

## **RAJYA SABHA**

*Friday, the 13th December, 2013/the 22nd Agraharyana, 1935 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN, in the chair

### **REFERENCES BY THE CHAIR**

#### **The Twelfth Anniversary of the terrorist attack on the Parliament Building on the 13th December, 2001**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : चेयरमैन सर ...(*व्यवधान*)

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam) : Sir, please allow me ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : One minute there is a reference...(*Interruptions*)... There is a reference, please . ... (*Interruptions*)... Please, one minute.

Hon. Members, 13th December, 2013, marks the Twelfth Anniversary of the dastardly attack on the Parliament House by terrorists.

On this occasion, we recall the supreme sacrifice made by our security personnel, including two of the Parliament Security Service, five from the Delhi Police Personnel, a lady constable of the Central Reserve Police Force who lost their lives. One gardener of the C.P.W.D. and a camera person of A.N.I. were also among those who lost their lives. By their gallant act of preventing the entry of terrorists inside the Parliament House building, they have set an example of sacrifice of the highest order.

I am sure, the whole House will join me in condemning this incident in unequivocal terms. We once again reiterate our firm resolve to fight terrorism with determination and re-dedicate ourselves to protect the sovereignty and integrity of our nation.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in that tragedy.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)

**Felicitations to Shri Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar on being conferred  
The Bharat Ratna**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, it is a matter of great pride for all of us that Government has decided to confer the Bharat Ratna, the country's highest civilian honour, on Shri Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar, a Nominated Member of this House and an Outstanding cricketer.

I hope the whole House would join me in congratulating him.

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**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR**

**Re.: Dispensing with the Private Members' Business**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, in Rajya Sabha, the practice of recent years has been that no Bill is passed without debate unless the House unanimously forgoes a discussion. In view of the importance of the legislation which is therein your agenda and to give time to Members to participate in the debate, we would dispense with the Private Members' Business today. We shall take up the Bill immediately after the Question Hour and the laying of Papers.

Question 121.....(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam) : Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : चेयरमैन सर, हमने मंहगाई पर चर्चा के लिए नोटिस दिया है। ...(*व्यवधान*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Naresh Ji, we would take up your notice for discussion ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Sir, in Assam....(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : चेयरमैन सर, मंहगाई का मुद्दा पूरे देश से जुड़ा हुआ है।  
...(व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति : नहीं-नहीं, आप वेल में मत आइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप वेल में मत आइए।  
...(व्यवधान) No posters, please. No posters, please....(Interruptions)... This is against  
the rules. ...(Interruptions)... No posters, please ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए  
...(व्यवधान).. बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : यह बिल मंडे को टेकअप होने वाला था, आज कैसे हो  
गया? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : शिवानन्द जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़  
...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)... No posters,  
please. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... I can't hear anything.  
...(Interruptions)... अगर सब लोग एक साथ बोलेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा? आप डिस्कशन  
कीजिए न ...(व्यवधान)... I can't hear anything. ...(Interruptions)...

The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

The House then adjourned at five minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

#### Availability of foodgrains on subsidized rate

\*121. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantity of foodgrains given on subsidized rate and under which heads;
- (b) the total amount spent thereon during the last three years;
- (c) the losses incurred and transportation expenditure thereon during the last three years, and

(d) the extra burden of subsidy after implementation of the National Food Security Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) During the Financial Year 2013-2014, actual quantity of foodgrains allocated under TPDS and other welfare schemes at subsidized rate is 559.71 lakh tonnes (307.12 lakh tonnes of Rice and 252.59 lakh tonnes of Wheat). In addition to this, a total quantity of 5 lakh tonnes of Rice and 100 lakh tonnes of Wheat has been allotted for sale to bulk consumers/retain consumers/private traders under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS).

(b) Total amount of food subsidy released to Food Corporation of India (FCI) and States which has adopted Decentralised Procurement Scheme (DCP) in the last three years (including the current financial year) are as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	FCI	DCP	Total
2010-11	50729.5600	12200.0000	62929.5600
2011-12	59525.9000	12845.0000	72370.9000
2012-12	71980.000	12574.000	84554.000
2013-14*	63500.0000	9667.1280	73167.1280

\* (As on 11.12.2013)

(c) The details of Transportation expenditure, Storage, and Transit losses in respect of FCI for the last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Transportation Expenditure (in terms of money)	Storage Loss (in terms of money)	Transit Loss (in terms of money)
2010-11	4371.72	324.45	288.98
2011-12	4909.80	405.36	333.01
2012-13	7071.87	457.14	388.22

(d) Additional annual food subsidy implication after implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA) as per current economic cost is estimated to be Rs. 26,780.60 crore, based on the difference between existing allocation under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Scheme (OWS) and estimated allocation under NFSA.

#### Production of foodgrains

\*122. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to increase the production of foodgrains in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the projects, targets and achievements made in this regard during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) and (b) Government of India has been implementing various crop development schemes/ programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for increasing foodgrains production in the country. In addition, Government has also taken steps for assured/timely supply of credit and critical inputs such as seeds and fertilizers, dissemination of appropriate technologies and improved agronomic practices, and fixation of Minimum Support Prices (MSPs). Accordingly, foodgrains production has increased from 218.11 million tonnes during 2009-2010 to 255.36 million tonnes in 2012-2013 (as per 4th Advance Estimates). The foodgrains production targets and achievements for major states during last three years are given below:

(In Million Tonnes)

State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	20.39	20.32	19.66	18.36	18.06	17.93
Assam	4.01	4.88	4.23	4.66	4.44	4.76

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar		12.63	9.22	12.25	14.05	13.98	15.62
Chhattisgarh		6.11	7.06	5.81	6.87	6.82	7.63
Gujarat		6.92	8.34	6.99	8.87	8.60	7.32
Haryana		15.59	16.63	16.10	17.96	17.28	16.22
Himachal Pradesh		1.49	1.42	1.52	1.51	1.53	1.39
Jammu and Kashmir		1.67	1.52	1.69	1.59	1.45	1.51
Jharkhand		3.83	1.88	3.61	4.18	4.39	4.30
Karnataka		13.28	13.88	12.59	12.09	12.50	10.93
Kerala		0.68	0.53	0.62	0.57	0.55	0.53
Madhya Pradesh		14.65	14.95	14.51	20.39	15.87	23.42
Maharashtra		14.99	15.42	14.92	12.54	13.09	10.69
Odisha		7.45	7.62	8.51	6.41	8.08	8.35
Punjab		27.22	27.87	27.92	28.39	27.98	28.07
Rajasthan		16.84	18.83	17.22	19.47	19.63	18.03
Tamil Nadu		9.03	7.59	8.69	10.15	8.40	6.29
Uttar Pradesh		46.45	47.25	46.92	50.28	48.46	50.84
Uttarakhand		1.82	1.82	1.78	1.85	1.88	1.80
West Bengal		17.51	14.47	16.14	15.99	16.22	16.51
Others		1.94	2.99	3.32	3.11	5.03	3.22
ALL INDIA		244.50	244.49	245.00	259.29	254.24	255.36

\*As per 4th Advance Estimate

#### **Reduction in the cost of essential medicines**

†\*123. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to decrease the cost of 350 essential medicines under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the names of these medicines and the difference between the selling price of these medicines before and after the above decision; and

(c) whether the above decision has not been implemented till now, if so the reasons for the delay and by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS : (a) and (b) The Government has notified the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) on 15th May 2013. All 348 drugs specified in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011 (NLEM-2011) covering 652 formulations have been included in the first schedule of DPCO, 2013 and brought under price control. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has already notified the ceiling prices in respect of 387 formulations upto November, 2013 under provisions of the said order. The details of reduction in the prices of scheduled formulations effected under DPCO, 2013 as compared to the highest price prevailed prior to the announcement of DPCO, 2013 are as follows:

Per cent reduction with respect to maximum price	No. of drugs
0<=5%	20
5<=10%	31
10<=15%	43
15<=20%	36
20<=25%	56
25<=30%	38
30<=35%	26
35<=40%	31
Above 40%	106
	387

(c) There has been delay in fixing of ceiling prices of certain formulations because the required data was not available with IMS Health, the sole supplier of data. NPPA is also making attempts to collect data from manufacturers. Moreover, it is an on-going process.

**Expenditure by Railways on power and fuel**

\*124. SHRI VEER SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditure incurred by Railways on power and fuel for running trains in the country during the last two years, zone-wise;

(b) whether Railways propose to allow Public-Private Partnership to electrify, operate and maintain the tracks and power in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Railways to minimise their expenditure on power and fuel to offset the financial crunch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) The expenditure incurred by Indian Railways (IR) on power (Electricity) and fuel (Diesel) for running trains in the country during the last two years, zone-wise is as under:-

Zonal Railways	Expenditure on Power		Expenditure on Fuel	
	(Electricity)		(Diesel)	
	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
Central Railway	1097	1311	776	931
Eastern Railway	396	479	492	602
East Central Railway	518	565	644	775
East Coast Railway	431	457	546	664
Northern Railway	314	380	1637	1855



1	2	3	4	5
North Central Railway	852	980	366	384
North Eastern Railway	13	7	656	744
Northeast Frontier Railway	0	0	741	856
North Western Railway	0	0	783	907
Southern Railway	455	597	714	726
South Central Railway	628	792	1383	1551
South Eastern Railway	627	748	220	316
South East Central Railway	501	556	160	189
South Western Railway	38	40	803	882
Western Railway	803	912	1115	1339
West Central Railway	538	608	565	590
Metro Railway	25	36	0	0
TOTAL	7236	8468	11601	13311

(b) At present, there is no proposal to allow electrification, operation and maintenance of tracks and power supply arrangements through Public-Private Partnership. However, in certain rail port connectivity projects developed through joint venture or as private lines, maintenance of tracks is undertaken by these entities. Further, IR is setting up a 1000 Mega Watt (MW) captive thermal power plant at Nabinagar, Bihar in Joint Venture (JV) with NTPC.

(c) The measures to minimise expenditure on power and fuel are setting up of captive power plants for procuring power at lower tariff, deployment of energy efficient electric locomotives and Electric Multiple Units (EMUs) with regenerative braking features, reducing line haul cost by progressive electrification of railway network, adoption of fuel efficient diesel locomotives to reduce Specific Fuel Consumption (SFC) and development of light weight rolling stock.

**Timely disposal of court cases**

\*125. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken by Government to ensure that every petitioner gets justice in courts within the stipulated time as cases of the high profile are disposed of speedily whereas those of common man are stuck up unnecessarily for long resulting in their facing difficulties and losing faith in our judicial system; and

(b) the action taken by Government on huge number of cases which are stuck due to stay orders in various courts since long?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) and

(b) Trial of cases in courts and their ultimate disposal is within the domain of judiciary. In order to expedite the trial of court cases, a number of legislative changes in procedural laws have been made by the Parliament which include provisions limiting adjournments of court proceedings in criminal and civil matters as contained in Section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Order XVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Law Commission of India in its 239th Report has, *inter-alia*, observed that defining influential person in public life is not feasible and it does not serve any purpose. Though there could be special focus on the criminal cases involving influential public men, the steps to be taken should be part of the larger plan to check delays and deficiencies in investigation into serious crimes and to ensure progress of trials without hindrances and hurdles placed by the accused. There must be a holistic approach.

In order to assist the judiciary, the Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms to achieve the twin goals of (i) increasing access to justice by reducing delays and arrears; and (ii) enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and improving capacities. The Mission has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration by providing support for better court infrastructure including computerization, encouraging

increase in the strength of subordinate and recommending policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and suggesting re-engineering of court procedures for quick disposal of cases.

The challenges posed by huge backlog and pendency of cases in our judicial system cannot be met without active involvement of judiciary. The Chief Justice of India, after consulting the Minister of Law and Justice established the National Court Management Systems (NCMS) in May, 2012. The 'Policy and Action Plan' document to implement NCMS was released by the Chief Justice of India on 27.09.2012. NCMS is responsible for preparing a policy guideline for developing a National Framework of Court Excellence (NFCE) to set measurable performance standards for Indian courts to address issues of quality, responsiveness and timeliness to facilitate timely delivery of justice.

Grant of stay orders in civil and criminal cases in part of judicial proceedings and Courts have been vested with inherent powers in this regard under the relevant provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. So also, hearing and disposal of Court cases under various laws fall within the domain in judiciary.

In the case of *Imtiyaz Ahmad Vs. State of Uttar Pradesh and Ors.*, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had the occasion to look in to the issue of grant of stay orders by the High Courts during investigation or trial in criminal matters. In this case, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has *inter-alia* observed as follows:

- (i) Such an extraordinary power has to be exercised with due caution and circumspection.
- (ii) Once such a power is exercised, High Court should not lose sight of the case where it has exercised its extraordinary power of staying investigation and trial.
- (iii) High Court should make it a point of finally disposing of such proceeding as early as possible but preferably within six months from the date the stay order is issued.

**Relief for drought affected people in Rajasthan**

†\*126. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the time by when the amount sought by Government of Rajasthan, and as per the norms of National Disaster Response Fund and under the provisions approved by the Central Government for 2009-10, for relief to the drought affected people in Rajasthan, is proposed to be released; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) and (b) Government of Rajasthan had declared on 25.08.2009 in 26 out of 33 districts in the State and submitted a drought relief memorandum on 26.08.2009 seeking central assistance from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF).

Government of India had approved Rs. 1034.84 crore from NCCF to the Government of Rajasthan for drought relief 2009-10 on 21st October, 2009.

**Allocation of fertilizers to J and K**

\*127. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) how many types of fertilizers are made available to farmers in the country;

(b) the quantum of fertilizers given to the States in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of quantity of different fertilizers sent to Jammu and Kashmir in the last three years and the quantity actually distributed to farmers; and

(d) whether Government has received any complaints from the farmers that they have not received the fertilizers in time, if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) A list of subsidized fertilizers which are made available by the Government to the farmers is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The details of quantity of fertilizers made available and quantity actually distributed (sales) to the States/UTs including Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years and current year (up to November, 2013) is given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) No Sir. As can be seen from the statement at ANNEXURE-II, there is adequate availability of all the fertilizers during current year as well as in previous year throughout the country. Department has not received any complaint from any state and no State/UT has raised any issue on availability during weekly video conferences jointly conducted by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Department of Fertilizers.

***Statement-I***

*List of subsidized fertilizers made available by the Department of Fertilizers*

Sl. No.	Grades of Fertilizers
1.	DAP: 18-46-0-0
2.	MAP: 11-52-0-0
3.	TSP:0-46-0-0
4.	MOP:0-0-60-0
5.	16-20-0-13
6.	20-20-0-13
7.	23-23-0-0
8.	10-26-26-0
9.	12-32-16-0
10.	14-28-14-0
11.	14-35-14-0
12.	15-15-15-0
13	AS:20.3-0-0-23

14

20-20-0-0

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Sl. No.	Grades of Fertilizers
15	28-28-0-0
16	17-17-17-0
17	19-19-19-0
18	SSP (0-16-1-11)*
19	16-16-16-0
20	DAP lite (16-44-0-00)
21	15-15-15-09
22	24-24-0-0
23	13-33-0-6
24	MAP lite (11-44-0-0)
25	DAP lite-II (14-46-0-0)
26	Urea

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**Statement - II**

Statement showing State-wise Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during 2010-11 to 2013-14 (upto November'13)

Sl. No.	State	Year	UREA			DAP			MOP			NPK		
			Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	2010-11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2011-12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2012-13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2013-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2010-11	28.5	30.4	30.0	11.0	10.4	10.4	6.6	6.1	6.0	20.5	22.1	21.9
		2011-12	31.0	29.9	29.3	12.3	10.9	10.4	6.6	4.4	3.8	22.3	25.7	23.6
		2012-13	32.5	29.4	28.5	12.3	6.8	6.5	6.6	3.4	3.1	22.5	18.2	17.6
		2013-14	22.3	24.2	22.9	8.8	4.6	4.0	4.3	2.1	1.9	16.2	13.0	11.8





2011-12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2012-13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010-11	5.7	5.6	5.5	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
2011-12	6.3	6.3	6.3	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.5	2.2	2.0	0.8	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
2012-13	6.9	7.3	7.1	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
2013-14	5.6	5.0	4.8	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
2010-11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011-12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012-13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010-11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011-12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012-13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**7. Chattisgarh****8. Dadra and**

Nagar Haveli

**9. Daman and Diu**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10.	Delhi	2010-11	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2011-12	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2012-13	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2013-14	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.	Goa	2010-11	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
		2011-12	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
		2012-13	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
		2013-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
12.	Gujarat	2010-11	19.5	21.3	21.2	8.4	8.1	8.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	4.8	6.6	6.6
		2011-12	22.8	21.3	21.2	8.8	7.0	6.8	2.3	1.7	1.7	5.1	7.3	7.1
		2012-13	23.8	19.5	19.2	8.8	4.2	4.0	2.0	0.8	0.8	5.6	4.7	4.6
		2013-14	16.0	13.5	13.3	4.6	2.9	2.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	3.5	2.9	2.7
13.	Haryana	2010-11	19.7	18.8	18.4	7.2	7.4	7.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7

2011-12	19.8	19.5	19.1	7.2	8.4	8.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.7
2012-13	20.0	21.0	20.3	7.2	7.2	6.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.3
2013-14	12.7	12.4	12.1	3.5	3.0	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1
2010-11	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4
2011-12	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
2012-13	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
2013-14	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
2010-11	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011-12	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012-13	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013-14	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010-11	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.4
2011-12	2.6	2.2	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.5
2012-13	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.3
2013-14	2.0	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1

## 14. Himachal Pradesh

## 15. J and K

## 16. Jharkhand

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17.	Karnataka	2010-11	14.0	14.3	14.3	8.6	8.5	8.4	5.7	4.2	4.1	11.2	13.8	13.5
		2011-12	14.6	14.5	14.4	8.8	9.4	9.1	5.7	3.8	3.6	13.1	17.3	16.4
		2012-13	15.0	14.6	14.5	8.9	4.2	4.0	5.7	2.8	2.7	14.4	9.7	9.4
		2013-14	11.4	11.6	11.0	6.1	3.9	3.5	3.9	1.8	1.7	9.9	8.3	7.1
18.	Kerala	2010-11	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.3	2.2
		2011-12	1.9	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.6	2.2	2.0
		2012-13	2.1	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.6	1.5
		2013-14	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.2	1.0
19.	Lakshadweep	2010-11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2011-12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2012-13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2013-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2010-11	16.8	17.1	16.9	10.0	10.9	10.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	3.7	3.6	3.5

2011-12	17.5	18.2	17.9	11.0	11.0	10.6	1.7	0.9	0.7	4.1	5.3	4.7
2012-13	18.5	19.5	18.9	11.5	11.7	11.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	4.3	2.5	2.3
2013-14	14.0	16.8	16.0	10.9	7.1	6.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	3.9	1.7	1.5
2010-11	25.3	25.5	25.5	16.7	14.3	14.3	6.8	6.5	6.4	14.8	18.0	17.9
2011-12	27.5	25.7	25.4	17.3	12.5	12.2	6.4	4.2	4.0	18.3	20.9	19.7
2012-13	28.0	23.4	22.9	15.6	7.0	6.6	6.3	3.2	3.1	19.0	13.3	12.8
2013-14	19.2	19.3	18.6	11.1	4.7	3.4	3.6	2.4	2.0	12.9	10.5	9.5
2010-11	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011-12	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012-13	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013-14	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010-11	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011-12	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012-13	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013-14	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

21. Maharashtra

22. Manipur

23. Meghalaya

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
24.	Mizoram	2010-11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2011-12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2012-13	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2013-14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.	Nagaland	2010-11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2011-12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2012-13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2013-14	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.	Odisha	2010-11	5.8	4.7	4.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.3	3.0	2.3	2.3
		2011-12	6.4	5.3	5.1	2.6	1.9	1.7	2.1	0.9	0.8	3.1	3.5	3.1
		2012-13	6.5	5.4	5.3	2.8	1.5	1.4	2.0	0.8	0.8	4.0	2.4	2.3
		2013-14	5.0	4.9	4.6	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.6	2.8	1.3	1.1
27.	Pondicherry	2010-11	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	31. Tamil Nadu	2010-11	11.5	10.2	10.2	4.3	3.2	3.2	5.8	4.7	4.7	4.3	6.9	6.8
		2011-12	11.5	10.5	10.4	4.3	3.8	3.7	5.3	4.3	4.2	6.6	8.7	7.6
		2012-13	11.5	9.4	9.3	4.6	2.4	2.3	5.6	2.2	2.2	6.8	5.9	5.7
		2013-14	7.5	6.6	6.6	3.1	1.9	1.7	3.2	1.8	1.8	4.8	3.7	3.3
	32. Tripura	2010-11	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2011-12	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2012-13	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2013-14	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	33. Uttar Pradesh	2010-11	57.6	55.1	54.5	19.6	17.7	17.6	3.7	2.2	1.9	9.5	10.6	10.3
		2011-12	58.0	59.1	58.0	19.7	18.7	18.2	4.0	1.8	1.8	11.3	12.9	11.3
		2012-13	60.0	63.3	62.6	18.2	21.7	20.9	3.5	1.5	1.3	11.5	6.7	6.6
		2013-14	41.0	39.6	36.3	16.7	11.9	10.2	1.5	1.0	0.8	9.0	2.8	2.6



34. Uttaranchal	2010-11	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6
	2011-12	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5
	2012-13	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3
	2013-14	1.7	1.9	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
35. West Bengal	2010-11	13.0	11.3	11.3	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.3	3.2	8.3	9.0	9.0	8.8
	2011-12	13.3	12.8	12.7	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.1
	2012-13	13.5	14.0	13.9	5.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	2.2	2.2	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.9
	2013-14	7.7	7.4	6.7	3.7	1.5	1.2	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.2	6.1	4.9	4.9	4.2
TOTAL	2010-11	290.8	284.6	282.3	120.9	113.1	112.9	47.8	47.8	39.8	38.9	92.0	104.4	103.0	103.0
	2011-12	305.2	298.7	294.8	126.2	115.9	112.0	48.3	48.3	31.6	29.9	107.4	124.3	113.9	113.9
	2012-13	315.4	307.3	301.6	123.6	96.8	92.2	47.8	47.8	22.1	21.3	111.4	79.6	77.3	77.3
	2013-14	216.3	210.5	200.3	92.7	57.3	49.1	28.2	28.2	16.5	14.2	79.4	53.2	47.4	47.4

**Implementation of the National Food Security Act**

\*128. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state the present status of implementation of recently enacted the National Food Security Act in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS) : The National Food Security Act, 2013 *inter-alia* provides for a period not exceeding 365 days after the commencement of the Act for identification of eligible households for receiving subsidized foodgrains under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). So far Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Chhatisgarh, Sikkim, Punjab and Union Territory of Chandigarh have informed about their preparedness to implement the Act. After assessing the reports of these State/UT Governments, foodgrains has been allocated so far to Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi, as per the progress in identification of beneficiaries.

**Co-ordination with State Authorities to prevent pilgrimage tragedies**

\*129. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have failed to acquit themselves well in handling pilgrims, resulting in heavy loss of lives on both occasions at Allahabad Railway Station in U.P. during Maha Kumbh Mela and the latest one at Dhamara Ghat station in Bihar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that both the tragedies have exposed the lack of co-ordination between Railways and the State Governments which is crucial for smooth conduct of pilgrimages; and

(c) if so, whether Railways have asked its zonal railways to have close co-ordination with local authorities to avert such tragedies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) No, Sir. Maintenance of law and order in station premises and trains is the statutory responsibility of States which is being

discharged by them through the 'Government Railway Police' (GRP). Besides sharing 50% of the cost on GRPs with respective States, Railways also supplement efforts of States through the 'Railway Protection Force' (RPF).

During Kumbh Mela 2013, adequate arrangements were made by the Railways at Allahabad Junction Railway Station for smooth conduct of pilgrims. Special facilities which include provision of additional booking windows, enquiry offices, passenger enclosures, toilets, water booths, catering stalls, at Mela stations *viz.* Allahabad, Naini, Cheoki, Vindychal, Allahabad City, Daraganj, Jhunsi, Prayag, Prayag Ghat and Phaphamau stations were arranged during Maha Kumbh Mela held at Allahabad.

The unfortunate incident at Railway Station occurred on 10.02.2013 on special bathing day of Mouni Amavashya during Kumbh Mela due to sudden surging of huge crowd of pilgrims into the station from the Civil Line side.

Ministry of Railways constituted a three member Committee to examine the issues related to the above unfortunate incident with respect to causes leading to the mishap and preventive measures required in future to avert such incidents.

A Judicial Enquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 has also been instituted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to ascertain the cause of mishap at railway station Allahabad Junction on 10.02.2013.

The matter relating to the arrangements made by various Government agencies for the Maha Kumbh Mela, 2013 at Allahabad is also *sub-judice* under Public Interest Litigations (PIL) *viz.* Writ Petition (WP) No. 9442 of 2012 Miscellaneous Bench (MB), No. 1346 of 2013 and No. 1200 (MB) of 2013 in the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad (Lucknow Bench) and Writ Petition No. 8907/2013 in the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad.

As regards the unusual incident of run-over of persons by train no. 12567 UP (Saharsa-Patna Rajyarani Express) at Dhamara Ghat railway station of Samastipur Division of East Central Railway, at about 08.59 hrs on 19.08.2013, the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), Northern Circle, under the Ministry of Civil Aviation, in his preliminary enquiry report, has concluded that the said unusal occurrence occurred due to negligence of persons, reportedly going towards local 'Katyayani Temple' on the railway track of line no. 2 (Main Line) of Dhamara Ghat railway station.

(b) and (c) No. Sir. it is not a fact. Close coordination and liaison is maintained with concerned State Authorities by the Railways at various levels to ensure smooth conduct of passengers rush, including pilgrims, at railway stations on occasions like summer rush, festival seasons and during Mela periods, etc.

**Difference in wholesale and retail prices of vegetables**

\*130. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is massive difference between wholesale and retail prices of vegetables.

(b) if so, whether Government has any mechanism to maintain rationality in wholesale and retail prices;

(c) whether Government is prepared for applying these mechanisms to contain rise in prices of vegetables; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) The wholesale and retail prices of vegetables like potato, onion and tomato from major centres in the country during the period of last six months (6.6.2013 to 6.12.2013) were as follows:

Commodity	Retail prices (Range in Rs/per kg)	Wholesale Price (Range in Rs/ per kg)
Potato	11-36	7-33
Onion	11-80	8-71
Tomato	10-70	6-60

*Source* : State Civil Supplies Departments

The wholesale and retail prices are largely determined by market forces and the extent of differential depends on the different layers in the distribution channel, lack of market integration and other imperfections. This may vary amongst markets/

regions. Other factors which affect the price spread include packaging, transportation and handling cost and State specific levels.

(b) to (d) Government monitors the Wholesale/Retail prices of select essential commodities which include vegetables like potato, onion and tomato through data obtained from 57 Reporting Centres across the country on a continuous basis. The prevailing price situation as well as other factors which have an impact on prices are analysed, and based on these measures are taken to contain price rise and improve the availability of essential commodities.

In order to reduce the price gap at wholesale and retail level, Government has taken a number of reform initiatives in agriculture marketing sector like formulation of the Model APMC Act, reforms in the state marketing laws, encouraging private sector to invest in development of marketing infrastructure, construction of godowns on scientific lines in rural areas and dissemination of market information to the farmers.

As regards vegetables, Government has initiated schemes like Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters (VIUC) to enhance production and productivity of vegetables in identified cities.

Measures taken to contain the price rise of vegetables are given in statement.

*Statement*

*Measures taken to contain the price rise of vegetables*

- States/UTs have been addressed at intervals to ensure steady of onion into the market and to take other measures to control price rise.
- Export of onion is calibrated through Minimum Export Price (MEP). MEP of onion was re-imposed to USD 650 per metric tonne *w.e.f.* 14.08.2013. it was further raised to USD 900 per metric tonne *w.e.f.* 19.9.2013 and to USD 1150 per metric tonne *w.e.f.* 1.11.2013.
- Quantity of 80,41,379 kgs of onion has been imported during 01.09.2013-13.11.2013 from Afghanistan, China, Egypt, Pakistan and Thailand.
- In order to address the problem of storage, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), among its schemes, is facilitating creation of

infrastructure for post-harvest management and marketing. In order to improve the availability of vegetables. Government initiated schemes like Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters (VIUC) under the aegis of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with the objective to address concerns related to both demand and supply side of the vegetable sector in selected cities.

#### **Vending machines for distributing wheat, rice and pulses under PDS**

\*131. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is considering to install vending machines for wheat, rice and pulses like Mother Dairy outlets, where people get milk through tokens, for bringing more transparency in PDS Scheme in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) No. Sir, there is no such proposal under consideration.

#### **Storage capacity of FCI**

\*132. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether storage capacity of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) stood at 33.6 million tonnes as of June, 2012 and the procured stock already was at an alarming 66.8 million tonnes which led to a huge wastage of foodgrains; and

(b) the manner in which Government would address the problem of inadequate storage facility in view of requirements of the National Food Security Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) The total storage capacity available with FCI for Central food stocks as on 30.06.2012 was 70.57 million

tonnes. This comprised of 36.44 million tonnes of covered and CAP (cover and plinth) capacity of FCI and 34.13 million tonnes of covered and CAP capacities belonging to the State agencies for storing central food stocks. Details of the storage capacity as on 30.06.2012 is given below:

(Figure in lakh MT)

Total Storage Capacity with FCI		Total (FCI)	Total Storage Capacity with State Agencies including SWCs		Total (States)	Grand Total
Covered	CAP		Covered	CAP		
325.67	38.71	364.38	194.17	147.18	341.35	705.73

The central stock position as on 30.06.2012 was 80.51 million tonnes. Additional CAP (cover and Plinth) storage was created on a temporary basis to store the above stocks. All necessary precautions in terms of proper dunnage to prevent any damage to stored wheat was undertaken and the stocks stored in temporary CAP was evacuated on top priority by dispatching them to the consuming States for further issuance under Public Distribution System (PDS) and OWS (Other Welfare Schemes). As a result the quantity of foodgrains rendered non-issuable during 2012-13 was only 0.031 lak tonnes.

(b) To further augment the covered storage capacities for safe storage of foodgrains, the following measures are being taken

1. *Augmentation of Covered Storage under Plan Scheme* : FCI owned capacity is being created under Plan Scheme. There is a proposal to construct new godowns of 6,10,860 MT capacity by FCI during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). Under this scheme, a capacity of 4,570 MT has been completed during 2012-13.
2. *Capacity addition under Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) scheme* : a capacity of 203.76 lakh MT has been approved for construction of godowns at various locations in 19 states. Out of this, tenders have been sanctioned for a capacity of 113.26 lakh MT and a capacity of 82.00 lakh MT has already been completed.

3. *Augmentation/modernization of Storage facilities in the form of SILOS :*

A storage of 20 lakh MT in the form of modern Silos on a PPP basis is being created.

Total entitlements under the Food Security Bill are presently estimated to be 61.2 million tonnes. Against this, FCI and State agencies have a total capacity of around 76 million tonnes. Further, capacity is likely to be added under the above mentioned scheme. Thus there would be sufficient storage capacity to store central food stocks required as per entitlements under the National Food Security Act.

**MSP for wheat and paddy**

\*133. SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for wheat and paddy have been announced for Kharif crops of 2013-14 and if so, the prices for both the crops;

(b) whether the hike over last year's prices for wheat and paddy is very minimal and there has been disappointment among farmers;

(c) the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) in this regard; and

(d) whether Government is aware that all agricultural input cost like fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, agricultural wages etc. have gone up by many folds and if so, whether Government is reconsidering to revise the MSP upwards?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (d) Government has fixed the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of wheat for the 2013-14 season at Rs. 1400 per quintal. The MSP of paddy (common) and paddy (Grade A) has been fixed at Rs. 1310 per quintal and Rs. 1345 per quintal respectively. The MSPs of wheat and paddy have been fixed as recommended by the Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP). While formulating its recommendations on price policy. CACP considers a number of important factors which include, *inter-alia*, cost of production changes in input prices, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living etc. The increase in the prices of various inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, agricultural wages etc. is considered by CACP while recommending MSPs.



MSP of wheat at Rs. 1400 per quintal provides a return of 106.2% over all India weighted average paid out costs including family labour. MSP of paddy (common) provides a return of 36.3% over its all India weighted average paid out costs including family labour while the MSP of paddy (Grade A) provides a return of 39.9% over its all India weighted average paid out costs including family labour. The MSP fixed for wheat and paddy provides adequate return over all paid out costs including family labour. Hence, there is no proposal to review the MSPs of wheat and paddy.

#### **Recent incident of safety negligence**

\*134. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently seven trains were allowed to run on the same line on Kanpur-Jhansi section due to serious negligence of Rail Traffic Controller but due to intelligent and dedicated drivers and other staff trains were stopped and a major accident was averted;

(b) if so, the action taken against Rail Traffic Controller and reward given to careful drivers, if any, by Railways;

(c) the details of steps taken by Railways to prevent such incidents in future; and

(d) whether Railways propose to have double check system of rail traffic control to prevent human error by single controller?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) No, Sir. No safety violation has been reported in the running of trains in Kanpur-Jhansi section.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Procurement of crops**

\*135. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India and NAFED are not procuring hundred percent of the crops that come to the market and if so, the reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(b) the revenue earned by the Government during the current year, so far, by such procurement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) Food Corporation of India (FCI) undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under the price support scheme to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce. Farmers are free to sell their produce to other buyers such as traders/millers/food processors/exporters. Whatever quantity is offered by the farmers at the purchase centers, conforming to the prescribed specifications is purchased at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) by the FCI or State Government Agencies on its behalf. NAFED undertakes procurement of notified oil seeds, pulses and cotton at MSP under price support scheme directly from the farmers in the similar manner when the market prices of concerned commodities are below the level of MSP. Percentage of procurement against the marketable surplus of each commodity varies from State to State based on the market price situation in the market, marketing infrastructure available in the State and procurement capacities of the State Agencies involved.

(b) FCI does not generate any profit in their price support operations. Any gap between the economic cost of procured foodgrains and the sale price realized under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other Schemes is reimbursed to FCI through food subsidy. In the case of NAFED, profit, if any, generated on disposal of procured stocks is credited to the Government and losses, if any, are reimbursed to them by the Government. During the current year NAFED has earned a profit of Rs. 13.25 lakhs in disposal of milling copra as on date. However, there are expected losses in overall disposal of copra (milling and ball copra).

#### **Implementation of TRAI recommendation for green telecom**

\*136. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of implementation of TRAI recommendation for green telecom;

(b) the initiatives being taken to meet the target of shifting 50 per cent of all cell towers in rural areas and 20 per cent in urban areas to hybrid power by 2015

and 75 per cent and 33 per cent of cell towers in rural and urban zones, respectively, by 2020; and

(c) whether Government is planning to provide any financial support to telecom operators for meeting their green energy targets, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) and (b) In response to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) recommendations dated 12.04.2011, DoT decided to adopt measures to green the Telecommunications sector and issued directions for implementation of green technology on 23.01.2012.

To examine the Technical feasibility and financial viability, DoT undertook 20 Pilot projects in USOF Ph.-1 sites using Green Energy (SPV and SPV-wind hybrid) with support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). Based on the outcome of these pilots, MNRE further extended subsidy support to Telecom operators for carrying out 400 RET projects. The Telecom Industry has executed RET projects on RESCO (Renewable Energy Service Company) model. Approximately 2500 mobile towers are working on Renewable Energy Technology.

A committee consisting of officers from Department of Telecommunications (DoT) and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), RESCO and Telecom Industry representatives have been constituted on 25th March, 2013 to facilitate increased use of alternative sources (Renewable Energy Technologies) for powering Telecom networks, develop sector specific schemes for promotion of green technologies and propose a program for deployment Renewable Energy option in the Telecom Sector.

(c) At present there is no scheme for providing financial support to the telecom operators for meeting the Green Energy targets.

**Activity maps for devolution of functions etc. to PRIs under the  
National Food Security Act**

\*137. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is preparing activity maps for devolution of

function, funds and finances to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) under the National Food Security Act, 2013, if so the details thereof; and

(b) The deadlines set by the Ministry for completion of this activity mapping?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) An Expert Committee, constituted by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj under the chairmanship of Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, Member of Parliament, for leveraging Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for more effective delivery of Public Goods and Services, in its report submitted in April, 2013, *inter-alia* emphasized the importance of Activity Mapping for meaningful devolution and recommended that Model Activity Maps can be attached to the guidelines of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for effective devolution of funds, functions and functionaries. As Department of Food and Public Distribution is not implementing any CSS, the above recommendation of the Expert Committee is not strictly applicable to this Department.

However, under National Food Security Act 2013 (NFSA), provisions have been made for involvement of local authorities in its implementation, in line with provisions in the Constitution on powers, authorities and responsibilities of Panchayats. Article 243 G of the Constitution provides that the Legislature of a State may, by law, endow the Panchyats with such powers and authorities as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government, and such law may contain provisions for devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats at the appropriate level, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to (a) preparation of plans for the economic development and social justice and (b) the implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in Eleventh Schedule. Public Distribution System is included in the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. Accordingly, it is provided in NFSA that the local authorities shall be responsible for the proper implementation of the Act in their respective areas and State Governments may assign, by notification, additional responsibilities for implementation of the Targeted Public Distribution System to the local authorities. It is also provided that in implementing different schemes of the

Ministries and Departments of the Central Government and the State Governments, prepared to implement provisions of the Act, the local authority shall be responsible for discharging such duties and responsibilities as may be assigned to them, by notification, by the respective State Governments.

**Central assistance to States for setting up Fast Track Courts**

\*138. SHRI C. M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether discontinuance of Central Assistance Scheme to States for setting up Fast Track Courts since 1 April, 2011 has affected the speedy delivery of Justice in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether even after discontinuance of the Scheme, Andhra Pradesh is still continuing with the Fast Track Courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) No such report has been received from the States that discontinuation of central assistance scheme to States for Fast Track Courts has affected the speedy delivery of justice in the country.

Setting up of subordinate courts is the responsibility of the State Governments under the Constitution of India. Fast Track Courts (FTCs) are set-up by the State Government in consultation with the respective High Court. Fast Track Courts (FTCs) were set-up to handle long pending cases on the recommendation of Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC) and grants were provided to States for FTCs for the eleven year period from 2000-01 to 2010-11. The Central Scheme of grant to States for FTCs was discontinued after 31.03.2011. However, some States have continued FTCs beyond 31.03.2011 with their own resources. In the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held in New Delhi on 7th April, 2013, it has been resolved that the State Governments shall, in consultation with the Chief Justices of the respective High Courts, take necessary steps to establish suitable number of Fast Track Courts relating to offences against women children, differently abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of the society and provide adequate funds for the purpose of creating and continuing Fast Track Courts.

(b) As per the information received from the Registry of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, 72 Fast Track Courts were functional in the State as on August, 2013.

**Telecom Testing and Security Certification Centre**

\*139. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had approved setting up of a Telecom Testing and Security Certification Centre to test imported equipments;

(b) whether even after a lapse of three years, Government has failed to set up such centre concerning the importance of national security, if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) whether Government is now considering accreditation of multiple labs under private and Government sectors to undertake testing of imported telecom equipments instead of setting up such Centre, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) Sir, Department of Telecommunications has decided to set up the Telecom Testing and Security Certification Centre to develop systems, processes, adopt/develop security standards, test tools, etc., for security testing and certification of telecom equipment.

(b) Pilot lab has already been established at Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangaluru to develop security standards, test processes and test tools for telecom equipment testing and security certification. The development of systems, processes, security standards, test procedures, test tools, etc., for telecom network elements which are large in numbers, is time taking exercise. Also understanding security standards, protocols, etc., is a complex and voluminous task. Further, there are no readily available standards and processes for security testing of telecom equipment as the issue of establishing security standards for telecom equipment has been realized only recently by international standard making bodies like 3GPP.

(c) The Government has decided to set up Telecom Testing and Security Certification Centre to develop systems, processes, adopt/develop security

standards, test tools, etc., for telecom equipment security testing and certification. Based on these standards, processes and tools, the Centre can accredit the test labs for security testing and certification of telecom equipment used by various Telecom service Providers. Such test labs can be set up/established under private or public or joint venture entity.

#### **Decision to discontinue Duronto trains**

\*140. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to gradually discontinue the Duronto trains; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal to discontinue Duronto train services. The special feature of Duronto trains is that they run non-stop from source to destination with no commercial halts enroute. However, some trains are found to have a low patronization on account of either non-suitable timings, no stoppages, etc. All these items are being addressed. In order to improve the patronization of Duronto Express trains, which were having inadequate utilization, action was taken to improve their patronization by converting them into superfast/Shatabdi/Jan-Shatabdi trains by providing commercial stoppages where potential for tapping extra revenue was obtaining. Thus, out of 33 Duronto train services announced and introduced, 5 Duronto trains till now have been converted or re-categorised by providing commercial stoppages enroute given as under:

- (i) 12241/12242 Chandigarh-Amritsar Duronto Express (converted into Superfast Express).
- (ii) 12278/12277 Howrah-Puri Duronto Express (converted into Shatabdi Express).
- (iii) 22211/22212 Ajmer-Nizamuddin Duronto Express (converted into Janshabdi Express with new no. 12065/12066).

- (iv) 22207/22208 Chennai-Thiruvananthapuram Duronto Express (converted into Super AC Express).
- (v) 12243/12244 Chennai-Coimbatore Duronto Express (converted into Shatabdi Express).

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### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

#### Use of sub-standard seeds

†931. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether complaints have been received regarding use of sub-standard/fake seeds by farmers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the possible impact of this on the agricultural production;
- (c) the State-wise fall recorded in agriculture production every year during last three years; and
- (d) the action taken by Government to supply good quality seeds to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : (a) to (c) The State Government have informed of the complaints received from time to time regarding supply of fake/poor quality seeds. The details of food grain production during the last three years is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) For ensuring supply of quality seeds to the farmers, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing the Central Sector Scheme “Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds”, under which assistance is provided for strengthening and modernizing seed infrastructure facilities, upgrading the quality of farm saved seed through seed village programme, production and distribution of quality seeds, establishing Seed Bank for ensuring seed availability in contingent situations, establishing and strengthening quality control infrastructure facilities in the country, etc.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



**Statement***State-wise foodgrain production during the last three years*

(Production '000 Tonnes)

State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Andhra Pradesh	20315.0	18363.1	17925.7
Arunachal Pradesh	333.7	362.5	-
Assam	4876.5	4663.3	4757.0
Bihar	9221.9	14047.2	15623.7
Chhattisgarh	7055.2	6870.5	7631.6
Goa	123.1	130.2	-
Gujarat	8341.6	8874.3	7324.0
Haryana	16629.5	17958.7	16220.0
Himachal Pradesh	1421.1	1510.3	1392.1
Jammu and Kashmir	1521.6	1586.3	1511.9
Jharkhand	1876.6	4175.3	4298.7
Karnataka	13877.3	12095.1	10925.2
Kerala	527.1	572.1	532.9
Madhya Pradesh	14952.1	20394.8	23416.8
Maharashtra	15420.4	12544.0	10689.0
Manipur	592.7	669.1	-
Meghalaya	239.0	249.1	-
Mizoram	66.9	68.0	-
Nagaland	568.3	566.5	-

State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Odisha	7619.3	6412.3	8352.7
Punjab	27866.3	28389.1	28071.3
Rajasthan	18832.2	19469.7	18034.1
Sikkim	110.3	103.2	-
Tamil Nadu	7594.9	10151.8	6294.1
Tripura	712.4	729.9	-
Uttar Pradesh	47247.6	50283.6	50838.4
Uttarakhand	1815.5	1852.0	1803.4
West Bengal	14466.9	15985.7	16511.2
A and N Islands	25.5	25.3	-
Delhi	153.3	149.2	-
Daman and Diu	4.8	3.3	-
Puducherry	53.4	43.2	-
Others	-	-	3207.4
ALL INDIA	244482.0	259286.0	255361.2

*Source:* Economic and statistical adviser, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, New Delhi.

### **Intensive Dairy Development Programme**

932. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI :

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched Intensive Dairy Development Programme across the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof in the Twelfth Plan period, State-wise; and,
- (c) the results yielded so far, State wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India, has been implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Intensive Dairy Development Programme since 1993-94 in hilly and backward areas and in districts where investment under Operation Flood programme was not more than Rs. 50 lakh.

(b) A statement indicating details of funds released to States under the approved projects during Twelfth Plan period under the Scheme is given in Statement I (*See* below).

