntakal	Nemkallu-Molagavalli	187
204.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Gooty-Guntakal	Nancherla-Nemkallu	185
205.	Karnataka	Guntakal	Gooty-Wadi	Marichethal-Raichur	216
206.	Karnataka	Guntakal	Gooty-Wadi	Matmari-Marichethal	215
207.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Gooty-Wadi	Molagavalli-Aspari	191
208.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Gooty-Wadi	Aspari-Nagapur	193
209.	Karnataka	Guntakal	Gooty-Wadi	Marichethal-Raichur	217

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1	2	3	4	5	6
210.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Gooty-Wadi	Guntakal yard	183
211.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Guntakal-Bellary	Bantanahal Yard	120
212.	Karnataka	Guntakal	Guntakal-Bellary	Virapur Yard	116
213.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta-Gooty	Juturu-Velanandal	166
214.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Secunderabad-Dhone	Dhone-Bangriposi	165 (T)
215.	Telangana	Guntur	Bibinagar-Nadikudi	Ramannapeta- Chityala	26
216.	Telangana	Guntur	Bibinagar-Nadikudi	Srirampuram-Nalgonda	38
217.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Krishna Canal	Mangalagiri-Krishna Canal	17 A
218.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Krishna Canal	Mangalagiri-Krishna Canal	17B
219.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Krishna Canal	Namburu-Mangalagiri	6
220.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Krishna Canal	Namburu-Mangalagiri	7
221.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Krishna Canal	Namburu-Mangalagiri	11
222.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nadikudi	Chityala-Srirampuram	32
223.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nadikudi	Chityala-Srirampuram	37
224.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nadikudi	Nalgonda- Rayanagudam	47
225.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nadikudi	Sattenapalle-Reddigudem	46

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226.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nadikudi	Bellamkonda-Piduguralla	57
227.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nadikudi	Piduguralla- Tummalacheruvu	72
228.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Nallapadu-Nandyal	Gundla Kamma- Kurichedu	251
229.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Nallapadu-Nandyal	Chekate G Palem-Gundla Kamma	260
230.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Nallapadu-Nandyal	Cumbum-Jgmbra Kshnprm	220
231.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Nallapadu-Nandyal	Somidevipalle Yard	212
232.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Nallapadu-Nandyal	Jgmbra Kshnprm- Somidevipalle	216
233.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Nallapadu-Nandyal	Perecherla-Phirangipuram	302
234.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Nallapadu-Nandyal	Phirangipuram- Nudurupadu	297
235.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Nallapadu-Nandyal	Satulur-Narasaraopet	290
236.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone		123
237.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Budvel- Umdanagar	11
238.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Sriramnagar-Bagewadi	97
239.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Veldurthi-Bogolu	158
240.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Bogolu-Dhone	162
241.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Madgaon-Alampur road	127
242.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Madgaon-Alampur road	124

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1	2	3	4	5	6
243.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Bogolu- Dhone	164
244.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Veldurti-Bogolu	156
245.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Shadnagar-Balanagar	31
246.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Mahabubnagar-Manyamkonda	66
247.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Bagewadi-Itikyala	100
248.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Poodoor-Itikyala	107
249.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Karnul town - Dudani	137
250.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Ulidakonda-Veldurti	147
251.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Ulidakonda-Veldurti	150
252.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudhked	Talmdla-Bhiknur	217
253.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudhked	Talmdla-Bhiknur	214
254.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudhked	Uppalavai-Kamareddi	209
255.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudhked	Talmdla-Bhankoda	215A
256.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudhked	G.Pochampalli-Bolaram	249
257.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Parsoda-Lasur	31
258.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Chudawa-Limgaon	140

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259.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Limbgaon-Nanded	136
260.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Chaunta Bhati-Umram	57
261.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Karmad-Badodar	67
262.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Karmad yard	63
263.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Potul-Daulatabad	42
264.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Attar-Rotegaon	19
265.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Pingli-Mirkhal	128
266.	Telangana	Nanded	Mudhked-Pimpalkhuti	Kosai-Umram	23
267.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Mudhked-Pimpalkhuti	Mudhked-Belmuri	01
268.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Parli-Parbhani	Vadgaon nila-Parli	24A
269.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Parli-Parbhani	Parbhani-Pokrani	04
270.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Parli-Parbhani	Pokrani-Gandevi	14

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Statement-III

Location-wise details of under bridges targeted for completion in 2020-21

Sl. No.	State	Division	Section	Block Section	Level Crossing No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Ballarshah- Kazipet	Bisugirisharif-Potkapalli	26
2.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Ballarshah- Kazipet	Manikgarh-Balharshah	95
3.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Ballarshah- Kazipet	Uppal-Jamikunta	19
4.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Ballarshah- Kazipet	Jamikunta-Bisugirisharif	22
5.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Ballarshah- Kazipet	Bellampalli-Rechni Road	63
6.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Ballarshah- Kazipet	Rechini Road-Repalliwada	67
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Secunderabad	Kazipet - Vijayawada	Cheruvumadhavaram-Kondapalli	139
8.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Kazipet - Vijayawada	Papatpalli-Mallemadugu	96
9.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Kazipet - Vijayawada	Motumari-Madhira	121
10.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Kazipet - Vijayawada	Pandillapalli-Chintakani	108
11.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Kazipet - Vijayawada	Chintakani yard	110
12.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Kazipet - Vijayawada	Chintakani-Bonakalu	79

13.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Secunderabad -Kazipet	Ghanpur-Nashkal	49
14.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Secunderabad -Kazipet	Ghanpur-Nashkal	51
15.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Secunderabad - Wadi	Tandur-Rukmapur	15
16.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Vikarabad - Parli	Vikarabad-Sadashivapet	7
17.	Telangana	Secunderabad	Vikarabad - Parli	Sadashivapet-Marpalli	13
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Vijayawada -Vishakapatnam	Pithapuram Yard	430
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Vijayawada -Vishakapatnam	Gullipadu-Narsipatnam Road	462A
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Vijayawada -Vishakapatnam	Gullipadu-Narsipatnam Road	462
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Vijayawada -Vishakapatnam	Gullipadu-Narsipatnam Road	460
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Darmavaram-Pakala	Vayalpadu-Kalikiri	108
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Darmavaram-Pakala	Magalampeta-Damalacheruvu	132
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Darmavaram-Pakala	Dharmavaram-Chinnekuntapalli	3
25.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Darmavaram-Pakala	Mudigubba-Kadiri	28
26.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Gooty-Wadi	Pathakothacheruvu-Nakkanadoddi	182
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Guntakal-Nadyal	MLK-RGM	157
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Katpadi-Tirupati	Mungilpattu-Chandragiri	88
29.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Katpadi-Tirupati	Putalapattu-Chittoor	16
30.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Katpadi-Tirupati	Putalapattu-Chittoor	24

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1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Katpadi-Tirupati	Putalapattu-Chittoor	19
32.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Katpadi-Tirupati	Tirupati yard	104
33.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta - Gooty	Kalamalla yard	142
34.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta - Gooty	Yerragudipadu yard	136
35.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta - Gooty	Reniginta-Mamanduru	73
36.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta - Gooty	J uturu-Vemulapadu	168
37.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta - Gooty	Rayalacheruvu-Jakkalacheruvu	173
38.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Renigunta - Gooty	Rayalacheruvu-Jakkalacheruvu	175
39.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Gundlakkamma-Kurechedu	253
40.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Donakonda-Gajjelakonda	245
41.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Munumaka-Santamangulur	275
42.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Narasaraopet-Munumaka	279
43.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Potlapadu-Donakonda	246
44.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Potlapadu-Donakonda	248
45.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Gajjelakonda-Markapur	241
46.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Gundlakkamma-Kurichedu	254
47.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Gundlakkamma-Kurichedu	256

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48.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Cheekateegalapalem-Gundlakkamma	257
49.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-Nandyal	Santamagulur-Savalyapuram	271
50.	Telangana	Guntur	Pagidipalli-Nadikudi	Nalgonda-Rayanagudem	47
51.	Telangana	Guntur	Pagidipalli-Nadikudi	Chityala-Shrirampuram	32
52.	Telangana	Guntur	Pagidipalli-Nadikudi	Kondrapol-Vishnupuram	82
53.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Tenali-Repalle	Tenali-Repalle	275
54.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Itikyala-Manopad	112
55.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Gollapalli-Jadcherla	44
56.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Dupadu-Ulindakonda	140
57.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Dhone	Manopad-Alampur road	119
58.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudkhed	Masaipet-Wadiaram	232
59.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudkhed	Timmapur-Shadnagar	26
60.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudkhed	UPW-KMC	208
61.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudkhed	Masaipet-Wadiaram	230
62.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudkhed	Mirzapalli-Wadiaram	224
63.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Secunderabad-Mudkhed	Bhiknur-Akkanapet	218
64.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Akola-Purna	Chondi-Masmat	163
65.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhkhd	Kodi-Ranjani	87

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1	2	3	4	5	6
66.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Kodi-Ranjani	86
67.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Ranjani-Partur	90
68.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Nagarsol-Tarur	8
69.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Nagarsol-Tarur	9
70.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Tarur-Rotegaon	17
71.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Badnapur yard	70
72.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-M udhked	Tarur-Rotegaon	18
73.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Chikalthan-Karmad	58
74.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Manmad-Mudhked	Karmad-Badnapur	65
75.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Parli-Parbhani	Pokharninarshimha-Gangakher	11
76.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Parli-Parbhani	Gangakher-Vadgaon nila	18
77.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Parli-Parbhani	Gangakher-Vadgaon nila	19
78.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Parli-Parbhani	WDN-PRLI	21
79.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Parli-Parbhani	Gangakher-Parli Vajjnath	22

Identification of routes to run private trains

1555. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has identified 109 busy routes across India to run 151 private trains for 35 years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is considering to invite private firms to run trains in the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the reasons for privatisation of the railway operations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) It is estimated that Indian Railways would need Capital investment of around ₹50 lakh crore upto 2030 for network expansion and capacity augmentation, rolling stock induction and other modernization works to enable better delivery of passenger and freight services and to improve its modal share in transport. To bridge the gap in capital funding and to induct modern technologies and improve efficiencies, it is being planned to use Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for few initiatives.

One of the PPP initiatives is to invite partners to invest and induct modern rakes over select routes to provide world class services to the passengers. As part of this initiative, Ministry of Railways (MoR) has invited applications for investment and induction of modern rakes over select routes through Public Private Partnership (PPP) to provide world class services to the passengers. Accordingly, MOR has issued 12 Requests for Qualification (RFQs) on 1st July, 2020 for operation of passenger trains over approximately 109 origin-destination pairs (divided into 12 clusters) through PPP on Design, Build, Finance and Operate ("DBFO") basis. The routes are spread across various states covering the entire Indian Railway network straddling across the boundaries of the States and the list is available in the public domain namely, <http://www.indianrailways.gov.in/IndicativeRoutesfor12clusters.pdf>. However, the responsibility of train operations and safety certification rests with Indian Railways in all such cases. Besides, it has been decided that the Crew (Drivers and Guards) required for operation of trains through PPP mode shall be provided by Indian Railways.

Value addition to railway assets

1556. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways is considering to utilize the surplus land and redevelop railway colonies and railways stations to generate revenue and add value to railway assets;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the financial need involved;

(c) whether Railways is considering to involve private sector for the land development in Railways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The vacant land, which is not required by Railways for its immediate operational needs, is utilized in the interim period for commercial development through Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA), wherever feasible, in order to mobilize additional financial resources. Indian Railways has also initiated colony redevelopment programme wherein funds generated from commercial exploitation of unutilized FAR (Floor Area Ratio) shall be used to redevelop old colonies at no cost to Railways. RLDA has been entrusted with 85 land parcels covering an area of 254.33 Hectare for commercial development and 84 colonies in various Zonal Railways for redevelopment.

Further, Station redevelopment is planned by leveraging real estate potential of sparable land and air space in and around the Stations, inviting private participation. It is Railway's endeavour, generally develop Stations at no cost to Railways. For this, Railway conducts techno-economic feasibility studies of Stations across the country. Based on the outcome of these feasibility study Stations are taken up for redevelopment in phases.

Suburban railway corridors in Bengaluru

1557. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an MoU has been signed between the Railways and Government of Karnataka for suburban railway corridors in Bengaluru;

(b) the status of the first and second projects which has been accorded in-principle approval by the Railways;

(c) whether is it a fact that the Chief Minister of Karnataka has written letter to the Union Railway Minister for approving the projects; and

(d) if so, the expected time of approval of the projects and whether there will be any impact of COVID-19 on the above projects?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) There is only one project vis Bengaluru Suburban Transport Project. The project is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The issue is under consideration of Government. Execution of the project will be taken up after Government's approval. Impact of COVID-19 may not be ascertained at this point.

Government Railway Police (GRP) in Karnataka

1558. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government Railway Police (GRP) sanctioned strength and in-position in various States, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that Karnataka has just 900 sanctioned strength for the last 40 years;

(c) whether is it also a fact that Karnataka has been requesting for increasing the strength in view of multiple increase in operations; and

(d) whether any proposal in this regard has been received in the Railways and if so, the details thereof and the action taken on the same so far?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) State-wise sanctioned strength and in-position of Government Railway Police (GRP) is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) At present only 902 is the sanctioned strength of Karnataka.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government Railway Police (GRP) is the wing of State Government concerned which functions under the administrative control of State Government concerned. There is a laid down procedure for creation of additional GRP posts. Four (04) proposals for creation of 63, 82, 725 & 49 posts of Karnataka GRP over jurisdiction of South Central Railway, Central Railway, South Western Railway and Southern Railway respectively are under examination in Ministry of Railways.

Statement

*State-wise sanctioned strength and in-position of
Government Railway Police (GRP)*

Sl. No.	State	Sanction Strength	In-position
1.	Karnataka	902	763
2.	Maharashtra	6073	5655
3.	Madhya Pradesh	2145	2111
4.	Kerala	483	698
5.	Tamil Nadu	1591	1394
6.	Andhra Pradesh	1271	1279
7.	Telangana	639	419
8.	Odisha	870	898
9.	Gujarat	2088	2264
10.	Rajasthan	1472	1216
11.	Haryana	1595	1194
12.	Punjab	1346	1346
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	364	364
14.	Himachal Pradesh	66	66
15.	Uttarakhand	240	246
16.	Uttar Pradesh	5536	4735

Sl. No.	State	Sanction Strength	In-position
17.	Delhi	271	271
18.	Bihar	2372	2005
19.	West Bengal	4119	3429
20.	Jharkhand	2218	1379
21.	Chhattisgarh	464	477
22.	Tripura	50	50
23.	Goa	49	29
24.	Assam	758	758
TOTAL		36982	33046

Modernisation of railway stations

1559. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations developed by Government to provide world-class facilities to the passengers across the country so far, zone-wise;

(b) whether Government has sought participation of private sector in modernization of railway stations across the country and if so, the details thereof along with the response of the private sector thereto;

(c) whether Railways have invited bids from private investors for modernization of stations and if so, the details of offers received so far; and

(d) whether Government has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with foreign countries in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The work of redevelopment is in advanced stage at Gandhinagar (Western Railway) and Habibganj (West Central Railway) railway stations. Re-development works are in progress at Gomtinagar (North Eastern Railway) and Ayodhya stations (Northern Railway). Contracts have been awarded for redevelopment of Anand Vihar (Northern Railway), Bijwasan (Northern Railway) and Chandigarh (Northern Railway) railway stations.

(b) and (c) Station redevelopment is planned by leveraging real estate potential of sparable land and air space in and around the stations, through private participation. The selection of developer is done following a transparent and competitive bidding process. Recently, Request for Qualification (RFQ) was invited for redevelopment of eight (8) railway stations viz. Nagpur, Gwalior, Amritsar, Sabarmati, Nellore, Puducherry, Dehradun & Tirupati on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Private developers have shown interest and accordingly, RFQ applications for all 8 stations have been received.

(d) Ministry of Railways has not signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with any foreign country in this regard.

Doubling of Penukonda-Dharmavaram railway line

1560. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the dates on which Railways and Government of Andhra Pradesh (AP) entered into MoU for doubling of Penukonda-Dharmavaram railway line;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government of A P is sharing 50 per cent of the cost;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the project;
- (d) whether there is any cost and time overrun due to COVID-19; and
- (e) by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Government of Andhra Pradesh *vide* Government Order dated 22.01.2018 had agreed to share 50% cost of doubling of Dharmavaram - Penukonda Railway line. However, till date Government of Andhra Pradesh has not deposited any amount for this project.

(c) 41.5 Km long Penukonda - Dharmavaram doubling project has been sanctioned in 2018-19. Anticipated cost of project is ₹307.66 crore. An outlay of ₹20 crore has been provided for this project for financial year 2020-21. Land acquisition of 1.11 Ha has been taken up. Work has been taken up in 20 Km length of the project wherever land is available. As of now, an amount of ₹20 crore is outstanding towards share of Government of Andhra Pradesh.

- (d) Due to Covid-19, progress of work was affected but now it has picked up.

(e) 1.11 Ha land is still to be acquired by the State Government. The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition, forest clearance, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances, 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 etc. All these factors vary from site to site and affect the completion time of the project. Therefore, confirmed time line for completion of the project cannot be ascertained at this stage.

Rake points

1561. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways would take steps to fulfill the long-standing demand of States for modernisation of existing rake points and starting new rake points; and

(b) whether Railways would take steps for relaxing the restrictions in booking of rakes for movement of fertilisers to enable timely availability to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Modernisation of existing rake points and starting of new rake points in the country is a need based ongoing process subject to commercial justification, operational requirement, technical feasibility and resource availability. 60 works of rake point improvement have been sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 1,975 Cr. Out of these 60 works, 31 works have been completed and others are in various stages of execution.

(b) There is no restriction in booking of rakes for movement of fertilisers. There is sufficient number of rakes available with Railways for movement of fertilisers to various loading points across India. Indian Railways has carried 24.26 Million Tonnes of fertilisers for the period from 1st April, 2020 to 15th September, 2020, as against 22.58 Million Tonnes for the period from 1st April, 2019 to 15th September, 2019 with an increase of 7.44%.

Shramik trains

1562. SHRI K.C.VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Shramik train services were operated by Railways during the lockdown period exclusively for the migrant workers and stranded citizens;

(b) the details of Shramik trains operated from various States including Kerala and Rajasthan and their destinations;

(c) the profit earned by Government from the Shramik train services;

(d) whether Railways has given any discount in train fare to the migrant workers to travel in these trains; and

(e) if so, the details of concession granted to the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Between 1st May, 2020 and 31st August, 2020 a total of 4621 Shramik Special trains, carrying 63.19 lakh passengers, were run for the assistance of the stranded migrants help them reach their respective home states. The State-wise break up of Shramik train services so operated is as under:-

Outgoing trains from States

State	Number of trains
Gujarat	1033
Maharashtra	817
Punjab	429
Bihar	294
Uttar Pradesh	376
Delhi	259
Tamil Nadu	292
Karnataka	295
Telangana	166
Rajasthan	131
Kerala	190
Haryana	101
Andhra Pradesh	69
Other States	169
TOTAL	4621

Incoming trains to States

State	Number of trains
Uttar Pradesh	1726
Bihar	1627
Jharkhand	222
Odisha	244
West Bengal	284
Madhya Pradesh	129
Chhattisgarh	95
Assam	103
Rajasthan	55
Manipur	22
Other States	114
TOTAL	4621

(c) to (e) Shramik Special trains were requisitioned by State Governments. In normal circumstances, such special trains are booked by State Government/any agency or by an individual on Full Tariff Rates which include normal fare for both directions, service charge, empty haulage charge, detention charge etc.

Indian Railways allowed booking of Shramik Specials on normal fare for one direction only. Special arrangements like enhanced sanitization, special security, medical arrangement, rake sanitization, free meals, water etc. for Shramik operations, further added to the overall cost of running these trains.

Railways have collected fare for Shramik Special trains from State Governments or their authorized representatives. Railways did not collect any fare directly from the passengers.

Fare of ₹433 Crore has been collected from State Governments and from the representatives of State Governments for running of Shramik Special trains for period 01.05.2020 to 31.08.2020.

Indian Railways could recover only a small fraction of expenditure incurred on running of Shramik Special trains, thereby incurring a loss in the operation of these trains.

Construction of overbridge in Bilaspur division

†1563. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of railway overbridge on the Janjgir-Champa road under the South East Central, Bilaspur Division under the Khokhara and Champa-Birra route is moving at a tardy pace, due to which the local people have been facing problems for years;

(b) how many such overbridges and underpasses in this zone have been approved by Railways and the factual status thereof;

(c) the reason for delay in completion of the said under construction underbridge, overbridge; and

(d) whether Railways will issue instructions to complete all these work in a time-bound manner which has caused problems to the general public?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The construction works of Road over bridge (ROB) at Khokasa (Level Crossing (LC) No. 342) and at Champa-Birra level crossing (LC No. 337) are in progress in Bilaspur Division, South East Central Railway (SECR). ROB at LC No. 342 & LC No. 337 are likely to be completed by June, 2021 & December, 2020 respectively.

(b) As on 01.04.2020, 59 ROB's & 79 Road Under Bridges (RUBs) are sanctioned on SECR. Out of these, works on 35 ROB's and 44 RUBs are in progress. Remaining works are at various stages of planning and estimation.

(c) Normally, Railway undertakes construction of ROB's in Railway portion whereas approaches are being constructed by State Government. Generally, there is no problem of construction of ROB's in Railway portion. However, the problem is faced in construction of approaches because of many factors such as fixing the alignment of approaches, land acquisition, encroachments, finalization of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD), acceptance of estimate, allocation of requisite funds by State Government etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Yes, Sir. Instructions have already been issued to complete the work timely and to monitor and review Railway projects at different levels starting from field units, Zonal Railways, Ministry of Railways etc. Also, regular coordination meeting are held with State Government officials to sort out various issues arising during construction.

Disruption of train service in lockdown

†1564. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that owing to lockdown across the country, all the train services on Delhi-Howrah main route have been put on hold on account of which the people of Santhal Pargana, including the people of Jamtara district, are facing a lot of difficulties; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Delhi-Howrah Poorva Express and Patna-Howrah Jan Shatabdi Express are not stopping at the designated stations like before and if so, whether Government proposes to start the said trains immediately and ensure the stopping of these trains at railway stations like before?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) With a view to contain the spread of COVID-19 pandemic, Ministry of Railways discontinued all passenger services *w.e.f.* 23.03.2020. Keeping in view the COVID-19 pandemic, at present, only 356 Special trains, with limited stoppages, are being operated. This is also keeping in view the concerns and suggestions of the State Governments.

These services include three pairs of Special train services which are running between New Delhi and Howrah. Of these, train New Delhi-Howrah Special (02303/02304) has a stoppage at Jasidih and train Patna-Howrah Janshabdi Special (02023/24) has stoppages at Jasidih and Jamtara which are in Santhal Pargana. In addition to the above, train Anand Vihar (T)-Madhupur Special (02465/02466), with stoppage at Jasidih, is also being operated *w.e.f.* 24th September, 2020.

Representation against privatisation

1565. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways has received representations from Railway employees and representative bodies objecting to the move to allow the private sector to operate 151 trains; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response to the same?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Both the recognized Federations, namely, All India Railway men's Federation (AIRF) and National Federation of Indian Railway men's (NFIR) have initially represented against the decision to permit operation of passenger trains through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Thereafter, several meetings have been held with the Federations to explain the rationale behind this PPP initiative and the fact that the existing passenger train services shall not be affected by the operation of passenger train services through PPP mode. These services to be operated through PPP mode shall be additional trains and aimed at increasing the availability of train services to the public. As such, the interest of employees working for the operation of existing train services over Indian Railways will not be affected. Further, it has been decided that the Crew (Drivers and Guards) required for operation of trains through PPP mode shall be provided by Indian Railways, which shall make Railway employees a vital part of PPP train operations.

Survey regarding facilities in Railways

1566. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways has conducted any survey regarding facilities being provided to the railway passengers particularly to the poor rail users in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Railways has recently decided to provide additional coaches and full coaches in the trains for the railways passengers particularly in those trains which are used by the lower income group; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Railways had been conducting survey through Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) on passenger amenities including train and station cleanliness *w.e.f.* 01.07.2015 -24.03.2020:

One lakh calls were made every day to reserved passengers randomly for obtaining their feedback. The feedback has been discontinued since the Covid outbreak as very limited number of trains has been plying over Indian Railways. However, no survey is being conducted based on the socio-economic profile of passengers.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) To cater to the travelling needs of lower income groups, Indian Railways operate Mail Express trains having General Class coaches & Sleeper Class coaches. Besides, fully unreserved services like Jan Sadharan, Janseva, Jan Nayak Express, Antyodaya Express, some Intercity trains, passenger trains are also operated by Indian Railways. Further, trains are also augmented with General Class and Sleeper Class coaches as per commercial viability and operational feasibility. Accordingly, during the years 2019-20, of the total 1490 coaches utilized for augmentation of existing services, 940 Coaches (524 Sleeper Class, 389 General Class & 27 Second Class chair car coaches) were to facilitate the passengers of lower income groups.

Augmentation of services and coaches are an ongoing activity based on various parameters including demand, commercial and operational viability.

1567. [The question was Cancelled.]

Expansion of MGNREGS

1568. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to increase budgetary allocation beyond ₹40,000 crore COVID-19 relief package for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for 2020-21;

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

(c) whether there are plans to increase the number of work days under MGNREGS;

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

(e) whether there are plans to increase the wage rate under MGNREGS;

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

(g) whether there are plans to increase unemployment allowance under MGNREGS; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment programme. For the Financial Year 2020-21, the Budget Estimates is of ₹ 61,500 crore for Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. In order to meet additional demand for work due to return of workers from urban areas to rural areas, Government has made an additional provision of ₹ 40,000 crore under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat package as announced by Hon'ble Union Finance Minister during the current Financial Year 2020-21. The Ministry seeks additional fund for Mahatma Gandhi NREGS as and when required for meeting the demand for work on the ground.

(c) and (d) No. So far as enhancement of guaranteed days of employment is concerned, the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides for at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to each household in rural areas whose adult members volunteers to do unskilled manual work. In addition to this, there is a provision for additional 50 days of unskilled wage employment in a financial year in drought/natural calamity notified rural areas. As per Section 3(4) of the Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005, the State Governments may make provisions for providing additional days beyond the period guaranteed under the Act from their own funds.

(e) and (f) As per section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), the Central Government may, by notification, specify the wage rate for its beneficiaries. Accordingly, 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). The wage rate is made applicable from 1st April of each Financial Year. However, each State/UT can provide wage over and above the wage-rate notified by the Central Government. The wage rate for the States/UTs for the Financial Year 2020-21 was notified on 23rd March, 2020 effecting an increase of ₹20 in average wage rate per day per person from ₹182 of last financial year to ₹202 in the current financial year.

(g) and (h) Section 7(1) of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005 envisages that if an applicant for employment under Scheme is not provided such employment within fifteen days of

receipt of his application seeking employment or from the date of which the employment has been sought in the case of an advance application, whichever is later, he shall be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.

Section 7(2) of the Act envisages that subject to such terms and conditions of eligibility as may be prescribed by the State Government and subject the provision of the Act and the Schemes and the economic capacity of the State Government, the unemployment allowance payable shall be paid to the applicants of the household subject to the entitlement of the household at such rate as may be specified by the State Government, by notification, in consultation with the State Council. However, no such rate shall be less than one-fourth of the wage rate for the first thirty days during the financial year and nor less than one-half of the wage rate for the remaining period of the financial year.

It is the responsibility of each State Government to determine the rate of unemployment allowance and pay the same to the eligible applicants.

Funds for rural development in West Bengal

1569. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total funds allotted to West Bengal under rural development schemes for the last three years;
- (b) the total funds allotted specifically to Darjeeling district under rural development schemes for the last three years; and
- (c) the details of utilization of the said funds, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The details of funds allotted to the State of West Bengal and specifically to Darjeeling district of West Bengal under various rural development schemes under Department of Rural Development and utilization of such funds for the last three years are as under:-

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS): MGNREGS is a demand driven wage employment programme, under which at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial

year is provided to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Hence no States/ UTs/ District-wise, allocation of funds, including with respect to West Bengal, is made. However, the details of funds released to the State of West Bengal during the last three years under MGNREGS are given below:-

(₹ in lakh)

Scheme	Funds Released	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
MGNREGS	West Bengal	592702.9	35838.4	845821.3

The details of expenditure/utilization of funds in the state of West Bengal are as follows:-

(₹ in lakh)

Scheme	Expenditure/Utilization*	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
MGNREGS	West Bengal	802445.8	805557.6	749953.4
	Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council	11080.9	17983.9	17569.0

(* Includes State share/unspent balances)

- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM): DAY-NRLM aims to reduce poverty by organizing the rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and continuously nurturing and supporting them to take economic activities till they attain appreciable increase in income over a period of time. The details of Funds Allocated to the State of West Bengal & Darjeeling District during the last three years under DAY-NRLM are given below:

(₹ in lakh)

Scheme	Allocation of Funds	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
DAY-NRLM	West Bengal	40172.64	34963.78	38807.85
	Darjeeling District	973.80	1845.80	1733.59

The details of utilization of funds allocated to the state of West Bengal & Darjeeling District are as follows :-

(₹ in lakh)

Scheme	Utilization of Funds*	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
DAY-NRLM	West Bengal	36009.06	34498.93	45090.87
	Darjeeling District	746.26	1300.25	1631.59

(* Includes State share/unspent balances)

3. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya - Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) & Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs): Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a placement linked skill development programme for wage employment. Skill development through Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) is also undertaken which enables a trainee to take Bank credit and start his/ her own Micro-enterprise. Both DDU-GKY and RSETI Schemes are demand driven schemes and funds are allocated to States as per demands against approved Action Plans. However, there is no allocation of funds district-wise under both the schemes. The funds released to West Bengal under DDU-GKY and RSETI during the last five years is given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Scheme	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
DDU-GKY	0.0	58.69	112.48
RSETI	2.01	1.14	1.13

The details of utilization of funds allocated in West Bengal is as follows -

(₹ in crore)

Scheme*	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
DDU-GKY	72.14	50.29	65.71
RSETI	1.33	0.29	2.17

(* Includes State share/unspent balances)

4. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G): PMAY-G aims to provide a pucca house with basic amenities to all rural houseless households and households living in kutcha and dilapidated houses in rural areas by 2022. The details of funds allocated to the State of West Bengal & Darjeeling District during the last three years under PMAY-G are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Scheme	Allocation of Funds	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana -	West Bengal	2805.2	4441.8	7908.6
Gramin (PMAY-G)	Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council	0	31.9	19.00

The details of utilization of funds allocated to the state of West Bengal & Darjeeling District is as follows: -

(₹ in crore)

Scheme	Utilization of Funds*	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
PMAY-G	West Bengal	7972.2	7763.8	8845.4
	Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council	0.2	10.0	21.1

(* includes State Share/unspent balances)

5. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY): PMGSY was launched in the year 2000 as a measure towards alleviation of poverty in rural areas by providing access to basic services to the rural population by providing them good quality roads. PMGSY has helped in better access of market place for the rural masses and generate employments in various forms. The details of Funds Allocated to the State of West Bengal & Darjeeling District during the last three years under PMGSY are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Scheme	Allocation of Funds	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
PMGSY	Allocation to West Bengal	990.39	1381.77	231.28
	Allocation to Darjeeling District	18.78	157.79	123.97

The details of utilization of funds allocated to the state of West Bengal & Darjeeling District is as follows-

(₹ in crore)

Scheme	Utilization of Funds*	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
PMGSY	West Bengal	1253.13	2058.28	1512.52
	Darjeeling District	16.68	152.86	122.86

(*includes State Share/unspent balances)

6. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP): NSAP is a social welfare programme for the aged, widows and disabled and it also provides one time lump sum assistance to the head of the family belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) whose primary breadwinner dies. It is 100% centrally funded Central Sponsored Scheme (CSS) implemented in the entire country including rural and remote areas. State/ UT- wise funds are released under NSAP schemes in two six monthly installments. The district-wise fund is not allocated under NSAP. The details of funds released to West Bengal during last three years are as under:-

(₹ in lakh)

Scheme	Release of Funds	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
NSAP	Fund release to West Bengal	57939.11	59551.87	85595.60

The details of funds utilized by West Bengal is as under :-

(₹ in lakh)

Scheme	Utilization of Funds*	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
NSAP	West Bengal	70405.57	72030.04	62415.97

(* includes unspent balances)

7. Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM): SPMRM is a unique programme, designed to deliver catalytic interventions to rural areas on the threshold of growth. 300 Rurban Clusters with thematic economic growth points, are being developed across the country under this Mission. Under

SPMRM, there is no provision of States/ UTs wise fund allocation. However, the funds are being released to States/ UTs based on demands after fulfilling certain fund release condition of the Mission. Under the Mission there is no cluster allocated under Darjeeling district. Hence, no fund has been released to the Darjeeling district under the Mission. The year wise fund released to the State of West Bengal under the mission is as follows:-

(₹ in crore)

Scheme	Release of Funds	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
SPMRM	Fund release to West Bengal	0.40	0.00	0.00

As per RurbanSoft, no expenditure has been incurred by the state under SPMRM during the last three years.

8. Training through State Institutes for Rural Development (SIRDs): Under Management Support for Rural Development Programme (MSRDP) Scheme, funds are provided to SIRDs. In Darjeeling, no funds have been released as there is no SIRD in the district. The year wise fund released to the State of West Bengal under this scheme is as follows:-

(₹ in lakh)

Scheme	Allocation of Funds	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
MSRDP	Allocation to West Bengal	200.09	0.00	26.61

The details of utilization of funds allocated to the state of West Bengal is as follows :-

(₹ in lakh)

Scheme	Utilization of Funds	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
MSRDP	West Bengal	200.09	0.00	26.61

PMGSY in Darjeeling hills district

1570. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of roads identified for development under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Darjeeling Hills district, in particular, and other districts of West Bengal, in general;

(b) the total funds sanctioned, spent and unspent under the scheme during the last three years, particularly in Darjeeling Hills district, and in West Bengal, in general; and

(c) the manner in which Government proposes to speed up the road connectivity?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) A total of 7,325 road works of 37,145 Km length have been sanctioned to the State of West Bengal under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)-I& II. District-wise details of road works sanctioned, including those of Darjeeling district, are given at in Statement (*See* below). Further, the State has been allocated a target of 6,287.5 Km roads under PMGSY-III.

(b) The programme fund released including State share, expenditure incurred and unspent balance under the scheme for execution of projects during the last three years in the State of West Bengal are as under:-

(₹ in crore)			
Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Opening balance as on 1st April of the year	1,215.07	1,816.41	2,185.90
Central share released	990.39	1,381.77	231.28
State share released	710.23	920.72	0
Fund utilized	1253.13	2058.28	1512.52
Unspent Balance [@]	1816.41	2185.90	1028.10

[@] inclusive of other miscellaneous receipts

The funds for the cleared projects are released by the Ministry of Rural Development to the State Consolidated Fund on the basis of balance works in hand, unspent balance, etc. The state then has to transfer the funds along with the corresponding State Share in the account of State Rural Road Development Agency (SRRDA). Further allocation of funds to the Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) is done by the SRRDA. As reported by the State Government, the funds released, expenditure incurred and unspent balance under the scheme during the last three years in Darjeeling district are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Opening balance as on 1st April of the year	24.96	23.37	30.81
Funds released	18.78	157.79	123.97
Fund utilized	16.68	152.86	122.86
Unspent Balance @	23.27	30.81	34.92

@ inclusive of other Miscellaneous receipts

(c) The progress of implementation of rural roads under PMGSY is regularly monitored by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings, Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee Meetings, monthly review meetings, etc. At District level, the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (Disha) headed by 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/ Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries/ Principal Secretaries of the States. Various training and orientation programmes are also organized from time to time for state government officials to increase their capacity.

Statement

Sl. No.	District Name	No. of Road works Sanctioned	Road Length Sanctioned in Km
1	2	3	4
1.	Bankura	702	3,313
2.	Birbhum	351	2,321
3.	Cooch-Bihar	386	1,330
4.	Dakshin Dinajpur	258	1,019
5.	Darjeeling	252	1,349
6.	Hooghly	382	1,622

1	2	3	4
7.	Howrah	350	1,344
8.	Jalpaiguri	170	1,041
9.	Maldah	221	1,595
10.	Murshidabad	424	2,216
11.	Nadia	264	1,824
12.	North 24 Parganas	485	2,269
13.	Paschim Medinipur	767	3,899
14.	Purba Medinipur	213	1,406
15.	Purulia	438	2,408
16.	Siliguri M.P.	102	389
17.	South 24-Parganas	368	1,876
18.	Uttardinajpur	364	1,553
19.	Alipurduar	138	815
20.	Purba Burdwan	263	1,470
21.	Paschim Burdwan	72	316
22.	Jhargram	355	1,770
TOTAL		7,325	37,145

Development of villages under SAGY from a fund other than MPLADS

†1571. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that expenditure for the development of villages adopted by Members of Parliament under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) can be made only from MPLADS funds;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether these adopted villages have been rendered orphan on account of stopping of MPLADS funds by Government;

(c) whether Government would consider to provide funds for development of these villages from any head other than MPLADS funds so that development of these villages can further take place; and

(d) steps being taken by Government for all round development in these villages under the scheme after emergence of new scenario?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) No Madam/Sir. As per the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) Guidelines, the resource envelope for the development of Gram Panchayats may include resources from fully tied Central/State schemes such as PMAY-G, PMGSY, etc; partially tied schemes that permit flexibility of use such as Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, NRLM, etc; largely untied schemes that permit a great deal of flexibility such as MPLADS, purely untied resources of the Gram Panchayat such as own revenue, resources that can be mobilised locally in cash, kind and labour, and resources from private, voluntary and cooperative sectors such as CSR funds. It is suggested in the Guidelines that the critical gaps in the development plan for the Gram Panchayat may be filled by resources from MPLADS among other measures. Further, under the SAGY Framework of Guidelines, the development of Gram Panchayats is envisaged through effective convergence and implementation of existing development schemes of Government under the administrative control of respective Ministries without allocation of any additional fund.

(d) The following steps have been taken by Government for all round development in these villages under the scheme after emergence of new scenario:-

- The Ministry has recently organised capacity building exercises for State Nodal Officers, Charge Officers and other stakeholders through webinars. More than 300 SAGY functionaries were trained on participative planning, drafting Village Development Plans, Zero Cost Development, COVID-19 response & alternative livelihoods for rural areas during COVID-19, and hands-on training on the Management Information System of SAGY.
- A separate web-based monitoring system has been put in place for the scheme which can be accessed from the SAGY website (saanjhi.gov.in).

