

RAJYA SABHA

Friday, 21st February, 2014/2nd Phalguna, 1935 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, a former Member of this House, on the 20th February, 2014, at the age of 94 years.

Born in March, 1919, in Ootacamund in Tamil Nadu, Shrimati Krishnan was educated at the Presentation Convent and Ewart School, Madras; Badminton School, Bristol, and St. Hugh's College, Oxford, England.

A trade union worker, Shrimati Krishnan served as the Vice-President of the Annamalai Plantation Labour Union and as the Joint Secretary of the Corporation Labour Union, Madras. She was also the President of the Oxford Majlis and the Secretary of the Oxford Peace Council. She also served as Joint Secretary of the Federation of Indian Student Societies in Great Britain and of the All-India Students Federation from 1941 to 1942.

An avid lover of music and theatre, Shrimati Krishnan was Joint Secretary of the All-India People's Theatre Association from 1945 to 1948.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan represented the then State of Madras (now Tamil Nadu) in this House from April, 1954 to March, 1957. She was also a Member of the Second, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha.

In the passing away of Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, the country has lost a noted trade unionist, a distinguished parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

**RE. IMPLEMENTATION OF RAGHURAM RAJAN
COMMITTEE REPORT**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 401.

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, सेक्शन 267 में...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, this is Question Hour please.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Sir, this is very important matter.

श्री एन.के. सिंह (बिहार) : सर, इनको बोलने दिया जाए।

श्री सभापति : ठीक है, बोलिए।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा : सर, रघुराम राजन कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है, उस रिपोर्ट में सात राज्यों को 'पिछड़ा राज्य' का दर्जा दिया गया। अभी तक उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कोई पैकेज डिक्लेयर नहीं किया। यूपी. को सिर्फ 7 परसेंट रिलीज किया।

सर, यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है। कल प्रधानमंत्री जी ने सीमांघ्र के बारे में एक पैकेज अनाउंस किया। हम लोग उनसे सहमत हैं। लेकिन, बाकी जो सात पिछड़े राज्य हैं, उनके लिए आज तक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ नहीं किया, विशेष तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए कुछ नहीं किया। इनमें ओडिशा, बिहार तथा अन्य छः राज्य भी हैं। सर, यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है। इस पर डिस्कशन होना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right...(Interruptions)... एक मिनट।...(व्यवधान)... आप मेरी बात सुनिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कमिट किया था, लेकिन बिहार को पैकेज नहीं मिला है।...(व्यवधान)... हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि इस सरकार से नहीं मिला है, अब हमारी सरकार देगी, अगर वह जनता के आशीर्वाद से आएगी।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : आपकी सरकार नहीं आने वाली है।...(व्यवधान)... आपकी सरकार आएगी, तभी तो देंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: त्यागी जी, आप अपनी बात बताइए।...(व्यवधान)... आपको अपनी बात कह लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, जब भी विशेष राज्य के दर्जे का सवाल उठता था, तो वित्त मंत्री महोदय कहते थे कि नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल की बैठक में पास होगा, उसके बाद ही यह कार्रवाई शुरू होगी। रवि बाबू, जब हम सब लोग इकट्ठे थे, तब बिहार की विधान सभा और विधान परिषद् ने सर्वसम्मति से प्रस्ताव पास करके डेढ़ करोड़ सिगनेचर के साथ प्रधानमंत्री महोदय को भेजा। अब प्रधानमंत्री महोदय और वित्त मंत्री महोदय की यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।...(व्यवधान)... 26 सितम्बर को वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने रघुराम राजन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भेजी। तब से लेकर आत तक इस पर कुछ नहीं हुआ।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take it up with the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, तेलंगाना का सवाल कभी नहीं आया।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One by one ...*(Interruptions)*... One by one ...*(Interruptions)*...
One by one ...*(Interruptions)*... One by one ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute.
...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, उत्तर-पूर्व के प्रदेश जिनमें बिहार, ओडिशा, पश्चिमी बंगाल, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ और उत्तर प्रदेश हैं, इन सभी की विकास के बारे में चिंता है। सभी ने विशेष सहयोग का आग्रह किया है। बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने उस समय के वित्त मंत्री से बहुत आग्रह किया, बिहार के लोगों ने भी कहा था और जब वित्त मंत्री पटना गए थे, तब उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था। इसके लिए एक रंगराजन कमेटी भी बनी थी, उसके आलोक में भी कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। हम आपसे यह कहना चाहते हैं कि बिहार, झारखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल, ओडिशा और छत्तीसगढ़ के साथ बहुत डिसक्रिमिनेशन हुआ है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming to you.
...*(Interruptions)*... You have had your say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, हम इस हाउस में स्पष्ट करना चाहते हैं कि इसके लिए जो भी करना होगा।...*(व्यवधान)*... जल्दी ही चुनाव होने वाले हैं, बदलाव होने वाला है और हम ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करेंगे कि जब हम आएं, तो पूरा सहयोग करेंगे।

श्री सभापति : ठीक है, ठीक है, just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.
...*(Interruptions)*... You have had your say. ...*(Interruptions)*... मायावती जी।
...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति जी, कल हम लोग यह उम्मीद करके चल रहे थे कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी आन्ध्र प्रदेश के ऊपर और खास तौर से सीमान्द्र के बारे में स्पेशल पैकेज को लेकर जब कुछ घोषणा करेंगे, तब देश में जो सात राज्य अति पिछड़े हैं और उसकी रिपोर्ट भी आ चुकी है, इसके अलावा और भी कई ऐसे राज्य हैं, जो अति पिछड़े हैं, काफी बैकवर्ड हैं, आर्थिक तौर पर काफी कमजोर हैं, उनके बारे में भी जरूर कोई स्टेटमेंट देंगे, कोई घोषणा करेंगे। लेकिन, दुःख की बात यह है कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने तो उनके ऊपर कुछ नहीं बोला। मैंने कल माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी से खास तौर से यह भी कहा था कि जब आन्ध्र प्रदेश का बंटवारा होकर सीमान्द्र और तेलंगाना, दो अलग राज्य बन गए हैं, तो जब आप सीमान्द्र को अलग से स्पेशल पैकेज दे रहे हैं, तो यह तेलंगाना को भी जरूर देना चाहिए, लेकिन उन्होंने तेलंगाना के बारे में कुछ नहीं बोला।

इसके अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश है, जो बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है और उत्तर प्रदेश में जब चार बार मेरे नेतृत्व में सरकार बनी, तो मैंने चारों बार सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को लिख कर दिया था कि चूंकि उत्तर प्रदेश में खास तौर से पूर्वांचल और बुन्देलखंड बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, इसलिए उनके पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए स्पेशल पैकेज देना चाहिए, लेकिन यह नहीं दिया गया।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, इसी प्रकार से मध्य प्रदेश में से जो छत्तीसगढ़ अलग स्टेट बना, उसकी हालत बहुत ज्यादा खराब है। वहां वीकर सेक्शन के काफी ज्यादा लोग रहते हैं। वहां आदिवासी लोगों की हालत बहुत ज्यादा खराब है। बिहार में से झारखंड अलग राज्य बना, लेकिन अभी तक वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। सिर्फ स्टेट बनाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। स्टेट इसीलिए बनाया जाता है, ताकि जो पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, उसका विकास हो सके। अब अगर सिर्फ स्टेट बना दिया जाएगा और उस क्षेत्र की तरक्की के लिए, उस क्षेत्र के लोगों की तरक्की के लिए उसको स्पेशल पैकेज नहीं दिया जाएगा, तो उससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, इसी तरह से ओडिशा है, पश्चिमी बंगाल है, बिहार है, उत्तराखंड के भी बहुत से हिली ऐरियाज़ हैं, जो बहुत बैकवर्ड हैं, इस तरह से पिछड़े हुए जो राज्य हैं, उनको विकसित करने के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को एकरूपता लानी चाहिए। जो ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनको ज्यादा पैसा दिया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं पिछले कुछ वर्षों से देख रही हूं कि स्पेशल पैकेज देने के मामले का राजनीतिकरण कर दिया गया है। जो पार्टी पॉवर में रहती है, जहां उनको फायदा मिलता है, वहां स्पेशल पैकेज दे दिया जाता है और जहां उनको फायदा नहीं मिलता है, उसको इग्नोर कर दिया जाता है।

महोदय, मैं समझती हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश, जोकि एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है, उत्तराखंड अलग राज्य बनने के बाद भी वहां 20 करोड़ से ज्यादा आबादी है। वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन वहां वर्षों से कांग्रेस पार्टी पॉवर में नहीं रही है, बीजेपी भी पॉवर में नहीं रही है। चूंकि वहां दूसरी पार्टियां पॉवर में रही हैं, इसलिए उसे इग्नोर किया जा रहा है और खास तौर से उनके बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र को। महोदय, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। इसलिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को ईमानदारी व निष्ठा से, यदि वह सही मायने में देश का भला करना चाहती है, तो मेरी आपके माध्यम से उससे अपील है कि देश में पिछड़े हुए राज्यों को स्पेशल पैकेज देना चाहिए और इस मामले का राजनीतिकरण नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा : सर, एक मिनट...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : एक मिनट, बैठ जाइए। Just one minute. You had your say. ...(Interruptions)... आप बोल चुके हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, while I strongly support the views expressed by hon. Mayawatiji and other hon. Members, I want to place on record that the people of West Bengal have been deprived of the legitimate economic demands and the economic package, as was guaranteed by the Raghuram Rajan Committee Report, as well as the hon. Minister of State for Finance assured us six months back in this House in reply to my question and it is on record and in the proceedings of the House that the demand for moratorium of the State Government on the debts and restructuring of loans will be considered by the Government. Six months have elapsed since the assurance was given in this House. Nothing has been done by this Government only because it is a political vendetta. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please confine yourself to the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It is a political vendetta. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Because West Bengal is ruled by the Trinamool Congress and not by the Congress or any of its allies. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's not relevant here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: This is the reason that West Bengal has been deprived and we are carrying a debt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, you have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, kindly allow me one line. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only one line. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री किरनमय नन्दा : सर, मेरा प्रस्ताव है।

श्री सभापति : आप बोल चुके हैं। मि. तपन चटर्जी।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: We are carrying a debt of more than Rs. 2,00,000 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*... No State in India is carrying such a huge loan. It was left by the previous Government and we are burdened with a loan of more than Rs. 2,00,000 crore.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: This Government is in conspicuous silence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री किरनमय नन्दा : सर, एक मिनट।

श्री सभापति : आप बोल चुके हैं। आपके साथी बैठे हुए हैं। मि. तपन चटर्जी।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Today, when this Interim Budget is taken up, the Finance Minister must announce a package for West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Today during the course of consideration of the Interim Budget, the Finance Minister must announce a package for West Bengal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... One at a time, please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully join with

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please confine yourself...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So, we demand that all the backward States including

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. You had your say. I can't allow you for

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the priorities for expenditure...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, over three lakh of people in Goa have

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, I want to say one

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the people of Goa had demanded a package

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Question Hour, not the

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sharad Pawar ji had also taken up the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... All political parties are demanding a package for Goa.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. You have said your piece. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Sir, in the Report, we are at the bottom. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please hear us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Congress Party has been ruling the country for the last more than sixty years. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not getting into the political debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: But it has been politicizing the allocation of funds to the States which are not ruled by it. Even when the Finance Minister is from Tamil Nadu, it is of no use to Tamil Nadu. He does not allot anything to us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We strongly condemn the attitude of the Government for having a step-motherly treatment towards Tamil Nadu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. N.K. Singh.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Thank you, Sir. I just want to say that it is a matter of great disappointment and it is very sad. Sir, yesterday, this matter was raised by me, by Mayawati ji, by Shashi Bhusan ji, by Prakash Javadekar ji, by Ravi Shankar Prasad ji, and, Members across the board, but we were highly disappointed that the Prime Minister did not choose to respond in any manner to the suggestions made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There was a specific subject under discussion yesterday.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: That is all right, Sir, but my serious allegation is this. Far from responding to the issue, in the statement, which the Finance Minister has circulated on compliance with the Budgetary announcement — he had given an assurance in this House that after the appointment of a Committee, further steps would be taken — while the matter is under active consideration of the Finance Ministry, that Budget document wrongly shows that it is under examination of the Planning Commission. It is a deliberate attempt to mislead the House in terms of what really the Government is doing and what its intentions are. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we need a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शशी भुषण बेहेरा : सर, ओडिशा एक ऐसा स्टेट है, जिसके बारे में सुनना चाहिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...
Odisha is facing sheer negligence..

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, ओडिशा का सुन लीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : बोलिए, बोलिए। आप भी बोल लीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Sir, Odisha is the victim of sheer negligence through the Central decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why was the Raghuram Rajan Committee formed? What happened to the recommendations of the Committee? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can have a separate discussion on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: The Odisha Assembly has taken up a unanimous resolution on this. We have come for the Special Category State, and nothing has been done. The recommendations of the Raghuram Rajan Committee have gone to the Government. Sir, this Government has only two months' life, and, there is no budgetary provision in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*... The State of Odisha fulfills all the criteria and we are at the bottom of the Raghuram Rajan Committee Report. ...*(Interruptions)*.. We are at the bottom.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: In the economic background, we fulfill all the conditions of the Special Category State. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not being heard, we are not being considered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, this is Question Hour, but I find this being converted into 'Grievance Hour'. Now, grievances may be valid; I do not know. I cannot sit in judgement, but please take up your questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, at least, the House is working. ...*(Interruptions)*... We should be happy about that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, उत्तर प्रदेश...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : कहां चल रहा है?...*(व्यवधान)*... No, no. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शशी भुषण बेहेरा : ओडिशा को स्पेशल पैकेज दिया जाए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़ वेल में मत आइए।...*(व्यवधान)*... वेल में मत आइए।...*(व्यवधान)*... One minute please. The Minister of State for Finance wishes to speak. One minute बैठ जाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए। Let us hear the Minister of State for Finance. Please,

...(Interruptions)... Please, ...(Interruptions)... How can you say that? ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to him. ...(Interruptions)... You can't do that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): Sir, the special category status has been demanded by various ...(Interruptions)... In respect of Seemaandhra special package has been given at the behest of Mr. Rahul Gandhi, Vice-President of the Congress Party. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

The House then adjourned at twenty-one 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

Roaming charges

*401. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the roaming charges for mobile subscribers in the country, at present;
- (b) whether Government proposes to abolish roaming charges for mobile subscribers from 2013, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government would direct the operators not to increase STD tariffs so that consumers get the benefit of roaming charges?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) As per the provision 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, after 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. The details of specified ceiling tariff for national roaming in the country at present are indicated as below:—

Item	Ceiling tariff as per 55th Amendment to TTO, 1999
Charge for outgoing local voice call	Ceiling of Re. 1.00 per minute
Charge for outgoing long distance (inter-circle) voice call	Ceiling of Rs. 1.50 per minute
Charge for incoming voice call	Ceiling of Re. 0.75 per minute
Charge for outgoing local SMS	Ceiling of Re 1.00 per SMS
Charge for outgoing long distance (inter-circle) SMS	Ceiling of Rs. 1.50 per SMS

(b) One of the objectives of National Telecom Policy 2012 is to work towards One Nation-Free Roaming. Through 55th Amendment to TTO, 1999, TRAI has reduced the ceiling tariffs for national roaming service, permitted Special Tariff Vouchers (STVs) and Combo Vouchers for roaming tariffs to provide flexibility and convenience to the consumers. This amendment also mandated the wireless access service providers to offer special Roaming Tariff Plans and Roaming Tariff Plans Free (RTP and RTP-FR) in which the subscribers can avail partially free roaming, or fully free roaming in lieu of payment of fixed charges, by subscribing to RTP and RTP-FR respectively.

MTNL has introduced free incoming facility while roaming in MTNL network in licence area of Delhi and Mumbai for MTNL customers *w.e.f.* 26.01.2014. BSNL has nation *vide* free roaming facility to its customers with nominal charge of Re. 1/- per day. This feature is offered as a Special Tariff Vouchers costing Rs. 90/- with unlimited incoming calls free in roaming and outgoing local and national calls @ 1.5 paise per second while roaming with validity of 90 days.

(c) The power to notify the rates at which telecommunications services are to be provided by various telecom service providers in the country has been vested with Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) under TRAI Act of 1997. As per the current tariff framework in vogue, tariff for mobile services (including STD tariff) is under forbearance except for national roaming services. The operators have flexibility to offer different tariff packages targeted at different customer user groups, subject to the condition that these tariffs have to be consistent with the regulatory principles of non-discrimination, non-predation etc.

