

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Uttarakhand	4	3	5	6	0	0	0	14	18
18.	Andhra Pradesh	24	0	2	1	5	0	1	9	33
19.	Karnataka	22	0	4	18	7	0	1	30	52
20.	Kerala	23	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	24
21.	Tamil Nadu	14	0	11	11	11	0	2	35	49
22.	Telangana	11	1	7	8	6	0	0	22	33
23.	Chhattisgarh	21	1	5	11	4	0	0	21	42
24.	Gujarat	14	2	9	0	1	0	1	13	27
25.	Madhya Pradesh	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	21
26.	Maharashtra	13	0	9	24	27	2	1	63	76
TOTAL		537	43	170	537	494	4	56	1304	1841

SWC: State Warehousing Corporation.

CWC: Central Warehousing Corporation.

PEG: Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme.

PWS: Private Warehousing Scheme.

Construction of steel silos

876. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to create 100 lakh MT storage capacity in the form of steel silos;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified for the purpose across the country; and

(c) by when the construction of steel silos is likely to be completed and made available for storage of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has approved a road map for construction of steel silos in the country for a capacity of 100 Lakh MT (LMT) in 3 phases by 2020. Private parties selected through tendering process will construct the silos to be taken on guaranteed hiring by Food Corporation of India (FCI)/State Agencies. Total 31.50 LMT is planned to be constructed by Government of India through FCI and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC). Balance capacity of 68.50 LMT is to be constructed by the State Governments/Agencies.

The location-wise and State-wise details of silos planned for construction are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The technology for rice silos is yet to be established and FCI has undertaken pilot projects at 2 places namely Kaimur and Buxar in Bihar. Hence, construction of rice silos of 8.75 LMT capacity will depend on the outcome of the pilot projects. So far as wheat silos are concerned, a capacity of 6.25 LMT has already been constructed. For the rest of the capacity, the construction of silos is dependent on the selection/approval of sites and sidings, which are dependent on the respective State Governments and Railways. Further, construction of silos to be done by State Governments depends on their response which has been lacking. Hence, no definite timeline can be determined for the same.

Statement

State-wise and phase-wise locations for construction of steel silos

Phase-I

Punjab

- 0.5 LMT capacity under Viability Gap Funding (VGF) mode in Kilaraipur to be built by Punjab State Warehousing Corporation (PSWC).
- 0.5 LMT capacity to be built by Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) at Nabha.
- 0.75 LMT capacity under VGF mode to be built in existing Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns.

Sl.No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Sahnewal	50,000
2.	Kotkapura	25,000

- 6.75 LMT capacity planned by PSWC:—

Sl.No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Nurmahal	25,000
2.	Chhehreatta	25,000
3.	Bhulath	25,000
4.	Machhiwara	25,000
5.	ChwaPayal	37,500
6.	Mullanpur	25,000
7.	Patran	37,500

Sl.No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
8.	Sirhind	25,000
9.	Sangrur	25,000
10.	Bathinda	25,000
11.	Jalalabad	25,000
12.	Ajnala	50,000
13.	Kartarpur	25,000
14.	Banga	50,000
15.	Ajitwal	50,000
16.	Phagwara	25,000
17.	Balachaur	25,000
18.	Roopnagar	50,000
19.	Dharamkot	50,000
20.	Makhu	50,000

- 5 LMT capacity to be built by Punjab Grains Procurement Corporation Ltd. (PUNGRAIN):—

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Khanna	50,000
2.	Malerkotla	50,000
3.	Ahmedgarh	50,000
4.	Dhuri	50,000
5.	Barnala	50,000
6.	Patiala	50,000
7.	Nabha	50,000
8.	Sunam	50,000
9.	Jagroan	50,000
10.	Rampuraphul	50,000

- 3.5 LMT Silos under Non-VGF mode:—

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Barnala	50,000
2.	Chhehreatta	50,000

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
3.	Patiala	50,000
4.	Jalalabad	50,000
5.	Sangrur	50,000
6.	Dhuri	50,000
7.	Batala	50,000

Assam

- 0.5 LMT capacity under VGF mode at Changsari.