(c) A Statement indicating State-wise physical progress since inception, made under the scheme is given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of funds released to States during Twelfth Plan period under Intensive Dairy Development Programme*

Sl.No.	States	Approved Outlay (since inception)	Total release during Twelfth Plan period (w.e.f. 01.04.2012 to 11.12.2013)	Total release (since inception)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Icelands	239.41	0.00	221.91
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2928.2	448.67	2565.43
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1221.73	200.00	821
4.	Assam	2447.8	200.00	1455.38
5.	Bihar	5235.57	2052.06	3250.61
6.	Jharkhand	1238.7	207.67	891.46

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Goa	259.46	78.02	248.8
8.	Gujarat	600	0.00	600
9.	Haryana	2768.18	0.00	2506.67
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2867.93	653.66	2717.55
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1243.3	0.00	1243.3
12.	Karnataka	501.51	111.65	307.95
13.	Kerala	3815.58	572.31	3055.54
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3806.62	678.83	3301.99
15.	Chhattisgarh	3036.4	649.16	1772.61
16.	Maharashtra	4927.09	0.00	4928.08
17.	Manipur	3073.2	739.44	2096.21
18.	Meghalaya	613.81	0.00	580.21
19.	Mizoram	1435.91	0.00	1435.91
20.	Nagaland	2092.11	161.11	2043.92
21.	Odisha	6688.79	306.50	5104.86
22.	Rajasthan	2607.34	200.00	2197.57
23.	Sikkim	3057.87	371.10	2656.72
24.	Tamil Nadu	2961.88	314.87	2699.8
25.	Tripura	1827.57	118.91	1038.46
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3180.44	100.00	2919.39
27.	Uttarakhand	3946.62	106.91	2774.66
28.	West Bengal	1644.77	394.03	1277.27
TOTAL		70267.79	8664.90	56713.26

**Statement - II**

*State-wise physical progress under Intensive Dairy Development Programme  
(since inception i.e. 1993-94)*

(Figures in cumulative)

Sl.No.	States	Dairy Coop. Society organised (Nos.)	Farmer- membership (000)	Average Daily Milk Procurement (TLPD)	Average Daily Milk Procurement (TLPD)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Icelands	12	0.47	1.02	3.77
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2734	159.85	402.14	76.74
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	68	1.5	3.60	3.60
4.	Assam	512	25.98	29.91	23.43
5.	Bihar	1569	48.28	58.91	31.03
6.	Jharkhand	665	20.21	28.87	30.37
7.	Goa	91	10.08	24.00	45.00
8.	Gujarat	231	19.56	0.00	0.00
9.	Haryana	2126	58.28	173.12	85.67
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1186	52.79	101.13	54.28
11.	Jammu and Kashmir		3.35	6.25	8.25
12.	Karnataka	118	25.71	47.82	32.16
13.	Kerala	353	697.97	960.04	827.64
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2471	40.77	103.61	101.61
15.	Chhattisgarh	1446	20.94	5.47	20.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Maharashtra	263	234.3	133.50	133.00
17.	Manipur	268	11.4	11.40	11.40
18.	Meghalaya	97	5.32	0.99	4.67
19.	Mizoram	99	5.52	16.78	16.00
20.	Nagaland	450	15.75	24.00	23.60
21.	Odisha	2910	158.52	284.58	327.46
22.	Rajasthan	2181	107.41	190.04	118.78
23.	Sikkim	602	24.72	36.06	40.38
24.	Tamil Nadu	2054	412	268.14	65.86
25.	Tripura	173	10.83	8.15	26.52
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4657	130.36	72.79	22.54
27.	Uttarakhand	2418	108.6	151.36	120.08
28.	West Bengal	596	33.28	16.15	6.20
TOTAL		30350	2443.75	3159.83	2260.05

TLPD-thousand liter per day

#### **Wastage of fruits and vegetables**

933. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 25-30 per cent of fruits and vegetables go waste in transit before reaching the consumer from the field of farmers;

(b) whether Government is considering promoting ripening chambers to avoid wastage and having quality products;

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

(d) whether Government would take any step to provide sufficient information and training to farmers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : (a) The Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET) (ICAR Ludhiana) published a report in September, 2012, based on nationwide sample survey conducted during 2005 to 2007. As per this report losses in selected fruits and vegetables were estimated to be in the range of 5.8% to 18%.

(b) and (c) Assistance for setting up ripening chambers is available under National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and National Horticulture Board (NHB) schemes.

For the development of post-harvest management, including setting up of ripening chambers, assistance @ 40% (for general areas) and 55% (for hilly and tribal areas) of capital cost of the project at Rs. 1.00 lakh per MT for maximum of Rs. 300.00 lakh is available for both public and private sector enterprises. The subsidy for the private sector is credit linked and back-ended. The schemes are demand driven.

(d) Under these schemes awareness generation programmes in the form of training programmes, seminars, conferences, workshops, exhibitions, kisan melas, horticulture shows are taken up on various aspects of horticulture development.

#### **Contribution of Agricultural Engineering**

†934. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when and why agricultural engineering introduced in the country and in which departments its need has been felt;

(b) which subjects are taught in agricultural engineering and contribution thereof in different fields; and

(c) the number of departments in which agricultural engineering graduates are eligible in States of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and what are their respective duties in these departments, details thereof along with facts?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : (a) In India Agricultural Engineering Education, commenced formally in 1942 with the first college at Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Naini, Allahabad.

Agricultural Engineering introduced with a view to ensure judicious use of resources such as land, water and agricultural inputs and to integrate allied sectors such as dairying, fishery, poultry to maximize the farm income. It also involves application of engineering to production, processing, preservation and handling of food, feed and fibre. It also includes the transfer of engineering technology for the development and welfare of rural areas and masses.

Agricultural Engineers are employed in various Departments in the State and Central Governments and in private sectors.

(b) Major subjects of study in Agricultural Engineering are, agricultural process engineering, agricultural statistics, agro-energy, farm power and machinery, instrumentation and computer applications in agricultural engineering, irrigation and drainage engineering, agricultural and food process engineering, soil and water conservation engineering and aerial photography and remote sensing.

These subjects contributes to develop required skill in respective fields for planning, design and execution of related projects/programmes.

(c) The State-wise details of departments in which agricultural engineering graduates are employed and their respective duties are given in Statement.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of Departments in which Agricultural Engineering graduates are employed and their respective duties*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Departments in which Agricultural Engineers are employed	Duties of Agricultural Engineers
1	2	3	4
1.	Haryana	Agricultural engineering graduates are eligible in two departments. In	Teaching to Diploma Agriculture Engineering students



1	2	3	4
		Department of Technical Education, graduate engineers are working as lecturer.	
		In Department of Agricultural engineering graduates are working as Assistant Agricultural Engineers, ADO(FI)	Biogas monitoring, installation of tubewells, development of tubewells and promotion of mechanization.
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Agricultural Engineering graduates are eligible for the post of engineers in the Agriculture Department	Planning and implementation of mechanization schemes and to promote practices of farm mechanization through demonstration and training among the farmers.
3.	Punjab	Department of Agriculture, Department of Soil and Water Conservation	Engineering Section, Department of Agriculture deals with farm power and agricultural machinery extension service and monitoring of ground water exploitation
4.	Rajasthan	Watershed Development and Soil Conservation, Agriculture Department, Panchayati Raj, Forest, Education, Command Area Development	As may be assigned by the respective departments
5.	Tamil Nadu	Agricultural Engineering graduates are eligible for getting the	Implementation and monitoring of various schemes implemented by the Agri-

1	2	3	4
		<p>post of Assistant Engineer (AE) in the Agricultural Engineering Department (AED) if they possess the Bachelor Degree in Agricultural Engineering and they are eligible for getting the post of Assistant Executive Engineer (AE) if they possess the Master Degree in Agricultural Engineering.</p>	<p>cultural Engineering Department such as Land Development Scheme, Minor Irrigation Scheme, Agricultural Mechanization Programme under National Agricultural Development Programme, Demonstration of Agricultural Machinery, Training to farmers, soil and water conservation, command area development, rain water harvesting, etc.</p>
6.	Gujarat	<p>Gujarat State Agriculture Department</p> <p>Gujarat State Horticulture Department</p> <p>Gujarat State Land Development Corporation</p> <p>Gujarat Narmada Nigam Limited</p> <p>State Agricultural Universities of Gujarat</p> <p>Gujarat Green Revolution Company Limited</p> <p>Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Limited</p> <p>Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation</p>	<p>Activities related to machines/irrigation systems/soil conservation</p> <p>Activities related to horticultural machines/micro irrigation systems</p> <p>Activities related to irrigation and soil conservation</p> <p>Activities related to irrigation</p> <p>Teaching, research and extension</p> <p>Micro irrigation systems</p> <p>Promotion of Agro industries</p> <p>Soil conservation activities</p>

1	2	3	4
		Cooperative Dairy	Production activities
		Cooperative Banks	Agricultural Loans
		Nationalized Banks	Agricultural Loans
		Sardar Patel Renewable Energy Research Institute	Research and demonstration
		Gujarat Energy Development Agency	Promotion of energy sources
		Krishi Vigyan Kendra	Extension
		NGOs	Agricultural engineering interventions
		Gujarat Water Resources Development Authority	Activities of ground water, irrigation systems/soil conservation
		Command Area Development	Irrigation systems/soil conservation
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Department of Agriculture, Department of Horticulture (Micro-Irrigation Programmes), Department of Rural Development (Watershed programmes), Irrigation and Command Area Development Department, AP State Agro Industries Development Corporation, AP State Irrigation Development Corporation, AP State Warehousing corporation, AP Foods, Renewable and	The major duties include design and execution of water management systems (surface, drip, sprinkler, raingun), design and execution of soil and water conservation structures, design of drip and sprinkler irrigation systems, Design and testing of farm machinery including care and maintenance, development of post harvest processing equipment, design of solar energy equipment and water pumping systems, pump selection and

1	2	3	4
		Non-Renewable energy resources development corporation	maintenance, Bio energy equipment design and maintenance, food processing equipment, Poly houses and Polycarbonate houses for control environment etc.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Departments of Agriculture, H.P Agro-Industries, HP State Council for Science Technology and Environment, State Pollution Control Board and State Agricultural Universities	Planning and Designing of soil and water conservation schemes and monitoring of schemes/works during their execution as per technical specifications etc. by the Sub Divisions and accord the Technical/Financial approval of big/large schemes and also monitor the working of Sub Divisions. Preparation of plan for Implementation of Farm Mechanization programme and their demonstration at field level.
9.	Uttarakhand	Agriculture and Agriculture Marketing, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development, Basic Education, Disaster Management and Rehabilitation, Drinking Water, Energy, Food and Civil Supplies, Forest, Industrial Development,	Implementation and monitoring of the schemes/programmes as per the requirements in respective Departments.

1	2	3	4
		Infrastructure Development, Irrigation and Minor Irrigation, Non-Conventional Energy, Sugarcane, Technical Education, Water-shed Development	

**Pests, weeds and other diseases in banana plantation**

935. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of banana plantation, hit severely by pests, weeds and other diseases, leading to less production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during last three years, State-wise and the compensation paid to farmers to offset the losses in such cases. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The State-wise production of banana in the country during last three years is given in Statement (*See* below).

Sigatoka Leaf Spot disease of banana has affected the banana plantations in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Bihar and Assam.

The National Research Centre for Banana, Tiruchirapalli has developed effective management technology for the control of leaf spot disease in banana by integrated management practices. The disease can be controlled effectively by application of fungicides and petroleum oil coupled with field sanitation and removal of affected leaves.

The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, has launched a programme in collaboration with Govt. of Maharashtra under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for the management of leaf spot disease in Jalgaon district comprising of 30,000 ha with a

subsidy of Rs. 30,000/ per ha to the farmers for chemicals and other inputs. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 90 crores. The project implementation period is three years starting from 2011-12.

**Statement**

*Production of banana in the country for the last three years*

(000' MT)

S. No.	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Tamil Nadu	8253.00	6736.40	3808.20
2	Maharashtra	4303.00	4315.00	3600.00
3	Gujarat	3978.00	4047.80	4523.49
4	Andhra Pradesh	2774.80	2899.60	3210.69
5	Karnataka	2281.60	2351.50	2529.60
6	Bihar	1517.10	1580.50	1701.30
7	Madhya Pradesh	1719.60	1379.20	1448.13
8	Uttar Pradesh	1346.10	1346.10	107.01
9	West Bengal	1010.10	1054.00	1077.80
10	Assam	723.60	745.30	837.02
11	Others	1873.10	1999.70	2026.43
TOTAL		29779.90	28455.10	24869.49

**Promotion of horticulture sector**

936. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL :

SHRI K.C. TYAGI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified areas and taken steps for promoting horticulture in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether financial and other assistance have been provided for use of sprinkler irrigation facility, marketing facility, setting up of cold storages, access to latest research in horticulture and provision of subsidy to farmers for taking up horticulture; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : (a) to (d) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for the holistic development of horticulture in the country. State-wise list of districts covered under NHM and HMNEH schemes is given in Statements I and II (*See* below).

Under the missions, financial assistance is provided for taking up various activities related to horticulture development such as production of quality planting material, area coverage through high yielding varieties, high density planting and canopy management, vegetable seed production, rejuvenation/replanting of old and senile orchards, creation of water resources, protected cultivation, organic farming, promotion of integrated nutrient/pest management, pollination support through bee keeping, horticulture mechanization, technology dissemination through demonstration, human resource development, setting up of cold storages and creation of post harvest management and marketing infrastructure.

Under the aegis of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) is being implemented in the country to promote use of micro and sprinkler irrigation in agriculture especially in horticulture crops.

The state-wise financial assistance provided under NHM, HMNEH and NMMI schemes during each of last three years and current year is given in Statements III and IV.

***Statement-I****State-wise list of districts covered under National Horticulture Mission (NHM)*

S. No.	States	Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Cuddapah, Guntur, Khammam, Kurnool, Nizamabad, West Godawari, Mehbubnagar, Nalgonda, Prakasham, Srikakulam and Ranga Reddy, Adilabad, Chittoor, Karimnagar, Medak, Nellore, Warangal, Paderu and Rampachodaram
2.	Bihar	Araria, Banka, Bhagalpur, Dharbhanga, East Champaran, Gaya, Katihar, Kishanganj, Muzaffarpur, Munger, Nalanda, Purnia, Patna Samastipur, Vaishali and West Champaran, Aurangabad, Jamui and Khagaria, Begusarai, Madhubani, Rohtas and Saharsa
3.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur, Mungeli, Durg, Balod, Bemtara, Bastar, Kondagaon, Korba, Kabirdham, Raigarh, Surguja, Balrampur, Surajpur, Raipur, Baloda Bazar, Gariaband, Rajnandgaon, Jaspur and Korea
4.	Delhi	Delhi
5.	Goa	North Goa and South Goa
6.	Gujarat	Anand, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha, Surat, Vadodara, Valsad, Banaskantha, Kutch, Ahmedabad, Bharuch and Kheda
7.	Haryana	Ambala, Fatehabad, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mewat, Panipat, Panchkula, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamunanagar, Bhiwani, Jind and Mahendergarh



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S. No.	States	Districts
8.	Jharkhand	Chatra, Dumka, Deoghar, East Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Latehar, Lohardaga, Palamau, Ranchi, Saraikela, Smdega, Gumla, Jamtara, Pakur, West Singhbhum, Khunti and Ramgar
9.	Karnataka	Bagalkote, Belgaum, Bangalore rural, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mysore, Tumkur, Uttar Kannada, Udupi, Shimoga, Chikmagaloor, Bellary, Bidar, Chamarajnagar, Dharwad, Ramnagar, Chikkaballapur, Raichur, Gadag, Haveri, Davangere, Mandya and Bangalore (urban)
10.	Kerala	Alapuzza, Ernakulam, Kasargod, Idukki, Kozhikode, Kannur, Mallapuram, Pallakad, Thrissur, Wayanad, Thiruvananthapuram, Pathanamthitta, Kollam and Kottayam
11.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amaravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Jaina, Kolhapur, Latur, Nashik, Nagpur, Nanded, Pune, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yoetmal, Budhana, Dhule, Nandurbar, Gadchoroli, Chandrapur, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Osmanabad and Bhandara
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Badwani, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Dewas, Dhar, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Khargone, Ratlam, Sagar, Sehore, Shajapur, Ujjain, Vidisha, Betul, Hoshangabad, Chindwara, Mandsaur, Dindori, Mandla, Chhatarpur, Harda, Rewa, Gwalior, Rajgarh, Neemach, Satna, Guna, Sidhi, Ashok Nagar, Alirajpur, Singroli, Raisen, Datia, Damoh, Panna and Tikamgarh

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S. No.	States	Districts
13.	Odisha	Balasore, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Cuttack, Khurda Koraput, Navrangpur, Nayagarh, Puri, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Naupara, Sonapur, Gajapati, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Phulbani, Angul, Bargarh, Deogarh, Sambhalpur and Sundergarh
14.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bhatinda, Ferozpur, Ferozgarh Sahib, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Muktsar, Patiala, Taran Taran, Farid- kot, Nawansahar, Sangrur, SAS Nagar Mohali, Fazilka and Pathankot
15.	Rajasthan	Alwar, Jaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Chittorgarh, Jodhpur, Pali, Jalore, Barmer, Nag- aur, Ganganagar, Banswara, Karauli Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Sirohi, Jhunjhunu, Udaipur, Dungarpur and Jaisalmer
16.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Salem, Theni, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunal- vali, Virudhnagar, Cuddalore, Erode, Ramanath- apuram, The Nilgiris, Kanyakumari, Pudukkottai, Tanjore, Vellore, Viluppuram and Perambalur
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Etawah, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Kaushambi, Maharajganj, Manipuri, Mathura, Pratapgarh, Rai Bareilly, Saharanpur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Sultanpur, Ballia, Basti, Farrukhabad, Lucknow, Unnao, Varanasi, Siddharthnagar, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Sonbhadra, Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi), Mirzapur, Hath- ras, Kanpur, Faizabad, Jhansi, Bareilly, Muradabad

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S. No.	States	Districts
		Sitapur, Banda, Barabanki, Bulandsahar, Muzaffarnagar, Jalaun, Chitrakoot, Lalitpur, Hamirpur, Kushinagar and Mahoba
18.	West Bengal	Bankura, Hoogly, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Purulia, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Paschim Midnapore, Birbhum, Coochbehar, Purba Midnapur and South 24 Parganas
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	North and Middle Andaman and South Andaman
20.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
21.	Puducherry	Puducherry, Mahe, Karaikal and Yanam

**Statement-II**

*State-wise districts covered under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan State (HMNEH)*

S. No.	State	Districts
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang, West Kameng, East Kameng, Papum pare, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, Kurung Kumey, West Siang, East Siang, Upper Siang, Dibang Valley, Roing, Lohit, Anjaw, Changlang and Tirap.
2.	Assam	Dhubri, Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Chirang, Goalpara, Barpeta, Nalbari, Baksa, Kamrup, Marigaon Nagaon, Golaghar, Jorhat, Sivasagar, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Darang, Udalgiri, Sonitpur, Lakimpur, Dhemaji, Cachar, Karimganj, Hailakandi, Karbi Anglong, N.C. Hills and Directorate

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S. No.	State	Districts
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamipur, Kangra, Kinnaur, Kullu, Lahaul and Spiti, Mandi, Shimla, Sirmaur Solan and Una
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag, Budgam, Baramulla, Doda, Jammu, Kargil, Kathua, Kpwwara, Leh, Pulwama, Poonch, Rajauri, Srinagar, Udhampur, Samba, Reasi, Ramban, Kishtwar, Kulgam, Shopian Ganderbal, Bandipora
5.	Manipur	Ukhrul Distt., Senapati, Imphal West, Imphal East, Bishenpur Distt., Chandel Distt., Tamenglong Distt. and Churachandpur
6.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, West Khasi Hills, Ri-Bhoi, West Garo Hills, East Garo Hills and South Garo Hills
7.	Mizoram	Aizawl, Kolasib, Lunglei, Saiha, Mamit, Lawngtlai, Serchhip and Champhai
8.	Nagaland	Kohima, Mokokchung, Tuensang, Wokha, Zunheboto, Phek, Mon, Dimapur, Peren, Longlin, Kiphore
9.	Sikkim	North Distt., East Distt., South Distt., West Distt
10.	Tripura	South Tripura Distt., West Tripura Distt., Dhalai Distt., North Tripura Distt.,
11.	Uttarakhand	Udham S Nagar, Nainital, Almora, Bageshwar, Phithogarh, Champawat, Haridwar, Dehradun, Tehri, Pauri, Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Uttarkashi.

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**Statement-III***State-wise and year wise funds released under the schemes*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105.18	92.94	87.34	29.01
2.	Bihar	0.00	20.17	35.06	5.00
3.	Chattisgarh	96.57	85.23	91.36	56.20
4.	Goa	2.12	2.00	1.25	4.00
5.	Gujarat	54.97	92.98	100.13	60.00
6.	Haryana	51.50	76.39	90.62	50.00
7.	Jharkhand	16.00	42.37	47.81	44.64
8.	Karnataka	93.25	99.96	113.04	49.74
9.	Kerala	44.00	53.63	35.00	0.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	51.00	55.34	30.09	32.49
11.	Maharashtra	126.14	93.99	127.87	629.60
12.	Odisha	32.59	46.94	65.80	65.88
13.	Punjab	35.00	47.02	57.90	30.00
14.	Rajasthan	40.00	40.22	41.20	42.50
15.	Tamil Nadu	77.50	62.23	56.00	42.87
16.	Uttar Pradesh	54.00	51.37	32.36	25.00
17.	West Bengal	28.80	25.84	19.00	0.00
18.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Andam. and Nico.	1.52	3.00	2.65	0.32

Sl.No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
21.	Puducherry	0.56	0.64	0.46	0.00
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.85	43.64	47.42	22.72
23.	Assam	29.95	25.00	37.49	23.34
24.	Manipur	39.51	46.50	48.93	48.00
25.	Meghalaya	26.75	34.44	29.00	16.40
26.	Mizoram	38.90	38.35	43.10	36.00
27.	Nagaland	44.00	45.55	43.55	36.00
28.	Sikkim	24.55	42.50	42.89	21.99
29.	Tripura	26.20	39.50	44.80	19.70
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.00	33.57	18.25	7.90
31.	Himachal Pradesh	15.00	35.31	27.55	24.00
32.	Uttarakhand	29.00	30.00	10.23	22.50
TOTAL		1241.41	1406.65	1428.14	1445.79

***Statement-IV***

*Financial details under National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) for the last three years and current year*

Sl.No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	240.00	287.20	289.93	147.50
2.	Bihar	0.00	4.50	52.00	32.50
3.	Chhattisgarh	10.19	35.00	31.72	10.00
4.	Goa	0.24	0.25	0.00	0.17
5.	Gujarat	120.00	166.64	182.00	200.00

Sl.No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6.	Haryana	13.61	19.93	30.00	25.00
7.	Jharkhand	1.50	9.91	25.00	15.00
8.	Karnataka	92.54	109.65	140.65	113.70
9.	Kerala	0.00	2.00	3.00	2.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	79.61	109.64	63.84	106.52
11.	Maharashtra	222.37	249.80	150.18	102.21
12.	Odisha	8.10	8.23	20.00	10.00
13.	Punjab	12.61	16.00	10.00	0.00
14.	Rajasthan	120.00	130.95	110.00	80.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	65.91	66.25	83.00	62.50
16.	Uttar Pradesh	8.12	0.00	5.95	2.00
17.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	NE and Him. States	2.25	10.00	4.75	14.40
TOTAL		997.05	1225.95	1202.02	923.50

**MSP for wheat and mustard**

937. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI ALOK TIWARI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has revised the MSP of wheat and mustard for 2014-15 rabi season in September, 2013, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that an increase of only Rs. 50/- per

quintal in MSP of wheat is not sufficient in comparison to rise in cost of production of wheat;

(c) if so, whether Government would review its decision to increase MSP of wheat for 2014-15; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The Minimum Support Price (MSP) of wheat for the crop of 2013-14 season to be marketed in 2014-15 has been fixed at Rs. 1400 per quintal as against the MSP of Rs. 1350 per quintal for the crop of 2012-13 season. MSP of rapeseed/mustard has been fixed at Rs. 3050 per quintal as against the MSP of Rs. 3000 per quintal for the crop of 2012-13 season.

(b) to (d) Government fixes the MSPs of various crops including wheat on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments. While formulating its recommendations on price policy, CACP considers a number of important factors which include, *inter-alia*, cost of production, changes in input prices, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living etc.

MSP of wheat for the crop of 2013-14 season to be marketed in 2014-15 fixed at Rs. 1400 per quintal provides a return of 106.2% over all paid out costs including family labour. Hence, there is no proposal to review the MSP of wheat for the crop of 2013-14 season to be marketed in 2014-15.

#### **Profitable price of potatoes to farmers**

938. SHRI ALOK TIWARI :

SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that during crop season potato and onion growing farmers are compelled to sell potato at rate of around Rs. 1/- or 2/- per kg;



(b) whether Government is also aware that during last crop season potato of thousands of farmers rotted lying on roads in absence of proper market facility in eastern Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and other States;

(c) if so, whether Government has taken steps to ensure that during current crop season farmers would get a profitable price of potato; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : (a) to (d) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities on the request of the State/UT Governments. The scheme is implemented when the prices of these commodities tend to fall below the economic levels to ensure that the farmers are not forced to make distress sales of their produce. So far, Department has not received any request for procurement of potato and onion under MIS for the current crop season. During the year 2011-12, the Department has sanctioned MIS for procurement of 54,000 MT of onion in Karnataka and 1 lakh MT of potato in U.P. Similarly, during the year 2012-13, 1 lakh MT of potato was sanctioned for U.P. Against this, only 40,800 MT on onion was procured under MIS in Karnataka during 2011-12.

#### **Activity maps for devolution of function etc. to PRIs**

939. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is preparing activity maps for devolution of functions, funds and finances to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);

(b) if so, the schemes and programmes of the Ministry being covered and those which are not, and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the deadline(s) set by the Ministry for completion of Activity Mapping for the first set of schemes and subsequent schemes and programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Activity Maps are to be included in the guidelines of all Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry which envisage devolution of functions, funds and finances to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

**Promotion of agricultural machinery**

‡940. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of allocation for promotion of agricultural machinery in this Five Year Plan and the share given to Haryana therefrom;

(b) the number of officers appointed at village, block, tehsil and district level for promotion of agriculture machinery in Haryana and their details along with educational qualifications;

(c) the efforts being made to promote agricultural machinery and technical agriculture in Haryana; and

(d) in year 1995 Agriculture Development Officer (ADO)(FI) was appointed at sub-division level for agricultural machinery although after 1995, machinery has contributed a lot in agriculture but the number of postst of ADO (FI) were decreased, details thereof with facts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : (a) The details of funds released/allocated during the first two years of Twelfth Five Year Plan towards promotion of mechanization under various schemes of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) For promotion of Agricultural machinery in Haryana, there are 22 sanctioned posts of Assistant Agriculture Engineers and 29 posts of Agriculture Development Officers (Farm Implements).

Qualification required for these posts is a degree in Agricultural Engineering as per service rules of recruitment. However, there are no sanctioned posts at village, block or tehsil level.

(c) With a view to developing human resource for agricultural mechanization and testing the performance characteristics of agricultural machinery/ implements, Government of India has established Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute (FMTTI) in Hisar (Haryana) in the year 1963.

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

With the objective of induction of improved/new technology in the agricultural production system, a scheme called 'Demonstration of Newly Developed Agricultural Equipment including Horticultural Equipment' is being implemented at the farmers' field.

To supplement efforts of FMTTIs in human resource development and to train farmers at nearby places, outsourcing of training through State Agriculture Universities, Agricultural Engineering Colleges, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Polytechnics, etc., is being implemented.

Assistance in the form of subsidy at the rate of 25 to 50 per cent of the cost with permissible ceiling limits is made available to the farmers to purchase agricultural equipment, including new technology agricultural machines under the schemes of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

(d) Total 35 posts of ADO (FI) were created at sub-division level under World Bank Scheme and appointments were made in the year 1996. In 2006 due to restructuring, these posts reduced to 29 Nos.

**Statement**

*Funds released to the State Governments for agricultural mechanization during  
12th Five Year Plan*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Release/Allocation for agricultural mechanization (Rs. in crores)		Release/Allocation for Haryana (Rs. in crores)	
		2012-13 (Released)	2013-14 (Allocation till Nov. 2013)	2012-13 Released	2013-14 (Allocation till Nov. 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rashtra Krishi Vikas Yojana	1274.39	544.89	12.00	13.93
2.	National Food Security Mission	439.28	525.51	14.08	15.37

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	National Horticulture Mission	56.88	53.73	4.73	2.66
4.	Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through Training Testing and Demonstration	12.08	19.52	1.01	NIL
5.	Post Harvest Technology and Management	12.00	17.00	1.10	NIL

**Measures for farmers getting better price for their produce**

941. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how Government is supporting farmers to enable them to get better price for their produce and to avoid their exploitation from the middle men;

(b) whether these measures have helped farmers in getting better price for their produce;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of post harvest and marketing facilities provided by Government, especially so far farmers in Maharashtra are concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : (a) to (d) To facilitate better price realization by the farmers, reduce intermediaries and avoid exploitation by them a model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2003 was circulated for its adoption by States/UTs. The model Act provides for direct purchase of agricultural produce from farmers by processors/exporters/bulk buyers etc. direct sale of produce by the farmers to consumers, contract farming, e-marketing etc. so as to reduce the role of

intermediaries. Model Act also provides for rationalization of market fee, no commission charges from agriculturist and payment to the farmers on the date of sale itself.

Agriculture marketing being a State subject, State Governments provides necessary post-harvest and marketing infrastructure in their States. With a view to bring improvement in post-harvest and marketing infrastructure, reduce post-harvest losses Central Government implements Scheme for Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardisation (AMIGS) and Rural Godown Scheme (RGS). Under AMIGS, a total of 9134 post-harvest and marketing infrastructure facilities of different types have been assisted in the country since inception till June 2013 including 901 in Maharashtra. Under RGS 18041 rural godowns with a capacity of 24.46 million MT have been created including 1999 in Maharashtra with capacity of 2.93 million MT for providing scientific storage facilities to the farmers.

#### **Promotion of organic farming**

942. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise area of organic farming, in the country, for the past five years, year-wise; and

(b) whether Government has any scheme to promote organic farming in the country, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The information is available for past four years. State-wise area under organic farming from 2009-10 to 2012-13 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Government is promoting organic farming through various schemes like National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSH and F) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and also Network Project on Organic Farming of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

Under National Project an Organic Farming (NPOF) scheme, assistance upto 25% and 33% of financial outlay upto a ceiling of Rs. 40 lakhs and Rs. 60 lakhs respectively is provided as back ended subsidy through NABARD for establishment of bio pesticides/bio-fertilizers production units and agro waste compost production units respectively. Besides, under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), financial assistance is provided for setting up vermi-compost production units @ 50% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000/- per beneficiary, for adoption of organic farming @ Rs. 10000/- per hectare for maximum area of 4 hectare per beneficiary and for organic farming certification @ Rs. 5.00 lakh for a group of farmers covering an area of 50 hectares, assistance for promotion of organic farming on different components are also available under Rashtriya Kisan Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Further, under National Project on Management of Soil Health Fertility (NPMSH and F) financial assistance of Rs. 500 per hectare is provided to promote use of organic manure. The financial assistance is provided on basis of project proposals received from States.

*Statement*

*State-wise area in ha. under organic certification (including wild harvest)*

States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Andhra Pradesh	44395.67	14350.72	47456.77	7909.13
Arunachal Pradesh	1897.27	243.00	520.43	231.49
Assam	6223.12	2047.33	2048.27	2299.21
Andamn and Nicobar Islands	0	334.68	0	321.28
Bihar	1096.30	1303.62	188.60	9351.95
Chhattisgarh	29084.97	8448.94	299970.60	98817.31
Delhi	12734.36	265.82	100238.70	58.4
Goa	13175.72	13303.70	153684.60	8290.6

States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Gujarat	102488.40	48518.91	41978.94	47775.62
Haryana	21951.60	14763.61	17442.36	7562.16
H. Pradesh	683697.85	631901.99	933798.20	1364655.50
J and K	32687.11	776.48	26834.26	30121.14
Jharkhand	100.00	24300.00	29794.42	35889.94
Karnataka	121507.56	88728.64	118739.70	84607.82
Kerala	15372.62	6597.65	15790.49	10568.40
Lakshadweep	0	12.13	891.93	350.68
Madhya Pradesh	2829249	2866571.88	432129.50	2582439.75
Maharashtra	35449.98	177345.48	245339.30	74409.92
Manipur	10871.30	2792.03	1296.91	11.25
Meghalaya	2254.12	2419.67	288.23	3580.49
Mizoram	38674.62	12544.13	7023.97	1182.00
Nagaland	29715.28	1603.54	7762.60	9771.96
Odisha	92452.47	24417.55	43868.18	21079.31
Punjab	5264.23	6025.78	927.28	1601.47
Rajasthan	260827.88	217712.19	222319.10	483292.33
Sikkim	7393.09	1726.34	25716.55	46560.40
Tamil Nadu	78442.90	34878.09	38554.33	35253.97
Tripura	281.06	348.39	4.05	209.72
Uttar Pradesh	26567.68	111644.83	2593821	170353.91
Uttarakhand	33181.30	105465.98	122880.60	71305.35
West Bengal	14861.22	6125.72	19095.55	1279.41
TOTAL	4551899	4427519	5550405	5211142

Source: APEDA.

**Security restrictions on marine sector**

943. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many security restriction, particularly for foreign crew, are hurting the marine sector and have resulted in the loss of nearly Rs. 2800 crore in the past two years;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT) : (a) Deep Sea fishing operators have shown their inability in fishing operations in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) since past two years due to conditions of Ministry of Home Affairs for providing security clearance of foreign crew, such as (i) requirement of minimum salary of US \$ 25000 per annum as a condition for grant of security clearance to foreign crew (ii) foreign crew to be restricted to 10-15% of the total crew (iii) relaxation of the minimum salary condition of US \$ 25000 per annum to foreign crew up to 31-12-2013, and (iv) replacement of the foreign crew by Indian crew by 31-12-2013.

(b) and (c) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has requested Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for removal of the restrictions on engagement of foreign crew on deep-sea fishing vessels (DSFVs) due to shortage of trained Indian crew in deep sea fishing. Department has also requested MHA for maintenance of status quo on existing deep-sea fishing guidelines issued by the department, which allow up to 75 per cent of foreign crew onboard deep-sea fishing vessels.

Also, an Expert Committee has been constituted on 1.8.2013 to have a comprehensive review of the Marine fishing policy and to suggest measures for development of deep sea fishing in India.

**Continuous use of pesticides**

944. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether continuous use of pesticides over the years had made an adverse impact on the fertility of soil;



(b) if so, whether Government has taken any constructive steps to preserve the fertility of soil; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : (a) to (c) Sir, no report has been received in Ministry of Agriculture to suggest that continuous use of pesticides over the years had made an adverse impact on the fertility of soil.

It may be stated that pesticides are registered after evaluating the data on efficacy and safety to human beings, animals and agro-eco system, under which their metabolism in soil water and plants is also evaluated. As such, no adverse effect is likely to occur to the agro-eco system by use of such pesticides in the manner prescribed.

Further, the Government is popularizing the strategy of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) through a Central Sector Scheme "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India". Under the ambit of IPM programme, the Government has established 31 Central IPM Centres in 28 States and one UT. The mandate of these Centres is promotion of pest/disease monitoring, conservation, production and release of bio-control agents/bio-pesticides, and Human Resource Development in IPM by imparting training to Agriculture/Horticulture Extension Officers and farmers at grass roots level through Farmers' Field Schools (FFSs) in agricultural fields. The basic aim of FFS is to train farmers to deploy alternate strategies for pest management by placing greater reliance on cultural, mechanical and biological methods, and advocating judicious use of **chemical pesticide as a measure of last resort**. FFSs are conducted by trained personnel over a period of 14 weeks. Up to the financial year 2012-13, the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage under the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has organized 14,617 Nos. of Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) wherein 58,422 Agriculture/Horticulture Extension Officers and 4,39,508 farmers in different crops have been trained.

Besides, the Registration Committee constituted under the Insecticides Act, 1968 approves registration under a relatively relaxed set of guidelines.

**Functioning of KVKs**

†945. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) have been established in the country since 1974;

(b) if so, the number of such Kendras established in 1974 and the total number of these Kendras in the country till November, 2013;

(c) the average amount spent annually for each KVKs by the Government; and

(d) the annual amount spent on an average basis for various activities by KVKs and the mechanism developed by Government for monitoring the functioning of these Kendras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) was established in 1974. The total numbers of KVKs established in the country till November, 2013 is 636.

(c) The annual funds allocated to KVKs depend on stage of development of infrastructure including office building, staff quarters, trainees hostel and demonstration units, farm development etc. staff in position and purchase of vehicles, equipments, books and office and laboratory consumables. During Eleventh Plan, an average amount of Rs. 63.82 lakh per KVK per year was spent by the Government.

(d) Each KVK has spent about Rs. 7.50 lakh/year for various mandated activities during Eleventh Plan. The mechanism for monitoring and reviewing the functioning of the KVKs include holding of Scientific Advisory Committee meetings, Annual Zonal Workshops, Midterm Review Workshops, Activity Specific Training-cum-Workshops, Annual National Conference of KVKs and visits to KVKs by the Officers of Zonal Project Directorates and ICAR Headquarters. The Council also reviews the KVK activities by constituting Quinquennial Review Team (QRT).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

**Suicide by farmers**

†946. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of suicide by farmers reported in the last ten years in the country; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to check these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Details of suicide by farmers during last ten years under the sub-head self employed (farming/agriculture) as reported by National Crime Records Bureau (N.C.R.B.) are as under :-

Year	Number of suicides
2003	17164
2004	18241
2005	17131
2006	17060
2007	16632
2008	16196
2009	17368
2010	15964
2011	14027
2012	13754

(b) Government of India has announced several packages to mitigate the hardship faced by farmers including Rehabilitation Package of Rs. 19998.85 crore covering 31 suicide prone districts in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra, Package of Rs. 1840.75 crore for development of Kuttanad Wetland

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Eco-system in Kerala, Package of Rs. 764.45 crore for mitigating agrarian distress in Idukki district of Kerala, Bundelkhand Special Package of Rs. 7266 crore for drought mitigation and Vidarbha Intensified Irrigation Development Programme (VIIDP) with total allocation of Rs. 3250 crore from 2012-13 to 2016-17.

Government has also taken several other steps to revitalize the agriculture sector and improve condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, extension, marketing, etc. Various programmes/schemes for the development of agriculture sector are being implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific requirements. The focus of Government is primarily on increase of farm income, creation of non-farm income opportunities, improvement in productivity of rainfed agriculture, increasing coverage of farming areas under protective irrigation and forging appropriate backward and forward linkages. Other measures taken by the Government for the benefit of farmers include enhancement in minimum support prices of agricultural commodities, increase in credit flow to agriculture sector, debt waiver/relief, interest subvention on crop loans, revival package for strengthening Short Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure.

#### **Decline in production of vegetables and pulses**

947. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the production of vegetables and pulses;

(b) if so, the information regarding vegetables and pulses grown in the last five years;

(c) whether, Government has undertaken any initiative to increase the cultivation of vegetable to meet the growing demand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) No Sir. The production of vegetables has increased

from 129.07 million tonnes in 2008-09 to 159.51 million tonnes in 2012-13, Like-wise, the production of pulses has increased from 14.57 million tonnes in 2008-09 to 18.45 million tonnes in 2012-13.

(c) and (d) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is being implemented since 2005-06 in 18 States and 3 UTs for the holistic development of horticulture in the country. The remaining States are covered under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH). Under NHM and HMNEH assistance is being provided for activities such as vegetable seed production, protected cultivation, organic farming and INM/IPM measures for vegetables. Under HMNEH, assistance is given for a cultivation of vegetables as well. Under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), a vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters (VIUC) is also being implemented since 2011-12 to address production and supply chain issues of vegetables in State capitals, and identified cities with a population of 1 million and above.

#### **Cost of cultivation of coconut**

948. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there would be increase in assistance under area expansion programme taken up by Coconut Development Board as the cost of cultivation is too high; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The assistance given under area expansion programme of Coconut Development Board is increased from time to time taking into account the rising cost of cultivation.

#### **Incentives to cotton farmers**

949. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to provide incentives to cotton farmers to encourage them to cultivate in more areas;

(b) if so, the incentives to be given to cotton growers; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the fertility of soil has reduced to grow the other crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is implementing Mini Mission-II (MM-II) of Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) in 13 major cotton growing states since 2001-02 to increase cotton production and productivity in the country. Under the scheme assistance is provided on various inputs like seeds, water-saving devices, bio-agents/bio-pesticides, transfer of crop production and protection technologies through demonstrations, training of farmers through Farmers Field Schools (FFS), Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM), online pest surveillance, Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) etc., which are implemented by ICAR and SAU institutions and the State Governments.

(c) There is no report that the fertility of soil has reduced to grow other crops.

#### **Suicide by farmers**

950. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of suicide committed by farmers in th country so far, State-wise and year-wise in the last five years and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain the reasons for suicide by farmers in different States and if so, the details on findings of the study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) State-wise details of suicide by farmers during last five years under the sub-head self-employed (farming/agriculture), as reported by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) are given in Statement (*See* below). Causes of suicides include family problems, illness, drug abuse/addiction, unemployment, property dispute, bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status, poverty, professional/career problem, love affair, barrenness/impotency, cancellation/non-

settlement of marriage, dowry dispute, fall in social reputation, causes not known etc.

(b) Government has not conducted any study to ascertain the reasons for suicide by farmers in different states of the country as the State Governments enquire into the reasons for the same.

**Statement**

*Number of suicides under Subhead Self Employed (Farming/Agriculture)*

Sl.No.	State	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2105	2414	2525	2206	2572
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	12	18	13	11
3.	Assam	197	341	369	312	344
4.	Bihar	67	112	95	83	68
5.	Chhattisgarh	1773	1802	1126	0	4
6.	Goa	6	4	15	1	1
7.	Gujarat	526	588	523	578	564
8.	Haryana	150	230	297	384	276
9.	Himachal Pradesh	188	24	61	46	29
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	8	18	14	10
11.	Jharkhand	71	164	173	94	119
12.	Karnataka	1737	2282	2585	2100	1875
13.	Kerala	820	896	895	830	1081
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1379	1395	1237	1326	1172
15.	Maharashtra	3802	2872	3141	3337	3786
16.	Manipur	2	1	4	0	0

Sl. No.	State	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
17.	Meghalaya	9	21	16	22	10
18.	Mizoram	0	38	5	14	10
19.	Nagaland	2	1	0	2	9
20.	Odisha	260	154	162	144	146
21.	Punjab	66	97	80	98	75
22.	Rajasthan	796	851	390	268	270
23.	Sikkim	60	23	19	12	19
24.	Tamil Nadu	512	1060	541	623	499
25.	Tripura	50	45	58	20	18
26.	Uttar Pradesh	745	656	548	645	745
27.	Uttarakhand	28	30	39	25	14
28.	West Bengal	759	1054	993	807	NR
	TOTAL (STATES)	16128	17175	15933	14004	13727
29.	A and N Islands	23	19	8	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D and N Haveli	12	15	10	13	6
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi (UT)	16	5	9	10	21
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	17	154	4	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	68	193	31	23	27
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	16196	17368	15964	14027	13754

*Source* : Report on 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' for relevant years, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs



**Budgetary allocation for RKVY**

951. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the budgetary allocation for the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether RKVY has got the major share, *i.e.* Rs. 12,500 crore of the budgetary allocations for 2013-14;

(c) whether despite substantial increases in the budget, Government has not conducted a grass-root level evaluation of the RKVY programme;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) since promotion of decentralized agriculture planning is one of the chief aims of the scheme, the reasons why the scheme does not have provisions for any community based monitoring systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The budgetary allocation for Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during the last five years was as under :-

(Rs. in crore)			
Sl. No.	Year	Budgetary allocation(BE)	Revised allocation (RE)
1	2008-09	3165.67	2891.70
2	2009-10	4067.07	3707.07
3	2010-11	6722.00	6722.00
4	2011-12	7810.87	7810.87
5	2012-13	9217.00	8400.00

In the year 2013-14 the budgetary allocation for (RKVY) is Rs. 9954.00 crore.

(c) and (d) Government of India had engaged National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad in 2007 for monitoring and evaluation of RKVY

schemes. Recently Government of India has assigned Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore for impact Evaluation Study (IES) of RKVY across all States in the country.

(e) Decentralised agriculture planning is promoted through preparation of District Agriculture Plans (DAPs) and State Agriculture Plan (SAP). States have to ensure convergence with other programmes as well as with the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). In addition, States are permitted to use 1% of their RKVY funds for incurring administrative expenditure that includes payment to consultants etc., who may be engaged for monitoring purposes. States have the flexibility and autonomy in adopting an effective monitoring system at grass root level within this provision.

#### **Risk of land grabbing by FPCs**

952. SHRI RAJIV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the primary function of Farm Producer Companies (FPCs) that Government has advanced as a means of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in agriculture;

(b) The conditions for farmers to join a FPC;

(c) whether several small and marginal farmers are being forced to join FPCs and are at risk of land grabbing by large corporates;

(d) if so, whether there is any recourse available to such farmers who are coerced into joining FPCs;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) other steps Government has taken or proposes to take to safeguard the interests of small and marginal farmers in advancing PPPs in agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: (a) and (b) Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) is a key feature of Public Private Partnership for Integrated Agricultural Development (PPPIAD) promoted under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to support development projects across

the entire spectrum of agriculture and allied sectors by ensuring forward and backward integration for farmers.