Fraud in respect of social networking websites

*402. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of crime and fraud have been reported in respect of various networking websites including matrimonial websites, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there are a large number of fake accounts on various social networking websites which are being used for fraud/crime;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by Government against the concerned websites and individuals; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to prevent fraud by social networking websites and matrimonial websites?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the Crime Data/information maintained by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), 2464 cases of crime such as hacking and others, were registered during 2012. 1440 cases were related to loss/damage to computer resource/utility reported under hacking with computer systems (Section 66(1) of the Information Technology Act, 2000) and 435 cases were related to hacking under Section 66(2) of the Information Technology Act, 2000. 749 persons were arrested for committing such offences during 2012. There were 589 cases of obscene publications/transmission in electronic form under Section 67 of Information Technology Act, 2000 during the year 2012 wherein 497 persons were arrested. In addition, 259 cases of cheating through cyber forgery and 118 cases of cyber frauds were registered under Indian Penal Code (IPC) provisions. Further, as per the information provided by Reserve Bank of India 6034 frauds involving credit/ATM/debit cards were reported in 2013.

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.

(b) and (c) The Cyber space is virtual, borderless and anonymous. Any one can open e-mail account in any name including fake name from any part of the world. Any user with any email address is allowed to register with social networking sites with any name including fake names. No background information check is performed by the social networking sites, which leads to creation of fake accounts by miscreants

for committing crimes/frauds. Most of the networking sites are located abroad. The servers of these social networking sites are also located abroad.

A total no. of 3, 45, 37 and 36 cases of fake accounts/profiles on various social networking websites were reported to Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) in the year 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (till November) by various Law Enforcement Agencies. CERT-In, further, contacted these social networking websites for disabling of fake accounts and for getting user access details of these fake accounts/profiles. In most of the cases, such fake accounts were successfully disabled in association with social networking sites, having offices in India. However, success rate is low in disabling accounts and getting information from social networking sites having offices abroad.

(d) Government has taken the following actions to prevent frauds by social networking sites and matrimonial sites:—

- (i) Government has notified the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 under Section 79 of the Information Technology Act. These rules require that the Intermediaries, including national and international social networking sites and matrimonial sites, shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of Computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, affect minors and unlawful in any way. The said rules also require the intermediaries to appoint Grievance Officers to address the grievances received from users and affected individuals/organizations as and when received by them.
- (ii) Government issued the an advisory on 17th August, 2012 to all the intermediaries, including national and international social networking sites, advising them to take necessary action to disable inflammatory and hateful content hosted on their web sites on priority basis.
- (iii) Government also conducts awareness campaign on the issue to educate users.
- (iv) The Government is in regular dialogue with the intermediaries including social networking sites for effective and efficient disablement of such content.

Rise in prices of essential commodities

*403. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to address the issue of rise in prices of essential commodities in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the all India average price of essential commodities during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Government has initiated several measures to contain the prices and improve the availability of essential commodities in the country. This include import of various items of mass consumption at zero or concessional import duties together with restriction on export, prescribing stock holding limits under Essential Commodities Act, allocation of foodgrains at affordable prices under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Based on the information compiled from selected centres across the country for the last three years *i.e.* 2011 to 2013, the all India average prices of essential commodities in general rose during 2013 as compared to the previous two years. The details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Various measures taken by Government to contain the prices and improve the availability of essential commodities in the country

- Reduced import duties to zero — for wheat, onion and pulses.
- 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 Future trading in Rice, Urad and Tur.
- The export of onion is regulated through the mechanism of Minimum Export Price (MEP). Import of onion was contracted to meet the deficit. States/UTs were addressed at intervals to ensure steady supply of onion into the market and to take other measures to control price rise.
- Government allocated rice and wheat under Open Market Sale Scheme (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 periodically requested to strictly enforce both the Acts and also monitor enforcement of these Acts.

Statement-II

The all India average prices of essential commodities over last three years

Commodities	Unit: Rs./Kg.		
	2011	2012	2013
Rice	20.09	22.33	26.12
Wheat	16.58	17.55	20.65
Gram Dal	40.11	58.48	54.51
Tur/Arhar	62.03	65.4	68.76
Urad Dal	64.09	60.25	59.66
Moong Dal	65.21	66.17	73.98
Masoor Dal	46.5	51.05	56.72
Groundnut Oil	97.87	123.72	130.36
Mustard Oil (Packed)	78.92	99.52	100.42
Vanaspati (Packed)	68.87	74.67	72.33
Soya Oil (Packed)	74.65	84.44	85.17
Sunflower Oil (Packed)	84.36	92.91	98.1
Palm Oil (Packed)	64.12	70.62	68.19
Potato	10.97	15.18	17.4
Onion	17.82	14.25	33.33
Tomato	19.14	20.08	27.5
Sugar	32.4	35.97	36.37
Milk	27.04	31.43	33.82

Production of quality seeds

*404. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of seeds produced by various States in the country including Uttar Pradesh, crop-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the country is self-sufficient in the production of quality seeds and is able to fully cater to the demand of domestic market;

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

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of quality seeds domestically?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) Against the requirement of 335.26 lakh quintals, the availability of certified/quality seeds in the country for the year 2013-14 is 347.31 lakh quintals. Crop-wise and State-wise details are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(d) Government of India is assisting the State Governments and seed producing agencies for seed related activities under various ongoing programmes/schemes of the Department including National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds and Oilpalm (ISOPOM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for production and distribution of quality seeds, etc.

Statement-I

All India requirement and availability of certified/quality seeds during 2013-14

(Quantity in quintals)

Crop	Requirement	Availability	Status	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Wheat	11252834	10835184	-417650	Met from private and farm saved seed
Paddy	8237391	8995371	757980	
Maize	1041566	1059342	17776	

1	2	3	4	5
Jowar	280026	359319	79293	
Bajra	252487	348560	96073	
Ragi	32477	34275	1799	
Barley	205415	280934	75519	
Banyard Millet	315	25	-290	Met from farm saved seed
Kodo	472	1149	677	
Italian Millet	3300	3300	0	
Little Millet	460	469	9	
TOTAL CEREAL	21306743	21917929	611186	
Gram	1706993	2010241	303248	
Lentil	145876	142479	-3397	Met from private and farm saved seed
Peas	179705	163995	-15710	
Arhar	258080	251995	-6085	
Urd	247669	381674	134005	
Moong	193438	265088	71650	
Moth	20900	16648	-4252	Met from farm saved seed
Rajmash	4690	4690	0	
Cowpea	27176	29835	2659	
Horsegram	16515	16598	83	
Khesari	5951	6257	306	
Indian Bean	578	650	72	
TOTAL PULSES	2807570	3290150	482579	
Groundnut	2961881	3022197	60316	
Sesame	28545	30707	2162	

1	2	3	4	5
R/M	242338	251538	9200	
Gobhisarson	280	587	307	
Toria	18065	22235	4170	
Soyabean	3299968	3694733	394765	
Linseed	6378	3209	-3169	Met from farm saved seed
Sunflower	53500	59522	6022	
Castor	62676	73467	10791	
Niger	3104	2803	-301	Met from farm saved seed
Safflower	11619	11688	69	
TOTAL OILSEEDS	6688355	7172687	484332	
Cotton	221421	246441	25020	
Jute	32208	14451	-17757	Met from farm saved seed
Sunhemp	20622	24850	4228	
Roselle	8	14	6	
TOTAL FIBRE	274259	285756	11498	
Potato	2290630	1894630	-396000	Met from HP, Punjab and private
Bajra Napier	115	115	0	
Guar	74700	68616	-6084	Met from private
Dhaincha	71350	70850	-500	
Rice Bean	150	150	0	
Oat	11850	29770	17920	
Berseem	750	650	-100	Met from private
GRAND TOTAL	33526472	34731303	1204831	

Statement-II

*State-wise requirement and availability of certified/quality
seeds during 2013-14*

(Quantity in quintals)

State	Requirement	Availability	Deficit/ Surplus	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	4737637	5623067	885429	
Arunachal Pradesh	11467	11467	0	
Assam	678517	678517	0	
Bihar	1514030	1702290	188260	
Chhattisgarh	842340	1135734	293394	
Goa	5842	5942	100	
Gujarat	1231746	1263425	31679	
Haryana	1468130	1625065	156935	
Himachal Pradesh	141757	141757	0	
Jammu and Kashmir	152647	152647	0	
Jharkhand	319231	343137	23906	
Karnataka	1553368	1563203	9835	
Kerala	100000	100000	0	
Madhya Pradesh	3428193	3398501	-29692	Tied up with NSC, SFCI, HIL, RSSC, NAFED and Private
Maharashtra	2807542	2834411	26869	
Manipur	21060	21060	0	
Meghalaya	23470	23470	0	
Mizoram	14743	14743	0	

1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	63703	63703	0	
Odisha	915419	878309	-37110	Arranged from NSC, SFCI and Private
Puducherry	5670	5801	131	
Punjab	1372425	1576909	204484	
Rajasthan	2077179	2284340	207161	
Sikkim	5144	5144	0	
Tamil Nadu	949438	1048136	98698	
Tripura	23367	23447	80	
Uttar Pradesh	5387829	4607791	-780038	Tied up with NSC, SFCI, HIL, APSSDC, KSSC, Private and Farm Saved Seeds
Uttarakhand	93351	123578	30227	
West Bengal	3581225	3475706	-105519	Arranged from HP, Punjab and Private
GRAND TOTAL	33526471	34731301	1204830	

Services provided by BSNL and MTNL

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

(a) whether telephone and mobile services being provided by BSNL and MTNL in their respective service areas in various States, including the Capital, are not satisfactory as compared to the services provided by private sector companies;

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

(c) whether the services of BSNL are very poor in remote and hilly areas, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has prepared any action plan to provide satisfactory services in such areas, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Basic Telephone Services (Landline) and GSM (Global System of Mobile communication) based Mobile Services being provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are, in general, working satisfactorily in their respective Licensed Service Areas.

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors Quality of Service (QoS) of Basic Telephone Service Providers and Cellular Mobile services for all Licensed Service Areas of Telecom Operators including those of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) against the notified QoS standards, through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) submitted by service providers including BSNL and MTNL.

As per the PMR report for quarter ending December, 2013 submitted by services providers for Mobile services, MTNL is meeting the prescribed benchmark parameters in Delhi and Mumbai. BSNL's quality of service is generally comparable to private service providers. However, the QoS provided by BSNL falls short of prescribed benchmarks in Assam, Kolkata, North East, West Bengal and Punjab Service areas. BSNL is, in general, meeting the QoS benchmarks prescribed by TRAI.

As regards Basic Telephone Services, TRAI has observed non-compliance in a few parameters for Andaman and Nicobar, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Chennai, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kolkata, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, North East, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal Service Areas.

BSNL's services get affected due to poor quality of power supply, damage of cables and road widening works which results in disturbance to telecom landline and mobile services.

(c) In remote and hilly areas in the country, the telecom services provided by BSNL, in general, are satisfactory as compared to private operators. The coverage for mobile services provided by BSNL are better than that of private operators.

(d) Government has taken a number of steps to provide satisfactory services in remote and hilly parts of the country as given below:—

- Department of Telecommunications has requested Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to prepare comprehensive telecom services development plan for providing quality, reliable telecommunication services in the North East Region. TRAI recommendations in this regard have been received and Telecom Commission (TC) has approved 'in principle' the

implementation of above plan in North-Eastern Region (NER). A Detailed Project Report (DPR) is being prepared by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for implementation of the above Plan.

- Government is working on a comprehensive telecom development plan for Lakshadweep Islands and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) are awaited.
- Government has planned to provide mobile connectivity in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas by establishment of 1836 mobile towers and operational costs for 2199 mobile towers.
- Government has planned to provide telecom services in uncovered villages during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.
- Quality of Service (QoS) improvement is continuous process and BSNL is constantly endeavouring to improve its quality of service through optimisation of mobile network and capacity augmentation.

Phasing out of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and weedicides

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

- (a) the stand of the Ministry on the clause in Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) report which was not amended by High Level Working Group (HLWG) and also on phasing out use of all chemical fertilizers, pesticides and weedicides within certain period through a system of positive incentives; and
- (b) whether the recommendation of HLWG would have negative impact on agricultural production and income of peasants?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Agriculture supports the recommendation for promoting sustainable agriculture in the Western Ghats through landscape planning, agro-biodiversity conservation and by providing encouragement to cultural, mechanical and biological methods in dealing with issues of soil fertility and crop health. However, the Ministry is of the opinion that it will neither be prudent nor practical to phase out application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, which should be allowed to continue to be used in a need based and judicious manner. The Ministry is also of the opinion that use of bio-technology for development of plant, animal and fish varieties that

are climate resilient and resistant to biotic and abiotic stresses is necessary to increase production and productivity in the interest of food security and income security of the farmers.

Installation of fire alarm in trains

†*407. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways had decided to install fire alarms only in AC coaches;
- (b) if so, when this decision was taken;
- (c) the number of trains equipped with fire alarms and anti-collision devices so far;
- (d) who is responsible for slow progress in installation of fire alarms and anti-collision devices in trains; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to expedite the installation works?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) No, Sir. It has been decided to install automatic fire and smoke detection system in air-conditioned as well as non-air-conditioned coaches.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) One rake of LHB (Linke Hofmann Busch) New Delhi — Bhubaneswar Rajdhani Express and one rake of LHB New Delhi — Jammu Tawi Rajdhani Express have been provided with automatic fire and smoke detection system. Development and deployment of Anti-Collision Device (ACD) was taken as a pilot project covering 1736 route km. and 548 locomotives on North East Frontier Railway.

(d) and (e) Progress of installation of automatic fire and smoke detection system and ACD is satisfactory considering technical complexities involved in their development and for their adaptation to Indian railway operating conditions. To expedite progress on provision of automatic fire and smoke detection system in coaches, retrofitment on rakes running in service has also been decided alongwith provision on nominated new manufacture coaches in production units. For ACD efforts are being made by KRCL (Konkan Rail Corporation Ltd.) and RDSO (Research, Designs and Standards Organisation) to resolve operational and technical issues noted in the trial.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In this connection, improved ACD Software Version 1.1.2m has already been validated by Electronics Test and Development Centre (ETDC)/Chennai in July, 2013. This software Version 1.1.2m has been loaded in all stationary ACDs, Loco and Guard ACDs of the trains that ply on Tinsukia Division of NF Rly. After the performance evaluation jointly by RDSO, KRCL and NFR, deployment of ACD version 1.1.2m on remaining four divisions of NFR (Katihar, Alipur Duar, Rangia and Lumding) has also been taken up. Progress is regularly reviewed.

High-speed passenger corridors

*408. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to have high-speed passenger corridors in the Railway network;
- (b) whether Government has received any proposal in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to have high-speed passenger corridors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d)
A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Ministry of Railways in consultation with State Governments has selected seven corridors for carrying out pre-feasibility studies for introduction of High-Speed Passenger trains. The status of pre-feasibility studies on these seven corridors is as under:—

- (i) **Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad — 650 km.** — Pre-feasibility study has been completed and the Final Report submitted by the Consultant has been accepted by the Ministry of Railways.
- (ii) **Delhi-Agra-Lucknow-Varanasi-Patna — 991 km.** — Pre-feasibility study has been completed. The Consultant has submitted the Final Report, and same is under acceptance of Board.
- (iii) **Howrah-Haldia — 135 km.** — Pre-feasibility study has been completed. The Consultant has submitted the Final Report, and same is under acceptance of Board.
- (iv) **Hyderabad-Dornakal-Vijaywada-Chennai — 664 km.** — The study is in progress. The consultant has submitted Inception Report, Interim Report-I and II and Draft Final Report.

- (v) **Chennai-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Ernakulam-Thiruvananthapuram — 850 km.** — The study is in progress. The Consultant has submitted Inception Report and Interim Report No. I and II and Draft Final Report.
- (vi) **Delhi-Jaipur-Ajmer-Jodhpur — 591 km.** — No consultant has been finalized.
- (vii) **Delhi-Chandigarh-Amritsar — 450 km.** — The work of carrying out pre-feasibility study on this corridor has been entrusted to Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL).

(d) A joint Feasibility Study for Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed corridor, co-financed by Indian Railways and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), has started in December, 2013, and will be completed in 18 months. For the same corridor, a Business Development study being undertaken by French Railways (SNCF) will be completed by April, 2014. After the studies, Indian Railways will decide on further course of action and modalities for implementation of the project.