Haryana

- 3 LMT Silos under Non-VGF mode. These are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Bhattu	50,000
2.	Jind	50,000
3.	Panipat	50,000
4.	Palwal	50,000
5.	Rohtak	50,000
6.	Sonepat	50,000

Delhi

- 0.5 LMT capacity under VGF mode in Narela.

Maharashtra

- 1 LMT capacity under VGF mode in Baramati and Borivilli (50,000 MT each).

Bihar

- 1 LMT capacity Silos at Bhagalpur and Bettiah under Non-VGF mode (50,000 MT each).
- 1 LMT capacity Silos under VGF mode (DEA model) at Kaimur and Buxar (50,000 MT each).
- 0.5 LMT capacity Silos under VGF mode at Katihar.

Madhya Pradesh

- 5 LMT capacity Silos built by Madhya Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Corporation (MPWLC) at 10 locations:—

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Harda	50,000
2.	Hoshangabad	50,000
3.	Dewas	50,000
4.	Raisen	50,000
5.	Satna	50,000
6.	Sehore	50,000
7.	Ujjain	50,000
8.	Vidisha	50,000
9.	Bhopal	50,000
10.	Indore	50,000
TOTAL		5,00,000

Gujarat

- 1 LMT capacity under non-VGF mode at Banaskantha and Ahmedabad (50,000 MT each).

West Bengal

- 2 LMT capacity under non-VGF mode at Rangapani, Maldha, Dankuni and Mecheda (50,000 MT each).

Karnataka

- 0.25 LMT capacity under VGF mode at Whitefield.

Uttar Pradesh

- 3 LMT Silos under Non-VGF mode. These are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Varanasi	50,000
2.	Kannauj	50,000
3.	Faizabad	50,000
4.	Fatehpur	50,000
5.	Basti	50,000
6.	Deoria	50,000

- 0.5 LMT capacity under VGF mode in Dhamora.

State wise breakup of locations of Phase-I

Sl.No.	State	Total Capacity (in LMT)
1.	Punjab	17.0
2.	Haryana	3.0
3.	Uttar Pradesh	3.5
4.	Delhi	0.5
5.	Maharashtra	1.0
6.	Bihar	2.5
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5.0
8.	Gujarat	1.0
9.	West Bengal	2.0
10.	Assam	0.5
11.	Karnataka	0.25
TOTAL		36.25

Phase-II**Punjab**

- Capacity of 7 LMT is proposed to be transferred from Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme to Silos. Unsanctioned capacities under PEG scheme will be merged to construct Silos of 50,000 LMT at the following locations under non VGF model:—

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Ropar	50,000
2.	Sirhind	50,000
3.	Faridkot	50,000
4.	Kilaraipur	50,000
5.	Rajpura	50,000
6.	Batala	50,000
7.	Banga	50,000
8.	Phagwara	50,000
9.	Jagraon	50,000
10.	Moga	50,000

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
11.	Barnala	50,000
12.	Dhuri	50,000
13.	Sangrur	50,000
14.	Sunam	50,000
TOTAL		7,00,000

- 1.5 LMT capacity will be built by CWC at Nabha in this phase.

Haryana

- Capacity of 2 LMT is proposed to be transferred from Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme to Silos. Unsanctioned capacities under PEG scheme will be merged to construct Silos of 50,000 LMT at the following locations under non VGF model:—

Sl.No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Tohana	50,000
2.	Jagadhari	50,000
3.	Rohtak	50,000
4.	Narwana	50,000
TOTAL		2,00,000

Actual locations will be finalised by State Level Committee (SLC)/High Level Committee (HLC) route constituted for the purpose.

Maharashtra

- 0.5 LMT by dismantling End-of-life (EOL) godown at Nagpur on VGF model

Delhi

- 0.5 LMT by dismantling part of the godown at Mayapuri on VGF model.

West Bengal

- 2 LMT capacity Silos at JJP and OJM (1 LMT each) by dismantling End-of-life (EOL) godowns on VGF model.