The primary function of these FPCs is to integrate farmers into producer organizations to enable them to achieve economics of scale and scope. All farmers who are primary producers, including tenant farmers are eligible to become members of FPCs

(c) and (f) Do not arise

**Action plan to make milk production profitable**

953. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rearing of livestock for milk production is not a profitable venture, especially for small and marginal farmers; and

(b) if so, whether Government has prepared any action plan so as to make milk production profitable by giving sublimity in feed, medical and life insurance for the small and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT: (a) No, Sir, Rearing of livestock for milk production plays a significant role in supplementing family income in the rural sector, particularly among small and marginal farmers and landless laborers, beside generating gainful employment and providing low cost nutritional feed.

(b) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has been providing assistance under following Schemes for control of animal diseases, scientific management and upgradation of genetic resources, livestock insurance, increasing availability of nutritious feed and fodder, sustainable development of Milk Processing and Marketing facilities, enhancement of milk production and profitability of livestock:

1. Intensive Dairy Development Programme;
2. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
3. Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production;
4. National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding;

5. Livestock health and Disease Control;
6. Fodder and Feed Development Scheme;
7. Livestock Insurance Scheme;
8. National Dairy Plan Phase - 1.

**Setting up of coconut processing units**

954. SHRI A. A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up more coconut processing units in various parts of the country including Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the time by which these units are likely to be set up; and

(c) the places in which coconut processing units are set up in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Coconut Development Board (CDB), Government of India has been supporting the establishment of various Coconut Processing Units under "Technology Mission on Coconut" (TMOC) on project basis. The CDB has set up 249 coconut processing units in the country till date. In addition, the following nine proposals have recently been approved by the Project Approval Committee of CDB:-

State	No. of Projects	Product (No. of Units)
Karnataka	4	Tender coconut Water (4)
Kerala	1	Desiccated Coconut (1)
Andhra Pradesh	1	Ball copra (1)
Tamil Nadu	3	Tender coconut packing unit (1) Coconut shell Charcoal (2)
TOTAL	9	

(c) The State-wise information on places where coconut processing units have been established is given in Statement:-

**Statement**

*State-wise list of places - coconut processing units set up*

State	Place
Andhra Pradesh	Ongole, W.Godavari, Hyderabad, Sivakodu, E. Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Palakol,
Goa	Goa
Jammu and Kashmir	Samba
Karnataka	Bangalore, Mysore, Udippi, Arsikere, Tumkur, Tiptur, Sullia, Dakshina Kannada, South Kannara, Sattur, Chamarajanagar, Halepalya, Maddur,
Kerala	Kodungallor, Kannur, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Aduvassery, Angamaly, Malappuram, Kottayam, Thalassery, Allepy, Kothamanagalam, Kochi, Pathanamthitta, Palakkad, Alappuza, Kasaragod, Kozhikode, Kanhangad, Muvattupuzha, North Paravur, Kolachery, Trichur, Thiruvambady, Pattambi, Kayamkulam, Nedumbassery, Kollam, Vaikom, Kalady, Calicut, Trivandrum, Chirayinkeezhu, Pathanamthitta
Odisha	Bhubaneswar
Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari, Tuticorin, Pollachi, Coimbatore, Erode, Salem, Kangayam, Mayiladuthurai, Namakkal, Trichy, Thenkasi, Tirupur, Dindigul, Thanjavur, Thootukudi, Polpettai, Triunelveli, Sattur, Kallappalayam, Pappini, Hosur, Rreddiyart Nagar, Dabhoi, Chennai, Krishnagiri

State	Place
UT of Lakshadweep	Andrott Island
A and N Islands	Port Blair
Gujarat	Junagadh
West Bengal	Hasinabad

### Agriculture production in Jharkhand

955. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the productivity of main foodgrain crops in Jharkhand *vis-s-vis* Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) the reasons for low productivity of foodgrains in Jharkhand; and

(c) the details of measures taken to increase agriculture productivity in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: (a) Comparative position of productivity of major foodgrain crops in Jharkhand *vis-a-vis* Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra during 2012-13 (4th advance estimates is as under:-

Crop	Productivity (kg/hectare)			
	Jharkhand	Bihar	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra
Rice	2238	2260	1474	1964
Wheat	1716	2427	2478	1473
Coarse Cereals	1636	3296	1541	929
Pulses	1080	1026	938	737
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	1861	2329	1657	1057

It may be observed that the productivity of foodgrains in Jharkhand is higher than their productivity in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra but lower than that in Bihar.

(b) Major factors generally responsible for low productivity of foodgrains in Jharkhand are erratic rainfall, undulating land situation, acidic soil, small size of land holding, low consumption of farm inputs like fertilizer, seed and pesticides, low use of farm machinery, inadequate irrigation facilities and adverse weather/temperature conditions in the State.

(c) In order to increase agricultural productivity in the country including the State of Jharkhand, the Government has been implementing several Crop Development Schemes/Programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), etc. through State Governments. Initiatives for Nutritional Security through intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) and Pilot scheme of Nutri-Farms have also been started as the sub-scheme of RKVY. Under NFSM, an Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) in the form of block demonstrations has been started in 16 pulses growing States of the country to take up active propagation of key technologies for improving productivity of pulses.

Further, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is conducting basic and strategic research related to different aspects of crop improvement, crop production and crop protection in different crops at 20 commodity based research institutes. The information so generated is used by crop-specific All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs). A number of such AICRP centres are located at Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi, Jharkhand to undertake research programmes on development of varieties/hybrids and production and protection technologies in different crops grown in the State. A good number of improved varieties/hybrids have been released in different crops for cultivation in Jharkhand.

#### **Drought in Bihar**

†956. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar is in the grip of drought this year.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that no appropriate grant-in-aid by Central Government has been given to farmers of Bihar in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: (a) to (c) Government of Bihar has declared drought in 33 out of 38 districts (namely Gaya, Jehanabad, Aurangabad, Nawada, Patna, Nalanda, Bhojpur, Buxar, Kaimur, Munger, Sheikhpura, Lakshisarai, Jamui, Begusarai, Khagaria, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Bhagalpur, Siwan, Saran, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Vaishali, Sheohar, East Champaran, West Champaran, Madhepura, Supaul, Saharsa, Purnia, Katihar), during 2013-14.

State Governments are empowered to initiate necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities, including drought, from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), which is readily available with them. Allocation under SDRF has been made on the basis of recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission for a period of 5 years (from 2010-11 to 2014-15). Government of Bihar has been allocated Rs. 387.21 crore under SDRF for 2013-14 comprising Rs. 290.41 crores as central share and Rs. 96.80 crore as State's share. The 1st installment of the Central share amounting of Rs. 145.205 crore has been released to the Government of Bihar.

Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature as per established procedure and extant norms.

State Government has submitted a memorandum seeking central assistance from NDRF in pursuance of which, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) has visited the State during 18th-20th November, 2013.

#### **Construction of rural godowns**

957. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small farmers are unable to store their agriculture produce till the market prices are favourable;



(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to provide them scientific storage facility for their produce and reimbursement, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether Government has allocated financial assistance for construction and renovation of godowns in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: (a) and (b) With the objective to create scientific storage with allied facilities in rural areas to enable farmers to store their farm produce till the market prices are favourable and to prevent distress sale by creating the facility of pledge loan and marketing credit, Department of Agriculture and Co-operation implements a Central Sector Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme 'Grameen Bhandaran Yojana'. Under the scheme, subsidy @ 25% of project cost is provided to all categories of farmers, agriculture graduates, cooperatives and Central Warehousing Corporation/State Warehousing Corporations while for other categories *i.e.* individuals, companies and corporations, it is 15%. In case of NE States/ hilly areas, women farmers and SC/ST entrepreneurs and their cooperatives, the rate of subsidy is 33% of the project cost.

(c) and (d) Government has been allocating sufficient financial assistance on yearly basis for construction and renovation of godowns. For the year 2013-14, budget provision of Rs. 350.00 cr. has been made. As the scheme is demand driven and project. based, the Government does not make State-specific allocation of financial assistance for construction and renovation of the godowns.

State-wise details of assistance (subsidy) released from inception of scheme till 31st March, 2013 for construction and renovation of godowns under the scheme given in Statement (*See* below).

**Statement**

*Subsidy released for construction and renovation of rural godowns as on  
31.03.2013*

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No	State	For private entrepreneurs farmers, companies etc.	Construction by coope-ratives	Renovation by coope-ratives	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19134.0889	23.3400	0	19157.4289
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.3000	0	0	6.3
3.	Assam	2827.8454	3.3300	0	2831.1754
4..	Bihar	901.9430	360.4920	5.74750	1268.1825
5.	Chhattisgarh	3129.4950	509.6220	0	3639.117
6.	Goa	0.8970	0	0	0.897
7.	Gujarat	9594.3831	837.3948	9.23600	10441.0139
8.	Haryana	9960.0903	1494.7795	50.54300	11505.4128
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.6831	33.3238	0	43.0069
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	71.5930	0	0	71.593
11.	Jharkhand	20.3540	0	0	20.354
12.	Karnataka	8567.9778	677.2206	0.56800	9245.7664
13.	Kerala	118.2798	132.6058	0	250.8856
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12285.7352	546.4300	41.60500	12873.7702
15.	Maharashtra	11534.0880	806.0825	34.32350	12374.494

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	105.5144	5.0010	0	110.5154
18.	Mizoram	2.5164	0	0	2.5164
19.	Nagaland	0.8333	0	0	0.8333
20.	Odisha	2002.3177	0	4.69900	2007.0167
21.	Punjab	9067.0675	4.3750	66.95425	9138.39675
22.	Rajasthan	2275.2729	219.6250	14.99100	2509.8889
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2126.6823	173.9689	42.33125	2342.98245
25.	Uttar Pradesh	5003.0052	280.9950	126.62850	5410.6287
26.	Uttarakhand	1784.0240	91.8750	8.85000	1884.749
27.	West Bengal	2941.7198	24.2500	1.31000	2967.2798
28.	Tripura	4.1500	0	0	4.15

**Advance assistance of farmers in natural calamities**

958. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the major recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee;
- (b) as of now, how many recommendations of the said Committee have been implemented;
- (c) the reasons for not accepting recommendations of the said Committee;
- (d) whether any specific efforts been made during last five years to extend assistance in advance before natural calamities strike farmers; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of the National Commission on Farmers (NCF) and on the basis of consultations with the State Governments as well as the Central Ministries/Departments concerned, the Government of India approved the National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007. The major goals of the National Policy for Farmers are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) was constituted by the Department for preparation of Plan of Action for operationalisation of the NPF, 2007. The IMC prepared an Action Plan. This Plan took into account the existing programmes and schemes which were contributing towards effective implementation of NPF, 2007. In addition, the IMC identified 201 Action Points where further action was required to be taken to fill up the gaps in the programmes/schemes.

Further, the Department constituted another IMC for monitoring the Plan of Action for operationalisation of NPF, 2007. This Committee has met few times so far. Action has been completed in respect of 170 Action Points.

(c) Gist of recommendations of National Commission on Farmers which have not been accepted and not incorporated in the National Policy for Farmers, 2007 and reasons thereof are as given in Statement-II (*See below*)

(d) and (e) No advance assistance is provided to the farmers before a natural calamity strikes farmers as it is not possible to assess the extent of damage before such calamity occurs. Compensation is paid to the farmers from State Disaster Response Fund and/or National Disaster Response Fund as per the prescribed procedure on assessment of the actual damage caused to the farmers by the natural calamity.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *Major Goals of National Policy for Farmers*

- (a) To improve economic viability of farming by substantially increasing the net income of farmers and to ensure that agricultural progress is measured by advances made in their income.
- (b) To protect and improve land, water, bio-diversity and genetic resources essential for sustained increase in the productivity, profitability and

stability of major farming systems by creating an economic stake in conservation.

- (c) To develop support services including provision for seeds, irrigation, power, machinery and implements, fertilizers and credit at affordable prices in adequate quantity for farmers.
- (d) To strengthen the bio-security of crops, farm animals, fish and forest trees for safeguarding the livelihood and income security of farmer families and the health and trade security of the nation.
- (e) To provide appropriate price and trade policy mechanisms to enhance farmers' income.
- (f) To provide for suitable risk management measures for adequate and timely compensation to farmers.
- (g) To complete the unfinished agenda in land reforms and to initiate comprehensive asset and agrarian reforms.
- (h) To mainstream the human and gender dimension in all farm policies and programmes.
- (i) To pay explicit attention to sustainable rural livelihoods.
- (j) To foster community-centered food, water and energy security systems in rural India and to ensure nutrition security at the level of every child, woman and man.
- (k) To introduce measures which can help attract and retain youth in farming and processing of farm products for higher value addition by making it intellectually stimulating and economically rewarding.
- (l) To make India a global outsourcing hub in the production and supply of the inputs needed for sustainable agriculture products and processes developed through biotechnology and Information and Communication Technology (ICT).
- (m) To restructure the agricultural curriculum and pedagogic methodologies for enabling every farm and home science graduate to become an entrepreneur and to make agricultural education gender sensitive.
- (n) To develop and introduce a social security system for farmers.
- (o) To provide appropriate opportunities in adequate measure for non-farm employment for the farm households.

***Statement-II***

*Recommendations made by NCF in the Draft Policy but not incorporated in the final NPF, 2007*

Sl. No.	Gist of NCF's Recommendation	Reasons for not including it in the NPF, 2007
1	2	3
1.	To permit farmers to protect crops by killing wild boars, nilgai and to curtail free grazing of cattle in rabi season.	This is not a policy issue. Ministry of Environment and Forest may take a view on it.
2.	MSP should be at least 50% higher than weighted average cost of production.	MSP is recommended by CACP on objective criteria considering variety of relevant factors. Hence, prescribing an increase of at least 50% on cost may distort market. A mechanical linkage between MSP and cost of production may be counterproductive in some cases.
3.	To set up an Agricultural Risk Fund	Government thought it appropriate to subsidize agriculture insurance premium instead.
4.	To establish an Indian Trade Organization to help government to operate Livelihood Security Box for farmers and to link global policies with local action.	Government is taking necessary steps to safeguard farmers' interests from time to time.
5.	Every State should set up a State Farmers Commission	State governments to take necessary decision in this regard.
6.	To include Agriculture under Concurrent List under Article 246 of the Constitution.	Some of the State Governments opposed this recommendation.

1	2	3
7.	Ministries and Departments of Agriculture in Centre and States may be restructured to become Ministry/ Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.	Since the subject "Welfare" relates to other Ministries and they need to address the welfare issues for the people including the farmers, it may not be desirable to change the name of Ministry of Agriculture, as suggested.
8.	National Livestock Development Council to be established at the National level. Livestock Feed and Fodder Corporations to be set up at the State level.	Setting up of Council/Corporation is not found necessary
9.	Gram Panchayat Mahila Fund to assist women SHGs.	Existing schemes implemented by Ministries of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj take care of women livelihood and capacity building issues.
10.	Market Intervention (Price Stabilization) Fund should be established jointly by Central and State Governments and financial institutions.	Not considered necessary.

#### **Simple grains sold as seeds in seeds market**

959. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is very common in Indian seed market that simple grain is purchased from marked and packed as seed and sold in the market;

(b) if so, the number of seed samples collected by enforcement agencies and the details of their test results;

(c) the action taken against such seed dealers so far; and

(d) the steps Government wish to take to avoid such type of cheating to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : (a) to (d) This Department has not received any specific complaint about marketing of grains as seeds. However, to curb the sale of spurious/sub-standard seeds in the market, the State Governments are adequately empowered to enforce various provisions of Seed Legislations, draw seed samples for quality check and take appropriate actions. Seed samples drawn and action taken by the State Governments during last one year is given in Statement



**Statement***Seed samples drawn and action taken by the State Governments during 2012-2013*

Sl.No.	State	Total No. of samples drawn	No. of samples found sub- standard	No. of cases in which warning issued	No. of cases stop order issued	No. of cases filed in the Court of Law	No. of cases decided by Court of Law fine/ imprisonment awarded	No. of cases pending in Court of Law	No. of cases where seed forfeited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11345	162	70	-	70	-	-	-
2.	Bihar	4567	29	-	-	1	-	-	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	1376	117	-	117	-	-	-	-
4.	Delhi	224	4	2	6	4	-	-	-
5.	Gujarat	3409	45	10	45	22	-	-	-
6.	Haryana	1780	75	5	-	5	-	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Jharkhand	1431	54	18	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Karnataka	8120	53	20	22	2	-	-	-
10.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4884	892	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Maharashtra	19513	941	510	1578	233	-	-	58
13.	Mizoram	1025	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Nagaland	75	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Odisha	1058	118	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Punjab	134	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Puducherry	172	15	1	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Rajasthan	4377	133	-	62	11	-	-	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	56963	1670	803	1144	237	193	599	-
20.	U.P.	2209	23	9	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Uttarakhand	294	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
22.	W.B.	841	114	47	67	-	-	-	-

**Use of banned chemicals in agriculture**

†960. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the agriculture produce in the country are being produced by using globally banned chemicals;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a need to ban agricultural produce produced by using banned chemicals; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Analysis of samples of agricultural commodities to detect presence of pesticide residues under the Central Sector Scheme of "Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level" does not reveal presence of pesticides banned under the Insecticides Act, 1968. Pesticides are registered in India by the Registration Committee after comprehensive evaluation of efficacy and safety. Pesticides are reviewed from time to time on scientific basis by experts to enable decision on continuance and terms of registration. Decisions to ban pesticide are taken on scientific merit of the data related to safety and efficacy.

(c) and (d) State Government are exhorted from time to time to ensure that only pesticides registered under the Insecticides Act, 1968 are applied and in the manner prescribed by the Registration Committee.

**Implementation of NAIP**

961. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) is implementing National Agriculture Innovation Project (NAIP) in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the objectives of the project?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) is implementing National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) in the country.

(b) The details are as follows:-

Sanctioned Budget	:	USD 250 million
Share of the World Bank	:	USD 200 million
Share of Government of India	:	USD 50 million
Date of approval	:	April 18, 2006
Effective Date	:	September 18, 2006
Date of termination	:	June 30, 2014

#### **Objectives of the NAIP**

- To build the critical capacity of the ICAR as a catalyzing agent for management of change in the Indian NARS.
- To promote 'production to consumption systems research' in priority areas/themes to enhance productivity, nutrition, profitability, income and employment.
- To improve livelihood security of rural people living in the selected disadvantaged regions through technology led innovation systems, encompassing the wider process of social and economic change covering all stakeholders.
- To build capacity to undertake basic and strategic research in frontier areas to meet challenges in technology development in the immediate and predictable future.

#### **Development of hybrid varieties of rice**

962. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual rice production in the country *vis-a-vis* rice produced through hybrid seeds;

(b) whether Government has any plan to develop hybrid varieties of rice with improved productivity and acceptable cooking quality requirements;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the fresh steps taken by Government to exploit hybrid rice potential to raise country's rice production especially in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : (a) The area under hybrid rice in the country is around 2.3 million hectares (2012), which is approximately 5% of the total rice area. The contribution of hybrids rice to the total production (104.40 million tonnes) during 2012-13 was around 8.72-9.77 million tonnes, with the fact that an additional yield of about 1.5-1.8 tonnes/ha is obtained from hybrids.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All the hybrids, developed since 2000, are thoroughly evaluated including cooking quality traits and only qualifying hybrids are released for commercial cultivation. Rice hybrids, in medium slender (MS) grain category, similar to the popular variety Samba Mahsuri, are also developed and released for commercial cultivation in the country. DRRH-3 from Directorate of Rice Research (DRR), Hyderabad and CORH4, from Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), are the public sector hybrids in this category.

(d) Not Applicable.

(e) Government of India is promoting hybrid rice production through various schemes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI).

In the State of Madhya Pradesh, Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya (JNKVV), Jabalpur is actively working on the development of high yielding rice hybrids for the state. It has already released three hybrids viz., JR H-4, JR H-5 and JR H-8. Besides this, hybrids developed by other organizations viz., DRRH-3 (DRR, Hyderabad), PA6201, US382, 27P31, RH-1531, KPH-199 (Private sector hybrids) are also recommended for commercial cultivation in the State.

During Twelfth Plan, research on Hybrid Rice is being strengthened by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through a special consortia research project on hybrid crops.

#### **Supply of fake Bt. cotton seeds**

963. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is aware that Bt. cotton farmers in Karnataka suffered huge loss due to fake seeds;

(b) if so, whether Government has received any report in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has taken any steps to help the affected farmers and punish the culprit; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (e) The Karnataka Government has reported about supply of fake seeds of Bt. cotton varieties *viz.*, Kanaka, Niki Plus and Jackpot in the districts of Belgaum, Haveri, Chitradurga, Davangere, Dharwad, Bellary and Gadag in 2013-14. The State Government constituted a field inspection team with the scientists of University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad to investigate the matter. The Team reported that compared to other Bt. cotton varieties, these Bt. cotton varieties are found to be more susceptible to infestation of mind bug and midge fly. Joint Survey teams have been constituted by the State Government to assess the extent of crop damage for relief to the farmers.

#### **Fishermen Welfare Fund**

964. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Fishermen Welfare Fund;

(b) the amount in the fund accrued since its creation in 1982; and

(c) the amount spent from the above fund during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT) : (a) The National Welfare Fund for Fishermen has been amalgamated with Janta Personal Accident Policy in 1991-92 to formulate a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, "The National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen".

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Expenditure of agriculture**

965. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's expenditure on agriculture and ancillary activities is decreasing although the former accounts for 67 per cent of the employment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the percentage of this decline is contributed to by loss of agricultural land to large scale industrial and other projects; and

(d) whether alternative options for employment are being provided to those who are deprived of jobs in the agriculture sector, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : (a) and (b) Government's expenditure (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and Department of Agricultural Research and Education) on agriculture and ancillary activities has been steadily increasing from Rs. 13454.97 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 20511.56 crore in 2010-11 and to Rs. 20562.71 crore in 2011-12. The expenditure has further increased to Rs. 21029.86 crore in 2012-13.

(c) and (d) The question does not arise. As per the Population Census data, number of persons engaged in the agriculture sector has increased from 234 million in 2001 to 263 million in 2011.

**Outsourcing companies**

966. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the findings of International Association of Outsourcing Professionals that as many as 12 Indian Companies were on the list of top 100 outsourcing companies in the world in 2012 and three were in the top 10;

(b) if so, whether such a position results in getting more outsourcing jobs for Indian companies during the year 2012 and as compared to 2011; and

(c) the increase in the number of new jobs created and the foreign exchange earnings during 2011 and 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) Yes, Sir. As per National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the International Association of Outsourcing Professionals 2012 Global Outsourcing Data, 3 Indian IT companies feature in the top 10 Outsourcing companies and over 12 Indian outsourcing companies find place in the top 100.

(b) and (c) The data on getting more outsourcing jobs for the Indian companies through such positioning is not maintained. The increase in the number of jobs created and the foreign exchange earnings during 2011 and 2012 is as under:

	FY 2011	FY 2012
Net additional employment created	240000	230000
Foreign Exchange Earned USD (Billion)	59	69

**Introduction of cotton seeds in the list of essential commodities**

967. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts Government is making to start good cotton practices in the country and in Gujarat;



(b) the vision of Government to increase cotton production in the country during the next five years;

(c) whether reintroduction of cotton seeds in the list of Essential Commodities is in the interest of cotton producing farmers; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not making any rule to regulate supply, distribution, sale and price of Bt. Cotton seeds to safeguard the interests of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : (a) and (b) The Government of India is implementing Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton in important cotton growing states to increase production and productivity of cotton. Under this scheme various inputs like seeds, water saving devises, bio-agents/bio pesticides, extension of crop production and plant protection technologies through demonstrations and training of farmers under Farmers Field School (FFS) and extension workers through Training of Facilitator (ToF) are implemented to disseminate latest production technologies among the farmers in the country including Gujarat. Cotton production in the country has gone up from 187 lakh bales in 2001-02 to 352 lakh bales in 2011-12.

(c) and (d) Cotton seeds were brought under the purview of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 by notification issued by the Department of Consumer Affairs since 22.12.2009 in 2012 to regulate the production, supply, distribution of quality of cotton seeds including Bt. cotton, in the interest of the cotton growing farmers in the country. The price of Bt. cotton seeds is determined by the State Governments.

**Production cost of controlled *vis-a-vis* decontrolled drugs**

968. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production cost of decontrolled drugs are more than that of controlled drugs;

(b) the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has decided to reduce the prices of life saving drugs including those of cancer and AIDS etc. for the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) and (b) Details of cost of production of the decontrolled drugs *vis-a-vis* controlled drugs are not being maintained centrally.

Government has notified the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) on 15th May, 2013 in supersession of DPCO, 1995. All the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011 (NLEM) have been included in the first schedule of DPCO, 2013 and brought under price control. NLEM also includes certain medicines used for treatment of cancer and AIDS etc. Out of total NLEM drugs, NPPA has already notified the ceiling prices in respect of 387 medicines upto November, 2013 under provisions of the said order.

#### **Filling up of vacant posts in ITAT**

969. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) do not have permanent President last three to four years;

(b) whether it is not fact that officiating President appointed in ITAT is violating the amendment in Section 252 of the Income Tax Act;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are vacancies of one Sr. Vice President, four Vice-Presidents, one Registrar and so many Dy. Registrars and Asstt. Registrars, Government has not taken any steps to fill up these vacancies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken so far in the above case?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) After the last incumbent of the post of President, Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, appointed in substantive capacity, retired on superannuation on 3rd June, 2010, appointments to the post of President were made in officiating capacity.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Action has been initiated to appoint President, Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, in substantive capacity. One post of Sr. Vice-President and four posts of Vice-Presidents in the Tribunal, are vacant. Since some of the earlier appointments of Vice-Presidents in the Tribunal have been challenged in the courts and the matter is sub-judice, action to fill up the vacant posts of Sr. Vice-President and Vice-Presidents, cannot be taken. Action to fill up the vacant posts of Registrar, Dy. Registrars and Asstt. Registrars in the Tribunal, is underway in consultation with the Tribunal and the Union Public Service Commission.

#### **Storage of ammonia by fertilizer units**

970. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government to direct fertilizer units for taking all possible steps for safety of ammonia storage as these units are located in populated area along with details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that machineries of fertilizer industries are very old which need timely repair/maintenance to avoid any major accident; and

(c) whether Government is going to constitute any technical committee to make a study in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) All fertilizers units are complying the central and state regulations regarding safe ammonia storage. A large number of ammonia storage tanks are located both for manufacture of urea and complex fertilizers. New storage tanks are double wall and double integrity tanks and are inherently safe. Safety features like construction of dyke wall for containment of spill have been provided in old tanks. All tanks have additional safety features like relief valves, refrigeration compressors with back up, flare system, ammonia sensors around the storage tanks area for detection of leaks with alarm in the control rooms, remote shut off valve, lightening and earthing protection, etc.

(b) Yes Sir. Each unit is adhering to all regulations applicable to them, which is evident from the fact that there have been no reported incidents due to operation

of ammonia storage tanks in any Indian plant in the past. Health assessment is carried out from time to time to check the integrity of a storage tanks. Most plants did not observe any critical defects in these storage tanks even after long years of service. However, it remains a critical area of focus for safe operation of urea and complex fertilizer plants. Industry is making its utmost efforts to maintain safety of operation of their tanks. No compromise is made on safety of plants including ammonia storage tanks.

(c) No sir. At present there is no proposal under consideration to constitute any technical committee to make a study in this regard. Moreover, safety of ammonia storage tanks remains a focus area for Fertilizer Association of India. Fertilizer Association of India brought out a special issue of Indian Journal of Fertilizers in June 2013 devoted to "Operation, Maintenance and Inspection of Ammonia Storage Tanks". The issue documents various procedures and protocols for inspection, maintenance and operation followed by the industry.

#### **Recovery of dues from GSFC**

971. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA :

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) why Government is contemplating recovery of outstanding dues from GSFC (Gujarat Government Undertaking Unit) on account of use of molten urea for manufacture of Melamine despite the fact that no subsidy has been paid to GSFC for molten urea and the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is aware that, in case of stoppage of supply of molten urea to manufacturing of Melamine it would not only adversely affect fertilizer unit but also lead to shutdown in the Laminate and its ancillary units, resulting in unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) and (b) The decision in respect of recovery of outstanding dues from GSFC (Gujarat Government Undertaking Unit) on

account of use of molten urea for manufacture of Melamine is under consideration of the Department of Fertilizers.

**Nomination of MPs to BOG of NIPER**

972. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali provides nomination of three Members of Parliament from both the Houses on the Board of Governors (BOG) of NIPER;

(b) if so, the names of Members of Parliament who are functioning on the BOG of NIPER since June, 2011; and

(c) who is the competent authority to exclude Members of Parliament from BOG NIPER; and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Taking into account the advice of Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of Legal Affairs that nomination of Members of Parliament on the Board of Governors (BoG) of NIPER in the instant case would attract a disqualification on the ground of holding of office of profit, the competent authority in this Department decided to exclude Members of Parliament from the BoG. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariat were duly informed of the decision and the reasons therefor. The Joint Committee on Office of Profit (JCOP) has also examined the matter and concurred with the views of Ministry of Law and Justice.

**Supply of fertilizers to Uttar Pradesh**

†973. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is formulating any scheme to address the problem of shortage of fertilizers in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) whether Government has received any complaints from the Government

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Uttar Pradesh regarding the farmers of the country not being supplied with adequate fertilizers as per their requirement; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government so far with regard to unconstrained supply of fertilizers to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) The details of requirement, availability and sales of fertilizers in Uttar Pradesh during 2012-13 to current year 2013-14 (upto November, 2013) are as follows :

(Figures in Lakh MT)

Product	Year	Requirement	Availability	Sales
Urea	2012-13	60.0	63.3	62.6
	2013-14 (upto Nov. 2013)	41.0	39.6	36.3
DAP	2012-13	18.2	21.7	20.9
	2013-14 (upto Nov. 2013)	16.7	11.9	10.2
MOP	2012-13	3.5	1.5	1.3
	2013-14 (upto Nov. 2013)	1.5	1.0	0.8
NPK	2012-13	11.5	6.7	6.6
	2013-14 (upto Nov. 2013)	9.0	2.8	2.6

As can be seen from the Table above, there is adequate availability of all the fertilizers during current year as well as in previous year in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir. Department of Fertilizers has not received any complaint from Uttar Pradesh Government regarding inadequate supply of fertilizers.

(c) As per practice before start of each cropping season *i.e.* Kharif and Rabi, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) conducts biannual Zonal Conferences to assess demand of fertilizers for the ensuing cropping season. Officials of Department of Agriculture of all the States, representatives of all the

fertilizer companies, officials of FAI, officials of Ministry of Railways and Department of Fertilizers are participants in these biannual Zonal Conferences. On the basis of these meetings, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation projects month-wise and state-wise requirement of fertilizers.

On the basis of month-wise and state-wise projection given by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/adequate quantities of fertilizers to the States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability through following system:

- (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system ([www.urvarak.co.in](http://www.urvarak.co.in)) also called as Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS).
- (ii) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their state institutional agencies like Markfed etc.
- (iii) Regular weekly video conference is conducted jointly by department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Department of Fertilizers (DOF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.
- (iv) The gap in the demand and domestic production of fertilizer is met through imports.

#### **Monitoring availability of drugs**

974. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) regularly monitors the availability/shortage of drugs in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether any scarcity of drugs was noticed during the last two years, and if so, the steps taken to ensure availability of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) and (b) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) regularly monitors the availability (shortage) of drugs in the country through Drugs Control Administration of State Governments. Whenever shortage is reported by the State Drug Controllers or is noticed otherwise, NPPA takes remedial steps for ensuring availability of drugs by impressing upon manufacturers to rush the stocks to the places of shortage. The shortages, wherever reported in the past, were found to be mostly brand specific and in such cases equivalent substitutes were available in the market. Presently, there is no case of regular shortage/ scarcity of drugs reported by the State Drugs Controllers to NPPA.

**Supply of fertilizers to dealers of SC/ST and general category**

†975. SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fertilizer dealers in various public sector undertakings under the Ministry along with the number of those belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes community, undertaking-wise;

(b) whether fertilizer dealers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes community are given less quantity of fertilizers as compared to those belonging to other categories;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, the details of the quantity of fertilizers given to the dealers belonging to general category and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes respectively undertaking-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) The details in respect of Fertilizers dealers in various Public Sector Undertakings (PSU) under the Ministry (Central Government ) along with the number of those belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes are as below :-

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Name of PSU	Total No. of dealers	Dealers in General and Other Category	Dealers in SC/ST
National Fertilizer Ltd. (NFL)	1714	1501	213
Brahmaputra Valley Fert. Corpn. Ltd. (BVFCL)	590	524	66
Madras Fert. Ltd. (MFL)	5806	4193	1613
Rashtriya Chemicals and Fert. Ltd. (RCF)	5917	5403	514
The Fertilizers And Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT)	7881	7282	599

(b) to (d) Quantity-wise and category-wise fertilizers supplied during the year 2012-13 are as given below :-

(Quantity in Thousand MTs.)

Name of PSU	Total Quantity	Quantity allotted to General Category and Others	Quantity allotted to SC/ST Category
National Fertilizer Ltd. (NFL)	2369	2314	55
Brahmaputra Valley Fert. Corpn. Ltd. (BVFCL)	321	310	11
Madras Fert. Ltd. (MFL)	424	421	3
Rashtriya Chemicals and Fert. Ltd. (RCF)	3243	3139	104
The Fertilizers And Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT)	761	755	6

Regarding inadequate supply of fertilizers to SC/ST dealers, it is informed that no such complaint has been received from any quarter. Moreover, fertilizers are provided to the dealers as per their requirement and indent placed with respective companies.

#### **Urea requirement of Tamil Nadu**

976. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the demand of urea for the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the quantum of urea required for the State of Tamil Nadu, and urea earmarked for the two cropping season in the State *i.e.* rabi and khariff season; and

(c) whether assessed demand is supplied to the State timely; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has assessed the season-wise demand for all the fertilizers including Urea. The details of projected quantum (requirement) , supply plan, availability and sales of Urea for the State of Tamil Nadu are given as below:-

(Figures in Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT))

Season	Projected Requirement	Supply Plan	Availability	Sales
Kharif 2013 (April to Sept. 2013)	4.5	6.1	4.3	4.2
Rabi 2013-14 (Oct. to Nov. 2013)*	3.0	3.2	2.3	2.1

\*The Total requirement projected by Tamil Nadu for Rabi 2013-14 (October 2013 to March, 2014) is 6.0 LMT only.

As can be seen the availability of Urea in the State of Tamil Nadu has been in the excess of actual sales; thus the availability of Urea has been very comfortable.

Department of Fertilizers will ensure availability of Urea as per projected demand made by the State Government of Tamil Nadu for the Rabi Season.

**Damage to crop due to spurious fungicides, etc.**

977. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether use of spurious fungicides and substandard fertilizers has caused enormous damage to orchards of fruit crop in J and K this year;
- (b) whether such instances of large scale circulation of substandard agricultural inputs and damage to crops has been reported from any other State; and
- (c) the steps envisaged to eradicate menace of spurious fertilizers, fungicides and other inputs and punish the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) There is neither any report of spurious fungicides and substandard fertilizers in the State nor any damage to orchards of fruits crops in the State of Jammu and Kashmir due to such fungicides/fertilizer.

- (b) For other States, information is being collected
- (c) State Governments under extant rules and regulations like FCO, ECA etc. are adequately empowered to take necessary action against the people found indulging in such kind of activity.

**Revival of fertilizer unit at Barauni**

†978. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had decided to revive the closed fertilizer unit in Barauni and had started work after discussing with GAIL in this regard;
- (b) whether it is a fact that no action has been taken so far to revive the closed fertilizer unit in Barauni; and
- (c) by when Government would revive the closed fertilizer unit in Barauni?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) to (c) In October 2008, the Cabinet approved the revival of Barauni unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) through Special Purpose Vehicle namely M/s. Urvarak Videsh Limited (UVL), promoted by consortium of National Fertilizers Limited, Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited and M/s Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited. UVL in 2010 expressed that revival of Barauni unit by UVL is not feasible under the present policy dispensation. Further, based on the recommendation of Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS), Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 4.8.2011 approved the proposal for revival of all the three closed units of HFCL including Barauni unit through Bidding route. Recently, CCEA in its meeting held on 9.5.2013, *inter-alia*, approved that action plan for revival of HFCL units would to be taken up once revival of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited units is on track. No timeframe can be indicated at this stage, however, it takes normally around three years to fully operationalise a urea plant from its zero date.

#### **Cyber attacks**

979. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :-

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards media reports regarding India sitting duck for cyber-attacks; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action Government has taken or proposes to take to meet the challenge of cyber attacks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) and (b) A report in the media was published on 18 November, 2013 on the cyber attacks against Indian websites. The Government is aware about the issue and is taking appropriate protective measures by way of an integrated approach with a series of legal, technical and administrative steps to ensure that necessary systems are in place to address the growing threat of cyber-attacks, these include:

- (i) The Government has released “National Cyber Security Policy - 2013” for public use and implementation with all relevant stakeholders. The

objective of the policy is to create a framework for comprehensive, collaborative and collective response to deal with the issue of cyber security at all levels within the country.

- (ii) The Government has approved a framework for cyber security, including protection of critical sectors in country that envisages a multi-layered approach for ensuring defence-in-depth with clear demarcation of responsibilities among various agencies and departments. The salient features of the cyber security architecture include strengthening of infrastructure for cyber threat assessment and information sharing amongst stakeholders; a National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre for protection of Critical Information Infrastructure (CII), strengthening of the national assurance and certification framework, encouraging cyber security related R and D and Indigenization and engagement with private sector under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model on cyber security.
- (iii) All the new government websites and applications are to be audited with respect to cyber security prior to their hosting. The auditing of the websites and applications will be conducted on a regular basis after hosting also.
- (iv) All government websites are to be hosted on infrastructure of NIC, ERNET or any other secure infrastructure service provider in the country.
- (v) National Informatics Centre (NIC) which hosts the government websites is continuously engaged in upgrading and improving the security posture of its hosting infrastructure.
- (vi) Legal Framework in the form of Information Technology Act, 2000. The Act provides legal Framework to address the issues connected with cyber attacks and security breaches of information technology infrastructure.
- (vii) Sectoral CERTs have been functioning in the areas of Defence and Finance for catering critical domains. They are equipped to handle and respond to domain specific threats emerging from the cyber systems.

- (viii) All the Ministries/Departments of Central Government and State Governments have been asked to implement the Crisis Management Plan to counter cyber attacks and cyber terrorism.
- (ix) The Government has circulated Computer Security Policy and Guidelines to all the Ministries/Departments on taking steps to prevent, detect and mitigate cyber attacks. In addition, all state governments and UTs have been advised to implement appropriate security measures to prevent hacking of websites.
- (x) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and counter measures on regular basis. CERT-In has published guidelines for securing the websites, which are available on its website (*www.cert-in.org.in*). CERT-In also conducts regular training programme to make the system administrators aware about secure hosting of the websites and mitigating cyber attacks.
- (xi) The organizations operating critical information infrastructure are regularly advised to implement information security management practices based on International Standard ISO 27001. Ministries and Departments have been advised to carry out their IT systems audit regularly to ensure robustness of their systems.
- (xii) Cyber Security Mock Drills to assess preparedness of organizations to withstand cyber attacks are being conducted by the Government.
- (xiii) The Government is developing indigenous technology by carrying out Research and Development (R and D) in the area of cyber security.

**Proposal to allow only BSNL/MTNL telephones to Government employees**

980. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to allow only BSNL/MTNL telephones to the Government/PSUs officers and employees;

(b) if so, the reasons for initiating such a proposal; and

(c) whether this move is compatible with the liberalised economy policy of the Government and to provide level playing field for all service providers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHRIMATI KRUPARANI KILLI) : (a) to (c) Government had constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) on 17.04.2013 to recommend short term, medium term and long term measures for revival and revitalization of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL). Department of Telecommunications has circulated a draft Note for inter-ministerial consultations on 30.10.2013 proposing preferential treatment to BSNL and MTNL services in Central Government Ministries/Central Government Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Autonomous Bodies to enhance the revenues earned by BSNL and MTNL. The proposal is not contrary to economic policy as it is limited to Government employees for whom reimbursement facility from Government is provided and limited to the extent of the reimbursement and to Government departments and PSUs for official use. The matter is presently under consultation and no decision has been arrived at.

#### **Mobile networks in naxalite affected areas**

981. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many mobile networks have stopped functioning due to naxalite terrorism, State-wise, during 2010, 2011 and 2012;

(b) the details of remedial measures undertaken to enable all mobile networks to function in the naxalite affected States;

(c) whether it is a fact that some existing BSNL towers in the affected areas remain shut for long periods of time ostensibly due to non availability of diesel to run the generators; and

(d) if so, how many of such BSNL towers were affected, district-wise and State-wise in naxalite affected areas and details of measures undertaken to put an end to this miserable situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) Sir, as such no mobile network has stopped functioning due to naxalite terrorism, during 2010, 2011 and 2012. However, some of the Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) have been reported to be affected due to naxalite terrorism. The State wise breakup of BTSs affected due to naxalite terrorism during 2010, 2011 and 2012 is given below.

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of BTSs affected		
		2010	2011	2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	04	01	03
2.	Bihar	02	01	01
3.	Chhattisgarh	NIL	01	NIL
4.	Jharkhand	20	23	17
5.	Maharashtra	NIL	NIL	01
6.	Odisha	12	08	08
7.	West Bengal	NIL	01	NIL

(b) Various measures like hiring of security guard/Care taker for manning the BTSs, hiring of local teams for operation and maintenance activities and wall fencing of sites are taken. In addition, assistance of security agencies is also taken to safeguard the BTS/Telecom Network systems.

(c) No such case has come to notice.

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

#### **Fine for violation of EMF**

982. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to double the fine for violation of Electro-Magnetic Field (EMF);



(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has received any recommendation in this regard from any panel; and

(c) whether Government had lowered the permissible radiation limit for mobile towers to 0.45 watts per sq. metre which is one tenth of the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) guidelines for Indian operators, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) The Government has doubled the penalty for violation of Electro-Magnetic Field (EMF) from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh per BTS in November, 2013 and there is no proposal to double it at present.

(b) Does not arise in the view of above.

(c) Based on the recommendation of Inter Ministerial Committee, constituted by Department of Telecommunications (DoT) on EMF radiation issues, the norms for radiation limit for the Radio Frequency Field (Base Station Emissions) in India has been reduced to 1/10th of existing safe limits prescribed by International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) with effect from 01.09.2012.

In India, the cellular GSM services are being operated at 900 MHz and 1800 MHz frequency band as well as 2100 MHz. For 900 MHz, Permissible Power Density is 0.45 Watt/Sqm, whereas for 1800 MHz and 2100 MHz, Permissible Power Density is 0.9 Watt/Sqm and 1.00 Watt/Sqm respectively.

### **Cyber crimes**

†983. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to rise in cyber crimes a large number of Indians are falling prey to frauds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the total monetary loss suffered by Indians due to cyber crimes related frauds during the past two years including 2013;

(d) whether existing cyber laws are incapable to tackle this crime; and

(e) if so, whether Government is contemplating to frame a new cyber law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) With increasing penetration of Internet/mobile/computer, proliferation of Information Technology (IT) applications and online services and e-commerce, payments through credit/debit cards, the number of cyber crime cases being reported has shown rising trend during the recent past. However, the trend in increase in cyber incidents is similar to that worldwide.

(b) Police and Public Order are State subjects under the Constitution and as such the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime including Cyber Crime and for prosecuting the criminals through Law Enforcement machinery within their jurisdictions. However, as per the information available with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), 10048, 8765 and 6035 fraud related cyber crime cases have been reported to the RBI during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (up to 30-09-2013), respectively. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 12, 11 and 11 cases during 2011, 2012 and 2013 (up to 30-11 -2013), respectively.

(c) As per the information available with RBI, total monetary loss suffered by Indians (as reported to RBI) is Rs. 38, 67 and 54 Crores during the years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 (up to 30-09-2013). Further, the amount of monetary loss in the cases registered by CBI is 8.85, 3.39 and 48.49 Crores during 2011, 2012 and 2013 (up to 30-11-2013), respectively.

(d) Existing legal framework - Information Technology Act, 2000 together with the Indian Penal Code and other laws comprehensively addresses the cyber crimes.

(e) Does not arise.

**Tender for supply of gold coins**

984. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Posts has floated a tender for supply of gold coins on sale, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that this action is against the directive of RBI and assurances from the Finance Minister to restrict the sale of gold; and

(c) if so, the action taken to revoke this tender?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHRIMATI KRUPARANI KILLI) : (a) to (c) Department of Posts had floated a tender on 06.11.2013 for supply of gold coins on sale or return basis for sale through Post Offices. RBI circular dated 14.08.2013 has only prohibited the import of gold in the form of coins or medallions. Department of Posts was not importing gold coins or medallions for sale. The tender was only for retail sale of gold coins on behalf of business partner. However, in pursuance of the spirit of RBI circular dated 14.08.2013, the Department has since decided to cancel the aforesaid tender and the tender stands cancelled *vide* notice dated 18.11.2013.

**Participation in international internet governance fora**

985. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of India's participation in international internet governance fora such as for ICANN, WIPO, ITO and IGF;

(b) whether Government has inculcated any aspects of the agenda in consideration of any of the aforementioned fora in the past five years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) India is represented in Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) of Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and also in Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) of Internet Governance Forum (IGF) through Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY).

