

national trust which hon. Minister referred to in his reply that there has been an equal participation of JVIC and JICA. And, the National Investment Manufacturing Zones, under the National Manufacturing Policy, are linked to industrial corridor' Sir, eighteen of these have been notified. Some of these do find a mention. Hon. Minister is right that these are to be developed in partnership with States. There is a partnership and land is to be acquired by States.

Will the hon. Minister apprise us, if not today at a later date, about the progress of industrial corridors and eighteen National Investment Manufacturing Zones notified and the partnership agreements with the concerned States? They also include Dholera and Shendra and Khushkhhera-Bhiwadi.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, hon. Member raised a very pertinent question. These eighteen roads that were announced under the National Manufacturing and Investment Zone have been declared in 2011 under the National Manufacturing Policy. Now, the point, Sir, is that the States will have to come forward and play a role to actually get these roads by providing the necessary infrastructure. Besides this, Sir, there are eight more under consideration, along with Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project. On all these, the Central Government is in continuous dialogue with States. Already, Sir, with regard to Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor, more than 400-odd acres have been allotted to different industries. Some Korean and other companies are making investments here. But, I do agree with the hon. Member who was predecessor in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and headed it for five year I think, there is no doubt in my mind that this project needs to be given a further fillip. We will work with the State Governments and see whether they can acquire necessary land in a much more expeditious manner. But, unfortunately, contiguous land very often becomes a problem, because of which many of these projects keep getting delayed. Even if small parcels of land within a larger area do not come forward to give land where we have court cases and all that, it, actually, hurts the entire development.

Elimination of hunger by 2030

*80. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has performed poorly in its efforts to eliminate hunger, with most States not on track to meet the UN' s Sustainable Development Goals, which has set 2030 as the deadline to end global hunger; and

(b) if so, the details of performance of different States in the fight against hunger and the steps that are proposed to be taken to meet the target by the year 2030?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Target 2.1 of Sustainable Development Goal focuses on ending hunger and ensuring access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe nutritious and sufficient food, by 2030. To provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food on affordable prices, the National Food Security Act, 2013 was enacted which came into force with effect from 5.7.2013. The Act provide for coverage of upto 75% of rural and 50% of the urban population for receiving subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), thus covering about two-thirds of the entire population of the country. The State-wise details indicating the number of persons/families covered under the Food Security Act, 2013 are given in Annexure (*See below*).

The Act also has a special focus on the nutritional support to women and children. Besides nutritious meal to pregnant women and lactating mothers during pregnancy and six months after the child birth, such women are also entitled to receive maternity benefit of not less than ₹ 6000. Children upto 14 years of age are entitled to nutritious meals as per the prescribed nutritional standards.

To improve the health and nutritional status of vulnerable population of the country, Govt. of India has taken various other measures as well. Some of these are:-

- (i) Under Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme of National Health Mission, various interventions are implemented to improve the health of mother and children which have implication on nutritional status of children.
- (ii) National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) for promotion of adequately Iodated salt (> 15 ppm Iodine content) consumption at household level.
- (iii) Department of Food and Public Distribution has approved the “Centrally Sponsored Pilot Scheme on Fortification of Rice and its Distribution through Public Distribution System. Financial assistance upto 90% in case of North-Eastern, Hilly and Island States and upto 75% in case of rest of the States has been extended.
- (iv) Government of India has advised all States/UTs especially those States/UTs that are distributing wheat flour through Public Distribution System (PDS), to distribute fortified wheat flour through PDS.
- (v) Regulation for the fortification of edible vegetable oil, salt, milk, atta, maida and raw rice has been promulgated by FSSAI.

Annexure

*Details of State-wise number of Persons/families Covered under
National Food Security Act, 2013*

(As on 31.05.2019)