Railway work on Chennai-Kanyakumari track

*409. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated for doubling and electrification of railway track from Chennai to Kanyakumari;
- (b) the details of work carried out, both doubling and electrification, on this section; and
- (c) the time by when the entire stretch from Chennai to Kanyakumari would be double-lined and electrified?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) On Chennai-Kanyakumari route, double broad gauge line already exists between Chennai-Chengalpattu and Dindigul-Madurai sections. Details of doubling works taken up on two stretches of this route is given as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Project	Anticipated cost	Expenditure incurred upto March, 2013	Outlay provided during 2013-14	Status
1	2	3	4	5
Chengalpattu-Villupuram (103 Km.)	751.24	469.09	70	40 Km. section has already been commissioned. Work on 44 Km. section has been completed and

1	2	3	4	5
				this section getting ready for inspection of Commissioner of Railway Safety. Balance 19 Km. is expected to be completed by August, 2014 subject to availability of resources.
Villupuram-Dindigul (273 Km.)	1280	60.01	225.37	This work is being executed by Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. 50 Km. formation ready. 25 Km. between Valadi and Kalakudy, Palanganatham commissioned and balance is expected to be completed during 2015-16 subject to availability of resources. 151 hectare of land is to be handed over by Government of Tamil Nadu.

Doubling of balance portion *i.e.* Madurai-Kanyakumari section is not sanctioned.

Chennai-Virudhunagar and Tirunelveli (Excluding) – Nagercoil-Kanyakumari sections on Chennai-Kanyakumari rail line have already been electrified. On the balance section *i.e.* Virudhunagar-Tirunelveli, work is in advanced stages of completion. Details of funds allocation for Railway Electrification projects is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Project	Anticipated cost	Expenditure incurred upto March, 2013	Outlay provided during 2013-14	Status
Tiruchirappalli-Madurai (154 RKM)	227.31	217.71	9.60	Completed. Electric traction has been introduced in the section.
Madurai-Tuticorin-Nagercoil (262 RKM)	197.46	166.90	18.50	Electrification work on Madurai Virudhunagar and Tirunelveli-Nagercoil sections completed. Work on Virudhunagar-Tirunelveli section is in advanced stages of completion.

Irregularities in implementation of e-Governance Project

†*410. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints regarding alleged irregularities in the implementation of e-Governance Project, especially in purchase of computers;
- (b) if so, the details of complaints received from different States, including Uttarakhand, in this regard; and
- (c) the action taken/likely to be taken by Government on the complaints received in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

FDI in pharma sector

†*411. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that condition of Indian pharmaceutical industry is continuously deteriorating after allowing 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in pharma sector;
- (b) if so, the status of Indian pharmaceutical industry in pharma and manufacturing sector, as on 31 March, 2009 and 31 March, 2013;
- (c) whether Government has received any proposals for protection and promotion of Indian pharmaceutical industry, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government is considering to reduce FDI cap in pharma industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Indian Pharmaceutical Industry has grown from Rs. 42,326 crore in 2002-03 to Rs. 1,19,421 crore in year 2012-13 and hence has grown more than two and half times in last ten years.

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

(c) and (d) So far as proposals for protection and promotion of Indian pharmaceutical industry with respect to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is concerned,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the extant FDI policy in the pharmaceutical sector allows 100% FDI on the automatic route for greenfield investment, 100% FDI is allowed for brownfield investment on the Government route. With a view to protecting the domestic pharmaceutical sector including the production of generics, the Government has decided that 'non-compete' clause would not be allowed except in special circumstances with the approval of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board. There is no proposal under consideration to revise the policy.

**Procurement and distribution under National Food
Security Act, 2013**

*412. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that procurement and distribution under the newly enacted National Food Security Act, 2013 would not be substantially higher than the ongoing Public Distribution System (PDS); and

(b) if so, the comparative details thereof in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The annual requirement of foodgrains for Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is estimated at 549.3 lakh tonnes, compared to annual allocation of 499.42 lakh tonnes under existing TPDS (excluding additional *ad-hoc* allocations) during 2012-13.

The existing procurement policy of the Government, as per which all the foodgrains conforming to prescribed specifications offered for sale at specified centres are purchased by the public procurement agencies at Minimum Support Price (MSP) will continue, to meet the requirement of foodgrains under NFSA.

Remunerative price for agricultural produce

*413. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the report of a Panel appointed by the Planning Commission, farmers are not getting competitive and remunerative price for their produce inspite of increasing demand of foodgrains, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether as per report of the Panel, 40 per cent price of farmers' produce increases immediately after reaching the markets, if so, the reasons therefor and response of Government thereto; and

(c) the details of action taken by Government in this regard to make agriculture profitable in response to aforesaid report?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) Planning Commission had set up a Committee for “Encouraging Investments in Supply Chains including Provision for Cold Storages for more Efficient Distribution of Farm Produce” under the Chairmanship of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member, Planning Commission, which submitted its report in May, 2012. The Committee has stated that the benefits of demand expansion and higher production may not have adequately passed on to farmers and consumers on account of deficiencies in supply chain logistics from farm gate to final consumer. In case of fruits and vegetables, the prices at first point of sale in large mandies, as a proportion to final retail price may be in the range of 25-40 per cent.

Government is promoting alternative marketing channels and investment in post-harvest infrastructure including cold chain, value addition and preservation. Government is also implementing schemes for technology upgradation, modernization of food processing industries and strengthening of agriculture market infrastructure. States/Union Territories have been advised to amend their respective State Agriculture Produce Marketing Acts on the lines of Model Act, 2003, which provides for direct marketing, contract farming and setting up of markets in private/cooperative sector.

Pending court cases

†*414. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of cases pending in the courts and the number of persons affected by this in the country;

(b) whether Government is going to put in place any system to dispose off these cases expeditiously; and

(c) the number of cases, out of these pending cases in Madhya Pradesh, and details of the pending cases, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Details of number of cases pending in Subordinate Courts in various States including Madhya Pradesh as on 31.12.2012 are given in Statement (*See* below). Data on number of persons affected by pendency of cases in Courts is not being maintained.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 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.

Further, the Chief Justice of India has established the National Court Management Systems (NCMS) in May, 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 timely delivery of justice.

Statement

State-wise pendency of cases in Subordinate Courts

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Pendency as on 31.12.2012
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	924943
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6200
3.	Assam	253428
4.	Bihar	1711380
5.	Chhattisgarh	272523
6.	Goa	30131
7.	Gujarat	2174691
8.	Haryana	564285
9.	Himachal Pradesh	224563
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	191144

1	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	299265
12.	Karnataka	1138703
13.	Kerala	1240164
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1091221
15.	Maharashtra	2977306
16.	Manipur	14381
17.	Meghalaya	4103
18.	Mizoram	3569
19.	Nagaland	3586
20.	Odisha	1185763
21.	Punjab	537064
22.	Rajasthan	1446129
23.	Sikkim	1077
24.	Tamil Nadu	1232469
25.	Tripura	55895
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5792331
27.	Uttarakhand	164495
28.	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Island	2605371
29.	Chandigarh	49955
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	7249
31.	Delhi	656587
32.	Lakshadweep	291
33.	Puducherry	28941
TOTAL:		26889203

**Setting up of Railway Medical College in
Mysore, Karnataka**

*415. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work regarding setting up of a Railway Medical College in Mysore, Karnataka has commenced, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the time by when it would be established?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) To begin with, five locations viz. Chennai, Secunderabad, Guwahati, Lucknow and Kharagpur where Medical Council of India norms with respect to hospital's bed strength, land etc., are more or less being met, have been identified under Phase-I. M/s RITES has been awarded with the work of consultancy for these five locations. Other locations including Mysore shall be considered based on the experience of Phase-I locations. The setting up of Medical Colleges was announced as a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) with Railway providing requisite land. Since this is a case of PPP, the process includes finding right private partner fulfilling all the criteria and the project getting clearance from various agencies like Medical Council of India (MCI) etc. and hence no definite time can be given at this juncture.

Internet connectivity to Gram Sabhas

†*416. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has decided to provide internet connectivity to all Gram Sabhas of the country, if so, the manner in which the Ministry would determine the order of preference in respect of various States;

(b) the Gram Sabhas of how many States have been provided with internet connectivity, so far, the name-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry would give preference to the North-Eastern States and Himalayan region of the country for the above-mentioned purpose, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) plans to connect

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

all the Gram Panchayats through Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) and provide at least 100 Mbps bandwidth on sharing basis in all the estimated 2,50,000 Gram Panchayat (GPs) of India.

The Project will be implemented in three phases as follows:—

Phases	No. of GPs	Likely date of completion
Phase-I	100000	September, 2014
Phase-II	100000	March, 2015
Phase-III	50000	September, 2015

The details of phase-I are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Under NOFN Pilot Project 59 GPs were connected by 15.10.2012, in three blocks *viz.* Arain in Ajmer District (Rajasthan) Parvada in Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Panisagar (Tripura). Details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) All North Eastern States and Himalayan States are included in NOFN project and equal preference has been provided to these States in implementation.

Statement-I

Summary of blocks selected for Phase-I NOFN Project

Sl. No.	Circle	No. of blocks planned	No. of GPs
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	715
2.	Punjab	67	6145
3.	Uttarakhand	29	1819
4.	West Bengal	285	2815
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	69
6.	Assam	91	1013
7.	Bihar	269	4265
8.	Chhattisgarh	30	1963

1	2	3	4
9.	Haryana	63	3212
10.	Karnataka	163	5139
11.	Kerala	161	987
12.	Madhya Pradesh	111	8498
13.	Maharashtra	149	10490
14.	Rajasthan	143	5317
15.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	190	12117
16.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	93	5892
TOTAL:		1873	70456
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	43	447
2.	Manipur	13	310
3.	Nagaland	12	246
4.	Tamil Nadu	11	450
5.	Puducherry	3	98
6.	Tripura	44	618
7.	Meghalaya	28	589
8.	Mizoram	20	290
9.	Gujarat	80	5047
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	11
TOTAL:		255	8106
1.	Jharkhand	65	1408
2.	Odisha	174	3297
3.	Himachal Pradesh		
4.	Andhra Pradesh	401	8304
TOTAL:		640	13009
GRAND TOTAL:		2768	91571

Statement-II

	Arain	25.	Lallai
1.	Arain	26.	Manoharpura
2.	Akodiya	27.	Rampali
3.	Bhamolav	28.	Sanpla
4.	Bhogadeet	29.	Soonpa
5.	Chhotalamba	30.	Syar
6.	Dadiya		Panisagar
7.	Oevpuri	31.	Agnipasa
8.	Ohasook	32.	Chandra Halam Para
9.	Gothiyana	33.	Panisagar Swan Block
10.	Jheerota	34.	Panisagar GP
11.	Kalanada	35.	W. Panisagar
12.	Kaseer	36.	Paekuchara
13.	Katsura	37.	Jalabasa
14.	Mandawariya	38.	Rowa
15.	Sandoliya	39.	Bilthai
16.	Sironj	40.	Deocherra
17.	Ajgara	41.	N. Padmabil
18.	Bhagwanpura	42.	Noagaon
19.	Birla	43.	Indurail
20.	Borada	44.	Ramnagar
21.	Fatehgarh	45.	S. Padmabil
22.	Harpura		Parwada
23.	Hingoniya	46.	Parwada
24.	Kheeriya	47.	Bharanikam

48. Thanam	54. Kanaur
49. Vennelapalem	55. Salapuvanipalem
50. Gorlivanipalem	56. Pedamushidiwada
51. E. Bonangi	57. Naidupalem
52. P. Bonangi	58. Ravada
53. Kalpaka	59. Mutyalempalem

Irregularities in award of BWA spectrum

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

- (a) the details of companies which were 140 awarded Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) spectrum in the country during 2010, circle-wise;
- (b) the details of revenue generated from BWA spectrum allocation during 2010;
- (c) whether CAG has pointed out serious irregularities in award of BWA spectrum to private companies and subsequent spectrum trading by these companies which resulted in loss of thousands of crore of rupees, if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto; and
- (d) the corrective measures Government would take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Details of the companies which were awarded Broadband Wireless Access Spectrum (BWA) during 2010, in the country, Circle-wise are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Total revenue of Rs. 25,695.54 crores was received from all successful bidders of the auction held during year 2010. Further, BSNL and MTNL were allotted BWA spectrum in the year 2008 and were required to pay the winning price achieved through auction in the respective service areas. Accordingly revenue of Rs. 12,847.77 crores was received from BSNL and MTNL in the year 2010 after completion of auction of BWA spectrum apart from the successful bidders as given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. CAG has not pointed out serious irregularities in award of BWA spectrum to private companies and subsequent spectrum trading by these companies.

However, Audit has observed in their memo among others, that due to provision of inadequate eligibility criterion for the participation in the auction of BWA spectrum, the promoters of, an Internet Service Provider (ISP), changed equity and transferred shares immediately after the closure of the BWA spectrum auction in June, 2010.

It has been clarified to the audit that the eligibility conditions for participation in BWA auction for all applicants including ISP Licensees were decided and published in Notice Inviting Application (NIA) dated 25.02.2010 based on the TRAI recommendations which emphasized the rural and urban broadband penetration by permitting small as well as large scale ISP operators in the auction. ISP licences were to be obtained by the successful bidders as per the prevailing guidelines for grant of ISP licence. In addition existing ISP licensees were also eligible to participate in the auction.

Further, as per the guidelines for grant of ISP licence prevailing at the time of auction in year 2010, there was no restriction with respect to minimum net worth or paid up equity capital criteria. As per the provision in ISP licence, the licensee company may, under intimation to Licensor, transfer equity between Indian promoters or person(s) or make changes in its equity pattern. The auction of BWA spectrum in terms of NIA resulted in getting revenue of Rs. 12,847.77 crores for the 20MHz pan India BWA spectrum.

Statement-I

*Circle-wise details of companies which were awarded Broadband
Wireless Access Spectrum (BWA) in year 2010*

Sl. No.	Service Area	Company Name
1	2	3
1.	Delhi	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Wireless Business Services Private Limited
2.	Mumbai	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Wireless Business Services Private Limited
3.	Maharashtra	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Bharti Airtel Limited

1	2	3
4.	Gujarat	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Tikona Digital Networks
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Aircel Limited
6.	Karnataka	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Bharti Airtel Limited
7.	Tamil Nadu	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Aircel Limited/Aircel Cellular Limited
8.	Kolkata	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Bharti Airtel Limited
9.	Kerala	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Wireless Business Services Private Limited
10.	Punjab	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Bharti Airtel Limited
11.	Haryana	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Wireless Business Services Private Limited
12.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Tikona Digital Networks
13.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Tikona Digital Networks
14.	Rajasthan	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Tikona Digital Networks
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Augere Wireless Broadband India Private Limited
16.	West Bengal	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Dishnet Wireless Limited

1	2	3
17.	Himachal Pradesh	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Tikona Digital Networks
18.	Bihar	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Dishnet Wireless Limited
19.	Odisha	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Dishnet Wireless Limited
20.	Assam	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Dishnet Wireless Limited
21.	North-East	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Dishnet Wireless Limited
22.	Jammu Kashmir	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Dishnet Wireless Limited

Status of agriculture

*418. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage/number of people dependent upon agriculture for livelihood, contribution of agriculture to GDP, growth rate of agriculture and the number of farmers who committed suicide, year-wise and Five Year Plan-wise;

(b) the details and the number of farmers who have given up farming as a profession on account of it being a loss making profession; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to salvage the above alarming scenario?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) As per Census conducted by the Registrar General of India, the total number of agricultural workers in the country increased from 234.1 million (127.3 million cultivators and 106.8 million agricultural labourers) in 2001 to 263.0 million (118.7 million cultivators and 144.3 million agricultural labourers) in 2011. The percentage of agricultural workers out of the total number of workers decreased from 58.2% in 2001 to 54.6% in 2011. Shift in the workforce from primary (agriculture) sector to secondary and tertiary sectors is a normal phenomenon of the development process.

The details of the latest estimates of contribution of Agriculture and Allied Sectors to Gross Domestic Product of total Economy, growth rate of Agriculture and Allied Sectors and the number of farmers who committed suicide year-wise and Five Year Plan-wise are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Government has taken several steps to revitalize agriculture sector and improve the conditions of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs and providing remunerative prices for farm produce through increased Minimum Support Prices (MSPs), higher level of procurement and competitive markets. Various programmes/schemes for the development of agriculture sector are implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific requirements.

Statement

Year-wise and Five Year Plan-wise details of growth rate of Agriculture and Allied Sectors, contribution of Agriculture and Allied Sectors to GDP and number of suicides by farmers

Plan Period	Growth rates – agriculture, forestry and fishing (%) #	Contribution of Agriculture and Allied Sectors to GDP of total Economy (%) #	Suicide by persons (farming/ agriculture activity) (in numbers) ##
1	2	3	4
Tenth Plan (2002-07) average	2.4	19.0	17513
2002-03	-6.6	20.1	17971
2003-04	9.0	20.3	17164
2004-05	0.2	19.0	18241
2005-06	5.1	18.3	17131
2006-07	4.2	17.4	17060
Eleventh Plan (2007-12) average	4.1	15.2	16037
2007-08	5.8	16.8	16632

1	2	3	4
2008-09	0.1	15.8	16196
2009-10	0.8	14.6	17368
2010-11	8.6	14.6	15964
2011-12	5.0	14.4	14027
Twelfth Plan (2012-17) average	3.0	13.9	13754
2012-13	1.4	13.9	13754
2013-14	4.6	13.9	not available

#Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO)

##Source: National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

Mechanism to check complaints against higher judiciary

*419. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is no mechanism to deal with complaints against the higher judiciary, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (b) the corrective steps taken by Government to have complaints and scrutiny committees in higher judiciary to deal with such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) As per the established “in-house mechanism” for the higher judiciary, Chief Justice of India receives complaints against the conduct of Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of the High Courts. Similarly, the Chief Justices of the High Courts receive complaints against the conduct of High Court Judges. In view of this, the Central Government does not maintain records of such complaints and has no mechanism to monitor the action taken on the same.