In addition, India is also represented in Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation (WGEC) of Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) of United Nations (UN) and on other UN related forums on Internet Governance through Ministry of External Affairs (MEA).

India is represented in International Telecommunication Union (ITU) through Department of Telecommunications (DoT) and World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) through Department of Commerce (DoC).

(b) and (c) India has created Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) on Internet Governance under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DeitY with representatives from Departments namely Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, National Security Council Secretariat, Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Department of Legal Affairs and Department of Commerce; wherein all matters related to Internet Governance are discussed to formulate India's position on International Fora on Internet Governance.

In addition, India is also in the preparation of India Internet Governance Forum (IIGF), which is a Multistakeholder Body including Civil Societies, Academia, Private Organizations apart from Government to discuss and deliberate the issues on Internet Governance.

#### **Telecom connectivity of West Bengal**

986. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all districts of West Bengal have been covered with telecommunication network; and

(b) if not, by when does Government proposes to cover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Tie-up for money transfer**

987. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Post and UAE have tied-up for money transfer; and

(b) if so, the details, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHRIMATI KRUPARANI KILLI) : (a) and (b) The Department of Posts, Government of India and Wall Street Exchange Centre LLC, a subsidiary of the UAE Post Group have signed agreement for electronic money transfer on the International Financial System (IFS) platform of the Universal Postal Union (UPU). The beneficiary can take payment at any of the designated 17, 500 post offices in the country on eMO network.

**Services of BSNL**

†988. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that BSNL service all over the country especially in Himachal Pradesh has become negligible and has almost come to a standstill while the private mobile phone companies have captured the whole country; and

(b) if so, the strict and appropriate steps being taken by the Central Government to improve the services of BSNL so that basic communication service continues smoothly and people could be saved from ill effects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHRIMATI KRUPARANI KILLI) : (a) and (b) The market share of telephone subscribers of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is 13.03% for all India and 24.56% for Himachal Pradesh as on 30.09.2013.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors Quality of Service (QoS) of Cellular Mobile services and Basic Telephone services for all Licensed Service Areas including Himachal Pradesh, against the notified QoS standards, through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) submitted by service providers including BSNL. As per the performance monitoring reports submitted by services providers for Mobile and other services for the quarter ending 30.06.2013, the QoS provided by BSNL falls short of prescribed benchmarks in some respects only. BSNL is, in general, meeting the QoS benchmarks prescribed by TRAI.

Quality of Service (QoS) improvement is a continuous process. BSNL is constantly endeavoring to improve its Quality of Service, through steps detailed below:

- Close monitoring of network operation through IT (Information Technology) enabled systems.
- Introduction of CDR (Call Detail Record) based billing, commercial and fault repair services.
- Introduction of effective Network Management System.
- Measures like BTSs (Base Transceiver Stations) additions, capacity augmentation and upgradation, optimization of radio network and drive tests.

#### **Free roaming services**

†989. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government was/is contemplating to provide all mobile service subscribers roaming-free services from 1 October, 2013;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether private companies are not in favour of giving roaming-free services; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) to (e) One of the objectives of the New Telecom Policy - 2012 is to work towards 'one nation-free roaming'.

As per the provisions of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act, 1997 as amended from time to time, TRAI prescribes tariffs for telecommunication services in India. Taking into consideration the declared intent of the New Telecom Policy-2012 for roaming charges, TRAI undertook a comprehensive consultation process to prescribe roaming charges. TRAI had decided not to mandate the implementation of a system in which the calling party pays for a national roaming call in view of the high costs and operational complications involved and had also concluded that it may not be feasible to remove charges for the incoming call while on national roaming. Further, as a result of a comprehensive consultation process, TRAI issued 55th amendment to Telecom Tariff Order (TTO) 1999 on 17.06.2013, which came into effect from 01.07.2013. This amendment brought about the following changes in the tariff regime for national roaming service:

- (i) The ceiling tariffs prescribed by TRAI in the year 2007 were Rs. 1.40 per minute for outgoing local calls and Rs. 2.40 per minute for outgoing STD calls while on national roaming. These ceilings have been reduced to Re. 1.00 per minute and Re. 1.50 per minute respectively. Similarly, the ceiling tariffs for incoming calls while on national roaming have been reduced from Rs. 1.75 per minute to Re. 0.75 per minute. Tariffs for outgoing SMS while on national roaming, which were earlier under forbearance have now been capped: outgoing SMS-local at Re. 1.00 per SMS and outgoing SMS-STD at Rs. 1.50 per SMS. Incoming SMS will remain free of charge.
- (ii) Special Tariff Vouchers (STVs) and Combo Vouchers with the benefits of national roaming have been allowed to provide flexibility and convenience to the customers.
- (iii) The service providers have been mandated to offer special tariff plans for roaming. The subscribers can avail partially free roaming, or fully free roaming in lieu of payment of fixed charges, by subscribing to the corresponding tariff plan.

All the wireless access service providers including BSNL and MTNL have implemented the tariff for national roaming in accordance with the reduced ceilings prescribed through the 55th Amendment to Tariff Order (TTO), 1999. All the service providers have launched special tariff plans for roaming. Some of the service providers have launched special tariff vouchers and combo vouchers for national roaming.

While the reduced ceiling tariffs for national roaming service would benefit all the users, special tariff vouchers and combo vouchers would be beneficial for infrequent roamers. On the other hand, special tariff plans would benefit the frequent roamers.

#### **Universal emergency number**

†990. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to use only one emergency number as is done in developed countries;
- (b) if so, whether this number would be a universal number; and
- (c) whether there would be provision for another alternative number too and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) to (c) Sir, Government has constituted an Inter Ministerial Group headed by Union Home Secretary for examining the technical/operational aspects of a unified control room for emergency services. Further, a High Level Study Group under the Chairmanship of the Additional Secretary (Foreigners), Ministry of Home affairs has also been established to explore the possibilities to have an Emergency Response system with universal emergency number similar to E-911 in USA and suggest its scope, approach, technical issues and mechanism to implement.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Time taken to provide telecom services in village**

991. DR. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the average time taken for providing telecommunication services in a village, *i.e.* the time taken from the day on which decision to provide such a service in a village is taken to the day when telecommunication service is actually provided;

(b) the average delay as compared to the time schedule charted for initiation of such services; and

(c) the causes of such delay and the measures proposed to be taken to address them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) No such time limit for providing telecommunication services in a village is defined. Telecom service providers provide services in villages on the basis of commercial viability and rollout obligations specified in their Licence terms and conditions. In areas where provision of telecom services is not commercially viable for telecom service providers, Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) provides for viability gap funding for rollout of telecom services through a transparent procedure prescribed under rules.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Steps to check cyber crimes**

†992. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :-

(a) the steps being taken by Government to check rising cyber crimes in the country; and

(b) the number of persons in the country who have become victims of cyber crime; and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) Government has

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

taken a series of measures covering aspects like legal, technical and administrative to address the growing incidents of cyber crimes in the country. The steps include:

- (i) The Information Technology Act, 2000, as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 provides legal framework to address various types of cyber crimes and prescribes punishment also for such crimes.
- (ii) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a Circular to all Commercial Banks on phishing attacks and preventive/detective measures to tackle phishing attacks. RBI has also advised Banks to leverage technology to support Business processes and implement all stipulations outlined by RBI from time to time. Banks are also advised to ensure implementation of basic Organizational framework and put in place policy and procedures to prevent financial frauds through Internet.
- (iii) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued several advisories on Credit Card operations by Banks. Use of PIN has been made mandatory in the transactions. The Banks have been advised to set up internal control system to combat frauds and to take proactive fraud control and enforcement measures. The Banks are required to fulfill 'Know Your Customer (KYC)' requirements. RBI has also issued advisories relating to fictitious offers of funds transfer, remittance towards participation in lottery, money circulation schemes and other fictitious offers of cheap funds. RBI also has cautioned public through Notification against fictitious offers of remitting cheap funds from abroad.
- (iv) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to build adequate technical capacity in handling cyber crime including technical infrastructure, cyber police stations and trained manpower for detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of cyber crimes. Also, under the Cyber Crime Investigation programme, Ministry of Home Affairs is supporting the establishment of Cyber Crime Police Stations (CCPS) and Cyber Crime Investigations and Forensic Training Facilities (CCIFTF) in each State/Union Territory of India under Police Modernization Scheme.

Action also has been taken to set up a National Centre of Excellence exclusively devoted to render Cyber Forensic services and to act as National Research and Training Centre on Cyber Forensics.

- (v) Government has formulated a set of investigation manuals with procedures for Search, Seizure Analysis and Presentation of digital evidence in courts. The manuals have been circulated to Law Enforcement Agencies in all States.
- (vi) A major programme has been initiated on development of cyber forensics tools, setting up of infrastructure for investigation and training of the users, particularly police and judicial officers in use of this tool to collect and analyse the digital evidence and present them in Courts.
- (vii) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) are involved in providing basic and advanced training to Law Enforcement Agencies, Forensic labs and judiciary on the procedures and methodology of collecting, analysing and presenting digital evidence.
- (viii) Cyber forensics training lab has been set up at Training Academy of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to impart basic and advanced training in Cyber Forensics and Investigation of Cyber Crimes to Police Officers associated with CBI. In addition, Government has set up cyber forensic training and investigation labs in the States of Kerala, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Jammu and Kashmir for training of Law Enforcement and Judiciary in these States.
- (ix) In collaboration with Data Security Council of India (DSCI), NASSCOM, Cyber Forensic Labs have been set up at Mumbai, Bengaluru, Pune and Kolkata for awareness creation and training programmes on Cyber Crime investigation. National Law School, Bangalore and NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad are also engaged in conducting several awareness and training programmes on Cyber Laws and Cyber crimes for judicial officers.

- (x) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts, advisories and guidelines regarding cyber security threats and measures to be taken to prevent cyber incidents and enhance security of Information Technology systems.

(b) Police and Public Order are State subjects under the Constitution and as such the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime including Cyber Crime and for prosecuting the criminals through Law Enforcement machinery within their jurisdictions. However, as per the data available with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 966, 1791 and 2876 cases were registered under the Information Technology Act, 2000 in the country during 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. Further a total of 356, 422 and 601 cases were registered under the sections of IPC related to cyber crimes in the country during 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

#### **Postal life insurance policy**

993. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the postal life insurance policy in rural areas in the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;
- (b) the details of pending claims in various post offices as on date, State/UT-wise and the action taken by Government to clear the pendency; and
- (c) the steps being taken to promote and popularise postal life insurance policy in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHRIMATI KRUPARANI KILLI) : (a) For the Rural populace of India the Department of Posts has an insurance scheme called Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI). Number of RPLI policies in-force in States/Union Territory including State of Maharashtra, is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Details of claims pending in the States/Union Territories is given in Statement-II (*See below*). Action taken for their settlement includes :

- (i) Monitoring the timely verification of documents in Death Claims.
  - (ii) Indexing of claims and monitoring through centralized Customer Care Centre at Postal Life Insurance (PLI) Directorate New Delhi and Circle Offices in the States.
  - (iii) Cases of pendency have been reviewed at the PLI Directorate and also at the level of Heads of Circles to expedite settlement of the claims.
- (c) Following steps have been taken to promote and popularize postal life insurance policy in the rural areas:
- (i) **Rural PLI processing work has been decentralized to Divisional level:-** Bringing decision making closer to the common man thereby expediting sanction of loans, revival of lapsed policies and maturity claims. This allows contingent needs of the people to be met easily,
  - (ii) Facilitating payment of premia through Post Offices anywhere in the country regardless of where the policy was issued without any transfer of policy being required.
  - (iii) Facility for payment of premium online through [www.epostoffice.gov.in](http://www.epostoffice.gov.in).
  - (iv) **Opportunity to work as Rural PLI Agent:-** Providing common man, especially Aanganwadi workers, un-employed youth, Self Help Groups, etc. with additional source of income by engaging them as Direct Agents under Rural Postal Life Insurance Scheme. Incentive structure for RPLI business has been made attractive *i.e.* 10% of premium in the first year and subsequently 2.5% of premium income till policy lasts,
  - (v) **Higher Sum Assured:-** For providing opportunity for financial security in line with increasing requirements of the people, the maximum sum assured limit has been raised for RPLI from Rs. 3 lacs to Rs. 5 lacs,
  - (vi) A Toll Free number (18001805232/155232) has been operationalized and publicized for inquiries and grievance settlement. People from anywhere in the country can call and get their problems settled,

- (vii) Training to Rural PLI marketing staff *i.e.* GDS staff, Direct Agents and Departmental employees is being imparted to improve their marketing skills.
- (viii) Facility of Payment of outstanding premia of policy on installments basis.
- (ix) **Technology/IT initiative:-** The technological initiatives being undertaken for Rural Postal Life Insurance are :-
- (a) Development of Centralized software for improved after sales service for all RPLI customers.
  - (b) Development of Web and mobile portal for customers to allow seamless issue of insurance policies and making online payments under Financial Services Integration plan of the Department.
  - (c) Call centre for handling customer services.
  - (d) Real time updating of premium payments.
  - (e) Centralized monitoring of grievances.
  - (f) Setting up of 809 Central Processing Centres (CPCs) at all Head Post Offices in the country for providing single window for handling of insurance proposals, service requests and claims for RPLI customers.

***Statement-I****Details of RPLI Policies inforce*

State	Number of policies in force
Arunachal Pradesh	6657
Assam	367510
Andhra Pradesh	5450517
Bihar	774148

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State	Number of policies in force
Chhattisgarh	333302
Delhi	6838
Goa	379085
Gujarat	753127
Haryana	315300
Himachal Pradesh	250098
Jammu and Kashmir	121628
Jharkhand	639703
Karnataka	1402526
Kerala	674538
Madhya Pradesh	853272
Maharashtra	2445915
Manipur	6550
Meghalaya	9894
Mizoram	8293
Nagaland	6491
Odisha	929747
Punjab	264280
Rajasthan	1385954
Sikkim	4009
Tamil Nadu	3514381
Tripura	19441
Uttar Pradesh	1138979
Uttarakhand	352420
West Bengal	910041
TOTAL	23324644

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***Statement-II****Details of pending claim cases of RPLI*

State	Claims pending less than one month	Claims pending for more than one month
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
Assam	2	07
Andhra Pradesh	0	12
Bihar	70	18
Chhattisgarh	2	8
Delhi	2	0
Goa	16	0
Gujarat	5	15
Haryana	14	15
Himachal Pradesh	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0
Karnataka	15	65
Kerala	15	83
Madhya Pradesh	20	708
Maharashtra	83	12
Manipur	1	0
Meghalaya	0	1



1	2	3
Mizoram	0	3
Nagaland	0	3
Odisha	0	114
Punjab	0	60
Rajasthan	8	116
Sikkim	1	0
Tamil Nadu	66	26
Tripura	0	5
Uttar Pradesh	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0
West Bengal	0	130
TOTAL	321	1402

**Mobile connectivity**

994. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many districts and villages in the country are yet to be provided with mobile connectivity;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the districts/villages covered and those yet to be covered, State-wise;

(c) the details of mobile subscribers, separately, in rural and urban areas, State-wise;

(d) the action plan to provide mobile connectivity to all villages and the time frame fixed therefor;

(e) whether Government is facing hurdles in providing telecom infrastructure in rural areas and delay has resulted in cost escalation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Internet piracy**

995. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :-

(a) whether Government has taken note of piracy over internet; and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to stop it, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Intellectual Property Rights for digital content in the country is covered under Copyright Act as amended *vide* The Copyright (Amendment) Act, 2012. The amendment also introduced protection against circumvention of technological protection measure and Rights Management Information in Section 65A and 65B respectively. Violations attracts both fine and imprisonment penal actions under the Act.

Also, The Copyright Enforcement Advisory Council (CEAC) has been constituted to seek advice from the creative copyright industries and top police officials of all States and Union Territories for improving enforcement measures to contain copyright piracy including internet piracy.

#### **Telecom facilities in J and K**

996. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the share of BSNL, and each of the Telecom companies in consumers of landline, wireless, broadband and other services;

(b) the number of BSNL consumers over the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the areas still uncovered or poorly covered by telecom services in J and K; and

(d) the steps envisaged to bring telecom facilities to all areas of Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHRIMATI KRUPARANI KILLI) : (a) The market share of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and other major telecom service providers in wireline, wireless and wireline broadband as on 30.09.2013 is as follows:

Telecom Service Provider	Market Share (in %age)		
	Wireline	Wireless	Wireline Broadband
BSNL	66.14	11.11	65.00
MTNL	12.10	0.42	7.10
Bharti Airtel	11.40	21.96	9.40
Vodafone	0.15	17.66	
Reliance	4.24	14.36	
Idea	0.00	14.45	
TATA	5.09	7.22	
Aircel	0.00	7.18	

(b) The circle-wise details of number of BSNL customers for the last three years, are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) In Jammu and Kashmir, out of total 6417 (as per 2001 Census) inhabited villages, 33 are without Village Public Telephone (VPT) and 636 are without

mobile coverage. The VPTs are proposed to be installed by March 2014 and a plan is being envisaged to provide mobile coverage in villages without mobile coverage through a scheme funded by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).

***Statement***

*Circle-wise details of number of BSNL customers for the last three years*

Sl. No.	Circle	Total Subscribers of BSNL		
		As on 31.3.2011	As on 31.3.2012	As on 31.3.2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	2,12,968	2,08,939	2,31,008
2.	Andhra Pradesh	93,09,596	1,09,90,301	1,12,28,674
3.	Assam	17,39,591	14,92,608	14,30,077
4.	Bihar	52,99,549	48,10,713.	44,42,510
5.	Chhattisgarh	14,93,248	16,56,380	18,59,088
6.	Gujarat	56,92,444	58,31,256	58,64,749
7.	Haryana	36,66,605	35,41,897	36,14,308
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20,02,037	19,79,421	19,08,104
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	10,49,531	12,50,404	13,56,314
10.	Jharkhand	18,63,975	19,19,104	18,42,955
11.	Karnataka	77,45,753	88,77,935	88,18,256
12.	Kerala	91,47,526	1,01,77,834	1,06,66,661
13.	Madhya Pradesh	45,65,716	40,14,541	42,21,053
14.	Maharashtra	90,78,525	84,66,252	89,21,647
15.	North East-1	7,78,330	9,49,844	10,75,788

1	2	3	4	5
16.	North East-2	9,30,414	9,18,633	8,70,694
17.	Odisha	43,92,203	48,96,094	48,77,494
18.	Punjab	58,08,842	57,77,254	54,15,969
19.	Rajasthan	68,73,836	66,98,475	68,53,668
20.	Tamil Nadu	86,75,348	97,07,508	96,11,143
21.	Uttarakhand	15,27,428	16,39,425	15,71,656
22.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	1,14,39,585	1,12,84,369	1,13,78,120
23.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	36,93,724	39,20,068	40,59,669
24.	West Bengal	38,58,457	40,61,906	39,20,828
25.	Kolkata	36,86,891	34,01,401	32,26,823
26.	Chennai	25,26,909	25,08,158	23,85,431

#### Setting up of electronics manufacturing cluster

997. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up electronics manufacturing cluster in the country as highlighted in the Draft National Policy of Electronics, 2011; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) and (b) A scheme to provide support for setting up of Electronics Manufacturing Clusters was approved by the Government on 22nd October, 2012. In-Principle approvals have been provided to Six (6) applications for setting up Greenfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters. State-wise details are as follows:-

State	Applicant	Location of Cluster	Proposed Area (Acres)
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Ltd.	e-city, Hyderabad	602.36
	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd.	Maheshwaram, Ranga Reddy District	310.15
Madhya Pradesh	MPSEDC	Bhopal	50
		Jabalpur	40
Rajasthan	ELCINA, Electronics Manufacturing Cluster Pvt. Ltd. (EEMCPL)	Bhiwadi	100.70
Tamil Nadu	GMR Infrastructure Ltd.	Hosur	527.1

Based on the in-principle approval, the applicants are required to submit final applications, which will be considered for final approval.

#### **Electronics goods notified to provide preference**

998. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:-

(a) the electronics goods which are to be notified under Government policy to provide preference to domestically manufactured goods;

(b) the sequence in which these electronic goods are to be notified under the said policy; and

(c) the value additions in the products which have been prescribed by the Ministry to qualify as domestically manufactured products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) to (c) No

comprehensive list of electronic goods which are to be notified under the policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic goods has been identified. So far, the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) has notified 6 electronics/IT related products for which preference to domestic manufacturers is to be provided in Government procurement through Notifications No. 8(41)/2012-IPHW dated 17.12.2012, 22.1.2013, 12.3.2013 for Desktop Personal Computers (PCs), Dot Matrix Printers, Laptop PCs, Tablet PCs, Smart Cards, respectively and Notification No. 8(49)/2012-IPHW dated 27.5.2013 for Light Emitting Diode (LED) Products, while the Department of Telecommunications (DOT) has notified 23 telecom products through Notification No. 18-07/2010-IP dated 5.10.2012. The percentage value-addition in terms of Bill of Material (BOM) required for the 6 electronic goods notified by DeitY in Year 1 is tabulated below. For detailed domestic value addition requirement and how these are to be achieved, the notifications available at the DeitY's Website ([www.deity.gov.in/esdm](http://www.deity.gov.in/esdm)) may be referred.

Sl.No.	Electronic Goods	Percentage domestic value-addition in terms of BOM in Year 1
1.	Desktop PCs	30%
2.	Dot Matrix Printers	40%
3.	Laptop PCs	25%
4.	Tablet PCs	30%
5.	(A) Contact Smart Cards	30%
	(B) Contactless Smart Cards	40%
6.	LED Products	50%

#### **Broadband connectivity**

999. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken enough steps to provide wire-line Broadband connectivity and wireless- Wi-fi in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the target of providing 8,88,832 wire-line broadband connections in the last five years was achieved;

(c) the details of the broadband proliferation provided in rural areas by the BSNL; and

(d) the details of the broadband proliferation provided by private telecom players?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) and (b) Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) has launched 'Rural Wireline Broadband Scheme' for providing broadband connectivity to rural and remote areas, USOF has signed an Agreement with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) on January 20, 2009 under the Rural Wireline Broadband Scheme to provide wireline broadband connectivity to rural and broadband by leveraging the existing rural exchanges infrastructure and copper wireline network. The scheme is being implemented at pan-India level. Under this scheme, BSNL will provide 8,88,832 wireline broadband connections to individual users and Government Institutions and will set up 28,672 Kiosks over a period of 5 years, *i.e.* by 2014. Under this scheme, as of October, 2013, a total of 5,47,328 broadband connections and 12,784 Kiosks have been provided.

National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) project is planned to connect all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 lakh) in the country through optical fibre utilizing existing fibers of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) *viz.* Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Rail Tel and Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) and laying incremental fiber wherever necessary to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats and Blocks. Non-discriminatory access to the network will be provided to all categories of service providers including broadband service providers.

Roll out obligations of 3G and Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) services requires, service provider to provide 3 G and BWA services within the service area as per the conditions of their licence by 2015. It is expected that roll out of 3 G and BWA services in rural areas would lead to a growth in broadband subscription.



(c) Broadband proliferation provided in rural areas by BSNL in last five years is as below:

Year	Gross Achievement in Rural Broadband Connections	(Non-USOF) Rural Broadband Connections	USOF Rural Broadband Connections
2008-09	2,28,696	2,12,917	15,779
2009-10	2,89,377	1,67,832	1,21,545
2010-11	2,97,808	1,69,193	1,28,615
2011-12	1,70,236	77,199	93,037
2012-13	1,17,191	5,867	1,11,324
2013-14 (till Oct., 2013)	81,020	3,991	77,029
TOTAL	11,84,328	6,36,999	5,47,329

(d) Details of broadband proliferation by private telecom player are as below:

Year	Broadband Subscribers (in Millions)	
	Total Broadband Subscribers	Private Players Broadband Subscribers
2008-09	6.22	1.94
2009-10	8.77	2.56
2010-11	11.89	3.43
2011-12	13.81	3.83
2012-13	15.05	4.03

**Liquidity shortfalls in State Civil Supply Corporations**

1000. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Civil Supply Corporations have been suffering from liquidity shortfalls;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government would consider any proposal to create a fund for civil supply corporations to tide over cash shortfalls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) No specific information regarding liquidity shortfalls being faced by State Civil Supply Corporations has been received from any State.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

**Shortfall in production of sugar**

1001. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the average production of sugar in the country State-wise, during the last three years;

(b) whether there has been any shortfall in the production of sugar, leading to rise in the price during the same period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government resorted to importing of sugar to meet the shortfall if any;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by Government to reduce dependence on import of sugar and to increase the domestic production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) The State-wise

details of average sugar production in the country during last three sugar seasons (October-September) *i.e.* from 2010-11 to 2012-13 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) No, Sir. The production of sugar has been more than the domestic consumption/requirement during the last three sugar seasons. As such, the prices of sugar remained stable in the domestic market.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. As indicated in Part (b) and (c), the production of sugar has been more than the domestic requirements from the sugar season 2010-11 onwards. The Government does not import sugar on its account. However, the sugar mills/ merchant importers/exporters are free to import sugar as per their commercial prudence subject to payment of import duty which is currently at 15%.

(f) For increasing the sugarcane and sugar production in the country, the Government has taken the following steps:

- (i) The Fair and remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane payable to the sugarcane farmers for the ensuing sugar season 2013-14, has been fixed at Rs. 210/- per quintal linked to a basic recovery rate of 9.5 % subject to a premium of Rs. 2.21/- per quintal for every 0.1 percentage point increase in recovery above that level which is higher by Rs. 40/- per quintal as compared to last season.
- (ii) Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System Area (SUBACS) under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), the State Governments have been given flexibility to choose their priorities for formulation of the crop development projects including sugarcane. All the above programs are focused on planting material, transfer of technology, improving productivity, knowledge up-gradation and mechanization etc.
- (iii) The concessional loans to sugar mills from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) is provided for sugarcane development including better irrigation facilities, improved seed variety, ratoon management etc.

**Statement**

*State-wise average sugar production in the country during the last three sugar Seasons i.e 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

(provisional)

(Figures in Lac Tons)

Sl.No.	State	Sugar Season			Average sugar production during last three Sugar seasons i.e. 2010-11 to 2012-13
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1.	Punjab	3.03	3.88	4.38	3.76
2.	Haryana	3.93	4.91	5.1	4.65
3.	Uttarakhand	3.05	3.31	3.4	3.25
4.	Uttar Pradesh	57.58	69.58	75.01	67.39
5.	Gujarat	12.7	10.02	11.3	11.34
6.	Maharashtra	90.65	89.96	79.87	86.83
7.	Bihar	3.87	4.51	5.1	4.49
8.	Andhra Pradesh	10.05	11.35	9.84	10.41
9.	Karnataka	36.44	38.66	34.43	36.51
10.	Tamil Nadu	18.42	23.79	19.32	20.51
11.	Others	3.77	3.46	4.08	3.78
TOTAL		243.49	263.43	251.83*	252.92

\* excludes 6.76 lac tons of white sugar produced from imported raw sugar.

**Revival of sugar industry**

1002. SHRI VEER SINGH : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the problems of finance and liquidity of sugar industry at large in the country;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, State- wise;
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to offer loans to sugar mills without charging any interest;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the other relief measures taken by Government for revival of sugar industry particularly offsetting of sugar mills arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The apex bodies of the sugar industry and some State Governments have submitted representations to the Central Government stating, *inter-alia* liquidity problem being faced by the sugar industry due to low realisation received from sale of sugar.

(c) and (d) The Government has formed an Informal Group of Union Ministers under the Chairmanship of Minister of Agriculture to look into the problems being faced by the Sugar industry. The group has, *inter-alia* recommended extending bank loans to sugar mills with interest subvention by the Central Government.

(e) The other relief measures taken by the Central Government to help the sugar industry *inter-alia* include dispensing with the release mechanism for sale of sugar, abolition of levy obligation on sugar mills for sugar produced from October, 2012, increasing the customs duty on import of sugar under Open General Licence (OGL) from 10% to 15% and liberalisation of sugar exports etc.

**MSP for sugarcane**

1003. SHRI K.C. TYAGI :

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL :

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

- (a) whether many State Governments do not announce the Minimum

Support Price (MSP) for sugarcane growers as per the recommendations made by the Central Price Fixation Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there has been a demand for uniform MSP for sugarcane throughout the country;

(d) whether Government has any plan for MSP for sugarcane growers to be decided by the farmers themselves; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) (a) and (b) The Central Government fixes the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and after consultations with State Governments and other stakeholders. The FRP is the benchmark price below which no sugar mill can purchase cane from sugarcane farmers. However, some of the State Governments *viz.* Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu announces State Advised Price (SAP) which is generally higher than the FRP.

(c) The FRP fixed by the Central Government is uniformly applicable throughout the country which is linked to the recovery rate.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Purchase and sale of FCI foodgrains by traders**

1004. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA :

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

(a) whether Government is aware that traders are purchasing foodgrains from Food Corporation of India (FCI) and after some time they again sell this

foodgrains to FCI with profit resulting in economic losses to Government, if so, the action taken thereon;

(b) whether Government has investigated such cases during last five years, if so, the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) how many investigation of such cases is completed and what punishment has been given to culprits during last five years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (c) Food Corporation of India (FCI) supply foodgrains to State Governments for distribution under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS). However, sometimes, FCI sell foodgrains in open market under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) as a tool of market intervention. To prevent recycling of foodgrains, the price of foodgrains under OMSS are kept higher than the MSP. A policy has also been formulated stipulating that delivery of Custom Milled Rice (CMR) of a particular Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) is to be completed by a prescribed date by the respective State Government so that delivery is completed before start of the next season. This measure has been taken to prevent any malpractice such as recycling/re-circulation of rice. A complaint dated 31.01.2012 for recycling of rice was received by FCI from Andhra Pradesh which was got investigated by Vigilance Division of FCI. The allegations made in the complaint could not be established.

#### **Construction of godowns under PEGS**

1005. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme (PEGS) for construction of storage godowns has been implemented in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the criteria fixed for selection of private entrepreneurs for construction of godowns;

(c) whether Government has approved construction of godowns under the said scheme in the recent past, if so, details thereof, State-wise;

(d) the details of additional storage capacity likely to be increased in such States; and

(e) the details of funds sanctioned and released for the said purpose during 2012-13 and 2013-14 so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) Yes, Sir. A capacity of 203.76 lakh MT has been earmarked for creation of godowns under Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme in 19 states. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Contracts for construction of godowns under PEG scheme to private investors are awarded through open bidding under two-bid system consisting of technical bid and financial bid. The technical bid is based on criteria such as site suitability and accessibility to road network. After technical qualification, tender is awarded to the lowest financial bidder.

(c) Yes, a capacity of 52.10 lakh MT has been approved in 7 States since March, 2012. As on date a total of 203.76 lakh MT of storage capacity has been sanctioned for creation under the PEG Scheme. State-wise, details of capacities sanctioned under the PEG scheme are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Details of capacities sanctioned in the recent past *i.e.* since March, 2012 is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Details of creation of additional capacity through capacities sanctioned under the PEG scheme in the recent past *i.e.* since March, 2012 is given below

(Figures in lakh MT)

Sl.No.	State	Likely Increase in Capacity
1.	Bihar	9.40
2.	Chhattisgarh	5.43
3.	Jharkhand	4.75
4.	Odisha	3.75



Sl.No.	State	Likely Increase in Capacity
5.	Madhya Pradesh	23.67
6.	Uttar Pradesh	32.96
7.	West Bengal	6.44
TOTAL		86.40

(e) Government of India does not sanction and release funds to FCI for construction of godowns under the PEG scheme. The financial investment for land and construction is made by the selected private entrepreneurs. The FCI contracts the godowns for a ten year period and pays storage charges on a guaranteed basis.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of capacity earmarked for construction under PEG scheme*

(Figures in lakh MT)

Sl.No.	State	Capacity	Target achieved by 30.11.2013
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.51	2.00
2.	Bihar	9.40	0.47
3.	Chhattisgarh	5.43	2.68
4.	Gujarat	1.00	0.35
5.	Haryana	39.53	18.30
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.43	0.03
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.62	0.40
8.	Jharkhand	4.75	0.15
9.	Karnataka	3.55	2.88

1	2	3	4
10.	Kerala	0.55	0.05
11.	M.P.	23.67	2.87
12.	Maharashtra	7.00	4.23
13.	Odisha	3.75	2.09
14.	Punjab	49.99	34.88
15.	Rajasthan	2.50	1.63
16.	Tamil Nadu	3.45	0.90
17.	Uttar Pradesh	32.96	7.84
18.	Uttarakhand	0.25	0.00
19.	West Bengal	6.44	0.26
TOTAL		203.76	82.01

***Statement-II***

*State-wise details of storage capacity approved under PEG scheme in the recent past i.e. since March, 2012*

(Figures in lakh MT)

Sl.No.	State	Capacity approved	Date of approval
1.	Uttar Pradesh	14.35	27.02.2013
2.	West Bengal	2.00	27.02.2013
		2.87	20.05.2013
3.	Odisha	0.75	20.05.2013
4.	Jharkhand	3.00	20.05.2013

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Sl.No.	State	Capacity approved	Date of approval
5.	Madhya Pradesh	19.52	18.07.2012
6.	Chhattisgarh	3.21	18.07.2012
7.	Bihar	6.40	18.07.2012
TOTAL		52.10	

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**Price rise of vegetables**

†1006. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of vegetables, especially onion, potato, tomato etc. have increased substantially in the last few months;

(b) if so, details of the price rise between June, 2013 and November, 1, 2013 and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has taken note of the incident of looting of vegetables and salt by agitated consumers in some States, especially Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Malda district of West Bengal;

(d) if so, details thereof and reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) details of steps taken by Government to check the price hike and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Retail prices of vegetables like potato, onion and tomato as reported from major centres from June 2013 - November 2013 are as follows:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Item	Retail price Range (Rs. per Kg)					
	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov
	3.6.13	1.7.13	1.8.13	2.9.13	1.10.13	1.11.13
Potato	11-25	11-26	11-28	11-27	10-26	14-35
Onion	11-49	11 -79	11-48	40-69	32-69	48-80
Tomato	12-43	10-60	12-70	12-40	15-40	15-50

*Source:* State Civil Supplies Departments.

Price increase of commodities like vegetables could be due to several factors such as demand-supply mismatch, increase in cost of inputs, cost of transportation and problems in storage and weather conditions.

(c) and (d) There are no confirmed reports on such incidents. However, the media reports on panic buying of salt in some States was investigated by the office of Salt Commissioner who has reported that sufficient stocks of salt are available and being released to the various retail outlets.

(e) Steps taken to check price rise are given in Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to SQ No. 130 (Part (b) to d)]

#### **Augmentation of storage capacity**

1007. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has kick started the process of augmenting country's foodgrain storage capacity by building silos of 1.75 million tonnes capacity;

(b) whether new silos are planned at 36 locations across nine States, essentially with railway siding facilities along;

(c) whether many major players from countries like Germany, Russia and Turkey have evinced keen interest in investing in grain storage facilities in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) (a) and (b) FCI, being the nodal agency for implementation of Food Grain Silos program has floated tenders on 21.11.2013 for construction of Modern Silos for 36 locations across nine States on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) for a capacity of 1.75 million tonnes. All these Silos would be have railway siding facilities.

(c) and (d) The tender for construction of modern Silos has been floated on 21.11.2013 and the last date for closing of tender is 19.02.2014. As of now no information regarding interest and participation of foreign countries and major players therein is available.

#### **Construction of ultra modern storage capacity**

†1008. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 6.4 crore tonnes of foodgrains would be required to successfully implement the Food Security Act;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards, suggestion of the agriculture scientists according to which it is necessary to stop wastage of foodgrains at production and consumption level and construct ultra-modern storages with the capacity of 10 lakh tonnes at 50 different locations in the country; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps Government is taking in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) (a) The total requirement of foodgrains after implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA) including Other Welfare Schemes, is estimated at 61.23 million tonnes.

(b) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Chairman of M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation had expressed his concern about the safety of wheat and rice stored in

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

gunny bags in the States of Punjab and Haryana which may get exposed to rain, leading to infection due to high moisture content. A study of the quantitative harvest and post-harvest losses of major crops and livestock produce was carried out by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during 2005-07, which *inter alia* recommended development of infrastructure for handling and storage.

(c) All precautionary measures are taken for safe and scientific storage of produced foodgrains. The Government is implementing a Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme (PEG) for construction of 204 lakh tonnes of covered storage capacity in 19 States, which includes 20 lakh tonnes in the form of silos. A capacity of 82 lakh MT has been completed under the scheme. Government is also implementing a Plan Scheme for creation of additional storage capacity of 5.40 lakh tonnes in the North Eastern States and 76,220 tonnes in other than North East Region.

Steps are also being taken to upgrade the physical infrastructure of all the godowns, 80 depots have been identified to be upgraded during the financial year 2013-14. The process of up gradation includes replacement of outlived ACC/CGI sheets roofing with the pre-coated profile sheets, replacement of damaged bituminous road with cement concrete road, resurfacing of worn out bituminous surface of road and improvement of boundary wall etc.

#### **Rise in price of agricultural produces**

1009. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of agriculture produces are under control during last one year;

(b) if so, commodity-wise prices of agriculture produces during last two years, year-wise;

(c) the reasons for increase in the prices of onion in the country during last six months; and

(d) how Government proposes to keep the price of agriculture produce at affordable level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) shows that the rate of inflation for food articles in October 2013 stood at 18.19% as against 6.72% during the corresponding period of last year. During October 2013 prices of wheat, pulses (except moong), potato, milk, sugar and edible oils declined while the prices of rice, moong, onion, tomato, fruits, eggs, meat and fish increased as compared to the corresponding period of last year, *i.e.*, October 2012.

Retail prices of select essential commodities as reported from metro cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai during the last two years are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The recent rise in prices of onion was largely due to reduced market arrivals which was also affected by extended rains in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. The increased demand due to festival season had also contributed to the price rise. Government monitors the Wholesale/Retail prices of select essential commodities which include vegetables like potato, onion and tomato through data obtained from 57 Reporting Centres across the country on a continuous basis. The prevailing price situation as well as other factors which have impact on prices are analysed, and based on this measures are taken to contain price rise and increase availability of essential commodities.

The Steps in operation to contain price rise in essential commodities are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Retail price range from four Metro Cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai)*

(Rs./Kg.)

Commodity/Year	Range of prices as on		
	6.12.2013	6.12.2012	6.12.2011
1	2	3	4
Rice	25-31	20-32	20-24

160 <i>Written Answers to</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>		
1	2	3	4	
Wheat	18-31	19-28	15-22	
Gram	52-58	68-85	48-56	
Arhar	72-87	74-82	62-74	
Moong	78-95	78-87	68-79	
Masur	56-65	50-62	44-57	
Urad	62-77	60-76	60-79	
Potato	13-24	15-25	8-13	
Onion	28-52	20-22	14-18	
Tomato	24-41	15-22	13-25	
Milk @(Rs./Ltr)	27-38	27-36	22-36	
Sugar	33-36	37-40	33-36	
Vanaspati	72-105	64-85	60-85	
Groundnut Oil (Packed)	105-169	140-161	110-137	
Palm Oil (Packed)	65-70	55-62	64-66	
Mustard and Rapeseed Oil (Packed)	98-102	89-121	84-96	
Soyabean Oil (Packed)	84-96	86-94	78-88	
Sunflower Oil (Packed)	90-106	93-106	84-108	

*Source* : State Civil Supplies Departments

***Statement-II***

*The steps in operation by the Government to contain price rise in essential commodities*

- Reduced import duties to zero for wheat, onion and pulses and to 7.5% for refined edible oils.



- Banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil, forest based oil and edible oils in blended consumer packs up to 5 kg with a Minimum Export Price of USD 1500 per MT) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses and lentils up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum).
- Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, and edible oilseeds for a period up to 30.9.2014 and in respect of paddy and rice up to 30.11.2014.
- Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs. 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs. 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs. 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs. 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.
- Suspended Futures trading in rice, urad and tur.
- Export of onion is calibrated through Minimum Export Price (MEP). MEP of onion was re-imposed to USD 650 per metric tonne *w.e.f.* 14.08.2013. It was further raised to USD 900 per metric tonne *w.e.f.* 19.9.2013 and to USD 1150 per metric tonne *w.e.f.* 1.11.2013.
- Government allocated rice and wheat under OMSS.
- The Government is also implementing “the Essential Commodities Act 1955” and “the Prevention of Black marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980” with the objective of preventing hoarding and black marketing of essential commodities. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been repeatedly requested to strictly enforce both the Acts and also monitor enforcement of these Acts.

#### **Shortage of storage facilities**

1010. SHRI K.C. TYAGI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether thousands of tonnes of foodgrains go waste due to shortage of storage facilities despite prevalence of hunger and malnutrition;

(b) if so, details thereof and reaction of Government thereto indicating quantum and value of foodgrains procured and damaged along with total covered and plinth storage capacity available and percentage utilized during each of the last three years and current year, State- wise, agency-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to construct new godowns and improve existing ones;

(d) if so, details thereof indicating targets fixed and funds allocated for the purpose; and

(e) steps taken to encourage private participation in creation of storage facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) No, Sir. Foodgrains have not been damaged due to the lack of storage space. However, a small quantity does become Non-Issuable/Damaged due to, rain, pests and other natural causes.

(b) The quantum and value of foodgrains procured during last three years and current year is as under:

		(Qty in LMT) (Value in Rupees Crores)			
Financial Year		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Wheat	Qty Procured	223	285	379	247
	Value*	28470	38613	56978	39269
Rice	Qty Procured	317	380	351	169**
	Value*	55780	70763	72640	37816.30

\*Value calculated at average acquisition cost.

\*\*Figures as on 09.12.13 for rice procurement (121.86 LMT during Kharif Marketing Season 2013-14 + 47.16 LMT during 2012-13 from April, 13 till date)

The details indicating State-wise procurement of wheat/rice for last three-years and current marketing season are given in the Statement-I and II (*See* below).

The details indicating accrual of damaged/Non-Issuable foodgrains with FCI during last three years and current year (upto Oct, 2013) with its value are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

Region-wise information related to accrued quantity of Nonissuable/Damaged foodgrains for last three years and current year (upto Oct, 2013) is given in Statement-IV (*See* below).

Storage Capacity available state wise and agency wise along with capacity utilized is given in Statement-V (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken following steps to augment the existing storage capacity for storage of foodgrains:-

#### 1. Proposals under Twelfth Plan

There is a proposal to construct new godowns with 610860 MT capacity during Twelfth Five Year Plan, *i.e.*, 2012-17 (534640 MT NE and 76220 MT Others) with a financial outlay of Rs. 583.10 crores (Rs. 510.96 crores for NE and Rs. 72.14 crores for others).

The details of State-wise capacity to be created is as under:

Name of State	Proposed Capacity in MT
Assam	347000
Arunachal Pradesh	17230
Manipur	40410
Meghalaya	35000
Mizoram	20000
Nagaland	15000
Tripura	45000
Sikkim	15000
Odisha	10000

Name of State	Proposed Capacity in MT
Maharashtra (Goa)	20000
Kerala	35000
Himachal Pradesh	11220
TOTAL	610860

In the current financial year *i.e.* 2013-14 FCI proposes to spent Rs. 80.76 crores and Rs. 20.42 crores for NE areas and the areas other than NE respectively under Plan Scheme for the construction of godowns. As on 30.11.2013, an expenditure of Rs. 22.68 crores (Rs. 14.19 crores for NE areas and Rs. 8.49 crores for the areas other than NE) has been incurred.

## **2. Construction under PEG Scheme**

For construction of new godowns with Private participation, Government of India/FCI has formulated a scheme called Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme. Under this Scheme, storage capacity is created by private parties, CWC, SWCs and other State Agencies for guaranteed hiring by FCI. Accordingly, a capacity of 203.76 lakh MT has been approved for construction of godowns at various locations in 19 states. Out of this, tenders have been sanctioned for a capacity of 113.26 lakh MT to private investors and a capacity of 7.96 lakh MT and 29.57 lakh MT have been allotted to CWC and SWCs respectively for construction of godowns on their own land (total capacity sanctioned/ allotted 150.79 LMT). A capacity of 82.00 lakh MT has already been completed.

## **3. Augmentation/modernization of storage facilities in the form of SILOS:**

The Government has approved the proposals for the creation of 20 lakh MT capacity in the form of modern Silos throughout the country. These 20 LMT Silos would be created against the capacity approved/ storage gap already assessed under the PEG Scheme. The details are as follows:-

Sl.No.	State	Silo capacity in MTs	Approved locations
1.	Bihar	2,00,000	Kaimur, Buxar, Bhagalpur, Bettiah (50,000 MT each)
2.	Haryana	3,00,000	Bhattu, Jind, Karnal, Palwal, Rohtak, Sonapat. (50,000 MT)
3.	M.P.	3,50,000	Sehore, Jabalpur, Raisen, Vidisha, Guna, Hoshangabad, Ujjain
4.	Punjab	4,00,000	Barnala, Chhehreatta, Patiala, Jalalabad, Kilaraipur, Sangrur, Dhuri, Batala. (50,000 MT each).
5.,	West Bengal	2,00,000	Rangapani, Malda, Dankuni, Mecheda. (50,000 MT each)
6.	Assam	50,000	Guwahati (Changsari) and Dibrugarh (25,000 MT each)
7.	Kerala	50,000	Eranakulam and Calicut. (25,000 MT each)
8.	Maharashtra	1,00,000	Pune, Nagpur (50,000 MT each)
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3,00,000	Jaunpur, Kannauj, Faizabad, Fatehpur, Basti, Deoria (50,000)
10.	Gujarat	50,000	Between Palanpur (Banaskantha) and Siddhapur (Patan)
TOTAL		20,00,000	

The silos would be set up with Railways Siding Facility in all the States. The e-tender inviting bids for a total capacity of 17.50 Lakh MT capacities in 36 locations across 9 States of India has been launched by FCI on 21st November 2013.