- The guidelines of as many as 23 Central Schemes have been amended to accord priority for the SAGY Gram Panchayats. A compilation of 223 Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored and 1,806 State Schemes for convergence under SAGY for the benefit of Members of Parliament. District and Village level officials have been prepared and shared with the States/UTs and also uploaded on the scheme portal (saanjhi.gov.in).
- Of late, the States/UTs were requested to take up permitted mitigatory activities in the SAGY Gram Panchayats under the leadership of Hon'ble MPs, MLAs and other public representatives while strictly adhering to the lock-down instructions. Also, the leadership qualities of public representatives may be leveraged to raise awareness about social distancing, sanitization, use of Arogya Setu App, development of health facilities etc.
- To reboot rural economy an advisory has been issued that the Village Development Plans of the SAGY Gram Panchayats, if needed, may be recast in the context of the COVID-19 crisis and its socio-economic fallout.
- The Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is reviewed periodically by the Ministry of Rural Development, which include review by the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Performance Review Committee, Common Review Missions, National Level Monitors, Concurrent Monitoring and Impact Assessment studies.

Loans to Self Help Groups

1572. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent of loans outstanding extended to Self Help Groups (SHGs);
- (b) the extent of repayment of loans extended to SHGs;
- (c) the loans outstanding given to SHGs, the details thereof, State-wise and activity-wise; and
- (d) whether there are any studies to assess the impact of funding to SHGs, if so, the key findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The loans outstanding under Self Help Group (SHG) Bank Linkage Programme as on 31st July, 2020 is ₹94977.1 crores.

(b) Loan repayment rate by SHGs to Banks is 97.7% as on 31st July, 2020.

(c) Loans are sanctioned by the banks in the name of Self Help Groups. Distribution of loan to individual members is done by the SHG, which is used by them for various activities. Banks do not keep record of loans taken by individual members. The State-wise details of loan outstanding with SHGs as per the data on the Bank Linkage portal of the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) as on 31st July, 2020 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Ministry has commissioned several impact evaluation studies to understand the overall impact of the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM). An impact evaluation study of DAY-NRLM was conducted during 2019-20 -2020-21 by the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) with the support of the World Bank. The assessment covered 9 states with around 27,000 respondents and 5,000 SHGs across Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The evaluation indicates that an additional exposure to the Mission for 2.5 years led to:-

- Increase in income by 19% over the base amount.
- Decline in share of informal loans by 20%
- Increase in savings by 28%
- Improved labour force participation - proportion of females reporting secondary occupation is higher (4%) in treatment areas.
- Improved access to other Schemes - Significant increase in number of social schemes availed by treatment households (6.5% higher over the base value of 2.8 schemes).

Statement*State-wise details of loan outstanding with SHGs*

(Amount ₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Loan Outstanding Amount (As on 31st July, 2020)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29697.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.6
3.	Assam	550.0
4.	Bihar	6276.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	547.5
6.	Goa	31.5
7.	Gujarat	273.7
8.	Haryana	99.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	117.9
10.	Jharkhand	822.3
11.	Karnataka	13415.3
12.	Kerala	5331.8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	459.1
14.	Maharashtra	2307.0
15.	Manipur	13.0
16.	Meghalaya	29.2
17.	Mizoram	34.4
18.	Nagaland	44.9
19.	Odisha	3125.8
20.	Punjab	23.1

1	2	3
21.	Rajasthan	572.8
22.	Sikkim	13.2
23.	Tamil Nadu	7672.5
24.	Telangana	13012.9
25.	Tripura	68.3
26.	Uttarakhand	34.8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	320.6
28.	West Bengal	9152.3
Union Territories		
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	174.8
2.	Puducherry	135.5
3.	Other UTs	618.0
GRAND TOTAL		94977.1

Allocation of funds under MGNREGA to Uttar Pradesh

1573. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated by the Central Government under the National Rural Employment Programme (MGNREGA) to the various States of the country, including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of beneficiaries under MGNREGA in the State of Uttar Pradesh, District-wise; and

(c) the funds likely to be advanced to the State Government during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), is a demand driven wage employment programme. Hence no State/UT-wise allocation of funds is made. States/UTs-wise including Uttar Pradesh

details of Central funds released during the current FY 2020-21, as on 18.09.2020 under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) District-wise number of beneficiaries under (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) during the current FY 2020-21, as on 18.09.2020 in the State of Uttar Pradesh is give in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand driven wage employment programme. Fund releases to the States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh is a continuous process, Central Government is committed to making funds available keeping in view the demand for work.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise details of Central funds released under the
MGNREGS during FY 2020-21*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released during the current Financial Year 2020-21 from 1st April to 18th September, 2020
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	710123
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20667
3.	Assam	111809
4.	Bihar	420612
5.	Chhattisgarh	248746
6.	Goa	91
7.	Gujarat	107527
8.	Haryana	34590
9.	Himachal Pradesh	57616
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	47292
11.	Jharkhand	174655

1	2	3
12.	Karnataka	343592
13.	Kerala	188084
14.	Madhya Pradesh	434100
15.	Maharashtra	100452
16.	Manipur	73757
17.	Meghalaya	69924
18.	Mizoram	36372
19.	Nagaland	32759
20.	Odisha	288640
21.	Punjab	63978
22.	Rajasthan	535869
23.	Sikkim	5132
24.	Tamil Nadu	400699
25.	Telangana	240873
26.	Tripura	66792
27.	Uttar Pradesh	664858
28.	Uttarakhand	47197
29.	West Bengal	620541
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	349
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	Puducherry	2213
TOTAL		6149908

Statement*Number of beneficiaries under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in Uttar Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Districts	Number of beneficiaries during the current Financial Year 2020-21 from 1st April to 18th September, 2020
1	2	3
1.	Agra	262968
2.	Aligarh	311028
3.	Ambedkar Nagar	423650
4.	Amethi	374887
5.	Amroha	259939
6.	Auraiya	203403
7.	Ayodhya	378277
8.	Azamgarh	672911
9.	Baghpat	47167
10.	Bahraich	682956
11.	Ballia	436301
12.	Balrampur	288636
13.	Banda	481457
14.	Barabanki	645728
15.	Bareilly	404625
16.	Basti	623294
17.	Bijnor	368463
18.	Budaun	379873
19.	Bulandshahr	170932
20.	Chandauli	468721

1	2	3
21.	Chitrakoot	282130
22.	Deoria	328822
23.	Etah	253255
24.	Etawah	236349
25.	Farrukhabad	223618
26.	Fatehpur	408042
27.	Firozabad	219478
28.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	17631
29.	Ghaziabad	26543
30.	Ghazipur	613758
31.	Gonda	451301
32.	Gorakhpur	557152
33.	Hamirpur	345175
34.	Hapur	18243
35.	Hardoi	779754
36.	Hathras	127749
37.	Jalaun	458282
38.	Jaunpur	580310
39.	Jhansi	390641
40.	Kannauj	219118
41.	Kanpur Dehat	357418
42.	Kanpur Nagar	313247
43.	Kashganj	218899
44.	Kaushambi	355256
45.	Kheri	775790

1	2	3
46.	Kushi Nagar	571626
47.	Lalitpur	351406
48.	Lucknow	274270
49.	Maharajganj	606244
50.	Mahoba	272750
51.	Mainpuri	257667
52.	Mathura	251019
53.	Mau	367781
54.	Meerut	77902
55.	Mirzapur	560092
56.	Moradabad	262490
57.	Muzaffarnagar	125556
58.	Pilibhit	416369
59.	Pratapgarh	546665
60.	Prayagraj	658929
61.	Rae Bareli	522235
62.	Rampur	245670
63.	Saharanpur	199338
64.	Sambhal	233919
65.	Sant Kabeer Nagar	473829
66.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	259741
67.	Shahjahanpur	482162
68.	Shamli	49874
69.	Shravasti	219898
70.	Siddharth Nagar	546675

1	2	3
71.	Sitapur	1124702
72.	Sonbhadra	779324
73.	Sultanpur	443127
74.	Unnao	504088
75.	Varanasi	274453
TOTAL		2,84,02,978

Farming and non-farming jobs in rural areas

1574. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there is an acute shortage of farming and non farming jobs in the rural area in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to create new farming and non-farming jobs in the rural areas of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Government of India is supporting State Government in expansion of livelihood and employment opportunities in the rural areas through a multitude of interventions which included interventions in the farm and allied sectors, non-farm including small and cottage industries sector and service sector besides social sectors. The programs that directly address creation of livelihood and employment under the Ministry of Rural Development include Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MG-NREGS).

DAY-NRLM recognizes that the poor have multiple livelihoods and its thrust is on enhancing and expanding the existing livelihoods of the poor. More than 70% of the rural poor are dependent on agriculture either as cultivators or as agriculture labour.

Besides, livestock rearing is again a key livelihood of the poor. In forest fringe areas, Non-Timber Forest Produce is a major livelihood of the poor, who mostly belong to tribal communities. The intervention strategy of NRLM for Farm based Livelihoods promotion is focused on strengthening these key farm livelihoods of the poor.

DAY-NRLM has taken up the following Farm Livelihood interventions:-

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana: The Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojna is getting implemented with total 239820 Households trained on Agro-Ecological Practices (AEP) and Sustainable Livestock Practices (SLP).

Under Farm Livelihood Convergence with MNREGA: 12,522 Women Households covered; there are 4690 Compost Pits, 2982 Cattle Sheds, 2098 Poultry Sheds, 2063 Goatery Sheds, and 689 Nursery individual Households beneficiaries covered under the scheme. Further, 2,23,300 Household are under Identification and supported within this FY 2020-21.

Balinee Milk Producer Company Limited: Under the Bundelkhand Dairy Value Chain Development Project supported by NDS (National Dairy Development Board) around 11,000 Milk producers of Bundelkhand Region have been encompassed by Balinee Milk Producer Company Limited headquartered at Jhansi.

Agri - Nutrition Garden during FY 2019-20: 15898 households have adopted Agri-Nutrition Garden during FY 2019-20 as promoted by "Prerna Poshan Vatika"-promising Nutritional Security to the individual households.

Community Managed Producer Groups (PGs): 1200 Community Managed Producer Groups (PGs) encompassing 22,500 Households have been formed in 1200 Villages for promoting sustainable Livelihood generation at the Village Level.

Farm Aajivika Sakhi/Krishi Sakhi Pashu Sakhi (Community Cadre): 904 Farm Aajivika Sakhi (Community Cadre) are active at Village Level as taken in FY 2019-20 and adding upto existing 5500 including Krishi Sakhi and 910 Pashu Sakhi kader of Farm Livelihood Division.

Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs): Under MKSP Program, 3 FPCs have been developed in Goarkhpur, Hardoi and Prayagraj Districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Livestock Training in Convergence with Department of Animal Husbandry, Government of U.P.: Under Livestock Training a total of 34336 Pashu Palaks with

Department of Animal Husbandry have been trained on Cattle Rearing, Poultry and Goatery and Vaccination Camps have been organised in Villages.

Non-Farm Interventions: Principle intervention in the non-farm sector under DAY-NRLM is that of Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP). It is a sub-scheme under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) with an objective to help the rural poor women under NRLM eco-system to set-up enterprises at the village level in non-farm sectors. SVEP is a demand-driven scheme and there is no specific allocation for any selected States/UTs. States/UTs submit supplementary Annual Action Plans (AAPs) for identified blocks for approval and implementation of the scheme.

SVEP proposals have been approved in 153 blocks across 23 States. The detail project report (DPR) has been approved for 137 blocks and the total number of enterprises approved as per DPR is 2.14 lakh.

As on 31st July, 2020, a total of 101, 792 enterprises have been set up across 23 States. These enterprises are estimated to have generated an employment for 2,10,709 persons with different categories like Face Mask Making, Sanitizer Making, Hand Wash manufacturing, Personal Protective Kits Making, School Uniform Stitching etc. In the 2020-21, the SVEP scheme intends to cover 30 additional blocks across the country.

Mahatma Gandhi NREGS provides for at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to each household in rural areas including Uttar Pradesh whose adult members volunteers to do unskilled manual work. In addition to this, there is a provision for additional 50 days of unskilled wage employment in a financial year in drought/natural calamity notified rural areas including Uttar Pradesh.

The details of employment generated at National level and Uttar Pradesh State under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA during the last year and current financial year 2020-21 as on 21.09.2020 are given below:-

Indicators	2020-21*	2019-20
Persondays generated at National Level so far [In crore]	207.09	265.32
Persondays generated in Uttar Pradesh [In crore]	23.57	24.45

*As on 21.09.2020.

Cash payment to MGNREGS workers

1575. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has paid any compensatory cash payment to the MGNREGS workers across the country, including Tamil Nadu, during the COVID-19 period;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the rate of daily wage under MGNREGS is far less than the current agricultural minimum wage rate, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has taken any steps to increase the daily wage under MGNREGS in equality to the current agricultural minimum wage rate; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. This Ministry has not paid any compensatory cash payment to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), workers across the country, including Tamil Nadu, during the COVID-19 period. However, the mandate of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA) is to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household including Tamil Nadu whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work. As per the Act, wage payment is to be paid against the work done by the beneficiaries.

(c) to (e) As per Section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), the Central Government may, by notification, specify the wage rate for its beneficiaries. Accordingly, 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). The wage rate is made applicable from 1st April of each Financial Year. Centrally, this Ministry does not maintain agricultural minimum wage rates in respect of States/UTs. However, each State/UT can provide

wage over and above the wage-rate notified by the Central Government. The wage rate for the States/UTs for the Financial Year 2020-21 was notified on 23rd March, 2020, effecting an increase of ₹20 in average wage rate per day per person from ₹182 of last financial year to ₹202 in the current financial year.

Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyaan

1576. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of recently launched Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyaan with an outlay of ₹50,000 crore for migrant labours;
- (b) the details of States and districts where the above programme has been launched;
- (c) the steps taken by the Ministry to extend this scheme to other States, including Karnataka;
- (d) the efforts being made by the Ministry to map skills of migrant labours; and
- (e) the manner in which the above scheme is different and more beneficial than MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (GKRA) has been launched on 20th June, 2020 to boost employment and livelihood opportunities for returnee migrant workers and similarly affected citizens in rural area, in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic. The Abhiyaan adopts a multi-pronged strategy of providing immediate employment and livelihood opportunities to the distressed rural citizens, to saturate the villages with public infrastructure and creation of livelihood assets to boost the income generation activities and enhance long-term livelihood opportunities by giving focus on 25 works in 116 selected districts across 6 States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The duration of the Abhiyaan is 125 days commencing from 20th June, 2020 with a resource envelope of ₹ 50,000 crore. A total of about 29 crore mandays employment have been provided under GKRA so far and a total expenditure of ₹ 26,382 crore has been incurred under GKRA so far. The details of States/Districts where the Abhiyaan is being implemented are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) GKRA was launched on 20th June, 2020 for a period of 125 days covering 25 works. The selection of districts was based on the criteria of 25000 and more migrant workers returning to their District with cut-off date as on 30 May, 2020. References were received from Tripura, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh for inclusion of new districts under the Abhiyaan, after the launch of the Abhiyaan. Considering the duration of the Abhiyaan, all such references could not be considered in the midst of the Abhiyaan.

(d) Government of India has not done skilled based mapping for the selected Districts under the Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan (GKRA). However, Skill Training is being conducted through Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) under GKRA. A total of 49,941 Person have been trained so far.

(e) The Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (GKRA) has been launched to boost employment and livelihood opportunities for migrant workers returning to villages and similarly affected citizens in rural area, in the wake of COVID-19 outbreak, and also saturate Public infrastructure in rural areas.

Abhiyaan is being implemented on mission mode to provide employment to migrant workers who have returned to their native villages.

Under the Abhiyaan 25 works relating to different Scheme including Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, of 12 Ministries/Departments are being implemented in convergent mode. The strategy is aimed at a longer term action for jobs and livelihoods for those who choose to stay back.

Statement

The Name of GKRA States and its districts

Sl. No.	State	District
1.	Bihar	Araria
2.	Bihar	Aurangabad
3.	Bihar	Banka
4.	Bihar	Begusarai
5.	Bihar	Bhagalpur
6.	Bihar	Bhojpur

Sl. No.	State	District
7.	Bihar	Buxar
8.	Bihar	Darbhanga
9.	Bihar	Purbi Champaran
10.	Bihar	Gaya
11.	Bihar	Gopalganj
12.	Bihar	Jamui
13.	Bihar	Kaimur (bhabua)
14.	Bihar	Katihar
15.	Bihar	Khagaria
16.	Bihar	Kishanganj
17.	Bihar	Madhepura
18.	Bihar	Madhubani
19.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
20.	Bihar	Nalanda
21.	Bihar	Nawada
22.	Bihar	Patna
23.	Bihar	Purnia
24.	Bihar	Rohtas
25.	Bihar	Saharsa
26.	Bihar	Samastipur
27.	Bihar	Saran
28.	Bihar	Sitamarhi
29.	Bihar	Siwan
30.	Bihar	Supaul
31.	Bihar	Vaishali
32.	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran

Sl. No.	State	District
33.	Jharkhand	Giridih
34.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh
35.	Jharkhand	Godda
36.	Odisha	Ganjam
37.	Odisha	Balasore
38.	Odisha	Balangir
39.	Odisha	Bhadrak
40.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur
42.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur
46.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori
49.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua
50.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni
51.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa
52.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone
53.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla
54.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna
55.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa
56.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar
57.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna
58.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni

Sl. No.	State	District
59.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol
60.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri
61.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi
62.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli
63.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh
64.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti
73.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria
74.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur
75.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun
80.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur
81.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi
82.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur Kheri
84.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj

Sl. No.	State	District
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar
90.	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
91.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur
92.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur
93.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao
94.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
95.	Rajasthan	Pali
96.	Rajasthan	Ajmer
97.	Rajasthan	Alwar
98.	Rajasthan	Banswara
99.	Rajasthan	Barmer
100.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur
101.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara
102.	Rajasthan	Bikaner
103.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh
104.	Rajasthan	Churu
105.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur
106.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh
107.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
108.	Rajasthan	Jalore
109.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu
110.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur

Sl. No.	State	District
111.	Rajasthan	Karauli
112.	Rajasthan	Nagaur
113.	Rajasthan	Rajsamand
114.	Rajasthan	Sikar
115.	Rajasthan	Sirohi
116.	Rajasthan	Udaipur

Asset generation under MGNREGA

1577. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persondays generated since 2011-12, till present, the State-wise list thereof;

(b) the total number of assets generated during the years 2011-12, till present, the State-wise list thereof;

(c) the total number of new works registered under MGNREGA from the years 2011-12, till present, the State-wise list thereof; and

(d) whether the Ministry has details regarding the average time of payment of wages under MGNREGA and if so, the State-wise list thereof from 2011-12 till present?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) State/UT-wise details of persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) since the Financial Year (F.Y.) 2011-12 to 2020-21 (as on 19.09.2020) are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) State/UT-wise details of assets generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) during the Financial Year 2011-12 to 2020-21 (as on 21.09.2020) are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) State/UT-wise details of new works registered under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) during the Financial

Year 2011-12 to 2020-21 (as on 21.09.2020) are given in Statement-III (See below).

(d) As per the provision of the Act, the disbursement of daily wages shall be made on a weekly basis or in any case not later than a fortnight after the date on which such work was done. During the current financial year 2020-21, 98.5 % wage payment order has been generated within 15 days. In case the payment of wages is not made within fifteen days from the date of closure of the muster roll, the wage seekers shall be entitled to receive payment of compensation for the delay, at the rate of 0.05% of the unpaid wages per day of delay beyond the sixteenth day of closure of muster roll.

Any delay in payment of compensation beyond a period of fifteen days from the date it becomes payable, shall be considered in the same manner as the delay in payment of wages.

For the purpose of ensuring accountability in payment of wages and to calculate culpability of various functionaries or agencies, the States shall divide the processes leading to determination and payment of wages into various stages such as :-

- (i) Measurement of work;
- (ii) Computerizing the must rolls;
- (iii) Computerizing the measurements;
- (iv) Generation of wage lists, and
- (v) Uploading Fund Transfer Orders (FTOs),

and specify stage-wise maximum time limits along with the functionary or agency which is responsible for discharging the specific function.

The State Government shall pay the compensation upfront after due verification within the time limits as specified above and recover the compensation amount from the functionaries or agencies who is responsible for the delay in payment.

Statement-I

*State/UT wise persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA since Financial Year 2011-12 to current
Financial Year 2020-21 (as on 19.09.2020)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21**
1.	Andhra Pradesh	183101417	196142696	299469865	156126272	199102440	205508721	212024402	246563858	200179053	205359646
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	72879	4349873	3655712	1938440	5045988	8537936	4280402	6869807	8606724	5741803
3.	Assam	35262948	31403828	29847172	21018087	48607427	46398370	48086383	53284278	62410982	25008660
4.	Bihar	68215769	94185480	86235401	31110027	66816211	85434897	81719613	123357276	141917087	113700562
5.	Chhattisgarh	120675662	119434305	129883618	55587370	101393906	88592291	119929309	138601609	136179105	96603292
6.	Goa	310901	68544	115261	172459	107292	126266	99409	14959	33984	22600
7.	Gujarat	31299968	28190188	23026539	18149350	22539290	27106015	35308845	41961258	35371383	32088850
8.	Haryana	10936040	12886597	11788219	6164674	4847898	8492150	9037119	7789655	9119372	8296920
9.	Himachal Pradesh	27012832	26209858	28234891	19076707	17770877	23660081	22005740	28519910	25918777	16434448
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20910314	36555590	33782917	11760400	30747832	30230839	37090422	36815318	31468854	10042622
11.	Jharkhand	60970795	56657597	43622249	45327588	58565143	70740898	59274361	53659437	64201394	42895612

12.	Karnataka	70102741	61780912	71885974	43297402	59825755	91368473	85699469	104492259	112188271	85283744
13.	Kerala	63309610	83773945	86602968	58872808	74173662	68461856	61959450	97525767	80229722	33289844
14.	Madhya Pradesh	169434718	139946931	122936933	117485626	123724421	113007747	162246202	202942430	193112894	166152636
15.	Maharashtra	77201857	87239025	51723998	61381506	76329382	70898581	82532128	84600643	62965122	31873568
16.	Manipur	22407410	28511440	11323102	10117209	7533302	11903335	6124949	11739107	23453755	11293490
17.	Meghalaya	16775080	17431299	21587586	16731903	19970566	28250621	29187557	34215249	37022263	13352132
18.	Mizoram	13059758	15355911	13079441	4270256	13125632	16822966	14438158	18121863	19296475	11945029
19.	Nagaland	29661076	24530546	18380388	8998216	21206777	29070705	20003241	13285447	13848291	10611486
20.	Odisha	45374551	54600962	71182273	53433458	89277973	77347255	92211248	82997509	111625188	94926711
21.	Punjab	6451781	6550184	13468072	6453360	14433841	15773309	22312553	20449052	23526535	15816160
22.	Rajasthan	212055139	220338174	183855567	168617681	234121104	259668325	239774262	294245591	328889890	274274160
23.	Sikkim	3287914	3631218	4328286	2412483	4383811	4611787	3460551	3355302	2947425	1892325
24.	Tamil Nadu	301574571	408144346	367722582	267965154	368674726	399942429	238880592	257696479	248510169	148418698
25.	Telangana	NA*	NA*	NA*	103502786	142121657	108164866	114772843	117729172	107276030	120456151
26.	Tripura	48973654	51851234	52325882	50851597	53824344	46060581	17603744	25308683	34402188	19747996
27.	Uttar Pradesh	267335990	141184866	175161124	130467178	181772936	156964465	181515492	212127266	244529460	234081377
28.	Uttarakhand	19897711	19199711	16543576	14692348	22394628	23667408	22302342	22166658	20626502	13290272
29.	West Bengal	149593733	201842439	229634013	169497114	286403332	235457649	312555451	338252830	272324821	214543483

Written Answers to

[23 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21**
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	829703	661319	803485	578501	267755	411938	190408	1939Q8	219759	100765
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	164868	48762	14436	12527	3217	110	5897	10161	4337	1078
34.	Puducherry	1078863	867031	845264	377619	561746	537393	726241	664451	765131	899962
TOTAL		2077340253	2173574833	2203066794	1656448106	2349674871	2353220263	2337358783	2679557192	2653170943	2058446082

** as on 19.09.2020

*- Telangana State was not a separate State in the respective financial years.

Statement-II

State/UT wise total number of assets created during F.Y. 2011-12 to current F.Y. 2020-21 (as on 21.09.2020)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	162	170	117	382	189	352	398	368	404
2.	Andhra Pradesh	315610	500534	1081915	811531	1337576	425268	594951	599632	377771	341764
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	182	1325	1219	2556	5391	2418	977	1758	1312	112

4.	Assam	57369	76801	142578	55919	22121	16377	19676	30886	31772	26395
5.	Bihar	393720	457540	185035	109152	78185	111117	116390	105078	94137	64586
6.	Chhattisgarh	143799	379137	478828	406156	206754	70405	79767	90525	114109	97056
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Goa	16	38	76	123	357	390	469	264	92	553
10.	Gujarat	78543	133520	166884	133011	108444	47118	57861	33019	56124	57151
11.	Haryana	3286	13957	15098	12406	10324	7626	13301	14544	14506	15452
12.	Himachal Pradesh	27784	49435	88073	73220	64763	48184	43059	50104	46039	41932
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	12926	52148	26100	52458	61634	85969	39165	59490	69629	29670
14.	Jharkhand	146468	351416	406165	284920	205897	68401	61094	63329	86122	47421
15.	Karnataka	168253	328136	391640	391583	391130	318140	424827	286186	136245	161948
16.	Kerala	81350	176195	136773	154753	265239	201378	186064	149019	185296	148362
17.	Lakshadweep	0	1	1	2	0	3	11	2	20	45
18.	Madhya Pradesh	367470	510119	1245811	476291	308478	224531	390670	299016	306164	197697
19.	Maharashtra	124070	329232	321740	243282	168866	112252	161776	102948	99055	58299

Written Answers to

[23 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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Sl.No.	States/UT	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
20.	Manipur	3701	6986	6631	5228	10654	8925	4710	5454	11523	5335
21.	Meghalaya	7581	17955	22301	23930	16980	9757	7159	7302	7106	12779
22.	Mizoram	9807	19738	17178	11359	8199	7753	7028	5594	5763	3819
23.	Nagaland	167	2070	2951	6075	13994	13643	4981	5159	7925	8672
24.	Odisha	155051	803363	367349	350327	249829	123741	47898	63010	56425	64393
25.	Puducherry	109	655	588	565	521	468	237	624	528	645
26.	Punjab	6281	29955	24506	24864	22027	13418	8719	9358	9270	9697
27.	Rajasthan	177223	345011	433868	209275	185251	90430	189045	109987	139641	63758
28.	Sikkim	1541	3449	4812	4313	2781	3090	2041	2012	2143	2094
29.	Tamil Nadu	207502	430804	533629	431429	284404	382699	347276	149032	69561	6624
30.	Telangana	0	517945	433350	433095	1316714	261950	213411	620938	255030	83580
31.	Tripura	32354	60911	63972	76201	97187	140531	110824	106356	85453	72877
32.	Uttar Pradesh	208664	623741	1068132	537836	548733	343201	436412	727087	470680	874955
33.	Uttarakhand	15986	50587	82168	110557	71056	37670	25534	35286	28347	32183
34.	West Bengal	842728	1049215	1291314	864773	560932	345841	208655	175876	118585	217863
TOTAL		3589542	7322081	9040855	6297307	6624803	3522883	3804340	3909273	2886742	2748121

Statement-III

*State/UT wise number of new works registered under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA during the F.Y. 2011-12 to current
F.Y. 2020-21 (as on 21st September 2020)*

Sl. No.	States	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	367	661	268	352	486	546	424	429	399	493
2.	Andhra Pradesh	823122	1080279	1481304	1849368	2035627	704534	741140	335670	877550	840400
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5279	4992	4040	3855	5831	2231	1284	2250	2675	222
4.	Assam	145345	293221	79069	246259	137631	201475	34642	45385	38007	23033
5.	Bihar	853386	1427739	672439	739438	192894	347044	64495	166015	103985	102979
6.	Chhattisgarh	241465	455461	516518	616729	489321	414776	36409	151688	1 32621	96678
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	0	2908	914	0	0	0	0	10	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Goa	41	246	165	290	342	685	980	477	110	370
10.	Gujarat	97358	199952	175622	307377	182834	69143	57191	42675	48798	51614
11.	Haryana	41345	46721	14179	22640	24078	22503	12591	19171	17217	13933

Written Answers to

[23 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 435

Sl. No.	States	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
12.	Himachal Pradesh	87521	146076	117725	126480	101198	62778	51080	65998	53496	45016
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	102762	165569	90177	115013	85076	129397	27909	95631	100848	58164
14.	Jharkhand	556418	511385	287033	560689	922867	174600	63079	65537	46538	39818
15.	Karnataka	976254	751879	894259	646732	548160	435376	324854	505043	221746	150651
16.	Kerala	348862	523174	644277	611784	281009	260543	215502	204779	199798	157863
17.	Lakshadweep	5	2	13	50	41	20	72	55	45	58
18.	Madhya Pradesh	683791	789141	685834	1131688	779610	342466	112962	497164	306765	251322
19.	Maharashtra	124273	441928	356362	546976	486509	319558	135576	198001	178785	216421
20.	Manipur	42238	31862	17601	26038	24478	23980	9695	6302	12921	6835
21.	Meghalaya	33673	46640	35356	56580	19150	11432	7281	10433	8205	9723
22.	Mizoram	19548	28122	22149	24686	9037	10530	6849	5755	4451	4190
23.	Nagaland	7942	10588	12028	9334	16656	15914	6382	6150	6939	9548
24.	Odisha	490384	919616	481999	724004	594681	467782	131867	113861	82768	54068
25.	Puducherry	1621	1264	964	828	942	193	634	594	515	422
26.	Punjab	103176	107879	83725	60514	35179	28844	18768	25743	8298	7864

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

27.	Rajasthan	625031	775938	361809	544917	481597	284724	164225	142417	169747	81785
28.	Sikkim	4076	5421	6393	10501	4721	6377	2483	1806	2432	3387
29.	Tamil Nadu	429310	646243	786456	690858	274488	465358	479038	274649	86138	31806
30.	Telangana	182102	895927	631099	892426	1687985	1068015	619866	584690	882780	368099
31.	Tripura	220430	265531	148195	167723	216200	282773	126159	119528	89204	88341
32.	Uttar Pradesh	1144023	1552594	953434	1180785	476558	606429	412877	1120103	601767	763888
33.	Uttarakhand	91858	99077	85813	108225	131310	70294	44536	37077	31762	32746
34.	West Bengal	1431492	2366505	1323873	2044211	1064720	1309591	373679	336216	132621	207495
TOTAL		9914505	14591633	10973086	14068264	11311216	8139911	4284529	5181292	4449941	3719232

Written Answers to

[23 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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Financial allocation in rural development projects

1578. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is reducing the financial allocation in different rural development projects, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the allocation of funds in major rural development projects in 2018-19 and 2019-20; and

(c) the reasons for reduction of fund allocation in rural development projects?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No Sir. The overall allocation/expenditure under different schemes of Department of Rural Development has seen an increasing trend during 2019-20 *vis-a-vis* that during 2018-19.

(b) The Revised Estimate (RE) of major schemes of Department of Rural Development during 2018-19 and 2019-20 is as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Name of Programme	2018-19	2019-20
MGNREGA	61830.09	71001.81
PMAY-G	19600.00	18475.00
PMGSY	15500.00	14070.07
DAY-NRLM	5783.50	9024.00
NSAP	8467.46	9200.00

Besides, the RE for PMAY- G, there was additional allocation/expenditure of ₹ 10678.97 Cr. and ₹ 10811.02 Cr. during 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively under PMAY- G from Extra Budgetary Resources.

(c) Does not arise.

Details of funds spent in MGNREGA

1579. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of funds spent in financial year 2019-20 under MGNREGA;
- (b) the State which has spent the highest amount of funds in MGNREGA in financial year 2019-20; and
- (c) the State which has created highest number of persondays in MGNREGA in 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) State/UT-wise details of expenditure in financial year 2019-20 under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is given in Statement. ₹ 7501 crore was highest expenditure in West Bengal in financial year 2019-20 under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

(c) The State which has created highest number of persondays in Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 is as under:-

Sl. No.	Financial Year	States	Highest number of persondays in State
1.	2017-18	West Bengal	31.25 crore
2.	2018-19	West Bengal	33.82 crore
3.	2019-20	Rajasthan	32.88 crore

Statement

Expenditure by the States/UTs under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in Financial Year 2019-20

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Expenditure*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5454.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	158.8
3.	Assam	1488.2

Sl. No.	State/UT	Expenditure*
4.	Bihar	3374.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	3011.2
6.	Gujarat	965.8
7.	Haryana	388.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	709.0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1005.6
10.	Jharkhand	1700.7
11.	Karnataka	4749.8
12.	Kerala	2702.8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4950.2
14.	Maharashtra	1825.8
15.	Manipur	455.5
16.	Meghalaya	1098.4
17.	Mizoram	515.3
18.	Nagaland	393.7
19.	Odisha	2840.8
20.	Punjab	767.4
21.	Rajasthan	6705.3
22.	Sikkim	91.1
23.	Tamil Nadu	5624.5
24.	Telangana	2001.6
25.	Tripura	857.8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6060.1
27.	Uttarakhand	557.0
28.	West Bengal	7501.0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.6

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Expenditure*
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0
31.	Daman and Diu	0.0
32.	Lakshadweep	0.1
33.	Puducherry	17.1
34.	Goa	1.3
TOTAL		67978.2

* Including States Share.

Roads under PMGSY in Maharashtra

1580. DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the State of Maharashtra is going on as per the scheduled time limit;

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

(c) the steps that are 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 six years and the current year; and

(e) the details of the projects identified under the said Yojana, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network and upgradation of existing rural road network which connect habitations to the various facilities and services. The details of roads sanctioned and completed in the State of Maharashtra are as under:-

Sanctioned		Completed	
No. of roads	Length (in km)	No. of roads	Length (in km)
6055	28083	5889	26462

The State Government is facing some problems in implementation of the Scheme, especially in Gadchiroli and Nandurbar districts, due to Left Wing Extremism activities, forest clearance issues, lack of response to tenders by contractors and difficult working conditions for a number of projects in these areas. All these issues are regularly being reviewed with the State by way of mechanisms such as Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings and Pre-Empowered / Empowered Committee meetings, Monthly Review Meetings, etc.

(d) Details of roads sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana to the State of Maharashtra during the last six years are given below:-

Year (s)	Roads Sanctioned (Nos.)	Length (km)	Total Estimated Cost (crores)
2014-15	76	530.75	359.10
2015-16	-	-	-
2016-17	-	-	-
2017-18	127	607.54	640.17
2018-19	-	-	-
2019-20	36	453.86	560.01

The State has been allocated a target of 6550 Km under PMGSY-III, implementation period for which is 2019-20 to 2024-25.

(e) Details of District-wise number of roads sanctioned since inception under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in the State of Maharashtra are given in Statement.

Statement

District-wise details of roads sanctioned since inception under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in the State of Maharashtra

Sl. No.	District Name	No. of Roads sanctioned	Length of Roads (Km)	No. of Bridges Sanctioned	Cost (In Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmednagar	225	1,408.13	19	45,238.59
2.	Akola	130	666.19	20	19,712.79

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Amrawati	132	658.13	28	17,181.22
4.	Aurangabad	186	768.64	48	23,988.67
5.	Beed	237	955.91	40	24,024.27
6.	Bhandara	147	568.86	8	13,422.53
7.	Buldhana	139	610.88	16	14,925.21
8.	Chandrapur	143	873.66	47	43,489.99
9.	Dhule	175	844.86	56	35,711.09
10.	Gadchiroli	320	1,795.45	128	1,21,287.39
11.	Gondia	254	939.86	14	23,349.41
12.	Hingoli	176	521.97	21	12,208.38
13.	Jalgaon	190	903.85	19	25,875.34
14.	Jalna	184	868.10	69	26,773.39
15.	Kolhapur	152	654.88	10	20,693.97
16.	Latur	204	684.66	60	25,263.22
17.	Nagpur	164	744.55	15	21,121.87
18.	Nanded	134	751.62	25	22,452.85
19.	Nandurbar	199	1,231.77	29	59,850.51
20.	Nashik	232	1,360.03	30	43,034.74
21.	Osmanabad	142	521.75	54	17,603.73
22.	Palghar	192	428.22	2	16,348.85
23.	Parbhani	172	524.18	25	15,604.55
24.	Pune	278	1,573.02	16	46,818.19
25.	Raigad	98	386.66	2	14,652.31
26.	Ratnagiri	161	529.88	7	20,093.67
27.	Sangali	222	767.82	8	18,742.57

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Satara	155	935.53	2	25,075.16
29.	Sindhudurg	150	554.11	10	22,144.18
30.	Solapur	302	1,368.79	19	36,612.57
31.	Thane	48	147.31	0	5,355.36
32.	Wardha	142	1,018.90	11	26,581.84
33.	Washim	110	519.13	10	12,674.21
34.	Yavatmal	160	996.24	42	28,056.60
TOTAL		6,055	28,083	910	8,66,997.03

Demand for work under MGNREGS

1581. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of households that have demanded work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) since March 2020, month-wise and State-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of households that have been provided work under the (MGNREGS) since March, 2020, month-wise details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not providing work to each household which has demanded it?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Month-wise and State-wise details of employment demanded by households under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), since March 2020 to 17 September, 2020 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Month-wise and State-wise details of households that have been provided work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma

Gandhi NREGS), since March 2020 to 17 September, 2020 is given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) The mandate of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA) is to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work.

As per the provision of the Act, the job has to be provided within 15 days of receipt of application or from the date on which the employment has been sought in the case of an advance application, whichever is later. If a beneficiary does not accept the offer, beneficiary will not be entitled for unemployment allowances. A detail of No. of Households Demanded work, No. of Households to whom work Offered and No. of Households Worked (Provided)- March 2020 to 17 September 2020 is given below:-

No. of Households Demanded work, No. of Households to whom work Offered and No. of Households Worked (Provided)- March 2020 to 17 September 2020

Employment Demanded	Employment Offered	% Employment Offered against Demand	Employment Generated	% Employment Generated against Demand
88842531	88633305	99.8%	74701130	84%

A total of 99.8% household have been offered employment against their demand during the period March 2020 to 17 September 2020. The States/UTs implement Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. There is provision of payment of unemployment allowances by State Governments, in case the household could not get job against the demand within 15 days from the date of application or from the date of employment in the case of an advance application.