Sl. No. States/ UTs			Percentage Coverage		Maximum No. of persons to be covered under NFSA (in lakh)			No. of families/persons identified under NFSA (in lakh)			
								AAY		Priority	Total persons
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	TOTAL	No. of families	No. of person	No. of persons	
								Popula- tion (Census 2011)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	493.77	60.96	41.14	200.2	68.03	268.23	9.09	23.52	244.71	268.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.83	66.31	51.55	7.09	1.62	8.71	0.37	1.47	6.74	8.21
3.	Assam	311.69	84.17	60.35	225.41	26.49	251.90	7.03	29.69	221.94	251.63
4.	Bihar	1038.05	85.12	74.53	783.74	87.42	871.16	25.01	116.55	740.57	857.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	255.4	84.25	59.98	165.16	35.61	200.77	7.19	20.42	180.35	200.77
6.	Delhi	167.53	37.69	43.59	1.58	71.2	72.78	0.76	2.90	69.83	72.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Goa	14.58	42.24	33.02	2.33	2.99	5.32	0.13	0.50	4.82	5.32
8.	Gujarat	603.84	74.64	48.25	258.78	124.06	382.84	8.12	42.77	339.77	382.54
9.	Haryana	253.53	54.61	41.05	90.28	36.21	126.49	2.68	11.35	115.14	126.49
10.	Himachal Pradesh	68.57	56.23	30.99	34.68	2.14	36.82	1.82	7.67	20.98	28.64
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	125.49	63.55	47.1	58.05	16.08	74.13	2.36	11.04	63.09	74.13
12.	Jharkhand	329.66	86.48	60.20	216.52	47.73	264.25	9.17	37.98	225.72	263.70
13.	Karnataka	611.31	76.04	49.36	285.55	116.38	401.93	10.97	43.91	358.02	401.93
14.	Kerala	333.88	52.63	39.5	91.87	62.93	154.8	5.96	25.59	129.21	154.80
15.	Madhya Pradesh	725.98	80.1	62.61	420.83	125.59	546.42	13.98	50.20	496.22	546.42
16.	Maharashtra	1123.73	76.32	45.34	469.72	230.45	700.17	25.05	108.01	592.16	700.17
17.	Manipur	27.22	88.56	85.75	17.91	7.15	25.06	0.64	2.01	21.87	23.88
18.	Meghalaya	29.64	77.79	50.87	18.43	3.03	21.46	0.70	2.91	18.54	21.46
19.	Mizoram	10.91	81.88	48.6	4.33	2.73	7.06	0.26	0.82	5.86	6.68
20.	Nagaland	19.81	79.83	61.98	11.23	3.56	14.79	0.48	2.11	11.94	14.05
21.	Odisha	419.47	82.17	55.77	287.19	39.02	326.21	12.40	41.78	281.82	323.60

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Oral Answers

[RAJYA SABHA]

to Questions

22.	Punjab	277.04	54.79	44.83	94.88	46.57	141.45	1.79	7.71	133.74	141.45
23.	Rajasthan	686.21	69.09	53	356.09	90.53	446.62	9.32	37.00	409.62	446.62
24.	Sikkim	6.08	75.74	40.36	3.45	0.61	4.06	0.17	0.55	3.24	3.79
25.	Tamil Nadu	721.39	62.55	37.79	232.62	132.08	364.7	17.17	73.27	284.07	357.34
26.	Telangana	352.89	60.96	41.14	143.08	48.62	191.70	5.67	15.29	176.33	191.62
27.	Tripura	36.71	74.75	49.54	20.26	4.76	25.02	1.10	4.98	19.85	24.83
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1995.81	79.56	64.43	1234.09	286.52	1520.61	40.94	126.96	1264.02	1390.98
29.	Uttarakhand	101.17	65.26	52.05	45.85	16.09	61.94	1.84	7.92	54.04	61.96
30.	West Bengal	913.48	74.47	47.55	463.31	138.53	601.84	15.86	51.82	550.02	601.84
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.8	29.94	1.7	0.61	0.02	0.63	0.04	0.17	0.38	0.54
32.	Daman and Diu	2.43	26.66	56.47	0.16	1.03	1.19	0.01	0.04	0.72	0.76
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.43	84.19	51.54	1.54	0.82	2.36	0.04	0.23	1.92	2.15
34.	Lakshadweep	0.64	35.30	33.56	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.01	0.04	0.18	0.22
35.	Chandigarh	10.55	38.54	47.26	0.1 1	4.85	4.96	0.00	0.01	2.79	2.79
36.	Puduchery	12.44	59.68	46.94	2.35	3.99	6.34	0.26	0.83	5.32	6.15
TOTAL		12101.96	75.00	50.00	6249.33	1885.61	8134.94	238.35	909.99	7055.53	7965.53

Oral Answers

[28 June, 2019]

to Questions

SHRID. RAJA: Sir, considering the performance of the Government, it is going to be a long journey for us to end poverty, hunger and starvation by 2030 as we are a signatory to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

My question is this. The National Food Security Act was passed by Parliament in 2013. The purpose was to give people the access to the PDS and to ensure food security. But, there are alarming reports of starvation deaths in many parts of the country. Even death of children in Bihar is linked to starvation and hunger.

Sir, the National Family Health Survey says...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, put your supplementary.

SHRID. RAJA: Sir, the National Health Survey says that more than 50 per cent of our children are stunted and anaemic and the budgetary allocations to the ICDS is continuously declining. Under the Food Security Act, people should have access to the public distribution system. So, why do you link it with Aadhaar?(*Interruptions*)... Their ration should be given to them as per their entitlement.