(b) With a view to enforce greater transparency and accountability in the functioning of the higher judiciary, the Government has moved the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, which provides for a comprehensive mechanism for handling complaints made by citizens on grounds of alleged misbehavior and incapacity against judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts and for taking action against those found guilty after investigation. The Bill also lays down judicial standards and makes it incumbent on the Judges to declare their assets/liabilities.

Launch of premium train service

*420. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have launched a premium train service on Delhi-Mumbai-Delhi route in December, 2013, if so, the salient features of this unique initiative of Railways;

(b) the average base and peak price of this premium service; and

(c) whether Government plans to introduce more premium trains for different locations this year and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Sir. 22913/22914 Mumbai Central — New Delhi Premium Special was a fully air conditioned train on premium pricing. It was operated on end-to-end basis with no commercial stoppages enroute. The booking of tickets was only through the internet and no waiting list was permitted. No concessions were applicable on this train. Refund was admissible only in the case of cancellation of train.

(b) Minimum “Base Price” was Rajdhani Base fare plus tatkal charges and fare got increased subject to the maximum cap on the positive deviation in booking pattern across the Advance Reservation Period (ARP) of the train. Other supplementary charges like reservation fee, superfast charge, catering charges, service tax as applicable was levied in full. The base price and the peak price achieved for the premium train are as under:—

Class	Base price	Peak price
AC-2tier	₹ 2910	₹ 4945
AC-3tier	₹ 2175	₹ 4085

(c) In the Railway Budget 2014-15, 17 new premium train services have been announced and these are as under:—

- (1) Howrah-Pune AC Express (Bi-weekly) *via* Nagpur, Manmad.
- (2) Kamakhya-New Delhi AC Express (Weekly) *via* Chhapra, Varanasi.
- (3) Kamakhya-Chennai AC Express (Weekly) *via* Malda, Howrah.
- (4) Mumbai-Howrah AC Express (Bi-weekly) *via* Nagpur, Raipur.
- (5) Mumbai-Patna AC Express (Bi-weekly) *via* Khandwa, Itarsi, Manikpur.

- (6) Nizamuddin-Madgaon AC Express (Bi-weekly) *via* Kota, Vasai Road.
- (7) Sealdah-Jodhpur AC Express (Bi-weekly) *via* Mughalsarai.
- (8) Yesvantpur-Jaipur AC Express (Weekly) *via* Gulbarga, Pune, Vasai Road.
- (9) Ahmedabad-Delhi Sarai Rohilla Express (Tri-weekly) *via* Palanpur, Ajmer, Rewari.
- (10) Bandra-Amritsar Express (Weekly) *via* Kota, New Delhi, Ambala.
- (11) Bandra (T)-Katra Express (Weekly) *via* Kota, New Delhi, Ambala.
- (12) Gorakhpur-New Delhi Express (Bi-weekly) *via* Lucknow, Moradabad.
- (13) Katra-Howrah Express (Weekly) *via* Mughalsarai, Varanasi, Saharanpur.
- (14) Mumbai-Gorakhpur Express (Bi-weekly) *via* Khandwa, Jhansi, Kanpur.
- (15) Patna-Bangalore Express (Weekly) *via* Mughalsarai, Chheoki, Manikpur, Nagpur.
- (16) Yesvantpur-Katra Express (Weekly) *via* Gulbarga, Kacheguda, Nagpur, New Delhi.
- (17) Thiruvananthapuram-Bangalore (Yesvantpur) Express (Bi-weekly) *via* Erode, Tirupattur.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Availability of foodgrains

2952. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the per capita availability of foodgrains has decreased in the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The per capita net availability* of foodgrains for the year 2010, 2011 and 2012 is given below:—

(Grams per day)

Year	Per capita net availability of foodgrains
2010	437.1
2011	453.6
2012 (P)	449.9

(P) Provisional.

*Net availability = Gross production (-) seed, feed and wastage (-) Exports (+imports), (+/-) Change in stock.

Fluctuations in net per capita availability are mainly due to fluctuations in production on account of variations in weather conditions, increasing population, change in stocks etc.

(c) Government implements various programmes/schemes viz. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) etc. with the objective of increasing production and productivity of rice, wheat and other crops. In addition, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and State Agricultural Universities (SAU) have developed a number of improved varieties/hybrids of foodgrain crops to enhance production and productivity of food crops.

Government has also taken steps for increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, extension, marketing etc. Other measures taken by the Government include incentivisation through higher Minimum Support Prices of agricultural commodities, increase in credit flow to agriculture sector, interest subvention on crop loans etc.

In addition, Government imports various agricultural commodities to augment their domestic availability.

Loss of crops due to pest attacks

2953. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment on the loss of crops due to pest attacks;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial action taken to avert such losses; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) While scientific estimates of crop losses due to pests, weeds and diseases in the country are not available as the damage depends on various factors including weather conditions, crop cultural practices and plant protection practices, the crop losses due to insects pests, disease and weeds in the country are assessed to range between 10 to 30 per cent annually, depending on severity of pest attack.

Government agencies like Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), National Institute of Plant Health Management (NIPHM) and All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRP) conduct pest surveillance throughout the country and on appearance of pest in the field, the advisories are issued to the State Governments for controlling pest attacks in crops. Government also provides assistance for Integrated Pest Management (IPM) interventions through schemes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) and Jute Technology Mission (JTM), etc.

Crop productivity

2954. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any long term strategy to achieve sustainable resource management for providing long term solution to enhance production and productivity of agricultural crops including rice in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this plan will increase per hectare yield of crops especially rice, which is 2178 kg. at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) An inter ministerial committee was constituted in 2009 under the chairmanship of Secretary (A&C) to make short term and medium term recommendations on efficient management of water, power and other inputs for maximizing agricultural production on a sustainable basis. The major recommendations included promotion of water conservation and efficient management of water, encouraging innovative precision and scientific farming and productivity enhancement technologies.

Government of India implements various Crop Development Schemes/Programmes through State Governments for increasing agricultural production in the country, viz., National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP), Crop Diversification Programme in Original Green Revolution States (CDP), Special Programme on Oil Palm Area Expansion (OPAE), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), etc. Under these programmes, various activities like demonstrations of high yielding varieties/hybrids, distribution of seed of improved varieties/hybrids, need based plant and soil management, resource conservation techniques, efficient water application devices and cropping system based trainings are being taken up to enhance agricultural production.

The productivity of rice has increased from 2131 kg./hectare in 2006-2007 to 2462 kg./hectare in 2012-13.

Use of bio-fertilizers

2955. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes implemented by Government to promote use of bio-fertilizers in the country along with the funds allocated during Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans under various schemes for the purpose;
- (b) the achievements made so far in promoting the bio-fertilizers; and
- (c) the research and development activities being made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) Under the National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), Government is promoting production of various organic inputs in the country including bio-fertilizers. NPOF provides financial assistance upto 25% of total financial outlay upto a ceiling of Rs. 40 lakhs as credit linked back-ended subsidy for setting up Bio-fertilizers production units.

Under the Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), assistance is provided for supply of Rhizobium culture/Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria, Azotobacter and Azospirillum culture @ 50% cost of culture or Rs. 100/- per hectare whichever is less. Under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) on Pulses, including Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P), assistance for popularizing Rhizobium culture/Phosphate Solubilising bacteria is provided to the farmers under cluster demonstrations. Similarly, under Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive

Millets Promotion (INSIMP) Programme, Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria/Azotobacter culture is provided to the farmers as part of technology demonstration. In addition, States are free to provide funds under RKVY for promoting use of Bio-fertiliser with the prior approval of State level sanctioning committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary. Details of funds allocated under NPOF, INSIMP, ISOPOM and NFSM during Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans are given in Statement (*See below*).

Under NPOF, a total of 56 nos. bio-fertilizers production units and 17 nos. of fruit/vegetables waste compost units have been established in the country. Government has been advocating integrating use of chemical fertilizers and organic manures including bio-fertilizers for increasing production of major crops. All India Network Project on Soil Bio-diversity-Bio-fertilizers is implemented by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for R&D on bio-fertilizers. The ICAR has developed technologies to prepare various types of organic manures such as phosphocompost, *vermi-compost*, municipal solid waste compost etc. Improved and efficient strains of bio-fertilizers specific to different crops and soil types are being developed under Network Project on bio-fertilizers.

Central Government has notified bio-fertilizers like Rhizobium, Azotobacter, Azospirillum, Acetobacter, PSB, KMB, Zinc Solubilizing bacteria under Fertilizer Control Order (FCO).

Statement

*Details of funds allocated under various schemes for use of
bio-fertilizers are as under*

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	Eleventh Five Year Plan					Twelfth Five Year Plan		
	Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
NPOF		250.00	118.33	—	150.00	—	109.7426	300.00
INSIMP**		—	—	—	—	300.00	175.00	100.00
ISOPOM		454.83	604.27	427.41	850.63	854.47	554.04	433.73
NFSM***		531.20	4600.25	5966.72	4390.26	3088.42	3537.81	3919.66

*Upto 30.11.2013.

**INSIMP Scheme was launched *w.e.f.* 2011-12.

***Under NFSM Pulses, the fund is allocated for Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) components including bio-fertilizers. Separate record for bio-fertilizers component is not maintained.

Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme

2956. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) since when the Crop Insurance Scheme is being implemented in the country;
- (b) the number of farmers covered under Crop Insurance Scheme each year; and
- (c) the number of farmers provided compensation in the event of crop failure, during the last three years and current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Crop Insurance Scheme(s) is under implementation in the country since 1985.

- (b) Details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).
- (c) Details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Year-wise number of farmers covered under Crop Insurance Schemes since 1999-2000

Sl. No.	Years	Farmers Insured (no.)
1	2	3
1.	1999-2000	579940
2.	2000-01	10501107
3.	2001-02	10652018
4.	2002-03	12095522
5.	2003-04	12392117
6.	2004-05	16218149
7.	2005-06	16722357
8.	2006-07	17912097
9.	2007-08	19121263

1	2	3
10.	2008-09	19576723
11.	2009-10	26262616
12.	2010-11	27243943
13.	2011-12	29676775
14.	2012-13	33073253

N.B.: Figures of the current year (2013-14) are under compilation.

Statement-II

Number of farmers provided compensation under Crop Insurance Schemes during last 4 years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1253522	902638	1242786	1030522
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	67	52	260
3.	Assam	11248	3785	21191	4652
4.	Bihar	1174837	1873434	1155086	2549674
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	365933	9171	131441	84172
7.	Goa	4	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	657706	84760	309574	866657
9.	Haryana	6140	9012	50484	110830
10.	Himachal Pradesh	25467	15218	22997	6325
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2509	344	0	164
12.	Jharkhand	983324	253201	64729	148078
13.	Karnataka	580263	94333	708882	505504

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Kerala	7558	12818	8838	33612
15.	Madhya Pradesh	238738	1241401	661835	434022
16.	Maharashtra	1379922	114730	456787	1346808
17.	Manipur	10930	341	2683	4992
18.	Meghalaya	806	300	172	0
19.	Mizoram	119	0	453	59
20.	Odisha	175151	237982	707215	132279
21.	Puducherry	220	401	853	366
22.	Rajasthan	2675723	2048977	3589606	7120770
23.	Tamil Nadu	184475	299227	63058	899159
24.	Tripura	9	0	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	592781	341925	139330	232606
26.	Uttarakhand	37320	26547	16544	23931
27.	West Bengal	151569	153428	266602	110915
TOTAL		10516274	7724040	9621198	15646357

N.B.: Figures of the current year (2013-14) are under compilation.

Implementation of RKVY in Bihar

2957. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and released to Bihar under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during last three financial years and current year, year-wise; and

(b) whether the State Government has spent total amount released to it or there is unspent amount, year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Details of funds allocated and released to the Government of Bihar under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and expenditure

thereon reported-by the State Government during the last three financial years (2010-11, 2011-12, and 2012-13) and current year (2013-14) are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Unspent
2010-11	380.94	415.10	415.10	0.00
2011-12	506.82	506.82	506.82	0.00
2012-13	724.01	700.20	585.56	114.64
2013-14	527.67	254.26	228.84	25.42

(As on 18.02.2014)

Agricultural research in West Bengal

2958. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the initiatives taken by the Central Government to boost research in agricultural sector and biotechnology in the State of West Bengal during last five years;

(b) whether inspite of high production of crops, no new Agricultural University has been established in the State during last five years; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent for agricultural research in West Bengal during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has undertaken several initiatives to boost research in agricultural sector and biotechnology in the State of West Bengal. These, *inter-alia*, includes National Seed Project, which aims at supply of quality seeds at fanners' doorstep.

(b) Agriculture, including agricultural education is a State subject. Therefore, action for establishment of new Agricultural Universities rests with the concerned State Government.

(c) Funds (Rs. in lakhs) allocated/spent for agricultural research in West Bengal during last five years are 9040.37/9067.19 (2009-10); 9247.62/8919.45 (2010-11); 9888.89/9549.82 (2011-12); 10826.95/10017.92 (2012-13) and 11390.87/7004.35* (2013-14) respectively.

*Upto December, 2013.

Organic farming

2959. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures taken by Government for promoting organic farming in the country *vis-a-vis* in Maharashtra;

(b) the response to various measures taken by the Central Government and the State Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of area under organic farming in the country *vis-a-vis* in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (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&F), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and also Network Project on Organic Farming of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

Under National Project on 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. 10,000/- 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 Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with the approval of State Level Sanctioning Committee. Under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) on Pulses, including Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P), assistance for popularizing Rhizobium culture/Phosphate Solubilising bacteria is provided to the farmers under cluster demonstrations. Similarly, under Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP) Programme, Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria/Azotobacter culture is provided to the farmers as part of technology demonstration. Further, under National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSH&F) financial

assistance of Rs. 500 per hectare is provided to promote use of organic manure. The financial assistance is provided on the basis of project proposals received from States including Maharashtra, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under Network Project on Organic Farming, with lead centre at Project Directorate for Farming Systems Research Modipuram is developing package of practices of different crops and cropping system under organic farming in different agro-ecological regions of the country. As a result India exported agri-organic products of total volume of 160276.95 MT and realization was around Rs. 1155.81 crores in year 2012-13.

(c) The information is available for past four years including Maharashtra. State-wise area under organic farming certification during 2012-13 is given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise area in ha. under Organic Certification (Including Wild Harvest)

States	2012-13
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	7909.13
Arunachal Pradesh	231.49
Assam	2299.21
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	321.28
Bihar	9351.95
Chhattisgarh	98817.31
Delhi	58.4
Goa	8290.6
Gujarat	47775.62
Haryana	7562.16
Himachal Pradesh	1364655.50
Jammu and Kashmir	30121.14
Jharkhand	35889.94
Karnataka	84607.82
Kerala	10568.40

1	2
Lakshadweep	350.68
Madhya Pradesh	2582439.75
Maharashtra	74409.92
Manipur	11.25
Meghalaya	3580.49
Mizoram	1182.00
Nagaland	9771.96
Odisha	21079.31
Punjab	1601.47
Rajasthan	483292.33
Sikkim	46560.40
Tamil Nadu	35253.97
Tripura	209.72
Uttar Pradesh	170353.91
Uttarakhand	71305.35
West Bengal	1279.41
TOTAL	5211142

Source: APEDA.

Suicide by farmers

2960. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an unabated increase in the farmers' suicide rate in the country;
- (b) whether it has been up by 47 per cent in the country compared to year 2011;
- (c) whether in certain States, worst hit by agrarian crisis, suicides have gone up by 100 per cent; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action plan to address this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per National Crime Records Bureau

(NCRB), a total of 15964, 14027 and 13754 suicides were committed by self-employed persons in farming/agriculture during 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively which indicate decline of 12.1% during 2011 over 2010 and a decline of 1.9% in 2012 over 2011. State/UT-wise number of suicides committed by persons self-employed in farming/agriculture during the period from 2010 to 2012 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The number of suicides committed by farmers due to agrarian reasons during 2010, 2011 and 2012, as reported by States/UTs, is given in Statement-II. The number of suicides due to agrarian reasons in 2010 was 2221 which marginally increased to 2371 in 2011 and thereafter drastically came down to 943 in 2012.