Statement-I

*Month-wise and State-wise details of employment demanded by households under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS,
since March 2020 to 17 September, 2020*

Households Demanded Work- March 2020 - 17 September 2020								
Sl. No.	State	March	April	May	June	July	August	September (till 17 Sep. 2020)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2673792	3468803	4215848	4520498	3848861	2233488	1438183
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33226	42462	102463	93047	65122	42789	42052
3.	Assam	768140	23888	550299	653380	488280	469863	312803
4.	Bihar	1144207	856758	2043963	2621252	1340506	894584	669083
5.	Chhattisgarh	1327483	1635291	2491116	1992978	320980	253585	176663
6.	Goa	490	391	805	680	272	281	317
7.	Gujarat	191371	93236	767297	806635	247069	153734	89838
8.	Haryana	89264	42988	205164	222990	184520	157030	105411
9.	Himachal Pradesh	204891	34433	192515	285937	285566	248601	207766

10.	Jammu and Kashmir	280243	21768	103207	134002	149446	91075	42711	<i>Written Answers to [23 September, 2020]</i>
11.	Jharkhand	387011	244490	685595	1071552	973535	741980	700133	
12.	Karnataka	641210	452223	1259631	1512886	1281387	899479	642010	
13.	Kerala	734831	53512	580849	929358	853802	757645	768568	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	961526	765275	2514050	2816525	2254532	1886433	1481190	
15.	Maharashtra	405070	229547	813158	664808	341283	237484	189419	
16.	Manipur	425650	16920	120867	137567	247816	264275	267182	
17.	Meghalaya	213852	24500	106478	194499	178902	213592	160232	
18.	Mizoram	174958	197077	198294	199319	199247	199768	196821	
19.	Nagaland	167343	41043	359299	314909	257522	252612	105951	
20.	Odisha	786786	519440	1266942	1632323	1207223	1193313	876796	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
21.	Punjab	234450	33521	280930	358289	430121	455200	333894	
22.	Rajasthan	1805726	925790	4128217	5370827	3898659	2362590	1408004	
23.	Sikkim	17565	5151	14531	41751	32369	24229	21582	
24.	Tamil Nadu	2590650	389282	2638501	4131981	4343293	4113682	3721424	
25.	Telangana	400261	691118	1806277	1273051	167222	21508	5492	447

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	Tripura	226820	87130	414691	370307	374797	360908	290006
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1538672	1113634	5473482	7487902	4357814	3266535	2005771
28.	Uttarakhand	212621	74963	195083	224414	240128	216292	141265
29.	West Bengal	2148721	749253	2616170	3871811	3166249	2166222	1392305
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	1473	705	2442	3166	2810	607	2237
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	49	8	35	18	15	22	5
34.	Puducherry	11040	13598	31200	37970	32708	25234	11134
TOTAL		20799392	12848198	36179399	43976632	31772056	24204640	17806248

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II

Month-wise and State-wise details of employment provided to households under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, since March 2020 to 17 September, 2020

Households provided Employment- March 2020- 17 September 2020

Sl. No.	State	March	April	May	June	July	August	September (till 17 Sep. 2020)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1521886	2130260	3614269	3930628	2642083	1029176	208455
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39752	39290	100713	97281	63656	44860	12873
3.	Assam	547670	21438	503345	600656	450404	429017	131881
4.	Bihar	766133	731322	1782682	2142430	1055313	722391	64250
5.	Chhattisgarh	952417	1394939	2161363	1668235	257406	218201	79600
6.	Goa	433	390	795	680	260	269	200
7.	Gujarat	142400	75224	620372	643457	191410	112980	19312
8.	Haryana	57502	34855	172378	181402	145078	121044	13666
9.	Himachal Pradesh	155578	30570	173104	258399	254568	214678	4851

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	322747	17883	90862	134150	156007	93827	16757
11.	Jharkhand	285666	215631	599385	894975	753334	485201	208802
12.	Karnataka	432089	374983	1113680	1316540	1070799	724425	201072
13.	Kerala	708223	44261	523271	872378	827569	695495	315369
14.	Madhya Pradesh	724711	637139	2183494	2457430	1839642	1495951	707421
15.	Maharashtra	311110	198701	689637	552572	302064	205599	83765
16.	Manipur	407448	9525	111704	138971	241392	264244	144283
17.	Meghalaya	235876	22333	104396	203091	202024	217228	26775
18.	Mizoram	174226	196795	197382	198446	198546	199087	33
19.	Nagaland	158811	39349	357474	314587	257119	207609	18619
20.	Odisha	736994	459905	1167751	1488622	1002395	934644	364788
21.	Punjab	173558	28665	241364	307632	365853	393294	137985
22.	Rajasthan	1264998	720503	3678206	4934862	3471602	1966367	53243
23.	Sikkim	15322	4761	13967	40403	31011	22982	7357
24.	Tamil Nadu	2231946	305265	2445866	3885891	4115949	3867467	1686164

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

25.	Telangana	178676	1579560	2532535	1947054	817846	472156	50629
26.	Tripura	213420	79787	401697	361451	368959	350873	136662
27.	Uttar Pradesh	923446	884206	4732578	5390953	3109501	2037525	262849
28.	Uttarakhand	181958	64641	173840	206241	223685	196656	22633
29.	West Bengal	2088145	711202	2534225	3732089	3111299	2072662	437150
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	1080	616	1965	2554	2333	506	1030
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	35	4	31	17	12	6	0
34.	Puducherry	9425	11400	25631	32741	28276	21445	3695
TOTAL		15963681	11065403	33049962	38936818	27557395	19817865	5422169

Written Answers to

[23 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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Startup ecosystem for rural and tribal entrepreneurs

1582. SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state the initiative of Government to ensure that the benefits of the Startup ecosystem are not restricted to businesses in bigger cities but also accessible to young entrepreneurs in rural/tribal pockets, like the KBK region of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): Government of India, through Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, has taken initiatives for implementing entrepreneurship development schemes and programmes for the youth and women of the Country through entrepreneurship education, handholding and mentorship and essential linkages with financial and market institutions.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing a project on entrepreneurship promotion and mentoring of micro and small enterprises in six temple towns of Puri, Varanasi, Haridwar, Kollur, Pandharpur and Bodh Gaya, to tap the entrepreneurial potential of first generation entrepreneurs, educated unemployed youth, school/college dropouts, women, youth from backward community etc.

To encourage women entrepreneurship, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing a project named 'Economic Empowerment of Women Entrepreneurs and Startups by Women' in collaboration with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) Germany. The project pilots incubation and acceleration programmes for women micro entrepreneurs to start new businesses and scale up existing enterprises in Assam, Rajasthan and Telangana. The project has the target to pilot the incubation programme with 250 women and the acceleration programme with 100 women. The first cohort of the support programme ended in April-May, 2020 and the second cohort has commenced in July, 2020.

MSDE is implementing a pilot scheme, PM YUVA (PM Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan) towards creating an enabling ecosystem through entrepreneurship education, training advocacy and easy access to the entrepreneurship network and focuses on students/trainees and alumni coming out of the skilling ecosystem such as Industrial Training Institutes, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra, Jan Shikshan Sansthan, etc.

Further, Government of India, through Ministry of Rural Development, is implementing Skill development Training programmes through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs) which has the provision of Bank Credit facility for setting-up micro enterprises by the skill trainees. This scheme is aimed at increasing employability of rural poor youth for either wage or self employment. RSETI program is currently being implemented through 585 RSETIs by 23 Leading Banks (both Public Sector and Private Sector as well as few Gramin Banks) in 33 States/UTs covering 566 Districts in the country. Out of these, there are 30 RSETIs in Odisha, including 3 RSETIs in the KBK region, for providing training to the rural poor in various skill entrepreneurship development activities, free of cost to enable them to start enterprises of their own.

Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) is implemented by Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Ministry of Rural Development, since 2016, with the objective to support the rural poor come out of poverty, supporting them set up enterprises and provide support till the enterprises stabilize, SVEP focusses on providing self-employment opportunities with financial assistance and training in business management and soft skills while creating local community cadres for promotion of enterprises. SVEP has extended business support services and capital infusion in 23 states, including Odisha.

Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana (PMVDY) by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is a Market Linked Entrepreneurship Development Programme for forming cluster of Tribal Self Help Groups and strengthening them into Tribal Producer Companies.

Government of India through Department of Financial Services has launched the Stand-up India Scheme to facilitate Bank loans from Scheduled Commercial Banks between ₹ 10 lakh and ₹ 1 crore to at least 1 Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe borrower and at least 1 women borrower per bank branch for setting up a Greenfield enterprise in trading services or manufacturing sector.

Further, Government of India through Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), which has the target to generate self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises for non-farm sector. The maximum cost of projects is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector. Benefit can be availed under PMEGP for setting up of new units only.

Training under Skill Development Courses

1583. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether skill development courses are being conducted by the Ministry for those who have passed class 12;
- (b) whether they are being conducted by the Ministry directly or through the State Government;
- (c) whether the private sector is involved in such training programmes; and
- (d) the number of persons who have been trained under the above scheme during the past five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, Directorate General of Training (DGT) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) conducts training in 137 National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant courses, under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS), for skill development. The entry qualification for these courses varies from class 8th, class 10th and class 12th pass. The courses are of six months, one year and two years duration, and successful trainees are awarded National Trade Certificate.

Following 3 courses under the scheme are for those who have passed class 12:-

Sl. No.	Course Name	Entry Qualification	Duration	National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) level
1.	Geo-Informatics Assistant	12th Passed	1 Year	5
2.	Database System Assistant	12th Passed	1 Year	5
3.	Software Testing Assistant	12th Passed	1 Year	5

(b) and (c) Vocational Training is a concurrent subject wherein the development of training schemes at National level, evolution of policy, laying of training standards, norms, conducting of examinations, certification, etc. are the responsibilities of the Central Government, while, day to day administration including admission in Government

and Private Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), and conduct of training under the scheme(s), comes under the purview of respective State Governments / Union Territory administration.

(d) During the last 5 years, a total of 151 trainees have been trained in the courses entioned at para (a) above.

Commencement of operations by NCVET

1584. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to set up the National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET);
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its terms of reference;
- (c) the current status of the setting up of NCVET as a new regulatory body; and
- (d) the time by which the NCVET is likely to start its operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government has notified setting up of National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) as a non-statutory regulatory body *vide* Notification No. SD-17/11312017-E&PW as published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) Part-I, Section-1 dated 5th December 2018. As per the notification, the National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) and the National Skill development Agency (NSDA) under the administrative control of the Ministry of Skill have been subsumed in NCVET.

NCVET will act as an overarching skills regulator for regulating the functioning of entities engaged in vocational education and training, both long and short-term, and to establish minimum standards for the functioning of such entities. The major functions of NCVET would be recognition and regulation of Awarding Bodies, Assessment Agencies, and Skill related Information Providers; approval of Qualifications; monitoring and supervision of recognized entities and grievance redressal and other incidental functions as specified in the aforesaid notification. It will facilitate integration of fragmented regulatory system and infuse quality assurance across the entire vocational training value chain, leading to better outcomes. The NCVET has become operational with effect from July 2020.

Skill Development Centres in the country

1585. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Skill Development Centres functioning in the country, State-wise, and the amount spent on such centres yearly for the last three years, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of persons who have been trained in such centres and how it had helped them in getting employment, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) For conduct of short term skill training under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) (2016-20), 14,373 skill training centres (TC) have been empanelled so far, of which 2,960 were operational as on 17th March 2020. In addition, there are Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) set up as aspirational skill training centres in the districts, for which the Government gives assistance in form of loan, and as on date, 738 PMKKs have been established.

The State-wise details of the operational skill development centres (empanelled training centres and established PMKKs), as on 17.03.2020, and loan disbursed for setting up of PMKKs is given in Statement (*See below*).

The year-wise details of funds released to implementing agencies for imparting skill development training under PMKVY (2016-20) is as under:-

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount (₹ in Crore)
1.	2017-18	1719.08
2.	2018-19	1909.19
3.	2019-20	1613.25

(b) The State-wise number of candidates trained in skill development centres, under Short Term Training (STT) component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 17.03.2020, is given at column (c) of the Statement (*See below*). Under STT component of PMKVY (2016-20), out of 33.74 lakh certified candidates 17.54 lakh candidates were placed in

diverse sectors. Under the scheme, various initiatives have been taken for enhancing placement; as under:-

1. Post placement support (₹ 1500 for 2-3 months for women, ₹ 1500 for 1-2 months for men and ₹ 3000 for 2-3 months for persons with disabilities)
2. Regular conduct of Rozgar Mela
3. Market based industrial-relevant job roles (More than 450 job roles)
4. Employer-led model for captive placement
5. Placement incentives to Training Providers (₹ 3000-5000)
6. Enhance employability of candidates through mandatory training in soft skills, entrepreneurship, digital and financial literacy
7. Launch of ASEEM (Atmanirbhar Skilled Employee Employer Mapping) portal as directory of all skilled persons in the country, which is made available to potential employers needing skilled employees in any part of the country.

Statement

The State-wise details of the operational skill development centres (empanelled training centres and established PMKKs) under the domain of short term training, as on 17.03.2020, and loan disbursed for setting up of PMKKs along with number of trained candidates under short term training (STT) courses under PMKVY (2016-20):

State/UT	No. of Operational/ Functional TCs including PMKKs (a)	Loan disbursed for establishment of PMKKs (in cr.) (b)	No. of trained candidates under STT (c)
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	0.19	1,302
Andhra Pradesh	162	10.32	1,49,716
Arunachal Pradesh	37	8.86	14,142
Assam	81	0.00	1,03,949
Bihar	147	19.09	2,14,248
Chandigarh	24	0.40	11,552

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	57	8.45	81,992
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0.00	1,618
Daman and Diu	3	0.49	3,215
Delhi	66	0.28	1,55,648
Goa	9	0.56	2,884
Gujarat	154	9.60	1,25,010
Haryana	106	9.57	2,94,467
Himachal Pradesh	103	0.61	59,844
Jammu and Kashmir	89	4.23	107,590
Jharkhand	112	10.64	63,092
Karnataka	120	14.25	119,486
Kerala	95	3.69	61,355
Lakshadweep	1	0.00	60
Madhya Pradesh	248	15.44	3,62,240
Maharashtra	350	17.85	1,82,365
Manipur	68	1 16	26,535
Meghalaya	35	0.89	12,392
Mizoram	34	0.46	13,031
Nagaland	34	0.69	11,262
Odisha	117	2.32	1,26,589
Puducherry	10	0.55	13,261
Punjab	241	9.36	1,98,208
Rajasthan	182	12.73	3,19,801
Sikkim	9	0.21	6,060
Tamil Nadu	202	14.15	2,24,737
Telangana	155	5.32	1,52,674
Tripura	31	1.22	26,437
Uttar Pradesh	303	32.71	6,53,586

1	2	3	4
Uttarakhand	144	5.81	97,507
West Bengal	157	20.92	204,990
TOTAL	3,698	243.02	42,02,845

Exclusive scheme for the skill development of girl students

1586. DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has/proposes to have any exclusive scheme for the skill development of girl students; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the funds allocated and utilised, State and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) does not have a separate scheme for skill development of girl students. Training is being imparted to all youth including girl students under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana PMKVY (2016-20) has specific measures to encourage the participation of women/girl candidate as under:-

Sl. No.	Exclusive Measures	Details
1.	Conveyance Cost	Training centre within district of domicile: ₹ 1000/- (per months) Training centre outside district of domicile: ₹ 1500/- (per month)
2.	Post Placement Support	₹ 1500/- month upto maximum of 3 months (One month additional from other)

(b) Since there is no exclusive scheme of skill development training for girl student, no funds have been allocated exclusively for girl candidates. However, under State Component (Centrally Sponsored State Managed) of PMKVY (2016-20), funds have been allocated to States/UTs.

The State-wise details under Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) and Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) component of PMKVY (2016-20) are given in Statement (*See below*). Also, there is no provision for district-wise allocation of funds under the Scheme.

Statement

State-wise details under Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) and Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) component of PMKVY (2016-20)

State/UT	Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) (as on 04.08.2020)			Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) (as 17.03.2020)		Combined PMKVY (as on 17.03.2020)	
	Funds disbursed (in crore)	Total Trained	Female Trained	Total Trained/ Oriented	Female Trained/ Oriented	Total Trained/ Oriented	Female Trained/ Oriented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.11	822	288	526	379	1348	667
Andhra Pradesh	46.61	37537	21652	196277	79858	233814	101510
Arunachal Pradesh	14.42	7222	4562	14369	11230	21591	15792
Assam	36.95	22057	13648	271816	168271	293873	181919
Bihar	36.82	6484	2618	381693	131832	388177	134450
Chandigarh	6.16	4241	2334	13344	5737	17585	8071
Chhattisgarh	35.58	13755	6861	98838	45584	112593	52445

Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.11	508	180	2532	1143	3040	1323
Daman and Diu	3.00	1730	1307	4486	1426	6216	2733
Delhi	15.39	9822	6304	322903	143595	332725	149899
Goa	10.70	1429	394	6261	1539	7690	1933
Gujarat	35.95	37457	23481	245003	91501	282460	114982
Haryana	21.57	31004	11865	461559	162546	492563	174411
Himachal Pradesh	21.56	12841	9111	84779	43137	97620	52248
Jammu and Kashmir	22.94	15435	8180	192084	95512	207519	103692
Jharkhand	29.59	6804	4569	187888	70266	194692	74835
Karnataka	21.44	7719	4049	355055	137367	362774	141416
Kerala	22.00	14827	7001	181111	73147	195938	80148
Lakshadweep	1.23	60	0	0	0	60	0
Madhya Pradesh	27.33	26028	13681	555081	238133	581109	251814
Maharashtra	85.78	27228	16616	896131	263457	923359	280073
Manipur	32.59	16292	10932	31179	24387	47471	35319
Meghalaya	12.78	2967	2222	21021	9487	23988	11709

Written Answers to

[23 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

461

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mizoram	22.17	8262	5543	5919	3380	14181	8923
Nagaland	25.44	6020	3744	14214	8450	20234	12194
Odisha	27.71	6705	3890	397422	141080	404127	144970
Puducherry	7.34	7467	5107	10496	4472	17963	9579
Punjab	26.39	23445	14082	255283	122604	278728	136686
Rajasthan	14.19	25159	14263	799118	346410	824277	360673
Sikkim	4.77	2948	1577	4664	2547	7612	4124
Tamil Nadu	68.86	41671	34122	439024	250267	480695	284389
Telangana	22.95	18618	12221	244292	91760	262910	103981
Tripura	22.80	11274	5521	60638	27680	71912	33201
Uttar Pradesh	52.26	80603	37303	1270298	516057	1350901	553360
Uttarakhand	43.02	33176	18828	114749	52517	147925	71345
West Bengal	38.05	24727	14864	336437	135234	361164	150098
TOTAL	919.56	594344	342920	8476490	3501992	9070834	3844912

462 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

1587. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation of skill development scheme has been conducted by an independent agency as envisaged in the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As envisaged in the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, the Ministry has been undertaking regular monitoring and evaluation of the various initiatives for necessary corrective measures, if any. Ministry has assigned the task of third party evaluation of seven Central Sector Schemes being implemented by it viz; (i) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), (ii) Jan Shiksha Sansthan (JSS), (iii) Up-gradation of 1396 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) (iv) Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremist (LWE), (v) National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), (vi) Up-gradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs and (vii) Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States (ESDI), In April, 2020 to Indian Institute of Public Administration, National Productivity Council and National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD).

Further, a Quick study of PMKVY was undertaken by National Skill Development Corporation which found that standardized protocols and processes have largely been followed in various steps of skill value chain and that the skilled under PMKVY get higher wages.

Need for Digital Skills

1588. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether digital skills are crucial in the post - COVID era by training the jobless, modernise institutions and including cutting-edge technologies in university curricula; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/results yielded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Digital Skills are crucial in the post COVID era to ensure skilling for the youth and also to address the requirements of Industrial Revolution 4. Directorate General of Training (DGT), under the Ministry plays a key role in the implementation of long term training schemes including training in the latest cutting edge technologies. DGT has entered into an MOU with IBM in June 2020 for Free Digital Learning Platform "Skills Build Reignite" to reach more Job Seekers and provide new resources to Business Owners in India. The Skills Build Reignite aims to provide job seekers and entrepreneurs, with access to free online coursework and mentoring support designed to help them reinvent their careers and businesses. Multifaceted digital skill training in the area of Cloud Computing and Artificial Intelligence (AI) is provided to students and trainers across the nation in the National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs). The Ministry of Education has launched an initiative 'YUKTI 2.0' in June 2020 to help systematically assimilate technologies having commercial potential and information related to incubated start-ups in the higher education institutions.

[1589. *The Question was Cancelled.*]

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need to bring a Bill to expedite development of pending rail and road projects stuck due to court cases

लेफ्टीनेंट जनरल (डा.) डी.पी. वत्स (सेवानिवृत्त) (हरियाणा): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन और सरकार का ध्यान दशकों से लटके हुए कोर्ट केसेज़ की वजह से डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट्स, खासकर रेल एंड रोड प्रोजेक्ट्स, की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। कोर्ट केसेज़ की वजह से इंपॉर्टेंट रेल और रोड प्रोजेक्ट्स लटक जाते हैं और जब मैंने चैक किया, तो एक प्रोजेक्ट तो 45 साल से लटका हुआ है। ऐसे में, मैं आपके माध्यम से मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ लॉ एंड जस्टिस से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि वे एक स्पेशल लेजिस्लेशन लेकर आएँ, जिससे डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट्स का टाइमबाउंड निपटारा किया जा सके। मेरे होम स्टेट में भी एक 70 किलोमीटर लंबी रोहतक-हांसी रेलवे लाइन डिकेड से लटकी हुई थी, जिसका निपटारा अब हुआ है, लेकिन अब मजदूर अवेलेबल नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से ऐसे केसेज़ के लिए स्पेशल टाइमबाउंड निपटारे की दरखास्त करता हूँ, जय हिंद।

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I 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.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, not present. Shrimati Mamata Mohanta.

**Need to include Kurmi, Kudmi, Mahto Castes of Odisha, Jharkhand,
West Bengal and Assam in list of Scheduled Tribes**

श्रीमती ममता मोहंता (ओडिशा): माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने की अनुमति दी, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। सर, मैं ओडिशा से पहली बार कुर्मी महंत सम्प्रदाय से गणतंत्र के इस मंदिर राज्य सभा में चुनकर आई हूँ। मैं ओडिशा के मान्यवर मुख्य मंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक जी के आशीर्वाद से आई हूँ। मैं बचपन से सुन रही हूँ कि कुर्मी महंत सम्प्रदाय एस.टी. लिस्ट में थे और स्वाधीनता के बाद से एस.टी. के हिसाब से जाने जाते हैं। आज भी कुर्मी महंत सम्प्रदाय की economic condition पहले जैसी है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग बिलो पॉवर्टी लाइन में रहते हैं। कुर्मी महंत सम्प्रदाय का आदिवासियों की तरह अपनी भाषा, संस्कृति, शादी, पूजा-पाठ अलग है और वे प्रॉपर्टी की पूजा करते हैं।

सर, 6 सितम्बर, 1950 से महंत सम्प्रदाय एस.टी. लिस्ट से बाहर हुए, वे क्यों हुए, यह तो पता नहीं, लेकिन इस भूल की वजह से आज भी कुर्मी महंत सम्प्रदाय की ओडिशा, झारखंड, वेस्ट बंगाल और भी राज्यों के बहुत सारे कुर्मी भाई-बहन एस.टी. के लिए लड़ रहे हैं।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि इस पर फिर से विचार करें और कुर्मी महंत सम्प्रदाय को एस.टी. की सूची में शामिल करें, धन्यवाद।

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

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

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

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mamata ji. Now Shri Rajmani Patel, absent. Shri Nazir Ahmed Laway.

Need to regularize Daily Wagers, Casual Labourers and Homeguards working in Government Departments in Jammu and Kashmir and release of their pending salaries

श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय (जम्मू-कश्मीर): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी तवज्जो जम्मू-कश्मीर के कुछ अहम मामलों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख में हजारों की तादाद में casual labourers, daily wagers, contractual और होम गार्ड में daily wage पर सरकारी महकमों में काम करते हैं। जो पढ़े-लिखे नौजवान हैं और 20-20 साल से सरकारी महकमों में काम करते हैं, जिनमें ज्यादातर जराअत महकमे में, वर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट में काम करते हैं, मगर बदकिस्मती से वे 20 साल से भी मुस्तकिल नहीं हो रहे हैं, जिसकी वजह से मैं आपके ज़रिए से सरकार की तवज्जो जम्मू-कश्मीर की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो इन लोगों को सरकारी महकमों में मुस्तकिल किया जाए और इनकी तनखाह को वागुजार किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि वे कसमपुर्सी की हालत में हैं। होम गार्ड्स जो एक महीने में 9 दिन ड्यूटी देते हैं और 21 दिन बेकार पड़े रहते हैं, जबकि दूसरी रियासतों में या यूटीज़ में उनको 25,000 रुपये महीने तनखाह मिलती है, लेकिन जम्मू-कश्मीर में उनको केवल 2,700 रुपये तनखाह मिलती है।

†جناب نذیر احمد لوائے (جموں-کشمیر): سبھا پتی مہودے، میں آپ کی توجہ جموں-کشمیر کے کچھ اہم معاملوں کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں، کیوں کہ جموں-کشمیر اور لڈاخ میں ہزاروں کی تعداد میں contractual اور ہوم گارڈ میں ڈیلی-ویج پر سرکاری محکموں میں کام کرتے ہیں۔ جو پڑھے لکھے نوجوان ہیں اور بیس بیس سال سے سرکاری محکموں میں کام کرتے ہیں، جن میں زیادہ تر ذراعت محکمے میں، ورکس ڈیپارٹمنٹ میں کام کرتے ہیں، مگر بدقسمتی سے وہ بیس سال سے بھی مستقل نہیں ہو رہے ہیں۔ جس کی وجہ سے میں آپ کے ذریعے سے سرکار کی توجہ جموں-کشمیر کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایک تو ان لوگوں کو سرکاری محکموں میں مستقل کیا جائے اور ان کی تنخواہ واگزار کیا جانا چاہئے، کیوں کہ یہ کسمپرسی کی حالت میں ہیں۔ ہوم گارڈس جو ایک مہینے میں نو دن ڈیوٹی دیتے ہیں اور اکیس دن بیکار پڑے رہتے ہیں، جبکہ دوسری ریاستوں میں یا یوٹیجز میں ان کو پچیس ہزار روپے مہینے تنخواہ ملتی ہے، لیکن جموں کشمیر میں ان کو صرف 2700 روپے تنخواہ ملتی ہے۔

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय: सर, चूंकि जम्मू-कश्मीर में रोजगार के महदूद वसायल हैं और पिछले 30 साल से हालात भी ठीक नहीं हैं, लिहाजा भारत सरकार से मेरी गुजारिश है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख की तरफ ध्यान देकर रोजगार के वसायल पर काम किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि वहां पर जो पढ़े-लिखे नौजवान हैं, उनको रोजगार मिल जाए और जम्मू-कश्मीर तथा लद्दाख तरक्की की तरफ गामज़न हो जाएं।

† **جناب نذیر احمد لوائے:** سر، چونکہ جموں-کشمیر میں روزگار کے محدود وسائل ہیں اور پچھلے تیس سالوں سے حالات بھی ٹھیک نہیں ہیں۔ لہذا بھارت سرکار سے میری گزارش ہے کہ جموں-کشمیر اور لداخ کی طرف دھیان دے کر روزگار کے وسائل پر کام کیا جانا چاہیے، تاکہ وہاں پر جو پڑھے لکھے نوجوان ہیں، ان کو روزگار مل جائے اور جموں-کشمیر و لداخ ترقی کی طرف گامزن ہو جائیں۔

(ختم شد)

MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ (Jammu And Kashmir): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद नज़ीर अहमद जी। श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद बैश्य।

Need for early completion of India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway Project

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak.

Sir, early completion of the India-Myanmar-Thailand trilateral highway is the need of the hour. This project is a part of most ambitious Indian 'Look East Policy'. It is the most important international highway project taken up by our Government. We believe that after completion of this project, economy of the north-eastern region will improve like anything. After completion of this project, people-to-people connectivity within the north-eastern region and other Asian countries, including Myanmar, Thailand, Hong

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya]

Kong and Singapore will be improved. It will ultimately improve the tourism sector of our country. Sir, connectivity always plays an important and a significant role in the economic development of any region, any country, of the world. And this project will definitely improve connectivity within the north-eastern region and with other Southeast Asian countries. It will definitely improve the tourism sector of our country. In the interest of economic development of the North-Eastern Region, I request the Government to complete this project immediately. From strategic point of view, especially considering China, we should develop relations with our neighbouring countries like Myanmar and Thailand. This project will definitely help in improving our relationship with Thailand, Myanmar and other South Asian countries. I believe that this Government will immediately look into the matter and do the needful to complete the project immediately. Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ashok Siddharth; absent. Shri Neeraj Dangi; not present. Shri Subhash Chandra Singh.

Need to enhance remuneration of Anganwadi and ASHA workers

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA SINGH (Odisha): Sir, many Anganwadi workers and helpers have been working for 40-45 years in projects relating to women and children. Their dedication and commitment to protect women and childcare is highly appreciated. In COVID pandemic, they are working day and night. The Ministry of Health and this

august House have announced that they are COVID warriors. These COVID warriors are the backbone of the entire quarantine centres in India everywhere. But, unfortunately, the remuneration of an Anganwadi worker is only ₹4,500. ASHA workers are also doing very hard work. They are getting ₹2,500 per month as remuneration. Remuneration for an Anganwadi worker may be raised to ₹15,000 per month and for ASHA worker it may be raised to ₹10,000 per month. The Government of Odisha and hon. Naveen Patnaik *ji* have declared a package. If any Anganwadi worker dies in COVID work, their family will get a pension of ₹7,500 up to retirement and they can also avail themselves of other rewards/package.

Here, I appeal to the Central Government, through you, Sir, to come out with some package for Anganwadi and ASHA workers. It is a tribal area where communication is unavailable. They are working for the people. They are COVID warriors. The Central Government may raise the remuneration for an Anganwadi worker and give ₹15,000 per month and an ASHA worker may be given ₹10,000 per month and also announce a special package like the one we have in Odisha by hon. Naveen Patnaik *ji*. मेरी आपके माध्यम से यही अपील है कि इसे हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से एनाउंस किया जाए।

SHRI SURESH GOPI (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (ODISHA): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Subhash Chandra Singh *ji*. There is a good addition from Odisha. Members are taking active interest. I have gone through the list in the recent days also after new Members came.

Need to establish institutes for research on works of poet**Ramdhari Singh Dinkar**

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, हम 23 सितंबर को रामधारी सिंह "दिनकर" जी की जन्म जयंती के रूप में मनाते हैं। बिहार के बेगूसराय जिले के सिमरिया में जन्मे राष्ट्रकवि रामधारी "दिनकर" को बचपन में लोग ननुआ कहते थे। उनके पढ़ने की इच्छा को देखते हुए उनके भाइयों ने अपनी पढ़ाई रोककर उन्हें पढ़ाया। मैट्रिक करने के बाद रामधारी सिंह "दिनकर" जी ने पटना विश्वविद्यालय से बी.ए. किया। उन्होंने कुछ समय के लिए नौकरी की, लेकिन मुजफ्फरपुर के एक कार्यक्रम में देशभक्त कवि श्री माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी आए और उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा, "हमारे राष्ट्रीय कवि जब चाँदी के टुकड़े पर बिकते हों, तो साहित्य में हम राष्ट्रीयता की बात कैसे कर सकते हैं?" यह बात "दिनकर" जी के हृदय को बेध गई और उन्होंने बिना देर किए, उसी समय सरकारी नौकरी को छोड़ दिया। उनकी रचनाएं बेगूसराय से निकलने वाली पत्रिका "प्रकाश" में सबसे पहले छपनी शुरू हुईं। एक रोज बाद पत्रिका के संपादक ने कहा कि, "आप प्रकाश के मुख्य स्रोत हैं", तब उन्होंने सोचा कि प्रकाश का स्रोत तो सूर्य होता है और इस स्रोत से प्रेरित होकर उन्होंने अपने नाम के साथ सूर्य का पर्यायवाची "दिनकर" लगाना शुरू किया। "दिनकर" जी द्वंद्व के कवि माने जाते थे। उनकी कविताओं में युद्ध और शांति को लेकर गहन द्वंद्व, विमर्श मिलता है और उनकी राय बिना किसी लाग-लपेट के एकदम स्पष्ट होती थी।

महोदय, आज़ादी के बाद वे कांग्रेस की तरफ से राज्य सभा में आए थे। उनका अपने विचारों को रखने का तरीका इतना अच्छा था कि लोहिया जी की "दिनकर" से बड़ी गहरी मित्रता थी। जब लोहिया जी संसद में पहुंचे, तो दोनों के बीच बड़ी बहस होती थी। इस पर "दिनकर" जी ने एक कविता लिखी थी।

"तब भी माँ की कृपा, मित्र अब भी अनेक छापे हैं,
बड़ी बात तो यह है कि लोहिया संसद में आए हैं।
मुझसे पूछते हैं, दिनकर कविता में जो लिखते हो,
वह सत्य है या कि वह जो तुम संसद में दिखते हो?
मैं कहता हूँ कि मित्र, सत्य का मैं भी अन्वेषी हूँ,
सोशलिस्ट ही हूँ, लेकिन कुछ अधिक ज़रा देशी हूँ।"

हमारे उपसभापति जी भी उतने ही देशी सोशलिस्ट हैं। दिनकर जी ने गद्य और पद्य, दोनों में बराबर के अधिकार के साथ कलम चलाई और दोनों ही विधाओं में उनकी रचित कृतियाँ सम्मानित भी हैं। आजादी के बाद लिखे उनके शोध ग्रंथ, "संस्कृति के चार अध्याय" के लिए उन्हें साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया, तो वहीं महाकाव्य, "उर्वशी" के लिए उन्हें प्रतिष्ठित ज्ञानपीठ सम्मान मिला। भारत सरकार की तरफ से उन्हें पद्म भूषण सम्मान से विभूषित किया गया। 1999 में भारत सरकार ने उन पर डाक टिकट भी जारी किया।

महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से एक निवेदन है कि भारतीय संसद का पुस्तकालय देश का सबसे बड़ा पुस्तकालय है। दिनकर जी भारतीय भाषा के बड़े कवि हैं और सांसद तथा प्रखर राष्ट्रवादी भी रहे हैं, तो क्यों नहीं जो सांसद भारतीय भाषाओं में कोई पुस्तक लिखते हैं, भारतीय भाषाओं में कोई रचना करते हैं, हम 23 सितंबर को संसदीय पुस्तकालय की ओर से दिनकर जी के नाम पर चेयर बना कर उन सब सांसदों को, जो भारतीय भाषा में लिखते हैं, प्रोत्साहित करने का एक कार्यक्रम करें। मैं आज आपके सामने यही विषय रखना चाहता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

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

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय (जम्मू-कश्मीर): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب نذیر احمد لوائے (جموں-کشمیر) : مہودے، میں بھی خود کو مائنے ممبر کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع کے ساتھ سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री विवेक ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): 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.

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

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

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

श्री सभापति: यह विषय अच्छा है। जो माननीय सांसद associate करना चाहते हैं, वे अपने नाम की स्लिप भेज दें। राष्ट्रकवि रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' जी का आज 23 सितंबर को जन्मदिन है, इसलिए मैंने उनको समय दिया। उन्होंने जो विषय रखा, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इसके ऊपर ध्यान देगी। श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी - अनुपस्थित। श्री के.सी. रामामूर्ति।

Need to provide special financial and other assistance to Karnataka in view of heavy floods

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I thank you for allowing me to raise a very important issue in Zero Hour.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

Sir, it appears that the rain god is showing his fury over Karnataka during the last three consecutive years causing enormous damage to the crops and infrastructure and very heavy loss to life and property. Heavy to very heavy rainfall leading to floods and copious inflows into Krishna and its tributaries in upper region has resulted in very heavy discharge of water to reservoirs of Karnataka leading to flooding of low-lying areas and inundating large swathe of agricultural land.

Sir, floods have damaged crops in an area of more than four lakh hectares, killing 61 persons and damaging 11,000 houses either fully or partially. Critical infrastructure like roads, bridges, electric poles, substation, transmission lines, schools, anganwadis, Government buildings, etc. have been severely damaged. The State has suffered an estimated loss of ₹9,440 crore in this season only. Kodagu, Chikmagalur, Shivamogga, Udipi and Hassan districts have recorded more than 500 per cent rainfall which fully demonstrates the unfortunate wrath of nature on Karnataka. As many as 21 districts have been affected due to heavy rains, floods and landslides. The Government of Karnataka has proactively taken steps starting from village level through Gram Panchayat Disaster Management plan, creation of flood forecast cell, deploying NDRF teams in flooded areas, etc. It has also started relief camps to accommodate thousands of affected persons, paying ₹10,000 to each of the affected family and an *ex gratia* amount of ₹5,00,000 to the next of the deceased.

Sir, in view of the above, I request the Government to commission a special project to study and establish integrated flood forecasting, early warning and response system for Krishna and Cauvery basins by the Central Water Commission; to commission a special project to study and establish landslide hazard zones mapping on massive scale and development of early warning system for high vulnerable areas of Western Ghats; to frame a scheme to handle sea erosion across the Western and Eastern Coasts and also to provide additional special assistance for handling the flood situation. These are going to be permanent solutions for future flood situation.

In view of the above, I request the hon. Prime Minister and the Government to provide special financial assistance and other assistance sought by the State Government by taking this as a very, very important and urgent requirement. Sir, I request on behalf of the people of Karnataka that the Government responds positively on this issue. Thank you very much, Sir.

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

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

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

SHRI IRANNA KADADI (Karnataka): Sir, I too wish to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Ramamurthy Garu. Harnath Singhji, you would get the opportunity next time, आपको अगली बार मौका मिलेगा। ज़ीरो ऑवर के संदर्भ में मैं सदस्यों को एक विषय बताना चाहता हूँ। आप first day notice देंगे और second day automatically वह आ जाएगा, ऐसा नहीं है। जो समय है, उसी समय के हिसाब से मुझे पूरे नोटिस देखने होते हैं, जैसे आज मेरे ख्याल से 30 से ज्यादा Zero Hour Mentions आए, कल भी काफी आए थे। उनका अध्ययन करके, एक तो उस विषय का महत्व देखा जाता है, दूसरा, broadly क्षेत्रीय सन्तुलन देखा जाता है और तीसरा political representation भी देखना होता है। आजकल लोग कहते हैं कि सब Zero Hour Mentions इन्हीं की पार्टी को दे दिए या उन्हीं की पार्टी को दिए, इसलिए इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर मुझे थोड़ा बैलेंस करना पड़ता है। कभी-कभी आपके हिसाब से जो महत्वपूर्ण विषय होगा, वह रह गया हो, ऐसा भी हो सकता है। इसलिए कृपया इस बात को समझने की कोशिश करिए कि बैलेंस करने के लिए हम विषय के महत्व के आधार पर उस विषय को लेते हैं। हरनाथ सिंह यादव जी जो विषय उठाना चाहते हैं, "Review pattern of U.P.S.C. exam to address decline in Hindi and regional languages candidates," यह विषय तो महत्वपूर्ण है, मगर उनको अगली बार मौका देंगे।

Now, Special Mentions. I end the Zero Hour. I have also converted one of them into Special Mentions. So, please, crisply अपना विषय बता कर केवल ले कीजिए।

***SPECIAL MENTIONS**

Demand to extend age relaxation and fees concession to Economically Weaker Sawarnas covered under 10 per cent reservation

श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस मुद्दे को रखने का मौका दिया।

विगत वर्ष 2019 में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की अगुवाई में सरकार ने आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर सवर्णों के लिए दस प्रतिशत आरक्षण देने का काम EWS कोटे के तहत किया, पर इस कोटे

* Laid on the Table.