.....(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: राजा साहब, आप बहुत वरिष्ठ आदमी हैं, specific सवाल पूछें। माननीय चेयरमैन ने अभी अनुरोध किया है।

श्री दानवे रावसाहेब दादाराव: उपसभापति महोदय, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही, उस पर मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करता हूँ कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र में 25 सितम्बर, 2015 में एक मीटिंग कराई गई थी, जिसमें गरीबी मिटाना, भुखमरी मिटाना, अच्छा स्वास्थ्य रखना जैसे उनके 17 मानक लक्ष्य थे, जिनको दुनिया भर में वर्ष 2030 तक खत्म किया जाना है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो गरीब कल्याण का एजेंडा रखा है, उसके लिए हम इसको वर्ष 2030 से पहले खत्म करेंगे। एक और बात यह है कि 5 जुलाई, 2013 में जो फूड सिक्योरिटी बिल आया, उस बिल के तहत 81 करोड़, 35 लाख लोगों को लाभ मिलने वाला है, लेकिन आज हमने 79.65 करोड़ लोगों को लाभ दिया है। इसमें हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट भी रुचि ले रहा है। हमने 'राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन' के अंतर्गत माताओं और बच्चों को भी आयरन टैबलेट्स देने शुरू कर दिए हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, बहुत ब्रीफ उत्तर दें।

SHRID. RAJA: You have not replied to my question: Why do you link it with Aadhaar?(*Interruptions*)... You have not answered that question.(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please put your second question.
.....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, you are in the Chair. You should protect the rights of the Member I have put him a specific question(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your second question.(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: No; no, he has not even replied to my first question.(Interruptions)..
I am not satisfied.(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you are not satisfied, you can write to the hon. Chairman.(Interruptions).... You know there is a process for it.(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: I know there is a process.(Interruptions).... In the interest of the people, I have specifically asked him as to why they link it with Aadhaar.(Interruptions)..
But, he is hesitating in replying to my question.(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your second question.(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: He is not answering my question and the senior Minister is just smiling and looking(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your second question.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, my second question is this. There are reports about one agency, that is, the *Akshay Patra*, which is supported by the Government. In the name of promoting vegetarianism, they have stopped giving eggs, milk and even onion to the children in Aanganwadis. What is this? Will the Government take note of such reports and make intervention?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान): सर, इन्होंने तीन सवाल पूछे हैं। पहला सवाल आधार कार्ड के बारे में है। हमने कभी यह नहीं कहा है कि आधार कार्ड कम्पलसरी है। कोई भी आदमी, जिसके पास राशन कार्ड है, उसे राशन मिलेगा, चाहे उसके पास आधार कार्ड हो या न हो। जैसे, जब आप वोट डालने के लिए जाते हैं और आपके पास सात-आठ चीज़ों में से कोई एक भी चीज़ है, तो उसको दिखाकर आप वोट डाल सकते हैं। उसको राशन मिलेगा, उसके लिए आधार कार्ड कम्पलसरी नहीं है, यह मैं सदन में जवाबदेही के साथ कहता हूँ।

दूसरा सवाल सब्सिडी के बारे में है। हम यह बताना चाहते हैं कि हमारी सब्सिडी बढ़ते-बढ़ते करीब 1 लाख 45 हजार करोड़ तक बढ़ गई है। वर्ष 2013 में यूपीए की सरकार द्वारा जो फूड सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट बनाया गया था, उसमें दो रुपये किलो गेहूँ तीन रुपये किलो चावल देना निश्चित किया गया था और वह 81 करोड़ लोगों को देने का प्रावधान था। उसमें हमने जरा भी चेंज नहीं किया है और पिछले पाँच सालों से वही दो रुपये किलो गेहूँ और तीन रुपये किलो चावल हम दे रहे हैं।

हमने कल ही तमाम राज्यों के फूड सेक्रेटरीज़ के साथ बैठक की है और मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि 10 राज्यों ने यह सिस्टम बना लिया है कि एक मजदूर या गरीब, चाहे वह किसी भी जिले का हो, वह प्रदेश में कहीं भी जाकर राशन खरीद सकता है। हमने कहा है कि एक साल के अंदर हम

“वन नेशन, वन राशन कार्ड” लाएँगे, ताकि पूरे देश में कहीं से भी, किसी भी दुकान से गरीब राशन खरीद सके। इस तरह, हम खुद प्रयत्नशील हैं और जैसे आप गरीब परिवार से आए हैं, उसी तरह हम भी गरीब परिवार से आए हैं, यह हमको मालूम है। जहाँ तक भुखमरी का सवाल है, हम स्टेट की रिपोर्ट पर निर्भर करते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई स्टेट सरकार कभी नहीं कहती है कि भूख से कोई मरा है।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री नीरज शेखर।