Rajasthan

- 1.5 LMT capacity Silos at Udaipur, Gandhinagar and Ajmer (50,000 MT each) by dismantling End-of-life (EOL) godowns on VGF model.

- 3.5 LMT capacity Silos shall be created by State Government on their own land. Tentative locations can be as follows:—

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Sriganganagar	1,00,000
2.	Sawai Madhopur	50,000
3.	Kota	50,000
4.	Alwar	50,000
5.	Bikaner	50,000
6.	Dholpur	50,000
TOTAL		3,50,000

Uttar Pradesh

- By dismantling End-of-life (EOL) godowns on VGF model.

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Gorakhpur	50,000
2.	Talkatora	50,000
3.	Agra Cantt.	50,000
4.	Hapur	50,000
5.	Varanasi	50,000
6.	Harduaganj	50,000
7.	Chanderi	50,000
TOTAL		3,50,000

Bihar

- 2 LMT capacity Silos at Digaghat, Phulwarisharif, Mokama and Gaya (50,000 MT each) by dismantling End-of-life (EOL) godowns on VGF model.
- Capacity of 1 LMT may be transferred from Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme to Silos as below:—

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Bhagalpur	50,000
2.	Hajipur	50,000
TOTAL		1,00,000

Actual locations will be finalised by State Level Committee (SLC)/High Level Committee (HLC) route constituted for the purpose.

Further, State Government will be allocated 4 LMT capacity as below:—

Sl.No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Vaishali	50,000
2.	Muzzaffarpur	50,000
3.	Sitamarhi	50,000
4.	Motihari	50,000
5.	Darbhanga	50,000
6.	Samastipur	50,000
7.	Purnea	50,000
8.	Araria	50,000
TOTAL		4,00,000

State-wise breakup of locations of Phase-II

Sl. No.	State	Total Capacity (in LMT)
1.	Punjab	8.5
2.	Haryana	2.0
3.	Uttar Pradesh	3.5
4.	Rajasthan	5.0
5.	Maharashtra	0.5
6.	Delhi	0.5
7.	West Bengal	2.0
8.	Bihar	7.0
TOTAL		29.0

Phase-III

In Phase 3, construction of silos will be taken up based on the experience gained in construction of rice silos. Further additional capacity is proposed to be created by mainly by concerned State Governments. This will also involve de-hiring of godowns from private parties/State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs)/CWC.

Details of State-wise capacity to be built is as under:-

Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

- 5 LMT capacity to be created for Rice silos.

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Srikakulam	1,00,000
2.	East Godavari	1,00,000
3.	West Godavari	1,00,000
4.	Krishna	50,000
5.	Nalgonda	1,00,000
6.	Karimnagar	50,000
TOTAL		5,00,000

Rice Silos in Andhra Pradesh can be taken up in earlier phase also based on the experience gained in the pilot projects for Rice Silos at Kaimur and Buxar.

Uttar Pradesh

- 5 LMT capacity to be created for Wheat Silos.

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Allahabad	50,000
2.	Hardoi	50,000
3.	Azamgarh	50,000
4.	Barabanki	50,000
5.	Bareilly	50,000
6.	Jaunpur	50,000
7.	Kanpur Dehat	50,000
8.	L. Kheri	50,000
9.	Saharanpur	50,000
10.	Sitapur	50,000
TOTAL		5,00,000

West Bengal

- 3.5 LMT capacity to be created in W.B. In Darjeeling, out of 1 LMT capacity, 50,000 MT will be built for Wheat Silos and 50,000 MT capacity for Rice Silos. At remaining centres, capacity will be built for Wheat Silos. Details are as under:-

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Darjeeling	1,00,000
2.	Durgapur	50,000
3.	Birbhum	50,000
4.	Hooghly	50,000
5.	Kolkata	50,000
6.	Murshidabad	50,000
TOTAL		3,50,000

- The above capacity will be built by the concerned State Government

Gujarat

- 2 LMT capacity to be created for Wheat Silos.

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Mehsana	50,000
2.	Kheda	50,000
3.	Anand	50,000
4.	Baroda	50,000
TOTAL		2,00,000

- The above capacity will be built by the concerned State Government.