के तहत आने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए उम्र सीमा में छूट का प्रावधान नहीं है, जबकि अन्य वर्गों के लोगों को छूट मिलती है। मौजूदा समय में सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण के आधार पर जिन्हें उम्र की छूट है, उनमें एससी-एसटी को पाँच साल की और ओबीसी को तीन साल की छूट है। इसके तहत सरकारी नौकरियों में सामान्य वर्ग के अभ्यर्थियों के लिए अधिकतम उम्र की सीमा जहाँ 32 साल की है, वहीं अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के लिए 35 वर्ष और अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लिए यह सीमा 37 वर्ष तय है। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि EWS में आने वाले परीक्षार्थियों को लगने वाले आवेदन शुल्क में भी रियायत दी जाए, ताकि सवर्णों में भी आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर छात्र आगे बढ़ें।

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि कमजोर सवर्णों के लिए भी उम्र सीमा में छूट दी जाए तथा परीक्षार्थियों को लगने वाले आवेदन शुल्क में भी रियायत दी जाए, ताकि सबका साथ, सबका विकास हो सके।

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

डा. सस्मित पात्रा (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री भास्कर राव नेक्कांति (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: इनका सुझाव यह है, extend age relaxation and fees concession to economically weaker sections of the so-called swarnas -- I do not like the word "swarna"; whatever this thing -- the economically backward amongst the so-called upper caste, उनके लिए 10 per cent reservation है। उसके लिए age relaxation और fees relaxation देना चाहिए। That is his request.

Shri K. Somaprasad, not there. Now, Dr. Vikas Mahatme, please.

**Demand to resolve difficulties in using optical fibre connectivity
effectively in remote villages**

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I shall like to congratulate the Government for providing optical fibre network in remote villages. There are two challenges with this. Many youngsters use it to visit porn websites, so elders are not keen on continuing the network. The Grampanchayat is not ready to pay the monthly bills of WiFi providers. Ultimately, because of this, the WiFi provided is not fulfilling the purpose. Sir, I request the Government to take necessary steps to block the porn sites and to make it mandatory to the authorities to pay the bill so that it serves the purpose.

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (Assam): Sir, I 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 SUJEET KUMAR (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.

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

**Demand to extend financial aid to freelance artists affected COVID-19
pandemic/lockdown**

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Sir, millions of freelance artists are in dire circumstances since pandemic lockdown for months. There is a need of urgent intervention by the Government and financial package for the deprived. The Ministry of Culture should provide and collate lists from every State. I urge the Government to take necessary steps towards this.

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

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

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

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: The matter which Madam wanted to place on the table of the House pertained to providing assistance to the freelance artists who are suffering because there is no activity to take care of such people. That is her request. Now, Shri Kailash Soni.

Demand to relax norms of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana to help persons affected by floods

श्री कैलाश सोनी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, वर्तमान समय में अधिक वर्षा होने से नदी किनारे लगे ग्रामों में निचले स्तर पर कई मकान डूब क्षेत्र में आ गए हैं एवं कई काफी क्षतिग्रस्त हुए हैं। इन मकानों में निचले तबके (गरीब) के लोगों के मकान थे, जो आर्थिक समस्या के चलते पुनः अपना मकान नहीं बना पा रहे हैं। कोविड-19 के चलते अभी इनके पास कोई रोजगार भी नहीं बचा है।

अतः इनकी गंभीर समस्या को देखते हुए निवेदन है कि निचले स्तर पर डूब क्षेत्र में क्षतिग्रस्त मकानों हेतु 'प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना' के नियमों में शिथिलता (परिवर्तित) करते हुए प्राथमिकता प्रदान कर तदाशय का आदेश लोकहित में जारी करने का कष्ट करें।

डा. अमर पटनायक (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

डा. सस्मित पात्रा (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री भास्कर राव नेक्कांति (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुरेश गोपी (नाम निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती सम्पतिया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. He wants to relax the conditions of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana to help persons affected by floods. Next is, Shrimati Priyanka Chaturvedi; not present. Next is, Shri Anil Desai.

**Demand to expedite passage of Bill to rename Bombay High Court as
Mumbai High Court**

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, Government of Maharashtra has been in constant correspondence with Central Government requesting for change of nomenclature of High Court of "Bombay" as High Court of "Mumbai". Our State Government has sent not less than 15 letters since 08.11.2013 to 24.12.2019 and the matter has been constantly raised by our legislators in Maharashtra Legislative Assembly demanding expeditious action on their demand for change of name to High Court of Mumbai.

Sir, no doubt, the Central Government is taking action on the proposal and has also introduced a Bill titled, 'High Court (Alteration) Bill, 2016' in Lok Sabha on 19.07.2016 for changing the names of Bombay, Kolkata and Madras High Courts, followed by objections from some States. So, Sir, Government is in the process of seeking views of State Governments on the proposal.

I, therefore, request the Government to kindly expedite the process in this matter which is pending with Central Government for last seven years and respect the views of the people and Government of Maharashtra to rename the High Court of "Bombay" as High Court of "Mumbai". Thank you, Sir.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I 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.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Anilji. The matter simply is to rename Bombay High Court as Mumbai High Court. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, is there any Bill pending on this? थोड़ा देख लीजिए। He is saying it. This is the submission. Next is, Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa.

**Need for proper monitoring of M.G.N.R.E.G.A. and review of its
control mechanism**

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (Assam): Sir, MGNREGA and 14th Finance Commission schemes have become monopoly of the Presidents of the Gaon Panchayats

as the funds are directly handled by them and even they didn't take the very Anchalik Panchayat members into the fold of scheme procedure for execution leading to several complaints from this 2nd level of Panchayati Raj. The 2nd tier of Panchayati Raj monitoring was also affected as the information was rarely shared. I may request you to kindly make better procedure for effective share-based monitoring of the MGNREGA and 14th Finance Scheme and the upcoming 15th Finance Scheme as the helplessness at the ZP and AP level is often seen in execution of the schemes. I have seen in the State of Assam that a lot of boundary walls have been taken up which has detrimental effect on actual livelihood benefit to the rural populace. Over-procedure and high level IT interaction has made the non-IT personnel to stand in the sidelines and the control mechanism seems to be with contractual workers with IT expertise as the DSC (Digital Signature Certificate Payment dongle) and online procedures are well at their manipulation and even some BDOs and GP Presidents do not have ease of access with the online platform. I urge the Government to take suitable steps in this regard.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made the hon. Member.

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद कामाख्या प्रसाद जी। His subject is need for proper monitoring of MGNREGA and review of its control mechanism. That is the issue. Next is, Shri Ahmed Patel; not present; Shri P.L. Punia; not present; Shri P. Wilson; not present; Dr. Fauzia Khan; not present and Shrimati Chhaya Verma; not present. There is a Supplementary List of Business; the Legislative Business.

The Occupational Safety, Health And Working Conditions Code, 2020; The Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and The Code On Social Security, 2020 to be discussed together; all these three Bills. Hon. Minister, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar. कहाँ हैं?

GOVERNMENT BILLS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, FCRA Bill is there.

श्री सभापति: आपने जो भेजा, उसी के साथ है। Yes, Shri Gangwarji.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, I am here from Lok Sabha.

श्री सभापति: सेक्रेटेरिएट कृपया सप्लीमेन्टरी एजेन्डा सर्कुलेट करिये।

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Sir, I am here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar. आप बैठकर बोलिये। Please sit down and then say. We are taking up these three Bills together. Bills have to be circulated.

श्री वी. मुरलीधरन: सर, लिस्ट ऑफ बिजनेस में एफसीआरए है।

श्री सभापति: लिस्ट ऑफ बिजनेस में क्या है? One minute. मैं यही तो बोलने वाला था, आपने कहा कि सप्लीमेन्टरी लिस्ट ऑफ बिजनेस में है। आई एम सॉरी। I have been misinformed. Now, we shall take up the Legislative Business. Now, the Bill further to amend the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010, as passed by the Lok Sabha, to be taken into consideration; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2020

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

"कि विदेशी अभिदाय (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 2010 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।"

The question was proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say anything about that?

श्री नित्यानन्द राय: सभापति महोदय, मैं बाद में जवाब देने के समय बोलूँगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: First, Shri Arun Singh. कांग्रेस पार्टी, जो मुख्य विपक्ष है, उसने नाम नहीं दिया। जब नाम नहीं दिया तो मैं किसी को force नहीं कर सकता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... इस

पर पूरे एक घंटे का समय है। इनके बाद सुजीत कुमार जी, प्रशांत नन्दा जी, विजयसाई रेड्डी जी, राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह जी और कनकमेदला रवींद्र कुमार जी का नाम है। ये लोग अपने-अपने समय के हिसाब से बोलेंगे।

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, please include my name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to send it. श्री अरुण सिंह।

श्री अरुण सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... चेयरमैन सर, मैं Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2020 के समर्थन में बोल रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: Supplementary Agenda के papers circulate किये जाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अरुण सिंह: सर, जो foreign fund आता है या विदेश से पैसा आता है, वह तीन प्रकार से आता है। पहला, लोन जो ECB के माध्यम से आता है, उसके norms पूरे करके आता है। दूसरे तरीके का जो पैसा है, वह investment के माध्यम से, FDI के जो norms होते हैं, उनको पूरा करके वह आता है। तीसरे प्रकार का जो foreign fund होता है, विदेश से पैसा आता है, वह FCRA के माध्यम से contribution के लिए आता है। एक तरीके से कहें तो वह donation के रूप में आता है। यह जो तीसरे प्रकार का पैसा है, जो विभिन्न NGOs को आता है, यह किसलिए आ रहा है, उसका क्या उपयोग हो रहा है और उसका कैसे उपयोग हुआ है, पूरे के पूरे तरीके से उसको regulate करने के लिए, जो FCRA एक्ट है, वह इसको regulate करता है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

सर, देश भर में लगभग 22,400 NGOs हैं, जो FCRA में registered हैं। उनको विदेश से पैसा मिलता है, लेकिन वह किसलिए मिलता है, क्यों मिलता है और उसका क्या खर्च होता है, उसके लिए अलग-अलग प्रकार के provisions हैं। इस regulation के माध्यम से उन सभी provisions को streamline किया जाता है और यह भी देखा जाता है कि जो सारे provisions हैं या जो सारे regulations हैं, उनका effective compliance हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है।

पहले इस एक्ट में कुछ कमियाँ थीं। उन कमियों को दूर करने का प्रयास किया गया है। हम लोगों ने देखा है कि FCRA के माध्यम से यह जो पैसा NGOs को आता है, किस प्रकार से उसका दुरुपयोग होता है। हजारों संस्थाएँ ऐसी हैं, जिनका कोई अता-पता नहीं है, उनकी balance sheet नहीं है। और तो और, end use of fund ही पता नहीं चलता कि आखिर वह पैसा कहाँ गया।

सर, इस बिल के माध्यम से एक जो provision लाया गया है, मैं इसका अभिनन्दन भी करता हूँ कि हजारों की संख्या में जो bank accounts हैं-- हजारों NGOs हैं और हजारों bank

[श्री अरूण सिंह]

accounts हैं-- वह पैसा देश के कोने-कोने के अलग-अलग bank accounts में जमा होता है। उनकी tracking बहुत ही मुश्किल है। अब State Bank of India, New Delhi की ब्रांच में वे अपना account खोलेंगे, FCRA का पैसा उस अकाउंट में आएगा, केवल एक अकाउंट में। उसके बाद वे जहाँ operate करते हैं, वहाँ FCRA account खोलेंगे और दोनों अकाउंट्स को link करेंगे और वहाँ से वे खर्च कर सकते हैं, यह सरकार का एक बहुत अच्छा कदम है। इस बिल में यह भी प्रोविजन है कि आपको दिल्ली आने की जरूरत नहीं है, आप KYC फॉर्म भरिए, यह फॉर्म भरने के बाद आपका अकाउंट सीधे खुल जाएगा और आपका रजिस्ट्रेशन हो जाएगा।

सर, अभी तक जो पैसा आता था, उसका purpose क्या था और वह खर्च कहाँ करना था, यह clearly define नहीं था। इसमें बहुत अधिक mismanagement हुआ, दुरुपयोग हुआ। और तो और हमने देखा है कि कई जगहों पर ऐसा हुआ कि जब बाहर से पैसा आया, वह पैसा तो गरीबों के upliftment के लिए आया, लेकिन हम लोगों ने न्यूज़ देखी और पढ़ी भी कि वह पैसा चॉकलेट खरीदने, बड़ी-बड़ी गाड़ियाँ खरीदने, रेंट पर अच्छे-अच्छे मकान लेने, आदि पर खर्च होता था। ऐसी भी न्यूज़ आई कि जब घरों में inquiry हुई, तो वहाँ पर महंगी शराबें भी मिलीं। सारा का सारा पैसा अकाउंट में डाल रखा था। विदेश से पैसा गरीबों के उत्थान के लिए आ रहा है और यहाँ कुछ ऐसे एनजीओ थे, जो अपने ऐशो-आराम तथा अपने फायदे के लिए वह पैसा खर्च करते थे।

महोदय, इस बिल में यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि आप जिस purpose के रजिस्टर्ड हैं, उसी purpose के लिए आप पैसा लेंगे और अगर आप किसी दूसरे एनजीओ को देंगे, तो वह एनजीओ भी उसी purpose के लिए रजिस्टर्ड होना चाहिए और उसी purpose के लिए पैसा खर्च होना चाहिए। पहले यह होता था कि पैसा एक एनजीओ के पास आया, वह पैसा एक एनजीओ से दूसरे एनजीओ को, दूसरे एनजीओ से तीसरे एनजीओ के पास और तीसरे एनजीओ से चौथे एनजीओ के पास जाता था और चौथा एनजीओ उस पैसे को किस काम में खर्च करता था, वह पता नहीं चलता था। जिस गरीब के लिए पैसा आता था, वह राह देखता रह जाता था और वह पैसा किसी और चीज में खर्च हो जाता था।

सर, पहले एक कमी थी, जिसको इस बिल के माध्यम से दूर किया गया है। यह कहा गया था कि गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट एनजीओ के पार्ट नहीं होंगे, लेकिन कुछ लोगों ने इसका दुरुपयोग किया। कई ऐसे गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट, जो महत्वपूर्ण पद पर बैठे थे, हमने यह देखा, एक बड़ा चर्चित केस है, मैं यहाँ नाम नहीं लेना चाहूँगा, सरकार से भी लाखों, करोड़ों रुपए मिल रहे हैं, बाहर से भी पैसा मिल रहा है और उनके घर वाले बाहर जाकर बड़ी-बड़ी पार्टियाँ दे रहे हैं, पैसा इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं, लॉबीइंग कर रहे हैं और कहते थे कि हम Government employee नहीं हैं। इस बिल में यह कहा गया है कि Government employee ही नहीं, बल्कि public servant भी एनजीओ के पार्ट नहीं हो सकते हैं। A public servant includes Government servant... यह सरकार का बहुत ही अच्छा कदम है। इसके लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ।

सर, पहले इनका अता-पता नहीं होता था। अब जब देश के हर नागरिक को 'आधार' से जोड़ा जा रहा है, तो इनके जो ट्रस्टी हैं या इनके जो मैनेजिंग पर्सन्स हैं, उनको भी 'आधार' से लिंक किया जाएगा। जिनके पास 'आधार' नहीं है, उनको अपना पासपोर्ट देना पड़ेगा।

सर, जहाँ तक renewal की बात है, पहले भी पाँच साल के बाद renewal होता था, लेकिन इसके लिए कोई ट्रैकिंग नहीं थी। हजारों की संख्या में ऐसे एनजीओज़ हैं, जिनका अता-पता नहीं है कि वे कहाँ पर हैं। मैं बचपन में देखता था कि कुछ एनजीओज़ ऐसे काम करते थे, मैं मिर्ज़ापुर, भदोही से आता हूँ, वहाँ कारपेट का बहुत अच्छा काम होता था और उस समय यानी आज से 20-25 साल पहले कुछ संस्थाओं ने कुछ ऐसी पिक्चर्स लेकर, जैसे लोगों के हाथ से खून बह रहा है, जब कि हकीकत में ऐसी बात नहीं थी, इस प्रकार की पिक्चर्स लेकर विदेशों में भारत की छवि खराब करते थे और हमारे देश का उद्योग या एक्सपोर्ट धीरे-धीरे बंद होता चला गया। इसका purpose यह है कि पैसा जिस purpose के लिए आ रहा है, वह पैसा उसी purpose के लिए खर्च होना चाहिए। अगर पैसा शिक्षा के लिए, गरीबों के उत्थान के लिए और आर्ट और कल्चर को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आ रहा है, तो पैसा उसी purpose के लिए खर्च होना चाहिए, लेकिन कुछ एनजीओज़ जो देश के विकास के काम होते थे, उनको रोकने का काम करते थे। उसके अलावा लॉबीइंग करने का काम करते थे। हमें तो कभी-कभी यह देख कर हैरानी होती थी कि हम लोग पाँच-पाँच हजार की संख्या में आते थे और भाषण होते थे, वह अखबार में नहीं छपता था, सोशल मीडिया में नहीं आता था, लेकिन अगर इनके दस आदमी किसी काम को रोकने के लिए प्ले-कार्ड लेकर खड़े हो जाते थे, तो यह फ्रंट लाइन बनती थी। आखिर इनका क्या nexus था? इसलिए renewal करते समय यह देखना बहुत जरूरी है कि संबंधित एनजीओ को जिस purpose के लिए पैसा मिला, जिस purpose के लिए दान मिला, उस पैसे का उस purpose के लिए पूरा उपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है। इसमें यह प्रोविज़न है कि the Central Government can conduct inquiry also.

सर, पहले एफसीआरए में रजिस्टर्ड एनजीओ को सरेंडर करने का प्रावधान नहीं था। यह प्रावधान नहीं था कि यह बंद कैसे होगा। कई एनजीओज़ इसके लिए चक्कर-चक्कर लगा-लगा कर परेशान हो गए थे, लेकिन इस बिल में इस तरह का प्रोविज़न है कि अगर आपको सरेंडर करना है, तो आप इसके लिए apply कीजिए। इसके बाद सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट आपकी पूरी ट्रैकिंग चैक करेगी कि आपको जिस purpose के लिए पैसा मिला था, उसका उपयोग उस purpose के लिए हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है, आपने कोई violation तो नहीं किया है, इसके बाद वह आपको सर्टिफिकेट देगी और इसके साथ ही साथ आपके पास जो assets हैं, उन assets को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट टेकओवर कर लेगी। इस तरह से यह प्रोविज़न बहुत अच्छा है, जिसकी हमें पहले से अपेक्षा थी और अब सरकार इसको इस बिल के माध्यम से लेकर आई है। सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूँगा। इसके अंतर्गत जो पैसा मिलता था, उसका 50 परसेंट administrative expenses पर खर्च करने का provision था। वह पैसा कैसे खर्च होता था? Administrative

[श्री अरुण सिंह]

expenses के पैसे से बड़ी-बड़ी पार्टीज़ organize होती थीं, foreign travelling होती थी, लोगों को conference seminar के नाम पर बड़े-बड़े चेक दिए जाते थे। Purpose दिया है कि आप समाज में शिक्षा को और जागृत करने का काम करो, लेकिन आप कर क्या रहे हैं। ऐसी चीज़ों को करके आप force conversion को... सर, केरल में इतने बड़े पैमाने पर एनजीओज़ लगे हैं; उनका तो हमें force conversion कराना है। पैसा किसी और काम के लिए आ रहा है, लेकिन काम कोई और किया जाता है। करप्शन हो रहा है और इसके साथ-साथ जितनी भी malpractices हैं; कुछ एनजीओज़ इस काम को कर रहे हैं, इसलिए administrative expenses में एक cap लगाई गई है कि आप administrative expenses के लिए 20 परसेंट से ऊपर पैसा नहीं खर्च कर पाएंगे। इसमें कुछ सांसदों ने तो दस परसेंट की माँग की थी। आप बाकी heads के लिए खर्च कर सकते हैं। यह बहुत ही बड़ा मूव है।

सर, अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि 2015-16 में 13 हजार, 629 करोड़, 2016-17 में 14 हजार, 691 करोड़, 2017 में 15 हजार, 900 करोड़ रुपए; इतना पैसा इन एनजीओज़ के पास अभी unspent है। यह unspent इसलिए है, क्योंकि यहाँ मोदी सरकार है; पैसा तो आपने ले लिया है, लेकिन आप ढंग से खर्च नहीं करेंगे, तो आपकी पूरी inquiry होगी, आपका रजिस्ट्रेशन कैंसिल होगा और जेल की सलाखों के पीछे भी होंगे। सर, अगर अलगाववादी ताकतों को कहीं से पैसा मिला है, तो एनजीओज़ के माध्यम से ही मिला है। देश के विरोध में काम करना हो, राष्ट्रहित के खिलाफ काम करना हो, इसका सबसे बड़ा रूट कॉज़ कुछ एनजीओज़ हैं। हम दिन-प्रतिदिन अखबार में पढ़ते हैं, देखते भी हैं और जानते भी हैं कि ये गलत काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इन गलत काम करने वाले एनजीओज़ के लिए कोई ऐसा रेगुलेशन नहीं लाया गया। मैं गृह मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि वे इस प्रकार का एक रेगुलेशन लेकर आए। वे सभी एनजीओज़, जो विदेशों से पैसा ले आते हैं, उनको streamline होकर, जिस उद्देश्य के लिए पैसा लाते हैं, उस उद्देश्य के लिए खर्च करना पड़ेगा, लोगों के हित के लिए खर्च करना पड़ेगा, राष्ट्र के हित के लिए खर्च करना पड़ेगा, इसलिए मैं इस बिल का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2020 has both good and bad aspects. There is nothing wrong or no complaint against Government instructing the NGOs, through this Bill, to ensure that the financial contribution received from foreign has to be used properly and judiciously. But, the grudge of majority of those who oppose this Bill is that this law may be used to target political opponents and religious minorities. I appeal to the Government to be sincere in this and not target any political opponents and religious minorities. The Government has to clarify this point and ensure that there would not be any bias in execution of the law.

10.00 A.M.

The Bill makes Aadhaar a mandatory identification document for all the office bearers of an NGO or an association seeking foreign donations. There is nothing wrong in this. In fact, the Government should instruct the NGOs to have a simple dynamic website mentioning the complete details of trustees, office bearers and the monthly or quarterly reports showing the details of the amount received and spent by the NGOs. Sir, an absolute transparency need to be maintained as far as the NGOs receiving foreign contribution is concerned.

The intention of the Government in limiting administrative expenses drawn from the foreign donations to 20 per cent as against the current 50 per cent is good on paper. But in ground reality, it will adversely affect the effective functioning of NGOs and the purpose will not be achieved.

Without having good staff strength, NGOs can't function. If you have more staff you cannot run the show without proper office or establishment. In this very difficult COVID-19 scenario where we have witnessed more than 10 crore job loss, NGOs which provide jobs for several thousands of people should not be disturbed. Therefore, reducing the administrative expenses to 20 per cent at the moment seems to be unwarranted. There may be a few bad NGOs among the NGOs, but there are hundreds of genuine NGOs doing excellent work in the country. Sir, amendment to cut in administrative expenses saying many NGOs use the donations for personal use such as buying cars and installing air conditioners cannot hold good for all genuine NGOs. I request the Central Government to stop bulldozing people who do good work. Sir, on the one hand, the Government invites foreign funds, but when such funds come for educational and charitable purposes, it is prevented. I would like to record in this august House that the contribution to education and society by several religious minority educational Institutions through their trusts are highly commendable. Most of the contributors of modern India and nation-building were the products of such illustrious educational institutions only. We can't deny that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: I am concluding within half a minute. Just see the alumni of several outstanding Institutions like the Loyola College, Chennai, St. Stephen's College or St. Xavier's College or the Madras Christian College or Women's

[Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam]

Christian college, Chennai or any other college of high reputation. Their old students are employed in very big positions in world's top business organizations all over the world and make the institution and our country very proud. If they want to contribute something back to their colleges, it should not be disturbed and no law should prevent such contributions from alumni of the colleges in the name of law. This is my humble request because we all know that Government can't perform all acts on its own. I wholeheartedly welcome the Government regulating the foreign donations and ensuring that such contributions do not adversely affect the internal security of the country. But it should not put a blanket curtain on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: I am concluding, Sir. The Bill allows that the foreign contribution bank accounts can be opened anywhere and not only restricted to State Bank of India is a welcome one. Before I conclude, I would say this Bill has good intentions but will have bad implications on ground. I urge the Government that the interests of genuine NGOs should be addressed and protected in an appropriate way. Thank You.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय स्वप्न दासगुप्ता जी, आपने raise किया था कि बिल सर्कुलेट नहीं हुआ। In fact, COVID protocol के तहत सारे बिल्स soft copies के रूप में अपलोड किए जा रहे हैं। श्री प्रशांत नन्दा जी।

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, due to paucity of time, I will only discuss about the purpose and impact of this Bill. The purpose of this Bill is to enhance transparency and accountability in the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution worth thousands of crore of rupees every year and facilitate the genuine NGOs or associations who are working for the society. The Bill also proposes some restrictions. The Bill proposes to state that foreign contribution must be received only in an account designated by the Bank of FCRA Account. Sir, I want to highlight the stringent policy measures taken in this Bill. The inflow of foreign contribution has seen continuous rise in last decade, but the utilization of such contribution has been seen directed towards unauthorised payments like to maintain basic statutory compliances, like submission of annual returns and maintaining accounts due to which the Government had to suspend many certificates and spending inquiry is on. Regarding restricting appropriation of

foreign contribution, I would say that this amendment is proposed to ensure the proper utilization of the designated funds from foreign contribution. No organization which is registered and granted a certificate or has obtained prior permission under the FCRA and receives any foreign contribution shall transfer such foreign contribution to any other organization. Sir, I wholeheartedly support this Bill as the policy impact would be beneficial to the country as a whole. But my sincerest request will be that genuine NGOs should not be harassed by officials as the country may lose funds. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijayasai Reddy, not present. Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, please.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): उसपभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह विधेयक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और आज के माहौल में इसको transparent बनाने के लिए जो कदम उठाए गए हैं, वे बहुत ही सराहनीय हैं। इसमें यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि जो लोग भी foreign contribution receive करेंगे, सबसे पहले उनको आधार की जानकारी देते हुए अकाउन्ट खोलना पड़ेगा। पहले यह होता था कि कहीं भी, किसी भी बैंक अकाउन्ट में डायरेक्ट पैसा आ जाता था। अब दिल्ली में गवर्नमेंट ने डेज़िगनेट कर दिया है कि एसबीआई में अकाउन्ट खोलना पड़ेगा, पहले वह पैसा उसमें आएगा, उसके बाद उस पैसे को कहीं खर्च किया जा सकता है। इसमें मॉनिटरिंग करने में बहुत ही सहूलियत मिलेगी। खासकर जो लोग इसको ग्रहण करेंगे, उनमें public servants को इसके दायरे से बाहर रखा गया है। यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। इससे निश्चित रूप से... जो इसका दुरुपयोग होता था और इसमें अगली कड़ी में, खासकर जो administrative expenditure होता था, जिसकी चर्चा माननीय अरुण जी कर रहे थे, जब यह वर्ष 1976 में बना था तो लोग administrative expenditure पर 100 परसेंट खर्च कर देते थे। वर्ष 2010 में जब अमेंडमेंट आया तो उसमें 50 परसेंट का प्रोविज़न किया गया और अब बहुत अच्छा किया गया कि इसको 20 परसेंट कर दिया गया है। महोदय, इसमें आपको जो भी contribution मिल रहा है, जिस चीज़ के लिए मिल रहा है, उसके content पर, उसके program पर और उसकी scheme पर आपको खर्च करना पड़ेगा। चूंकि administrative expenses मात्र 20 परसेंट हो गया है, यह बहुत अच्छा अमेंडमेंट है और बहुत अच्छा बिल है, जिसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: राम चन्द्र बाबू, धन्यवाद। श्री स्वपन दासगुप्ता जी।

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, I am speaking in support of this FCRA Amendment Bill, which seeks to enhance compliance mechanisms for those receiving foreign funds. When we look at the entire term 'NGO', we will realize that initially we used to have something called charity bodies. Then, it became philanthropic

[Shri Swapan Dasgupta]

bodies. Then, we come across the term called NGOs. In many cases, they combine the work of charity and philanthropy, but in a lot of cases what has happened is that it has become politics by other means. This is proxy politics which is manifesting itself, sometimes on behalf of a larger call, sometimes at the behest of certain individual Government, etc. I think, it is very welcome that we try and at least monitor what it is. Just merely putting a ceiling of 20 per cent on administrative expenses is only one step. The larger issue which has to be deliberated upon, which no Bill can do, which only a commission can do, is to have a larger commission on the workings of NGOs so that we are able to distinguish between those who are doing genuine scientific work, to those who are doing educational work and to those who are involved in either political things or in certain religious conversions and things like that. Sir, that is a very important step to be taken, which I hope the Government in future will appoint, and have some sort of a white paper so that accusation throughout the world that we are hounding out NGOs does not come in.

As a final thing, I just want to say that while it is good that compliance mechanism is there, I just don't understand why all the accounts have to be in the State Bank of India at Delhi. This will cause a needless inconvenience to a lot of people who operate in districts and small towns who, actually, happen to be the genuine people.

I urge the Minister to, perhaps, reconsider this particular small Clause on this. Otherwise, this is a very important and major step in trying to regulate and put some order into this sort of proxy politics which is being operated in our country. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity. The principal Act is enacted with the objective to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality by certain individuals or associations or companies and to prohibit acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality for any activity detrimental to the national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Through this Amendment, the Government proposes to include public servant and prohibits receiving foreign contribution. It also prohibits transfer of foreign contribution to any association or persons. It also puts a bar on spending only 20 per cent of the foreign contribution received for administrative expenses. Further, it

makes mandatory for the persons to submit Aadhar document as identification document. This Amendment also enables a person to submit, surrender a certificate who earlier got a certificate to receive foreign contribution. It further makes maintaining FRCA account in any one of the branches of the State Bank of India at New Delhi. This clause will cause some hindrance to some of the genuine organisations. Sir, in the State of Andhra Pradesh, organisations that got permission under FRCA was 20. In the year 2020, as of now, there are only five organisations. How was there such a drastic reduction? Has the Government made any investigation in this regard? I would like to know whether the activities of those institutions were found non-conducive to the interest of the country. Sir, viewing these institutions from that perspective will hamper various welfare activities that are being undertaken by these organisations. I would also like to know whether the Government is able to monitor all the accounts in an effective and an efficient manner. Does it find any difficulty in monitoring the accounts? In view of this, I urge upon the Central Government to play cautiously in this matter. With some clarifications, I support this Bill and welcome it. Thank you, Sir.

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले तो माननीय सदस्यों का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि इन्होंने बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे सुझाव भी दिए और जो बिल लाया गया है, इसकी विशेषताओं को भी उल्लेखित किया है। कुछ एक सदस्यों ने बिल का समर्थन करते हुए, थोड़ी सी चिंता भी व्यक्त की है, इसलिए मैं उस पर भी प्रकाश डालूंगा। FCRA एक राष्ट्रीय तथा आंतरिक सुरक्षा कानून है। इसको महत्व देने की जरूरत है। इसका प्रमुख उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि विदेशी धन भारत के सार्वजनिक जीवन अथवा राजनीतिक व सामाजिक विमर्श पर हावी न हो जाए।

उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी भारत को हर प्रकार से सुरक्षित और मजबूत रखना चाहते हैं। भारत के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी इस देश की व्यवस्थाओं में स्पष्टता लाना चाहते हैं, पारदर्शिता लाना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए हर क्षेत्र में विभिन्न कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। इसके साथ-साथ FCRA में भी पारदर्शिता हो, इसका सही उपयोग हो, इसका ख्याल रखते हुए यह संशोधन प्रस्तावित है। भारतीय लोकतंत्र की सुरक्षा मोदी सरकार की प्रमुखता भी है, विशेषता भी है और आत्मनिर्भर भारत के लिए जरूरी भी है।

उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री आदरणीय अमित शाह जी, हमेशा आग्रह करते हैं कि NGO समाज की विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए ईमानदारी से अपना योगदान दें। विदेशी अभिदाय के व्यय में पारदर्शिता लाना और सही उद्देश्यों और जिस कार्य हेतु विदेशी अभिदाय प्राप्त किया जाता है, उन्हीं उद्देश्यों के कार्य में यह व्यय हो। इसमें जो संशोधन प्रस्तावित है, मैं उसके विषय में थोड़ी चर्चा करना चाहूंगा। महोदय, लोक सेवक को जोड़ा जा रहा है, जिस

[श्री नित्यानन्द राय]

पर कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बड़ी स्पष्टता से अपनी बात रखी है। लोक सेवक की जो परिभाषा है, उस परिभाषा में पहले भी लोक सेवक का एक पार्ट इसमें समाहित था, लेकिन कुछ पार्ट्स जो छूट रहे थे, उनका इसमें समावेश किया गया है। उसको परिभाषित किया गया है। भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 21 के अंतर्गत परिभाषित शब्द लोक सेवक को एफसीआरए 2010 की धारा ई- (i) (ग) में जोड़े जाने का प्रस्ताव है। उपसभापति महोदय, दूसरा प्रस्ताव यह है कि विदेशी अभिदाय को एक इकाई या गैर सरकारी संगठन से दूसरे संगठनों में हस्तांतरित किए जाने को वर्जित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, ताकि उसका दुरुपयोग और विचलन रोका जा सके। महोदय, यह होता था कि जो संस्था विदेशी अभिदाय प्राप्त करती थी, तो जो उसका प्रोजेक्ट जमा करती थी और जिस कार्य के लिए लेती थी, तो वह दूसरे संस्थानों में हस्तांतरित करने से वह अपने मूल कार्यों से भटक जाया करती थी। उसके बारे में जैसा अरूण सिंह जी बता रहे थे कि ट्रैकिंग भी बहुत मुश्किल होती थी और वह पैसा अंत तक कहां तक चला जाता था, जिसकी बहुत चिंता सरकार को होती रही है। महोदय, इसी सदन में, इसी राज्य सभा में 19 अगस्त, 1910 को जब यह विधेयक लाया गया था, तो उस समय के तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री माननीय पी. चिदम्बरम जी ने एक चिंता व्यक्त की थी। मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों को यहां बोल रहा हूं। चिदम्बरम साहब की जो चिंता थी, वह यह थी और जिसको उन्होंने व्यक्त किया कि - मेरी सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि जब मैंने इस अधिनियम की समीक्षा की, तो यह देखा गया कि संगठन विदेशी अंशदान की सूचना नहीं देते हैं। वे लेखा फाइल भी नहीं करते हैं। इसका अर्थ यह है कि कहीं न कहीं गड़बड़ियां हो रही हैं। उन्होंने तो इतना तक कहा कि उस समय जो राशि प्राप्त की जा रही थी, वह लगभग 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये की थी और उन्होंने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा कि 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये में से 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये की राशि कहां गई, कहां खर्च हुई? उसका न कोई लेखा-जोखा था और न कोई अता-पता था, इसलिए उस समय भी संशोधन पर बिल लाने पर जोर दिया गया था और उस समय वर्ष 2010 में जब यह बिल लाया गया था, तब पक्ष और विपक्ष ने इस पर बहुत ही अच्छी चर्चा कर, एक सकारात्मक चर्चा करके इस विधेयक को पारित किया था। उसके बाद समय के अनुसार और संगठनों की गतिविधियों के अनुसार जब कुछ आवश्यकताएं महसूस होती हैं, तब कुछ संशोधन आवश्यक हो जाते हैं। उसी आवश्यकता के महसूस होने के कारण यह संशोधन प्रस्तावित है। उपसभापति महोदय, धारा 8(1) को संशोधित करते हुए प्राप्तकर्ता इकाई द्वारा अपने प्रशासनिक कार्यकलापों पर स्वीकृत व्यय की उच्चतम सीमा को एक वर्ष में प्राप्त कुल विदेशी अभिदाय के 50 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 20 प्रतिशत किया जाना है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि अधिकतम निधियां इकाई के मुख्य कार्यकलापों के लिए उपलब्ध हों और अधिक वेतन, भव्य इमारत, कार्यालयों, आलीशान भवनों आदि की निधियों में उपलब्धता कम की जा सके। जब यह चर्चा हो रही थी, तब उस समय भी सदन में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने 50 प्रतिशत का प्रस्ताव दिया था, तब उन लोगों ने अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त की थी, जिसमें राज्य सभा के प्रशान्त चटर्जी जी, जो वैस्ट बंगाल से आते थे, लोक सभा के माननीय सदस्य रुद्र माधव राय और प्रबोध पांडा

जी, जो ओडिशा और वेस्ट बंगाल से आते थे। उस समय सुषमा स्वराज जी भी थीं, तो उन्होंने भी ऐसी इच्छा व्यक्त की थी। कि पचास प्रतिशत की व्यय राशि, जो प्रशासनिक कार्यकलापों पर खर्च होनी है, उसमें कमी की जाए - कई लोगों ने तो दस प्रतिशत का भी विचार व्यक्त किया था, प्रस्ताव लाने की इच्छा व्यक्त की थी। अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री बालासुब्रमण्यम जी ने जो चिंता व्यक्त की है, निश्चित रूप से उस पर मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि व्यय कम करने से जॉब्स पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा, बल्कि और ज्यादा रोजगार सृजित होंगे। उन्होंने जो दूसरी चिंता व्यक्त की कि इससे भय पैदा होगा तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि न तो यह विधेयक NGOs के खिलाफ है, न इससे कोई भय पैदा होगा और न ही इसके माध्यम से किसी को भय करने की जरूरत है। यह भी सही है कि बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे NGOs हैं, जो मानवता के पक्ष में अच्छे काम करते हैं, रचनात्मक कामों में धन का व्यय करते हैं, कई अच्छे-अच्छे परिणाम इस देश और देशवासियों के हित में उन्होंने दिए हैं - इसमें कहीं कोई शक नहीं है। यह जो संशोधन है, यह अच्छे NGOs के हित में है, उनके सहयोग के लिए है क्योंकि जब उनके सामने यह बात आती थी कि एक NGO ऐसा है जो कुछ न करके भी अंशदान प्राप्त करता है, विदेशी अभिदाय प्राप्त करता है और वह कहीं से बाधित नहीं होता है, उसको रोका नहीं जाता है, तो कहीं न कहीं उनके मन में, उनके भाव में यह बात चोट करती थी।