#### 4. Improvements in existing capacities

An action plan to upgrade/improve the conditions of existing godowns,

80 depots have been identified for upgradation during the financial year 2013-14.

The process of up-gradation includes replacement of outlived ACC/CGI sheets roofing with the pre-coated profile sheets, replacement of damaged bituminous road with cement concrete road, resurfacing of worn out bituminous surface of road and improvement of boundary wall etc.

Details of budget allocated for upgradation is as under:

Upgradation/improvement of condition godowns except cement concrete road of existing	Rs. 84 crores
Replacement of damaged Bituminous road with CC road	Rs .75 crores

As on 30.11.2013, 17 Nos. depots have been upgraded and work in other depots are in progress and at various stages.

(e) PEG Scheme is based on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. Under PEG Scheme, the construction cost is borne by private investors, CWC and SWCs/ other State agencies and FCI pays guaranteed hiring charges for this storage capacity for 10 years in case of Pvt. Investors and 9 years in case of CWC, SWC and other state agencies. The Silos are also being set up on a PPP basis.

***Statement-I***

*Rice procurement for Central pool (marketing season-wise)*

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	KMS 2010-11	KMS 2011-12*	KMS 2012-13#	KMS 2013-14\$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>DCP States</b>					
1.	Chhattisgarh	37.46	41.15	48.04	6.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Karnataka	1.80	3.56	0.73	0.00
3.	Kerala	2.63	3.76	2.40	0.00
4.	M.P.	5.16	6.35	8.98	1.70
5.	Odisha	24.65	28.66	36.12	0.00
6.	Tamil Nadu	15.43	15.96	4.81	0.53
7.	Uttarakhand	4.22	3.78	4.97	0.24
8.	West Bengal	13.10	20.41	17.55	0.00
	DCP TOTAL	104.46	123.63	123.60	9.46
	% SHARE OF TOTAL	31%	35%	36%	8%

**Non DCP States**

1.	A.P.	96.10	75.48	64.54	5.81
2.	Assam	0.16	0.23	0.20	0.00
3.	Bihar	8.83	15.34	13.03	0.00
4.	Chandigarh	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.12
5.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana .	16.87	20.07	26.09	23.94
8.	H.P.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	2.75	2.15	0.00
10.	J and K	0.11	0.09	0.02	0.00
11.	Maharashtra	3.08	1.90	1.92	0.23
12.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

168 Written Answers to		[RAJYA SABHA]		Unstarred Questions	
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Punjab	86.35	77.31	85.58	81.03
14.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	U.P.	25.54	33.57	22.86	1.27
16.	Puducherry	0.40	0.05	0.00	0.00
NON-DCP TOTAL		237.13	226.97	216.52	112.40
% SHARE OF TOTAL		69%	65%	64%	92%
GRAND TOTAL		341.60	350.59	340.12	121.86

Neg.-Less than 500 tonnes

\* As on 8.03.13

# As on 9.12.2013 Includes paddy in terms of Rice

\$ KMS 2013-14 is under progress and figures as on 9.12.13

#### Statement-II

##### Wheat procurement for Central pool (marketing season-wise)

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

(as on 1.8.13)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	RMS 2010-11	RMS 2011-12	RMS 2012-13	RMS 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>DCP States</b>					
1.	Gujarat	0.01	1.05	1.56	0
2.	M.P.	35.38	48.94	84.93	63.55
3.	Uttarakhand	0.86	0.42	1.39	0.05
4.	West Bengal	0.09	-	0.01	0.02
DCP TOTAL		36.34	50.42	87.90	63.62
(% SHARE OF TOTAL)		16.1%	17.9%	23.0%	25.4%



1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Non DCP States</b>					
1.	Bihar	1.83	4.77	7.72	0
2.	Chandigarh	0.09	0.07	0.17	0.08
3.	Delhi	0.10	0.08	0.31	0.00
4.	H.P.	Neg.	0.00	0.01	0.01
5.	Haryana	63.47	68.91	86.65	58.73
6.	J and K	0	-	0.09	0.00
7.	Jharkhand	Neg.	-	0.00	0.00
8.	Maharashtra		-	0.02	0.00
9.	Punjab	102.09	109.57	128.34	108.97
10.	Rajasthan	4.76	13.02	19.64	12.68
11.	U.P.	16.45	34.60	50.63	6.83
NON-DCP TOTAL		188.79	231.03	293.58	187.30
(% SHARE OF TOTAL)		83.9%	82.1%	77.0%	74.6%
TOTAL		225.13	281.44	381.48	250.92

As on 1.8.13

Neg. - Less than 500 tonnes

**Statement-III***Statement of Accrual of Non-Issuable foodgrains and its Value*

(Fig. in MTs)

Year	Commodity	Accrued Quantity of Non-Issuable foodgrains (in MTs)	Estimated Value of Non Issuable foodgrains (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
2010-11	Wheat	1,997	91,36,275
	Rice*	4,349	2,70,72,525
	TOTAL	6,346	3,62,08,800
2011-12	Wheat	2,402	1,09,89,150
	Rice	936	58,26,600
	TOTAL	3,338	1,68,15,750
2012-13	Wheat	2,417	1,86,35,070
	Rice	731	70,61,460
	TOTAL	3,148	2,56,96,530
2013-14 (up to 01.11.13)	Wheat	11,970	7,81,28,294
	Rice	8,884	7,76,90,420
	TOTAL	20,854	15,58,18,714

\* including 0.02 LMTs damaged coarse grains.

*Remarks:-*The following methodology has been adopted for estimating the value of GFG

Calculation for accrual of DFG during 2010-11 and 2011-12

Value of damaged foodgrain stocks calculated on the basis of Feed-1 category of wheat and rice @ 75% of CIP rate of APL families:

(a) for wheat 75% of Rs. 610/- per qtls.=Rs. 457.50/- per qtls.

(b) for rice 75% of Rs. 830/- per qtls.=Rs. 622.50/- per qtls.

**Calculation for accrual of DFG during 2012-13**

For Wheat, value of DFGs calculated based on Feed-1 @ 60% of MSP=60% of Rs. 1285 (for RMS 2012-13)=Rs.771/- per qtls.

For Rice, value of DFGs calculated based on Feed-1 @ 60% of MSP=60% of Rs. 1610 (for KMS 2011-12)=Rs. 966/- per qtls.

(a) MSP for Paddy common=1080 and Gr.A=1110, Avg. MSP=1095 and MSP of Rice=avg. 68% O/T ratio of avg. MSP of paddy=1610/- per qtls.

**Calculation for accrual of DFG during 2013-14**

For Wheat, value of DFGs calculated based on Feed-1 @ 60% of MSP of respective crop year of Non-Issuable For Rice, value of DFGs calculated based on Feed-1 @60% of MSP of respective crop year of Non-Issuable.

**Statement-IV**

*Region-wise and Commodity-wise Foodgrain stock accrued as Non-Issuable (damaged) with FCI during the year 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (Upto October, 2013)*

(Fig. in MTs)

Sl.No.	Region	Year			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto October, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	200	0	997.3	3729.848
2.	Jharkhand	39	29	3.43	612.38
3.	Odisha	18	36	1	13.255
4.	W.B.	922	477	45	12535.85
5.	Assam	49	442	51.54	124.965

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	NEF	175	0	195	1040.657
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
8.	N and M	1	0	0	32.258
9.	Delhi	1	10.9	39.86	32.248
10.	Haryana	53	0	148.04	0
11.	H.P.	0	0	0	0
12.	J and K	0	0	0	0
13.	Punjab	182	37	123	34.015
14.	Rajasthan	21	30	120.83	2.84
15.	U.P.	520	258	18.3	412.185
16.	Uttarakhand	1338	72	221	13.09
17.	A.P.	3	4.33	24.72	370.204
18.	Kerala	99	200	0	132
19.	Karnataka	17	0	141.76	14.087
20.	Tamil Nadu	12	29	749.66	0
21.	Gujarat	2595	226	195	355.392
22.	Maharashtra	97	1473	61	1103.5
23.	M.P.	2	0	3.02	69.176
24.	Chhattisgarh	2	13.78	8.98	226.236
TOTAL		6346	3338.01	3148.44	20854.186

**Statement-V**

(A) The State-wise storage capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.01.2010

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	FCI owned	Covered				Total Covered	CAP			Grand Stocks Utilization				
				State	CWC	SWC	Private Parties		Hired	Owned	Hired	Total	Total	Held	Utilization (%)	
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>East</b>	1.	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.62	0.95	0.48	2.08	5.74	0.97	0.00	0.97	6.71	3.70	55	
	2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.03	0.13	0.16	0.20	0.52	1.18	0.02	0.00	0.02	1.20	0.97	81	
	3.	Odisha	2.93	0.00	0.69	2.83	0.15	3.67	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.60	2.89	44	
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.94	0.00	0.87	2.00	10.59	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.10	7.67	69	
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.08	73	
	TOTAL (E. ZONE)		15.94	0.26	2.38	3.94	1.70	8.28	24.22	1.50	0.00	1.50	25.72	15.31	60	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>N.E.</b>	6. Assam		2.07	0.00	0.17	0.10	0.37	0.64	2.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.71	1.33	49
	7. Arunachal Pradesh		0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.10	45
	8. Meghalaya		0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.15	58
	9. Mizoram		0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.20	87
	10. Tripura		0.29	0.05	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.38	75
	11. Manipur		0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	100
	12. Nagaland		0.20	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.24	86
	TOTAL (N.E.Z)		3.30	0.10	0.49	0.15	0.37	1.11	4.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.41	2.60	59
<b>North</b>	13. Delhi-I		3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	2.24	61
	14. Haryana		7.68	3.90	2.16	4.18	2.18	12.42	20.10	3.33	0.01	3.34	23.44	17.43	74
	15. Himachal Pradesh		0.14	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.17	68
	16. J and K		1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.26	1.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.29	0.88	68

17. Punjab	21.17	0.13	3.34	31.62	4.09	39.18	60.35	6.34	3.07	9.41	69.76	47.08	67
18. Chandigarh	1.07	0.00	0.71	0.84	0.00	1.55	2.62	0.18	0.15	0.33	2.95	2.52	85
19. Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	1.36	2.82	1.88	6.06	13.12	1.82	0.59	2.41	15.53	15.61	101
20. Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.07	2.25	3.99	0.22	6.53	21.48	4.97	0.10	5.07	26.55	15.74	59
21. Uttarakhand	0.66	0.30	0.50	0.56	6.05	1.41	2.07	0.16	0.15	0.31	2.38	1.96	82
TOTAL (N.Z.)	57.12	4.61	10.37	44.01	8.53	67.52	124.64	17.11	4.07	21.18	145.82	103.63	71
<b>South</b>													
22. Andhra Pradesh	1266	0.12	4.86	16.53	1.01	22.52	35.18	2.62	0.00	2.62	37.80	32.62	86
23. A and N. Icelands	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.03	43
24. Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	3.31	62
25. Karnataka	3.78	0.00	1.76	1.49	0.25	3.50	7.28	1.16	0.00	1.16	8.44	7.79	92
26. Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.27	0.50	0.57	3.34	9.14	0.56	0.00	0.56	9.70	7.24	75
27. Puducherry	0.44	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.51	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.56	0.45	80
TOTAL (S.Z.)	27.92	0.12	8.94	18.54	1.83	29.43	57.35	4.59	0.00	4.59	61.94	51.44	83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>West</b>	28. Gujarat		5.00	0.14	1.21	0.00	0.00	1.35	6.35	0.27	0.00	0.27	6.62	6.47	98
	29. Maharashtra		11.77	0.13	2.22	2.11	1.93	6.39	18.16	1.02	0.00	1.02	19.18	12.91	67
	30. Goa		0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.09	60
	31. Madhya Pradesh		3.37	0.55	1.66	2.18	2.45	6.84	10.21	0.35	0.00	0.35	10.56	8.48	80
	32. Chhattisgarh		5.12	0.18	0.60	2.28	0.10	3.16	8.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.28	6.22	75
	<b>TOTAL (W.Z.)</b>		25.41	1.00	5.69	6.57	4.48	17.74	43.15	1.64	0.00	1.64	44.79	34.17	76
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		129.69	6.09	27.87	73.21	16.91	124.08	253.77	24.84	4.07	28.91	282.68	207.15	73



(B) The State-wise storage capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.01.2011

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	FCI owned	Covered				Total		CAP		Grand Stocks Utili-				
				State	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	Total	Covered Owned	Hired	Total	Held	zation			
				Govt.									(% age))			
					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>East</b>	1.	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.80	1.02	0.47	2.32	5.98	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	6.98	3.73	53.00
	2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.03	0.19	0.19	0.20	- 0.61	1.27	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.32	1.21	92.00
	3.	Odisha	3.02	0.00	0.80	2.37	0.15	3.32	6.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.34	2.34	37.00
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.87	0.00	0.87	1.93	10.52	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.51	11.03	4.71	43.00
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.10	91.00
		TOTAL (E. ZONE)	16.03	0.26	2.66	3.58	1.69	8.19	24.22	1.56	0.00	0.00	1.56	25.78	12.09	47.00
<b>N.E.</b>	6.	Assam	2.07	0.00	0.23	0.11	0.37	0.71	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	1.31	47.00
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.07	32.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.04	15.00
	9.	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.08	35.00
	10.	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.22	42.00
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.04	19.00
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.27	82.00
	TOTAL (N.E.Z)		3.30	0.11	0.61	0.16	0.37	1.25	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55	2.03	45.00
<b>North</b>	13.	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	1.80	49.00
	14.	Haryana	7.68	4.03	3.03	5.46	2.53	15.05	22.73	3.33	0.11	3.44	26.17	21.08	81.00
	15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.10	40.00
	16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.18	1.21	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.31	0.78	60.00
	17.	Punjab	21.17	0.57	4.52	38.08	4.11	47.28	68.45	7.14	3.28	10.42	78.87	56.00	71.00
	18.	Chandigarh	1.07	0.20	0.83	1.18	0.00	2.21	3.28	0.17	0.15	0.32	3.60	2.26	63.00

19. Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	1.69	3.38	1.94	7.01	14.07	1.85	1.47	3.32	17.39	16.75	96.00
20. Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.07	4.11	9.98	0.22	14.38	29.33	5.19	0.00	5.19	34.52	22.55	65.00
21. Uttarakhand	0.66	0.27	0.48	0.59	0.05	1.39	2.05	0.21	0.11	0.32	2.37	1.78	75.00
TOTAL (N.Z.)	57.12	5.35	14.71	58.67	8.88	87.61	144.73	18.30	5.12	23.42	168.15	123.10	73.00
<b>South</b>													
22. Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.00	6.88	18.95	2.10	27.93	40.59	2.62	0.00	2.62	43.21	35.07	81.00
23. A and I Islands	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	71.00
24. Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	3.69	69.00
25. Karnataka	3.78	0.00	1.56	1.62	0.25	3.43	7.21	1.16	0.00	1.16	8.37	6.96	83.00
26. Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.35	0.51	0.57	3.43	9.23	0.62	0.00	0.62	9.85	6.66	68.00
27. Puducherry	0.44	0.00	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.13	0.57	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.62	0.49	79.00
TOTAL (S.Z.)	27.92	0.00	10.87	21.13	2.92	34.92	62.84	4.65	0.00	4.65	67.49	52.92	78.00
<b>West</b>													
28. Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.60	0.00	0.00	1.74	6.74	0.27	0.00	0.27	7.01	5.82	83.00
29. Maharashtra	1190	0.00	2.58	3.10	2.46	8.14	20.04	1.12	0.00	1.12	21.16	13.08	62.00
30. Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.11	73.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	31.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.13	1.36	1.06	1.99	4.54	7.91	0.36	0.00	0.36	8.27	6.21	75.00
	32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.06	0.74	2.49	0.23	3.52	8.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.64	8.02	93.00
		TOTAL (W.Z.)	25.54	0.33	6.28	6.65	4.68	17.94	43.48	1.75	0.00	1.75	45.23	33.24	73.00
		GRAND TOTAL	129.91	6.05	35.13	90.19	18.54	149.91	279.82	26.26	5.12	31.38	311.20	223.38	72.00

Effective Capacity - Capacity available with FCI for storage of foodgrains, as reported by the Regions.

(C) The State-wise storage capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.01.2012

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	FCI owned	Covered			Total		CAP		Grand Stocks		Utilization		
				SWC	CWC	Hired	Covered	Owned	Hired	Total	Total	Held			
				State	Govt.	Private Parties	Total					(% age)			
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>East</b>	1.	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.84	1.09	0.47	2.43	6.09	1.00	0.00	1.00	7.09	2.42	34.00
	2.	Jharkhand	0.67	0.03	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.68	1.35	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.40	0.78	56.00
	3.	Odisha	3.02	0.00	0.82	1.99	0.15	2.96	5.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.98	4.14	69.00
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.96	0.00	0.87	2.02	10.61	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.12	6.22	56.00
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.04	36.00
<b>TOTAL (E. ZONE)</b>				16.04	0.26	2.85	3.30	8.10	24.14	1.56	0.00	1.56	25.70	13.60	53.00
<b>N.E.</b>	6.	Assam	2.12	0.00	0.20	0.11	0.36	0.67	2.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.79	1.20	43.00
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.03	14.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.10	38.00
	9.	Mizoram	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.19	73.00
	10.	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.38	79.00
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.10	50.00
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.13	39.00
	TOTAL (N.E.Z)		3.38	0.10	0.54	0.16	0.36	1.16	4.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.54	2.13	47.00
<b>North</b>	13.	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	2.23	61.00
	14.	Haryana	7.68	4.14	3.22	6.03	2.37	15.76	23.44	3.33	0.18	3.51	26.95	24.43	91.00
	15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.13	50.00
	16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.18	1.21	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.31	0.66	50.00
	17.	Punjab	21.17	0.39	4.97	39.98	3.90	49.24	70.41	7.14	3.03	10.17	80.58	62.81	78.00
	18.	Chandigarh	1.07	0.18	0.83	1.12	0.00	2.13	3.20	0.17	0.05	0.22	3.42	2.52	74.00

19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	2.22	4.61	1.88	8.71	15.77	1.85	4.23	6.08	21.85	18.06	83.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.17	6.23	20.39	0.12	26.91	41.86	5.19	0.21	5.40	47.26	33.33	71.00
21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.20	0.41	0.48	0.00	1.09	1.75	0.21	0.09	0.30	2.05	1.63	80.00
TOTAL (N.Z.)		57.12	5.29	17.94	72.61	8.30	104.14	161.26	18.30	7.79	26.09	187.35	145.80	78.00
<b>South</b>	22. Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.04	7.93	20.74	3.54	32.25	44.91	2.62	0.00	2.62	47.53	43.71	92.00
	23. Andman and Nicobar	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	71.00
	24. Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	3.11	58.00
	25. Karnataka	3.81	0.00	1.49	1.60	0.25	3.34	7.15	1.36	0.00	1.36	8.51	5.70	67.00
	26. Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.59	0.51	0.56	3.66	9.46	0.61	0.00	0.61	10.07	7.91	79.00
	27. Puducherry	0.44	0.00	0.13	0.11	0.00	0.24	0.68	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.74	0.51	69.00
TOTAL (S.Z.)		27.95	0.04	12.14	22.96	4.35	39.49	67.44	4.85	0.00	4.85	72.29	60.99	84.00
<b>West</b>	28. Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.49	0.00	0.28	1.91	6.91	0.27	0.00	0.27	7.18	4.87	68.00
	29. Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.61	3.42	2.36	8.39	20.29	1.02	0.00	1.02	21.31	12.95	61.00
	30. Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.09	60.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	31.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.00	0.96	0.02	2.13	3.11	6.48	0.36	0.00	0.36	6.84	5.33	78.00
	32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.11	1.10	2.97	0.32	4.50	9.62	0.01	0.00	0.01	9.63	7.72	80.00
		TOTAL (W.Z.)	25.54	0.25	6.16	6.41	5.09	17.91	43.45	1.66	0.00	1.66	45.11	30.96	69.00
		GRAND TOTAL :	130.03	5.94	39.63	105.44	19.79	170.80	300.83	26.37	7.79	34.16	334.99	253.48	76.00

Effective Capacity - Capacity available with FCI for storage of foodgrains, as reported by the Regions.

Note: The storage capacity/stock data in respect of Odisha region is as of 31.12.11.



(D) The State-wisemonthly average storage capacity with F.C.I. for the month of October, 2013

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	FCI owned	Covered					Total		CAP		Grand Stocks Utilization					
				State	CWC	SWC	Private	Total	Covered	Owned	Hired	Total	Held	Utilization				
				Govt.			Parties							(% age)				
					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>East</b>	1.	Bihar	3.66	0.06	0.84	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.48	2.61	6.27	1.00	0.00	7.27	4.41	61.00		
	2.	Jharkhand	0.67	0.07	0.19	0.23	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.79	1.46	0.05	0.00	1.51	0.87	58.00		
	3.	Odisha	3.02	0.00	1.06	1.87	0.00	0.00	0.87	1.99	10.39	0.51	0.00	10.90	5.16	47.00		
	4.	West Bengal	8.40	0.18	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.08	73.00	
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (E. ZONE)			15.85	0.32	3.03	3.33	0.15	0.00	1.50	8.33	24.18	1.56	0.00	25.74	14.87	58.00		
<b>N.E.</b>	6.	Assam	2.12	0.01	0.20	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.91	3.03	0.00	0.00	3.03	2.50	83.00		
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.18	78.00		
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	-0.01	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.25	96.00		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
9. Mizoram				0.25	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.17	65.00
10. Tripura				0.33	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.16	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.31	63.00
11. Manipur				0.23	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.23	82.00
12. Nagaland				0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.34	103.00
TOTAL (N.E.Z)				3.45	0.13	0.49	0.24	0.00	0.03	0.54	1.43	4.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.88	3.98	82.00
<b>North</b>																		
13. Delhi				3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	2.15	59.00
14. Haryana				7.68	3.92	3.54	5.77	13.32	0.00	2.40	28.95	36.63	3.33	0.00	3.33	39.96	30.95	77.00
15. Himachal Pradesh				0.19	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.25	71.00
16. Jammu and Kashmir				1.03	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.28	1.31	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.41	0.97	69.00
17. Punjab				21.17	0.78	5.01	40.48	30.03	0.00	3.97	80.27	101.44	7.14	2.81	9.95	111.39	86.01	77.00
18. Chandigarh				1.07	0.16	0.84	1.19	0.53	0.00	0.00	2.72	3.79	0.17	0.08	0.25	4.04	2.79	69.00
19. Rajasthan				7.06	0.06	3.13	8.43	1.28	0.24	2.29	15.43	22.49	1.85	3.27	5.12	27.61	25.42	92.00
20. Uttar Pradesh				14.95	0.16	7.02	20.11	0.74	0.00	0.00	28.03	42.98	5.19	0.00	5.19	48.17	32.61	68.00
21. Uttarakhand				0.66	0.24	0.43	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.18	1.84	0.21	0.00	0.21	2.05	1.21	59.00
TOTAL (N.Z.)				57.17	5.55	20.04	76.49	46.02	0.24	8.68	157.02	214.19	18.30	6.16	24.46	238.65	182.36	76.00

<b>South</b>	22. Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.00	4.48	14.74	1.75	3.10	1.68	25.75	38.41	2.62	0.00	2.62	0.00	2.62	41.03	24.16	59.00
	23. Andman and Nicobar	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	71.00
	24. Kerala	5.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	5.24	0.21	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.21	5.45	3.97	73.00
	25. Karnataka	3.81	0.00	0.96	1.39	1.49	0.00	0.25	4.09	7.90	1.36	0.00	1.36	0.00	1.36	9.26	7.38	80.00
	26. Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.69	0.49	0.55	0.00	0.50	4.23	10.03	0.61	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.61	10.64	7.72	73.00
	27. Puducherry	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.71	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.77	0.53	69.00
	TOTAL (S.Z.)	27.97	0.00	8.13	16.74	3.99	3.10	2.43	34.39	62.36	4.86	0.00	4.86	0.00	4.86	67.22	43.81	65.00
<b>West</b>	28. Gujarat	5.00	0.17	1.73	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.75	2.90	7.90	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.27	8.17	6.53	80.00
	29. Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.40	3.15	4.11	0.32	1.22	11.20	23.10	1.02	0.00	1.02	0.00	1.02	24.12	1539	64.00
	30. Goa	0.15	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.17	85.00
	31. Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.00	2.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	2.22	5.59	0.36	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.36	5.95	4.96	83.00
	32. Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.03	0.85	2.52	0.57	0.00	0.14	4.11	9.23	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	9.24	550	60.00
	TOTAL (W.Z.)	25.54	0.20	7.14	5.67	4.93	0.32	2.22	20.48	46.02	1.66	0.00	1.66	0.00	1.66	47.68	32.55	68.00
	GRAND TOTAL :	129.98	6.20	38.83	102.47	55.09	3.69	15.37	221.65	351.63	26.38	6.16	32.54	6.16	32.54	384.17	277.57	7200

Effective Capacity - Capacity available with FCI for storage of foodgrains, as reported by the Regions.

Note: The capacity utilization data in r/o Arunachal Pradesh as reflected is for the month of September, 2013 as the same has not been received for the month of October, 2013.

**Prices of foodgrains for BPL population**

1011. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Below Poverty Line (BPL) population in various States in the country particularly in the backward and rural regions along with the percentage of the said population as a whole;

(b) whether prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities in the fair price shops for the people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) are almost at par with the prices in the open market;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to reduce the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) The Planning Commission estimates the percentage of population living below the poverty line in the States for rural and urban areas. Based on the latest Large Sample Survey of Consumer Expenditure of National Sample Survey (NSS) 68th round (2011-12), the State-wise percentage of population living below poverty line is given in Statement-I (*See below*). However, the estimation of poverty for backward regions is not done separately.

(b) to (d) Central Issue Prices of foodgrains (rice and wheat) for distribution under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category are Rs. 5.65 per kg and Rs. 4.15 per kg. respectively. State/UT-wise issue prices for foodgrains (rice and wheat) for BPL category at Fair Price Shops (FPSs) is given in Statement-II (*See below*). The information regarding retail prices of foodgrains (rice and wheat) for the period January, 2013 to November, 2013 is given in Statement-III (*See below*). Under the National Food Security Act, 2013, the eligible households are entitled to receive specified quantities of foodgrains through TPDS at the issue prices of Rs. 3.00, Rs. 2.00 and Rs. 1.00 for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively.

As regards sugar, the retail issue price of levy sugar under PDS in the country is Rs. 13.50 per kg. since 1.3.2002, which is substantially less than the prices of sugar in the open market.

In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS Kerosene, resulting in incidence of under-recovery to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Based on the Refinery Gate Price effective 1.12.2013, the OMCs are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 36.20/litre on PDS Kerosene. In addition to this, Government has been providing a subsidy of Rs. 0.82 per litre on PDS Kerosene from the fiscal budget under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002" to the OMCs. Based on the Refinery Gate Price effective 1.12.2013, the Retail Selling Price of PDS Kerosene at Delhi is Rs. 14.96/litre. The RSP of PDS Kerosene has not been revised since June, 2011 and also there is no such proposal before the Government to revise the RSP of PDS Kerosene at present.

The steps taken/being taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential commodities are given in Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1009 Part (c) and (d)]

**Statement-I**

*Percentage of population below poverty line by states 2011-12*

*(Tendulkar Methodology)*

Sl.No.	States	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.0	5.8	9.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.9	20.3	34.7
3.	Assam	33.9	20.5	32.0
4.	Bihar	34.1	31.2	33.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	44.6	24.8	39.9
6.	Delhi	12.9	9.8	9.9
7.	Goa	6.8	4.1	5.1
8.	Gujarat	21.5	10.1	16.6

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Sl.No.	States	Rural	Urban	Total
9.	Haryana	11.6	10.3	11.2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.5	4.3	8.1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.5	7.2	10.3
12.	Jharkhand	40.8	24.8	37.0
13.	Karnataka	24.5	15.3	20.9
14.	Kerala	9.1	5.0	7.1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35.7	21.0	31.6
16.	Maharashtra	24.2	9.1	17.4
17.	Manipur	38.8	32.6	36.9
18.	Meghalaya	12.5	9.3	11.9
19.	Mizoram	35.4	6.4	20.4
20.	Nagaland	19.9	16.5	18.9
21.	Odisha	35.7	17.3	32.6
22.	Punjab	7.7	9.2	8.3
23.	Rajasthan	16.1	10.7	14.7
24.	Sikkim	9.9	3.7	8.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	15.8	6.5	11.3
26.	Tripura	16.5	7.4	14.0
27.	Uttarakhand	11.6	10.5	11.3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	30.4	26.1	29.4
29.	West Bengal	22.5	14.7	20.0
30.	Puducherry	17.1	6.3	9.7

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Sl.No.	States	Rural	Urban	Total
31.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	1.6	0.0	1.0
32.	Chandigarh	1.6	22.3	21.8
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.6	15.4	39.3
34.	Daman and Diu	0.0	12.6	9.9
35.	Lakshadweep	0.0	3.4	2.8
	ALL INDIA	25.7	13.7	21.9

**Statement-II**

*Issue prices at fair price shops in States/UTs  
(As reported by States/UTs from time to time)*

(as upto 30.09.13)

(Rs. Per Kg.)

Sl.No.	States	BPL	
		Wheat	Rice
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.00	1.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.65	6.15
3.	Assam	-	7.00
4.	Bihar	5.22	6.78
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.00	2.00
6.	Delhi	4.80	6.30
7.	Goa	-	6.15

1	2	3	4
8.	Gujarat	Rs. 2.00 for 13 kg Rs. 7.50 for 16kg	Rs 3.00 for 3 kg (Max) Rs. 7.00 for 3 kg (Max Rice Spl.)
9.	Haryana (NFSA implemented <i>w.e.f.</i> 20.08.13)	Under NFSA, Priority households will receive wheat @ Rs. 2.00 per kg.	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.25	6.85
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.80 5.35 (Atta)	6.40
12.	Jharkhand	-	1.00
13.	Karnataka	3.00	1.00
34.	Kerala	2.00	1.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.00	2.00
16.	Maharashtra	5.00	6.00
17.	Manipur	-	6.15
18.	Meghalaya	-	6.15-7.50
19.	Mizoram	-	6.15
20.	Nagaland	6.25(Atta)	6.15
21.	Odisha	-	2.00
22.	Punjab	4.57	-
23.	Rajasthan	2.00	-
24.	Sikkim	-	4.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	7.50	Free of cost
26.	Tripura		2.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4.65	6.15
28.	Uttarakhand	2.00	3.00



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1	2	3	4
29.	West Bengal	4.65	2.00
30.	A and N Islands	4.45	6.05
31.	Chandigarh	4.65	6.15
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.65	6.00
33.	Daman and Diu	4.80	6.45
34.	Lakshadweep	9.00	6.15
35.	Puducherry	Free	

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**Statement-III***Retail prices of foodgrains (rice and wheat) in 2012-13*

Centre	Jan. 31, 2013	Feb. 28, 2013	Mar. 28, 2013	Apr. 30, 2013	May. 31, 2013	Jun. 28, 2013	Jul. 31, 2013	Aug. 30, 2013	Sep. 30, 2013	Oct. 31, 2013	Nov. 29, 2013	Min	Max
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>Month End Retail Prices of Rice</b>													
Delhi	26	27	28	28	28	27	28	28	28	26	27	26	28
Shimla	30	30	30	32	32	NR	32	32	32	32	32	30	32
Jammu	33	33	32	32	34	34	34	33	33	40	39	32	40
Lucknow	18	18	20	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	18	21
Dehradun	16	17	NR	18	22	21	21	20	21	21	21	16	22
Ahmedabad	20	20	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	NR	19	19	20
Bhopal	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	NR	20	20	20

Mumbai	26	26	27	28	30	30	27	29	29	26	30
Jaipur	23	24	NR	24	24	24	24	24	24	23	24
Patna	25	25	NR	28	32	32	32	29	29	25	32
Bhubaneswar	NR	22	NR	22	23	23	24	24	24	22	24
Kolkata	21	21	23	26	24	23	24	24	25	21	26
Itanagar	20	18	NR	21	NR	25	NR	NR	NR	18	25
Guwahati	NR	18	NR	18	20	22	25	24	24	18	25
Agartala	17	NR	NR	17	17	22	30	31	30	17	31
Hyderabad	25	25	25	26	26	26	27	27	27	25	27
Bengaluru	NR	31	31	31	31	31	33	33	33	31	33
T. Puram	32	32	NR	32	32	33	33	34	34	32	35
Chennai	34	34	32	32	32	32	32	NR	NR	30	34
<b>Month End Retail Prices of Wheat</b>											
Delhi	19	19	18	17	18	18	18	18	18	17	19

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jammu	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	17	18
Lucknow	15	15	17	16	15	16	17	16	16	16	17	18	15	18
Dehradun	16	16	17	NR	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	15	17
Ahmedabad	15	15	15	17	19	19	19	19	19	19	NR	19	15	19
Bhopal	14	14	14	14	14	17	17	17	17	17	NR	17	14	17
Mumbai	28	28	28	28	25	26	26	26	26	26	27	29	25	29
Jaipur	17	17	18	17	NR	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	17	18
Patna	15	15	15	NR	18	18	20	20	NR	19	19	20	15	20
Guwahati	NR	NR	NR	NR	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Hyderabad	29	29	29	28	26	26	28	28	28	28	28	28	26	29
Bengaluru	NR	NR	22	22	22	21	22	24	24	24	24	27	21	27
T. Puram	26	26	26	NR	27	26	26	24	25	26	26	27	24	27
Chennai	26	26	27	27	26	27	28	28	28	28	28	NR	26	28

NR : Not Reported

*Source* : State Civil Supplies Departments.

**Increase in the retail price of vegetables and fruits**

†1012. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consumer selling price of vegetables and fruits have increased every year in the country from 2009-10 to November 2013-14;

(b) if so, the percentage increase in the consumer retail price of the above said products during the above mentioned period; and

(c) whether Government considers less production of these products as the main reason of this price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) During the last four years, 2009 to 2013, the retail price of fruits and vegetables has shown mixed trend as given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The prices are mainly affected by demand-supply mismatch. However, there are other factors also that contribute to price rise like increase in cost of inputs, cost of transportation and problems in storage and weather conditions.

**Statement***Percentage increase in prices of Fruits and Vegetables*

Month/Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	10.74	21.64	29.45	-15.17	18.99
February	4.10	17.32	18.12	6.25	13.90
March	3.94	13.64	18.00	20.90	3.27
April	5.71	10.81	14.63	29.79	0.00
May	16.91	10.06	7.43	28.19	7.05
June	27.21	12.14	1.03	25.51	16.67
July	32.64	7.85	1.46	23.44	17.44

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Month/Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
August	29.25	0.53	10.99	18.40	18.73
September	18.87	4.23	12.18	8.60	19.58
October	9.94	2.01	14.29	3.02	33.47
November	18.60	-0.49	10.34	7.14	NA
December	32.87	15.26	-15.07	18.28	NA

*Source* : Consumer Price Index, Industrial workers (CPI-IW), Labour Bureau Shimla.

NA : Not Available

#### **Production, export and consumption of onion**

†1013. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- the quantity of onion produced in the last two years;
- the quantity of onion exported in the year 2012-13; and
- the total consumption of onion in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) The quantity of Onion produced within last two years is as follows:

Crop year	Production (lakh tonnes)	Exports (April-March) (Lakh tonnes)
2011-12	175.11	-
2012-13	163.09	18.23

(c) According to the April-2012 report of Small Farmers Agri-business Consortium (SFAC), Ministry of Agriculture, the estimated onion consumption in the country is 15.7 million tonnes (MMT).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Shortage of foodgrains storage space in Odisha**

1014. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the shortage of foodgrains storage space in Odisha; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to enhance the storage space in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) Yes, Sir. As on 30.11.2013, storage capacity to the tune of 5.84 lakh MT (owned as well as hired covered capacity) is available with FCI in Odisha. Besides this, State Government has a storage capacity of 7.20 Lakh MT. Thus, the total storage capacity with FCI and State Government for storage of central pool stocks is 13.04 LMT.

Based on the recommendations of the State Level Committee (SLC), a storage gap of 3.75 lakh MT has been assessed.

(b) A storage capacity of 3.75 LMT is being created under Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme out of which 1.125 LMT has been allotted to the Odisha State Warehousing Corporation (OSWC) for construction and a capacity of 1.87 LMT has been allotted to Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC). The Government of Odisha is finalising the implementing agency for the balance 0.75 LMT of storage capacity. A capacity of 2.09 Lakh MT has been completed and has been taken over by the Government of Odisha. Furthermore, a capacity of 10,000 MT has also been approved for construction of Godowns at Baripada under the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

**Sugarcane pricing policy**

1015. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received demand(s)/suggestions from many organisations to bring out a long term sugarcane pricing policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government plans to examine the methodological issues including the cost concepts of Minimum Support Price (MSP); and

(d) if so, by when Government proposes to review/revise the criteria/formula of fixation of Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) in view of rising input cost of sugarcane cultivation alongwith the details thereof, State-wise and the changes likely to be made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) The Central Government has been fixing the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane [earlier Statutory Minimum Price (SMP)] which is a benchmark price below which no sugar mill can purchase sugarcane. However, the farmers generally receive cane price higher than the FRP. The Dr. C. Rangarajan Committee report on regulation of sugar sector has *inter-alia* recommended that there should be a sharing of the revenues/value created in the sugarcane value chain between the farmers and the millers in a fair and equitable manner. The Central Government has considered recommendations of the Committee and has decided that the recommendation of the Committee relating to adoption of the Revenue Sharing Formula be left to the State Governments for adoption and implementation, as considered appropriate by them.

(c) and (d) The Government has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Director, National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP) to examine the methodological issues including the cost concepts of Minimum Support Price (MSP). The Committee is yet to submit its recommendations to the Government.

**Use of the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950**

1016. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use), Act, 1950 prohibits the use of name which may suggest patronage of Central/State



Government without permission of Central Government for trading, commercial and professional organisations;

(b) if so, whether provisions of the Act are also applicable to non-trading, non-commercial and non-professional organisations instituted on non-profit basis;

(c) how many organisations with such names and emblems are permitted by Central/State Governments and criteria therefor; and

(d) how many such organisations are functioning without permission and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Section 3 of the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 read with item 7 of the Schedule in the Act prohibits use of name, which may suggest patronage of Central/State Government without permission of the Central Government for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession.

(c) Applications received from the concerned Registrar of Societies from time to time are examined in the context of the provisions of the Act, in consultation with the concerned Central/State Ministries/Departments, wherever necessary and permission is communicated to the concerned Registrar Office or otherwise. This is an ongoing process since enactment of the Act. During the current year (upto November, 2013) 108 organisations have been granted permission to use the names/emblems.

(d) Whenever any such case is reported to the Central Government, the same is referred to the concerned State Government for taking action under the provisions of the Act.

#### **Payment of dues to cane growers**

1017. SHRI D. RAJA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh suspended their operations saying that they could not afford to pay even last year State Advised Price (SAP) to cane growers for ongoing crushing season;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken, if any, by Union Government to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that initially many private sector sugar mills gave notices mentioning that they could not afford to pay even last year's State Advised Price (SAP) to sugarcane growers for the on-going crushing season. The State Government granted some reliefs and concessions to the sugar mills, after that all the sugar mills agreed to pay SAP to cane growers in current sugar season 2013-14. As on 12.12.2013, out of 120 sugar mills, 106 mills have started crushing.

(c) The Government has constituted an Informal Group of Union Ministers under the Chairmanship of Minister of Agriculture to look into the problems being faced by the Sugar industry.

#### **Price-rise of vegetables and essential commodities**

1018. DR. BHARAT KUMAR RAUT : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that prices of essential commodities/vegetables have gone up all time high during the last three months in metro cities;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government has no control over hoarders and middlemen to curb the hoarding to make available the vegetables, like onions, tomatoes, potatoes and other food items on lesser price; and
- (c) the immediate measures Government is going to take to stop the unprecedented price rise of vegetables and essential commodities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) During the last three months (September to November, 2013), there has been rise in retail prices of essential commodities including vegetables in the four metro cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. The increase has been considerable in the case of onion and tomato.

Increase in prices of essential commodities including vegetables could be due to several factors such as demand -supply mismatch, increase in cost of inputs, cost of transportation and problems in storage and weather conditions.

(b) and (c) The Government is implementing “the Essential Commodities Act 1955” and “the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980” with the objective of preventing hoarding and black marketing of essential commodities. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been repeatedly requested to strictly enforce both the Acts and also monitor enforcement of these Acts.

Government monitors the Wholesale/Retail prices of select essential commodities which include vegetables like potato, onion and tomato through data obtained from 57 Reporting Centres across the country on a continuous basis. The prevailing price situation as well as other factors which have impact on prices both in domestic and international markets are analysed, and based on this decisions are taken to contain price rise.

Measures taken to contain the price rise of essential commodities including vegetables are given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1009 Part (c) and (d)]

#### **Fund released under emergency feeding scheme**

1019. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of fund released under Emergency Feeding Scheme during the last three years, State-wise including the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether this scheme is applicable across the country, if not the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of fund spent/unspent State- wise during the last three years;
- (d) the details of results achieved during the last three years; and
- (e) whether Government is satisfied with the result achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (e) Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) is being implemented only in eight Districts of Odisha namely Bolangir, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawrangpur, Naupada, Rayagada and Sonepur covering around 2 lakh beneficiaries. This is a food-based intervention of the State Government of Odisha targeted towards old, infirm and destitute persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households to provide them food security in their distress conditions. No funds are provided under the scheme. The Government of India allocates only foodgrains under Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) Scheme @ 7.5 kg. per beneficiary per month for 2 lakh beneficiaries at the BPL prices. Under this programme, old, infirm and destitute persons belonging to BPL household are provided food each day throughout the year.

Government is satisfied with the result achieved as the EFP has provided food security in these districts of the State.

#### **Survey on employment in FPIs**

1020. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government undertook any survey regarding number of SCs/ STs employed in Food Processing Industries (FPI) both in Government as well as private sectors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT) : (a) and (b) As per the latest census [(Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) conducted (with base reference year 2006-07)] wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, the employment in food products and beverage industry of MSMEs in Registered Sector was 14.68 lakh. Of this, employment in respect of SC and ST was 1.77 lakh and 0.83 lakh respectively.

#### **Invitation of IGPB by WWTG**

1021. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Grape Processing Board (IGPB) has been Invited by

the World Wine Trade Group (WWTG) as an observer at an International meet of the Group being held in Washington; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the move will help Indian wine industry gain international recognition and boost export of Indian wine; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether IGPB has decided to apply for membership of WWTG after initiating contacts with the Group; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT) : (a) World Wine Trade Group (WWTG) had invited India to participate as an observer in their 2013 Annual Plenary Meeting, which was held in Washington, D.C. from November 7-8, 2013.

(b) The participation in the above WWTG 2013 Annual Plenary Meeting had helped India to understand the functioning of WWTG and how the trade of Wine could be facilitated to the benefit of consumers, producers and exporters.

(c) IGPB has not decided to apply for membership of WWTG.

#### **Food processing training centres**

1022. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Food Processing Training Centres at present;

(b) the State-wise and year-wise details of the financial assistance sanctioned/ released to these centres during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether these training centres are timely furnishing, the utilization certificates, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government is aware of the misappropriation of funds being done on large scale by these Centres; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the State-wise punitive action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT) : (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries had sanctioned 170 Food Processing Training Centres (FPTCs) under Human Resources Development Scheme during the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan (2012-13 and 2013-14 upto Nov., 2013). The details are given in Statement-I (*See* below). However, this scheme has been subsumed in the newly launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) in the Twelfth Plan. Accordingly, all the State/UT Governments have been empowered to receive new applications, sanction and release funds under the above scheme of the mission during Twelfth Plan.

(b) The financial assistance sanctioned/ released by the Ministry State-wise during the last three years and the current year is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The utilization certificates are the pre-requisite documents to be submitted to the Ministry before release of subsequent installments of Grant-in-Aid for Food Processing Training Centres (FPTCs) under the Human Resources Development Scheme. These documents are required to be forwarded and recommended to the Ministry by the respective State Governments.