Odisha

- 2 LMT capacity to be created for Rice Silos.

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Mayurbhanj	50,000
2.	Keonjhar	50,000
3.	Sundergarh	50,000
4.	Puri	50,000
TOTAL		2,00,000

- The above capacity will be built by concerned State Government.

Chhattisgarh

- 1 LMT capacity to be created at Raipur for Rice Silos.

Rajasthan

1.25 LMT capacity can be allocated to State Government. Tentative locations can be as follows:-

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Hanumangarh	1,00,000
2.	Ajmer	25,000
TOTAL		1,25,000

Madhya Pradesh

- 5 LMT capacity to be created for Wheat Silos to be built by State Government.

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Morena	50,000
2.	Gwalior	50,000
3.	Shivpuri	50,000
4.	Guna	50,000
5.	Ashok Nagar	50,000
6.	Datia	50,000
7.	Dhar	50,000
8.	Khandwa	50,000
9.	Sagar	50,000
10.	Banapura	50,000
TOTAL		5,00,000

Haryana

- 4.5 LMT capacity to be created for Wheat Silos.

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Shahabad	50,000
2.	Ambala	1,00,000
3.	Karnal	1,50,000
4.	Panipat	50,000
5.	Bhiwani	50,000
6.	Hansi	50,000
TOTAL		4,50,000

Punjab

- 5.5 LMT capacity to be created in Punjab for Wheat Silos. In this, 50,000 MT capacity at Bhagtanwala will be built by CWC and remaining Silos of 5 LMT capacity will be built by State Government.

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity in MTs
1.	Bhagtanwala	50,000
2.	Mansa	50,000
3.	Budhlada	50,000
4.	Bhucho	50,000
5.	Gidderbaha	50,000
6.	Muktsar	1,00,000
7.	Ajitwal	50,000
8.	Abhor	50,000
9.	Faridkot	50,000
10.	Khanna	50,000
TOTAL		5,50,000

State-wise breakup of locations of Phase-III

Sl. No.	State	Total Capacity (in LMT)
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	5.0
2.	Uttar Pradesh	5.0
3.	West Bengal	3.5
4.	Gujarat	2.0
5.	Odisha	2.0
6.	Chhattisgarh	1.0
7.	Rajasthan	1.25
8.	Madhya Pradesh	5.0
9.	Haryana	4.5
10.	Punjab	5.5
TOTAL		34.75

Note:—

- Above proposed locations are only indicative and all the locations will need to be ratified by State Level Committee (SLC) and High Level Committee (HLC) constituted for the Silos.
- The capacity indicated in various phases can be interchanged among different phases depending on the operational feasibilities.
- Phase-3 capacity is proposed to be created mainly through respective State Governments.
- PEG capacity has been created on 9/10 years Guarantee period which would be getting over in the next 5-6 years. Accordingly the proposed Silos will become operational and will replace the capacities built under PEG Scheme as well as other conventional hired capacities.
- In all cases the actual assessment of requirement of Silo Storage Capacity will be done by the HLC on the recommendation of the SLC for the Silos.

Mismatching of fingerprints in biometric system

†877. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it takes lot of time for customers in receiving ration due to mismatching of fingerprints in biometric system and slow speed of internet and they have to come repeatedly to ration shops;

(b) whether Government is aware that in order to avoid such situation where customers have to repeatedly go to ration shops they comply with ration shop operator and accept half the ration that they are entitled to receive and remaining part of their ration reaches to black marketers through a nexus; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) In normal circumstances bio-metric authentication of a PDS beneficiary takes a few seconds. States have provided other modes of identification in case Aadhaar based authentication fails. At present, out of 5.27 lakh FPSs in the country, 2.94 lakh FPSs have been automated. About 50% of the total ePoS transactions happen through bio-metric authentication.

This Department has issued clear instructions to all States/UT Governments that no beneficiary/household shall be deleted from the list of eligible beneficiaries/households only on the ground of not possessing Aadhaar, and shall also not

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.