श्री नीरज शेखर: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हम लोग मंगल ग्रह पर पहुंच गए हैं, लेकिन आज भी हमारे देश में भुखमरी के कारण बच्चे व नौजवान, सभी मर रहे हैं। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने कहा था कि सरकार के पास जो अनाज है, उसे सड़ना नहीं चाहिए, उसे गरीबों में मुफ्त में बांट देना चाहिए। मैं जानना हूँ कि उसके बाद इनके मंत्रालय ने कितने लोगों को मुफ्त में अनाज बांटा है?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: महोदय, हमारे पास बहुत अनाज है। हम स्वयं चाहते हैं कि अभी जो 5 कि. ग्रा. अनाज का प्रावधान है, उसको बढ़ाने का काम करें, लेकिन जब आप एक बार कानून बना देंगे और दूसरे तीसरे साल में कहीं कम हो गया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, नीरज जी का सवाल बड़ा स्पेसिफिक है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: महोदय, जहां तक अनाज के सड़ने का सवाल है, मैंने पहले प्रश्न के जवाब में कह दिया है। हमने अभी निर्णय लिया था कि जितने भी होस्टल्स हैं, चाहे एससी-एसटी होस्टल्स हों, चाहे ओबीसी में 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा रहने वाले हों, चाहे लड़कियों के होस्टल्स हों, वहां हम बीपीएल के रेट पर अनाज देंगे। जहां तक खराब अनाज का सवाल है, हम मॉनीटरिंग कर रहे हैं। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने लिखित पूछा था, मैंने उनको लिखित में पहुंचवा दिया है, इसलिए वह प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री नीरज शेखर: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि इन्होंने मुफ्त में कितना बांटा है?

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्य, आपका उत्तर हो गया है।

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, the target fixed for elimination of hunger is 2030. Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what mechanism he has thought of to achieve this target because last year, the Global Survey pointed out that in global index, out of 119 countries, the position of India was 103. With regard to ‘serious levels of hunger’, India’s position is 45. So, in such a pathetic situation, how will it be possible to achieve this target within 10 years?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: महोदय, मैंने कहा यह दुनिया का पहला ऐसा देश है, जहां गाँव में 75 परसेंट लोगों को और शहर में 50 परसेंट लोगों को हम 2 रुपये प्रति कि. ग्रा. गेहूँ और 3 रुपये प्रति कि.ग्रा. चावल दे रहे हैं, हम मार्केट से 20 रुपये प्रति कि. ग्रा. गेहूँ खरीदते हैं और 2 रुपये प्रति कि. ग्रा. में देते हैं और चावल 30 रुपये प्रति कि.ग्रा. में खरीदते हैं और 3 रुपये प्रति कि. ग्रा. में देते हैं। उसके

अलावा अंत्योदय के परिवार के लोग हैं, आंगनवाड़ी की योजना अलग चल रही है, मिड-डे-मिल योजना अलग चल रही है। डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. देखता है कि आप कितनी सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं। इन सारी चीज़ों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए सरकार से जो बन पा रहा है, सरकार वह कर रही है।

SHRIG.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the extent of leakages in the food subsidies. Is there a recent study that is available? What is the extent of leakage that has been reported? I am asking this because the food subsidy constitutes a large part of the overall subsidies given by the Government of India.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: महोदय, फूड सब्सिडी में कोई लीकेज नहीं होती है। हम राज्य सरकार को फूड सब्सिडी देते हैं, राज्य सरकार हमको एक रिपोर्ट देती है, जिसके आधार पर हम उनको पैसा देते हैं। बहुत-सी राज्य सरकारों को शिकायत रहती है कि उनको डिले किया गया है, किंतु डिले का कारण यह होता है कि वे ठीक से कहीं लीकेज नहीं कागज़ नहीं देते हैं। उसमें हमारी कहीं लीकेज नहीं है। हमारा कैशलेस सिस्टम है, अब तो प्रोक्योरमेंट के सिस्टम में भी हमने कह दिया है कि कोई कैश पेमेंट नहीं करेगा।

Training and skill development of youth for employment

*81. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of youth given training for skill development for employment in the last two years in the country, especially In Punjab;
- (b) how many of them, among the trained youth, have been gainfully employed or self-employed in the country, State-wise;
- (c) whether the employment opportunities are very poor for them; and
- (d) the efforts made to ensure that all the persons trained under the scheme are gainfully employed?

THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Under the Skill India Mission, there are about 20 Central Ministries/ Departments including Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) involved in the implementation of more than 40 schemes for various skill development programmes. Major scheme includes Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme, Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETI), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), etc.