

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Dr. Fauzia Khan.

### **Need for more recruitment of bureaucrats in the country**

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, bureaucrats or civil servants play a major role in public administration. They are required by the elected Governments to implement their policies and to keep a check on their effective working. It is often observed, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that these bureaucrats are subjected to enormous workload, and, at times, they are made in-charge of multiple portfolios. It is said in Urdu,

"मर न जाए थकन से तू साहब,  
सर पे माज़ी उठाए फिरते हैं।"

The situation is something like this. This impacts the overall functioning of the Government. Indian bureaucracy needs to be expanded and revamped to enable growth and development. Considering this, there is a need to expand the number of seats and recruit more officers through the UPSC, including Civil Services and Grade A. Along with this expansion, there should be mechanism set up to bring in more accountability and transparency. Thank you.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajmani Patel. Not there; right. Shri Subhas Chandra Bose. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Subhas Chandra Bose; we have a Member, Subhas Chandra Bose. ...*(Interruptions)*... Voice, please. From Lok Sabha Chamber, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose Pilli.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: A little louder, Subhas Chandra Boseji. You can sit down and then speak because mike is not catching up.

### **Need to withdraw tax on handlooms**

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the handloom sector provides employment for nearly 2 crore people and it is the second largest sector in the employment generation, stands only next to agriculture in our country, including my home State of Andhra Pradesh.

There are nearly 40 lakh handlooms existing in our country. The Handloom Act was passed in the year 1985 for protecting handloom weavers. Initially, 22 items were reserved for production and later, it has been reduced to hardly 11 items like *sarees*, *dhoties*, towels, etc.

I deeply regret to bring to your notice that powerlooms violated this Act and are producing items of handlooms-reserved and hence handloom-weaving community is facing severe difficulty in their survival.

Including that, the GST gave a big blow as they had a taxing at 5 per cent and then, automatically, the production cost of handlooms is more than the powerlooms. Naturally, the consumer feels that the cost of handloom cloth is more expensive. Imposing GST is very ridiculous. I am very sorry to say that this is meaningless also. Sir, efforts are needed to ensure adequate availability of hank yarn to handlooms. Hank yarn is the main raw material for handlooms. For adequate availability of hank yarn to handlooms at reasonable prices the Government have ordered imposition of 'hank yarn obligation' on textile mills, saying that production of at least 50 per cent of their yarns intended for sale should be in hank yarn form useful for handlooms, but this order is not strictly followed by the mills. As a study by IITs reveals, the problems faced by weavers were as follows: Weavers unaware about market trends -- 54 per cent; lack of innovative designs -- 76 per cent; looms not upgraded -- 70 per cent; required count of yarn not available in the market -- 20 per cent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: In the present situation, keeping in view the troubles faced by handloom weavers, the hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy *garu* had taken some valuable initiatives for the welfare of weavers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: A financial assistance of Rs. 194.46 crore at the rate of Rs. 24,000 per annum was given to 81,024 eligible weavers' families. Sir, Rs. 103 crore were released to APCO to clear the outstanding bills of the previous TDP Government to the handloom weavers cooperative society.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, you have to conclude now.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: Sir, Rs. 107 crore were released to APCO towards cloth procurement from weavers societies for making facial masks for Corona.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Rajmani Patel.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: Sir, I would like to give some suggestions here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. You don't have the time. You may send them to me later.

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

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

### **Need for proper implementation of "PM Fasal Bima Yojana"**

**श्री राजमणि पटेल** (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं 'प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' के सम्बन्ध में आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह योजना भारत सरकार के द्वारा 26 फरवरी, 2016 को शुरू की गई, जिसका उद्देश्य किसानों की वित्तीय सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना है। यह योजना फसल खराब होने के कारण किसानों को ऋणग्रस्तता के जोखिम को दूर करने के लिए चालू की गई थी। लेकिन अब तक योजना की शर्तों के तहत तय नियमों के आधार पर इस योजना से जुड़े किसानों को बीमा राशि प्रदान नहीं की जा रही है। बीमा प्रीमियम भरने वाले अधिकतर किसानों को वर्ष 2017-18, 2018-19 और 2019-20 की राशि भी अभी तक जारी नहीं की गई है। महीनों बैंकों के चक्कर काटने के बाद भी उचित बीमा राशि उन्हें नहीं मिल पाती है। बीमा कम्पनियों के द्वारा फर्जीवाड़ा किया जा रहा है।

महोदय, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं अथवा अन्य किसी भी कारण से क्षतिग्रस्त फसल के नुकसान का सर्वेक्षण न्यायसंगत तरीके से नहीं किया जाता है, जिसके कारण उचित मुआवज़ा तय नहीं हो पाता है। आज किसान इसके कारण अपने आप को ठगा सा महसूस कर रहा है।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक योजना से जुड़े कितने किसान लाभार्थियों का दावा मंजूर किया गया है या स्वीकार किया गया है? जिनका दावा स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है, उसका कारण क्या है तथा इसका प्रदेशवार विवरण क्या है, इसकी जानकारी