उपसभापति महोदय, वर्तमान में विदेशी अभिदाय प्राप्त करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से अग्रिम अनुमति लेने वाली किसी इकाई के बैंक खाते को तत्काल फ्रीज़ करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। जिन मामलों में अधिनियम का उल्लंघन देखा जाता है, उनमें आगे अधिक उल्लंघन रोकने के लिए तात्कालिक उपायों की जरूरत होती है। एक संक्षिप्त जांच के बाद ऐसे गैर-सरकारी संगठन के बैंक खातों को फ्रीज़ करने में केन्द्र सरकार सक्षम बने, इसलिए धारा 11 (2) के तहत एक संशोधन प्रस्तावित है। एक प्राप्तकर्ता इकाई के पंजीकरण को निरस्त करने का ऐसा प्रावधान धारा 13 के अंतर्गत पहले से ही मौजूद है, जिस मामले में इकाई ने केन्द्र सरकार को पंजीकरण प्रमाण पत्र दिया है। एक व्यवस्था जो अनुमति लेकर होती है, अग्रिम अनुमति, उसको बैंक को फ्रीज़ करना जरूरी होता है। जब वह कानून को तोड़ती है, उसमें अनियमितता आ जाती है, वह कहीं न कहीं से एफसीआरए के नियमों का उल्लंघन करती है तो उसकी कई प्रकार की जांच की प्रक्रिया के लिए बैंक को बिना फ्रीज़ किए हुए यह संभव नहीं हो पाता है, इसलिए यह प्रस्ताव लाया गया है।

महोदय, आधार कार्ड के विषय में चर्चा हुई। गैर-सरकारी संगठन के सभी पदाधिकारियों, मुख्य पदाधिकारियों के आधार नम्बर प्राप्त करने के प्रावधान के लिए अधिनियम में एक नयी धारा 12 को जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है, ताकि इन पदाधिकारियों की सही पहचान को बाहर लाया जा सके। विदेशियों के मामले में उनके पासपोर्ट की संख्या या OCI कार्ड संख्या प्रदान किया जाएगा। जो अनुभव किया गया, वह यह अनुभव था कि कई संस्थाओं ने अपनी पहचान छुपाने का प्रयास किया, उसमें उन्होंने सफलता भी प्राप्त की और यह गड़बड़ी का कारण भी होता था। उनके मन में

[श्री नित्यानन्द राय]

कोई भय नहीं होता था क्योंकि उनकी पहचान पूर्ण रूप से स्थापित नहीं हो पाती थी। इसमें आधार कार्ड लाकर उसकी पहचान को स्थापित किया जा सके, इसके लिए यह प्रस्ताव प्रस्तावित है। इसके लिए भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण, UIDAI तथा MeitY, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय से इस पर विचार लिया गया और तत्पश्चात यह प्रस्तावित हुआ है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के विषय में यह कहा जाता था कि यह उसके आदेश के अनुरूप नहीं है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह पूरी तरह से सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के, फैसले के अनुरूप है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा था कि जब कभी इस प्रकार की विशिष्ट पहचान को स्थापित करने के लिए आधार कार्ड की आवश्यकता हो तो एक कानून लाकर यह लागू किया जा सकता है। ऐसा माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय है। उस आलोक में भी यह प्रस्तावित है व कहीं से भी उस आदेश से अलग नहीं है। उपसभापति महोदय, किसी एसोसिएशन के पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र को निरस्त करने के लिए धारा 13 के तहत कुछ जांच-पड़ताल अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त 6 माह की समय-सीमा के भीतर पूरी नहीं हो सकती है, ऐसे एसोसिएशन्स के एफसीआरए प्रमाणपत्र के निरस्तीकरण को संभव बनाने हेतु और जांच को पूरी करने के लिए 180 दिन की अतिरिक्त अवधि के लिए धारा 13 में एक संशोधन प्रस्तावित है।

उपसभापति महोदय, कई बार 6 महीने में जांच प्रक्रिया पूर्ण नहीं हो पाती थी, जिसके कारण कई बाधाएं उत्पन्न होती थीं और उन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए, ऐसा नहीं है कि हम सभी केसेज़ में ऐसा कर रहे हैं, कुछ जटिल केसेज़ आ जाते हैं, जिसमें ज्यादा समय लगता है, ऐसे केसेज़ में 180 दिन के बदले अगर 185 दिन लगे, हो सकता है कि 200 दिन लगे, लेकिन अधिकतम इसको लगभग एक वर्ष की अवधि में पूरा करने का एक प्रस्ताव इसमें प्रस्तावित है। इसमें एक उदारीकरण नीति/पॉलिसी प्रस्तावित है। जो एनजीओ सरेंडर करना चाहता था, उसकी एक नई धारा 14(क) जो जोड़ते हुए पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र के स्वैच्छिक अभ्यर्पण की अनुमति देना प्रस्तावित है, ताकि उसका वैकल्पिक और non-existing foreclosure सुगम बनाया जा सके। पहले क्या होता था कि कुछ संस्थाएं पैसा लेती थीं, काम कर देती थीं, लेकिन बाद में वह सक्षम नहीं होता था, तो चाहता था कि हम इसको सरेंडर कर दें। उस स्थिति में बहुत जटिल प्रक्रिया थी और इतनी जटिल प्रक्रिया थी कि एक तरह से कहें कि वैसी संस्थाओं के पांव में जंजीर जकड़ जाती थी। ये कई उलझनें पैदा करती थी और वह एक थकान महसूस करता था। उदारीकरण के तहत सरेंडर की प्रक्रिया 14 (क) जोड़ते हुए अपनाई गई है, ताकि उसको एक सरल विधि से सरेंडर कर सके। उसमें यह भी है कि जब वह सरेंडर करता है, तो उसके द्वारा जो भी एसेट्स तैयार किए गए हों, चूंकि यहां जो अंशदान मिलता है, जो अनुदान या अभिदाय संस्थाएं विदेशों से प्राप्त करती हैं, वह उसकी अपनी कोई निजी प्रॉपर्टी नहीं होती है, वह पब्लिक प्रॉपर्टी होती है। इसलिए उसको किसी भी राज्य में, वहां के गृह सचिव के अंतर्गत उनकी देख-रेख में निर्णय लेने और निगरानी का भी इसमें प्रावधान किया गया है। सुगम से अभ्यर्पण कर सके और ठीक से उसकी व्यवस्था हो सके, इसलिए यह संशोधन प्रस्तावित है। एक नवीनीकरण से पहले उपयुक्त

जांच के लिए प्रस्तावित है। अधिनियम धारा 16 के अंतर्गत एसोसिएशन के पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र के नवीकरण से पहले केंद्र सरकार को ऐसी जांच करने, जैसा वह उचित समझे, में सक्षम बनाने के लिए यह संशोधन प्रस्तावित है।

उपसभापति महोदय, होता क्या था कि जब हम किसी का रिन्युअल करते थे, तो उसकी जांच की जाती थी कि पांच वर्षों में उसने अपनी गतिविधियां कैसे चलाई, पैसा का उपयोग कैसे किया, कहीं दुरुपयोग तो नहीं किया, उद्देश्य से भटका तो नहीं। इसलिए जब हम उसका नवीकरण करने की बात करते हैं, तो उसके नवीकरण से पहले एक जांच करनी है। वह एक नवीनीकरण है, यानी कि जब उसका रिन्युअल करते हैं, तो उस जांच को पूरा करने के बाद हम फिर उसको लाइसेंस दें, ताकि अगर पीछे कोई गड़बड़ियां की गई हैं, तो वह भी जांच के क्रम में आ जाए और कहीं किसी गलत उद्देश्य रखने वाले को लाइसेंस न मिल जाए। इस उद्देश्य से यह प्रस्तावित है कि नवीनीकरण के पहले उपयुक्त जांच की जाए।

उपसभापति महोदय, धारा 17 के अंतर्गत यह प्रावधान करने के लिए एक संशोधन प्रस्तावित किया जा रहा है कि प्रत्येक एसोसिएशन को, गैर-सरकारी संगठन को विदेशी स्रोतों से विदेशी अभिदाय प्राप्त करने के लिए, उस पर भी मैं बोलूंगा, नई दिल्ली में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की एक निर्धारित शाखा में एक विनिर्दिष्ट एफसीआरए खाता खोलना है। अपनी मर्जी की किसी बैंक शाखा में एक दूसरा एफसीआरए खाता खोलने का विकल्प भी है, जिसमें भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के विनिर्दिष्ट एफसीआरए खाते में प्राप्त विदेशी अभिदाय को तत्काल ट्रांसफर किया जा सके। साथ ही अपनी मर्जी के एक या उससे अधिक बैंकों में एक या उससे अधिक उपयोगिता खातों के संचालन की अनुमति देना जारी रहेगा, जो पहले से है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर अपने स्वपन दासगुप्ता जी एक सवाल के माध्यम से इस पर चिंता व्यक्त कर रहे थे, लेकिन इसका कारण है, एक तो एस.बी.आई., क्यों? क्योंकि यह सरकारी बैंक है। दूसरा, एस.बी.आई. की शाखाएं देश के विभिन्न भू-भागों में सबसे ज्यादा हैं और ये हर जगह पर हैं। इसमें इतना सरलीकरण है कि दिल्ली के एस.बी.आई. बैंक में उनको खाता खोलने के लिए दिल्ली आना जरूरी नहीं है। एस.बी.आई. में खाता खोलने के लिए जो उनके यहां पर निकटतम शाखा है, उसमें ही वे कागजों को जमा करेंगे, वहां पर ही उनका इन्वेस्टिगेशन होगा, जो बैंक खाता खोलने की प्रक्रिया है, उस प्रक्रिया को वहीं पर पूरा कर लिया जाएगा। वही बैंक यहां के बैंक से अकाउंट नम्बर प्राप्त कर वहां संगठन को एस.बी.आई. का बैंक खाता प्राप्त करा देगा। इसके लिए किसी को दिल्ली आने की जरूरत नहीं है। जिस प्रकार से बैंक की शाखा में हम अपना खाता खोलते हैं, वही प्रक्रिया इसमें है। इसके लिए न दिल्ली आने की जरूरत है और न ही उनको वहां कोई व्यवधान है।

महोदय, जब पैसा विदेशों से आएगा, तो यहां से वह पैसा उनके स्थानीय बैंक खाते में जाएगा, इसमें कहीं कोई रुकावट नहीं है, उसके लिए कहीं कोई जटिलता नहीं है, उसके लिए सरलता है और इसमें कोई विलम्ब भी नहीं होना है। उसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि जो भारी मात्रा में पैसे आते हैं, यहां उसको व्यवस्थित रखने के लिए, उसकी जानकारी सरकार को रहे, इसके लिए

[श्री नित्यानन्द राय]

यह व्यवस्था की गई है। उनको इसमें दिक्कत क्या है? अगर दिल्ली स्थित बैंक में विदेशों से जो अभिदाय आता है, वह आने के साथ-साथ ही, वह उनकी स्थानीय शाखा में स्थानांतरित हो जाएगा। उनको न दिल्ली आना है, न पैसा आने के बाद वहां ट्रांसफर होने में विलम्ब होना है, लेकिन सरकार को सुविधा यह होगी कि उस पैसे का trace, उसकी tracking और उसका उपयोग कैसे हो रहा है, इस बारे में जानकारी रहेगी। उसकी मॉनिटरिंग के लिए इस प्रकार की यह एक व्यवस्था लाई गई है, ताकि पारदर्शिता बनी रहे। इसी उद्देश्य से यह बिल लाया गया है।

महोदय, अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह निश्चित रूप से पारदर्शिता लाने वाला बिल है। यह न एनजीओज़ के खिलाफ है, न किसी के अहित में है, यह जरूर है कि यह उन संस्थाओं को बुरा लगेगा, जो पारदर्शिता को नहीं चाहती हैं, लेकिन ऐसी एनजीओज़ जो पारदर्शिता के साथ काम करती हैं, वे जिस उद्देश्य से विदेशी अभिदाय प्राप्त करती हैं, सेवा-भाव से जनहित में काम करने वाली संस्थाओं को सहयोग करने के लिए यह संशोधन है। इसलिए हम माननीय सदस्यों से यह विनती करते हैं कि आप इस संशोधन को जो एक राष्ट्रीय और आंतरिक सुरक्षा कानून के रूप में भी है, इसके उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए भी इस संशोधन को यहां पारित करने की कृपा करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Foreign Contribution (Regulation)

Act, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 12 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

श्री नित्यानन्द राय: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं:

"कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, can we say in the proceedings that it is passed unanimously?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will check in the procedure. यह procedure में check होगा। Procedure में check करके ही इसमें कुछ कर सकते हैं। Now, the Bilateral Netting of Qualified Financial Contracts Bill, 2020.

The Bilateral Netting of Qualified Financial Contracts Bill, 2020

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to ensure financial stability and promote competitiveness in Indian financial markets by providing enforceability of bilateral netting of qualified financial contracts and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahesh Poddar; not present. Shri Suresh Prabhu. सुरेश प्रभु जी, क्या आप लोक सभा से बोल रहे हैं?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, let me support the Bill because it involves some very important provisions. We all know that the financial markets of the world are the backbone of the global economy. In fact, the derivative market is probably twenty times larger than the real global economy. In fact, it had grown more than sixty or seventy times bigger than the global economy before 2008 when the global crisis hit through the banking system and the banking system was affected because of the derivatives market.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA, *in the Chair*)

Now, the derivatives have different kinds of financial products. The underlying security for derivatives could vary from stocks to bonds, to interests, to commodities or any kind of it. It is necessary because it provides liquidity to the financial market system. It releases the investment that has gone into the real assets and also provides the innovation to the financial services market. So, while it is necessary that we should promote such financial products, derivatives in particular, at the same time, there is a need to have prudential oversight or regulation on it. If you want the regulation, then you must make the regulation in a way that it will not kill the innovation, but rather promote it. Now, it is a very difficult regulation to make at any given point of time and

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

to ensure both at the same time. Therefore, I compliment the hon. Finance Minister for bringing out this legislation in a way that it actually deals with and tries to address both the issues at the same time. As I said, if you just leave it as it is and leave it to the market forces, then it could lead to chaos and crisis as it happened in 2008. But if you regulate it in a way that it kills the basic purpose of financial innovation, this, again, is counter-productive. Now, let me give an example of how it can function in a way that will benefit Indian economy. Over the Counter Transaction (OTC), which is outside the regulated markets, is something which can release a lot of liquidity into the market place. At the same time, when you release the liquidity, if you do not have a prudential way to regulate it, it can probably lead to some sort of a crisis again. So, now, there are two elements of this Bill which I really support. One, which tries to ensure –that is actually the global template now; the G-20 also has accepted this –that there should be some margin that should be stipulated when you do OTC trade of this kind. If you make a margin in such a way that the margin will be very high, then no transaction will take place ever. So, this particular Bill actually ensures that netting out of transaction is possible. That always happens in the case of a financial institution. There could be exposure of two kinds. On the one side, the financial institution has lent something to somebody, or, has taken obligation on behalf of somebody. In this case, obligation will be more normal than lending. But, at the same time, there is a possibility that there could have been receivable or a receiving obligation from the counter party.

In today's regulated market, or, today's regime, it is not possible that you can net out such two transactions. But, that would mean that parties will have to put in more money into the place and which is not necessary. Therefore, netting out of transactions of this kind will allow more liquidity to come into the market. So, we prescribe the margin, which is necessary, we are also netting it out. And, netting out is not just for these margin transactions, but it is overall. As I said, as we move along, we will have to find out ways of creating more liquidity into the market, more financial instruments into the market. Particularly when Prime Minister Modi has embarked upon a very ambitious target of investing more than a trillion dollars into infrastructure and we are also expecting a good part of that to also come from the private sector, I would like to say that any investment of any kind from private sector, whether it is in infrastructure, manufacturing or services or even in agriculture, it is always fraught with risk. So, if you want to cover the risk, you will have to come out with some derivative products. You

have to cover the risk maybe related to Forex markets, and particularly because of the global situation being so fragile, when we are entering into an unknown territory, an uncharted path, in which we don't know the way in which the Forex market will behave, in such a situation, we have to go out with covering the risk related to that, and if you want to cover the risk, you must have a proper situation. For example, take the case of an export from an Indian. When he goes out to sell his product to the foreign buyer, he is actually taking a currency risk. If he covers that risk, he will be able to get a discounted value at today's price for the money that he is actually getting by export. So, doing that would help it.

Again, there are interest swaps that happen in the banking system in a very significant way. In fact, the interest swaps go into several hundred billions of dollars actually. As that happens, it actually benefits the financial institutions on one hand, and at the same time, there is the person who is going to benefit from some transactions. But, more importantly, the economy as a whole also benefits. Therefore, we must find out ways of how transaction can help at a macro level for the economy as a whole, and also at the business level, wherein a businessman can also benefit. Now, to do this, this is a regulation which brings in, into its ambit, more or less all the regulators of the financial services sector, whether it is banks, through the Reserve Bank of India, or the insurance companies through the IRDA, or the pension funds through the PFDI, or also the new Financial services Centre which they have already set up and the regulators which have also been put in place. All of them will be actually like a parent for these transactions. As there are always two parties in any transaction, one of the parties must be regulated through one of these regulators. This itself is a very good idea because that has not happened just outside of anybody's realm, and that too because as I said, they are mainly OTC transactions, and OTC transactions are necessary, but, at the same time, if these are not properly brought under some sort of vigilance or monitoring, then it can actually lead to some sort of a problem. So, I think, it is a very interesting development. I just want to request the Finance Minister to look into a very fine point of this particular provision. I was just reading it out. I don't want to read it again to save the time. We have already talked about qualified financial contracts. This is the Bill which actually deals with qualified financial contracts. It says somewhere as to which qualified financial contracts will be governed by this Bill. I do not think the intention of the Government, or, the intention of the legislature, when we pass the Bill finally, would be to go into the macro management of the instrument. It will be the kind of

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

transaction that we are talking about. It is not the individual transaction or the individual contract that we are talking about. So, I think, that should be properly explained. I am sure that the Finance Minister, who is really doing a great job in difficult times, would certainly ensure that this particular part is properly taken care of. It is said that the regulator will designate which are the qualified financial contracts. What is meant by the legislature is already there, but, sometimes, drafting of the Bill could probably lead to some sort of confusion, which I think, we should be able to avoid. There is another aspect, about which the hon. Finance Minister made a mention in her Budget Speech, if I can recollect correctly. There is a need to promote a very dynamic, versatile and forward-looking bond market in India. We need a primary as well as secondary bond market in India. We need to promote debt instruments in a very significant way for financing the growing need of infrastructure. As we know, the infrastructure in India actually needs long-term funds. Sir, the problem faced by the banking system today is that the time and demand liabilities of the banking system is normally collected from the households, which is for a very short duration of less than five years, whereas when you lend money for the infrastructure, it is always for a period exceeding five years because the gestation period is such that the interest during construction, as we call it, when you actually finance infrastructure, is too long a period. In such a situation, you have to have long-term instrument to finance the infrastructure. Particularly, when the hon. Prime Minister is embarking upon a very ambitious target of five trillion dollar economy, we require much-needed investment in infrastructure, and, in that case, a dynamic bond market will be necessary. Sir, I feel that this is a good step which will actually lead to that over a period of time. But, I personally request the hon. Finance Minister to create a roadmap for a very vibrant and dynamic bond market in India. Of course, there is other element, about which you also mentioned in your Budget Speech, of sovereign borrowing globally. But, I think, a dynamic market within the country, which can actually lead to even interest-rate stabilisation, which will provide opportunities to all the investors to find another alternate avenues of making investment through the bond market into the much-needed and a growing possibility of infrastructure-related instrument. So, I think, this is what is necessary. Even if you do that, we will have to make sure...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Prabhu, please

conclude.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: I am concluding, Sir. उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अब मैं कहने वाला था कि हमें क्या करना चाहिए, तो आपने कहा कि उसको खत्म कर दीजिए। मैं कह रहा था कि bond market लाना चाहिए, तो आपने कहा कि उसको खत्म कर दीजिए। मैं खत्म करने की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं कुछ दोहराने की बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं आपसे विनती कर रहा हूँ कि we should try to work in a way that will lead to a dynamic, financial services market in India, which, in turn, will make our real economy grow faster, which, in turn, will create more jobs, and, in fact, the financial services in itself have the potential to create millions of jobs. I think, we should try to do that. I respect the Chair, and, I conclude my speech. But, I will definitely request the hon. Finance Minister to look into all the aspects. Let me congratulate her, let me congratulate the Government for taking such a forward-looking step. It looks like a very innocuous Bill but it has a potential to make the financial services grow at a much faster pace. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you, Mr. Prabhu. Next speaker is Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. Next speaker, Shri A. Vijayakumar. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Bill seeks to provide a legal framework for bilateral netting of qualified financial contracts which are over the counter derivatives contracts. Netting refers to offsetting of all claims arising from dealings between two parties to determine the net amount payable or receivable from one party to another. The Bill allows for enforcement of netting for qualified financial contracts. The qualified financial contracts means any bilateral contract notified as a QFC by the relevant authority. The authority can be RBI, SEBI, IRDAI, PFRDA or IFSCA. The relevant authority may, by notification, designate any entity regulated by it as a qualified financial market participant to deal in QFCs. This would include entities such as non-banking finance companies, insurance companies and pension funds. The provisions of the Bill will apply to QFCs between two qualified financial market participants. The Bill provides that netting of QFCs is enforceable if the contract has a netting agreement. A netting agreement is an agreement that provides for the netting of amounts involving two or more QFCs. A netting agreement may also include collateral arrangement. A collateral arrangement is a form of security provided for one or more QFCs in a netting agreement. It may include a pledge of assets or an arrangement to transfer the title to a collateral or a third-party guarantor. The inclusion of non-qualified financial contracts in a netting agreement will not invalidate the enforceability of netting of QFCs under

[Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita]

the agreement. Close-out netting refers to the termination of all obligations arising out of relevant QFCs. The process may be initiated by a party to the QFC in the case of a default, that is, failure to honour the obligations of a QFC by the other party, or a termination event, as specified in the netting agreement that gives one or both parties the right to terminate transactions under the agreement. In case where one party to agreement is placed under administration, the consent of such party or the administration practitioner is not required. Administration refers to imposition of moratorium, proceedings of winding up, insolvency or bankruptcy among others. The administration practitioner is the entity that administers the affairs of the party. The parties to a QFC must ensure that all obligations owed by one party to the other under the contract are replaced by a single net amount. The netting will have the effect of liquidating present and future obligations arising out of QFCs to which the netting agreement applies. The net amount payable or receivable under the close-out netting would be determined in accordance with the netting agreement entered into by the parties, if one exists, or through agreement between the parties or through arbitration. Unless the agreement specifies otherwise, collateral provided under a collateral arrangement may be liquidated without consent from any entity. Close-out netting is enforceable against an insolvent party and against the person providing collateral, if applicable. Close-out netting is also enforceable against a party placed under administration, notwithstanding any injunction, moratorium, insolvency, resolution, winding up or order of a court issued under any law. The administration practitioner cannot render ineffective any transfer of cash, collateral or other interests made in connection with a netting agreement between the insolvent party and the non-insolvent party to a QFC. That is why I request that the Central Government can, by notification, amend the list of authorities and Acts which regulate entities that are party to a QFC. Therefore, I support this Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. The next speaker is Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, not present. The next speaker is Shri Sujeet Kumar.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, this is a very welcome and major step to implement much-needed financial reforms in our country. I particularly commend hon. Finance Minister and her team for bringing this Bill barely a couple of months after the Economic Survey of 2019-20 which advocated the benefits of enabling financial contracts netting in India.

Sir, netting is a very common practice in advanced economies. Most of the advanced financial jurisdictions such as the U.S.A., the U.K., Japan, Singapore and Canada have legal provisions in place for netting agreements. But, as of now, bilateral netting of financial contracts is not allowed in India. And this has had a huge negative impact on banks and financial market transactions.

As hon. Member Suresh Prabhu ji pointed out, establishing this legal framework will bring huge liquidity in the financial market and also much-needed innovation and innovative instruments in the financial market. It will also reduce credit risk and regulatory capital burden of banks and free up capital which is otherwise locked up in bilateral transactions for productive uses. According to the RBI estimates, close to ₹2,000 crore is locked up because of non-availability of this legal financial framework.

Sir, to conclude, all I will say is that this is a very important milestone which will improve the financial health of our nation by bringing in much-needed liquidity, by reducing transaction cost and by boosting investor confidence.

I wholeheartedly support and welcome this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy; not present. Shri Swapan Dasgupta; not present. The next speaker is Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am thankful to the Chair for permitting me to speak on the Bill.

It is said that bilateral netting refers to offsetting claims arising from dealings between two parties to determine the net amount payable or receivable from one party to the other. It is expected that once the Bill becomes an Act, it will be beneficial to dispute settlement and the process of dispute settlement will become a very smooth process. It is further expected that a law on bilateral netting of financial transactions would further develop financial market in India. It has been informed that such legal framework exists in around fifty countries. The Bill has been drafted on the basis of the International Swaps and Derivatives Association. It has also been informed that the estimated savings will be around ₹ 46,000 crore annually.

In view of this, I support the Bill. I welcome the Bill. I congratulate hon. Finance Minister on bringing this Bill. Thank you, Sir.

11.00 A.M.

[Shri Mahesh Poddar]

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR (Jharkhand): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to debate on this futuristic Bill for our financial sector.

The Bilateral Netting of Qualified Financial Contracts Bill, 2020 put forth by the Government introduces an extremely important framework to the Indian financial system. Bilateral netting is a standard practice in financial systems of developed economies around the world. This new law is a significant step towards enlisting financial system's potential to expand. The two elements are netting and qualified financial contracts (QFCs). Bilateral netting of QFCs is a framework that allows two counter parties in a bilateral financial contract to offset claims against each other on a net basis rather than on a gross basis. I will give you just an example. If there are two counter parties 'X' and 'Y' in a contract. 'X' has an exposure of ₹50 to 'Y'. While 'Y' has an exposure of ₹60 to 'B' which is a third party. The gross exposure in the contract is ₹110.

In the present system, where bilateral netting is not permissible, the two systems have to put aside capital for a potential exposure of ₹110. This large amount of capital being set aside prevents the two parties in the contract from carrying out other businesses. However, if there is netting facility, the fact is that the net exposure will be only ₹10. So, the requirement for margin will come down heavily and this fund can be better utilized by the respective parties. This will be helpful to them. But then, the QFC mechanism has to be in place. The capital is freed up by this system and we all know that in a growing economy like India, we need larger capital very badly, particularly for infrastructure projects.

Sir, there are two major benefits from this. Firstly, in terms of over-the-counter transactions, this will help in expanding product range. The bilateral netting framework enables the creation of a Credit Default Swap (CDS) market, a crucial element of any dynamic corporate bond market. The freedom from high capital requirements necessary till date will allow financial institutions to trade Credit Default Swaps without the risk of having to terminate such operations abruptly if the need arises. These new advantages for the corporate bond market will allow it to grow rapidly and generate further capital that can be reinvested. A strong bond market is needed by the large and growing infrastructure sector. It has been mentioned by many concerned persons time and again. This will pave the way for having a very strong bond market in India.

Sir, the second advantage is that there exists a global consensus on imposition of margins for non-centrally cleared over-the-counter derivatives. The Basel norms on bank capitalization that establish this consensus require countries that have adopted its framework to allow for bilateral netting. Such margins on a gross basis would make transactions, as I mentioned earlier, very costly. But, the net offsetting would significantly improve the possibilities for efficient and cost-effective margining. Taken together, CDSs, over-the-counter derivatives, and hedging instruments make up a significant share of the corporate financial market. By facilitating growth on all these fronts, the Bill in question creates grounds for a wholesale expansion of India's financial market.

Sir, QFC has to be regulated. Very rightly, the following authorities have been authorized to do that which are the Reserve Bank of India, the Securities and Exchange Board of India, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India, the International Financial Services Centres Authority, the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority. These are the authorities which will regulate the QFCs because netting facility backed by QFCs is the key element for this provision.

Sir, the enforceability of bilateral netting of QFCs is laid out clearly under Section 5 of the Bill. A proviso that prevents any non-qualified financial contract in a netting agreement, that is, an agreement that provides for the netting amounts involving two or more QFCs, from invalidating the enforceability of netting a QFC is specified under Section 5(1)(a).

Sir, the third kind of safeguard that this Bill provides is for the invocation of close-out netting. Close-out netting is the termination of all obligations arising out of a QFC in the case of a default by one party or the occurrence of a termination event as specified in the netting agreement. It is also worth mentioning that under Section 6(4) of the Bill, close-out netting is made applicable to all QFCs and participants. Furthermore, parties to QFCs are to ensure that all obligations owed by one party to another under the contract are replaced by a single net amount. सर, जब हम देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और पाँच ट्रिलियन economy की बात हो रही है, तो हमें अपनी financial market को भी बहुत तेजी से आगे बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। And these are the mechanisms which are needed to be there so that we can take it forward. सर, मैं विशेष रूप से उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा कि इस वैश्विक महामारी के समय हमारे जननायक प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दो मूल मंत्र दिए - "जान और जहान", "जान भी, जहान भी।" मुझे गर्व है कि इस सरकार की एक टीम जहाँ जान के लिए सब कुछ कर रही है, वहीं दूसरी टीम जहान के लिए, भारत को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत कुछ कर रही है। ये सब कदम और इस तरह के प्रावधान, जो कभी किसी ने सोचे नहीं थे, वह यह सरकार

कर रही है, इसके लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you, Mahesh Poddarji. Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I thank all the Members who have spoken today on this issue of bilateral netting. The Government is bringing a Bill on bilateral netting of qualified financial contractors. This is absolutely critical for financial stability in this country. So, very many Members have spoken on what exactly that this Bill is bringing in. I would like to repeat some of the fundamental points related to this Bill. This Bill actually brings in a firm legal basis for bilateral netting between two counter parties. Why only bilateral, why not multilateral and what exactly does this entail in the name of bilateral? I would just like to elaborate on that for a minute. Multilateral netting is already taken care of. For multilateral financial contracts, you have a Clearing Corporation of India; take, for example, acts as a mediator and, therefore, it is a multilateral contract, regulator, manager and so on. The Clearing Corporation of India acts as a buyer to a seller and as a seller to a buyer thereby minimizing counter party default risks. And netting as opposed to grossing in the case of multilateral contracts is already available through the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 and also under the SEBI approved regulations. So, such regulations take care of regulating them. The Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 is already in place. So, in a way, multilateral financial contracts have a system and a legal framework available. It is just the bilateral ones which do not have any legal firm basis. Let us just see what the volume of bilateral financial contracts in this country is. An estimation, which was done by the Clearing Corporation of India, places the value of bilateral derivative contracts –those which are non-Centrally cleared and this is an estimate –to be about ₹56,33,257 crores as of March, 2018. That is the volume of bilateral derivative contracts and this is an estimate done by the Clearing Corporation of India, which deals with the multilateral financial contracts but only the bilateral ones is estimated to be ₹56,33,257 crores as of March, 2018. It is also estimated that about 40 per cent of the total derivative transactions in India are non-centrally cleared and the rest 60 per cent are centrally cleared or multilateral derivative contracts. In other words, the share of multilateral derivative contracts in total financial contracts is about 60 per cent and bilateral ones are 40 per cent of the total financial contracts.

Sir, here, while recognizing the chunk of bilateral contracts and, therefore, the importance for; the need for, and the necessity for a frame legal basis is established but I would want to underline the historical importance of this one in the sense that this is an exercise which all of us are engaging in in getting our legal basis for bilateral netting because of the lessons learnt from the global financial crisis of 2008. In the global financial crisis of 2008, as you know, there was no COVID but it shook the entire world. The global financial crisis of 2008 shook the entire world, even India suffered under it and it raised a lot of questions on the role which has been played by the OTC derivatives in accentuating the crisis. So, the global financial crisis had a very strong, if you can recognize, influence played by these kinds of derivatives which probably were less regulated. The derivative markets can facilitate excessive and opaque risk-taking which may lead to a lot of systemic risks. As a result, three concerns emerged. The G-20 countries also called for an international standard setting bodies to reform this entire derivative markets. The major reform measures implemented in this regard after the 2008 global crisis are: (1) Standardized OTC derivatives should be traded on exchanges or electronic platforms wherever appropriate. (2) All standardized OTC derivatives should be cleared through Central Counterparty which is what the Clearing Corporation of India is. So, three lessons were learnt. The first one was, all standardized OTC derivatives should be traded on exchanges or on electronic platforms where appropriate. That was the first lesson we learnt. The second lesson we learnt was that all standardized OTC derivatives should be cleared through a Central Counterparty which is the Clearing Corporation for us. Third one and that is what is more important and relevant for this Bill here. The third one is the non-Centrally cleared derivatives, which is in a way the bilateral derivatives, should be subjected to higher capital requirements, and also these derivatives should attract margin requirements. So, this meant, banks had to keep a higher margin locked-up just to meet the risk of such contracts which are not centrally cleared. For those derivative contracts which are not getting centrally cleared, banks ended up keeping more money to meet the risk in a locked-up kind of a format and that money which is kept locked-up, which was ballooning, was not even available for lending and other activities of the bank. Therefore, the RBI, in India in May, 2016, came up, after due consultation, with a draft regulation, which was then named as Discussion Paper on Margin Requirements for non-centrally cleared derivatives Variation Margin RBI Direction, which was a draft document which was put out by the RBI for consultation. Consultations were held but, unfortunately, it couldn't see the light of the day because

[Shrimati Niramala Sitharaman]

there was no legislative backing available. After 2016, again, the RBI has come up, some time on the 7th of September, 2020, with another draft of such a regulation which can regulate all the bilateral netting matters and that is also awaiting a legislative backing. Today, we are discussing on the legislative backing, just so the lessons learnt from the global financial crisis, the three of them—the first two have been addressed, the third one awaits a legislative backing—and, therefore, today, if we pass it, that legislative backing can be provided. Then it can help us to save quite a few amount of money which otherwise the banks are expected to keep in a locked up mode and, therefore, to that extent, credit capital remains unutilised or it remains denied. Just to give you an idea, now after passing the Bill, we went back to assess, in case the Act was available earlier, how much of money would have been available with the banks for onward lending without getting locked up in an unproductive way if the credit exposure was reckoned on net basis and not on gross basis and if margin system was in place. If only this law was available even in 2017, ₹42,194 crores would have been available with the banks for credit onward lending. Whereas, because this Act was not available, ₹42,194 crores were kept locked up and it was not available at all which was not necessary if only the bilateral netting had happened. Instead of calculating on gross basis, if we had calculated the values in net basis, this is the kind of money the banks did not have to keep locked up to face any eventual risk. Again, if this law was available even in 2018, ₹45,956 crores would have been available for credit lending. In 2019, ₹67,792 crores would have been available. And, if I take the figures of March, 2020, ₹58,308 crores are locked up because we don't have a law for bilateral netting. This set of figures that I have given you now is on the basis of the actual data collected from 31 private, public and foreign banks all put together for India. So just imagine the ballooning requirement for banks to keep aside that kind of money just because we don't have a law in this country to authorise the regulators for bilateral netting out rather grossing out. If I have to very, very simply put it, if two parties are engaging in a contract, one has to pay the other ₹100, the other had to pay ₹210. The end of the day, only ₹110 will have to be exchanged because this and that would be netted out. Whereas, now what happens is, this one keeps aside for ₹100 and that one keeps aside for ₹210 and at the end of the day, everybody is calculating risk on the basis of what they are facing rather than netting what exactly the financial market will face. And the end of the day, everybody is locking more money for just facing risk. This particular legislation that we are engaging in is so necessary for the stability of the financial market. Otherwise, the banks, each one of them, are locking

up money and that money is not available for our economic activity. The end of the day, locked up money remains locked up, economy is starved up for funds. The lesson enhances liquidity into the market and, therefore, what happens is economy gets greater lubrication to move rather than sit and wait for that locked up assets to get released. So, these are the essential points. I would just highlight that the benefits that the country will derive from this exercise would be, the financial sector would be greater resilient for this particular Act which is coming in. Second, it will reduce the price of derivative products on account of optimal utilization of all the capital which will be available and enable banks to increase credit limits because they will have more money now. They will have greater credit limits for counter parties and clients. Then, hon. Member Shri Suresh Prabhu raised this point. Corporate bond markets will get energized. In fact, Suresh Prabhuji asks for a roadmap, which in a way I have mentioned during my Budget speech. So, corporate bond markets will be greatly energized because the credit default swap markets will be better functioning now. Finally, Sir, business exits also will be better because improved recovery mechanisms will happen for financial contracts. To that extent, the IBC also will have a bearing, in that, and this particular legislation, to a limited extent, will have a preference over the IBC itself. There are one or two other points which I would like to highlight. This bilateral netting legislation will help us in evaluating risks far more in real time basis and actual risk assessment happens rather than a notional risk assessment based on the gross figures. It is the net which is important. Otherwise, the real value of money is locked up. With largely these kinds of benefits, which are so clearly standing up, it is important for us to recognize how much of a milestone this legislation if passed today will have. One or two points which are specifically raised by Suresh Prabhuji include whether individuals will be affected, whether we will be micro-managing it. He is a very qualified chartered accountant and also knows quite a few things about financial market. He raised this very important point. I respect him for that. The individual is eligible for netting benefits. But, however, the counter party to such transaction must be an entity regulated by the authority who is enlisted in the First Schedule of the Bill. In other words, a bilateral financial contract entered between the two individuals is not *per se* eligible but the one for netting and other counter party must be a regulated entity. And, that list is very clearly given by us in the Schedule itself.