(d) Even though agriculture is a State subject, the Government of India has taken several steps to revitalize the agriculture sector and improve condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure, 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 expansion 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, etc.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of suicides committed by persons self-employed in farming/agriculture during 2010-2012 as per National Crime Records Bureau

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011		2012	
		Suicides	Suicides	Percentage change in 2011 over 2010	Suicides	Percentage change in 2012 over 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States:						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2525	2206	-12.6	2572	16.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	13	-27.8	11	-15.4
3.	Assam	369	312	-15.4	344	10.3
4.	Bihar	95	83	-12.6	68	-18.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1126	0	-100.0	4	—
6.	Goa	15	1	-93.3	1	0.0
7.	Gujarat	523	578	10.5	564	-2.4
8.	Haryana	297	384	29.3	276	-28.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	61	46	-24.6	29	-37.0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	14	-22.2	10	-28.6
11.	Jharkhand	173	94	-45.7	119	26.6
12.	Karnataka	2585	2100	-18.8	1875	-10.7
13.	Kerala	895	830	-7.3	1081	30.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1237	1326	7.2	1172	-11.6
15.	Maharashtra	3141	3337	6.2	3786	13.5
16.	Manipur	4	0	-100.0	0	—
17.	Meghalaya	16	22	37.5	10	-54.5
18.	Mizoram	5	14	180.0	10	-28.6
19.	Nagaland	0	2	—	9	350.0
20.	Odisha	162	144	-11.1	146	1.4
21.	Punjab	80	98	22.5	75	-23.5
22.	Rajasthan	390	268	-31.3	270	0.7
23.	Sikkim	19	12	-36.8	19	58.3
24.	Tamil Nadu	541	623	15.2	499	-19.9
25.	Tripura	58	20	-65.5	18	-10.0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	548	645	17.7	745	15.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Uttarakhand	39	25	-35.9	14	-44.0
28	West Bengal	993	807	-18.7	NR	—
TOTAL (STATES):		15933	14004	-12.1	13727	-2.0
Union Territories:						
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	0	-100.0	0	—
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	—	0	—
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	13	30.0	6	-53.8
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	—	0	—
33.	Delhi (UT)	9	10	11.1	21	110.0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	—	0	—
35.	Puducherry	4	0	-100.0	0	—
TOTAL (UTs)		31	23	-25.8	27	17.4
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		15964	14027	-12.1	13754	-1.9

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'.

NR – State of West Bengal did not provide data for the above classification for the year 2012.

Statement-II

*Number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons from 2010 to
2012 as reported by State Governments/UTs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	267	302	177
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka (F/Y)	145	117	107
13.	Kerala	0	21	17
14.	*Madhya Pradesh	1237	1323	Not reported
15.	Maharashtra	572	608	642
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)		2221	2371	943

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	NCT Delhi	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL (UT)		0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		2221	2371	943

*Total number of suicide in farming/agriculture (due to various reasons).

Decrease in the number of indigenous cows

2961. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of buffaloes is increasing and number of indigenous cows is decreasing continuously over the years, as Swadeshi cows were 1,78,782 in 1997 which reduced to 1,60,495 in 2003;

(b) if so, the present status thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such neglect of 'Gomata' is a matter of grave concern;

(d) whether Brazil has imported indigenous cows from India as their overall performance is better than exotic breeds;

(e) if so, the steps taken to save indigenous cows; and

(f) the monthly per capita consumption of milk in India as compared to advanced countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The number of buffaloes and indigenous female cattle in the country as per Censuses 1997, 2003 and 2007 is given in the table below:—

Species	1997 (In millions)	2003 (In millions)	2007 (In millions)
Buffalo	89.92	97.92	105.34
Female indigenous cattle	88.58	82.96	89.24

The number of buffaloes had continuously increased in the country from 89.92 Millions in 1997 to 105.34 Millions in 2007. The number of indigenous female cattle had decreased from 88.58 Millions in 1997 to 82.96 Millions in 2003 but increased to 89.24 Millions in 2007.

(c) The indigenous female cattle population has increased as indicated in Census-2007. So, there is no grave concern/neglect on indigenous "GOMATA". In order to supplement the efforts made by the States Government for development and conservation of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes, the Central Government is implementing Schemes namely, (i) 'National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding' (NPCBB), (ii) National Dairy Plan, (iii) Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs), (iv) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute (CFSP&TI) and (v) Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS).

(d) and (e) The export of live indigenous cows to Brazil has never been promoted by the Government in the long past.

(f) The per capita availability of milk in India is 296 gm per day during 2012-13. The per capita availability of milk, in some of the advanced countries, as per FAO STAT-2011, is given in the table below:—

Name of the Country	Per capita availability of milk (gm. per day)
New Zealand	10989
Ireland	3306
Australia	1087
United States of America	773
United Kingdom	618

Promoting organic fertilizers

2962. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of consumption of organic fertilizers *vis-a-vis* chemical fertilizers, State-wise;

(b) the measures taken by Government to promote organic fertilizers and the result thereof;

(c) whether higher MSP would be announced for organic produce; and

(d) whether certification of organic produce would be done by an authority to ensure its authenticity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) State-wise details of different organic manures is given in Statement-I (*See below*). State-wise consumption of chemical fertilizers (N, P, K) during 2012-13 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The Government of India under the National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) is promoting production of various organic inputs in the country including bio-fertilizers. NPOF scheme provides financial assistance as Credit linked back-ended subsidy under capital investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS) through NABARD for Setting up of Bio-fertilizers/bio-pesticides production units, Fruit and Vegetable Waste/ agro-waste compost production units. Assistance upto 25% and 33% of total financial outlay upto a ceiling of Rs. 40 lakhs and 60 lakhs is provided for rest of India-north eastern States for establishment of Bio-fertilizers/bio-pesticide production units and Fruit and Vegetable Waste/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. 10,000/- 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 and Fertility (NPMSH&F) financial assistance of Rs. 500 per hectare is provided to promote use of organic manure. The financial assistance is provided on the basis of project proposals received from States.

Further, different human resource development programmes through Trainings on Organic Farming are also imparted through National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF) and its six Regional Centres of Organic Farming (RCOFs) throughout the country and information on importance, usage and quality control of bio-fertilizers is being disseminated. Other popularization steps includes publication of Biannual Bio-fertiliser Newsletter, publication of various leaflets, booklets, brochures etc. Importance of bio-fertilizers is also broadcasted through Radio Jingles on FM channels in Hindi language.

In addition awareness programmes and other publicity activities including National/Regional/State level seminar, exhibition/TV programmes, training programmes, publication of bio-fertilizers and organic farming newsletter (Biannual), video films on various aspects of organic farming are done under NPOF schemes. Publication of booklets/pamphlets, training material and other advertisement and publicity materials are being brought out by NCOF.

(c) Separate MSP for organic produce is not being announced by the Government. However, farmers are generally getting premium price for certified organic produce.

(d) Any product labeled as 'Organic' shall be certified by one of the accredited Certification Bodies under the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP). Currently, there are 23 accredited Certification Bodies.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of different organic manures produced/available
(lakh MT) in different States (2012-13)*

(As per details provided by the States and adjusted against
availability of biomass for manuring purpose)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Rural compost P&A	Urban compost P&A	FYM P&A	Vermi compost P&A	Green manuring P&A	Other manures P&A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.00	0.11	20.00	1.00	28.54	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.08	—	0.205	0.045	0.05	0.05
3.	Assam	0.79	0.01	876.00	1.608	2.50	—
4.	Bihar	3.64	0.20	—	8.07	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	46.70	3.64	42.00	3.03	3.55	4.37
6.	Delhi	—	0.666	—	—	—	—
7.	Goa	1.72	0.024	—	0.016	2.95	—
8.	Gujarat	—	—	358.00	0.50	3.2	5.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Haryana	10.05	—	7.85	0.50	—	—
10.	Himachal Pradesh	23.0	0.05	12.00	5.50	—	—
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.35	0.13	9.603	0.008	0.04	0.0761
12.	Jharkhand	5.00	—	18	—	—	—
13.	Karnataka	698.13	103.06	612.36	5.02	128.81	13.26
14.	Kerala	0.55	0.61	8.6	1.55	0.57	0.065
15.	Madhya Pradesh	45.00	3.50	85.50	2.00	—	—
16.	Maharashtra	15.00	4.65	75.00	0.17	—	0.65
17.	Manipur	—	—	0.50	—	—	—
18.	Mizoram	—	—	0.045	0.036	—	—
19.	Meghalaya	—	—	14.90	—	—	—
20.	Nagaland	0.024	—	0.60	0.03	0.075	—
21.	Odisha	19.87	0.017	—	—	—	—
22.	Punjab	—	0.05	307.00	0.55	34.48	—
23.	Rajasthan	25.60	18.47	326.120	1.33	6.64	2.66
24.	Sikkim	0.13	—	—	0.02	—	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	5.02	0.56	39.50	1.072	10.20	0.038
26.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	0.036	0.050	—
28.	Uttarakhand	—	—	0.220	0.165	—	—
29.	West Bengal	78.7	7.30	36.50	21.45	15.89	3.00
TOTAL:		1039.354	143.047	2850.503	53.706	237.545	29.1691

P&A — Production and Availability (lakh tonnes).

— Means data not provided.

Statement-II*Consumption of chemical fertilizers (N,P,K) during 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Consumption (in 000 tonnes)			
		N	P	K	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1780.92	713.92	252.26	2747.10
2.	Karnataka	891.69	389.64	249.87	1531.20
3.	Kerala	123.14	62.98	91.05	277.17
4.	Tamil Nadu	574.62	223.02	149.18	946.82
5.	Puducherry	11.34	2.82	1.63	15.79
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.43	0.32	0.25	1.00
7.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SZ TOTAL:	3382.14	1392.70	744.24	5519.08
8.	Gujarat	1007.70	257.82	76.45	1341.97
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1082.72	715.61	70.97	1869.30
10.	Chhattisgarh	375.18	180.00	46.52	601.70
11.	Maharashtra	1368.29	715.82	388.51	2472.62
12.	Rajasthan	966.56	356.11	21.53	1344.20
13.	Goa	2.78	1.63	0.97	5.38
14.	Daman and Diu	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.17
15.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.58	0.38	0.00	0.96
	WZ TOTAL:	4803.95	2227.39	604.96	7636.30
16.	Haryana	1022.99	310.56	16.65	1350.20

64	<i>Written Answers to</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]		<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Punjab	1485.70	462.48	24.06	1972.24
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3351.79	1166.43	132.76	4650.98
19.	Uttarakhand	121.29	23.78	7.44	152.51
20.	Himachal Pradesh	33.72	6.82	7.13	47.67
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	75.83	24.10	9.75	109.68
22.	Delhi	1.13	0.07	0.00	1.20
23.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NZ TOTAL:		6092.45	1994.24	197.79	8284.48
24.	Bihar	1111.16	325.60	90.03	1526.79
25.	Jharkhand	111.83	76.08	9.71	197.62
26.	Odisha	315.04	124.19	50.97	490.20
27.	West Bengal	824.00	453.67	282.73	1560.40
EZ TOTAL:		2362.03	979.54	433.44	3775.01
28.	Assam	151.05	49.08	75.52	275.65
29.	Tripura	13.68	7.23	4.53	25.44
30.	Manipur	9.08	1.28	0.48	10.84
31.	Meghalaya	3.36	1.15	0.34	4.85
32.	Nagaland	1.10	0.69	0.38	2.17
33.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.45	0.03	0.09	0.57
34.	Mizoram	1.64	0.09	0.03	1.76
35.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NE TOTAL:		180.36	59.55	81.37	321.28
ALL INDIA:		16820.93	6653.42	2061.80	25536.15

Use of bio-fertilizers

2963. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched certain schemes in the recent past to promote use of bio-fertilizers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated during Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans under various schemes for the purpose;
- (c) the details of production of major crops during the last one year using bio-fertilizers *vis-a-vis* chemical fertilizers; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to popularise the use of bio-fertilizers amongst the farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) Under the National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), Government is promoting production of various organic inputs in the country including bio-fertilizers. NPOF provides financial assistance upto 25% of total financial outlay upto a ceiling of Rs. 40 lakhs as credit linked back-ended subsidy for setting up Bio-fertilizers production units. Under the Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), assistance is provided for supply of Rhizobium culture/ Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria, Azotobacter and Azospirillum culture @50% cost of culture or Rs. 100/- per hectare whichever is less. Under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) on Pulses, including Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P), assistance for popularizing Rhizobium culture/Phosphate Solubilising bacteria is provided to the farmers under cluster demonstrations. Similarly, under Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP) Programme, Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria/Azotobacter culture is provided to the farmers as part of technology demonstration. In addition, States are free to provide funds under RKVY for promoting use of Bio-fertiliser with the prior approval of State level sanctioning committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary. Details of funds allocated under NPOF, INSIMP, ISOPOM and NFSM, during Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan are given in Statement (*See* below).

There is no system of collecting data related to production of major crops achieved using bio-fertilizers *vis-a-vis* chemical fertilizers. Rather, Government has been advocating integrating use of chemical fertilizers and organic manures including bio-fertilizers for increasing production of major crops. All India Network Project on Soil Biodiversity-Bio-fertilizers is implemented by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for R&D on bio-fertilizers.

Government is also promoting use of bio-fertilizers as advisory in package of practice for all crops and as important component of Integrated Nutrient Management.

Besides, the Government of India has notified bio-fertilizers like Rhizobium, Azotobacter, Azospirillum, Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria, Acetobacter, Potash Mobilizing Bacteria and Zinc Solubilising Bacteria under the Fertilizer Quality Control Order (FCO), 1985.

Further, different human resource development programmes through Trainings on Organic Farming are also imparted through National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF) and its six Regional Centres of Organic Farming (RCOFs) throughout the country and information on importance, usage and quality control of bio-fertilizers is being disseminated. Other steps include publication of Biannual Bio-fertiliser Newsletter, publication of various leaflets, booklets, brochures etc. Importance of bio-fertilizers is also broadcasted through Radio Jingles on FM channels.

Statement

*Details of funds allocated under various schemes for use of
bio-fertilizers are as under*

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	Eleventh Five Year Plan					Twelfth Five Year Plan	
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
NPOF	250.00	118.33	—	150.00	—	109.7426	300.00
INSIMP**	—	—	—	—	300.00	175.00	100.00
ISOPOM	454.83	604.27	427.41	850.63	854.47	554.04	433.73
NFSM***	531.20	4600.25	5966.72	4390.26	3088.42	3537.81	3919.66

*Upto 30.11.2013.

**INSIMP Scheme was launched *w.e.f.* 2011-12.

***Under NFSM Pulses, the fund is allocated for Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) components including bio-fertilizers. Separate record for bio-fertilizers component is not maintained.

Suicide by farmers

2964. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of farmers are committing suicide owing to poverty and debts;

(b) the number of suicide committed by farmers during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 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. State-wise, details of suicide under sub-head self-employed (farming/agriculture), as per Reports of NCRB, during last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Government of India has announced several packages to mitigate the hardships 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 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 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 expansion 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 institutional credit flow to agriculture sector, debt waiver/relief, interest subvention on crop loans, revival package for strengthening Short Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure, Crop Insurance, integrated farming system, promoting cultivation of cash crops and supplementing farmer's income through poultry, fisheries, bee-keeping etc.

Statement

*Number of Suicides under Sub-head Self-employed (Farming/Agriculture)
in 2010, 2011 and 2012*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2525	2206	2572
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	13	11
3.	Assam	369	312	344
4.	Bihar	95	83	68
5.	Chhattisgarh	1126	0	4
6.	Goa	15	1	1
7.	Gujarat	523	578	564
8.	Haryana	297	384	276
9.	Himachal Pradesh	61	46	29
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	14	10
11.	Jharkhand	173	94	119
12.	Karnataka	2585	2100	1875
13.	Kerala	895	830	1081
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1237	1326	1172
15.	Maharashtra	3141	3337	3786
16.	Manipur	4	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	16	22	10
18.	Mizoram	5	14	10
19.	Nagaland	0	2	9
20.	Odisha	162	144	146

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Punjab	80	98	75
22.	Rajasthan	390	268	270
23.	Sikkim	19	12	19
24.	Tamil Nadu	541	623	499
25.	Tripura	58	20	18
26.	Uttar Pradesh	548	645	745
27.	Uttarakhand	39	25	14
28.	West Bengal	993	807	NR
TOTAL (STATES):		15933	14004	13727
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	13	6
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi (UT)	9	10	21
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	4	0	0
TOTAL (UTs):		31	23	27
TOTAL (ALL INDIA):		15964	14027	13754

[Source: Annual Publications titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India', National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs]

Shortage of milk

2965. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the declining availability and production of milk in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether recent shortage of milk has led to sharp rise in its price; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) This Department does not have any report on declining availability and production of milk in the country.