(e) Any organization/applicant, seeking the financial assistance for setting up of Food Processing Training Centres (FPTCs) under Human Resources Development Scheme of the Ministry, requires the recommendation of the respective State Governments which is usually after physical verification/ inspection of the centre. Also any further release/subsequent installments for FPTCs from the Ministry is based on the inspection reports received from the State Governments.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of Food Processing Training Centres (FPTCs) assisted during Eleventh Plan and 2012-13 and 2013-14 (Upto November, 2013) of Twelfth Plan*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of FPTCs	Amount released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0

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Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of FPTCs	Amount released
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20	84.360
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.000
4.	Assam	7	35.690
5.	Bihar	2	7.120
6.	Delhi	0	0.000
7.	Gujarat	1	4.000
8.	Haryana	27	109.443
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	13.300
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	4.000
11.	Karnataka	13	61.600
12.	Jharkhand	1	2.450
13.	Kerala	1	7.000
14.	Maharashtra	15	66.424
15.	Madhya Pradesh	36	106.310
16.	Manipur	0	0.000
17.	Mizoram	1	7.500
18.	Meghalaya	0	0.000
19.	Nagaland	0	0.000
20.	Odisha	13	58.772
21.	Punjab	1	1.620
22.	Puducherry	1	11.000
23.	Rajasthan	1	4.000
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	6.690

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Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of FPTCs	Amount released
25.	Tripura	0	0.000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11	39.660
27.	West Bengal	6	26.490
28.	Uttarakhand	2	7.900
29.	Chhattisgarh	5	20.000
TOTAL		170	688.329

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*Note :* During Twelfth Plan (2012-13 and 2013-14- upto Nov., 2013) only committed liabilities of Eleventh Plan have been sanctioned.



**Statement-II***State-wise details of Food Processing Training Centres (FPTCs) assisted during Eleventh/Twelfth Plan*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*		2013-14* Upto Nov. 2013)		(Rs. in lakhs)
		No. of Units	Amount*	No. of Units	Amount*	No. of Units	Amount*	No. of Units	Amount*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	15.32	4	18	0	0	0	0	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	1	6	3	16	1	5.69	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	1	3.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4
8.	Haryana	3	13.49	15	60.973	1	0	1	4	4

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Himachal Pradesh			1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Jammu and Kashmir			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Karnataka			4	23	4	15.8	0	0	0	0
12. Jharkhand			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Kerala			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Maharashtra			3	11.5	3	16.264	0	4	0	0
15. Madhya Pradesh			4	17	2	7.7	4	30	1	4
16. Manipur			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Mizoram			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Meghalaya			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha			4	19.75	3	15.902	0	0	0	2

21. Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Rajasthan	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	1	3.82	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. West Bengal	1	6	0	1.59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Uttarakhand	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29. Chhattisgarh	3	12	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	31	139.87	36	160.229	8	55.32	3	16.00				

\* Amount indicated also includes 2nd installment of grant

+ During Twelfth Plan (2012-13 and 2013-14 upto Nov., 2013) only committed liabilities of Eleventh Plan have been sanctioned.

**Workers engaged in FPIs**

1023. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the turnover of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) in the country during 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 and the trend in 2013-2014, so far;

(b) the number of people employed in these industries during 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 and how many of them are women;

(c) the number of male workers engaged in these industries, how many workers have completed ten years of schooling and how many of them are graduates; and

(d) the number of industries closed down during 2011-12 and 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT) : (a) The value of output in food processing sector (at 2004-05 prices) for 2011-12 as per the latest National Accounts Statistics-2013 brought by Central Statistics Office (CSO) is Rs. 6,35,787 crore.

(b) and (c) The information on number of workers who have completed ten years of schooling and number of graduates are not maintained centrally. However, the total number of persons engaged in food processing units during 2010-11 for which information is available as per the latest Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2010-11 and National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) 67th Round (July 2010- June 2011) is 64.55 lakh.

The number of women engaged directly in registered food processing industries during 2010-11 is 2, 58,602.

(d) As per the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2010-11, the total number of factories and number of factories in operation in registered food processing sector are 35,838 and 30,254 respectively.

**FPIs in private, public and cooperative sectors**

1024. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Food Processing Industries in the country in private, public and cooperative sectors;

(b) whether Government has any scheme to promote and assist food processing industries in the cooperative sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT) : (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries do not collect and maintain the data regarding number of Food Processing Industries in the Private, Public and Cooperative sectors in the country. However, as per Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), number of registered food processing units in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in Statement (*See* below). ASI has not released data for subsequent years.

(b) and (c) To promote the food processing sector in the country in private, Public and Cooperative sectors, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been operating following plan schemes during the Twelfth Plan:

- (i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development (Mega Food Parks, Cold Chain and Abattoirs).
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme-National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP).
- (iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex . Standards, R and D and Promotional Activities.

Under the above Plan schemes, financial assistance is provided to food processing units in the country.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) had launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during Twelfth Five Year Plan. The basic objective of NMFP is decentralization of implementation of the schemes, leading to substantial participation of State Governments/UTs. All the State/UT Governments have been empowered under the Mission to receive the applications, sanction and release the grant-in-aid to the eligible beneficiaries. The following schemes are implemented under NMFP during the remainder of Twelfth Plan (2013-17):

- (i) Scheme for Technology Up-gradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries.
- (ii) Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure for Non Horticultural Products.
- (iii) Scheme for setting up/modernisation/expansion of Abattoirs (to be implemented *w.e.f.* 2014-17).
- (iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development (HRD)
  - (a) Creation of Infrastructure facilities for running Degree/Diploma/Certificate Courses in Food Processing Technology.
  - (b) Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP).
  - (c) Food Processing Training Centre (FPTC).
  - (d) Training at recognised Institutes and sensitization cum awareness programme.
- (v) Scheme for Promotional Activities
  - (a) Organizing Seminar/Workshops.
  - (b) Conducting Studies/Surveys.
  - (c) Support to Exhibitions/Fairs.
  - (d) Advertisement and Publicity.
- (vi) Scheme for Creating Primary Processing Centers/Collection Centers in Rural Areas.
- (vii) Modernisation of Meat Shops.
- (viii) Reefer Vehicles.
- (ix) Old Food Parks.

Ministry also implements a Plan Scheme namely 'Quality Assurance, Codex, R and D and Other Promotional Activities'. Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided as Grants-in-aid for Research and Development in the Food Processing

Sector. Financial assistance is provided for demand driven R and D work in the field of Food Processing Sector for product and process development, improved, packaging, value addition etc. leading to innovative products and processes with commercial value. The above R and D scheme of Eleventh Plan has been transferred to Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) of Department of Science and Technology during Twelfth plan (*w.e.f.* 1.04.2012) for implementation.

The scheme for setting up/up-gradation of Food Testing Laboratories (FTL) would ensure Safety and quality of food products by Regulatory authorities, exporters, importers, processors, farmers, consumers etc. This scheme has been transferred to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) during 12th Plan (*w.e.f.* 01.0.4.2012), for implementation.

**Statement**

*Number of registered food processing units in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11*

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
<b>State-wise number of Registered Factories in Food Processing Sector during 2008-09 to 2010-11</b>				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6,276	6,313	9,068
3.	Assam	1,003	1,007	1,172
4.	Bihar	173	238	531
5.	Chandigarh	28	26	27
6.	Chhattisgarh	764	802	1,030
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	11	7
8.	Daman and Diu	41	24	36
9.	Delhi	114	119	140
10.	Goa	81	83	89

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
11.	Gujarat	1,501	1,425	1,957
12.	Haryana	497	457	642
13.	Himachal Pradesh	113	115	167
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	102	102	136
15.	Jharkhand	143	123	180
16.	Karnataka	1,565	1,553	1,888
17.	Kerala	1,224	1,226	1,395
18.	Madhya Pradesh	587	555	724
19.	Maharashtra	2,287	2,252	2,948
20.	Manipur	8	12	17
21.	Meghalaya	13	14	13
22.	Nagaland	14	13	12
23.	Odisha	615	675	820
24.	Puducherry	61	53	70
25.	Punjab	2,173	2,285	2,786
26.	Rajasthan	605	616	714
27.	Sikkim	0	13	22
28.	Tamil Nadu	3,905	4,010	5,210
29.	Tripura	51	57	58
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1,706	1,573	2,070
31.	Uttarakhand	307	340	364
32.	West Bengal	1,240	1,384	1,536
	Total	27,220	27,479	35,838

*Source* : Annual survey of industries, MOSPI.



**Achievements made in food processing sector**

1025. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the present level of food processing in the country in comparison to neighbouring/developed countries;

(b) the quantity of food wasted due to lack of modern technology/food processing facilities in the country;

(c) the share of India in the export of processed food in the global trade; and

(d) the achievements made in the food processing sector during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT) : (a) As per the "Vision 2015: Strategy and Action Plan for Food Processing Industries in India" document of April 2005, the level of processing in India is very low and varies from sector to sector and is estimated at 2 per cent in the case of fruits and vegetables. It is very high in developed countries (80% in USA, 70% in France) and in many developing countries as well (80% in Malaysia, 30% in Thailand).

(b) As per the study conducted by Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana, it is estimated that harvest and post harvest losses of major agricultural produces at national level was of the order of Rs. 44,143 crore per annum at 2009 wholesale prices.

(c) As per the UN-Comtrade data, the share of India in the global export of processed food was 2.28 per cent for the year 2012.

(d) Food Processing Sector forms an important segment of the Indian economy and constitutes as much as 9.0 to 10.0 per cent of GDP in Agriculture and Manufacturing sector. During the last 5 years ending 2011-12, the contribution of FP sector to GDP has been growing at an Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of 8.6 per cent.

**Survey on employment opportunities in food processing industries**

†1026. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had conducted any survey to assess the employment opportunities likely to be created in non-agriculture sector by establishing more food processing units in the country;

(b) if so, the findings; thereof;

(c) the amount of fund sanctioned and issued for human resource and skill development in this sector through National Food Processing Mission during last two years;

(d) whether Government intends to establish more food processing industries in the country; and

(e) if so, the: additional incentives likely to be given to the States/ Union Territories for this purpose by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT) : (a) and (b) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has commissioned skill gap analysis reports on priority sectors of the economy. On the basis of these studies, NSDC has projected requirement of 17.8 million skilled workers by the year 2022 in food processing sector.

(c) The Ministry has released an amount of Rs. 184.68 crore during 2012-13 and Rs. 8.99 crore during 2013-14 (upto 30.11.2013) to the State/ UT Governments under the scheme of National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP). Under, the scheme, State/UT Governments are empowered to utilize funds not exceeding 20% of total NMFP allocations of the respective State/UT in a year on the component, of Human Resource Development. State Governments have been requested by the Ministry to utilize fifty percent (50%) of HRD allocations under NMFP for skill development.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not set up food processing units/industries on its own. However, the Ministry under its Eleventh Plan scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries, provides grant-in-aid for setting up of food processing units @25% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas and @33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas such as Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North-Eastern States, A and N Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas. This Scheme has been subsumed in the newly launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during Twelfth Plan (w.e.f. 1.4.2012) to be implemented through States/UTs.

Apart from the above, the details, of various incentives provided by the Government for food processing sector in the country are given in Statement

**Statement**

*Details of various tax incentives provided by the Government for food processing sector in the country*

**1. Income Tax :**

1.1. **Deduction of expenditure:** These incentives are allowed for the following businesses for the investment made in the previous year and prior to commencement of its operations:

1.1.1. Businesses allowed 100% deduction:

- (a) Setting up and operating a cold chain facility,
- (b) Setting up and operating warehousing facility for storage of agricultural produce.

1.1.2. Businesses allowed 150% deduction (provided the taxpayer has commenced its business on or after 01.04.2012):

- (a) Bee-keeping and production of honey and beeswax.
- (b) Setting up and operating a warehousing facility for storage of sugar,

- 1.2. **Deduction of Tax from profit :** This tax incentive is available at the rate of 100% tax exemption for the first 5 years of operations. After 5 years, it is at the rate of 25% of the profits. However, in case of a company, rate of tax is 30% of profits, after 5 years of operations. This benefit is available only for ten years provided that such business had commenced with effect from 01.04.2001. This incentive is provided for new units in the business of processing, preservation and packaging of fruits or vegetables, meat and meat Products, poultry, marine or dairy products. However, in case of business relating to meat, meat products, poultry, marine products or dairy products, the above incentive is available to only those units who have started their production after 01.04.2009.

**2. Service Tax:**

- 2.1. **Negative list:** Service tax is not leviable on items contained in the negative list. These are services including processes carried out at an agricultural farm including tending, pruning, cutting, harvesting, drying, cleaning, trimming, sun drying, fumigating, curing, sorting, grading, cooling or bulk packaging and such operations which do not alter the essential characteristics of agricultural produce but make it only marketable for the primary market.
- 2.2. **Exempted category:** Exemption from Service Tax is allowed for following services :
- I Construction, Erection, Commissioning or installation of original works pertaining to post-harvest storage infrastructure for agricultural produce including Cold storages for such purposes.
  - II Mechanized Food grain handling system, machinery or equipment for units processing agricultural produce as food stuff excluding alcoholic beverages; and
  - III Services provided by a goods transport agency by way of transportation of fruits, vegetables, eggs, milk, food grains or pulses in a goods carriage.

IV Services of Loading, unloading, packing, storage or warehousing of agricultural produce.

**3. Customs Duty:**

**3.1. Government has provided following Project Import benefits:**

- (i) Projects for the installation of mechanized food grain handling systems, and pallet racking systems in 'Mandis' and Warehouses for food grains and sugar;
- (ii) Cold storage, cold room, (including for farm level pre-cooling) or industrial projects for preservation, storage or processing of agricultural, apiary, horticultural, dairy, poultry, aquatic and marine produce and meat.

Consequently, all goods related to Food Processing, imported as part of the project, irrespective of their tariff classification, would be entitled to uniform assessment at concessional customs duty of 5% plus CVD as applicable.

3.2. Customs duty on Hazel nuts has been reduced from 30% to 10%.

3.3. Customs Duty on De-hulled Oat grains has been reduced from 30% to 15%.

**4. Central Excise Duty:**

In order to promote food processing industry, the Government has given following concessions in Central Excise Duty from time to time:

**4.1. Food Products:**

- (i) Nil excise duty in milk, milk products (Chapter 4), vegetables (Chapter 7), nuts and fruits, fresh and dried (Chapter 8).
- (ii) As against standard excise duty of 12%, Processed Fruits and Vegetables (Chapter 20) carries a merit rate of 2% without CENVAT or 6% with CENVAT.
- (iii) Soya Milk Drinks, Flavoured Milk of Animal origin also carry a duty of 2% without CENVAT or 6% with CENVAT.

- (iv) Excise duty on “Tapioca Starch manufactured and captively consumed within the factory of their production, in the manufacture of Tapioca Sago (Sabudana)” and excise duty on Tapioca Sago (Sabudana) has been reduced to nil in the Budget 2013-14.

**4.2. Food Processing Machineries:**

- (i) All Refrigeration Machineries and parts used for installation of Cold storage, Cold room or Refrigerated Vehicle, for the preservation, storage, transport or processing of agricultural, apiary, horticultural, dairy, poultry, aquatic and marine produce and meat are exempted from Excise Duty.
- (ii) Pasteuring, drying, evaporating, etc. machinery used in Daily sector is exempted from Excise Duty.

**Pending cases and vacant posts of Judges**

1027. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI :

SHRI N. BALAGANGA :

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI :

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of total number of pending cases in various courts of the country including the apex court;
- (b) the details of and the reasons for huge pendency of cases;
- (c) whether shortage of judges is one of the main reasons for such pendency;
- (d) if so, the details of the number of vacancies of judges in various courts of the country; and
- (e) the action taken by Government to fill up the vacancies to clear the huge pendency of cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) to (e)  
The data on pendency of cases is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts. As per the information available, 65,661 cases were pending in the Supreme Court as on 01.12.2013. In High Courts, 44,34,191 cases and in Subordinate Courts, 2,68,89,203 cases were pending as on 31.12.2012.

The reason of pendency in court is mainly because the filings of cases have been either equal or more than the disposal. The other causes of increasing pendency are number of State and Central legislations, accumulation of first appeals, continuation of ordinary civil jurisdiction in some of the High Courts, vacancies of Judges, appeals against orders of quasi-judicial forums going to High Courts, number of revisions/appeals, adjournments, indiscriminate use of writ jurisdiction in High Courts, lack of arrangement to monitor, track and bunch cases for hearing, changing pattern of litigation etc.

The vacancies of Judges in various courts is one of the reasons for continuing of pendency in the courts. At present, the process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court rests with Chief Justice of India and for appointment of a Judge of the High Court rests with the Chief Justice of that High Court. Filling up of the vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous consultative process among Constitutional authorities to select suitable candidates for higher judiciary. It is a time consuming process, as it requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional authorities. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditious, vacancies do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges. However, as a proactive measure, Central Government keeps reminding the Chief Justices of the High Courts periodically to initiate proposals well in time for filling the existing vacancies as well as the vacancies anticipated in next six months. Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, administrative control over the members of subordinate judiciary vests with the concerned High Courts.

The details of sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancy position of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts have been given in Statement-I (*See below*) and details of sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancy position of Judges in subordinate courts have been given in Statement-II (*See below*).

**Statement-I***The Approved Strength, Working Strength and Vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts*

(As on 01.12.2013)

Sl.No.	Name of the Court	Approved Strength			Working Strength			Vacancies as per Approved Strength		
A. Supreme Court of India		31			30			01		
B. High Court		Pmt.	Addl.	Total	Pmt.	Addl.	Total	Pmt.	Addl.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Allahabad	76	84	160	74	13	86	02	72	74
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33	16	49	20	16	36	13	-	13
3.	Bombay	48	27	75	44	13	57	04	14	18
4.	Calcutta	45	13	58	36	13	49	09	-	09
5.	Chhattisgarh	06	12	18	05	06	11	01	06	07
6.	Delhi	29	19	48	28	14	42	01	05	06
7.	Gauhati	17	07	24	12	04	16	05	03	08
8.	Gujarat	29	13	42	24	07	31	05	06	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh*	07	04	11	06	01	07	01	03	04
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	09	05	14	07	03	10	02	02	04
11.	Jharkhand	10	10	20	08	03	11	02	07	09
12.	Karnataka	33	17	50	32	06	38	01	11	12
13.	Kerala	27	11	38	24	06	30	03	05	08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	32	11	43	28	06	34	04	05	09



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Madras	45	15	60	39	07	46	06	08	14
16.	Manipur*	04	-	04	02	-	02	02	-	02
17.	Meghalaya	03	-	03	02	01	03	01	-01	0
18.	Odisha	17	05	22	16	01	17	01	04	05
19.	Patna	29	14	43	27	06	33	02	08	10
20.	Punjab and Haryana	38	30	68	32	15	47	06	15	21
21.	Rajasthan	32	08	40	20	09	29	12	-01	11
22.	Sikkim*	03	0	03	02	0	02	01	-	01
23.	Tripura	04	-	04	04	-	04	0	0	0
24.	Uttarakhand	09	0	09	07	0	07	02	-	02
TOTAL		585	321	906	499	149	648	86	172	258

\* Acting Chief Justice

**Statement-II**

*Sanctioned Strength, Working Strength and Vacancies of Judges in District and Subordinate Courts*

(As on 30.09.2012)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2108	1790	318
2.	Andhra Pradesh	836	709	127
3(a).	Maharashtra	2026	1779	247

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1	2	3	4	5
3(b).	Goa	49	42	7
3(c).	Diu and Daman and Silvassa	7	7	0
4(a).	West Bengal	933	837	96
4(b).	Andaman and Nicobar	9	9	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	295	267	28
6.	Delhi	623	465	158
7.	Gujarat	1728	1122	606
8(a).	Assam	356	249	107
8(b).	Nagaland	29	23	6
8(c).	Meghalaya	36	14	22
8(d).	Manipur	31	25	6
8(e).	Tripura	92	68	24
8(f).	Mizoram	61	33	28
8(g).	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	132	119	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	206	184	22
11.	Jharkhand	503	402	101
12.	Karnataka	948	755	193
13(a).	Kerala	415	359	56
13(b).	Lakshadweep	3	1	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1298	1162	136
15(a).	Tamil Nadu	883	721	162
15(b).	Puducherry	21	12	9

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1	2	3	4	5
16.	Odisha	628	547	81
17.	Bihar	1487	932	555
18(a).	Punjab	494	451	43
18(b).	Haryana	528	436	92
18(c).	Chandigarh	20	20	0
19.	Rajasthan	959	730	229
20.	Sikkim	17	11	6
21.	Uttarakhand	287	149	138
TOTAL		18050	14432	3618

**Amending Marriage Law (Amendment) Bill, 2010**

1028. SHRI ALOK TIWARI :

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010;
- (b) whether Government contemplates to bring amendments to the existing Act relating to divorce besides other changes;
- (c) if so, the details of major changes proposed in the Bill along with salient features thereof;
- (d) whether Government proposes to get the bill passed during Winter Session 2013 in view of sufferings of those who have filed for divorce and long pendency of these cases; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons for not taking the Bill on priority basis which is in the interest of women?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) to (c) The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 4th August, 2010 to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 to provide for “Irretrievable breakdown of marriage” as a ground for grant of divorce and certain safeguards to wife and children. The existing provisions of sub-section (2) of section 13B of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 requiring that the motion will be signed by both the parties after the presentation of the divorce petition within the time frame of six months to eighteen months given in the said sub-section, leads to hardship where one of the parties backs out. In the amendment proposed in sub-section (2) of section 13B, the court is being empowered to reduce the period specified under sub-section (2) to a lesser period and to waive the requirement of moving the motion by both the parties. There may be a situation, where both the parties may not come forward to make an application under sub-section (2) or one of the parties may intentionally delay the proceedings inordinately and the other party may suffer. To overcome such a situation, a second proviso is proposed to be added in sub-section (2) of section 13B to provide that where one of the parties fails to appear before the court within a period of three years from the date of presentation of the petition under sub-section (1), the court may, on an application made by the other party, waive the requirement of moving the motion by both the parties. It is also proposed to provide that without prejudice to any custom or usage or any other law for the time being in force, the court may order that the husband shall give for her and children, such compensation which shall include a share in his share of the immovable property (other than inherited or inheritable immovable property) and such amount by way of share in movable property towards the settlement of her claim, as the court may deem just and equitable, and while determining such compensation the court shall take into account the value of inherited or inheritable property of the husband. Any order of settlement made by the court shall be secured, if necessary, by a charge on the immovable property of the husband. The said Bill alongwith official amendments was considered and passed by the Rajya Sabha on 26th August, 2013 and is pending consideration and passing by the Lok Sabha.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. Notice for consideration and passing of the Bill was given on 3rd December, 2013. It is listed for consideration and passing in the list of Business of Lok Sabha.

**Vacant posts of Judges in various High Courts**

1029. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

SHRI ALOK TIWARI :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 275 posts of judges in various High Courts are lying vacant which is a bad situation;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken steps to fill up the vacancies of judges in all the courts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) There were 258 posts of judges lying vacant in various High Courts as on 01.12.2013.

(b) and (c) Pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998, the process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a Judge of a High Court rests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. In this arrangement, a number of posts have remained vacant for want of proposals to fill the positions. The Chief Justices of the High Courts are reminded periodically by the Union Government to initiate proposals, well in time, for filling up the existing vacancies as well as the vacancies anticipated in next six months in the High Courts. Filling up of the vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous consultative process among Constitutional authorities to select suitable candidates for higher judiciary. It is a time consuming process. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, they do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges.

**National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms**

1030. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent setting up of the National Mission for Justice Delivery

and Legal Reforms helped in access to justice and reducing the pendency and arrears;

(b) the structural and other changes proposed and performance standards set to enhance accountability; and

(c) the help or cooperation got from judiciary to achieve the above objectives?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) to (c) Disposal of pending cases in various courts is within the domain of the Judiciary. In order to assist the judiciary, the Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms to achieve twin goals of (i) increasing access to justice by reducing delays and arrears; and (ii) enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and improving capacities. The Mission has adopted a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration by providing support for better court infrastructure including computerisation, encouraging increase in the strength of subordinate judiciary and recommending policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and suggesting re-engineering of court procedures for quick disposal of cases. The results of various steps being undertaken by the National Mission would reflect on the improvement in justice delivery in due course of time. However, it may be mentioned here that increasing trend of pendency of cases in Subordinate Courts has been checked and overall pendency of cases in these courts has declined from 2.77 crore cases in 2010 to 2.68 crore cases in 2012. The Mission has a time frame of five years (2011-16).

Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill which lays down Judicial Standards and provides for a mechanism for enquiring into complaints against the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts has been introduced in Parliament. The Bill has already been passed by the Lok Sabha and is now before the Rajya Sabha for consideration. Further, to bring about greater transparency, fairness and objectivity in the process of appointment of the higher Judiciary, Judicial Appointments Commission Bill has been introduced in Parliament alongwith 99th Constitution Amendment Bill for making enabling provisions in the Constitution. Constitution Amendment Bill for raising the retirement age of High Court Judges is also before the Parliament.

The challenges posed by huge backlog and pendency of cases in our judicial system cannot be met without active involvement of judiciary. The Chief Justice of India, after consulting the Minister of Law and Justice established the National Court Management Systems (NCMS) in May, 2012. The 'Policy and Action Plan' document to implement NCMS was released by the Chief Justice of India on 27.9.2012. NCMS is responsible for preparing a policy guideline for developing a National Framework of Court Excellence (NFCE) to set measurable performance standards for Indian courts to address issues of quality, responsiveness and timeliness to facilitate timely delivery of justice.

#### **Electoral Photo Identity Card**

1031. SHRI CM. RAMESH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States in which 100 per cent Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC) coverage has been achieved; and

(b) the reasons for not achieving 100 per cent Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC) coverage in other States and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) The Election Commission of India has informed that 100% or nearly 100% coverage has been achieved in 27 States/Union territories. A Statement showing the status of the Electors' Photo Identity Cards issued to electors in the States/Union territories as furnished by the Election Commission is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The reason for low coverage in Assam, Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir is that there was local opposition to Electors' Photo Identity Cards in these States. However, now the local people have been convinced and the programme is being implemented at a fast pace. The reason for low coverage in other States is remoteness and difficulty in outreach in certain regions. The Election Commission has also informed that it is making efforts to achieve 100% coverage as soon as possible.

**Statement***The status of EPIC, 2013**(at the time at final publication w.r.t. 01.01.2013 as qualifying date)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Total Number of General Electors, 2013	Total No. of EPIC issued	% of EPIC coverage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58143670	58143670	100.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	741680	737670	99.46
3.	Assam	19043470	0	0.00
4.	Bihar	59222225	52884279	89.30
5.	Chhattisgarh*	16796174	16596300	98.81
6.	Goa	1054371	1054371	100.00
7.	Gujarat	38077453	37948644	99.66
8.	Haryana	14684233	14684233	100.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4515602	4515602	100.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6839055	5880327	85.98
11.	Jharkhand	19146829	17561366	91.72
12.	Karnataka	41838541	41409485	98.97
13.	Kerala	23548090	23548090	100.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh*	46457724	46457724	100.00
15.	Maharashtra	79918631	68426438	85.62
16.	Manipur	1747889	1747889	100.00
17.	Meghalaya	1488719	1488719	100.00
18.	Mizoram*	686305	686305	100.00



1	2	3	4	5
19.	Nagaland	1192377	0	0.00
20.	Odisha	29675289	27646607	93.16
21.	Punjab	18426185	18415037	99.94
22.	Rajasthan*	40608056	40376590	99.43
23.	Sikkim	346763	346763	100.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	51568994	51568994	100.00
25.	Tripura	2352505	2352505	100.00
26.	Uttarakhand	6559869	6543915	99.76
27.	Uttar Pradesh	129721457	128763797	99.26
28.	West Bengal	60014867	59730604	99.53
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	253110	221111	87.36
30.	Chandigarh	556942	556534	99.93
31.	Daman and Diu	94494	92846	98.26
32.	D and N Haveli	171055	171055	100.00
33.	NCT of Delhi *	11507113	11507113	100.00
34.	Lakshadweep	46230	46230	100.00
35.	Puducherry	850475	850475	100.00
TOTAL		787896442	742961287.6	94.30

**\*As on September, 2013**

**Review and repeal of obsolete laws**

1032. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be please to state:

(a) whether many laws made by the British in the Nineteenth and Twentieth century are still in existence; and

(b) whether there has been any move by Government to repeal these antiquated and often contradictory laws that sometimes defy logic which were created by the British only to control and rule over India, along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The laws enacted during the British rule period, which are still in force, have been adapted, modified or amended to make them in conformity with the Constitution of India. Article 372 of the Indian Constitution allows all the laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of the Constitution to continue to be in force until altered or repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority.

(b) Review and repeal of all laws, including those enacted during the British era, with a view to bring them in harmony with the current economic, social and political situation in the country is a continuous process. This task is undertaken by the different nodal Ministries/Departments of the Central Government administering their respective laws and generally by the Law Commission of India. Further, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension had already set up a Committee on Review of Administrative Laws on 8th May, 1998, with the objective of examining the need of amendments in and repeal of laws, among others. The said Committee submitted its report to the Government on 30th September, 1998 and the salient recommendations of the Committee included, among others, amendment of laws/rules, review of Acts of critical importance and repeal of dysfunctional/irrelevant laws. The implementation of the report submitted by the said Committee on Review of Administrative Laws is being monitored by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances. Recently, Government of India has constituted Twentieth Law Commission with effect from 1st September, 2012 for three-year's term. The Terms of Reference of the said Law Commission includes "Review/Repeal of obsolete laws".

#### **Law of Goa**

†1033. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has studied that law of Goa under which a wife

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

becomes natural and equal share holder of all the movable, immovable and parental property of husband following marriage;

(b) whether the cases like of divorce, dowry harassment, domestic violence and female foeticide in Goa are lower or higher in comparison to States of North India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof for last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such study has been conducted by the Central Government.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Use of Odia language in courts of Odisha**

1034. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether both the judicial and administrative work in all the courts of Odisha is being conducted in English language;

(b) whether this practice has been resented to by the people of the State and they have asked for conducting all the above proceedings in Odia language in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof with an action plan in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) to (c) Article 348(1) of the Constitution of India provides that all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in English language until Parliament by law otherwise provides.

Article 348(2) provides that the Governor of the State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorize the use of Hindi language or any other language used for any official purpose of the State, in the proceedings of the High Court having its principal seat in that State, provided that decrees, judgements or orders passed by such High Courts shall be in English.

No representation has been received from Odisha for conducting court proceedings in Odia language.

The Full Court of the Supreme Court considered the proposals for use of Hindi and regional languages in the High Courts in its meeting held on 11th October, 2012 and reiterated the earlier similar resolutions of the Full Court adopted in 1997 and 1999 to not accept the proposals. The Government has decided to abide by it.

#### **Protection of women lawyers**

1035. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has issued certain norms to protect women lawyers from sexual and other harassment in the courts in the country; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the above orders have since been implemented; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the women lawyers have asked for further additions/alterations in such instructions; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Sexual harassment of lawyers**

1036. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many reported cases in Supreme Court and High Courts of the country regarding senior lawyers sexually harassing women juniors or other women lawyers at the bar;

(b) if so, the details thereof during last three years and the action taken against such lawyers;

(c) whether there is no standing committee on gender justice of judges in Supreme Court and the High Courts to look into such cases; and

(d) if so, the response of Government thereto and the steps taken for setting up such committees?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) to (d)

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Age of voting right**

1037. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Constitution of India provides for voting rights to Indian citizens from the time they are 18 years old;

(b) whether this mandate is largely frustrating due to the qualifying date having been prescribed as 1st of January of the year in which the electoral rolls are revised; and

(c) whether an amendment will be introduced immediately to correct this lacuna well before the Lok Sabha Elections 2014?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To have uniformity in the preparation or revision of electoral roll one qualifying date *i.e.* 1st January of every year has been prescribed under clause (b) of section 14 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the mandate is frustrating due to the qualifying date.

(c) Does not arise.

**Pending cases against juveniles**

1038. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that around 5000 cases are pending against juveniles and some of them are languishing for over 12 years;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) whether Government is taking any steps for their rehabilitation, proper education and proper protection against abuses; if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) As per the Information furnished by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the data of number of cases pending against juveniles and children languishing for years in Observation Homes in the States/UTs is not maintained centrally. Section

14(1) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 mandates the Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) to complete the enquiry in respect of a child in conflict with law within a period of four months. However, this section also allows the JJBs to extend the period beyond four months in special cases with recorded reasons. Children who have not been released on bail are required to stay in Observation Home during the pendency of enquiry.

(b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is Implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) from 2009-10, under which financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administration, *inter-alia*, for setting up and maintenance of JJBs. The Ministry is providing financial assistance for infrastructure, staff and training of staff to streamline the working of JJBs so that they can dispose off the cases at the earliest.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for setting up, upgradation and maintenance of various types of Homes, including Observation Homes and Special Homes for children in conflict with law. The Rules *inter-alia* specify the standards of physical infrastructure, clothing, bedding, nutrition and diet, as well as rehabilitation measures such as education, vocational training, counselling etc. The Scheme also provides for training and capacity building of all child protection personnel, including functionaries in the Homes, so that they are sensitised and equipped to take care of the well being of the children in their care. The State Governments/UT Administrations are required to ensure, through regular inspection and monitoring, that the institutions are run as per the provisions of the Act and the Rules framed there under.

#### **Budget provision for East Coast Railway**

1039. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total budget provision for East Coast Railway in 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14, project wise;

(b) how much funds have been returned at the end of each year on account of non-utilization, projectwise; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) and (b)

Sl.No	Name of the Project	(Rs. in crores)									
		2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			
		Budget Grant	Expen- diture	Unutilized amount	Budget Grant	Expen- diture	Unutilized amount	Budget Grant	Expenditure upto Nov. 13		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
<b>New Lines</b>											
1.	Khurda Road-Bolangir (289 km)	60.0	60.27	(-)0.27	40.00	31.89	8.11	60.00	36.38		
2.	Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh (56 km)	10.00	19.25	(-)9.25	12.00	15.06	(-) 3.06	5.00	16.14		
3.	Talcher-Bimlagarh (154 km)	66.00	36.52	29.48	30.00	14.63	15.37	5.00	6.44		
4.	Talcher-Sambalpur (174 km)	2.0	0.36	1.64	1.00	0.98	0.02	-	-		
5.	Koraput-Rayagada (164 km)	0.10	0.31	(-)0.21	0	20.72	(-) 20.72	-	-		
<b>Gauge Conversion</b>											
1.	Naupada-Gunupur (90 km)	12.00	6.53	5.47	2.00	2.39	(-) 0.39	0.50	0.43		
<b>Doubling</b>											
1.	Jharsuguda-Rengali (25.6 km)	33.50	27.65	5.85	25.00	28.61	(-) 3.61	13.10	14.86		
2.	Sambalpur-Rengali (22.7 km)	20.00	6.67	13.33	5.00	4.55	0.45	2.00	1.81		
3.	Vizinagaram-Kottavalasa-3rd line (34.7 km)	62.00	53.65	8.35	40.00	44.59	(-) 4.59	25.00	17.36		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Kottavalasa-Simhachalam North-4th line.	17.00	8.33	8.67	10.00	5.98	4.02	2.00	2.77
5.	Sambalpur-Talcher (174.11 km)	66.00	0	66	40.00	0.23	39.77	50.00	6.11
6.	Delang-Puri (28.70 km)	35.00	1.26	33.74	40.00	19.12	20.88	55.00	22.07
7.	Brundamal-Jhasuguda-Flyover connection for joining down line	10.00	0	10	6.00	0	6.0	1.00	0.00
8.	Rajatgarh-Nergundi (28.00 km)	0.02	0	0.02	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Rahama-Paradeep (23 km)	0.10	0	0.10	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Nergundi-Cuttaek-Raghunathpur (43 km)	0.10	0.04	0.06	-	0	-	-	-
11.	Titlagarh-Lanjigarh Road (47 km)	5.00	2.45	2.55	0.42	0.42	(-)0.42	-	-
12.	Khurda Road-Delang (15.30 km)	0.25	0.37	(-)0.12	0.50	0.39	0.11	-	-
13.	Simhachalam North-Gopalapatnam- Doubling bypass line (2.07 km)	10.00	0	10	12.00	7.54	4.46	10.00	6.53
14.	Kirandul-Jagadapur (150 km)	1.00	0.00	1.0	2.50	0	2.50	142.50	18.33
15.	Bhadrak-Nirgundi-3rd line (80 km)	-	-	-	1.00	0	1.0	2.00	0.25
TOTAL		410.07	223.66	186.41	267.00	197.10	73.51	373.10	149.48



(c) Due to delay in land acquisition, forestry clearance and contractual failures, outlay provided for some of the projects could not be utilized and the same has been re-appropriated for targeted projects.

#### Railway projects

1040. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the railway projects sanctioned during each of the last four years and current year, zone-wise;

(b) whether a large number of railway projects are pending due to financial constraints;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated/spent thereon, zone-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Railways to expedite completion of these projects in a stipulated time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) and (c) Zone-wise details of ongoing new line, gauge conversion and doubling projects sanctioned during the last four year and current year (*i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14) along with the funds allocated/spent thereon is as given below:-

Railway Zone	Projects (In Nos.)	Total anticipated Cost (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure incurred upto March, 2013
1	2	3	4
Central	4	820.74	14.21
East Coast	6	3253.78	145.18
East Central	6	1525.06	26

1	2	3	4
Eastern	34	7342.21	1129.64
Northern	27	14272.44	334.26
North Central	3	6539.8	19.7
North Eastern	5	2160.5	48.7
Northeast Frontier	12	12330.3	145.85
North Western	15	5788.58	297.99
Southern	7	2098.65	69.74
South Central	15	9866.67	191.22
South Eastern	11	2565.18	243.41
South East Central	8	6039.21	78.82
South Western	16	8228.58	228.38
Western	7	3640.17	212.00
West Central	5	1792.86	18.51

(d) As on 01.04.2013, there are 368 ongoing railway works projects consisting of 156 New Line, 43 Gauge Conversion and 169 Doubling projects having a throw forward of Rs. 1,78,216 Crore. Projects are progressing as per availability of resources. Targets are fixed every year depending upon availability of resources and progress of individual projects. To expedite completion of projects, a number of initiatives have been taken to generate additional resources through non-budgetary measures like funding by State Governments and other beneficiaries, execution of projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited on Special Purpose Vehicle basis, raising of funds through market borrowing etc. To expedite completion of the above-mentioned projects and to reduce delays on account of land acquisition, security issues and forestry clearances etc, meetings with State Officials at various levels are held from time to time. Field units have been empowered with further delegation of

powers and the contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management.

### **Expansion of Railways in Uttarakhand**

†1041. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has formulated any action plan for expansion of Railways in Uttarakhand in the ensuing years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the details of the policy to be adopted for the expansion of Railways in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) and (b) New line surveys are routinely taken up on requests received from State Government/elected representatives of the people and new line projects are also routinely sanctioned. This is a continuous process. No separate action plan has been devised for expansion of railway network in Uttarakhand. 3 new line projects falling partly/fully in Uttarakhand State viz. "Rishikesh-Karanprayag", "Deoband-Roorkee" and "Kiccha-Khatima" new line projects have been sanctioned.

### **Approval to projects announced by Government**

1042. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after a project is announced by Government on floor of the House, feasibility study or survey is undertaken and cost if arrived at and after that it is sent to the Planning Commission for in-principle approval;

(b) how many projects were dropped after the feasibility study/survey during the last five years; and

(c) how many projects were sent to the Planning Commission in the last five years and how many of them were granted in- principle approval, the State-wise details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) No, Sir. Feasibility study or survey to know the approximate alignment, cost and Rate of Return is carried out before sanction of the project.

(b) In the last five years *i.e.* during 2008-09 to 2012-13, 96 numbers of projects were shelved, after completion of feasibility study/survey.

(c) In the last five years *i.e.* during 2008-09 to 2012-13, 175 numbers of projects were sent to Planning Commission, out of which 47 numbers projects were granted 'in principle' approval. As State-wise details are not maintained, zone-wise details of total nos. of proposals sent to Planning Commission and against which the total number of approval obtained are given as below:

Sl.No.	Zonal Railway	Total number of proposals sent to Planning Commission in last 5 years	Total number of proposals for which approval obtained from Planning Commission in last 5 years
1	2	3	4
1.	Central	9	2
2.	East Coast	4	4
3.	East Central	2	1
4.	Easern	27	4
5.	North Central	5	2
6.	North Eastern	7	1
7.	Northeast Frontier	20	5
8.	Northern	27	3
9.	North Western	11	1
10.	South Central	18	4

1	2	3	4
11.	South East Central	8	5
12.	South Eastern	4	1
13.	Southern	9	2
14.	South Western	13	5
15.	West Central	2	1
16.	Western	9	6

#### Decision regarding fare hike

1043. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have decided not to hike fares or any other kind of surcharge for passengers till the new Government assumes office in 2014; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railways have raised both passenger fares and freight charges under various heads to net additional revenue of about Rs.2,500 crore over the next months, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY): (a) Evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalization of the passenger fare structures is an on-going process. Presently, there is no proposal for reviewing the fare structure.

(b) Recently, Fuel Adjustment Component (FAC)-linked tariff revision in passenger fares and freight rates has been done with effect from 07.10.2013 and 10.10.2013 respectively. The anticipated incremental earnings from this revision is expected around Rs. 1150 crore during the remaining period of the current financial year.

#### Survey for gauge conversion of railway line in Andhra Pradesh

1044. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey for gauge conversion of railway lines in Andhra Pradesh has been taken up by the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) No Sir, as all the narrow gauge and meter gauge railway lines in Andhra Pradesh have already been converted to Broad Gauge, hence there is no need to take up further surveys for gauge conversion in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Trains announced during Budget Speeches**

1045. SHRI AHMAD SAEED MALIHABADI :

SHRI SABIR ALI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of trains which were announced during last ten Budgets and have not started operating so far; and

(b) the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Railways to expedite their operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) (a) Detail status of new trains announced during the last ten Railway Budgets, year-wise are as under:

Sl.No.	Year	New trains	Introduced	Pending Introduction
1.	2003-04	61	61	0
2.	2004-05	32	32	0
3.	2005-06	47	46	1
4.	2006-07	55	55	0
5.	2007-08	43	43	0
6.	2008-09	63	63	0
7.	2009-10	71	71	0
8.	2010-11	119	115	4
9.	2011-12	131	131	0
10.	2012-13	113	105	8

(b) Some trains announced in the last ten Railway Budgets are pending introductions due to various constraints like non-completion of gauge conversion works, non-receipt of necessary clearance from the Commissioner of Railway Safety (in case of newly opened and gauge converted sections), etc. These trains will be introduced as soon as the constraints are overcome.

**Electrification work in Rohtak-Bhatinda railway line**

1046. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways had awarded contract to a foreign company for electrification of railway line between Ghaziabad and Moradabad in 2011 on the basis of fake bank guarantee and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has enquired into the matter and has blacklisted the company, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons why same company has participated/applied in tender for award of contract for electrification of Rohtak-Bhatinda line; and

(d) whether FIRs would be filed against the erring company and conniving bank officials in this regard, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) The Contract was not awarded to a foreign company on the basis of fake bank Guarantee but was awarded to a joint venture company M/s. IB-PGF-Inabensa (JV) registered in India, based on the earnest money submitted by the tenderer, as laid down in the tender document of Central Organisation for Railway Electrification (CORE), Allahabad.

However, after award of the work of Electrification of rail line between Ghaziabad to Moradabad to M/s. IB-PGF-Inabensa (JV), the Contract Agreement was signed between Chief Project Manager/Railway Electrification/Ambala(CPM/RE/

Ambala) and M/s IB-PGF-Inabensa (JV), after submission of Bank Guarantee as performance guarantee.

The Company had also submitted 3 (three) other Bank Guarantees (BG) against mobilization advance.

The performance guarantee and other Bank Guarantees were confirmed for genuineness from Chief Manager, Dena Bank, Faridabad.

Later on, at the time of encashment of one of above BGs in January, 2013, CORE found that the four Bank Guarantees (BGs) submitted by the contractor, as well as the Confirmation Letter of Dena Bank, Faridabad were reported to be forged.

(b) Matter was enquired by a Committee of 3 (three) Officers of CORE. Enquiry Committee has established that all the Four Bank Guarantees (against performance and mobilisation advance) submitted by the Contractor were forged, and on the basis of the Enquiry Report, the matter was referred to Railway's Vigilance department who in turn forwarded the case to CBI on 01.03.2013. However, CBI informed that reference does not necessitate any action on the part of CBI.

Departmental action against the responsible staff was also initiated and request for registration of FIR against M/s IG-PGF-INABENSA (JV) and Dena Bank, Neelam Bata Road, Faridabad was made to Senior Superintendent of Police (Railways), Ambala on 04.02.2013 by the Project Unit based at Ambala. An FIR has been lodged with Parao Ambala Cantt. Police Station, District Ambala on 22.11.2013. The matter is under Police investigation.

To decide further course of action, legal opinion was sought on the matter by CORE. Legal Cell of CORE advised that the contract can either be terminated or continued as deemed fit in the interest of Railways. Considering the fact that, the firm assured to complete the work, and also the termination of the contract shall delay the utilisation of vital cost benefit to Railways for the asset which was to be created, by atleast one to two years, CORE decided for continuation and execution of contract by firm after submission of fresh Bank Guarantees. Thus, for banning of business dealing (blacklisting) was not considered.

(c) The JV firm, to which the work of Electrification of rail line between



Ghaziabad to Moradabad was awarded, did not participate in the tender for electrification of Rohtak-Bathinda rail line.

However, one different JV firm having two members *i.e.* M/s Inabensa Bharat Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi and M/s Instalaciones Inabensa S.A. Spain have participated in the above tender.