Sir, what kind of things are covered under this Bill and what are not covered, with that, I will conclude. The Bill covers financial contracts which are entered into on a bilateral basis, which is outside of the clearing system. This Bill will empower financial regulators, that is, RBI, SEBI, IRDAI, PFRDA which is the prominent financial regulator,

[Shrimati Niramala Sitharaman]

IFSC, all authorities who we mentioned in the Schedule I of this Act, will be notifying the contract under its purview as qualified financial contract. So, typically, the types of trades that are negotiated bilaterally, which would get included here, are swaps, forwards and certain complex options. So, some of the contracts which are going to get covered under the Bill are cross currency or interest rate swaps or commodity derivatives. Also, spot, futures or forward foreign exchange transaction, gets covered here; currency or interest rate, futures or options gets covered here. Sir, credit derivatives such as the credit default swap gets covered here which is very important in today's global strategy and economy. Sir, bilateral commodity derivatives such as electricity derivatives, oil derivatives, coal derivatives and gas derivatives also get covered here. Sir, with just this one bullet which I am telling you, –commodity derivatives such as electricity derivatives, oil derivatives, coal derivatives and gas derivatives –you can immediately imagine as to what kind of transactions are going to get covered because of this legislation that this House is choosing to consider today. This Bill, if passed, will have a very big bearing on the financial stability of India and we will have a buoyant bond market, as a result of which, businesses will have greater, affordable resources. Therefore, I would strongly recommend that this House consider passing this Bill, and, Sir, I thank you for the support extended.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The question is:

"That the Bill to ensure financial stability and promote competitiveness in Indian financial markets by providing enforceability of bilateral netting of qualified financial contracts and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 11, the First Schedule and the Second Schedule
were added to the Bill.*

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, we will take up three Bills together, i.e., the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020; the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Code on Social Security, 2020.

***The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020;**

***The Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and**

***The Code on Social Security, 2020**

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा अभी आपने बताया कि तीनों बिल्स एक-साथ लिए जाएंगे। लोक सभा ने कल इन पर चर्चा करके इन्हें पारित किया है।

महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

"कि किसी स्थापन में नियोजित व्यक्तियों की उपजीविकाजन्य सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्यदशाओं को विनियमित करने वाली विधियों को समेकित और संशोधित करने तथा उससे संबंधित या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों के लिए विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।"

महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

"कि व्यवसाय संघ, औद्योगिक स्थापन या उपक्रम में नियोजन की शर्तें, औद्योगिक विवादों के अन्वेषण तथा परिनिर्धारण और उससे संबंधित या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों से संबंधित विधियों का समेकन और संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।"

महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

"कि संगठित या असंगठित या किन्हीं अन्य सेक्टरों में सभी कर्मचारियों और कर्मकारों की सामाजिक सुरक्षा को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से सामाजिक सुरक्षा से संबंधित विधियों का संशोधन और समेकन करने के लिए और उससे संबंधित तथा उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों के लिए विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।"

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Motions moved.

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो मिनट में आपके सामने अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारी सरकार ने सभी श्रम कानूनों को चार लेबर कोड्स में समाहित करने का कार्य 2014 में प्रारम्भ किया था। मैं यह बताना चाहता

*Discussed together.

[श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार]

हूँ कि कुल 44 श्रम कानूनों में से 12 श्रम कानून पहले ही **repeal** किए जा चुके हैं तथा 29 श्रम कानूनों को अब इन चार लेबर कोड्स में शामिल किया गया है। पहला कोड, यानी **The Code on Wages** अगस्त, 2019 में पहले ही सर्वसम्मति से संसद के दोनों सदनों द्वारा पारित किया जा चुका है। इस संहिता द्वारा हमने श्रम जगत में पहली बार सभी पचास करोड़ श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम मज़दूरी तथा समय पर वेतन मिलने का कानूनी अधिकार दिया था। अब इसी क्रम में सदन के सामने हमारी सरकार द्वारा अन्य तीन लेबर कोड्स लाए जा रहे हैं। इसमें **The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020** में 13 श्रम कानून, **The Industrial Relations Code, 2020** में 3 श्रम कानून तथा **The Code on Social Security, 2020** में 9 श्रम कानूनों को समाहित किया गया है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन तीनों लेबर कोड्स के बारे में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन्हें 2019 में लोक सभा में पेश किया गया था। इन बिलों को **Parliamentary Standing Committee** की सिफारिशों तथा अन्य सभी हितधारकों के सुझावों के अनुसार महत्वपूर्ण बदलावों के साथ वर्तमान सत्र में लोक सभा में पुनः **introduce** किया गया तथा अब ये तीनों कोड लोक सभा द्वारा पारित होकर आपके समक्ष विचार हेतु लाए गए हैं। मैं यहां बताना चाहता हूँ कि **Parliamentary Standing Committee** की 233 **recommendations** में से 74 परसेंट **recommendations** को स्वीकार करते हुए इन लेबर कोड्स को अंतिम स्वरूप दिया गया है।

महोदय, हमारे यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का मंत्र रहा है, "**Reform, Perform and Transform**". माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा दिए गए इसी मंत्र पर आगे बढ़ते हुए 2014 से अब तक हमारी सरकार ने श्रमिकों के कल्याण हेतु अनेकों कदम उठाए हैं तथा इन श्रम संहिताओं के माध्यम से एक समग्र श्रम सुधार का सपना साकार हो रहा है।

आदरणीय महोदय, **OSH Code** के माध्यम से श्रमिकों को एक सुरक्षित कार्य का वातावरण तथा श्रमिक कल्याण के प्रावधान समाहित किए गए हैं। इसी तरह **IR Code** द्वारा श्रमिकों के लिए एक प्रभावी विवाद निस्तारण व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की जा रही है। इस कोड का उद्देश्य यह है कि हर औद्योगिक संस्थान में, चाहे उसमें एक भी श्रमिक कार्य क्यों न कर रहा हो, एक प्रभावी तथा समयबद्ध विवाद निस्तारण प्रणाली की व्यवस्था दें। सामाजिक सुरक्षा कोड संगठित एवं असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों को व्यापक सामाजिक सुरक्षा के दायरे में लाने हेतु ढांचा प्रदान करेगा। इसमें **EPFO, ESIC, भवन निर्माण श्रमिक...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): माननीय मंत्री जी, आप जब **reply** देंगे, उस समय आप बोल लीजिएगा।

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: महोदय, एक मिनट का शेष रह गया है। **Gratuity** तथा असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों हेतु सामाजिक सुरक्षा फंड से संबंधित प्रावधान समाहित हैं। इस कोड के माध्यम

से हम माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के Universal Social Security के संकल्प को पूरा करने की तरफ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन तीनों लेबर कोड्स के माध्यम से श्रमिक उद्योग जगत तथा अन्य संबंधित पक्षों के अधिकारों और आवश्यकताओं में एक सामन्जस्य बनाया गया है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि श्रम संहिताएं श्रमिकों के कल्याण हेतु एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम साबित होंगी। मेरा सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह है कि इन कोड्स के संदर्भ में उचित चर्चा करके, जैसे पहला कोड सदन ने जुलाई, 2019 में पास किया था, इसे सर्वसम्मति से पास करें। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि देश के मजदूरों के हित में यह एक ऐतिहासिक फैसला लिया जा रहा है और वास्तव में इसके दूरगामी परिणाम सामने आएंगे। मैं चाहूँगा कि अब माननीय सदस्य इस पर अपनी राय दें।

The questions were proposed.

श्री विवेक ठाकुर (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे The Occupational Safety, Health And Working Conditions Code, 2020, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, and the Code on Social Security, 2020 पर बोलने का मौका दिया। Sir, there is a famous saying and we need to know its elaborate meaning, its genesis and its applicability today, as we discuss the passing of these Bills or Codes, as we may say. 'United we stand and divided we fall.' It is a phrase used in many different kinds of mottos, most often to inspire unity and collaboration. Its core concept lies in the collectivist notion that if individual members of a certain group with binding ideals, such as a coalition or confederation or alliance, work on their own, instead of as a team, that is doomed to have failed and will all be defeated. The phrase is also often referred to with only the words, 'united we stand'. The phrase has been attributed to the ancient Greek story teller, Aesop, both directly in his famous Four Rocks and the Lion, and indirectly in the Bundle of Sticks. Every portion of the Indian core pyramid--worker-employer/investor-consumer--has to work unitedly to build a new India, the Aatmanirbhar Bharat.

महोदय, the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Bill, 2019, the Industrial Relations Bill, 2019, and the Social Security Bill, 2019, ये वर्ष 2019 में पहली बार इंट्रोड्यूस हुए थे, जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी कहा और इंट्रोडक्शन के बाद Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour को रेफर किए गए। पार्लियामेंटरी स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने तीनों लेबर कोड्स के संबंध में पूरी विस्तृत चर्चा की और हर एक स्टेकहोल्डर से करीब 233 अनुशंसाएं लेबर मंत्रालय को दीं। लेबर मंत्रालय द्वारा फिर से सभी स्टेकहोल्डर्स से परामर्श किया गया और उसके बाद उनमें से करीब 174 अनुशंसाएं मान ली गईं। इन अनुशंसाओं के कारण बहुत सारे

[श्री विवेक ठाकुर]

मूलभूत परिवर्तन हुए हैं और लेबर कोड्स में किए भी गए हैं। इस तरह सोशल सिक्योरिटी कोड में preamble में भी परिवर्तन किया गया है। तभी बहुत विस्तृत वर्किंग क्लास इसके दायरे में आ रही है, क्योंकि Occupational Safety Act में ऐसा भी प्रोविज़न है जहां mining and dock activity में एक वर्कर है, तो वह भी कवर्ड है। इसके अंतर्गत दायरा बहुत विस्तृत है।

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as the Minister referred to, all these Bills deal with around 50 crore workers today. But the ramifications are not just confined today. The multitude of workers of tomorrow has also been dealt with through these progressive labour reforms. The worker is the soul of India. Workers and employees are the two pillars of our national economy. Workers are the dominant partners in the industrial undertakings and without their cooperation, effort, discipline, integrity and character, the industry can't survive. It can't be denied that the labour has a vital role in increasing productivity and the Government has to create conditions in which workers can make their maximum contributions towards these objectives.

The Central Government, under the able leadership of Prime Minister, Shri Modi, is committed towards the welfare of workers. In this connection, the social and economic upliftment of the labour is very important for securing industrial peace and economic growth. It is about capacitating a human resource to perform so as to compete. It is the duty of the Government to provide structure, facilitate and regulate policies and laws, keeping in mind these objectives. महोदय, अगर हम मूल ध्येय के तहत देखें, तो जो सोच में है, वह है क्या? सोच में है, सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास लेकर, जान भी और जहान भी को लेकर, यह लेबर लेजिस्लेशन एक आत्मनिर्भर भारत के निर्माण के लिए लाया गया है। अभी तक occupational safety health and working conditions code की बात अगर करें, तो 13 में से 9 लेबर एक्ट्स के लिए सेपरेट रिटर्न फाइल करना होता था, 58 रजिस्टर्स, जो स्टेट द्वारा निर्धारित है वे अलग मेंटेन करने होते थे। इन 13 लेबर एक्ट्स के तहत कितना cumbersome कितना था, इसकी आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं। अब कहिए लेबर एंड इंडस्ट्रियल डिसप्यूट होगा या नहीं होगा? यह हो ही रहा है, सब परेशान हैं, कर्मचारी भी परेशान हैं, एम्प्लॉयर भी परेशान हैं।

What does the new code propose? It proposes one single return and it is consolidating compliance burden and data base promoting ease of doing business. The new code makes things very simple and unifies everything together. Many interpretational ambiguities have been eliminated along with substantive reforms and dispute resolution procedures by providing for a single licence mechanism. By simplifying multiple laws

only into three codes, the country under the guidance of hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, is moving towards 'One Nation One Code' or we could also say 'One Country One Licence'.

Sir, I would like to come to the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code. The Code has amalgamated and rationalised the provisions of 13 labour enactments, factories, dock workers, building and other construction workers, plantation labour, contract labour, inter-state migrant workers, working journalists and other newspaper employees, motor transport workers, sales promotion employees, beedi and cigar workers, cine workers, cinema theatre workers. The Occupational Safety Code envisages safety standards for different sectors focussing primarily on health and working conditions; ventilation, drinking water; hours of work, over-time hours, leave, holidays; welfare provisions like canteen, crèche, rest rooms, first-aid;..

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): विवेक जी, आप मास्क पहन लीजिए।

SHRI VIVEK THAKUR: ..duties of employers, employees, manufacturers; registration of establishments including deemed registration; licence for contract workers, factories, beedi and cigar workers etc. This Code facilitates the ease of doing business and ensures minimisation of registration and compliances. It also ensures digitisation of compliances along with streamlining ambiguities and duplication of information. The Code expands ambit to cover a large set of establishments and enhances the coverage of safety and health provisions to all sets of establishments, including the service sector. Sir, there is a very big problem in the labour industrial relationship, that of Inspector Raj. This Code proposes delinking of inspectors from certain specific geographical regions. The Code envisages the concept of 'inspector cum facilitator'. He may also be assigned duty outside his jurisdiction by the appropriate Government through a randomised computer system. The inspector may also seek information and documents online from establishments. This will encourage transparency and would discourage formation of nexus between inspector and employer of a particular region. The Code provides for special provisions for inter-state migrant labourers and streamlines management of contract labour. उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 14 तारीख को सत्र आरम्भ होने के पहले मैंने बिहार में लगातार विभिन्न पंचायतों में प्रवास किया, वर्चुअल नहीं, रियल। जो वापस आए, उन ग्रामीणों की, श्रमिकों भाइयों की बातचीत में प्रधान मंत्री जी के प्रति ऐसा विश्वास और ऐसी आस्था दिखी, जिसे पूरी दुनिया ने देखा, आज उसका पूरा वर्णन करना मुश्किल है। केंद्र के जितने निर्णय उनके पास पहुंचे, उन्होंने उनके प्रति जो संतोष व्यक्त किया, वह अद्भुत रहा। उन्हें चाहे रेल से पहुंचाना

[Shri Vivek Thakur]

हो, गैस की उपलब्धता हो, गरीब कल्याण योजना के तहत अनाज की उपलब्धता हो, वन नेशन-वन राशन कार्ड योजना हो, it was a very overwhelming feeling of all the initiatives taken by the hon. Prime Minister.

Sir, it is important to note, based on what the whole country witnessed with regard to migrant labour, Chapter-XI of the Code which envisages specific provisions to provide for licensing of contractors and maintenance of records of migrant workers. Provisions under this Chapter also encapsulate the concept of elimination of discrimination in employment or occupation and the basic idea of united India. This would enhance the coverage of inter-State migrant workers for the purpose of benefits like housing, education, etc. This encompasses the Government's ideology of "सबका साथ-सबका विश्वास"।

Gender equality and special provision to extend compensation to grandparents in case of demise of a worker have also been incorporated in the Code.

सर, इसमें महिला सशक्तिकरण का बहुत फोकस रहा है। Sir, Chapter-X of the Code encompasses a special provision relating to employment of women. The Code promotes gender equality and is in tune with demands from various forums. The point to be noted here is that women are permitted to work beyond 7 pm and before 6 am, subject to safety, holidays, working hours or any other condition as prescribed by the appropriate Government, subject to taking consent from woman worker. At present, women are prohibited at night for mines, factories, plantation, *beedi* and cigar. The explicit consent of woman worker is an essential pre-condition of such permission.

The Code will play a pivotal role in reshaping the economic structure of society in the post-COVID era. For planned, progressive and purposeful development of society, proper implementation of a beneficial legislation and regulating employer-employee relationship is a condition precedent.

Sir, with your permission, I would like to throw light on the Industrial Relations Code –referred as IR Code, 2020. Sir, the Industrial Relations Code, 2019, intends to subsume three industrial Acts –the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Trade Unions Act, 1926 and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 –and simplifies a lot of interpretational issues faced in the archaic Acts dealing with industrial disputes and facilitating a healthy trust-based mechanism of handling industrial relations and disputes.

Sir, codification of above labour laws by consolidation of relevant provisions at one place aims at facilitating implementation and removing multiplicity of definition and authorities without compromising the available safeguard.

The Code also proposes to bring transparency and accountability in the enforcement of labour laws which would lead to better industrial relations and thus higher productivity. The Code provides for revamping adjudication procedures. Many, many unnecessary and archaic adjudication procedures in the erstwhile Acts have been streamlined in the Code and, thus, facilitating an early resolution of industrial disputes.

It also provides for statutory benefits like social security, wages, etc., at par with the regular employees to fixed-term employees. Sir, this is a very significant step.

Sir, there are a lot of key takeaways. In short, I would like to throw some light on legal consolidation and the removal of ambiguities. What is the definition of 'industry?' The sub-Clause 2(m) of the new code encapsulates the amended definition of the term 'industry'. 'Industry' means any systematic activity carried on by cooperation between employer and his workers, whether such workers are employed by such employer directly or through any agency including a contractor, for the production, supply or distribution of goods or services with a view to satisfy human wants or wishes, not being wants or wishes which are merely spiritual or religious in nature. However, it does not include institutions owned or wholly or substantially engaged in any charitable, social or philanthropic services, sovereign functions, domestic services and any other activities as may be notified by the Central Government. This definition is elaborative and includes all the components of the "Triple Test" and also removes all the interpretational ambiguities in the erstwhile definition of the term 'Industry' as defined under the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947.

Then, I come to the definition of 'strike'. There is a concept of 'Mass Casual Leave'. The definition of 'strike' is being amended to include 'Mass Casual Leave' also within its ambit (sub-Clause 2(zf) in the Code). It is very important for India to get out of the warp, as I speak, that we are stuck in. It is what the youthful, progressive India wants.

On the judicial reforms in the IR Code, it is very important to note a few things. Various substantive adjudication procedures have been streamlined in the Code. Presently, about 23,000 cases are pending in 22 Central Government Industrial Tribunals, also referred as CGITs, which include about 5,000 cases, which were transferred after the

[Shri Vivek Thakur]

merger of two, the Employees Provident Fund Appellate Tribunals with CGITs. Now, a two-member Industrial Tribunal has been proposed -- with second member from the administrative side -- in place of a single member Labour Court or Industrial Tribunal at present. It is observed that cases remain pending for years and years due to vacancies in the Industrial Tribunals arising out of leave, resignation, transfer and death of a single member leading to delay in disposal of cases and having adverse impact on the labour welfare. It is proposed that a bench of the Tribunal may consist of two members, that is, judicial and administrative member. A bench consisting of two members, that is, judicial and administrative, shall adjudicate cases relating to discharge, dismissal, retrenchment, closure, strike, application and interpretation of standing orders. The remaining cases can be decided either by a judicial member or an administrative member of the Tribunal in the manner as prescribed. This flexibility has been provided to ensure speedy disposal of cases by the Tribunal. There is a huge social impact. But if I mention a few, a provision that a fixed-term employee will get all statutory benefits like social security, wages, etc., at par with the regular employees who are doing work of same or similar nature has also been inserted. This will enhance trust between the employer and employees and will enhance productivity and credibility for sure. A clause has been added that termination of the service of a worker as a result of completion of tenure of fixed-term employment would not be retrenchment. This clarity will reduce the huge problem of interpretation issues and litigation between employee and employer.

Then, a very noble and a new concept has been introduced, a 'Re-skilling Fund'. A Re-skilling Fund is a very new initiative for training of retrenched employees which is proposed from the contribution to be made by an industrial establishment for an amount equal to 15 days' wages or such other days as may be notified by the Central Government, to this Fund for every worker retrenched. The retrenched employee would be paid 15 days' wages from the Fund within 45 days from the date of retrenchment. This will ensure skill enhancement and capacity building for the retrenched employee and enhance his or her future employability. Sir, with your due permission, I would like to throw some light on the Code on Social Security.

Sir, this Code replaces nine laws related to social security. These include the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952; the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; and the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. It consolidates the whole social security framework.

Establishments above a certain specified size have to provide benefits such as provident fund and insurance. These are mandatory for employees above a wage level which will be notified.

The code also proposes to extend the coverage of Employees' State Insurance to all establishments employing ten or more employees and to the employees working in establishments with less than ten employees on voluntary basis and also to plantation-related industry like tea, coffee, spices, etc.

As regards other workers, the Government aims to frame social security schemes including gig workers and workers in unorganized sectors. Sir, every day in our daily lives we are seeing delivery boys and girls of, say, Zomato, Swiggy, Amazon, Flipkart or the Ola-Uber drivers. Randomly we call through the App any time of the day, Sir, and it is delivered or their vehicle is at your doorstep. Even this class has been covered which was untouched so far. It is a very innovative initiative.

Under this Code, the Government will notify various social security schemes for workers. The Code has proposed the establishment of several bodies to administer the schemes.

These include a Central Board to administer the provident fund schemes and national and State-level Social Security Boards to administer schemes for unorganized workers.

This Code envisages to include a vast segment of workers with the ambit of social security schemes.

With such a comprehensive and detailed decision taken, Sir, we could say that the country is moving towards 'One Code One Nation' and it is important.

It is important to eliminate dualities and ambiguities from existing labour laws so that the industry is in a better position to leverage the full potential of the market in the country without any fear.

The labour laws should foster an enabling environment so far as employment practices are concerned.

Sooner we overcome 'compliance mindset', better is our chances of enhancing global competitiveness in manufacturing as well as service sector.

12.00 Noon

[Shri Vivek Thakur]

But, very importantly, Sir, it is time for a reset under the new Covid era. It is the correct time that the Central Government has focused on coalescing all the existing labour laws into one unified piece of legislation with specific sections covering labour-management relations, wages, social security, safety at work place, welfare provisions, terms and conditions of employment, recognition of trade unions, provisions regarding collective bargaining and, above all, enforcement of international labour standards. Such a legislative marvel will indeed be a model for the State Governments.

Sir, without an iota of doubt, one can say that these are the initiatives towards an *Atmanirbhar* Bharat in absolute terms. Moreover, such a legislation will be effective only if it is universally applicable covering all the workers in formal as well as informal sectors. And, for sure, the Government aims to seek the same as per the provisions of all these three Codes, including the earlier Code on Wages which stands implemented as the hon. Minister has also referred in his speech.

It is indeed a necessity to develop a consensus on labour issues rather than continuing with an *ad hoc* approach to amend a few provisions of labour laws just to please the industry.

The Government has duly attempted to revamp the existing enactments affecting the employer-employee relationship.

Sir, the Government is committed to walk the path towards a new India with more jobs and greater economic growth. The new codes will surely enhance the trust of labour, industry and investor and propel productivity and economic growth. In the end, I would like to say that the world order and alliances are set to change post Corona. It is a hard fact that we should know, that we are going to see. The battle to excel shall begin globally absolutely afresh. नये आरम्भ के लिए स्लेट साफ हो रही है। It is going to be a race to corner space in the new world development story and the new initiatives or labour reforms are gearing the youthful India to be not just a part of this race, but to win the race with a humane approach. सबके साथ होगा सबका विकास, लेकर सबका विश्वास, बनेगा आत्मनिर्भर भारत। यह राजनीति से ऊपर होना चाहिए और यह देश के निर्णायक नौजवान को तय करना है, काम और उत्थान के बनाम क्या, निन्दा और बंदी की राजनीति में फंसना है या नहीं फंसना है। चूंकि यह भारत के नये युग का भविष्य व उसका निर्धारण करेगा। थैंक यू सर, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, DR. SASMIT PATRA, *in the Chair*)

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA SINGH (Odisha): Hon. Vice- Chairman, Sir, we are discussing The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code. There are criticisms based on excessive use of delegated legislations running through the Code. For instance, the Code does not specify many of the provisions in the earlier Acts such as guaranteed access to drinking water, canteen, washrooms, etc. All have been left to be carried out by delegated legislation, through rules. A minimum corpus of health and safety standards could have been defined in the Code and they ought to be salutary.

Sir, the Central and State Governments have been given the power to exempt many provisions of the code as per the provisions laid in the Bill. It allows both the Central and the State Governments to exempt by notification any establishment from the provisions of this Code. Growth in economic activities cannot be at the cost of suspension of basic health and safety standards. The Standing Committee has lauded many initiatives taken by the Government of Odisha, both inside and outside the State, for the benefit of occupational safety, health and working conditions of inter-State migrants during this period.

Sir, clause 2(1)(d) defines 'Appropriate Government'. The definition is problematic. The Central Government can appropriate everything to itself. 'Public health and safety' is a subject in the State List and the State Governments' power to make laws must not be encroached upon. There should be a nomenclature change in the Code from 'Inspector raaj' to 'Director, Powers' as it is done in the State of Odisha. Clause 2(1)(k) talks about Inspector-cum-facilitator. In Odisha, these Inspectors are called 'Directors'. The nomenclature needs to change here with the times as well. Calling these personnel 'Directors' instead of 'Inspectors' may be apposite. Clause 2(1)(zze) provides for the definition of a 'worker'. The minimum threshold of wage must be increased from ₹ 15,000 to ₹ 30,000. Several helplines have been initiated by the Odisha Government like *shramik sahayata* helpline, labour help desk, seasonal hostels for the children of migrant workers, strengthening of anti-human trafficking units, etc. Similar helplines must be incorporated at the Central level as well. Now, I come to Security Code. Clause 142 mandates Aadhaar; not very user-friendly, Aadhaar is another opening for delegated legislation. Odisha had exempted Aadhaar for the PDS distribution during Covid-19 considering the issues people are facing. Law must be user-friendly. Clauses 100(2) and 100 (3) are provisions encroaching upon the powers of States. Builders and Construction Workers' Welfare

[Shri Subhash Chandra Singh]

Cess Act relates to augmenting the State Boards. The Central Government has been given powers under the new Code. Clause 100 (3) also provides the Central Government the power to appoint any other authority. Again, there is concentration of power in the hands of the Central Government.

Now I come to Industrial Code. Clause 55(4) relates to Dispute Resolution Mechanism. Under the new Code, the Central and State Governments have been provided powers to modify or reject an award issued by a tribunal on public interest grounds and grounds of social justice. History stands testimony to the fact that such previous legislations have not stood the test of time and have been overruled by the High Courts. For example, Section 17A of the Industrial Disputes Act was quashed by both Andhra Pradesh High Court and the Madras High Court as such a provision violates the set principle that a quasi judicial award cannot be set aside by the executive or the legislative action. The new Code dilutes the provision of strikes. The provision of fixed term contract indefinitely is also bothersome. Clause 40 tilts the balance of power towards the employer and grants him unfettered powers to suspend an employee on grounds of misconduct without providing notice. There are discrepancies in Clause 9 which deals in registration of trade unions. The notes attached with the Code provide for a lot of guidelines which have not been reflected in the main text of the Code. For example, the notes provide that reasons should be given both for refusal and cancellation of registration. However, the main text only provides for reasons to be given only for cancellation and not refusal. The notes also provide for the process of approval or refusal within 45 days, however, the main text is silent on any such timeline. Provisions that promote delegated legislation must be relooked. They must be quoted in the Act itself and must not left to be delegated later. The three Codes are a welcome move towards a necessary change in labour laws. However, to better promote ease of doing business and in the larger interest of the nation, the issues pertaining to the three Codes must be relooked into so as to ensure better implementation. A Code of this size is bound to have various creases but the Government must aim to iron out the issues and address them in advance and make the law efficient and effective. The BJD Government led by Shri Naveen Patnaik is happy to support the Codes, but requests the Central Government to address the issues raised.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन तीनों विधेयकों का समर्थन करता हूँ। ये जो तीन Codes आ रहे हैं, ये बहुत ही ऐतिहासिक हैं। अगर आप इन तीनों Codes में देखेंगे, तो पाएँगे कि 25 ऐसे कानून हैं, जिन्हें इन तीन Codes में समाहित किया गया है। पहले अलग-अलग 25 कानून थे, इसलिए अलग-अलग व्यवस्थाएँ होती थीं, अलग-अलग चीजों की definitions होती थीं, अलग-अलग authorities होती थीं, अलग-अलग वर्किंग कंडीशन्स के बारे में चर्चा होती थी, लेकिन अब definitions, authorities, working conditions, safety, ये जितनी चीजें हैं, ये सब एक जगह समाहित हो जाएँगी। इसका बहुत ही अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा, खास करके लेबर के क्षेत्र में जो environment है, उस पर इसका बहुत अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

इसमें हेल्थ सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है। इसमें मुझे यह देखकर और प्रसन्नता हुई कि इसमें हमारे जो जर्नलिस्ट्स हैं, उनसे संबंधित एक्ट भी इसमें आया है और हम सब जानते हैं कि अभी जो कोविड का दौर चला है, इस माहौल में उन लोगों ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। इससे वहाँ पर मैनेजमेंट के साथ उनका जो एक रिश्ता है, उसको और बेहतर बनाने का मौका मिलेगा। आप हेल्थ के संबंध देखिए, मैं देखता हूँ कि बीड़ी बनाने वाले जो श्रमिक होते हैं, उनमें बहुत सारी बीमारियाँ अपने आप आ जाती हैं। हमें इस चीज का भी ध्यान रखना है कि इस तरह की बहुत सारी बीमारियाँ उद्योगजनित होती हैं, जो उद्योग में काम करने के चलते आती हैं। उन्हें जिस environment में काम करना पड़ता है, उसमें बहुत सारे toxic materials यूज होते हैं, गैसेज़ यूज होते हैं, इससे इन सब चीजों को निराकरण होगा, निपटारा होगा। यह employer और employees के बीच बहुत अच्छा सामंजस्य स्थापित करेगा। यह इन दोनों के लिए विन-विन situation होगी। ऐसा नहीं होगा कि एक हार रहा है और दूसरा जीत रहा है। अगर हम इस सोच से लेबर के कानून को देखते हैं, तो पाते हैं कि वहाँ हमेशा परेशानी होती है। इस तरफ जो कदम बढ़ाया गया है, यह बहुत ही सराहनीय है और आगे आने वाले समय में हमारा पूरा का पूरा industrial माहौल बेहतर होगा, बेहतर सामंजस्य बनेगा। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो लक्ष्य है कि हमें इस देश में पाँच ट्रिलियन की economy बनानी है, उसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि जो manufacturing sector है, जो सर्विस सेक्टर है, उनमें अच्छा काम हो। उनमें अच्छा काम तभी होगा, जब पूरी की पूरी लेबर laws..... आज तक क्या था? अभी माननीय मंत्री जी बता रहे थे कि कई कानून बने हुए थे, इसलिए इतना जो plethora of laws था, इनसे बहुत ज्यादा परेशानी होती थी, लोगों के मन में तरह-तरह की आशंकाएँ रहती थीं। इससे अब ये आशंकाएँ भी दूर हो जाएँगी और अच्छा काम करने का माहौल बनेगा। इससे हमारा देश आगे चल करके एक बहुत ही सशक्त राष्ट्र बनेगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the threshold number of workers in an establishment may be retained at 100 only for the purpose of taking permission of the Government before starting retrenchment, lay-off, closure, etc.

[Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyan]

Strike and lockout are now proposed to be prohibited in any establishment without giving notice of fourteen days irrespective of whether it is public utility service or not. In respect of the establishment not being a public utility, the strike notice period may be reduced to three or four days.

Adjudicating bodies like Court of Inquiry, Board of Conciliation and Labour Courts are replaced by the Industrial Tribunal in the draft Code. Normally, the Industrial Tribunals are situated only in the State headquarters. Hence, workers from various places in the State, who are in dispute with management, will have to travel frequently to the High Court to attend the cases spending time and money.

In the draft code, outside office-bearers in a trade union have been restricted to two or twenty-five per cent, whichever is less. If this provision comes into force, the outside office-bearers shall be restricted and the bargaining capacity of the trade union will be curtailed and the participation of the State-level leaders and the leaders of federations will be banned. Representatives of the trade unions with ten per cent of the total workers can take part in the negotiation process. This provision will adversely affect the participation of small trade unions. Hence, the restriction of ten per cent needs to be reconsidered and removed. Thank you.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on these three Bills. The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code has been brought by amalgamating 13 Acts and to provide them in a concise volume with certain important changes.

Sir, I would like to share the concerns. The trade unions of the entire country have got several apprehensions with regard to the implementation and incorporating these provisions by amalgamating several enactments. So, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister some of the apprehensions of the trade unions, which may be considered and resolved in an appropriate manner.

The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code seeks to combine thirteen laws relating to factories, mines and so on and so forth. It is then an uneasy amalgam of laws which covers a wide variety of workers belonging to the organized as well as unorganized sector. Sir, most of the laws were enacted to address and regulate the service conditions of different segments of workers and employees like sales

promotion employees, etc. Sir, there is also an apprehension in the minds of the trade unions that the provisions of this Bill grossly dilute and tamper with all the provisions pertaining to the rights and protection of the workers in general. So, even on the health and safety related matters, the Code has so articulated the provisions as the workers and the unions cannot assert their opinions and rights for proper enforcement or establish the accountability of the employers for violation of even basic health and safety provisions.

The Code has not dealt with adequately and even imaginatively with issues concerning occupational safety and health. Further, Sir, the Factories Act stipulates the compulsory constitution of a bi-partite Safety Committee in every factory in which hazardous processes or substances are used. But the Code leaves the constitution of the Safety Committee to the notification process of the appropriate Government. The Code requires the employers to seek prior consent from the workers to perform overtime. It is a good move. For the first time in the legislative history, this Code requires every employer to issue an employment letter but does not stipulate a remedy in case of its non-compliance.

Sir, codification is necessary to rationalize proximate labour laws but this should not lead to bundling together diverse and unique laws concerning disparately positioned categories of workers, which are yet to mature into meaningful pieces of legislation in their own right or historical and hence need respective suitable amendments.

Sir, with regard to the Industrial Relations Code, this legislation subsumes within it three Central labour laws and provides a comprehensive Code. Sir, I am concerned with the only one adjudicating body at appeal level. How will it be effective in resolving the labour disputes? Whether the prolonged dispute resolution not defeat the very purpose of rendering justice and welfare to the labourers across the country?

As far as the definition of 'wages' is concerned, definition of 'wages' is narrower than that prescribed under the Industrial Disputes Act. The changed definition would have an impact on the quantum of compensation payable to a worker in the event of retrenchment or closure.

With regard to the recognition of trade unions, the Code provides for the recognition of trade unions as the bargaining agent. The requirement of the support of 75 per cent of the workers for recognition as a sole negotiating agent is too high and not in

[Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar]

conformity with the principles relating to collective bargaining laid down by the ILO supervisory bodies.

As far as restriction on strikes is concerned, under the Industrial Relations Code, workers in all industrial establishments are required to give notice of a minimum of 14 days and a maximum of 60 days before going on a strike under Clause 63. Upon giving such a notice, conciliation proceedings are deemed to have commenced and the strike cannot continue during the pendency of conciliation proceedings and adjudication proceedings. This would make it difficult for workers in any industrial establishment to go on a legal strike.