(c) and (d) There has been a rise in sale price of liquid milk by Rs. 2/- per litre by Mother Dairy, Amul and DMS in Delhi recently, on account of higher procurement cost being paid to the farmers. This Department has no report of shortage of milk.

Removal of agriculture from State List

2966. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal for removal of agriculture from the State List and place it under the Concurrent List;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any study on the implication of such a move on the growth of agriculture sector; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Damage of crops by wild and stray animals

2967. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether stray and wild animals damage agricultural crops;
- (b) if so, how much crop has been damaged during last three years, State-wise;
- (c) the amount of compensation paid to farmers against this damage;

- (d) the steps Government is taking to prevent such losses;
- (e) whether Government is planning solar fencing around cultivated area nearby forests to prevent entry of such animals, the details thereof; and
- (f) the subsidy Government would give for solar fencing individually or collectively or to State agencies, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Stray and wild animals damage agricultural crops particularly adjacent to forest areas.

(b) and (c) Year-wise details of extent of crops damaged due to stray and wild animals and compensation paid for last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) to (f) Government of India, in consultation with Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) is advocating the State Governments to promote use of traditional/chemical repellents, trenches, live/solar electric fencing, bio-fencing and other innovative methods to reduce the damage to crops caused by wild animals like blue bulls, monkeys, elephants, etc. in the areas adjoining the forests. Financial assistance is provided to State/Union Territory Governments under MoEF's Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for management of wild life and its habitats in the country. The activities under the scheme include construction/erection of physical barriers like barbed wire fence, solar power electric fence, bio-fencing using cactus, boundary walls, etc. to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop fields.

Statement

Year-wise details of extent of crops damaged due to stray and wild animals and compensation paid during the years 2010 to 2012

States	Extent of crop damage (Area in hectare)			Compensation paid (Rs. in lakhs)		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	260.22	470.66	781.41	8.79	10.23	12.83
Arunachal Pradesh	528.40	871.23	1404.58	0.00	20.93	0.00
Assam	4617.00	2828.00	1082.00	31.15	137.22	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	18.68	0.00	90.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	11828.00	13269.00	13321.00	16.71	7.01	13.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	4.33	3.50
Haryana	2.00	1.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	7572.05	2288.29	1900.37	22.10	19.05	31.58
Madhya Pradesh	639.00	1520.00	0.00	21.31	41.19	20.42
Manipur	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	437.26	573.39	268.94	0.48	15.87	31.76
Mizoram	1863.00	0.00	0.00	6.55	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	1923.50	788.70	777.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sikkim	70.00	80.00	52.00	2.00	2.50	4.00
Tamil Nadu	26.00	34.00	39.00	1.02	4.15	12.44
Tripura	25.75	34.20	11.33	0.26	0.22	0.25
Uttar Pradesh	203.88	226.60	141.02	0.31	1.34	2.42

Sources: Wild Life Division, Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Public and private investment in agriculture

2968. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to increase public and private investment in agriculture; and

(b) whether Government thinks the public and private investment in agriculture are complementary, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Government is implementing many programmes for raising investments in agriculture. Notable among them are Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana, Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Oil Palm,

Pulses and Maize (ISOPOM) etc. In addition, Government has issued a framework for Public Private Partnership for Integrated Agricultural Development (PPPIAD) for using Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) allocations for bringing greater association of private sector in agricultural development projects in the States.

In response to increased emphasis on investment in agriculture, Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in agriculture and allied sectors has increased from 123,317 crore during 2007-08 to 211,564 crore during 2010-11 (at current prices). Contribution of Private sector in GCF in agriculture and allied sectors has also increased from a level of 95,679 crore during 2007-08 to 177,016 crore during 2010-11 (at current prices).

Production of foodgrains

2969. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of foodgrains produced in the country, grain-wise along with the estimates made during the last three years;
- (b) to what extent the estimates have been achieved;
- (c) the trend of foodgrain production during the last two decades; and
- (d) to what extent the increase in production can be maintained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Details of estimated production of major foodgrains in the country *vis-à-vis* their production targets during the last three years and the current year *i.e.* 2010-11 to 2013-14 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Year-wise details of foodgrains production during the last two decades *i.e.* 1990-91 onwards are given in Statement-II (*See* below). Total production of foodgrains in the country increased from 176.39 million tonnes in 1990-91 to 244.49 million tonnes in 2010-11, which has further increased to a record level of 263.20 million tonnes in 2013-14 (2nd Advance Estimates).

(d) With the available varieties and technologies, the production levels can be enhanced to about 15-20% if the seed replacement rate is enhanced in all the crops and quality seeds of desired varieties along with timely inputs are made available to the farmers. However, the future thrust in agricultural research is on use of non-conventional means such as development of genetically modified (GM) crops by imparting tolerant genes for abiotic and biotic stresses, etc. to enhance productivity levels and break yield barriers, which may result in still higher production.

Statement-I

Estimated production of major foodgrains in the country vis-à-vis their production targets during 2010-11 to 2013-14

Crop	Production (Million Tonnes)							
	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14*	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Rice	102.00	95.98	102.00	105.30	104.00	105.24	105.00	106.19
Wheat	82.00	86.87	84.00	94.88	88.00	93.51	92.50	95.60
Jowar	8.00	7.00	6.80	5.98	7.00	5.28	6.00	5.53
Maize	21.40	21.73	21.50	21.76	22.50	22.26	22.50	23.29
Other Coarse Cereals	14.60	14.67	13.70	14.28	14.50	12.50	14.00	12.83
Total Coarse Cereals	44.00	43.40	42.00	42.01	44.00	40.04	42.50	41.64
Tur	2.74	2.86	3.08	2.65	3.09	3.02	3.20	3.34
Gram	7.58	8.22	7.50	7.70	8.01	8.83	8.66	9.79
Other Pulses	6.18	7.16	6.42	6.73	7.14	6.44	7.15	6.65
TOTAL PULSES:	16.50	18.24	17.00	17.09	18.24	18.34	19.00	19.77
TOTAL FOODGRAINS:	244.50	244.49	245.00	259.29	254.24	257.13	259.00	263.20

*As per Second Advance Estimated released on 14.02.2014.

Statement-II*Year-wise production of foodgrains during 1990-91 onwards*

Year	Production of foodgrains (in Million Tonnes)
1	2
1990-91	176.39
1991-92	168.38
1992-93	179.48
1993-94	184.26
1994-95	191.50
1995-96	180.42
1996-97	199.34
1997-98	192.26
1998-99	203.61
1999-00	209.80
2000-01	196.81
2001-02	212.85
2002-03	174.77
2003-04	213.19
2004-05	198.36
2005-06	208.60
2006-07	217.28
2007-08	230.78
2008-09	234.47
2009-10	218.11
2010-11	244.49

1	2
2011-12	259.29
2012-13	257.13
2013-14*	263.20

*As per Second Advance Estimates released on 14.02.2014.

Failure to repay loan taken by NAFED

2970. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) took loans from various nationalized banks during 2003-06 and failed to repay; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) NAFED has reported that the organization had undertaken tie-up business with 62 private parties on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, during the period 2003-04 to 2005-06. Under this PPP mode, NAFED had borrowed funds from several banks, which could not be repaid, due to default in payment by tie-up parties. As such, the bank loans of Rs. 1964 crores have become overdue, as on 31.03.2013. Further, NAFED has incurred huge losses due to interest burden on the funds stuck in tie-up advances resulting in negative net worth of Rs. 146 crores, as on 31.03.2013. The said tie-up business of NAFED was undertaken on its own, without any policy and/or financial approval of the Government.

Diversification of crops

2971. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken by Government on crop diversification during last three years;

(b) the amount of funds disbursed for crop diversification;

(c) the details of steps taken and funds spent on crop diversification, State-wise; and

(d) whether there is any recommendation on enhancing the same in Tamil Nadu, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) 'Crop Diversification Programme in Original Green Revolution States' is being implemented from 2013-14 in the States of Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh in order to diversify the area from water guzzling crop paddy to alternate crops to restore soil fertility and arrest the depletion of ground water.

(b) and (c) The funds allocated and released to the States are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Name of State	Funds Allocated	Released
Punjab	249.50	112.25
Haryana	110.50	49.25
Western Uttar Pradesh	138.50	62.75
National level	1.50	0.00
TOTAL	500.00	224.25

(d) At present, there is no such proposal. The programme is being implemented only in Original Green Revolution States.

Use of new agricultural techniques

2972. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that food production can be increased by using new agricultural techniques which are environmentally sustainable;

(b) whether it is also a fact that per hectare yield can be increased by using biotechnology as a supplementary tool to modify different crops genetically; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the genetically modified crops are more resistant to insects, pests and diseases?

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

(b) Genetically Modified Organism (GMO) is an organism whose genome has been engineered in the laboratory in order to favour the expression of desired physiological/agronomical traits or the production of desired biological products.

Bt. cotton is the only transgenic crop approved for cultivation in India subsequent to extensive evaluation and regulatory process in the year 2002. Yields of cotton stagnating at about 300 kg./ha. from 1992 to 2002 rose to 488 kg./ha. during 2013 with the use of Bt. cotton, primarily on account of its resistance to bollworm.

(c) Bt. cotton was primarily developed for resistance to bollworm, an important insect pest of cotton.

Decline in fertility of land

2973. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a gradual shift from cultivation of food crops to cultivation of fruits, vegetables and oilseeds, etc.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that more and more cultivable lands have been acquired for factories, residential areas, resulting in reduction of area under cultivation; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the fertility of land has also started to decline due to various new diseases inspite of many insecticides that have been used to control these crop diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) As per the latest Land Use Statistics data (2010-11) compiled by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, the area under cultivation of food crops, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables during 2006-07 to 2010-11 are tabulated below:—

(Million hectares)

Year	Total fruits and vegetables	Total food crops	Total oilseeds
2006-07	9.72	142.13	28.50
2007-08	10.09	144.56	28.64
2008-09	10.23	143.03	29.66
2009-10	9.34	138.75	27.89
2010-2011	9.71	146.26	29.05

Source: DES, Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) On account of shift in area for non-agricultural purposes, the agricultural/cultivable land across the country has marginally declined from 182.48 million hectares in 2006-07 to 182.03 million hectares in 2010-11.

(c) There is no scientific evidence of declining fertility of land with judicious use of insecticides/pesticides.

Agriculture labourers exceeding number of cultivators

2974. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural land has shrunk over the years;

(b) whether as per 2011 census, number of cultivators has decreased from 127.3 million in 2001 to 118.7 million in 2011 but number of agricultural labourers has increased from 106.8 million in 2001 to 144.3 million in 2011; and

(c) the implications of decrease in number of farmers by 8.6 million and increase in number of agricultural labourers by 37.5 million, exceeding that of farmers for the first time ever?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Information on agricultural land is given below, according to which area under agricultural land has shown marginal inter-year fluctuations:—

(Million Hectares)

Year	Agricultural land (Provisional)
2006-07	182.48
2007-08	182.44
2008-09	182.46
2009-10	182.18
2010-11	182.03

(b) and (c) As per 2011 census, number of cultivators has decreased from 127.3 million in 2001 to 118.7 million in 2011, but number of agricultural labourers has increased from 106.8 million in 2001 to 144.3 million in 2011. However, the above has not had any adverse impact on agricultural production. Total foodgrains production in India has increased from 216.11 million tonnes in 2009-10 to 244.49 million tonnes

in 2010-11 to 259.29 million tonnes in 2011-12 and to 257.13 million tonnes in 2012-13 (Final Estimates). As per 2nd Advance Estimates of Production of Foodgrains for 2013-14, the foodgrains production is estimated at 263.20 million tonnes.

Reforms in APMC Act

2975. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the hindsight of crisis developed last year due to shortage of Onions and Potatoes in the open market, Government proposes to bring in reform in the APMC Act;

(b) whether Government has considered creation of alternative models through which farmers can access larger markets and by setting up regulatory mechanisms that supervise the functioning of these models; and

(c) whether in many States, Kisan mandis are operational in urban areas proving a direct access for farmers to urban consumer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) The Government formulated a Model Act on Agri-Marketing reform in 2003 and Model Rules in 2007. The Government has since been pursuing the State Governments to adopt the Model Act and Rules. The Model Act *inter-alia* provides for alternative models through which farmers can access larger markets *viz.* setting up of markets in private and cooperative, contract farming, farmer consumer market and direct marketing. License for these alternative models under the Model Act is to be issued by prescribed authority of the State Government.

Further some of the States have developed Kisan mandis (Farmers/Consumer markets) managed and operated by Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs). These markets variously named provide a platform to the farmers for sale of their fresh fruits and vegetables directly to the consumers without the involvement of middlemen. These include the Rythu Bazar of Andhra Pradesh, Apni mandi of Haryana, Kisan mandi of Himachal Pradesh, Raithara Santhe of Karnataka, Krushak Bazar of Odisha, Apni mandi of Punjab, Uzhavar Sandhai of Tamil Nadu etc.

Use of GM seeds

2976. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of production and usage of GM seeds in the country;

- (b) whether studies were carried out about the ill-effects of GM food on human-beings, by the Agricultural Universities and Research Institutes;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, and the response of Government thereto; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to protect citizens from the ill-effects of GM food?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Bt. cotton is the only GM crop approved for commercial cultivation in the country. During 2013-14, the total area under Bt. cotton was approximately 109.96 lakh hectares. Accordingly, approx. 1.24 lakh qtls. of Bt. cotton seeds were required to cultivate the area, which was domestically produced.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Studies were carried out and there are no credible scientific reports indicating that GM crops have adverse impact on the environment, human health and livestock.

(d) Does not arise.

NHM in Andhra Pradesh

2977. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is being implemented in 18 districts of Andhra Pradesh for holistic development of horticulture;
- (b) whether funds for above scheme for Andhra Pradesh have come down since 2010-11 and for 2013-14 a mere Rs. 29 crore has been allotted;
- (c) if so, the reasons for reduction in the funds in the last three years and reasons for paltry allocation during the current year; and
- (d) the special emphasis being given in Twelfth Plan on horticulture, with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is being implemented in 20 districts of Andhra Pradesh for holistic development of horticulture.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The allocation of funds to Andhra Pradesh under NHM has increased from 105.18 crore in 2010-11 to Rs. 127.50 crore in 2013-14.

(d) During the Twelfth Plan, all horticulture related interventions *viz.* National Horticulture Mission, Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States, National Bamboo Mission, National Horticulture Board schemes, Coconut Development Board schemes and Central Institute for Horticulture have been subsumed under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH).

MIDH interventions envisage added focus on productivity improvement, protected cultivation, creation of post harvest management and marketing infrastructure, besides mobilizing of farmers into FPOs in all States and UTs, including Andhra Pradesh.

Development of rainfed areas

2978. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified rainfed areas in the country for their sustainable development;

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

(c) the total expenditure earmarked for development of rainfed areas during Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The net sown area in the country is about 141.58 million ha. of which 63.60 million ha. is covered under irrigation and the remaining 77.98 million ha. is rainfed. State-wise distribution of rainfed areas is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) is implementing the sub-scheme "Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP)" under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) since 2011-12, to address development of rainfed areas. During Twelfth Plan, this programme has been subsumed as an component of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) with a provision of about Rs. 3100 crore. Besides, all major development programmes of MoA, *viz.*, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Mission on Micro-Irrigation (NMMI) etc. give special focus to dryland/rainfed areas. Research Projects on dryland agriculture are also being implemented by Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) for enhancing agriculture production and productivity in these areas.

Statement*State-wise extent of Net Sown Area and Net Irrigated Area (2010-11)*

(in thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	States	Net sown area	Net irrigated area	Rainfed area
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11186	5034	6152
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	213	56	157
3.	Assam	2811	162	2649
4.	Bihar	5259	3030	2229
5.	Chhattisgarh	4697	1356	3341
6.	Goa	131	36	95
7.	Gujarat	10302	4233	6069
8.	Haryana	3518	2887	631
9.	Himachal Pradesh	539	108	431
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	732	321	411
11.	Jharkhand	1085	125	960
12.	Karnataka	10523	3490	7033
13.	Kerala	2072	415	1657
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15119	7140	7979
15.	Maharashtra	17406	3256	14150
16.	Manipur	348	73	275
17.	Meghalaya	284	63	221
18.	Mizoram	130	12	118
19.	Nagaland	362	83	279
20.	Odisha	4682	1284	3398

1.	2	3	4	5
21.	Punjab	4158	4070	88
22.	Rajasthan	18349	6661	11688
23.	Sikkim	77	14	63
24.	Tamil Nadu	4954	2912	2042
25.	Tripura	256	60	196
26.	Uttarakhand	723	336	387
27.	Uttar Pradesh	16593	13386	3207
28.	West Bengal	4991	2955	2036
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	15	0	15
30.	Chandigarh	1	1	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	4	13
32.	Daman and Diu	3	0	3
33.	Delhi	22	22	0
34.	Lakshadweep	3	1	2
35.	Puducherry	19	15	4
TOTAL		141580	63601	77979

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture.