(d) In this regard, Chief Project Manager (CPM), Railway Electrification, Ambala sent a request for registration of FIR to SSP (Railways), Ambala on 04.02.2013 and FIR has been filed against M/s. IB-PGF-INABENSA (JV) and Chief Manager of Dena Bank, Faridabad, with Parao Ambala Cantt. Police Station, District Ambala (Haryana) on 22.11.2013.

#### **Vacancies in Southern Railway**

1047. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies in all service groups under the Southern Railway division; and

(b) whether Government has conducted exams and interviews to fill up these vacancies; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) As on 1.4.2013, the total number of vacancies in all Groups is 14214 under Southern Railway.

(b) In the Financial year 2012-13, total 6465 persons were selected and placed in the panel of Southern Railway. Further new indents for 9810 posts have been placed on the recruitment agencies by Southern Railway.

#### **Katra-Qazigund railway line**

1048. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when the passenger and goods traffic would commence on Katra-Qazigund railway line in view of its successful trials recently;

(b) whether fool-proof systems have been evolved to eliminate any chance of activities of anti-national and anti-social elements in view of sensitivity of this portion of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) the passenger load factor for the sector - Qazigund to Srinagar and from Srinagar onwards, during 2001 and 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) Qazigund-Banihal (19 km) section has already been completed and opened for passenger traffic. Katra-Banihal section (110 km) is targeted to be completed by December 2017.

(b) Policing in Railways is a State subject and 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 Police, which they discharge through Govt Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned. As such the cases of crime on Railway are reported to, registered and investigated by the Govt Railway Police. However, Railway Protection Force supplement the efforts of GRP by deploying their staff of escorting of important trains in affected areas and access control duties at important, and sensitive stations.

(c) The number of passengers and passenger earnings from Qazigund to Srinagar and Srinagar onwards is as under:-

Period	Qazigund-Srinagar		Srinagar-Bharamulla (Excluding Srinagar)	
	Passenger	Amount	Passenger	Amount
2011	15,65,308	1,59,65,095	5,30,330	48,71,399
2012	21,80,262	1,92,06,712	8,17,469	75,60,315

#### **Expenditure on fossil fuels**

1049. SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure made by Railways on fossil fuels;

(b) whether the Ministry has any plan or initiative to promote renewable energy utilization to reduce the use of fossil fuel, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has made an assessment of the fossil fuel savings that can be generated by use of renewable energy, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) The annual expenditure made by Railways on fossil fuels is Rs. 11157.64 Crores for 2011-12.

(b) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has taken initiative to promote renewable energy utilization to reduce the use of fossil fuel. Two Bio-Diesel plants of 30 tonnes per day capacity each, are being built at Raipur and Tondiarpet at a cost of Rs. 30 Crores per plant. These plants will use state of the art European “dry-wash”. They will be capable of using multiple types of raw material. The plants are likely to go on stream in December 2014. It is possible to earn Carbon Credit to the tune of Rs. 8 Crores from these projects.

(c) The annual consumption of Diesel in Indian Railway is of the order of 270 billion litres, therefore by blending 20% Bio-Diesel 54 billion litres of diesel can be saved.

#### **Railway line projects in Karnataka**

1050. DR. VIJAY MALLYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the detail of on-going rail line projects in Karnataka during the last three years, indicating total number of over/under bridges and manned/unmanned crossings built therewith;

(b) whether all these works were executed/are progressing as per schedule;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, project-wise; and

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) (a) to (d) State-wise details of Railway projects is not

maintained. However, details of ongoing railway projects falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka indicating total number of Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) and level crossing manned (LCM)/unmanned (LCUM) built therewith and present status and target date of completion, wherever fixed are as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of Project	ROB	RUB	LCM	LCUM	Present status and target date of completion, wherever fixed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>New line</b>						
1.	Kadur-Chickmagalur-Sakleshpur (97 km)	9	16	0	0	Kadur-Chikmagalur (46 km) has been commissioned and work on balance portion has also been taken up.
2.	Gadwal-Raichur	0	17	1	0	Completed.
3.	Hubli-Ankola	0	0	0	0	Work on entire project has been stopped as per directives of Central Empowered Committee (CEC), constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Matter is sub-judice.
4.	Hassan-Bangalore via Sharavanbelagola (166 km)	32	42	2	0	Hassan-Hirisave (58 km) and Neelamangla-Chickbanaver/Bangalore (14 km) completed. Work on balance portion has been taken up as per availability of resources.
5.	Rayadurg-Tumkur (212 km)	2	6	0	0	Work on Avaludattla-Rayadurg (14 km) completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						and Avaludattla-Vedavathy bridge (9 km) is targeted for completion during 2013-14. Land from Tumkur end is not handed over.
6.	Bagalkot-Kudachi (142 km)	0	0	0	0	Land acquisition papers for entire length submitted to State Government. Bagalkot-Karkalamatti (16 km) is targeted for completion during 2013-14.
7.	Bangalore- Chamaraj- anagar-Satyamangalam (260 km)	0	0	0	0	Work on Bangalore-Chamarajnagar, short of forest area, has been taken up.
8.	Munirabad- Mahboobnagar	0	8	0	0	16 Km doubling and 24 km new line works completed and 22.5 km targeted for completion during 2013-14.
9.	Gulbarga-Bidar	3	36	0	0	60 km work completed and 4 km section targeted for completion during 2013-14.
10.	Cuddapah-Bangalore	0	0	0	0	Work taken up and 21.8 km section targeted for completion during 2013-14.
11.	Shimoga-Harihar (78.66 km)	0	0	0	0	Land acquisition papers submitted to the State Government.
12.	Whitefield-Kolar (52.9 km)	0	0	0	0	Land acquisition papers submitted to the State Government.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Marikuppam-Kuppam (23.7 km)	0	0	0	0	Land acquisition papers submitted to the State Government.
14.	Tumkur-Davangere (199.7 km)	0	0	0	0	Land acquisition papers submitted to the State Government.
15.	Kottur-Harihar (65 km)	7	29	6	0	Completed.
<b>Gauge conversion</b>						
1.	Kolar-Chickballapur (96.5 km)	1	40	6	6	Commissioned.
2.	Shimoga-Talguppa (97 km)	0	1	17	66	Commissioned.
<b>Doubling</b>						
1.	Yeshwantpur-Yellahanka (12.07 km)	0	2	0	0	Earthwork and bridge works taken up.
2.	Yellahanka- Chennasandra (12.89 km)	0	0	0	0	Earthwork and minor bridge works completed. This work is targeted for completion during 2013-14.
3.	Hosadurga Road- Chikjajur (28.89 km)	0	0	0	0	Land acquisition papers submitted to State Government and contracts awarded for earthworks and bridge works.
4.	Kankanadi-Panambur	0	0	0	0	Bridge works have been taken up.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Ramanagaram-Mysore doubling. (9 1.5 km)	3	8	18	0	Work on 46 Km completed and 19 km is targeted for completion during 2013-14. Work on balance portion also taken up for completion in coming years.
6.	Hospet-Hubli-Londa-Tinaighat-Vasco-da-Gama (352.28 km)	0	0	0	0	Work on Hospet-Tinnaighat taken up. Final location survey for Tinnaghat-Vasco-da-Gama section taken up.
7.	Shivani-Hosadurga (9.98 km)	0	1	0	0	Land acquisition papers submitted to State Government.
8.	Tornagallu-Ranjitpura (22.9 km)	0	0	0	0	Final locations survey completed and sanctioning of estimate taken up.
9.	Bangalore Whitefield-Bangalore City-Krishnarajapuram	0	0	0	0	No requisite clearances are available to take up this work. This section is a part of circular railway system for Bangalore City.
10.	Birur-Shivani (28.67 km)	0	2	6	8	Commissioned.
11.	Raichur-Guntakal (81.1 km)	0	0	0	0	70.9 km work completed.
12.	Daund-Gulbarga and Pune-Guntakal electrification (641.37 km)	0	0	0	0	Earthwork, bridges and ballast supply taken up.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Dharwad-Kambarganvi (26.15km)	2	2	6	4	Commissioned.
14.	Arsikere-Birur (45.28 km)	0	5	6	14	Commissioned.

### **Rangiya-Murkongselek BG conversion work**

1051. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rangiya-Murkongselek sector of BG conversion has become operational, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and cost escalation of the project due to such delay; and

(c) by when it is likely to be completed and become operational in view of it being most strategic for national security of the country, defence movement near international border and a large population being under distress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) On Rangiya-Murkongseleg (512 km) gauge conversion project, execution has been taken up in 3 phases namely:-

1. **Rangiya-Rangapara North-Dekargaon** : Work completed and authorization of Commissioner for Railway Safety received.
2. **Rangapara North-North Lakhimpur** : Track linking completed.
3. **North Lakhimpur-Murkongselek** : Track linking planned for completion by March, 2014 subject to availability of funds.

(b) Railway has huge throw forward of ongoing projects with limited availability of resources. As a result, funds are thinly spread extending period of completion. Delay in execution of project also result in cost escalation of the projects.



(c) Track linking of the remaining portion of the project is planned for completion by March, 2014 subject to availability of funds. Sections will be made operational after receiving mandatory authorization from Commissioner of Railway Safety.

#### **Expanding the railway network in Konkan region**

1052. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have further plans to expand rail network in the Konkan region of Maharashtra, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is any proposal to link Kolhapur with Konkan Railway; and

(c) if so, the details thereof with target set for completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) Railways have no policy to sanction projects region - wise/State-wise.

(b) To link Kolhapur with Konkan Railway at Rajapur, survey is in progress. The distance between Kolhapur to Rajapur is approximately 120 kms. In past also (2001), a survey for new line between Kolhapur-Ratnagiri (Konkan Railway) *via* Talwada was carried out. However, due to unremunerative nature, the project was shelved.

(c) At present there is no sanctioned project, therefore, no target/time-frame can be given.

#### **Railway Projects in Karnataka**

1053. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of proposals received by Railways for development of railway infrastructure, stations, stoppage of trains etc. in Karnataka, particularly under Shimoga Parliamentary Constituency;

(b) the details of action taken thereon by Railways, so far;

(c) whether the announcements made in the last Railway Budget for Karnataka, including new trains, have been started/taken up; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) and (b) Based on the demands received for the proposals falling fully/partly in the States of Karnataka, surveys have been taken up in the Budget 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 and their details are given as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Proposal	Year Anticipated	Cost	Status
1	2	3	4	5
<b>New Line</b>				
1.	Gadag-Harihar <i>via</i> Harpanahalli (94 Km)	2010-11	465	Survey completed and proposal not found viable.
2.	Bijapur-Athani-Shedbal (113 Km)	2010-11	810	Survey completed and proposal not found viable.
3.	Marikuppam-Kuppam (24 Km)	2010-11	100	Project included in the Budget 2012-13. Land acquisition papers submitted to the State Government.
4.	Mulbagal-Nangali-Chittoor (130 Km)	2010-11	931	Survey completed and examination of its report taken up.
5.	Almatti-Yadgir (160 Km)	2010-11	1400	Survey completed and examination of its report taken up.
6.	Belgaum-Bagalkot-Raichur (345 Km)	2010-11	2227	Survey completed and proposal not found viable.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Mysore-Kushalnagar-Madikere (84 Km)	2010-11	667	Survey completed and need for taking up this proposal is under consideration.
8.	Belgaum-Sawantwadi (80 Km)	2010-11	-	Survey has been taken up.
9.	Belur-Sringeri (70 Km)	2010-11	-	Survey has been taken up.
10.	Byndoor-Kolluru-Haladi-Hebri-Karkal-Moodabidri-Venoor-Belthangady-Dharmasthala-Nettane (60 Km)	2010-11		Survey has been taken up.
11.	Krishnagiri-Chamarajanagar (170 Km)	2010-11	-	Survey has been taken up.
12.	Mysore-Mangalore via Madikere (272 Km)	2010-11	-	Survey has been taken up.
13.	Padubidri-Karkala-Belthangade-Ujire-Dharamasthala-Nettane (120 Km)	2010-11		Survey has been taken up.
14.	Tumkur-Davangere (199 Km)	2010-11	913	Project included in the Budget 2011-12. Land acquisition papers submitted to the State Government.
15.	Panathur-Kaniyooru (31 Km)	2010-11	-	Survey has been taken up.
16.	Chikballapur-Gauribidanur (44 Km)	2010-11	327	Survey completed and proposal processed for requisite clearances.

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Thalassery-Mysore (299 Km)	2011-12	3379	Survey completed and examination of its report taken up.
18.	Koppal-Sindhanur (125 Km)	2011-12	-	Survey has been taken up.
19.	Tumkur-Chamaraj-anagar (190 Km)	2011-12	-	Survey has been taken up.
20.	Karad-Belgaum via Nipani (180 Km)	2011-12	-	Survey has been taken up.
21.	Nanjangud-Nilambur Road (236 Km)	2011-12	4267	Survey completed and examination of its report taken up.
22.	Kolhapur-Dharwad (186 Km)	2011-12	-	Survey has been taken up.
23.	Haveri-Sirsi (70 Km)	2012-13	-	Survey has been taken up.
24.	Dandeli to Hubli-Ankola line (30 Km)	2012-13	-	Survey has been taken up.
25.	Shimoga-Shikaripura-Ranebennaur (110 Km)	2012-13	-	Survey has been taken up.
26.	Madhugiri-Gauribidanur (40 Km)	2012-13	-	Survey has been taken up.

### **Doubling**

1.	Birur-Shimoga (60 Km)	2011-12	-	Survey has been taken up.
2.	Hubli-Bangalore (390 Km)	2011-12		On this alignment, double broad gauge line already exists for Bangalore-Tumkur and patch doubling works taken up for Arsikere-Birur, Birur-Shivani,

1	2	3	4	5
				Shivani-Hosadurga and Hosadurga-Chikjajur sections. Thus, survey for doubling of Turhkur-Arsikere and Chikjajur-Hubli sections have been taken up.
3.	Gadag-Solapur (284 Km)	2012-13	1922	Survey completed and examination of its report taken up.
4.	Shoranur-Mangalore 3rd line (327 Km)	2013-14	-	Survey has been taken up.

Proposals/representations are received at various levels of Railway administration viz. Railway Station Master, Divisions, Zonal Headquarters, Railway Board, etc. for provision of stoppage of trains and action as found feasible and justified is taken. As such, Indian Railways do not maintain compendium of such data.

Based on the demands/representations received from various levels for development of railway stations, 26 stations namely Almatti, Badami, Bidar, Bellary, Chamarajanagar, Gadag, Gulbarga, Haveri, Londa, Wadi, Bagalkot, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Devanahalli, Dodballapur, Gauribidanur, Gokak Road, Hubli, Kabakaputtur, Kolar, Koppal, Nanjangud Town, Sambre, Sidlaghatta, Srinivasapura and Yelahanka Junction in the State of Karnataka have been identified for development under the Adarsh Station Scheme. However, upgradation/modernization of railway stations is a continuous process and the same is undertaken based on the volume of passenger traffic handled at the station, *inter-se* priority of works etc. subject to availability of funds etc.

(c) and (d) As announced in the Budget 2013-14, necessary action has been taken up to seek requisite clearances for Gadg-Wadi, Chickballapur-Gowribidanur, Chickballapur-Puttaparthi-Sri Satya Sai Nilayam and Srinivasapura-Madanapalli new line projects, estimates have been processed to resume works on Chikmagalur-Sakleshpur and Bangalore-Chamarajanagar non forest section of Bangalore-

Satyamangalam new line project and survey for Tumkur-Maddur-Malevalli new line has been taken up.

Indian Railways do not introduce new trains on State-wise basis as Railway network and operations run across State boundaries. However, generally new train services announced in the Railway Budget are to be introduced during the same financial year. Out of 126 new trains announced in the last Railway Budget 2013-14, 56 new services have been introduced till 12.12.2013.

#### **Tickets for short distance journey**

1054. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that whenever railway fares go up people stop buying tickets for short distance journey;

(b) if so, whether Railways have decided to adopt any new method to discourage such practice; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Railways had noticed this trend way back in 2002-03 when the fares were revised, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) to (c) During the current Financial Year (April to November, 2013) there has been a marginal drop of 0.57% in the number of passengers booked as compared to last year owing to various factors including change in Advance Reservation Period (ARP), tariff rationalization and general slowdown in economy. During the FY 2002-03, there was a drop of 2.40% in the number of passengers carried as compared to the previous year.

Railways have, however, taken a number of measures to boost the sale of tickets. These measures include facilitation of availability of tickets by appointment of Jansadharan Ticket Booking Sewaks (JTBS), proliferation of Automatic Ticket Vending Machines (ATVMs), intensifying ticket checking drives to check ticketless travel, augmentation of train services, running of special trains to clear rush etc.

**Delhi-Kanpur weekly express train**

1055. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a weekly express train was announced in the current year's Budget to run between Delhi and Kanpur *via* Farrukhabad;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this train has not started operating till now; and

(c) if so, by when it would start operating?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In the Railway Budget 2013-14, 14151/14152 Kanpur-Anand Vihar Express (Weekly) *via* Farrukhabad has been announced. Generally, trains announced in the Railway Budget are introduced during the course of the current financial year.

**Vaccum toilets in trains**

1056. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to install vacuum toilets in the trains, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to install such toilets in the local trains of Mumbai also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) A developmental tender for 80 vacuum toilets for 40 coach sets is under consideration. The decision to install vacuum toilets in trains will depend on the outcome of this tender.

(b) No proposal is under consideration at present.

(c) Toilets in Mumbai Local Trains are not considered necessary as average trip time of trains in suburban section is less than an hour and normal frequency of

trains is about three minutes. Commuters can thus use the toilet facilities which are available on all suburban stations.

#### **Shortfall in revenue**

1057. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have registered a shortfall in revenue during the first half of current financial year, if so,, the details thereof; and

(b) the reasons for this shortfall in spite of the passenger fare and freight charge having been increased by Railways in the recent past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir. Railways have registered a shortfall in revenue to the tune of Rs.4121.49 crore as compared to budget proportion during the first half of current financial year *i.e.* from April 2013 to September 2013 as detailed below:-

(Rs. in crore)			
Traffic earnings	Budget Proportion upto September 2013	Total earning (revenue) upto September 2013	Shortfall
Passenger	20624.85	17580.16	-3044.69
Other Coaching	1658.89	1776.52	117.63
Goods	44327.32	43042.89	-1284.43
Sundry	1528.24	1618.24	90.00
TOTAL	68139.30	64017.81	-4121.49

However, there is an increase of Rs. 5936 crore in revenue during this period as compared to the corresponding period of the previous financial year *i.e.* from April 2012 to September 2012.

(b) In the passenger segment, the shortfall is primarily due to lesser number



of originating passengers, class mix and reduction in advance ticket booking from 120 days to 60 days. In Goods segment, while the loading target has been exceeded, the shortfall in earnings is due to fall in average lead, commodity mix and restriction on mining activities in various parts of the country.

**Qualification bids for diesel loco factories**

1058. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have made it clear that there would be no change in the qualification bids approved earlier for the diesel loco factories;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some Chinese companies have demanded revision of bidding criteria for electric loco and diesel loco factories; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response given to Chinese companies in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY ) : (a) No such clarification has been issued at any stage.

(b) and (c) For Diesel Locomotive factory project, no Chinese company has demanded revision of bidding criterion.

For Electric Locomotive factory project, a Chinese Company had written to Ministry of Railways in June, 2013 that the eligibility criteria requiring supply of Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBT) based locomotives, to three countries, may be deleted. The same was also raised by them as a pre-bid query. However, no changes were made to the provision as the same criteria was used in the Request for Qualification (RFQ) carried out in year 2010 and the current provision was also approved by the Cabinet before invitation of RFQ applications in May, 2013. The query was responded alongwith the pre-bid queries of all other applicants. The above company has however submitted RFQ application in September, 2013.

**New stainless steel rakes for Mumbai local EMU trains**

†1059. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to run new EMU trains with stainless steel rakes for Mumbai local trains;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the time by which and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of changes made in these new rakes for passenger amenities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

Integral Coach Factory shall be manufacturing 72 stainless steel EMU rakes of 12 car equipped with Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBT) based 3-phase propulsion system supplied by M/s. Bombardier Transportation under Mumbai Urban Transport Project Phase-II. ICF has so far manufactured two prototype rakes for Mumbai area. Presently, tests and trials on these two rakes are in progress and is likely to be completed by March 2014. After successful completion of these tests and trials, balance 70 rakes will be manufactured in the next two years, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

The following changes for passenger amenities are made in these new rakes:

- (i) Passenger Information System with double sided displays for better visibility to the commuters,
- (ii) Cushioned seats with stainless steel frame in First Class and polycarbonate seats with stainless steel frames in Second Class,
- (iii) Central duct with light fittings on both sides for improved aesthetics,
- (iv) Improved ventilation system,
- (v) Stainless steel luggage racks with hand hold arrangement for passengers standing between seats.

#### **Pending railway projects in West Bengal**

1060. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of various on-going/pending railway projects in West Bengal;
- (b) whether the Ministry has taken up steps to expedite the pending projects in the State;

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

(d) the details of the projects which are likely to be completed during the current fiscal year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) Details of projects are maintained Zonewise and not Statewise. However, at present 17 New Lines, 43 Doubling and 4 Gauge Conversion projects falling fully/partly in West Bengal, have been taken up.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Steps have been taken to generate extra budgetary resources through State participation, declaring some projects as National Projects and implementation of bankable projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL). To expedite completion of projects, forestry and other clearances have been taken up with State Government at highest level.

(d) Details of the sections of projects targeted for completion during the current financial year are as under:-

- (1) Aramghat-Goghat New Line (9.45 Km)
- (2) Dhubulia-Murugacha Doubling (5 Km)
- (3) Dhatrigram-Nabadwipdham Doubling (14.63 Km)
- (4) Takipur-Mogram Doubling (11.68 Km)
- (5) Lebutala-Champapukur Doubling (17.69 Km)
- (6) Bethuadahari-Palassy Doubling (22.51 Km)
- (7) Nabadwipdham-Purbasthali Doubling (9.15 Km)
- (8) Belanagar-Bally Doubling (2.61 Km)

#### **Revenue earned by railways**

1061. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even though Railways have used a number of

ways to increase the revenue, the first half of the current year has proved to be far from satisfying in terms of earnings, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railways have slipped in a big way in passenger earnings and its freight earnings too have not been able to meet the budget provision and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Railways have registered a shortfall in revenue to the tune of Rs. 4121.49 crore as compared to budget proportion during the first half of current financial year *i.e.* from April 2013 to September 2013 as detailed below: -

(Rs. in crore)			
Traffic earnings	Budget Proportion upto September 2013	Total earning (revenue) upto September 2013	Shortfall
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Sundry	1528.24	1618.24	90.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>68139.30</b>	<b>64017.81</b>	<b>-4121.49</b>

The shortfall has been contributed by both passenger and freight segments. However, there is an increase of Rs. 5936 crore in revenue during this period as compared to the corresponding period of the previous financial year *i.e.* from April 2012 to September 2012.

#### **Derailment of Mangala Express**

†1062. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several persons have died and many injured due to derailment of coaches of Mangala Express in Igatpuri near Nashik in Maharashtra recently, if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has ordered an inquiry in the said train accident; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the derailment and whether any action has been taken against the persons responsible for the same and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) On 15.11.2013 at 06.20 hours, while the Train No. 12618 Up Nizamudin-Ernakulum Mangala Lakshadweep Express was on run between Ghoti and Igatpuri stations of Bhusawal division of Central Railway, its train engine and 13 coaches derailed, out of which 3 coaches capsized. In this accident, 3 passengers lost their life, 10 passengers suffered grievous injuries and 13 suffered simple injuries.

(b) and (c) A statutory inquiry into the above accident, being conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS)/Central Circle under the Ministry of Civil Aviation is underway.

#### Incidents of fire in Trains

†1063. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that pantry car of Dibrugarh-New Delhi Rajdhani Express had caught fire on 15 October, 2013;

(b) the number of incidents of fire in trains in the last one year;

(c) the reasons for each of such incidents; and

(d) the steps Government has taken to check these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During last one year, *i.e.*, from 01.12.2012 to 30.11.2013, there have been 6 consequential train accidents involving fire in trains.

(c) Based on the inquiry reports including *prima-facie* cause analysis of these accidents, two incidents of fire in train occurred due to poor maintenance

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

practices, one due to short circuit, one due to negligence during trouble shooting and inquiries are underway in two cases.

(d) Railways have taken various measures to prevent incidents of fire in trains, which include the following:

- (i) Indian Railways have always endeavoured to enhance fire worthiness of coaches by using more fire retardant furnishing materials such as Compreg Board/PVC for coach flooring, laminated sheets for roof, ceiling wall and partition panelling, Rexene and cushioning material for seats and berths, FRP Windows and UIC Vestibule etc.
- (ii) Railways have also taken measures to prevent fire due to electrical short circuits in coaches, which include (a) three levels of protection in non AC coaches in case of short circuit, (b) separation of positive and negative wires, (c) use of fire retardant material in all electrical items.
- (iii) With a view to improve fire safety in running trains, a pilot project for provision of Comprehensive Fire and Smoke Detection System has been taken up in one rake of Rajdhani Express. Similar automatic fire alarm system in 20 more rakes for extended field trails has also been decided. The system will provide advance warning in case of any fire hazard in running train and thus enable the passengers to protect them from fire,
- (iv) Guard-cum-Brake Van and AC Coaches in all trains are provided with portable fire extinguishers to cater for emergencies due to fire accidents,
- (v) Detailed instructions have been issued to zonal railways for observance of safe practices in handling of pantry cars and for ensuring periodical inspection of electrical and LPG fittings in the pantry cars,
- (vi) Intensive publicity campaigns to prevent the travelling public from carrying inflammable goods are regularly undertaken,
- (vii) Two separate Fire Safety Audit Teams have been constituted recently to plan safety audit in selective stations, coaching depots and workshops, etc.

**Rail fracture due to fall in temperature**

1064. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to temperature fall, Railways are facing problems of rail fracture, particularly in North India;

(b) if so, the total number of cases of rail fracture reported from different parts of the country during the last three years and the damage caused by these fractures;

(c) whether Railways have conducted any analysis in this regard, if so, the main findings thereof;

(d) whether the quality of rails procured from PSUs is one of the major factors causing fractures; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir. Railways are facing problems of rail fracture.

(b) Total numbers of zone wise rail fractures in last three years and in current year and the cost of damage is given in Statement (*See* below)

(c) Yes, Sir. Detailed study and analysis in this regard is done in Research Design and Standard Organisation (RDSO), Lucknow. The main findings for causing fractures are :

(i) Reduced ductility and impact strength of 90 UTS rail at welded locations.

(ii) Lowering of ambient temperature during winter season induces tensile stresses in rails.

(d) No, Sir. The rails are manufactured in Bhilai Steel Plant as per the requirement of existing rail specifications fixed by the railways.

(e) Does not arise.

**Statement***Zone-wise and year-wise Rail failure position and damage caused*

RLY.		2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2012-2013 (Upto Oct 13)
CR		329	257	237	115
ER		151	176	201	66
ECR		583	463	425	120
ECOR		78	103	637	297
NR		1338	1337	1018	192
NCR		378	345	476	137
NER		107	96	85	27
NFR		77	69	62	14
NWR		246	212	320	71
SR		435	480	377	204
SCR		1610	1284	1180	478
SER		292	362	160	65
SECR		174	199	153	72
SWR		256	222	161	86
WR		395	325	247	74
WCR		183	729	508	92
TOTAL		6632	6659	6247	2110
Damage caused by Rail fractures	Cost of damage in by lakhs (approx.)	96.25	377.37	1482.90	14.41



**Frequency of trains in Gujarat**

1065. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Railways have received representations for increase in frequency of various trains running to and from Gujarat, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Railways intend to accept the demands in 2013-14;
- (c) how many trains are available to passengers to visit various pilgrim places like Dakor, Palitana, Somnath, Ambaji and Junagadh;
- (d) whether it is sufficient in view of importance of these places; and
- (e) whether Railways intend to increase frequency of these trains; if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir. Representations including from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament have been received *inter alia* for increase in the frequency of trains running in Gujarat.

(b) The demands received at various levels of Railway administration are examined and action as found feasible and justified, is taken subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility and availability resources. Although, Indian Railways do not run passenger carrying train services on State-wise basis, as railway network runs across State boundaries, the increase in frequency of the following trains, announced in the Railway Budget 2013-2014, cater to the needs of passengers of Gujarat:-

Sl.No.	Train No.	Old Frequency/ New Frequency
1	2	3
1.	12547/12548 Agra Fort- Ahmedabad Express	3 to 7 days
2.	19409/19410 Gorakhpur- Ahmedabad Express	1 to2 days
3.	11453/11454 Ahmedabad -Nagpur Express	2 to3 days

1	2	3
4.	11103/11104 Jhansi-Bandra (T) Express	1 to 2 days
5.	12217/12218 Kochuveli Chandigarh Express	1 to 2 days
6.	19311/19312 Indore-Pune Express (Announced in Parliament House during discussion on Railway Budget 2013-2014)	3 to 4 days

(c) and (d) With the introduction of 59201/59202 Bhavnagar-Palitana Passenger (daily) *w.e.f.* 19.07.2013 and 59507/59508 Somnath-Rajkot Passenger (daily) *w.e.f.* 18.08.2013, additional services have become available for Somnath and Palitana. Dakor, Palitana, Somnath and Junagadh stations are presently being adequately served by following services:

Name of station	No. of Mail/ Express trains	No. of MEMU/ Passenger trains
Dakor	Nil	5 pairs (daily)
Palitana	Nil	4 pairs (daily)
Somnath	4 pairs of services which include 2 pairs of daily service, 1 pair of service operating on five days of the week and 1 pair of bi-weekly service.	2 pairs (daily)
Junagadh	7 pairs of services which include 3 pairs of daily, 1 pair of service operating on five days of the week, 1 pair of bi-weekly service and 2 pairs of weekly service.	5 pairs on BG line (daily) and 2 pairs on MG line (daily)

Presently, there is no direct train service to Ambaji, as it is not on the railhead. However, pilgrims desirous of visiting Ambaji can avail trains going towards and having stoppage at Abu Road, which is approximately 20 Km from Ambaji. Further, on Poonam days, three pairs of Poonam special trains from Ahmedabad Anand and Vadodara are also run for Dakor.

(e) Increase in frequency of trains is an on-going process on Indian Railways, subject to operational feasibility, availability of resources, traffic justification etc.

**Railway projects in Tamil Nadu**

1066. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present status of the pending and on-going railway projects in Tamil Nadu, like gauge conversion, electrification, new lines, etc.;

(b) the steps taken by Government to complete the on-going projects and to take up new projects in Tamil Nadu;

(c) the amount allocated and sanctioned for such projects during the last two years and this year, project-wise; year-wise; and

(d) the likely time by which they are to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a), (c) and (d) State-wise details for railway projects is not maintained. However, details of ongoing/pending railway projects falling fully/ partly in State of Tamil Nadu, funds allocated during last two years (2011-12 and 2012-13) and current year *i.e.* 2013-14, expenditure incurred upto March, 2013 and present status with target date for completion, wherever fixed are given as under:-

		(Rs. in crore)						
Sl.No.	Ongoing Project	Year of inclusion	Anticipated cost	Outlay 2011-12	Outlay 2012-13	Expenditure incurred upto March, 2013	Outlay 2013-14	Present status with target date for completion, wherever fixed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>New Line</b>								
1.	Tindivanam-Gingee-Tiruvannamalai (70 Km)	2006-07	227.40	30	10	42.14	20	Land acquisition papers submitted to State Government. Work on major bridges taken up.
2.	Tindivanam-Nagari (179.2 Km)	2006-07	582.83	71	20	129.05	60	Work on Walajah Road-Ranipet (6 Km) completed and Ranipet-Arkot (7 Km) targeted for completion during 2013-14.
3.	Attipattu-Puttur (88.30 Km)	2008-09	527	6.66	12	12.35	2	Land requirements submitted to Governments of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
4.	Erode-Palani (91.05 Km)	2008-09	603.22	33	12	2.49	0.01	Project has been frozen due to low operational priority and refusal of

Government of Tamil Nadu to provide land free of cost and share 50% of construction cost of the project.									
5. Chennai-Cuddalore via Mahabalipuram (179.28 Km)	2008-09	800	6.66	20	9.54	20			Due to operational problems in Chennai Suburban area, it is decided to link Mahabalipuram with Chengalpattu. Part detailed estimate taken up for sanction.
6. Bangalore-Satyamangalam (260 Km)	1996-97	1800	3.33	2	1.29	10			Work on Bangalore/Kengeri-Chamarajnagar, short of forest area is taken up.
7. Madurai-Tuticorin (143.5 Km)	2011-12	603.43	1	10	10	2.10			Final location survey taken up.
8. Sriperumbudur-Guduvanchery with spur to irungattukottai-Avadi-Sriperumbudur (60 Km)	2013-14	839	-	-	0	0.10			New work included in the Budget 2013-14.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>Gauge Conversion</b>							
1.	Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat and Podanur-Coimbatore (224.88 Km)	2006-07	914.98	150	70	609.01	100	Work on 181 Km. section has already been completed. Remaining section will be completed in coming years depending upon availability of resources.
2.	Mayiladuturai-Tiruvarur-Karaikudi and Tiruturaipundi-Agastiyampalli (224 Km) including restoration of Needamanagalam-Mannargudi and Mannargudi-Pattukottai	2007-08	1190.05	150	70	333.25	100	Work on Mayiladuturai-Tiruvarur gauge conversion and Needamanagalam-Mannargudi new line completed. Due to difficult terrain, gauge conversion of balance section is planned for completion in phases in next 4-5 years. For Mannargudi-Pattukottai new line, final location survey taken up. Work on Thanjavur-Pattukottai new line has also been sanctioned as a part of this project.
3.	Madurai-	2008-09	260.72	15	5	7.41	2	Work on major bridges taken up.

Bodinayakkanur (90.41 Km)									
4. Tiruchirappalli-Nagore-Karaikal (200 Km) with extension of Nagapattinam-Velankanni-Tiruturaipundi via Tiruturaipundi (43 Km)	1995-96	714.05	10	40	530.23	70	Work on entire gauge conversion, Nagore-Karaikal and Nagapattinam-Velankanni new lines completed. For Nagapattinam-Tiruturaipundi, land papers submitted to State Government and work on major bridges taken up.		
5. Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur and Tenkasi-Virudhunagar (357 Km)	1997-98	1029.92	75	52	789.9	20	Gauge conversion in Tamil Nadu area has been completed.		
6. Mysore-Chamarajanagar with extension to Mettupalayam (148 Km)	1997-98	608.58	2.22	1	205.83	0.05	Gauge conversion of Mysore-Chamarajanagar falling in Karnataka area has been completed. Work on new line extension partly falling in Tamil Nadu area is held up for want of requisite clearances.		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Doubling</b>								
1.	Chennai Beach-Korukkupet 3rd line (4.1 Km)	2003-04	140	75	7	6.72	5	Estimate and exchange of land with Chennai Port Trust have been processed.
2.	Chennai Beach-Attipattu 4th line (22.1 Km)	2003-04	107.44	62	20	4.03	45	Work on Attipattu-Ennore completed and work on Ennore-Tiruvottiyur is targeted for completion during 2013-14. Exchange of land with Chennai Port Trust also processed.
3.	Chengalpattu-Villupuram 3rd line by gauge conversion of existing MG line alongwith electrification (30 Km)	2006-07	751.24	100	50	469.09	70	Out of 103 Km doubling, work on 84 Km completed and balance is targeted for completion by March, 2014.



4. Villupuram-Dindigul with electrification (273 Km)	2008-09	1280.83	150	60	60.83	225.36	Work on 69 Km completed and Ariyalur-Ichchergadu (31 Km) and Ulundurpet-Parikkal (11 Km) targeted for completion during 2013-14.
5. Tiruvallur-Arakkonam 4th line (26.83 Km)	2008-09	149.09	25	10	11	37.89	Work on Tiruvalangadu-Arakkonam section completed. For balance portion, land papers submitted to State Government.
6. Atipattu-Korukkupettai 3rd line (18 Km)	1999-2000	147.28	5.50	4	142.77	1.83	Completed.
7. Omalur-Mettur Dam with electrification (29.03 Km)	2011-12	233.73	2	7	9	5	Land acquisition papers submitted to State Government.
8. Thanjavur-Ponmalai (46.96 Km) with a bye-pass line before Ponmalai (1.13Km)	2011-12	190.1	0.01	50	15	25	Estimate processed for sanction.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Chennai Central-Basin Bridge Junction-5th and 6th line (2.2 Km)	2013-14	25.38	-	-	0	0.10	New work included in budget 2013-14.
<b>Electrification</b>								
1.	Tiruchchirappalli-Madurai (154 RKM)	2007-08	227.31	0.50	0.29	217.71	9.60	Completed.
2.	Madurai-Tuticorin-Nagercoil (262 RKM)	2008-09	197.46	75	48	166.90	18.50	Nagercoil-Tirunelveli section commissioned. Inspection of Commissioner of Railway Safety Madurai-Virudhunagar section has been done. Entire section is planned for completion by March, 2014.
3.	Coimbatore-Mettupalayam (33 RKM)	2012-13	26.08	-	0.05	0.05	10	Work in planned for completion by March, 2015.

(b) A number of steps have been taken to generate extra-budgetary resources through Public Private Partnership, participation by State Government and beneficiaries and implementation of projects by Rail Vikas Nigam Limited to expedite the completion of ongoing works.

In view of large throw forward of ongoing projects, no new project for New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling are proposed.

As regards Electrification works, various steps have been taken, which *inter-alia* include award of turn-key contracts, cultivation of new agencies for works and better project monitoring mechanism etc.

#### **Manual labour for cleaning tracks**

1067. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways continue to employ manual labour for cleaning railway tracks and waste output from trains;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to introduce a sanitary waste disposal system for Railways; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Waste outputs such as papers, disposable glasses, wrappers etc. are being cleaned manually in Coach "Maintenance Depots or at Terminating stations.

In order to have effective waste disposal system, concrete washable aprons on platform tracks, with jet cleaning arrangements, are being provided. Mechanical cleaning equipment along with protective gear for the operator, is adopted for ensuring sanitation at stations.

A proper system of disposal for waste collected from trains has been prescribed wherein waste is collected in garbage bags and same is disposed off at places identified for the purpose.

**Closing down of chola road railway crossing in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh**

1068. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has closed down the Chola Road railway crossing in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) whether Government is aware that the narrow underpass, provided as an alternative route, is unable to cater to the needs of the residents of this area and is causing a lot of inconvenience to the residents; and

(d) if so, the immediate steps taken by Government to re-open the crossing to ensure smooth flow of traffic at the crossing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir. Level Crossing (LC) No. 252A Bairagarh chord line and LC No. 252B on Bhopal-Bairagarh chord line (called Chhola road LCs) have been closed with effect from Feb 2013.

(b) These LCs were closed after construction of one Road Over Bridge (ROB) covering both level crossings and two subways (one at each level crossing) on cost sharing basis and as per consent given by State Govt. of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Subways have been provided for pedestrians and light vehicular traffic and for heavy vehicles, ROB has been constructed as per existing policy.

(d) One ROB and two subways have already been constructed on cost sharing basis in lieu of these two level crossings. LCs have been closed as per consent given by State Govt. before the start of the work. Hence, as per policies in vogue, these LCs cannot be reopened. Moreover, LCs are potential safety hazards for both road and rail users more so for road users. Hence, demand for reopening of LCs is not desirable.

**Practice of travelling atop the trains**

1069. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a common practice for railway passengers to travel atop the trains;

- (b) if so, the penalties that can be imposed on such passengers;
- (c) the number of accidents that were caused due to overcrowding of trains in the last three years; and
- (d) the steps taken by Railways to prevent passengers from travelling atop the trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS ( SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY ) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Travelling on roof is prohibited and is a punishable offence under Section 156 of the Railways Act, 1989. If a passenger persists travelling on roof after being warned, he may be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both and may be removed from the railway by any railway servant.

(c) No consequential train accident is attributable to overcrowding of passengers in trains during the last three years.

(d) Following steps are being taken by Railways to prevent passengers from travelling atop the trains:

1. Frequent announcement through public address system at stations are made to educate the passengers not to travel on roof, steps or engine of a train.
2. Special awareness campaigns are also organized by Railways to sensitize the passengers about the dangers of rooftop travelling and foot board travelling.
3. Warning Boards cautioning people against climbing and touching Over Head Equipment are displayed at vantage points in station area.

#### **Vacancies in Railways**

1070. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of vacancies in Railways, Zone-wise, and by when these posts are going to be filled up;

(b) the total number of workers in Railways at present along with the total number of SC, ST physically handicapped persons employed in Railways; and

(c) how many employees have been employed in Railways directly by the GMs in various railway zones in last three years and whether these employments have been done in conformity with the recruitment rules of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) (a) The total number of vacancies in Railways, zone-wise as on 1.4.2013 is given as under:-

Railways	Vacancy
Central	19945
Eastern	24052
East Central	21175
East Coast	11457
Northern	28958
North Central	16577
North-east Frontier	11150
North Eastern	9449
North Western	11690
Southern	13962
South Central	20667
South East Central	11332
South Eastern	16702
South Western	6336
West Central	10375
Western	18109
TOTAL	251936

Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and there is always a lag between occurrence of vacancies and processing the same for filling up which involves issue of notification, holding examination, finalization of select panels and issue of appointment letters.

(b) The total number of employees as on 1.4.2013 is 1311959\*, of which SC employees is 219682\*, ST employees is 94,879\* and Persons with disability is 8814\*.

**\* Provisional**

(c) The number of fresh face substitutes engaged directly by the General Managers in various Railway Zones in last 3 years is 1784. General Managers on Zonal Railways have been authorized by the Ministry of Railways to engage Substitutes in exigencies of services against vacancies to the extent of 10% in Safety Category and 2% in Other Categories, in order to avoid Railway Services getting adversely affected.

**MOU to start Kendriya Vidyalayas**

1071. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of MoU entered into by Railways with the Ministry of HRD to start 50 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in civil sector;

(b) whether it is a fact that nearly 45 locations have been identified for setting up of KVs; and

(c) if so, the reasons that not even a single KV has been proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Railways have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD), Harnaut (Bihar), Cast Wheel Plant, Bela for setting up 50 new Kendriya Vidyalayas during 11th and 12th Plan periods. Pursuant thereto, Ministry of HRD has sanctioned seven new Kendriya Vidyalayas at Carriage Repair Workshop (Bihar), Railway Campus, Nanded (Maharashtra), Railway Campus,

Rangiya (Assam), Freeland Ganj Railway Colony, Dahod (Gujarat), Krishnarajapuram Diesel Loco Shed Colony, Bangalore (Karnataka), Shakurbasti, West Punjabi Bagh (Delhi). These new Kendriya Vidyalayas have become partially functional in temporary/alternative accommodation. A list of another 43 locations has been forwarded to Ministry of HRD for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas. No proposal was received for opening Kendriya Vidyalaya in Andhra Pradesh. However, five Kendriya Vidyalayas are already running on Railway land in Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Quality of catering in trains**

1072. SHRI VEER SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of serving substandard food/eatables in the trains including Rajdhani and Shatabdi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the total number of complaints received since January, 2013, till date, Zone-wise;

(d) the details of action taken thereon, including cancellation of contracts; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Ministry to improve the quality of catering in running trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) (a) and (b) It is a continuous endeavour by the Indian Railways to provide good quality hygienic food to Railway passengers. However some complaints in this regard have been reported for trains including Rajdhani/Shatabdi Express trains. In case any deficiencies/irregularities in services are found, punitive actions are taken by the railways depending upon the gravity of offence.

(c) and (d) Zone-wise details of total number of complaints received and action taken thereon since 01.01.2013 to 31.10.2013 are given in Statement (*See below*).



To improve the quality of catering services in the trains, a mechanism for monitoring and supervision has been put in place by deploying railway personnel, who check quality and hygiene through regular, surprise and periodical inspections and take corrective action. In addition, regular passenger satisfaction surveys are also conducted. Catering Services Monitoring Cell with a toll free number at national level has been set up for real time redressal of complaints. In case of deficiencies/irregularities in services punitive actions like imposition of fine, warning, suitable advice and termination of contracts etc. are taken under the new Catering Policy. A transparent contract awarding, management and monitoring procedure has been defined to ensure quality covering provision of third party audit of quality and mandatory ISO (Indian Standards Organization) certification of Base Kitchens.

*Statement*

*Zone-wise details of total number of complaints received and action taken thereon since 01.01.2013 to 31.10.2013*

Zonal Railways	Total number of Complaints	Action Taken										Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		Fined	Warned	Termination	Suitably advised	Not substantiated	DAR Action	Any Other	Pending			
Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Coast	54	12	23	0	0	10	0	9	0	0	54	
Eastern	48	17	16	0	10	0	0	0	5	48		
North Central	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		
North Eastern	28	12	7	0	1	7	0	1	0	28		
North east Frontier	18	4	2	0	3	5	0	4	0	18		
Northern	1433	380	721	0	3	12	0	0	317	1433		

North Western	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
South Central	5	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Southeast Central	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
South Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
South Western	17	7	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
West Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western	51	8	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
IRCTC	735	199	240	0	106	68	17	100	5	735		
TOTAL	2401	648	1060	0	128	102	17	119	327	2401		

**Disinfectants used by Railways**

1073. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the current disinfectants Railways are using for its coaches and at railway stations;

(b) whether these are eco-friendly and proven non-hazardous for human and food contact, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names and precise chemical composition of existing disinfectants or fumigants; and

(d) the details of the steps Railways are taking to ensure usage of best eco-friendly disinfectants which have been proven to be totally non-hazardous with human and food contact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) For disinfection of coaches and at railway stations, various disinfectants/surface cleaner, available in the market and which are also being used for domestic purpose, are being used.