With regard to 'no reference requirement', unlike Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, there is no provision requiring reference of industrial disputes for adjudication. However, in case of disputes of national importance, the Central Government needs to refer the dispute for adjudication by the National Industrial Tribunal. Coming to the Code on Social Security Bill, in a very short span of time, the Bill has been brought for discussion. Though it had been reported to the Department-related Standing Committee, there is still a lot to be done. Many Members have given their dissent on its report also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, please conclude.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: I have some queries, Sir. I would like to know whether vacancies are actually notified. If cess is properly collected under the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act and account is maintained accurately, why is that amount not dispensed for construction workers who suffered during COVID-19 pandemic? However, all the workers covered by the Code will not be entitled to the same or similar social security benefits. Due to paucity of time, I cannot furnish the particulars here. The apprehensions of the trade unions in the country are with regard to proper security of the crores of workers. I urge upon the hon. Minister to clarify all the doubts in the minds of the trade unions and take appropriate steps to remove their doubts. Thank you, Sir.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम-निर्देशित): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम जिन तीन Codes के ऊपर विचार-विमर्श कर रहे हैं, the Code on Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions, the Industrial Relations Code and the Code on Social Security, वास्तव में इन तीनों Codes

को अलग-अलग नहीं देखा जा सकता है। there is a symbiotic relationship among all these three Codes. एक कोड के प्रावधान को दूसरे कोड के प्रावधान के साथ ही देखा जाना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आज दुःख है। यह एक ऐतिहासिक अवसर है, जब भारत का सदन 60 करोड़ कामगारों के ऊपर एक विमर्श कर रहा है। यह महत्वपूर्ण इसलिए है कि वर्ष 1923, 1926, 1946, और 1952 में बने हुए कानूनों को फिर से review किया जा रहा है। ऐसा नहीं है कि ये Codes सरकार अचानक संसद में लाई है। इनको पहले स्टैंडिंग कमिटी में भेजा गया था, उसके बाद उसकी 174 recommendations को स्वीकार किया गया। मैंने कहा, मुझे दुःख है, उसका कारण है। जब 60 करोड़ कामगारों के ऊपर विमर्श हो रहा है, तो जो लोग सर्वहारा का नारा लगाते हैं, जो लोग समाज के हाशिये की बात करते हैं, समाजवाद की बात करते हैं, आज यदि वे इन कामगारों के जीवन, उनके भविष्य के बारे में हो रहे विमर्श में शामिल होते, तो इस ऐतिहासिक क्षण के वे भागीदार भी बनते और कामगार उन्हें सलाम करता, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से आज वे सदन से बाहर हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस अवसर पर भारतीय मज़दूर आंदोलन के tallest leader, स्वर्गीय दत्तोपन्त टेंगड़ी जी को याद करते हुए अपनी बात शुरू करता हूँ, क्योंकि संयोग से यह उनका जन्म-शताब्दी वर्ष भी है। उन्होंने नारा दिया था- 'labourise the industry, nationalize the labor और industrialize the nation'. उद्योगों का श्रमिकीकरण करना, श्रमिकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना और राष्ट्र का औद्योगीकरण करना। दत्तोपन्त टेंगड़ी जी को नमन करते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की अगुवाई में जो यह परिवर्तन हो रहा है, यह ऐतिहासिक सिर्फ इसलिए नहीं है कि इनमें कुछ प्रावधान बदले गए हैं। इसमें केवल प्रावधान ही नहीं, बल्कि अधिष्ठान बदला है। वह ऐसे बदला है कि आज तक जिसे Industrial Dispute Act कहा जाता था, उसके पीछे एक तर्क था। वह तर्क वर्ग संघर्ष का था, class struggle का था, जो सन् 1917 में "बोलशेविक क्रांति" से शुरू हुआ, कार्ल मार्क्स के सिद्धांत से शुरू हुआ और जिसमें यह बात सामने आई कि समाज में उद्योगपतियों और श्रमिकों के बीच में अंतर्निहित विरोधाभास है। इसलिए उनको सर्वहारा कहा गया, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोदी जी की अगुवाई में जो यह परिवर्तन हो रहा है, उस परिवर्तन में इसको इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन कोड कहा गया। इसमें संघर्ष नहीं, समन्वय है। उद्योग को भी एक परिवार के रूप में देखना और परिवार के रूप में देखते हुए राष्ट्र और अर्थव्यवस्था का विकास हो, यह इस कोड का अंतर्निहित मूल्य है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें जो महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन आया है, आज देश में ट्रेड यूनियन ऑर्गनाइजेशन हैं, चाहे भारतीय मज़दूर संघ हो, जिसकी 62 लाख सदस्यता है, या CITU हो, जिसकी 34 लाख सदस्यता है या AITUC हो, जिसकी 26 लाख सदस्यता है, इस कोड ने एक महत्वपूर्ण बुनियादी परिवर्तन किया है। अब तक ट्रेड यूनियन संगठनों में लोकतांत्रिकरण का अभाव था, जिसके कारण ट्रेड यूनियन आंदोलन में कई तरह की विकृतियां, कई तरह के अंतर्विरोध थे, जिससे स्वयं ट्रेड यूनियंस परेशान थे। ये वह लोकतांत्रिकरण है कि अपने पदाधिकारियों का,

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

कार्यसमिति के सदस्यों का एक अंतराल के बाद चुनाव होना, आवश्यक ऑडिट होना, 10 प्रतिशत सदस्यता होना या किसी उद्योग प्रतिष्ठान में मिनिमम 100 सदस्य होना रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए ज़रूरी कर दिया गया है। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष यह है कि ट्रेड यूनियन आंदोलन को एक स्वस्थ स्वरूप दिया गया है, जिसकी मांग स्वयं ट्रेड यूनियन के बीच से आयी थी, जिसे सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है। ये तीनों ही कोड्स भारतीय मज़दूर आंदोलन के लिए एक स्वर्णिम अवसर हैं। आज तक मज़दूरों की bargaining capacity, मोलजोल की ताकत नहीं थी, इन तीनों कोड्स ने मोलजोल की ताकत बढ़ा दी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये कोड्स सर्वसमावेशी हैं, ये highly inclusive codes हैं। मैं इसका एक कारण बताना चाहता हूँ। पूरे देश में जिन लोगों को औपनिवेशिक काल से चला आ रहा श्रम कानून address करता था, वे organized sector के workers थे। प्रकारांतर में औद्योगिक विकास की परिस्थितियों और संदर्भों के अनुसार जब unorganized sector के informal sector के workers हैं, informal economy है, उसकी संख्या 93 प्रतिशत हो गई। आज इस देश में 39.7 करोड़ informal workers हैं, यह डेटा अपने आप में प्रामाणिक नहीं है। ये तीनों ही कानून और इनमें दो जो मुख्य कानून हैं, वे सर्वसमावेशी इसलिए बना देते हैं कि इसमें informal sector को लेते हुए दो नई श्रेणियों को भी शामिल करता है, gig workers and platform workers. यह gig workers एक नया नाम है। ये वे श्रमिक हैं, जो नियोक्ता और श्रमिकों के संबंधों से परिभाषित नहीं होते हैं, ये उससे बाहर हैं। ओला चलाने वाले, ऊबर चलाने वाले और इस तरह से लाखों श्रमिक जो बाहर हैं, जिन पर श्रमिक कानून लागू नहीं होता था, श्रमिकों को मिलने वाला लाभ नहीं मिलता था, उन सब gig workers को शामिल किया गया है। इस देश में gig workers की संख्या 14 मिलियन है, जो एक करोड़ चालीस लाख के करीब है। कभी-कभी gig workers के अंतर्गत ही platform workers को रखा जाता है, लेकिन वे different हैं। इंटरनेट के कारण देश में ऐसे श्रमिकों की संख्या बढ़ी है, ऐसे काम करने वालों की संख्या बढ़ी है, जो ऑनलाइन काम करते हैं, जो पार्ट टाइम एक्टिविटीज़ करते हैं, जो अलग-अलग कंपनियों में assignment के आधार पर activities करते हैं और activities के अनुसार उनको परिश्रम का फल मिलता है, पारिश्रमिक मिलता है। ऐसे workers को platform workers कहते हैं। इस कानून में, इस कोड में gig workers, platform workers, informal workers और organized sector के workers को समान दर्जा दिया गया है। जो कि एक ऐतिहासिक है, जो बुनियादी परिवर्तन की ओर संकेत करता है। लाखों, करोड़ों कामगार, जिनकी कोई आवाज नहीं थी, जहां तक ट्रेड यूनियन आंदोलन नहीं पहुंच पाया था, आज वे जहां कहीं भी होंगे, इस सरकार के इस ऐतिहासिक निर्णय के साथ, वे अपने आपको मज़बूती से इस अर्थव्यवस्था का मील स्तम्भ समझकर आज काम कर सकते हैं। उन्हें विश्वास होगा कि सरकार उनके दरवाजे तक पहुंची है। उन्हें वह अधिकार दिया गया है, जो अधिकार organized sector का हुआ करता था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये तीनों कोड्स परिवर्तन की एक दिशा को इंगित करते हैं। वह विषय यह है, जब श्रमिक काम करता है, तो वह काम तो बराबर करता है, लेकिन उसको पारिश्रमिक बराबर नहीं मिलता है। इस देश में contract labour बढ़ा है उसका एक आंकड़ा है की 2001 में contract labour की संख्या 15.7 प्रतिशत थी, जो 2015 में आकर 27.7 प्रतिशत हो गई। ये contract labour पूरी दुनिया में हैं। Contract workers को वही काम करने के लिए organized sector के workers से 60 per cent कम पारिश्रमिक मिलता था। उन contract labour के पारिश्रमिक में जो एक भिन्नता थी, जो भेदभाव था, इस कानून ने उसको समाप्त कर दिया। महोदय, मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में 1974 में ऐसी ही मांगों को लेकर ऐतिहासिक रेल हड़ताल हुई थी, जिसका नेतृत्व जॉर्ज फर्नांडिस जी ने किया था। 2 मई, 1974 को जॉर्ज फर्नांडिस को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। 3 मई को इसी हाउस में रूल 176 के अनुसार बहस करते हुए दत्तोपन्त ठेंगड़ी जी ने कहा था, Great problems came to them for solutions but they did not deal with them greatly. 70 सालों की शासन व्यवस्था में जो सरकारें रहीं, उन्होंने श्रमिक कानून को औपनिवेशिक अंदाज़ से देखा, class struggle के अंदाज़ से देखा और श्रमिकों का जो सशक्तिकरण था, वह नारों के बीच खोता रहा।

दूसरा जो महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन आया है, वह social inclusiveness है, सामाजिक सर्वसमावेशीपन, अतः ये दोनों कोड महत्वपूर्ण उदाहरण हैं। महोदय, पूरे work force में 23.5 per cent महिलाएं हैं। इन 23.5 per cent महिलाओं में 90 per cent informal sectors में हैं। ऐसा पहली बार हुआ है कि इन तमाम महिलाओं को समान अधिकार, महिला श्रमिकों को वही अधिकार दिया है, जो पुरुष श्रमिकों को है। समान अवसर, समान कार्य-क्षेत्र, समान पारिश्रमिक, इसी कोड ने दुरुस्त करने का काम किया है, gender discrimination को पूरी तरह से यह कोड समाप्त करता है। महिला सशक्तिकरण में एक और महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष आया है, इन महिलाओं को जब वे कार्य-क्षेत्र में जाती थीं, तो पारिश्रमिक पुरुष श्रमिकों की तुलना में 34 प्रतिशत कम मिलता था। ये आंकड़े सांख्यिक सर्वे के आधार पर आए हैं। आप उनके पारिश्रमिक में पूरी तरह से समानता स्थापित करके social egalitarian को श्रमिक कानून का अभिन्न हिस्सा और बुनियादी आधार बना दिया गया है। इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूं कि यह social dynamism और social inclusiveness दोनों ही कोड महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

महोदय, मैं अपनी अंतिम बात कहकर समाप्त करूंगा। इन तीनों कोड्स में श्रमिकों को क्या लाभ रहा, मैं इसके तीन पक्ष रखना चाहूंगा। पहला- contractual labours को compulsorily अनिवार्य रूप से वे जब नौकरी के लिए, जॉब में जाते हैं, तो उन्हें नौकरी के लिए पत्र मिलेगा। यह देना आवश्यक होगा। अब कोई भी contractual labour किसी की mercy पर नहीं होगा। वह एक सशक्त श्रमिक बनकर काम करेगा। श्रमिक होने की quality अलग होगी, लेकिन उसका समान परिणाम उसके पास होगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो casual workers हैं, तो आज तक casual workers के बारे में श्रमिक संगठनों ने तो आवाज़ उठाई थी, लेकिन उतनी सशक्त आवाज़

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नहीं उठी थी। साफ तौर पर कहा गया है कि एक वर्ष से अधिक यानी वर्षों तक casual workers को लगातार रखना यह unfair होगा।

महोदय, अंतिम बात जो मैं कहूंगा कि grievance redressal के लिए और जो informal sector के workers हैं, ये दो बड़े महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन हैं। Informal sector के workers का registration अब labour department नहीं करेगा, बल्कि स्थानीय स्तर पर बनी हुई कमेटी करेगी, digitalization होगा और ESI, EPF ये दोनों ही सुविधाएं इतनी बढ़ा दी गई हैं कि अब तक जो 566 districts में ESI आई थी, अब उसको 740 districts में पहुंचा दिया गया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अंत में मैं इस ऐतिहासिक अवसर पर यही कहूंगा कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने critical question को constructive रूप में देखा और conscious discussion के साथ उसको परिणाम तक पहुंचाया। पहले जो नारा दिया गया था कि "दुनिया के मज़दूरों - एक हो", तो अब उस नारे को बदलकर "मज़दूरों, दुनिया को एक करो" कर दिया गया है। इस अधिष्ठान परिवर्तन के साथ जो एक परिवर्तन हुआ है, उस परिवर्तन के लिए मैं श्रम मंत्री जी का, भारत के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री जी का अभिनन्दन करता हूं और भारत के 60 करोड़ श्रमिकों की ओर से सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि इस महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन को, इस ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तन को अंजाम दिया, धन्यवाद।

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण तथा भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि भारत की आज़ादी के बाद 73 साल बीत चुके हैं, लेकिन मज़दूर जिस न्याय की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे थे, वह न्याय अब मिल रहा है। वेतन सुरक्षा, सामाजिक सुरक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा, इन तीनों की गारंटी देने वाला यह बिल है। मैं इस ऐतिहासिक कदम के लिए प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार जी दोनों का बहुत-बहुत अभिनन्दन करता हूं। केन्द्रीय श्रम कानूनों की संख्या 70 थी और उनमें मज़दूर उलझ गए थे। अब चार कोड बन गए, तो अब यह न्याय जल्दी और अच्छा मिलेगा। इसकी मुख्य विशेषताएं यह हैं कि सभी मज़दूरों को न्यूनतम मज़दूरी मिलेगी। इसकी गारंटी है। पहले यह गारंटी नहीं थी। सभी मज़दूरों को समय पर वेतन मिलेगा। पहले कहीं एक तारीख को मिलता था, कहीं पांच तारीख को मिलता था, कहीं सात तारीख को मिलता, कहीं दस तारीख को मिलता और कभी महीने के अंत में मिलता था। अब ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं। मज़दूरों को समय पर वेतन देना ही पड़ेगा। पुरुष एवं महिला मज़दूरों को समान वेतन मिलेगा और जैसा सिन्हा जी ने कहा कि हर मज़दूर को नियुक्ति पत्र मिलेगा। अब वह अनावरस नहीं रहेगा। उसको नियुक्ति पत्र मिलेगा। इसमें दो-तीन नई बातें हैं। हर साल हर मज़दूर का मुफ्त check-up किया जाएगा। यह मुफ्त check-up हेल्थ का बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। एक सबसे क्रांतिकारी कदम है, जिस पर लोगों का ध्यान नहीं गया। नौकरी छूटने पर जो ESIS और EPFO का सदस्य है, उसकी नौकरी जाने पर तीन महीने के लिए उसको आधी तनखाह मिलेगी।

पहली दफा देश में यह बदलाव आया है और यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव है। री-स्किलिंग किसी की नौकरी छूटने पर अगर फिर से काम नहीं मिलने वाला है, तो री-स्किलिंग, के लिए एक व्यवस्था की गई है कि उसको एक तरह से 15 दिन की तनखाह वाली छुट्टी देंगे। उसके साथ-साथ प्रवासी मज़दूर - जिनके बारे में इस सदन में पहले बहुत चर्चा हुई, प्रवासी मज़दूरों को हर साल एक बार घर जाने के लिए प्रवास भत्ता मिलेगा - जो मालिक होगा, उसको प्रवासी मज़दूरों को एक बार घर जाने के लिए भत्ता देना पड़ेगा। प्रवासी मज़दूर जहां काम करेगा, वहां उसे राशन मिलेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त असंगठित क्षेत्र के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा निधि का निर्माण होगा एवं महिला मज़दूरों को रात में काम करने की इजाज़त मिलेगी, लेकिन साथ में उनकी सुरक्षा और उनके लिए वाहन की व्यवस्था मालिक को करनी पड़ेगी। भवन निर्माण के मज़दूर कहीं भी जाएं, तो भी उन्हें भवन निर्माण निधि का फायदा मिलेगा। ESIS के अंतर्गत छोटे से contribution से ESIS के सभी दवाखानों और अस्पतालों में मुफ्त इलाज की सुविधा मिलेगी। इसके अतिरिक्त ESIS के अस्पतालों का जिलों तक विस्तार किया जा रहा है। जैसे सिन्हा जी ने कहा, नयी तकनीक के जो मज़दूर हैं, उन्हें भी इसका लाभ मिलेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त बागान के मज़दूरों को ESIS का लाभ मिलेगा। जहां पर दस से कम मज़दूर होंगे, उन संस्थानों को भी स्वेच्छा से ESIS से जोड़ने की सुविधा है। Tribunal में केस चलता था, न्याय नहीं मिलता था लेकिन अब वहां पर एक साल के अंदर उस केस का निर्णय होगा और एक साल में उन्हें न्याय मिलेगा, यह भी एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

महोदय, मैंने यह देखा कि ऐसी 50-60 चीज़ें हैं जो मज़दूरों के लिए पहली दफा हो रही हैं। इसलिए मुझे केवल इतना कहना है कि पचास करोड़ मज़दूरों के लिए, उन्हें ज्यादा मज़दूरी मिले, इसकी व्यवस्था करने वाला बिल और पचास करोड़ मज़दूरों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा, वेतन और सुरक्षा की गारंटी देने वाला बिल जब आया है, तब विपक्ष नदारद है क्योंकि जनता से वह कट चुका है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Thank you hon. Minister. Now, hon. Member and Minister, Shri Ramdas Athawale.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो बिल्स लाए गए हैं, ये बहुत क्रांतिकारी बिल्स हैं। आज जब लेबर के विषय पर चर्चा चल रही है उनके संबंध में बिल्स आ रहे हैं, इतने वर्षों तक जो उन्हें न्याय नहीं मिला था, वह न्याय देने का काम नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार कर रही है, तब मुझे बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी की याद आती है। जब बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी हमारे देश के लेबर मिनिस्टर थे, तब उन्होंने 12 घंटे की ड्यूटी को घटाकर 8 घंटे का किया था और महिलाओं को छुट्टी से संबंधित सुविधाएं तथा अन्य सुविधाएं देने का निर्णय लिया था। कांग्रेस के कार्यकाल में मज़दूरों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारे माननीय संतोष गंगवार जी, जो श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री हैं, वे अच्छे आदमी हैं, सीधे-सादे आदमी हैं,

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

वे जो बिल्स लेकर आए हैं, The Occupational Safety, Health And Working Conditions Code, 2020; The Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and The Code On Social Security, 2020 - ये जो तीन बिल्स हैं, ये मजदूरों को न्याय देने वाले बिल्स हैं। मेरा केवल इतना सुझाव है कि जो contract system है, उसके संबंध में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक जजमेंट दिया है कि जो वर्क regular work होता है, उसे contract पर नहीं देना चाहिए, लेकिन बहुत जगह पर कम्पनी के मालिक contract पर लेबर रखते हैं, Municipality में भी contract पर लेबर रखते हैं और retirement तक उन्हें permanent नहीं किया जाता है, इसलिए contract system बंद करने के लिए भी एक नया कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है। जो मजदूर हैं, उनके लिए हेल्थ की सुविधा की हो, इसकी उन्हें बहुत आवश्यकता होती है। अगर कोई प्राइवेट अस्पताल में जाता है तो वहां पर वे 50,000 रुपये deposit मांगते हैं। सरकारी अस्पताल में जब वे जाते हैं तो वहां पर उन्हें इलाज तो मिलता है, लेकिन इस बिल के द्वारा मजदूरों को हेल्थ की पूरी सुविधा देने का निर्णय लिया गया है, उन्हें social security देने का भी प्रावधान किया गया है। महोदय, जार्ज फर्नांडिस जी ने रेलवे में जो ट्रेड यूनियन बनायी थी, जब वे बीमार पड़ गए थे, तो उन्होंने मुझे जो उनकी रेल मजदूर यूनियन थी, उसका राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष बनाया था। रेलवे में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को न्याय मिलना चाहिए, कंपनी में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को न्याय मिलना चाहिए, म्युनिसिपैलिटी में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को न्याय मिलना चाहिए, इसीलिए यह बिल आया है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि -

"जब मजदूरों को न्याय मिलेगा, तब देश गति से आगे चलेगा,
अब कंपनी का मालिक हिलेगा और मजदूरों को सही न्याय मिलेगा
मजदूरों के लाड़ले नेता हैं माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी,
इसलिए उन्होंने छीन ली है कांग्रेस की सत्ता की गद्दी
गांव-गांव की बोल रही है मजदूर दादी,
प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में बहुत ही अच्छे हैं नरेन्द्र मोदी।"

प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी एक अच्छे इंसान हैं, सबके बारे में सोचने वाले इंसान हैं। इसीलिए मैं इतना ही बताना चाहता हूं कि -

"जिनको मजदूरों का बहुत ही मिल रहा है प्यार,
उनका नाम है लेबर मिनिस्टर संतोष गंगवार
माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने लिया है सभी मजदूरों का अपने ऊपर भार,
इसलिए मोदी साहब को सारे देश के मजदूर करते हैं प्यार
इस बिल को यहां रखने वाले श्री संतोष गंगवार जी हैं आदमी सोबर,
इसीलिए उन्हें डिपार्टमेंट मिला है लेबर।
सभी लेबर को न्याय देने की गंगवार जी में है हिम्मत,
इसलिए हम सब लोग मिलकर उनको देते हैं एक हिम्मत।"

हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर जो तीन बिल लाए हैं, वे बहुत इंपॉर्टेंट हैं। कॉन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर को, सभी लेबर को न्याय देने का यह बिल है और मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

"आज मेरा भर गया है मन,
मैं तीनों बिलों का करता हूँ समर्थन।"

मैं ज्यादा वक्त न लेते हुए, इन तीनों बिल्स का सपोर्ट करता हूँ, जय भीम, जय भारत।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Now, the hon. Minister.

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सदन में उपस्थित सभी सदस्यों का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा। हमारे साथियों ने यहां पर अपनी बातें रखीं। आदरणीय प्रकाश जावडेकर जी ने अपनी बात रखी और अभी भाई रामदास अठावले जी बोल रहे थे। श्री राकेश सिन्हा जी ने महत्वपूर्ण बातें बताई हैं और आर.सी.पी. सिंह जी ने भी मजदूरों के संदर्भ में बातें बताई हैं। मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि कांग्रेस गैर-हाजिर है, यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। अगर हम थोड़ा सा पीछे जाएं, तो 2003 में, उस समय के संदर्भ में, यह तय हुआ था कि लेबर की एक कमेटी थी, उसने बताया था कि जो 44 श्रम कानून हैं, इनको कम किया जाए और चार या पांच बनाए जाएं। 2003-04 के बाद, 2014 में यह प्रक्रिया अमल में आई और आदरणीय मोदी जी जब प्रधान मंत्री बने तब उन्होंने चिंता की और इस बात पर ध्यान दिया कि ये महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव थे, लेकिन तब भी कांग्रेस ने मजदूरों की चिंता नहीं की थी। मुझे ध्यान है कि मजदूरों के संदर्भ में बात करने के लिए मजदूर संगठनों से, उद्योगों के स्वामियों से और इसके साथ सभी राज्यों की सरकारों से एक लंबी चर्चा करनी पड़ती है। इस प्रक्रिया में समय लगता है। इस लोक सभा के पहले सत्र में, हमने पहला बिल कोड ऑन वेजेज़ पास किया था और बाकी तीन बिल आज यहां पर आपके बीच में रखे हुए हैं। मैं आज यहां पर भाग लेने वाले अपने सदस्यों को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने यहां पर महत्वपूर्ण बातें रखी हैं और आग्रह करूंगा कि वास्तव में जो बातें आपने बताई हैं, जो सोच आपने यहां पर रखी है, श्रम मंत्रालय इस बात को समझ रहा है और जो हम लोग परिवर्तन लेकर आए हैं, वह सबकी समझ में आ रहा है। हमारी सरकार सदैव से श्रमेव जयते के सिद्धांत को मानती है। एक श्रमिक के जीवन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए सरकार संकल्पित है। इसी उद्देश्य से हम अपने श्रमिकों को बेहतर सुरक्षा, काम करने के वातावरण की सुरक्षा, सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा त्वरित विवाद एवं निपटारा प्रणाली देने के लिए सदैव प्रयासरत रहे हैं। हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने अपने कार्यकाल के आरम्भ में ही यह स्वीकार कर लिया था कि जितना महत्व "सत्यमेव जयते" का है, उतना ही महत्व राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए "श्रमेव जयते" का है। इसलिए हमारी सरकार का यह प्रयास रहा है कि अपने श्रमिक को श्रमयोगी बनाते हुए उनके जीवन को सहज बनाने की कोशिश की जाए और इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए पिछले छह वर्षों में जो प्रयास किए गए हैं, वे हम सब की जानकारी में हैं, जैसे असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों और छोटे व्यापारियों को पेंशन देना,

[श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार]

महिलाओं को आत्मनिर्भर करने की दिशा के साथ-साथ मातृत्व अवकाश को 12 सप्ताह से बढ़ाकर 26 सप्ताह करना, EPF तथा ESIC का दायरा बढ़ाना, विभिन्न कल्याणकारी सुविधाओं की पोर्टेबिलिटी सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास करना, न्यूनतम मजदूरी को बढ़ाना है। ये कुछ बातें मैंने आपके सामने रखी हैं। इसी क्रम में श्रम सुधारों की प्रक्रिया भी 2014 में जो आरम्भ की गई है, इसका उद्देश्य यह है कि अनेक श्रम कानूनों को समाहित कर, उनको सरलीकृत रूप से चार लेबर कोड में परिवर्तित किया जाए। श्रम सुधारों का उद्देश्य यह है कि अपने श्रम कानूनों को बदलते हुए कार्य के अनुरूप किया जाए तथा श्रमिकों और उद्योगों की आवश्यकताओं के बीच संतुलन बनाते हुए एक प्रभावी और पारदर्शी व्यवस्था दी जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतंत्रता के 73 वर्षों की इस यात्रा में आज के नये भारत का वातावरण, तकनीकी दौर, काम करने का तरीका तथा काम के स्वरूप में अत्यधिक परिवर्तन हो गया है। इस परिवर्तन के साथ भारत यदि अपने श्रम कानूनों में अपेक्षित परिवर्तन नहीं करता है, तो हम श्रमिकों के कल्याण तथा उद्योगों के विकास दोनों ही उद्देश्यों में पीछे रह जायेंगे। आत्मनिर्भर श्रमिक के कल्याण और अधिकारों की संरचना चार स्तम्भों पर आधारित है। सर्वप्रथम आत्मनिर्भर श्रमिक का पहला स्तम्भ यानी वेतन सुरक्षा की बात करें, तो स्वतंत्रता के 73 वर्षों के बाद भी और 44 श्रम कानून होने के बाद भी, भारत के 50 करोड़ श्रमिकों में से लगभग 30 प्रतिशत श्रमिकों को ही न्यूनतम मजदूरी का कानूनी अधिकार था तथा सभी श्रमिकों को समय पर वेतन नहीं दिया जाता था। इस विसंगति को पहली बार हमारी सरकार ने दूर करने का काम किया है तथा सभी 50 करोड़ संगठित एवं असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी और समय पर वेतन मिलने का कानूनी अधिकार दिया है। श्रमिक सुरक्षा का दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण स्तम्भ है- उसे काम करने के लिए सुरक्षित वातावरण देना, जिससे उसके स्वास्थ्य की सुरक्षा हो सके और वह एक खुशहाल जीवन जी सके। इसके लिए OSH code में पहली बार एक निश्चित आय के ऊपर के श्रमिकों के लिए एनुअल हेल्थ चैक-अप का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा से संबंधित स्टैंडर्ड्स को प्रभावी और गतिशील रखने के लिए उन्हें National Occupational Safety and Health Code के द्वारा बदलती हुई तकनीक के साथ-साथ बदला जा सकेगा। यह Code एक त्रिपक्षीय संस्था होगी, जिसमें केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकार, श्रमिक संगठन, एम्प्लॉयर एसोसिएशन के प्रतिनिधि होंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त इस क्षेत्र के विशेषज्ञ भी इसमें शामिल होंगे। इस प्रक्रिया में हमारे सुरक्षा स्टैंडर्ड अधिक प्रभावी और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के होंगे। सुरक्षित वातावरण देने के लिए श्रमिक और एम्प्लॉयर साथ मिलकर निर्णय लें, इसके लिए सभी संस्थानों में सेफ्टी कमेटी का प्रावधान किया गया है। वर्तमान श्रम कानूनों में कैंटीन, creche, फर्स्ट-एड तथा अन्य कल्याणकारी सुविधाओं के लिए अलग-अलग threshold दिए गए हैं। अब OSH Code में हमने इन सभी के लिए uniform threshold देने का कार्य किया है, जिससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा श्रमिक कल्याणकारी प्रावधानों का लाभ उठा सकें। श्रमिकों की यह समस्या रही है कि वे कई परिस्थितियों में यह सिद्ध नहीं कर पाते

हैं कि वे किस संस्थान के श्रमिक हैं। इस समस्या के निदान के लिए इस code के माध्यम से हर श्रमिक को नियुक्ति-पत्र का कानूनी अधिकार दिया गया है। वर्तमान में कृषि श्रमिक को एक वर्ष में न्यूनतम 240 दिन का काम करने के बाद ही, हर बीस दिन पर एक दिन की छुट्टी पाने का अधिकार मिलता है, लेकिन हमने OSH Code में छुट्टी की पात्रता के लिए 240 दिन की न्यूनतम अर्हता को घटाकर 180 दिन कर दिया है।

महोदय, कार्यस्थल पर चोट लगने या मृत्यु हो जाने पर employer के ऊपर लगने वाले जुर्माने का कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत अन्य लाभों के अतिरिक्त पीड़ित व्यक्ति को देने का प्रावधान पहली बार कानून में किया गया है। इससे पहले यह नहीं मिलता था। इन सभी प्रावधानों के द्वारा श्रमिकों को कार्य करने के लिए एक सुरक्षित वातावरण देने का प्रयास किया गया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, महिलाओं को पुरुषों के समान ही कार्य करने की स्वतंत्रता मिलनी चाहिए, तभी हम बेहतर भारत का निर्माण कर पाएंगे, इसलिए हमने पहली बार यह प्रावधान किया है कि महिलाएं किसी भी प्रकार के संस्थान में अपनी स्वेच्छानुसार रात में भी काम कर सकेंगी, परंतु इसके लिए नियोक्ता को सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित सभी उपयुक्त आवश्यक सुरक्षा प्रबंध करने पड़ेंगे।

महोदय, श्रमिकों के लिए तीसरा महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभ है व्यापक सामाजिक सुरक्षा। हमारी सरकार का संकल्प है कि हम अपने श्रमिकों के लिए एक universal social security प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करें। इसी संकल्प के अनुरूप Social Security Code में ESIC और EPFO के दायरे को बढ़ाया जा रहा है। ESIC के दायरे को बढ़ाने के लिए यह प्रावधान किया गया है और अब इसकी coverage देश के सभी 740 जिलों में होगी। इसके अतिरिक्त ESIC का विकल्प बागान श्रमिक, असंगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले श्रमिक, गिग तथा प्लेटफॉर्म वर्कर्स तथा दस श्रमिकों से कम श्रमिक वाले संस्थानों के लिए भी होगा। यदि किसी संस्थान में जोखिम कार्य होता है, तो उस संस्थान को एक श्रमिक होने पर भी अनिवार्य रूप से ESIC के दायरे में लाया जाएगा। इसी प्रकार से EPFO के दायरे को बढ़ाने के लिए वर्तमान कानून में संस्थानों के schedule को हटा दिया गया है और अब वे सभी संस्थान, जिनमें बीस या उससे अधिक श्रमिक हैं, वे EPFO के दायरे में आएंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त बीस से अधिक श्रमिक वाले संस्थान तथा स्वरोजगार वाले श्रमिकों के लिए भी EPFO का विकल्प Social Security Code में दिया जा रहा है। असंगठित क्षेत्र के 40 करोड़ श्रमिकों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा देने के लिए विशेष रूप से सामाजिक सुरक्षा फंड का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस फंड के द्वारा असंगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले श्रमिक और गिग व प्लेटफॉर्म वर्कर्स के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा की योजनाएं बनाई जाएंगी। इससे इन 40 करोड़ श्रमिक भाई-बहनों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा से संबंधित सभी प्रकार के लाभ, जैसे मृत्यु बीमा, दुर्घटना बीमा, मातृत्व लाभ और पेंशन इत्यादि प्रदान करने के लिए योजनाएं बनाई जाएंगी। इन प्रयासों के द्वारा हमने अपने एक universal social security coverage के संकल्प को पूरा करने की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया है।

1.00 P.M.

[श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार]

महोदय, औद्योगिक विकास के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम विवाद निस्तारण की एक प्रभावी प्रणाली अपने श्रमिकों को उपलब्ध करवाएं, जिससे औद्योगिक शांति सुनिश्चित हो सके। इस चौथे स्तंभ को देने के लिए आई.आर. कोड के अंतर्गत एक व्यवस्थित विवाद निस्तारण प्रणाली की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसके अंतर्गत हमने industrial tribunal की व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाया है। मैं यहाँ पर माननीय सदस्यों को यह भी स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि आईआर कोड में परिभाषाओं को वर्तमान की तुलना में और ज्यादा सुदृढ़ किया गया है। उदाहरण के लिए workers की परिभाषा में शामिल supervisor की वेतन सीमा को 10 हजार रुपये से बढ़ाकर 18 हजार रुपये कर दिया गया है। इस बदलाव से आज के मुकाबले कई ज्यादा सुपरवाइजर्स आई.आर. कोड की परिधि में आएंगे। मैं यह भी स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि अन्य श्रेणी के श्रमिकों के लिए कोई वेतन सीमा नहीं है। Fixed term employment को आई.आर. कोड में लाने पर मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि वर्तमान में वे संस्थान अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार श्रमिकों को कम समय के लिए contract labour के रूप में रखते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें नियमित कर्मचारी की भाँति सेवा शर्तें, जैसे छुट्टी, वेतन, सामाजिक सुरक्षा, ग्रेज्युटी इत्यादि नहीं मिल पाती है। एक संतुलन बनाते हुए हमने यह भी सुनिश्चित किया है कि fixed term employment की सेवा शर्तें वेतन, छुट्टी एवं सामाजिक सुरक्षा भी एक regular employee के समान ही होंगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सस्मित पात्रा): माननीय मंत्री जी, एक मिनट रुकिए। अभी एक बज चुका है। मैं माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री से request करूँगा कि वे अपनी opinion दें।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I propose that the House may be extended to dispose of the today's Business. Therefore, we may extend the House till the Business is disposed of. I would also like to make an announcement that lunch arrangements have been made for the hon. Members of Parliament in Room Nos.70 and 73. They may have the lunch in Room No.70/73.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Is it the sense of the House to continue till the disposal of today's Business?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Minister, please continue.

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं I.R. Code में strike के प्रावधानों पर भी बताना चाहूँगा कि सरकार ने किसी भी श्रमिक के strike पर जाने के अधिकार को वापस नहीं लिया है। Strike पर जाने से पहले 14 दिन के नोटिस पीरियड की बाध्यता हर संस्थान पर इसलिए लागू की गई है, जिससे इस अवधि में सौहार्द्रपूर्ण बातचीत के माध्यम से विवाद को समाप्त करने का प्रयास किया जा सके। श्रमिकों के strike पर जाने से न तो श्रमिकों का और न ही इंडस्ट्री का कोई लाभ होता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक I.R. Code में retrenchment, closure या lay-off में threshold को 100 श्रमिक से बढ़ा कर 300 श्रमिक करने की बात है, तो मैं यह बताना चाहूँगा कि 'श्रमिक' समवर्ती सूची का विषय है और सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को भी अपनी परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप श्रम कानूनों में परिवर्तन करने का अधिकार है। इसी अधिकार का उपयोग करते हुए 16 राज्य पहले ही अपने यहाँ यह सीमा बढ़ा चुके हैं। Parliamentary Standing Committee ने भी यह अनुशंसा की थी कि इस सीमा को बढ़ा कर 300 कर दिया जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त इस प्रावधान का एक पक्ष यह भी होता है कि ज्यादातर संस्थान 100 से अधिक श्रमिकों को अपने संस्थान में नहीं रखना चाहते हैं, जिससे अनौपचारिक रोजगार को बढ़ावा मिलता है। Economic Survey, 2019 के अनुसार राजस्थान राज्य में इस threshold को 100 से 300 करने के उपरान्त बड़ी फैक्टरियों की संख्या के साथ-साथ श्रमिकों के रोजगार सृजन में बढ़ोतरी हुई है तथा छँटनी के मामले में अभूतपूर्व कमी आई है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सरिमत पात्रा): माननीय मंत्री जी, आप कृपया मास्क चढ़ा लें।

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि इस एक प्रावधान के बदलने से निवेशक देश में बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्टरियों को स्थापित करने के लिए प्रेरित होंगे और ज्यादा संख्या में बड़ी फैक्टरियों के स्थापित होने से हमारे देश में श्रमिकों के लिए रोजगार के कहीं ज्यादा अवसर उत्पन्न होंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रमिकों को संस्थानों में उनके अधिकार दिलवाने में ट्रेड यूनियंस एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। उनके इस योगदान को स्वीकार करते हुए कानून में पहली बार ट्रेड यूनियन को संस्थान के स्तर पर, राज्य के स्तर पर तथा केन्द्र के स्तर पर मान्यता दी जा रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि किसी भी श्रमिक की नौकरी छूट जाती है, तो दोबारा उसके रोजगार की संभावना बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से I.R. Code में पहली बार re-skilling fund का प्रावधान किया गया है। इन श्रमिकों को इसके लिए 15 दिन का वेतन दिया जाएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोविड-19 के परिदृश्य में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के अधिकारों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए विशेष प्रावधान किए गए हैं। प्रवासी श्रमिकों की परिभाषा को व्यापक बनाया गया है।

[श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार]

अब सभी मजदूर, जो एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में आते हैं और उनका वेतन 18 हजार रुपए से कम है, तो वे प्रवासी श्रमिक की परिभाषा के दायरे में आएँगे और उन्हें सरकार की कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का लाभ मिल पाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रवासी श्रमिकों के लिए एक database बनाने का प्रावधान, उनकी कल्याणकारी योजनाओं की portability, एक अन्य helpline की व्यवस्था तथा उन्हें साल में एक बार अपने मूल स्थान पर जाने के लिए employer द्वारा यात्रा भत्ता दिए जाने का प्रावधान किया गया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूँकि श्रमिक और उद्योग, दोनों एक-दूसरे के पूरक हैं, इसलिए बदलते परिवेश में हमारे श्रमिक और उद्योगों की आवश्यकताओं में संतुलन होना चाहिए। इन labour codes में जहाँ एक तरफ श्रमिकों के अधिकारों को सुदृढ़ करने का प्रयास किया गया है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ उद्योगों को सरलता से चलाने के लिए एक सरल अनुपालन की व्यवस्था भी की गई है। अब उद्योग लगाने के लिए विभिन्न श्रम कानूनों के अंतर्गत अलग-अलग कई रजिस्ट्रेशन या कई लाइसेंस देने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। जहाँ तक सम्भव है, अब हम रजिस्ट्रेशन, लाइसेंस इत्यादि को समयबद्ध सीमा में, ऑनलाइन प्रक्रिया के अंतर्गत प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने कई विस्तृत विषयों पर कानून न रख कर नियम बनाने का प्रावधान किया है। मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहूँगा कि बदलते हुए समय के साथ-साथ सहजता के साथ काम करने के लिए आवश्यक है कि कानून में flexibility रहे। ...(व्यवधान)... उदाहरण के लिए आज 'Factories Act' and 'Building and other Construction Act' में छोटे से छोटे specifications को भी ऐक्ट में ही रखा गया है, जिसके कारण समय के साथ-साथ उनका बदलाव कठिन हो जाता है। इसी प्रकार कई परिभाषाओं में वेतन सीमा को उसी कानून में होने के कारण, आर्थिक स्थिति बदलने के बावजूद भी कई वर्षों तक आसानी से बदला नहीं जा सका है, इसलिए कानून में बदलते परिदृश्य के सापेक्ष flexibility रखना उचित है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह भी स्पष्ट करना चाहूँगा कि appropriate Government की परिभाषा में किसी भी प्रकार राज्य सरकार के अधिकारों को सीमित नहीं किया गया है, बल्कि कई प्रावधानों में राज्य सरकारों को यह flexibility दे दी गई है कि वे अपने राज्य की स्थिति के अनुसार विभिन्न प्रावधानों में सरलता से परिवर्तन ला सकें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रकार इन चार Labour Codes के माध्यम से एक तरफ तो हम श्रमिकों का कल्याण सुनिश्चित कर रहे हैं, वहीं दूसरी तरफ हमारा यह प्रयास भी है कि एक सरल अनुपालन व्यवस्था के माध्यम से नये उद्योगों का विकास हो, जिससे हमारे कार्यबल के लिए रोजगार के नये अवसर पैदा हों। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार के इन प्रयासों में आप सभी माननीय सदस्य सर्वसम्मति से समर्थन देने की कृपा करेंगे और यह जो ऐतिहासिक बिल हम पास करने जा रहे हैं, उसमें हम सब मिल कर भागीदार बनेंगे, आप सबका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Thank you, Mr. Minister. Firstly, I shall take up the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020.

The question is:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws regulating the occupational safety, health and working conditions of the persons employed in an establishment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 143, the First Schedule, the Second Schedule and the Third Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Now, the Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): We shall now take up the Industrial Relations Code, 2020.

The question is:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Trade Unions, conditions of employment in industrial establishment or undertaking, investigation and settlement of industrial disputes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 104, the First Schedule, the Second Schedule and the Third Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Now, the Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of The Code on Social Security, 2020.

The question is:

"That the Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to social Security with the goal to extend social security to all employees and workers either in the organised or unorganised or any other sectors and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): We shall now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 164 and the First to Seventh Schedules were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Now, the Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Now we take up the Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Bill, 2020. Shri G. Kishen Reddy to move a Motion for consideration of the Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Bill, 2020.

The Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Bill, 2020

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): Sir, with your permission, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Amit Shah, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the languages to be used for the official purposes of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Mr. Minister, do you want to say something?

SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY: Sir, I will speak after the Members speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Now, Shri Shamsheer Singh Manhas to speak in Dogri.

SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS (Jammu and Kashmir): * Sir, this Bill that has been brought here by the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Home Minister. In Jammu & Kashmir, only Urdu and English were the languages till now; these two languages were used in J&K till now. However, if we analyse the period since 1947, if we look at traditions of this region, their culture, their lifestyles, then we feel that more languages should have been included as official languages but it was not done and because it was not done so, it resulted in various problems there. If in 1947 and until now, these languages would have included as official languages properly, then many such problems would not have arisen there. Sir, in 1885 and even prior to it, Persian language was spoken and written in Jammu & Kashmir. Persian was the dominant language there and Urdu was nowhere. Similarly, Kashmiri language was also not enjoying any status. Subsequently, Persian was converted and replaced by Urdu and the real languages of Kashmir *i.e.* Kashmiri was totally ignored. After ignoring Kashmiri,

* English translation of the original speech made in Dogri.

[Shri Samsher Singh Manhas]

foreign origin languages like Arabic and Irani were utilized along with Urdu as official language, and this is the root cause of many problems that we witness in J&K today.

If this had not happened and Kashmiri had been properly spoken in Kashmir then the Kashmiri people there would have felt that this Kashmiri is my language, I want to speak and write in it and especially, it has been included in the 8th Schedule. And they should also have developed a proper script for it. As that was not done, as a result, a huge resentment took place and we see all the problems now.

Secondly, after this is the language of Jammu *i.e.* the Dogri language. There are 50 lakh dogri people who speak Dogri. It is not confined merely to Jammu but also in the neighbouring areas like Dinanagar, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and even in Sialkot, Dogri is widely spoken as a language and the Dogri language was also completely ignored till now.

We thank and remember our former Prime Minister, Hon'ble Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayi ji who in 2001 brought our Dogri language under the ambit of 8th Schedule. But from 2004 to 2014 the type of Government that we had, our own Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad is not present here right now. I would have asked him that you also belong to the Jammu region, you were also a dogra from Jammu, and you should have got Dogri language included as official language. For all this discrimination, this segregation, this biased attitude that we all have witnessed for the last 70 years, who is responsible for this and what were the reasons. Whether the Government of the day was there only for namesake and for serving self-interests.

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad Saab knows Kashmiri language also but he has not got Kashmiri language included there. He understands Dogri also, that too was ignored. What is the reason for this? That's why I wish if he had been here, I would have asked him about this and he would have replied as to why he did not bring this.

Today, our own ex-member of Rajya Sabha who served in Lok Sabha too, served as a Minister and he was Maharaja also, Shri Karan Singh ji who continuously led the State of J&K since 1947, even he did not think about this that Dogri should be made the official language. First of all, I would like to say that today is 23rd September, and this is the birth anniversary of Late Maharaja Shri Hari Singh Ji. A big agitation is going on in Jammu for the last few years that a holiday is announced to mark the occasion

of his birthday. This holiday needs to be celebrated as he was the ruler of erstwhile State of J&K. Whether it was Maharaja Gulab Singh ji, Maharaja Pratap Singh ji, Maharaja Ranbir Singh ji or Maharaja Hari Singh ji; he was not able to declare a holiday for any of them. The manner in which Maharaja Hari Singh tried to integrate J&K with the rest of India, the manner in which J&K acceded to India, you all have witnessed it. The person who merged J&K with India, such an intellectual personality and a tall leader, they were not able to declare even a holiday on his birthday, that's why the whole Jammu province even now feels a lot of resentment, that is why friends I would like to say that this Dogri language was implemented way back by Maharaja Ranbir Singh in his tenure. All the administrative work in the entire J&K was done in Dogri, whether it was related to administration of armed forces, revenue department or any other department. Dogri language was the main language to be used everywhere. Today we are seeing that not only in J&K but in the entire country, there is one language which is spoken by majority, it is Hindi. Everywhere, use of Hindi was encouraged but J&K remained untouched from this also. If we say that this is our mother tongue then we call Dogri as mother language that means if Hindi is our mother, then Dogri is our grandmother. The link between mother and grandmother was broken by ignoring these languages. Today we need to recall all these aspects related to our mother and grandmother which have made these things possible. Friends, for this reason I would like to thank Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Home Minister. The two languages that is Urdu and English remained visible everywhere earlier. Now by implementing and including Hindi also, an effort has been made towards national integration. And by including Dogri language, they have integrated whole province of Jammu with the mainstream and similarly by admitting Kashmiri, they have made a strong effort towards integration of Kashmir province with India. Kashmir as we say, is the diamond in our crown and by not admitting the language of that diamond, why we were ignoring it, why it has been ignored earlier. What were the reasons, what were the causes? That is why friends, I would like to inform my fellow Members, friends and my colleagues that in our country the manner in which we are moving ahead, the manner in which our languages are progressing in the same way, in Jammu and Kashmir we are admitting 5 languages as official languages. I thank Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Home Minister and Hon'ble G Krishan Reddy ji, MoS, I am referring to Home Minister and Home Ministry in the same parlance. I am expressing my gratitude towards them for the manner in which they are moving ahead and especially I would like to request again that a thought may be spared for declaration of a holiday on the birth anniversary of Maharaja Hari Singh ji and especially for Dogri of Jammu

[Shri Samsher Singh Manhas]

which is spoken by more than 50 lakh people and for Kashmiri also which is taken care of. Languages which are native and local are integral to our country and are helping the nation in its progress.

With these words, I would like to end my speech with Bharat Mata ki Jai.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, शमशेर सिंह मन्हास जी। श्रीमती ममता मोहंता।

श्रीमती ममता मोहंता (ओडिशा): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे जम्मू-कश्मीर राजभाषा विधेयक, 2020 पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ। इस बिल के माध्यम से कश्मीरी, डोगरी, उर्दू, हिन्दी एवं इंग्लिश भाषाओं को जम्मू-कश्मीर की ऑफिशियल लैंग्वेज घोषित किया जाएगा। अब तक प्रदेश में उर्दू एवं इंग्लिश को भी ऑफिशियल लैंग्वेज का दर्जा मिला था, परंतु इस बिल के माध्यम से तीन भाषाएँ - कश्मीरी, डोगरी एवं हिन्दी को जोड़ा गया है। जम्मू-कश्मीर में बड़ी संख्या में लोग कश्मीरी, हिन्दी एवं डोगरी बोलते हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों की बहुत लंबे समय से चली आ रही डिमांड को सरकार fulfill करने जा रही है। पिछले एक वर्ष में केन्द्र सरकार ने केन्द्रशासित प्रदेश के रूप में संचालित जम्मू-कश्मीर को विकास की मुख्य धारा में लाने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए हैं।

सर, जम्मू-कश्मीर हमारे भारत देश की शान है और अखंड भारत का एक अटूट अंग है। ये तीन भाषाएँ निश्चित रूप से जम्मू-कश्मीर को राष्ट्रीय मुख्य धारा में और करीब लाने का जरिया बन सकती हैं। मैं इस बिल को लाने के लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ, धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। माननीय नरेश गुजराल जी।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, it is unfortunate that Punjabi is not being included in this Bill as an official language in J&K. Punjabi is the richest and the oldest language of North India, with its own script Gurumukhi. The House would recall that Jammu and Kashmir was a part of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's empire. Even after him, the first Dogra Maharaja was the General of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. From that time onwards, lakhs of Punjabis have settled in Jammu and Kashmir. In the Constitution of J&K, Punjabi was there as an official language. In fact, the House would be surprised to know that the first Chief Minister of J&K was Mehr Chand Mahajan, a Punjabi. In the Census of 1971, there were 13 lakhs Punjabis settled in J&K and this language was being taught in schools along with Urdu and Hindi. Certainly, when this language is being removed or not being officially recognised, this hurts the feelings of those Punjabis who are settled there. I have personally seen in J&K that there were street signs on the roads in Punjabi up till almost 1980. I would urge the Government to reconsider this because

the language is the basis of the cultural heritage of a community. Today, this community feels hurt that this language, Punjabi, is not being included there. I would once again urge the Minister to reconsider this. Thank you very much, Sir.

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज (जम्मू-कश्मीर): सर, इस सरकार का एक नारा है - "सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास।" हम देख रहे हैं कि देश में जिस तरह से पिछले दो इलेक्शन हुए, उनका रिजल्ट आ गया, विकास भी हुआ, विश्वास भी हुआ और सबका साथ भी हुआ। लेकिन जहाँ तक हमारे जम्मू-कश्मीर का सवाल है, मुझे लगता है कि इन तीन चीज़ों की कमी कहीं न कहीं जम्मू-कश्मीर में है। जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों का विश्वास, विकास और साथ जीतने की जरूरत है। आज जो बिल लाया गया है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि कश्मीरी, जो तकरीबन 52 परसेंट हैं या डोगरी हैं, इसके साथ-साथ, जिस तरह अभी गुजराल साहब ने कहा, वहाँ पर 14 परसेंट गोजरी लोग भी रहते हैं। इसी तरह से, पहाड़ी भी रहते हैं। मैं बारामूला, कुपवाड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट से आता हूँ। वहाँ तकरीबन दो लाख गोजरी, पहाड़ी और पंजाबी लोग रहते हैं। मेरी एक ही रिक्वेस्ट है कि विश्वास, विकास और सबका साथ, इसमें इन तीन भाषाओं, पंजाबी, गोजरी और पहाड़ी को भी जोड़ा जाए, ताकि हम सब लोगों का विश्वास जीतें, तो आगे चलकर इससे वहाँ सब ठीक होगा। जिस तरह से यह बिल लाया गया, हमारे भाई ने यहाँ पर कहा कि बहुत टाइम हो गया, चाहे वहाँ डोगरी लोग थे या कश्मीरी लोग थे, वहाँ जितने भी लोग रहते हैं, हरेक की यही डिमांड है। सर, ज्यादा भाषण न देते हुए, मेरी यही रिक्वेस्ट है कि इसमें तीन भाषाएँ, पंजाबी, गोजरी और पहाड़ी को भी शुमार किया जाए।

† جناب میر محمد فیاض (جموں-کشمیر) : سر، اس سرکار کا ایک نعرہ ہے - "سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وکاس، سب کا وشواس"۔ ہم دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ دیش میں جس طرح سے پچھلے دو الیکشن ہوئے، ان کا رزلٹ آ گیا، وکاس بھی ہوا، وشواس بھی ہوا اور سب کا ساتھ بھی ہوا۔ لیکن جہاں تک ہمارے جموں کشمیر کا سوال ہے، مجھے لگتا ہے کہ ان تین چیزوں کی کمی کہیں نہ کہیں جموں-کشمیر میں ہے۔ جموں-کشمیر کے لوگوں کا وشواس، وکاس اور ساتھ جیتنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ آج جو بل لایا گیا ہے؛ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ کشمیری، جو تقریباً 52 فیصد ہیں یا ڈوگری ہیں؛ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ، جس طرح ابھی گجرال صاحب نے کہا، وہاں پر 14 فیصد گوجری لوگ بھی رہتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح، پہاڑی بھی رہتے ہیں۔ میں بارہمولہ، کپواڑہ ڈسٹرکٹ سے آتا ہوں۔ وہاں تقریباً دو لاکھ گوجری، پہاڑی اور پنجابی لوگ رہتے ہیں۔ میری ایک ہی درخواست ہے کہ وشواس، وکاس اور سب کا ساتھ، اس میں ان تین بھاشاؤں، پنجابی، گوجری اور پہاڑی کو بھی جوڑا جائے، تاکہ ہم سب لوگوں کا وشواس جیتیں، تو آگے چل کر اس سے وہاں سب ٹھیک ہوگا۔ جس طرح سے یہ بل لایا گیا؛ ہمارے بھائی نے یہاں پر کہا کہ بہت ٹائم ہو

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज]

گیا، چاہے وہاں ڈوگری تھے اور یا کشمیری لوگ تھے، وہاں جتنے بھی لوگ رہتے ہیں، ہر ایک کی یہی ڈیمانڈ ہے۔ سر، زیادہ بھاشن نہ دیتے ہوئے، میری یہی درخواست ہے کہ یہ اس میں تین بھاشائیں، پنجابی، گوجری اور پہاڑی کو بھی شمار کیا جائے۔

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, धारा 370 हटाने के बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख में अच्छी प्रगति हो रही है। अभी माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार वहाँ की लोकल भाषा, डोगरी और कश्मीरी को ऑफिशियल दर्जा देने के लिए यह बिल लाई है। मैं इस बिल का सपोर्ट करने के लिए यहाँ बोल रहा हूँ।

"हमें अच्छी लगती है डोगरी और कश्मीरी भाषा,
और व्याप्त कश्मीर भारत में आएगा, यह है हमें आशा,
पाकिस्तान का हम बजा देंगे ताशा,
क्योंकि हमें अच्छी लगती है, डोगरी और कश्मीरी भाषा।"

सर, इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं यहाँ आपके सामने बोल रहा हूँ। मुझे दुख भी हो रहा है कि सामने वाली सीट्स पूरी खाली हैं। ये सामने वाले गड़बड़ करते हैं। जो उस दिन हुआ, वह अच्छा नहीं हुआ। उन्हें हाउस में आना चाहिए था। जिन्हें सस्पेंड किया गया है, उन्हें बाहर रहना है, बाकियों को अंदर आना चाहिए और ये नहीं आएंगे, तो उन्हें भी सस्पेंड करना होगा। कोई ऐसा कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है। यह ठीक बात है। हम डोगरी भाषा और कश्मीरी भाषा का पूरा समर्थन करते हैं। जय भीम, जय भारत।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, अभी तक का इतिहास इस बात को दिखाता है कि भाषा के अभाव में सामाजिक व सशक्त समाज भी पिछड़ जाता है और भाषा ही समाज को पूर्णता प्रदान करती है। आज 'जम्मू-कश्मीर राजभाषा विधेयक, 2020' में जहाँ राजभाषा के रूप में पाँच भाषाओं को शामिल किया गया है; इसके साथ-साथ, इस बिल में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को बढ़ावा देने की बात भी कही गई है। खास तौर से, आबादी के लिहाज से वहाँ गोजरी, पहाड़ी और पंजाबी, इन भाषाओं को समझने वाला आसपास का क्षेत्र, जो उसके बॉर्डर से लगता है, उनको बढ़ावा देने की भी इसमें बात की गई है। मैं इसके लिए गृह राज्य मंत्री जी को अपनी तरफ से बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ। धारा 370 के हटने के बाद, वहाँ एससीज़ और एसटीज़, खास तौर से जो गुज्जर-बक्करवाल्स हैं, उनको जहाँ राजनीतिक आरक्षण देने का काम केन्द्र सरकार ने किया है, वहीं इसके साथ-साथ फॉरेस्ट ऐक्ट जैसे कानून का लाभ भी इन वर्गों को देने का काम हुआ है।

(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए।)

इस बिल के माध्यम से गोजरी, पहाड़ी और पंजाबी भाषा को विशेष रूप से प्रोत्साहन देने की बात की गई है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इन तीनों समाजों, खास तौर से गुर्जर और बक्करवाल समाज के जो लोग हैं, उनके सशक्तिकरण का यह आधार बनेगा, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, हमारे माननीय सदस्य, नरेश जी तथा अन्य लोगों ने अभी अपनी-अपनी बातें कही हैं। पंजाबी, पहाड़ी तथा गोजरी आदि क्षेत्रीय भाषाएँ, जो पहले वहाँ उपयोग में थीं, उन भाषाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए तथा सन् 1980 से पहले की जो स्थिति थी, उसके बारे में अध्ययन करके, बाद में एक बार स्पष्टता देना जरूरी होगा, क्योंकि unnecessarily एक नया विवाद नहीं होना चाहिए। आप थोड़ा इसको देख लीजिए। I just told him to keep in mind what was there before 1980, how this change has come about with regard to usage of Gojri, Pahari and also the Punjabi languages, which were spoken by a good number of people in that State, as was mentioned by Shri Naresh Gujral and other friends. Now, the Minister may kindly reply.

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी): महोदय, आपने जो सुझाव दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

The Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Bill, 2020 उस क्षेत्र के लोगों की आकांक्षाओं और दशकों से की जा रही उनकी माँगों का आदर करते हुए प्रस्तावित किया गया है। इस प्रस्ताव से कश्मीरी, डोगरी, उर्दू, हिन्दी और इंग्लिश भाषाओं को जम्मू-कश्मीर यूनियन टेरिटरी में ऑफिशियल लैंग्वेजेज के रूप में घोषित किया जाना क्षेत्र के लोगों के लिए एक बड़ा कदम साबित होगा।

महोदय, क्षेत्र के लोगों की आकांक्षाओं को दर्शाते हुए, यूनियन टेरिटरी ऑफ जम्मू-कश्मीर के लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने यह सूचित किया है कि यूनियन टेरिटरी जम्मू-कश्मीर की जनता ने उर्दू तथा इंग्लिश के साथ-साथ कश्मीरी, डोगरी और हिन्दी को भी ऑफिशियल लैंग्वेजेज के रूप में घोषित करने की माँग रखी है। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर यूटी के मेजॉरिटी लोग इन भाषाओं को बोलते और समझते हैं।

सभापति जी, सन् 1954 से जम्मू-कश्मीर में दो ऑफिशियल लैंग्वेजेज थीं। एक, उर्दू को ऑफिशियल लैंग्वेज का दर्जा प्राप्त था, दूसरा, इंग्लिश को आधिकारिक व्यवहार, ऑफिशियल वर्क्स के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता था। वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, जम्मू-कश्मीर यूनियन टेरिटरी में उर्दू भाषा बोलने वालों की संख्या 19,112 थी, जो कि कुल जनसंख्या का 0.16 परसेंट है। वह लगभग सन् 1954 से लेकर आज तक वहाँ की ऑफिशियल लैंग्वेज थी। इंग्लिश को ऑफिशियल लैंग्वेज के रूप में लीगल तथा लेजिस्लेटिव क्षेत्रों में भी प्रयोग किया जाता था। यहाँ दिलचस्प बात यह है कि पिछले सात दशकों में जम्मू-कश्मीर में स्थापित ऑफिशियल लैंग्वेजेज को बोलने वालों की संख्या कुल जनसंख्या के अनुपात में बहुत कम थी।

[श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी]

जम्मू-कश्मीर प्रांत में 74 परसेंट जनता कश्मीरी और डोगरी भाषा बोलती है। जम्मू-कश्मीर में कश्मीरी बोलने वाली जनसंख्या 53.26 परसेंट, डोगरी बोलने वालों की जनसंख्या 20.64 परसेंट है। अगर हम इन दोनों भाषाओं को बोलने वाली जनसंख्या को देखें, तो वह 74 परसेंट है। जम्मू-कश्मीर स्टेट की जनता की यह पुरानी माँग है कि कश्मीरी और डोगरी भाषा को राजभाषाओं के रूप में घोषित किया जाना चाहिए। सभापति महोदय, जनता की भावनाओं को देखते हुए इस संसद के अंदर, संसद के बाहर, जम्मू-कश्मीर के अंदर, जम्मू-कश्मीर के बाहर, जम्मू-कश्मीर की असेम्बली के अंदर और जम्मू-कश्मीर की असेम्बली के बाहर समय-समय पर यह माँग आती रही है, मगर 70 सालों से 74 परसेंट भाषा बोलने वाली जम्मू-कश्मीर की जनता को वंचित किया है। यह दुःख की बात है, परिवार राज करने वालों ने कभी भी जनता की आवाज़ को, जनता की आकांक्षा को गौरव नहीं दिया, उनकी बात कभी नहीं सुनी, इसीलिए अन्याय किए गए वर्गों के साथ और भाषा के ऊपर जम्मू-कश्मीर की जनता के लिए वर्ष 2000 की जनगणना के आधार पर 1 परसेंट बोली जाने वाली उर्दू भाषा को साथ-साथ दर्जा दिया गया है। कश्मीर में हर मज़हब के लोग, चाहे वे हिन्दू हों, मुस्लिम हों और अन्य मज़हब के लोग भी कश्मीरी भाषा बोलते हैं। 'कश्मीरियत-इंसानियत' एक नारा भी है, मगर वहाँ की भाषा को राजभाषा का दर्जा न देते हुए अपमान किया गया है। 70 साल की इस गलती और इस अन्याय को सुधारने के लिए मोदी सरकार आज इस प्रस्ताव को लायी है।

सभापति महोदय, Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Bill, 2020 इस असंतुलन को दूर करने का एक प्रयास है, जिसके पारित होने से आज के बाद यूनियन टेरिटरी जम्मू-कश्मीर की 98 परसेंट आबादी को भाषा संबंधित अपना अधिकार प्राप्त होगा। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है। महोदय, आज मैंने कश्मीरी भाषा के बारे में बताया, डोगरी भाषा के बारे में बताया है, उर्दू भाषा के बारे में भी बताया है और अब मैं हिन्दी भाषा के बारे में भी बताऊंगा। वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार वर्तमान यूनियन टेरिटरी जम्मू-कश्मीर में हिन्दी भाषा बोलने वालों की संख्या 2.30 परसेंट है। आर्टिकल 343 (1) के अनुसार भारत संघ की राजभाषा देवनागरी लिपि से हिन्दी होगी, क्योंकि भारत का संपूर्ण संविधान अब जम्मू-कश्मीर संघ के राज्य क्षेत्रों पर लागू होता है। इसलिए प्रस्तावित Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Bill, 2020 में हिन्दी को भी शामिल किया गया है।

सभापति महोदय, भारत के संविधान के आर्टिकल 348, अनुच्छेद के अनुसार सुप्रीम कोर्ट, हाई कोर्ट, संसद में प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले विधेयकों आदि में भी सभी कार्यवाही इंग्लिश भाषा में होती है। इसीलिए इंग्लिश भाषा को प्रस्तावित विधेयक में एक भाषा के रूप में शामिल किया जाना आवश्यक है। अतः इस यूनियन टैरीटरी में प्रशासक और वैधानिक प्रयोजनों के लिए इंग्लिश भाषा के प्रयोग का निर्णय जारी हुआ है। इसके लिए हिन्दी भाषा को भी इस प्रस्ताव में लाए हैं। सभापति महोदय, आपने जो सुझाव दिया है, उसके बारे में भी सरकार ने सोचा है। जम्मू-कश्मीर में पांच आधिकारिक भाषाओं के अतिरिक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय

भाषाओं का विकास करने के लिए भारतीय भाषाओं को केंद्रीय संस्थान से जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है। हमें प्राप्त हुई जानकारी के आधार पर जम्मू-कश्मीर में आधिकारिक भाषाओं के साथ-साथ अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को भी बढ़ावा देना तथा उनके विकास के लिए वर्तमान संस्थागत ढांचे जैसे Jammu and Kashmir Academy of Art, Culture and Languages मज़बूत करने के लिए प्रावधान इस प्रस्ताव में पहली बार लाए गए हैं।

महोदय, मैं सदन को सूचित करना चाहूंगा कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में पांच ऑफ़िशियल भाषाओं के अतिरिक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के विकास के लिए जम्मू-कश्मीर में ऑफ़िशियल भाषाओं के साथ-साथ अन्य रीज़नल भाषाओं को बढ़ावा देने तथा उनके विकास के लिए खास प्रावधान इस बिल में रखे गए हैं। महोदय, इस दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाने के लिए कुछ खास institutional structures जैसे जम्मू-कश्मीर में कला, संस्कृति तथा भाषाओं पर आने वाले दिनों में काम करने के लिए अकादमी को और मज़बूत करने और इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा पंजाबी, गोजरी, पहाड़ी भाषाओं का विकास करने के लिए विशेष कदम उठाने के लिए प्रावधान सम्मिलित किए हैं। मैं केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की ओर से पूरा विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि पंजाबी, गोजरी और पहाड़ी भाषा का पूर्ण रूप से विकास करने के लिए कोई भी कमी नहीं होने दी जाएगी। इस बिल के द्वारा इन तीन भाषाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए पूरे प्रावधान किए गए हैं। आदरणीय नरेश गुजराल साहब ने अभी बताया कि वर्ष 2011 सेंसस के आधार पर, खासकर पंजाबी भाषा बोलने वाली जनता जम्मू-कश्मीर प्रांत में 1.78 परसेंट, 2 लाख 16 हजार के करीब है। इसलिए पंजाबी भाषा को प्राथमिकता देते हुए, गोजरी, पहाड़ी भाषा को भी साथ-साथ, हर विषय पर आगे ले जाने के लिए, मोदी सरकार का commitment है। मोदी जी की सरकार पंजाब के लोगों के साथ, पंजाबी भाषा में बात करने वालों के साथ राजनीति को नहीं जोड़ती है मगर दिल के साथ, commitment के साथ जोड़ती है। यह सरकार पंजाबी लोगों के साथ समर्पित भाव से सेवा करने के लिए सदैव तैयार है।

सभापति जी, आज new Education Policy, 2020 में भी प्रांतीय भाषा, क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को भी प्रोत्साहन करने के लिए प्रावधान किया है। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में जितनी भी रीज़नल लैंग्वेजेज़ हैं, हम सभी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के द्वारा उनको प्रोत्साहन देंगे। मैं इसी के साथ The Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Bill, 2020, का समर्थन करने के लिए सभी सांसदों से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

“That the Bill to provide for the languages to be used for the official purposes of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri G. Kishan Reddy to move that the Bill be passed.

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

"कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, before going to the final remarks by the Chair, we have two Bills left - The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2020, and the Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2020. These are Finance-related Bills. They can be taken up together. Anybody, who is interested to speak, may do so. I don't have any names.

***The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2020**

and

***The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2020**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2017, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

I also move:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2020-2021, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The questions were proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2020, and the Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2020, are now open for discussion. The hon. Members said that these can be passed without discussion. So, can we go ahead?

* Discussed together.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. First, I will take up the consideration of the Appropriation (No.3) Bill. Now, the question is:

“That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2017, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration” .

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman to move that the Bill be returned.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, let us take up the Appropriation (No.4) Bill. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2020-2021, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister to move that the Bill be returned.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, at around 12.20 p.m., I received a letter from Ghulam Nabi Azad *ji* and some other Members, of course, some of whom are under suspension, saying, as the three Bills, namely, the Occupational Safety, Health And Working Conditions Code, 2020; the Industrial Relations Code, 2020; and, the Code On Social Security, 2020 affect a large number of people, we urge you not to have these Bills passed in the House in the absence of Opposition parties. This is the letter. I have verified it. I discussed it with the Secretariat and I have gone through the previous precedents also. There are a number of precedents where even when some Members walked out or boycotted, the House has taken up the Business as per the schedule and approved Bills also. There are a number of instances. For instance, on 2.5.2013, Finance Bills; in 2013 again, the Appropriation Bill, when some Members walked out; then, Labour Laws Bills and also the Mines and Minerals Bills and all. So, keeping that in mind, we took the decision.

Had I received a letter saying that they would like to attend and requested to postpone the Bills, I would have, at least, discussed it with the Government. There is no such assurance. On the other hand, we read in the newspapers that some of the people are justifying what they have done. So, after considering all these things, I took the decision, and told the Deputy Chairman to go ahead with the Bills. Also, as per Article 122, the validity of any proceedings of Parliament cannot be questioned. That is everybody's knowledge.

VALEDICTORY REMARKS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Leader of the House, Thaawarchand Gehlot *ji*, respected Leader of the Opposition, Ghulam Nabi Azad *ji* –he is absent –hon. Prime Minister, respected Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Pralhad Joshi *ji*, Muraleedharan *ji*, leaders of various parties and groups in the House and hon. Members, today, we are concluding

the 252nd Session of the Rajya Sabha. This Session has been marked by several novel features induced by the outbreak of the Coronavirus at the beginning of this year. We have to conclude this Session eight sittings ahead of the eighteen sittings as the COVID pandemic continues to challenge the human kind across the globe even after nine months of its outbreak. Originally we planned eighteen sittings, but we have completed ten sittings. We are living in extraordinary times, warranting several adjustments requiring us to live a new normal life. We have had ten sittings during this Session when this august House had to function from six different locations, namely the Chambers of both the Houses of Parliament and four galleries of this House, the first of its kind in the history of Rajya Sabha. In another first, we have functioned on Saturday and Sunday during the last week without taking the usual break. As we were thinking of this re-adjustment, I was not sure as to how the hon. Members would cope up with these changes. I am very pleased that all of you have adapted very well. I had to familiarise myself with this new situation by having two mock sessions and several rounds of discussions with officials. I wholeheartedly compliment all of you for making a success of this novel experiment.

Hon. Members, let me give a brief account of this Session. During the ten sittings, a total of 25 Bills have been passed and 6 Bills have been introduced. The productivity of the House during this Session has been 100.47 per cent. As against the scheduled available time of 38 hours and 30 minutes, the actual functional time of the House has been 38 hours and 41 minutes. While 3 hours and 15 minutes time of the House has been lost unfortunately due to disruptions, the House sat for an extra time of 3 hours and 26 minutes. I am happy to inform you that the new normal of high productivity witnessed during the last three Sessions has continued during this Session as well. As a result, the overall productivity of the last four Sessions comes to a praiseworthy 96.13 per cent. This high productivity for four consecutive Sessions is the best during the last five years. 22 hours 3 minutes of time has been spent on discussing Government legislative proposals during these 10 sittings. This comes to a record 57 per cent of the total functional time of the House during this Session. The significance of this timeshare spent on Legislative Business during this Session comes out in sharp contrast when viewed against only 28 per cent time spent on Government Bills over the years since 1952 when the House came into being. This also explains the primary objective and nature of this unique Session when we have dispensed with Question Hour besides reducing Zero Hour to half-an-hour. A total of 198 Members participated in the discussions

[Mr. Chairman]

on various Bills. Question Hour being a key instrument of ensuring accountability of the Executive to Parliament, a total of 1567 Unstarred Questions were replied in writing by the Government during these ten sittings. Members raised issues of urgent public importance through 92 Zero Hour and submissions 66 Special Mentions on which a total time of 4 hours and 15 minutes were spent, accounting for 10.99 per cent of the total functional time of the House. Besides, the Members of this august House have passionately discussed the important issues, especially related to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences on management, and the developments along the border in Ladakh. Concerned Ministers, the Health Minister and the Defence Minister, made elaborate statements on these issues. A total time of 4 hours and 28 minutes has been spent on these discussions which accounts for 11.55 per cent of the total functional time of the House.

Hon. Members, though the Session has been satisfying in terms of productivity, there have been some areas of concern as well. We need to collectively ponder over these issues for making a difference in future. For the first time in the history of this august House, a notice of motion for removal of the hon. Deputy Chairman has been given. It had to be rejected for reasons that I have already elaborated. Because it was a motion, not a resolution. Moreover, the Rule of 14 days' advance notice was not followed. The developments in the House surrounding this unprecedented move have been deeply painful for all those who hold the stature and dignity of this august House dearer to their hearts. I don't want to go into the details of those unpleasant turn of events. All that I would like to do is, appeal to all of you and all the other Members, who are not here, from the depth of my heart, to kindly ensure that such unseemly behaviour is not repeated in future. I would like to remind all of you that in 1997 and 2012, this august House resolved that all Members would uphold the dignity of the House by complying with the laid down Rules and Procedures. They have taken almost a pledge that hon. Members will uphold the dignity of the House by complying with the laid down Rules and Procedures. If you adhere to these Resolutions, there will be order in the House. And when there is order in the House, the House can function as the country expects it to function. It is the responsibility of all the Members to ensure smooth functioning of the House, so that we can fulfil our commitment to the people. It is not just the responsibility of this side or that side. All of us together have to work in that direction. It is our commitment to the people of this country. I have been

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associated with this august House for the last 22 years. I get anguished whenever Bills are passed in din. Normally, I don't like Bills to be passed in din. I am naturally more pained to see what happened. As the Chairman of this august House, it hurts me the most when the Chair is rendered helpless by the turn of events and has to perform take action against the Members as per the Rules. It is not a pleasant thing to do. At the same time, we are duty-bound to uphold the dignity of the Rules, of the standards and values of this august House, which is called the Elders' House. The entire country is observing. I have received numerous calls and also WhatsApp messages about the comments and about what happened in the House. That means people at large are watching with interest as to what is happening in the Upper House. It is not the first time when some Members are suspended and Bills are passed when some sections of the House have boycotted proceedings. I find it extremely unpalatable. This kind of situation needs to be avoided by all means. But the Rules of the House do provide for such suspension when it becomes inevitable. If legislative work is not taken up during the boycott by some sections of the House, it may legitimise such boycott as an effective instrument of blocking legislation.

To protest is the right of the Opposition, any Member for that matter. But the question is how it should be done. The floor of this august House is the most effective platform for contestation of ideas. But if boycott is done for longer period, it amounts to leaving the very platform that enables you to effectively convey your ideas and contest those of others. I request all the Members to keep this in mind.

I would now like to briefly refer to some remarks made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, yesterday during his intervention. It was an intervention. He is known for his courteous, thoughtful articulation of ideas and sentiments while speaking in the House. I have been observing it. But he referred to lowering of standard of the Leader of the Opposition in this House. He did not specify the period when it has happened. But it is an important observation. That should not be overlooked.

As far as I am concerned, as Chairman of this august House, I always reach out to him for his inputs before coming to a decision on any issue concerning the functioning of the House. I spoke to him several times while planning for this unique Session and so was the case on many other issues. I do so because it helps me in discharging my responsibilities. The Leader of the Opposition is very central to orderly functioning of

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the House and it is my firm conviction that diluting his role is unthinkable. The Leader of the House, who is an experienced person, the Leader of the Opposition, who is also an experienced person, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and other senior Members of the House on both sides should keep in touch with one another and they should help to see that things are smooth and the work of the House is not affected. Work of the House means work of the people. Some persons have a wrong perception or trying to portray a perception that Bills are Government Business. Bills represent the aspirations of the people. The Government of the day, which has got a mandate, has promised certain things to the people. They bring it forward in the form of a Bill. Then, the collective will of the House will approve or negate the Bill. That is the democratic system. There is no way you can say, "I am not there; so don't take up the Bill" or "I don't have the numbers, so, don't approve the Bill". I can't help it. One has to understand it.

I also make an earnest appeal to the people of the country including some opinion makers who are giving advices. Yes, I take it in a positive sense. Yes, we want everybody to participate; we want everybody to be given an opportunity. As I said yesterday, to err is human. In a fit of emotion or on the spur of the moment, somebody does something. It happens. But, if they realize it later, then the Chairman, the House and the particular ruling party should be positive in responding to the realization and move ahead. This has to be kept in mind by all. If the realization is not there, then we cannot help. That means you are questioning the functioning of the House itself. It is not only the Chair. The Chair goes as per the rules, regulations, procedures and precedents. There are umpteen numbers of precedents in this House by previous Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen on previous occasions. One is rules; the other one is precedent. The third one is about analyzing what exactly had happened and all. As I told you, I don't want to get into the details of what had happened on that day in the House which has been witnessed by millions of people across the country. I would like to caution people. Unfortunately, it is not the live telecast alone. Some hon. Members in their over-enthusiasm, thinking that they are wise, made video of their acts and circulated it without understanding that they themselves got exposed. Please avoid using phones and other instruments because as per rules, it is not allowed.

I would like to thank hon. Members for attending this Session despite all difficulties during this difficult time. I hope that when you get back to your respective States and

constituencies, you will be available for consultation and guidance that is required by the people to contain the spread of Coronavirus and cope up with the socio-economic consequences. This Session has been unique in several respects and a challenging one too. All of us rose to the occasion admirably except that unfortunate incident. It was preceded by several rounds of extensive discussions between me and the hon. Speaker of Lok Sabha and Secretary-Generals and officials of both the Secretariats. I have also held discussions with top officials of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, ICMR, DRDO and CPWD. All their valuable inputs and suggestions were kept in mind; we tried our best and the Members, to the best of their ability, have also cooperated in following that. Holding Parliament Session during this pandemic required some innovative thinking and elaborate planning well in advance. Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha and his team in the Secretariat as also the Parliament Security Service, Rajya Sabha T.V., Lok Sabha T.V. and other agencies including the Public Works Department, who worked behind the scene, did not fail me in this regard. I am very happy about it. I would like to put on record my appreciation of the efforts made by all these people. I would also like to thank the Members of the media for their uninterrupted transmission of the parliamentary proceedings to the people. Previous Session was also cut short on account of the pandemic. We are still to come up with grips with this situation. I hope that when we meet next time, we shall do so without the present limitations and restrictions. Some people questioned, why this Session in these COVID times. One is constitutional requirement. Also, the Leader of the Government, the Prime Minister –I discussed larger issues with the Leader of the Opposition, Leader of the House and all the senior Members of the Opposition and other parties and at times the Prime Minister also –told me: 'Others are all doing duties during these crucial times, we, Members of Parliament, should not fail in our responsibility because we have been mandated to do certain things.' And then that had convinced me and, of course, the constitutional requirement also is very much there.

I urge all of you to stay safe and stay connected. Let us win the battle against the pandemic at the earliest. This is the time to show unity of mind and purpose. This is the time to show that the country is capable, we would all stand as one. Whatever instructions and guidelines are given by the Central Government and the State Governments, not only the Prime Minister, who is heading it here at the Centre giving guidelines, advices, taking steps, but the Chief Ministers of various States have also done their best and there is always a scope for improvement. If there are shortcomings,

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they have to be brought to the notice in a positive manner because this is an extraordinary time. The focus of attention should be to ameliorate the sufferings of the people and take effective steps to see that they are not put to hardships to the extent possible. That is my appeal to all Members of Parliament, irrespective of parties and also people at large. This is not a normal time. If there are any shortcomings, you have got every right in democracy and we are a functional democracy. India is the largest parliamentary democracy in the world, and we have shown to the world also how we are able to manage this and what are the steps that have been taken. So, hon. Members, on behalf of all of you and on my own behalf, I once again place on record our deep and sincere appreciation for all the frontline warriors, those who are ensuring our physical wellbeing like the doctors, some of them have sacrificed their lives, nurses, paramedical staff, sanitation workers – a very important role is played by them – and scientists who are working day and night to come out with solutions to this problem, as well as those, who are ensuring our food security in this hour of crisis, the farmers, and the providers of the essential goods. Equally important is the national security, both internal security as well as protection of our borders. We gratefully acknowledge the dedication of the police and armed forces in keeping us and our country safe when this crisis is on.

Before concluding, I would like to extend my wishes to all of you for the forthcoming festivals of Dussehra, Vijayadashami, Deepawali and Milad un-Nabi. All these important festivals are coming. I appeal to all of you to celebrate the festivals, stay at home and follow the guidelines. Following guidelines is not only for you, it is for the people around you also. So, I hope that everybody will remember these things. Then, I have nothing more to add. Jai Hind!

NATIONAL SONG

(The National Song, "Vande Mataram", was then played.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

*The House then adjourned sine die at twelve
minutes past two of the clock.*