Excessive use of chemical fertilizers

2979. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether excessive use of chemical fertilizers has harmful effects on fertility of soil and human health, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to educate farmers regarding their balanced

use and to adopt organic farming to improve the quality of soil and reduce input costs of production and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to identify areas where soil is malnourished and lacks vital nutrients and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of soil testing centres established and soil health cards issued to farmers to replenish the quality of soil, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) There is no scientific evidence of deterioration of land with judicious use of chemical fertilizers. However, indiscriminate and imbalanced use of fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter over years may result into multi-nutrient deficiencies and deterioration of soil health as evident from results of All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on 'Long-Term Fertilizer Experiments'. There is also possibility of nitrate contamination in ground water due to excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers particularly in light textured soils that has consequence on human health if used for drinking purpose.

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is recommending soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources of plant nutrients to reduce the use of costly chemical fertilizers and to improve soil health and quality. ICAR also imparts training, organizes Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) to educate farmers on these aspects.

Under National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSh&F) farmers are educated on balanced use of fertilizers through various components namely training of farmers, field demonstrations and frontline field demonstrations. Financial assistance is also provided under the scheme for promotion of organic manure, soil amendment (lime/basic slag) in acidic soils and micro-nutrients.

ICAR, during Tenth Plan, initiated a Network Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) with lead center at Project Directorate for Farming Systems Research, Modipuram with the objective of developing package of practices of different crops and cropping systems under organic farming in different agro-ecological regions of the country. The project is running on 13 co-operating centres including State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), spread over 12 States and is still continuing.

Under National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), various trainings are being conducted to promote the use of organic inputs under organic management system like Certificate Course of Organic Farming, Refresher Training Course for Analysts, Training for Field Functionaries and Extension Officers who in turn educate the farmers. National Seminars are also organized under the scheme to promote organic farming.

Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) States provide assistance for organic farming with the approval of State level sanctioning committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary of State Government.

(c) Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal is preparing geo-referenced soil fertility maps of various districts of the country (170 districts completed) through different AICRP Coordinating Centres located at various SAUs. These geo-referenced maps can be useful in monitoring nutrient status of districts and fertilizer recommendations for balanced nutrient application in various parts of the country.

(d) Details of soil testing laboratories and soil health cards issued to farmers are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) in the country

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of STLs
1	2	3
I. South Zone		
1	Andhra Pradesh	90
2	Karnataka	64
3	Kerala	24
4	Tamil Nadu	48
5	Puducherry	2
6	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2
TOTAL		230
II. West Zone		
7.	Gujarat	139
8.	Madhya Pradesh	31
9.	Maharashtra	158
10.	Rajasthan	59

1	2	3
11.	Chhattisgarh	13
12.	Goa	2
TOTAL		402

III. North Zone

13.	Haryana	38
14.	Punjab	71
15.	Uttarakhand	16
16.	Uttar Pradesh	282
17.	Himachal Pradesh	15
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	13
19.	Delhi	1
TOTAL		436

IV. East Zone

20.	Bihar	39
21.	Jharkhand	8
22.	Odisha	22
23.	West Bengal	20
TOTAL		89

V. NE Zone

24.	Assam	11
25.	Tripura	6
26.	Manipur	5
27.	Meghalaya	6
28.	Nagaland	3

1	2	3
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	6
30.	Sikkim	6
31.	Mizoram	6
TOTAL		49
GRAND TOTAL		1206

Statement-II

State-wise distribution of Soil Health Cards to the farmers

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Soil Health Cards issued (Till March, 2013) (No. in lakhs)
1	2	3
I. South Zone		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.36
2.	Karnataka	60.81
3.	Kerala	20.37
4.	Tamil Nadu	51.00
5.	Puducherry	0.06
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.03
SOUTH ZONE TOTAL		179.63
II. West Zone		
7.	Gujarat	54.24
8.	Madhya Pradesh	24.27
9.	Maharashtra	37.05
10.	Rajasthan	27.90
11.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.05

1	2	3
12.	Chhattisgarh	5.67
13.	Goa	2.36
WEST ZONE TOTAL		151.54
III. North Zone		
14.	Haryana	19.60
15.	Punjab	26.45
16.	Uttarakhand	2.74
17.	Uttar Pradesh	150.18
18.	Himachal Pradesh	11.68
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.80
20.	Delhi	0.07
NORTH ZONE TOTAL		212.52
IV. East Zone		
21.	Bihar	10.70
22.	Jharkhand	1.73
23.	Odisha	23.41
24.	West Bengal	3.50
EAST ZONE TOTAL		39.34
V. North East Zone		
25.	Assam	6.33
26.	Tripura	1.28
27.	Manipur	1.79
28.	Meghalaya	0.92
29.	Nagaland	0.51

1	2	3
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.89
31.	Sikkim	0.82
32.	Mizoram	2.87
NE ZONE TOTAL:		16.41
GRAND TOTAL:		599.44

**Pending proposals of Government of Gujarat under
Feed and Fodder Development Scheme**

2980. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:
SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat has submitted proposals of Rs. 8389.4793 lacs during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 under Centrally Sponsored Feed and Fodder Development Scheme;

(b) if so, how many proposals have been sanctioned and the amount allocated; and

(c) by when the pending proposals are likely to be sanctioned by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Yes, Sir. This Department had received the proposals amounting to Rs. 8899.49 lakh from Gujarat State during 2010-11 and 2011-12 under the Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme, as detailed below:—

Year	Name of the Department	Amount (Rs in lakh)
1	2	3
2010-11	Animal Husbandry	1573.80
		5123.08
		1152.43
		32.68

1	2	3
	Forest Department	275.00
2011-12	Animal Husbandry	467.50
	Forest Department	275.00
TOTAL:		8899.49

(b) The details of the funds sanctioned and released in respect of the above proposals is as under:—

Year	Name of the Department	Fund sanctioned	Fund released as first installment (year of release)	Funds released as second installment (year of release)
2010-11	Animal Husbandry	630.43	300.00 (in 2010-11)	330.43 (in 2011-12)
	Forest Department	250.00	250.00 (in 2010-11)	
2011-12	Animal Husbandry	2076.083	1038.00 (in 2011-12)	1038.083 (in 2012-13)
		125.63	125.63 (in 2012-13)	

(c) All proposals for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 which were found viable have been sanctioned and approved within the funds available in the respective financial years. The State Government has been informed accordingly and requested to submit proposals under the Feed and Fodder Development Scheme, afresh, for the year 2013-14.

Direct cash transfer

2981. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a need to shift from input to investment subsidies and from consumption subsidies in kind to direct cash transfers; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Agriculture provides subsidies to farmers on inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, farm equipments, etc. Further, investment subsidy is also given for setting up of terminal markets, cold storages, rural godowns, soil testing laboratories, credit, seed testing laboratories, seed storage, etc., under various schemes under implementation of the Ministry. Input subsidies and investment subsidies given under various schemes are reviewed from time to time and no change is contemplated in the existing arrangement.

Ministry of Agriculture does not give consumption subsidies under any of the schemes being implemented and as such shifting from consumption subsidy to direct cash transfer does not arise.

Reduction in non-agricultural employment

2982. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the recent report of rating agency CRISIL, around 1/4th of existing non-agricultural jobs would be reduced and around 1.2 crore people would be forced to seek employment in agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any measure in response to above report to provide livelihood and employment in agriculture to 1.2 crore people by 2019; and

(d) if not, how Government would provide remunerative livelihood to these people without targeted comfortable growth in agriculture in the country when farmers are leaving this profession due to insufficient remuneration in agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) CRISIL, a private rating agency in the country, in one of its research papers dated January, 2014 had estimated job loss in the non-farm sectors during 2012-2019 and possible migration of such people to agriculture sector during the same period, based on certain assumptions like slowing GDP growth, falling labour intensity in the economy, etc. The agriculture sector presently employs about 263 million workers and hence addition of 1.2 crore to this number would not make appreciable difference. However, it may be noted that growth in an economy

generally leads to shift in employment from primary (agriculture) to secondary and tertiary sectors and the same is also true of India. The share of agriculture in employment has reduced from 59.9% in 1999-2000 to 53.2% in 2009-10 and further to 49% in 2011-12, while that of secondary sector has increased from 16.4% to 21.5% to 24% and that of tertiary sector from 23.7% to 25% to 27% during the same period. Any substantial deviation from the above trend is not expected in the coming years.

Government has 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 expansion 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 of minimum support prices of agricultural commodities, increase in credit flow to agriculture sector, debt waiver/relief, interest subvention on crop loans etc.

Bogus insurance under WBCIS, NAIS and Modified NAIS

2983. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of bogus insurance detected under Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)/Modified NAIS in Rajasthan, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) whether premium collected under the said schemes for bogus insurance has been returned and remitted by ICICI Lombard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when it would be returned to Government;

(d) whether Government would blacklist the insurance companies which are involved in insurance of ghost beneficiaries under WBCIS, NAIS and MNAIS; 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) to (c) One complaint has been received about manipulation/irregularity in enrolment of farmers in Hanumangarh District of Rajasthan by ICICI-Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd. during Rabi 2010-11 season. Government of Rajasthan was requested to enquire into the matter. The State Government has reported that out of 8272 insured farmers, the claims of 5509 were found to be correct while 381 farmers were not aware about insurance of their crops during Rabi 2010-11 season. Remaining farmers were not available at the time of physical verification. The State Government and the implementing agency were requested to take action to settle the claims of 5509 farmers which were found correct at the time of physical verification, re-verify the claims of the remaining farmers, fix responsibility for false insurance coverage of 381 farmers and ensure immediate return of premium subsidy by the Insurance Company in respect of the un-insured farmers. ICICI-Lombard has lodged a police FIR against the concerned agents and also refunded the premium subsidy in case of 381 farmers.

(d) and (e) If large scale manipulation/irregularities are noticed in implementation of the Crop Insurance Schemes, suitable punitive action is taken against the concerned insurance company(s) after due investigations in consultation with the States. Besides, the performance of the empaneled insurance companies is closely monitored through various indicators and if the performance is found below par, the said insurance company is liable to be de-empanelled.

Miserable condition of farmers in Uttar Pradesh

2984. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that condition of farmers of Uttar Pradesh is very miserable;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted to ascertain their real condition;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether Government would conduct any survey in this regard; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that due to policies of Government, 90 per cent farmers of Uttar Pradesh are not able to even feed their families properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) As per Agriculture Census 2010-11, 92% of the operational holdings in Uttar Pradesh are held by small and marginal farmers as compared to

85% for the country as a whole. The India Rural Development Report 2012-13, mentions, *inter-alia*, that while the small farmers have proven to be more efficient than large farmers in using land and resources, but the holdings are often too small to generate sufficient income to support a family. The small holder farmers suffer serious disadvantages in marketing and distribution due to smaller outputs, fragmented holdings and distance from markets.

(b) and (c) Situation Assessment Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during the year 2003 in the rural areas, provides a comprehensive socio-economic study of the Indian farmers covering educational level, level of living, farming practices, possession of productive assets, awareness and resource availability, indebtedness etc. Highlights of the results of the survey at all India level and for Uttar Pradesh are as follows:—

- An estimated 27% of farmer households at all India level and 24% of the farmer households in Uttar Pradesh stated that they did not like farming because it was not profitable. In all, 40% felt that, given a choice, they would like to take up some other career.
- The average Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) for farmer households was Rs. 502.83 at all India level and Rs. 474.89 for farmer households of Uttar Pradesh.
- Out of 89.35 million farmer households, 43.42 million were reported to be indebted at all-India level. In Uttar Pradesh, 6.92 million farmer households were reported to be indebted.
- More than 50% of indebted farmer households had taken loan for the purpose of capital of current expenditure in farm business. Estimated number of indebted farmer households was highest in Uttar Pradesh (6.92 million), followed by Andhra Pradesh (4.95 million) and Maharashtra (3.61 million).

(d) No, Sir. However, Government of India is implementing various programmes and schemes with an objective to increase the income of farmers, agriculture production and productivity. The policy provisions, *inter-alia*, include asset reforms in respect of land, water, livestock, fisheries and bio-resources; provide support services and inputs like application of frontier technologies; agricultural bio-security system; supply of good quality seeds and disease-free planting material, issue of soil health passbooks to the farmers and integrated pest management system; region and crop specific implements and machinery; timely, adequate and easy reach of institutional credit at reasonable interest rates and farmer-friendly insurance instruments; use of Information and

Communication Technology to revitalize agricultural extension; implementation of Minimum Support Price; development of agricultural market infrastructure and terminal markets for agriculture.

Pending proposals of Madhya Pradesh under NFSM

‡2985. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Food Security Mission (NFSM) was constituted by Government for increasing production of rice, wheat and pulses for ensuring food security in the country;

(b) if so, the achievements made by the Mission so far with reference to the set objectives;

(c) whether several proposals of the Government of Madhya Pradesh with reference to the objectives set by the mission are pending with the Central Government; and

(d) if so, by when the decision is likely to be taken on those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) National Food Security Mission (NFSM) was launched from 2007-08 with a target of additional production of rice, wheat and pulses by 20 million tonnes by the end of Eleventh Plan (2011-12) *i.e.* rice by 10 million tonnes, wheat by 8 million tonnes and pulses by 2 million tonnes.

(b) As a result of implementation of NFSM, the total foodgrain production (wheat, rice and pulses) has increased from production 183.37 million tonnes (in pre-NFSM year of 2006-07) to 217.27 million tonnes during 2011-12 *i.e.* 33.90 million tonnes. Wheat production has increased from 75.81 million tonnes (in pre-NFSM year of 2006-07) to 94.88 million tonnes during 2011-12 with an increase of 19.07 million tonnes. Similarly, the total rice production has increased from 93.36 million tonnes (in pre-NFSM year 2006-07) to 105.30 million tonnes in 2011-12 with an increase of 11.94 million tonnes. The total pulse production has also increased from 14.20 million tonnes during 2006-07 to 17.09 million tonnes during 2011-12 with an increase of 2.89 million tonnes.

(c) and (d) No such proposal of the Government of Madhya Pradesh is pending with Government of India.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Reduction in the number of students joining
agriculture courses**

2986. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of students joining in the agricultural courses in Agriculture Universities across the country is reducing every year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to prevent such drastic reduce in numbers of students enrolling in Agriculture Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per the report of the project on Human Capital Requirements in Agriculture and Allied Sectors entrusted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under the National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP), the average outturn of students during the last decade grew at the rate of 5% per annum and in the coming decade it is projected to grow at above 5%. Agriculture, including agricultural education is a State subject. However, ICAR is facilitating increase in intake of students and strengthening of research as a precursor to expanding intake in various degree programmes in the existing colleges/universities. To attract and retain talent amongst the younger generation, National Talent Scholarship is awarded to all candidates admitted through the All India Entrance Examination conducted by the ICAR for UG programmes for 15% of seats available under the Agricultural Universities. Further, 475 Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) for the Post-Graduate (PG) programmes and 202 Senior Research Fellowship (SRF) for pursuing Ph.D. degree programmes are also awarded. To create awareness amongst youth regarding agricultural education, 'Agricultural Education Day' is organized at the State Agricultural Universities/ICAR Institutes. As a result, in the recent past, there has been a remarkable increase in the number of applicants for admission to the All India Entrance Examination for the UG and the PG programmes in agriculture and allied sciences.

Production of urea at competitive price

2987. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to revive some of the public sector fertilizer units in collaboration with Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) which will supply LNG to these plants through its pipe-lines, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the likely cost of urea if these plants receive gas at the price quoted by GAIL;

(c) whether the cost of urea produced in the aforesaid units would be much higher than the imported urea; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made to produce urea at competitive price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Sir. None of public sector fertilizer units are being revived in collaboration with GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL), with supply of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) by GAIL.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above questions do not arise.