(b) Yes, Sir. These chemicals are known to be non-hazardous for human and food contact and are to be used with certain precautions prescribed by respective manufacturers.

(c) Lizol, Colin, Taski R1/R6, Taski R3, Taski R7/R2, Spiral HD, OC, Chromol, TRIAD-III, Phenyl, Nimyle, Antiback, Singla Natural, Bio-floor are some of the commonly available chemicals used for cleaning of coaches. CANON and Saphaer are some of the common fumigants used on coaches. Naphthalene balls, phenyl are commonly used disinfectants at railway stations. Precise chemical composition of above disinfectants or fumigants is not known.

(d) Present policy guidelines on various coach cleaning schemes prescribe for use of biodegradable chemicals, which are eco-friendly for cleaning of coaches. Similarly for stations, disinfectant generally used are not known to be hazardous for human and food contact.

**Implementation of RTE in OAK Grove School, Jharipani**

1074. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Right to Education (RTE) Act is being implemented in Oak Grove School, Jharipani;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of results of the School during period of appointment of Principals by UPSC and IRPS cadre; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to appoint Principals again by UPSC to bring the Oak Grove School to path of glorious academic excellence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) and (b) Provisions of Right to Education Act, 2009 as applicable to residential schools of Indian Railways are being implemented in Oak Grove School, Jharipani.

(c) Results of schools are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Bringing school to path of glorious academic excellence is a continuous process covering various aspects and performance index has progressively improved under IRPS officers who are competent and have sufficient experience in various fields including welfare activity to manage Oak Grove School, Jharipani.

**Statement**

*Details of results of school during Principals of UPSC and IRPS are as under:*

Year	Total Students	Marks 90-100% A	Marks 80-90% B	Marks 70-80% C	Marks 60-70% D	Marks 50-60% E	Marks below 50 (F)	Performance Index*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

**Performance of 10th Class during UPSC recruited Principal**

1990	47	0	2	20	20	5	0	69.0
1991	51	0	0	21	20	8	2	67.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1992	47	0	8	19	10	8	2	70.1
1993	58	1	18	27	8	1	3	75.4
1994	47	0	6	16	15	10	0	68.8
<b>Performance of 10th Class during IRPS recruited Principal</b>								
1995	47	2	16	12	7	10	0	73.5
1996	45	0	14	17	12	2	0	74.6
1997	43	0	10	17	13	3	0	72.9
1998	44	0	14	14	8	4	4	72.3
1999	45	0	20	18	7	0	0	77.9
2000	53	0	20	24	9	0	0	77.1
2001	41	1	21	9	9	0	1	77.8
2002	54	0	24	17	12	1	0	76.9
2003	54	3	20	18	8	5	0	76.5
2004	63	5	26	22	8	1	1	78.7
2005	61	4	29	10	11	6	1	76.9
2006	57	3	25	15	8	6	0	76.9
2007	51	11	29	7	3	1	0	84.0
2008	72	18	32	15	7	0	0	83.5
2009	68	27	23	11	5	1	1	84.9
2010	62	29	18	14	1	0	0	87.1
2011	59	20	15	19	4	1	0	83.3
2012	75	32	23	13	5	2	0	85.4
2013	58	27	16	9	2	3	1	85.3

\*Performance Index (PI) is calculated as:

$$PI = \frac{95*A + 85*B + 75*C + 65*D + 55*E + 50*F}{\text{Total Number of students}}$$

Total Number of students

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**Performance of 12th Class during UPSC recruited Principal**

1990	33	0	0	0	2	25	6	54.7
1991	44	0	0	3	14	21	6	58.9
1992	29	0	1	10	13	3	2	67.1
1993	17	0	4	3	5	4	1	68.2
1994	25	1	2	9	11	2	0	70.6

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**Performance of 12th Class during IRPS recruited Principal**

1995	44	0	7	21	13	3	0	72.3
1996	26	0	2	10	13	1	0	70.0
1997	21	0	1	10	6	2	2	68.3
1998	23	0	2	4	11	5	1	65.7
1999	20	0	1	4	11	4	0	66.0
2000	15	0	2	4	5	4	0	67.7
2001	23	0	4	7	7	5	0	69.3
2002	43	0	6	18	13	6	0	70.6
2003	24	0	4	9	11	0	0	72.0
2004	43	1	3	13	19	7	0	68.5
2005	14	0	3	4	4	3	0	70.0
2006	44	0	8	12	14	8	2	68.9
2007	29	0	10	8	7	4	0	73.3

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2008	20	0	5	5	9	1	0	72.0
2009	26	1	3	8	9	3	2	69.2
2010	30	1	11	15	3	0	0	78.3
2011	54	4	18	18	9	4	1	76.2
2012	52	6	8	17	13	8	0	73.3
2013	29	2	7	9	9	1	1	74.1

\*Performance Index (PI) is calculated as:

$$PI = \frac{95*A + 85*B + 75*C + 65*D + 55*E + 50*F}{\text{Total Number of students}}$$

Total Number of students

#### Findings of a committee

1075. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the report of D.P. Tripathi Committee on loco running staff was presented to Railways; and

(b) the main findings *vis-a-vis* recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) The Committee has submitted its report on 24.08.2013. The report of the High Power Committee is available on Ministry of Railways' website [www.indianrailways.gov.in/railwayboard](http://www.indianrailways.gov.in/railwayboard).

(b) The main recommendations of the Committee are in regard to reduction in running duty in Mail/Express trains, continuous night duty and absence from the Headquarters. Certain improvement in facilities in running rooms, creation of additional posts of safety related categories have also been recommended.



**Social security to retired commission vendors**

1076. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that commission vendors of Northern Railway have been served with retirement orders on attaining the age of 60 years;

(b) whether the commission vendors, so retired, would be provided with social securities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There is no provision of social securities since the commission vendors work on commission basis.

**Increase in number of train accidents**

1077. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increasing trend in train accidents during the last three years;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard;

(c) the details and number of posts, particularly posts related to safety measures, lying vacant; and

(d) the current position of projects like installation of anti-collision devices and modernization of signaling system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The number of consequential train accidents excluding incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings decreased consistently from 100 in 2009-10 to 93 in 2010-11, 77 in 2011-12 and further to 68 in 2012-13.

(c) As on 01.04.2013, the total number of vacancies in safety category posts stood at 1,42,311 (Provisional). Zone-wise break-up of safety category vacancies are as under:

*Safety categories vacancies as on 01.04.2013*

Railways	Vacancies*
Central	11259
Eastern	13836
East Central	11744
East Coast	8133
Northern	14771
North Central	7751
North Eastern	3367
North-east Frontier	3871
North Western	5734
Southern	7671
South Central	14648
South Eastern	7608
South East Central	11967
South Western	2753
Western	10577
West Central	6621
TOTAL	1,42,311

\* Figures are provisional

(d) The current status of implementation of Anti Collision Device (ACD) and modernization of other major signalling systems on Indian Railways is as under:

1. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking System has been provided at 5120 stations and Colour Light Signalling has been provided at 5586 stations till 31.10.2013 .
2. Block Providing Axle Counter (BPAC) has been provided at 4040 Block Sections till 31.10.2013.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing Gates has been done at 10348 gates till 31.10.2013.
4. Modified Automatic Signalling was provided on North Central Railway (NCR) and some sections of Northern Railway (NR) to handle train operations safely during fog.
5. Train Protection System:
  - (i) Status of Anti Collision Device: Anti Collision Device (ACD) has been provided as a pilot project on 1736 route kilometers of Northeast Frontier Railway (NFR). New improved ACD software version 1.1.2m was developed by Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) and validated by Electronics Test and Development Centre (ETDC), Chennai in July, 2013. The same is under performance evaluation.
  - (ii) On Board Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS) on suburban section of Southern Railway, *i.e.* between Chennai Central and Gummidipundi (50 Route Kms) has been commissioned and is operational and another pilot project of TPWS on non-suburban section on Delhi-Agra section (200 Route Kms) of North Central Railway has also been commissioned and service trials are in progress with 35 locomotives.
  - (iii) Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS) is being developed indigenously by RDSO. Proof of concept trials were carried out during October/ November, 2012. Extended trials on 250 Kms

section on South Central Railway have been planned for which tenders have also been finalized by RDSO. Based on success of extended trials, further deployment on Indian Railways will be considered.

**Gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Udaipur railway line**

1078. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether work of gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Udaipur railway line has been taken up;
- (b) if so, the time-frame for completion of the project;
- (c) the present position of the same falling in Gujarat; and
- (d) whether the budget provision for 2013-14 is sufficient for the project's implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir, The gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur (299.20 km) with material modification of Shamlaji Junction-Modasa new line has been taken up. Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar (87.25 km) and Material Modification Shamlaji Jn.-Modasa (22.53 km) is being executed by Western Railway and balance Himmatnagar-Udaipur (208.48 km) section by North Western Railway. For Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar and Modasa-Shamlaji section, detailed estimate has been sanctioned. Contract for station building and Signalling and Telecom structure have been finalized. An expenditure of about Rs. 108.77 crore has been incurred upto March, 2013 in the entire project. An outlay of Rs. 30 crore has been provided for this project for the year 2013-14, which is insufficient for the project costing Rs. 1215 crore. Due to huge throw-forward of ongoing projects and limited availability of resources, target date for completion of the project has not been fixed.

**Projects pertaining to Rajasthan**

1079. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of gauge conversion, doubling, new railway lines and other

pending projects pertaining to Rajasthan, their target dates and present status;

(b) whether Railways have taken up steps for early completion of the above projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof, project-wise;

(d) the time by which the above projects would be completed;

(e) the escalation of cost due to delay; project-wise; and

(f) the action taken against those who were accountable for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) and (d) The details of ongoing projects falling fully or partly in Rajasthan are given as under;

		(Rs. in crore)				
Sl.No.	Name of the project and length (kms.)	Latest Anticipated cost	Expenditure on 31.03.2013	Outlays 2013-14	Status and Target wherever fixed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Banguram-Ras new line (27.8)	144.67	25.04	50	Overall physical progress-75%. Target Date of Completion (TDC): 2013-14.	
2.	Dausa-Gangapur City new line (92.67)	410.08	211.14	35	Overall physical progress-63%. Dausa-Didwana (20km) targeted for completion during 2013-14.	
3.	Ratlam-Dungarpur via Banswara new line (176.47)	2082.75	16	5	Land acquisition taken up. Overall physical progress -1%.	
4.	Ramganjmandi-Bhopal new line (262)	1225.9	228.89	25	Ramganjmandi-Jhalawar (27 km) completed. Work taken up beyond Jhalawar.	
5.	Thaiyat Hamira-Sahu new line (58.5)	236.93	-	1.0	Included in Railway Budget 2013-14.	
6.	Ajmer-Kota new line (145)	822.0		1	Included in Railway Budget 2013-14. Project can be taken up after obtaining necessary clearances from Planning	

7.	Pushkar-Merta Road new line (59)	323.0	-	.1	Commission and Cabinet Committee. Included in Railway Budget 2013-14. Project can be taken up after obtaining necessary clearances from Planning Commission and Cabinet Committee.
8.	Delhi-Sohna-Nuh-Ferozpur-Jhirka- Alwar (104 Km)	1239	0	.1	Included in Railway Budget 2013-14. Project can be taken up after obtaining necessary clearances from Planning Commission and Cabinet Committee.
9.	Alwar-Bandikui doubling (60.37)	242.09	-	.5	Included in Railway Budget 2013-14.
10.	Abu Road-Sarotra Road doubling (23. 12)	131.54	51.58	21	Overall physical progress-18%. TDC: 2013-14.
11.	Ajmer-Bangurgram doubling (48.43)	144.57	30	10	Preliminary activities taken up.
12.	Bangurgram-Guriya doubling (47)	246.08	0.1	1	Preliminary activities taken up.
13.	Bhagat ki Kothi-Luni doubling (28. 12)	123.15	2002	35	Earth work and bridges taken-up. Overall physical progress-86% 30.6 Km targetted for 2013-14
14.	Guriya-Marwar (43.50 km) and Karjoda-Palanpur doubling (5.40 km)	206.22	30	15	Work taken up.

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Rani-Keshavganj doubling (59.50)	277.67	6	32	Overall physical progress-25%. Kothar-Keshavganj (15 Km) targetted for 2013-14.
16.	Rani-Marwar doubling (54.5)	288.97	0.1	1	Preliminary activities taken up.
17.	Rewari-Manheru doubling (69.02)	373.61	20.12	15	Work taken up. Overall Physical Progress-9%.
18.	Swaroopganj-Abu Road doubling (25. 36)	133.36	54.17	20	Overall physical progress-11%.
19.	Bina-Kota doubling (283)	1125	5	30	Work started on major bridges. Overall Physical Progress-3%. TDC: 2016-17
20.	Jaipur-Ringus-Churu and Sikar-Loharu gauge conversion (320.04)	503.55	194.86	20	Sikar-Loharu (122 km) completed in 2012-13. Overall Physical Progress-25%.
21.	Suratpura-Hanumangarh-Sriganganagar gauge conversion (240.95)	416 .23	272.04	130	Work on Hanumangarh-Sriganganagar completed. Suratpura-Ellanabad (131.24 km) targetted for 2013-14.
22.	Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur gauge conversion (299.2)	1215.34	108.78	30	Earth work and bridges taken up. Overall physical progress-6%.
23.	Dholpur-Sirmutra gauge conversion with ext. up to Gangapur City (144.6)	2030.5	12.66	2	Preliminary activities taken up.



24.	Gwalior-Sheopurkalan gauge conversion ext. up to Kota (284)	3712	6.14	2	Action for land acquisition taken up.
25	Sadulpur-Bikaner and Ratangarh-Degana gauge conversion (394.35 km) with Ratangarh-Sardarshahar (44 km) sanctioned as MM	872.22	814.08	500	Sadulpur-Bikaner and Ratangarh-Degana completed and commissioned. Ratangarh-Sardarshahar (44 km) taken up and physical progress is 55%.
26.	Ajmer-Chittaurgarh-Udaipur (300 Km) including MM for extension Udaipur-Umra (11 Km) and Mavali-Badi Sadri (82 Km)	855.16	556.02	0.50	Main project completed. Mavli-Bari Sadri gauge conversion (82 Km) and Nathdwara-New Nathwara New Line (10.8 Km): Final Location Survey taken up.
27	Alwar-Rewari Railway Electrification (82)	118.48	4.01	23	Work taken up. TDC: 2014-15.
28	Mathura-Alwar Railway Electrification (121)	119.69	26.64	38	Work taken up. TDC: 2014-15
29	Delhi-Sarai Rohilla-Rewari-Palanpur-Ahmedabad including Kalol-Gandhinagar-Khodiyar and Alwar-Bandikui-Jaipur-Phulera electrification (1087)	1121.22		0.0001	Included in Railway Budget 2013-14. TDC: 2017-18.

(b) and (c) Funds are provided yearly as per the availability of resources for completion of projects. Steps have been taken to generate extra budgetary resources through State participation, Public Private Partnership, defence funding, declaring some projects as National Projects and implementation of bankable projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL).

(e) As on 01.04.2013, Railway has huge throwforward of Rs.1.78 lakh crore and limited outlay of resources. As a result, funds get thinly spread prolonging period of completion and corresponding escalation in cost. The ongoing projects falling fully/partly in Rajasthan are being progressed as per the availability of resources.

(f) Does not arise in view of position at (e) above.

#### **Railway project proposals for Rajasthan**

1080. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have received proposals for construction of railway overbridges, underpasses and subways at various places in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details of each such proposal; and

(c) the reaction of Railways thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) No, Sir. No proposal for construction of Road Over Bridges/Road Under Bridges/Subway on cost sharing basis in lieu of level crossing has been received from State Government of Rajasthan in year 2013-14

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **Projects under East Coast Railway**

1081. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total budgetary allocation for projects under East Coast Railway (ECR) during this financial year; and

(b) whether land acquisition for the projects under ECR has been completed and if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) Total Budgetary Allocation for New lines, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects under East Coast Railway for the year 2013-14 is Rs. 373.10 Crore.

(b) No Sir. The details are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Whether land acquisition has been completed	Reasons for delay in completing land acquisition
1	2	3	4
1.	Angul-Sukinda (98.7 km) New Line Road	Not completed. Requisitions made for 1205.501 acres of land. 371.350 acres of private land have been handed over till date.	Forest land is yet to be handed over.
2.	Haridaspur-Paradeep (82.023 km) New Line	Not completed. Requisitions or 1442.337 acres of private land have been made 1214.114 acres of private land have been handed over till date.	Forest land is yet to be handed over.
3.	Khurda-Road Bolangir New Line (from Km. 0 to Km. 80.00)	Not completed. Requisitions have been made for 1159.40 acres of private land. 1034.250 Acres of private land have been handed over till date.	Work from Khurda Road to Begunia is in advanced state except a patch of land of 80 Mtr. at Km. 11.20 from Khurda end which is a long pending court case.
4.	Talcher-Bimlagarh New Line (from	Not completed. Requisitions have been made for 143.795	Forest land is yet to be handed over.

1	2	3	4
	Km. 0 to Km.25.00)	acres of private land. 138.685 acres of private land have been handed over till date.	
5.	Lanjigarh-Junagarh (56 km) New Line.	Not completed. Requisitions for 772.300 acres of private land have been made. 770.300 acres of private land have been handed over till date.	Work is in advanced stage and targeted to be commissioned by the year end.

#### **Strategic railway line projects**

1082. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to lay strategic railway lines close to border with China and Pakistan to facilitate movement of army and armaments in time of urgency; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan indicating the expenditure likely to be incurred and the time-frame within which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) and (b) 13 ongoing railway projects comprising 1 project in Jammu and Kashmir, 1 project of Uttarakhand, 11 projects of North East region are in the vicinity of border areas and are identified as railway projects in border areas with strategic importance. An outlay of Rs. 3130.53 Crore has been provided for those projects in 2013-14. The projects are progressing as per availability of resources and hence their likely date of completion is not feasible to be fixed. Further, Ministry of Defence has identified 14 strategic railway lines for sanction. Out of these Rishikesh-Karanprayag and Ferozpur-Patti projects have been sanctioned. Survey has been taken up for the rest of proposals. Proposals would be considered after completion of survey and arrangement of funds.

**Railway projects in Tamil Nadu**

1083. SHRI A.A. JINNAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details, and the present status of the ongoing/pending railway projects in Tamil Nadu along with the time since which these are pending, project-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) the number of projects held up/pending due to shortage of funds; and

(d) the time-frame set for completion of the said projects along with the steps taken/being taken by Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) to (d) State-wise details for railway projects is not maintained. However, details of ongoing/pending railway projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu, funds allocated during last three years (2010-11,2011-12 and 2012-13) and current year *i.e.* 2013-14, expenditure incurred upto March, 2013 and present status with target date for completion, wherever fixed are given as under:-

		(Rs. in crore)									
Sl.No.	Ongoing Project	Year of inclusion	Anti-cipated cost	Outlay 2010-11	Outlay 2011-12	Outlay 2012-13	Expenditure incurred upto March, 2013	Outlay 2013-14	Present status with target date for completion, wherever fixed	10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
<b>New Line</b>											
1.	Tindivanam-Gingee-Tiruvannamalai (70 Km)	2006-07	227.40	40	30	10	42.14	20	Land acquisition papers submitted to State Government. Work on major bridges taken up.		
2.	Tindivanam-Nagari (179.2 Km)	2006-07	582.83	40	71	20	129.05	60	Work on Walajah Road-Ranipet (6 Km) completed and Ranipet-Arkot (7 Km) targeted for completion during 2013-14.		
3.	Atipattu-Puttur (88.30 Km)	2008-09	527	15	6.66	12	12.35	2	Land requirements submitted to Governments of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh		
4.	Erode-Palani (91.05 Km)	2008-09	603.22	40	33	12	2.49	0.01	Project has been frozen due to low operational priority and refusal of		

Government of Tamil Nadu to provide land free of cost and share 50% of construction cost of the project.												
5. Chennai-Cuddalore via Mahabalipuram (179.28 Km)	2008-09	800	25	6.66	20	9.54	20					Due to operational problems in Chennai Suburban area, it is decided to link Mahabalipuram with Chengalpattu. Part detailed estimate taken up for sanction.
6. Bangalore-Satyamangalam (260 Km)	1996-97	1800	01.	3.33	2	1.29	10					Work on Bangalore/ Kengeri-Chamarajnagar, short of forest area is taken up.
7. Madurai-Tuticorin (143.5 Km)	2011-12	603.43		1	10	10	2.10					Final location survey taken up.
8. Sriperumbudur-Guduvanchery with spur to Irungattukottai-Avadi-Sriperumbudur (60 Km)	2013-14	839	-	-	-	0	0.10					New work included in the Budget 2013-14.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	<b>Gauge conversion</b>									
1.	Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat and Podanur-Coimbatore (224.88 Km)	2006-07	914.98	65	150	70	609.01	100	Work on 181 Km. section has already been completed. Remaining section will be completed in coming year depending upon availability of resources.	
2.	Mayiladuturai-Tiruvarur-Karaikudi and Tiruturaipundi-Agastiyampalli (224 Km) including restoration of Needamanagalam-Mannargudi and Mannargudi-Pattukottai	2007-08	1190.05	60	150	70	333.25	100	Work on Mayiladuturai-Tiruvarur gauge conversion and Needamangalam-Mannargudi new line completed. Due to difficult terrain, gauge conversion of balance section is planned for completion in phases in next 4-5 years. For Mannargudi-Pattukottai new line, final location survey taken up. Workon Thanjavur- Pattukottai	



3. Madurai- Bodinayakanur (90.41 Km)	2008-09.	260.72	7	15	5	7.41	2	new linehas also been sanctioned as a part of this project. Work on major bridges taken up.
4. Tiruchirappalli- Nagore-Karaikal (200 Km) with extension of Nagapattinam- Velankanni- Tiruturaipundi <i>via</i> Tirukuvalai (43 Km)	1995-96	714.05	34.17	10	40	530.23	70	Work on entire gauge conversion, Nagore-Karaikal and Nagapattinam-Velankanni new lines completed. For Nagapattinam-Tiruturaipundi, land papers submitted to State Government and work on major bridges taken up.
5. Quilon-Tirunelveli- Tiruchendur and Tenkasi-Virudhunagar (357 Km)	1997-98	1029.92	65	75	52	789.9	20	Gauge conversion in Tamil Nadu area has been completed.
6. Mysore- Chamarajanagar with extension to	1997-98	608.58	2	2.22	1	205.83	0.05	Gauge conversion of Mysore-Chamarajanagar falling in Karnataka area has been completed. Work on

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mettupalayam (148 Km)								new line extension partly falling in Tamil Nadu area is held up for want of requisite clearances.
	<b>Doubling</b>								
1.	Chennai Beach- Korukkupet 3rd line (4.1 Km)	2003-04	140	5	75	7	6.72	5	Estimate and exchange of land with Chennai Port Trust have been processed.
2.	Chennai Beach- Attipattu 4th line (22.1 Km)	2003-04	107.44	5	62	20	4.03	45	Work on Attipattu-Ennore completed and work on Ennore-Tiruvottiyur is targeted for completion during 2013-14. Exchange of land with Chennai Port Trust also processed.
3.	Chengalpattu- Villupuram (103 Km) including Tambaram-	2006-07	751.24	40	100	50	469.09	70	Out of 103 Km doubling, work on 84 Km completed and balance is targeted for completed by March, 2014



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Thanjavur-Ponmalai (46.96 km) with a bye- pass line before Ponmalai (1.13 km)	2011-12	190.1	0	0.01	50	15	25	Estimate processed for sanction.
9.	Chennai Central-Basin Bridge Junction-5th and 6th line (2.2 km)	2013-14	25.38				0	0.10	New work included in budget 2013-14.

A number of steps have been taken to generate extra-budgetary resources through Public Private Partnership, participation by State Government and beneficiaries and implementation of projects by Rail Vikas Nigam Limited to expedite the completion of ongoing works.

**Clearance to industrial projects**

†1084. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industrial projects worth over 15 lakh crore of rupees which are approved and executed by Central Government are pending;

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

(c) whether economic growth has been hampered due to pendency of these industrial projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the future of these pending projects and whether these projects are likely to get an early clearance, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) to (e) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors the on-going Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above on time and cost overruns, after the projects are approved by the competent authority.

As on 1st October 2013, 738 on-going Central Sector Projects were on the monitor of this Ministry. Details of these projects is at Annexure, 301 projects are delayed as against their original date of commissioning.

[See Appendix 230 Annexure No. 9]

As reported by the project implementing agencies, the main reasons for delay in implementation are law and order problems, delay in land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement problems, fund constraints, delay in forest and environment clearances, right of way/right of use issues, delay in supply of material, contractual issues, etc.

The major steps undertaken to ensure timely completion of projects include rigorous project appraisal; On-line Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS) for better monitoring; setting up of Standing Committees in the Ministries for fixation of

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**12.00 NOON**

responsibility for time and cost overruns; regular review of the infrastructure projects by the concerned administrative Ministries; setting up of Cabinet Committee on investment (CCI) to review and monitor the implementation of major projects, including issues relating to clearances/approvals; and setting up of Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in the States under the Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and for facilitating the speedy implementation of major projects.

**Government expenditure on mode of publicity**

1085. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent by various Ministries, Departments of Government in issuing advertisements in different print/electronic media and other mode of publicity depicting photographs of past and present political leaders/ministers and other dignitaries along with details thereof, indicating their names and per head expenses from January 1, 2013 to 31st October, 2013; and

(b) the Government's policy mechanism and criteria to select personalities for mass circulation of their photographs in Government advertisements along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

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**Re. BRAVE ACT OF AN ASSAMESE GIRL**

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, I want to raise ..(*Interruptions*)..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ..(*Interruptions*).. No point of order. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam) : Sir, ..(Interruptions).. Allow me to speak, Sir, for one minute. . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What is the problem? ..(Interruptions).. What is the problem? ..(Interruptions)..

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: This is a very important issue, Sir. ..(Interruptions).. I am standing here to speak ..(Interruptions)..

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar) : Let him speak, Sir. He wants to raise something important. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, ये सही कह रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody sat, that is why I am also listening. ..(Interruptions)..

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Sir, I am standing here to speak regarding the great and brave Assamese girl, Gunjan Sharma, who rescued twelve school kids from an extremist. The situation happened in front of a Kendriya Vidyalaya, Simaluguri, Sivasagar where at gun point one miscreant hijacked a van ..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay, okay. ..(Interruptions).. The whole House is supporting you. ..(Interruptions)..

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Sir, ..(Interruptions).. Sir, he hijacked one school van. This brave girl was there inside the van and she requested the extremist to release the kids and offered herself as a hostage. I salute this brave girl. ..(Interruptions).. I would like to request everybody to support that brave girl. ..(Interruptions).. Sir, this House should congratulate this girl. Ultimately, ..(Interruptions)..

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री सन्तियुस कुजूर (असम) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The whole House is with you in this. ..(Interruptions).. The whole House is also with that girl. ..(Interruptions)..

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : They kidnapped the girl. She was taken into deep forest. Let her seek ..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That is an exemplary sacrifice.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Yes, Sir. So, I should congratulate that girl. ..(Interruptions).. Thank you, Sir.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...(व्यवधान)... रूल 24 में है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Why point of order? Let us take up Papers Laid on the Table. ..(Interruptions).. After laying the papers. ..(Interruptions).. After laying the papers. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, आफ्टर लेइंग नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)... प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर तो हम किसी भी टाइम उठा सकते हैं। आफ्टर लेइंग नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैंने जब प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाया है तो आपको सुनना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Since I am seeing the House in order, I am listening to you.

SHRI NARESH AGGARWAL : The House is in order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes, tell me what.



श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, कल बी.ए.सी. की बैठक में जो समय तय हुआ, उसमें प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिजनेस के लिए 2.30 बजे से ढाई घंटे से ज्यादा, जो रूल 24 में दिया हुआ है कि यह ढाई घंटे से कम नहीं होना चाहिए, तो ढाई घंटे से ज्यादा का समय तय हुआ और 2.30 बजे से प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल को सुना जाएगा, उसके पहले गवर्नमेंट का वर्क होगा ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, नियमावली के नियम ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You cannot question Chairman's directions. ..(Interruptions).. No, no. ..(Interruptions)..

DR. V. MAITREYAN : \*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ruled out. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नहीं, नहीं। ...(व्यवधान).... ऐसे नहीं, सर ...(व्यवधान).... आप सुनेंगे नहीं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN : That is ruled out. ..(Interruptions).. Chairman has given ..(Interruptions)..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नहीं, सर। ...(व्यवधान).... जो नियम में दिया हुआ है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You cannot question the ruling of hon. Chairman. ..(Interruptions)... That is over. ..(Interruptions)..

DR. V. MAITREYAN : \*

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL : \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no. ..(Interruptions).. That will not go on record. ..(Interruptions).. Any aspersion on the Chair will not go on record. You cannot ..(Interruptions).. No, no, hon. Chairman has given a ruling. ..(Interruptions).. It is within the absolute powers of the Chairman to allow such change of schedule, and that is only what we have done. That is according to the rules. The point of order is ruled out. ..(Interruptions).. We shall now take up the Papers to be Laid on the Table. ..(Interruptions)..

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\* Not recorded.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE****NOTIFICATION OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE**

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I lay on the table, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) Notification No. S.O. 3242 (E), dated the 24th October, 2013, publishing the Registration of the Electors (Amendment) Rules, 2013 . [Placed in Library *See* No. L.T. 9829/15/13]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer, Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.****II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of CWC, New Delhi and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 593 (E), dated the 5th September, 2013, publishing the Legal Metrology (Government Approved Test Centre) Rules, 2013, under sub-section (4) of Section 52 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009.

[Placed in library. *See* No. L.T. 10087/15/13]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution), under Section 52 of the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2007:—

- (1) G.S.R. 669(E), dated the 3rd October, 2013, publishing the Warehousing (Development and Regulatory) Authority, appointment of Chairperson and other members (Amendment) Rules, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10085/15/13]

- (2) G.S.R. 730 (E), dated the 12th November, 2013, rescinding Notification No. 889 (E), dated the 8th November, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10086/15/13]

II A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers' under subsection (11) of Section 31 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962:—

- (a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 10083/15/13]

**I Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various companies and related papers**

**II Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of CIPET, Chennai and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i)(a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited (HIL), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 10098/15/13]

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

- (ii)(a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in the Library. *See* No. L.T. 10097/15/13]

- (iii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited (BCPL), Guwahati, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in the Library. *See* No. L.T. 10096/15/13]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET), Chennai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 10099/15/13]

**Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of FISHCOPFED] New Delhi  
and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING  
INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in  
English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Limited (FISHCOPFED), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9820/15/13]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various corporations and related papers.**

**III. Statement giving reasons for not laying Reports and Audited Accounts (1994-2013) of J and K HPMC, Srinagar.**

**IV. Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various institutes, societies, federations and boards and related papers.**

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) Notification No. S.O. 3058(E), dated the 8th October, 2013, notifying the specifications of certain customized fertilizers to be valid for a period of three years, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10155/15/13]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation), under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (1) S.O. 2474(E), dated the 16th August, 2013, publishing the specifications in respect of provisional fertilizer Zinc Poly Phosphate to be manufactured in India for a period of two years.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9710/15/13]

- (2) S.O. 2475(E), dated the 16th August, 2013, publishing the Fertiliser (Control) Third Amendment Order, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9711/15/13]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation), under sub-section (2) of Section 4 (d) of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914:—

- (1) S.O. 2919(E), dated the 26th September, 2013, publishing the Plant (Regulation of Import into India) (Fourth Amendment) Order, 2013.
- (2) S.O. 3293(E), dated the 31st October, 2013, publishing the Corrigendum to notification No. S.O. 2919(E), dated the 26th September, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 9822/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 14 and sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962:—

- (a) Annual Report of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon .
- (c) Annual Accounts of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Employees Provident Fund, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (d) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10400/15/13]

III A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement giving reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir Horticulture Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Ltd. (J and K HPMC), Srinagar, for the years 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, within the stipulated period.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9821/15/13]

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

- (i)(a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Plant Health Management (NIPHM), Hyderabad, for the year 2012-13.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Plant Health Management (NIPHM), Hyderabad, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 10147/15/13]

- (ii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics (ISAE), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 9824/15/13]

- (iii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics (ISAS), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9823/15/13]

- (iv)(a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited (AIFCOSPIN), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10152/15/13]

- (v)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Ch. Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM), Jaipur, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. 10149/15/13]

(vi)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10151/15/13]

(vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, Haryana for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10145/15/13]

(viii)(a) Annual Report of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, Kerala for the year 2012-13.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, Kerala for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

(d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Board.

(e) Statement of Progress of work of the Annual Report and Accounts of the said Board, for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. 10144/15/13]

**I Notification of the Ministry of Railways**

**II Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of RSPB, New Delhi and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY) : Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I(i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Railways Notification No. G.S.R. 719(E), dated the 31st October, 2013, publishing the Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Rules, 2013, under sub-section (3) of Section 21 of the Railways Protection Force Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9919/15/13]



- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Railways Notification No. G.S.R. 740(E), dated the 19th November, 2013, publishing the Railway Red Tariff (Amendment) Rules, 2013, under Section 199 of the Railways Act, 1989.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9920/15/13]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Railway Sports Promotion Board (RSPB), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9918/15/13]

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**REPORTS (2013) OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : Sir, 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, 2012: No. 20 of 2013: (Performance Audit)-Union Government (Direct Taxes) on Exemption to Charitable Trust and Institutions. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9989/15/13]
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2012: No. 23 of 2013: Union Government (Civil) Autonomous Bodies. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9990/15/13]
- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2012: No. 24 of 2013: Union Government (Defence Services), Ordnance Factories (Performance Audit).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9991/15/13]

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**MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA****(I) The Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2013.****(II) The Appropriation (Railways) No.4 Bill, 2013.**

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 Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2013, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 2013.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.

(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 Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 2013, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 2013.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.

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

...(Interruptions)...

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**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I present the Hundred Forty Fourth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table regarding Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Government Companies/Organizations laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha during the 229th Session.

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs:—

- (i) 174th Report on Action Taken by Government on the observations/recommendations contained in its One Hundred Sixty-Ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Home Affairs; and
- (ii) 175th Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in its One Hundred Seventieth Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Development of North-Eastern Region.

*...(Interruptions)...*

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

श्री रामचन्द्र खूंटिआ (ओडिशा) : महोदय, मैं भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान विधेयक, 2013 के संबंध में विभाग-संबंधित मानव संसाधन विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति का दो सौ साठवां प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

*...(Interruptions)...*

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**EVIDENCE TENDERED BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED  
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE  
DEVELOPMENT**

श्री रामचन्द्र खूंटिआ (ओडिशा) : महोदय, मैं भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान विधेयक, 2013 के संबंध में विभाग-संबंधित मानव संसाधन विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के समक्ष दिए गए साक्ष्य की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

*...(Interruptions)...*

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy (2013-14):-

- (i) Thirty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' relating to Ministry of New and Renewable Energy;
- (ii) Fortieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' relating to Ministry of Power;
- (iii) Forty-first Report on 'Implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidutikaran Yojana' relating to Ministry of Power;
- (iv) Forty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'International Cooperation in New and Renewable Energy Sector' relating to Ministry of New and Renewable Energy;
- (v) Forty-third Report on 'Development of Hydro Sector' relating to Ministry of Power; and
- (vi) Forty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Development of National Grid' relating to Ministry of Power.

...(Interruptions)...

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fortieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary

Standing Committee on Labour on 'The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012'.

...(Interruptions)...

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**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways:-

- (i) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the Seventeenth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Railways'; and
- (ii) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-1 of the Eighteenth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'New Catering Policy-2010 of Indian Railways'.

...(Interruptions)...

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**STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES  
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस निगम (ओ.एन.जी.सी) में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण और उनका नियोजन' के संबंध में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के पहले प्रतिवेदन (पंद्रहवीं लोक सभा) पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी सोलहवें प्रतिवेदन (पंद्रहवीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय-1 में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई अंतिम कार्रवाई संबंधी विवरण की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

...(Interruptions)...

**THE STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS****Status of implementation of Seventieth Report of the Department-related  
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants, for the year 2013-14, of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation .

*...(Interruptions)...*

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**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-Fifth Report  
of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on  
Information Technology**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA) : Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. (Shrimati) Kruparani Killi, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

*...(Interruptions)...*

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**Motion for election to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research society**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That in pursuance of sub-rule (vii) of Rule 4, read with Rule 8 (a) of the

Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from among the Members of the House, to be a member of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society.”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted*

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### GOVERNMENT BILL

#### The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill , 2011

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a body of Lokpal for the Union and Lokayukta for States to inquire into allegations of corruptions against certain public functionaries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

... *(Interruptions)*...

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Sir, Lok Sabha passed this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, it came to the Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*... After deliberations, the hon. Chairman constituted a Select Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi. The hon. Leader of the Opposition was also a Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, they recommended about 15 amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, please control the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : Sir, the amendments...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned to meet at 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned at

thirteen minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमने महंगाई के मुद्दे पर जो नोटिस दिया है, उस पर आप चर्चा भी नहीं करा रहे हैं और यह भी नहीं पता कि हमारे नोटिस पर चेयर का क्या डिस्मिशन हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**.. श्रीमन्, आज देश के सामने सबसे बड़ा मुद्दा महंगाई का है। ...**(व्यवधान)**.. आज पूरा देश महंगाई से कराह रहा है और इससे बड़ी कोई प्राथमिकता सदन की भी नहीं होनी चाहिए, सरकार की भी नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि जमीन का आधार क्यों नहीं सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष दोनों समझ रहे हैं। अगर ये भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त करने की बात करते हैं, तो पहले महंगाई समाप्त करें, गरीब के चेहरे पर मुस्कान लाएं, गांवों का डेवलपमेंट करें, फिर भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त करने की बात करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन इस तरीके से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : हम महंगाई पर बहस के लिए कल तैयार हैं, आज लोकपाल पर बहस हो, बस। हम कल महंगाई पर बहस कर लेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Nareshji ...**(Interruptions)**... Nareshji ...**(Interruptions)**... Nareshji ...**(Interruptions)**... Nareshji ...**(Interruptions)**... Nareshji please ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह लोकपाल बिल ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Nareshji please, you know the rules. We have already started the discussion on the Lokpal Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, No, I have already called the Minister. The Minister was already on his legs; and he has started. So, I am calling the Minister to proceed. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY : Sir, I would like to submit that the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha recommended ...**(Interruptions)**... about 15 amendments. I will narrate some of the important recommendations made by the Select Committee one by one. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Why are you interested in this? ...**(Interruptions)**... Why do you want to trouble like this?



SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY : In clause 3(4) of the Bill (dealing with disqualifications of becoming Member of Lokpal), the Committee has recommended ...(*Interruptions*)... that the word “connected with any political party” may be replaced by the words “affiliated with any political party” so as to overcome the ambiguity associated with the word “connected with any political party”. The Government has decided to accept this recommendation. ...(*Interruptions*)...

In clause 4(1)(e) of the Bill (composition of the Selection Committee for selection of Lokpal), the Prime Minister is the Chairman; hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha, hon. Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and an eminent jurist are other members. The Select Committee has recommended that the eminent jurist may be selected by four members of the collegium headed by the Prime Minister. It has been decided to accept this recommendation. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The Select Committee has recommended that in clause 14(1)(g), while the category of institutions that are financed by the Government be retained in the jurisdiction of the Lokpal, the institutions “aided” by the Government may be excluded. It has been decided to accept this recommendation. ..(*Interruptions*)... Then, in clause 14(1)(h) for the purpose of getting exemption, we have agreed ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: .Why are you doing this? ..(*Interruptions*).. Why do you do this? ...(*Interruptions*)... No, this is wrong on your part. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why do you want to do like this? ... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJAJ (Tamil Nadu) : sir, we are not able to hear what the Minister is saying. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? You tell them to go back.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: We have agreed to exempt only such bodies or authorities from the purview of the Lokpal. ...(*Interruptions*)... This has also been accepted by the Government.

Then, in clause 20(1) of the Bill, the Select Committee has recommended that the Lokpal should be given the power to order an investigation straightway. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ..(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned till 3.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty-four minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassmebled at thirty-minutes past three of the clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है।

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन (तमिल नाडु) : एक दिन में कितने प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर ले सकते हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What is the rule?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, इस नियमावली में लोक महत्व के प्रश्न उठाने के लिए नियम दिए हैं, नियम हैं 167, 176 और 267, श्रीमन् आप नियम-167, 176 और 267 देख लें। तीन नियम दिए हैं कि अगर पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट की कोई बात सदन में उठानी है, जिसके लिए हम लोग आते हैं, तो इन नियमों के अंतर्गत हम उठाएंगे। श्रीमन्, हमने महंगाई पर नियम-176 में भी नोटिस दी, नियम-267 में भी नोटिस दी थी। दोनों नोटिस आपके पास पेंडिंग हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि वे दोनों नोटिस आपके पास पेंडिंग न हों। दोनों नोटिस पीठ के सामने पेंडिंग हैं, और जबकि दोनों में दिया है कि पीठ उस पर डिस्मिशन ले लेगा जब नोटिस दी जाएगी और डिस्मिशन के बाद अर्जेंट पब्लिक मैटर पर इस सदन में डिस्कशन किया जाएगा और यहां का संदेश पूरे देश में जाएगा। समाजवादी पार्टी की हमारी दोनों नोटिस पेंडिंग हैं। नियम-267 में भी पेंडिंग हैं, 176 में भी पेंडिंग है। हमने महंगाई पर दोनों नियमों में चर्चा के लिए नोटिस दी थी। श्रीमन्, वे अभी तक डिस्पोज-ऑफ नहीं हुई हैं। उसमें क्लीअर दिया हुआ है, नियम-267 को पढ़ लीजिए, बड़ा क्लीअर है कि अगर नोटिस देंगे तो चेयरमैन उसको संज्ञान में लेंगे, प्रोसीजर एडोप्ट करेंगे, एडोप्ट करने के बाद उसको रिजेक्ट करेंगे या डिस्कशन के लिए लेंगे, नियमों का निलम्बन कर देंगे या नियम-176 में हम जो नोटिस देंगे, उस पर चर्चा कराएंगे। तो उसमें हमारे दोनों नोटिस पेंडिंग हैं। लेकिन इस बीच में आप लोकपाल बिल को ले आए।

...(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, you yourself have said what has to be said by me that the hon. Chairman will decide whether it has to be accepted or rejected. Wait for that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Only the Chair, not the Chairman.  
...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : महोदय, हम महंगाई पर बहस के लिए तैयार हैं, आज आप लोकपाल पर बहस शुरू कराइए और इसको पास कराइए ...(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no point in that point of order. ...(Interruptions)... There is no point in that point of order. ...(Interruptions)... We have already taken up ...(Interruptions)... We have already taken up the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill. The hon. Minister has already started his speech. I call upon the hon. Minister to continue his speech. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to continue from whatever I spoke earlier ...(Interruptions)... Coming to Clause 20, Sub-Clauses 1, 2 and 3 ...(Interruptions)... The Amendments that have been proposed by the Select Committee that whenever the Lokpal finds that there is a *prima facie* case ...(Interruptions)... they can straightaway order an investigation. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can oppose the Bill. Why do you stall it ? ...(Interruptions)... आप जाकर अपोज करो, stall मत करो।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : We considered it. ...(Interruptions)... We found that a fair opportunity has to be given... (Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप जाकर अपोज करो, stall मत करो।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : Whenever the Lokpal orders investigation against an officer, his views are also to be heard. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, Sir, we want that to retain the original position in ...(Interruptions)... Also in Clause 2 (d) ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You can oppose the Bill, but don't try to stall the Bill. It is undemocratic. ...(Interruptions)... I would like to inform you that the Chair will be forced to take action against you. ...(Interruptions)... The Chair will be forced to take action. ...(Interruptions)... How long can I tolerate it? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : Therefore, we wanted that to be retained. ...(Interruptions)... The other amendments which have been given by the Select Committee ...(Interruptions)... especially grant of sanction for prosecution ...(Interruptions)... We want that grant of sanction for prosecution should remain with the Government ...(Interruptions)... The Select Committee ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What can I do? You persuade these hon. Members to go back. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : Some minor modifications we have agreed to...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have no other go than adjourning the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will be forced to take action against you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : Sir, another important recommendation of the Select Committee... (*Interruptions*).... filing charge sheet in place of... (*Interruptions*)... Lokpal may be required to... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House is adjourned... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)... One minute, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, don't adjourn the House. ...(*Interruption's*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House is adjourned to meet on Monday, the 16th December, 2013 at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty-six minutes past

three of the clock till eleven of the clock on

Monday, the 16th December, 2013.

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