Progress of Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline

2988. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of revival of defunct fertilizer plants in public sector along with the Jagdishpur-Haldia pipe-line of Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) is very slow;

(b) whether till date the Ministry has not entered into any agreement with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas in this regard; and

(c) the reasons for such slow progress and by when the agreement will be reached in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Two units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) namely Gorakhpur and Sindri and three units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (HFCL) namely Durgapur, Haldia and Barauni are planned for revival, which are along with the Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline of Gas Authority of India Ltd. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in August, 2011 had approved revival of closed units of FCIL including Sindri unit through nomination route by Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and revival of Gorkhpur unit through bidding route and revival of all the three closed units of HFCL approved through bidding route CCEA in its meeting held on 9.5.2013, *inter-alia*, approved waiver of Government of India loan and interest of FCIL to facilitate FCIL to arrive at positive net worth. This enabled FCIL to get de-registered from the purview of Board For

Industrial and Financial Reconstruction. CCEA has also directed that revival of HFCL will be taken up once revival of FCIL is on track. As such the revival of closed units of HFCL would be taken once the revival of FCIL units is on track. SAIL is planning further course of action in respect of Sindri unit. It has been decided to entrust the assignment of R&R activities at Sindri Unit to M/s Project and Development India Limited (PDIL) and PDIL have submitted their offer for the assignment to SAIL on 20.09.2013 for their examination and approval. Gorkhpur unit is scheduled to be revived through a bidding route and same would be taken up considering the progress of Sindri, Talcher and Ramagundam units of FCIL by nominated Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).

Ministry has not entered into any agreement with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas in this regard and expected time for reaching the agreement cannot be indicated at this stage.

Access to drugs by poor people

2989. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that access of drugs to poor people has not improved;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that since introduction of Drug Prices Control Order, access to medicines in class II to IV towns has actually declined; and
- (c) if so, the effective steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Pursuant to the announcement of National Pricing Policy (NPPP), 2012, the Government has notified Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) on 15.05.2013. 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. Consequent to the price fixation of drugs under this order, the accessibility (to the drugs) of poor people has rather improved considerably. Out of 404 NLEM medicines for which NPPA has notified the ceiling prices, the prices of 112 medicines have reduced by more than 40% with respect to the highest prevailing price to the retailer.

Further, NPPA monitors shortages and availability of drugs on the basis of monthly reports received from State Drugs Control Administration and also complaints, if any, received from individuals etc. On receipt of such reports, NPPA immediately takes up the matter with the concerned manufacturer and advice them to rush the stock

in the affected area. NPPA has not received any specific report that the medicines are being sold at high prices due to their shortage/non-availability in the country.

(b) and (c) In view of the above, the question as in (b) and (c) do not arise.

Subsidy given to farmers of Uttar Pradesh

2990. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subsidy given to farmers on fertilizers by Government during each of the last two years, state-wise and fertilizer-wise, including Uttar Pradesh and Punjab;

(b) whether the small and marginal farmers of the country have not been provided the benefit of subsidy;

(c) if so, the details and reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) whether Government has introduced any scheme to provide direct subsidy to farmers in their bank accounts, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The details of fertilizer subsidy (product-wise) given during the last two years are as given below. State-wise subsidy paid figures are not available as the subsidies are released to fertilizers companies:—

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Imported urea	Imported P&K	Indigenous P&K	Indigenous urea
2011-12	17475.00	16571.92	20237.49	20285.44
2012-13	20016.00	14576.10	16000.00	20000.00

(b) and (c) All farmers benefit from the subsidy on fertilizers as the MRP of these fertilizers are subsidized. The MRP and subsidy paid on each type of fertilizers is also printed on the fertilizers bags.

(d) No, Sir. The Government has not yet introduced any scheme to provide direct subsidy to farmers in their bank account in view of difficulty in identification and targeting the beneficiaries. In view of the above, National Committee on Direct Benefit of Transfer (DBT) has decided not to implement Direct Transfer of Subsidy in fertilizers.

Steps to reduce expenditure on fertilizer subsidy

†2991. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy given by Government to provide fertilizers at subsidized rate during the last three years, year-wise details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has made any plan to develop any new indigenous method to do away with the expenditure on this subsidy and the manner in which they are being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The details of fertilizer subsidy given during the last three years are as given below:—

(Rupees in crores)

Year	Imported urea	Imported P&K	Indigenous P&K	Indigenous urea
2010-11	9255.95	20850.00	20650.00	15080.73
2011-12	17475.00	16571.92	20237.49	20285.44
2012-13	20016.00	14576.10	16000.00	20000.00

(b) No, Sir. The Government, at present, has no proposal to do away with the expenditure on subsidy. However, Department is implementing nutrient based subsidy policy for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) Fertilizers *w.e.f.* 01.04.2010 under which the subsidy is fixed and the retail prices are market determined. The expenditure on subsidy on P&K fertilizers, both domestic and imported, has come down during last three years.

Crisis in Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.

2992. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. is facing crisis due to withdrawal of anti-dumping duty of their products and other issues; and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to address this problem?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Sir. During 2012-13, HOCL incurred a net loss of Rs. 137.99 crore and during 2013-14 (upto December, 2013), the company made a net loss of Rs. 128.18 crore.

(b) Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has repeatedly taken up the matter with Department of Commerce and Designated Authority, Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, recommending imposition of anti-dumping duty on the import of Phenol and Acetone from dumping countries.

**Commissioning of Greenfield Fertilizer Company at
Panagarh, West Bengal**

2993. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s MATIX Fertilizer Company has set up a Greenfield Fertilizer Plant at Panagarh, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the tentative date of commissioning of the plant; and

(c) from where and when the feedstock for this plant will be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As Per the information provided by the company, the Plant is ready for pre-commissioning and commissioning. Availability of CBM as feedstock from Raniganj Blocks is getting delayed. The initial gas supply would be available in 6-8 months to start commissioning of plant at minimum level, which would be further ramped up in another 6-8 months time to achieve full capacity utilization.

Registered drug manufacturing companies

2994. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drug manufacturing companies registered in the country;

(b) the quantity of drugs manufactured in the country during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government has any mechanism to regulate and monitor the manufacturing and marketing of drugs by registered companies, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) There are approximately 10563 pharmaceuticals units registered in various parts of the country.

(b) As per Industry Outlook of Economic Intelligence Service of Centre for Monitoring of India Economy Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, the sale value of drugs manufactured in the country during the last three years is as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Production (in crores)
1.	2010-11	1,10,681.38
2.	2011-12	1,20,582.43
3.	2012-13	1,19,421.12

(c) The manufacturing and sales of drugs is a licensed activity and is regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made there under through a system of licensing and inspection.

NIPER, Mohali

2995. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NIPER, Mohali has claimed arrear money from Department of Science and Technology (DST) in the name of 10 scientists/Senior Research Fellows and did not pay all the dues to the persons for whom the arrears were released;

(b) if so, whether advocate of one of the scientists has served legal notice to officiating Director, Principal Investigator of the project and Secretary, DST demanding the arrears of Rs. 2,68,200 along with interest @ 12 per cent from August, 2009; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by NIPER in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Sir. National Institute of Pharmaceuticals Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali has informed that the Institute has claimed consolidated salary and arrears of Scientists working under project GP 285 from the Department of Science and Technology (DST). An amount ₹ 7405000.00 was received from DST on 10.02.2010. This include arrears of ₹ 25.00 lacs. All the arrears/ due as per entitlement were released on the recommendation of project Principle Investigator.

(b) and (c) A legal notice dated 10.02.2012 was received from one of the Scientists through his Advocate mentioning that arrears of ₹ 268000/- for the period 18.09.2006 to 30.09.2009 have not been paid. A detailed reply was sent to Advocate on 13.04.2012 under intimation to DST whereby it was intimated that arrears of the Scientist in question for the period 16.09.2009 to 30.9.2009 were calculated as ₹ 7725/- since arrears were effective *w.e.f.* 16.09.2009 only and the same were paid to the Scientist on 09.03.2012 through a cheque no. 640191 dated 07.03.2012. The letter sent to the advocate was received back as the address given by the advocate was not correct or genuine.

Swimming pool at NIPER, Mohali

2996. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the original cost envisaged under Eleventh Five Year Plan to build a swimming pool in National Institute of Pharmaceuticals Education and Research (NIPER) Mohali, Punjab;

(b) whether the pool is functional;

(c) if so, the details of its usage till date and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when it will become operational along with the details of collections obtained for usage charges of swimming pool from the students in this regard, year-wise during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The cost involved is ₹ 125.00 lacs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) NIPER, Mohali has informed that swimming pool is already in operation and is functioning since 27.09.2012. The facility is used by students, staff and faculty of the Institute. 177 members used the facility in 2012 for approximately two months, 222 members used the swimming pool which includes staff and students during 2013. An amount of ₹ 44250.00 was collected in 2012 and an amount of ₹ 55500.00 was collected in 2013.

Creation of Intellectual Property Rights department at NIPER, Mohali

2997. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an inquiry was conducted by Central Bureau of

Investigation (CBI) in the matter of Rs. 2.25 crore released for creation of Intellectual Property Rights department at National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education Research (NIPER), Mohali during Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the observations of CBI and action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali has informed that no observations have been received from the CBI till date. However, Dr. Parikshit Bansal, Ex. Assistant Professor of the Institute filed a Civil Writ Petition (CWP No. 14537 of 2012) in the Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh, hence the matter is sub-judice. However, CBI has already filed their reply in the Hon'ble Court.

Meetings of DAC

2998. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Agriculture and Cooperation conducts meetings to assess demand and supply of fertilizers before start of each cropping seasons *i.e.* Kharif and Rabi;

(b) if so, whether such meetings are also held with regard to demand and supply of fertilizers to Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the minutes of each of such meetings held during the last three years and this year, year-wise and seasons-wise; and

(d) whether all the decisions taken in each of the above meetings are implemented, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Sir. 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 coming cropping season *i.e.* for Kharif (April to October) in the month of February and for Rabi (October to March) in September. Officials of Department of Agriculture of all the States, Suppliers/Fertilizer Companies, FAI, Ministry of Railways and Department of Fertilizers are participants in these biannual Zonal Conferences.

(b) Yes, in Zonal Conferences requirement of fertilizers is assessed with respect to all the States including Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Minutes of all such meetings are bulky so this Department has taken extracts relating to fertilizer assessment which is attached season-wise from the year 2010-11 to 2013-14 are given in Statement-I to VIII (*See* below).

(d) On the basis of the requirement as assessed during these Zonal Conferences by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, statement indicating month-wise requirement of various fertilizers is prepared by the State Governments. On the basis of this month-wise requirement, DoF prepare monthly supply/allocation plan for each State and ensure availability/supply of fertilizers as per the monthly supply plan. The details of requirement, availability and sales of fertilizers during 2010-11 to 2013-14 (upto January, 2014) are given in Statement-IX.

Statement-I

*Extracts of the minutes of the meeting held for Kharif 2010
relating to Requirement of Fertilizers*

(In '000 tonnes)

	Kharif 2010			
	Urea	DAP	MOP	Complex
1	2	3	4	5
South Zone				
Andhra Pradesh	1350.00	600.00	325.00	1150.00
Karnataka	800.00	600.00	290.00	570.00
Kerala	90.00	20.00	90.00	125.00
Tamil Nadu	450.00	200.00	269.00	200.00
Puducherry	16.50	5.20	4.00	15.85
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.50	0.70	0.35	0.40
TOTAL	2707.00	1425.90	978.35	2061.25
West Zone				
Gujarat	925.00	480.00	110.00	233.00
Madhya Pradesh	625.00	600.00	70.00	169.00
Chhattisgarh	450.00	225.00	85.00	100.00

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	1425.00	1000.00	325.00	800.00
Rajasthan	560.00	350.00	30.00	63.00
Goa	3.78	2.60	1.20	5.00
Daman and Diu	0.36	0.08	0.01	0.05
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.97	0.87	0.03	0 00
TOTA	3990.11	2658.55	621.24	1370.05
North Zone				
Haryana	850.00	320.00	30.00	25.00
Punjab	1250.00	600.00	56.00	30.00
Uttar Pradesh	2510.00	1085.00	170.00	595.00
Uttarakhand	120.00	25.00	4.60	15.00
Himachal Pradesh	35.00	0.00	1.00	17.50
Jammu and Kashmir	75.00	45.00	15.00	0.00
Delhi	2.20	2.00	0.50	0 60
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	4842.20	2077.00	277.10	683.10
East Zone				
Bihar	900.00	200.00	80.00	160.00
Jharkhand	140.00	70.00	10.00	40.00
Odisha	400.00	160.00	108.00	200.00
West Bengal	500.00	250.00	150.00	350.00
TOTAL	1940.00	680.00	348.00	750.00
North-East Zone				
Assam	120.00	15.00	60.00	5.00

1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	21.60	1.00	9.80	0.00
Manipur	37.00	7.40	1.65	0.00
Meghalaya	3.75	2.40	0.22	0.00
Nagaland	0.45	0.30	0.15	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.57	0.08	0.05	0.00
Mizoram	2.20	1.66	1.59	0.00
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	185.57	27.84	73.46	5.00
ALL INDIA	13664.88	6869.29	2298.15	4869.40

Statement-II

*Extracts of the minutes of the meeting held for Rabi 2010-11
relating to Requirement of Fertilizers*

State/Union Territory	Urea	DAP	MOP	Complex	SSP	Total Rabi 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
South Zone						
Andhra Pradesh	1500.00	500.00	335.00	900.00	125.00	3360.00
Karnataka	600.00	260.00	275.00	550.00	27.50	1712.50
Kerala	100.00	15.00	65.00	125.00	3.00	308.00
Tamil Nadu	700.00	225.00	315.00	225.00	53.50	1518.50
Puducherry	17.00	6.00	9.00	19.30	2.00	53.30
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.45	0.40	0.15	0.20	0.00	1.20
TOTAL	2917.45	1006.40	999.15	1819.50	211.00	6953.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Zone						
Gujarat	1025.00	360.00	120.00	250.00	60.00	1815.00
Madhya Pradesh	1050.00	400.00	75.00	200.00	330.00	2055.00
Chhattisgarh	120.00	59.00	21.00	40.00	34.00	274.00
Maharashtra	1100.00	670.00	350.00	680.00	360.00	3160.00
Rajasthan	1000.00	350.00	25.00	55.00	125.00	1555.00
Goa	1.80	1.05	0.44	2.14	0.00	5.43
Daman and Diu	0.18	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.35
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.37	0.34	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.81
TOTAL	4297.34	1840.47	591.57	1227.19	909.01	8865.58
North Zone						
Haryana	1115.00	400.00	40.00	30.00	30.00	1615.00
Punjab	1350.00	325.00	50.00	40.00	23.00	1790.00
Uttar Pradesh	3250.00	875.00	200.00	350.00	200.00	4875.00
Uttarakhand	100.00	15.00	5.00	35.00	10.00	165.00
Himachal Pradesh	29.00	0.00	6.00	32.50	5.00	72.50
Jammu and Kashmir	75.00	40.00	21.00	0.00	0.00	136.00
Delhi	5.00	2.50	1.50	2.00	0.70	11.70
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	5924.00	1657.50	323.50	489.50	270.70	8665.20
East Zone						
Bihar	1050.00	275.00	150.00	175.00	100.00	1750.00
Jharkhand	70.00	40.00	5.00	45.00	0.00	160.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Odisha	175.00	90.00	82.00	100.00	9.00	456.00
West Bengal	800.00	260.00	250.00	475.00	250.00	2035.00
TOTAL	2095.00	665.00	487.00	795.00	359.00	4401.00

North-East Zone

Assam	140.00	40.00	70.00	0.00	60.00	310.00
Tripura	23.00	2.60	8.50	0.00	22.30	56.40
Manipur	12.00	2.50	1.50	0.00	0.95	16.95
Meghalaya	3.90	1.50	0.45	0.00	3.50	9.35
Nagaland	0.68	0.55	0.20	0.00	0.14	1.57
Arunachal Pradesh	0.57	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.08	0.75
Mizoram	0.19	0.45	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.73
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	180.34	47.64	80.79	0.00	86.97	395.75
ALL INDIA	15414.13	5217.01	2482.01	4331.19	1836.68	29281.03

Statement-III

*Extracts of the minutes of the meeting held for Kharif 2011
relating to Requirement of Fertilizers*

(In '000 MTs)

State/UT	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPK
1	2	3	4	5
South Zone				
Andhra Pradesh	1500.00	730.00	325.00	1150.00
Karnataka	800.00	615.00	290.00	630.00
Kerala	90.00	25.00	90.00	130.00

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	450.00	200.00	211.00	271.00
Puducherry	16.50	5.16	4.00	16.06
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.30	0.50	0.30	0.25
West Zone				
Gujarat	1175.00	480.00	10.00	260.00
Madhya Pradesh	1125.00	610.00	90.00	180.00
Chhattisgarh	150.00	225.00	85.00	100.00
Maharashtra	1250.00	1075.00	325.00	900.00
Rajasthan	1050.00	380.00	30.00	90.00
Goa	2.30	2.50	0.80	4.55
Daman and Diu	0.18	0.10	0.02	0.01
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.42	0.90	0.04	0.00
North Zone				
Haryana	1125.00	320.00	35.00	35.00
Punjab	1350.00	600.00	56.00	50.00
Uttar Pradesh	3300.00	1050.00	150.00	525.00
Uttarakhand	15.00	20.00	4.60	25.00
Himachal Pradesh	29.00	0.00	1.00	18.00
Jammu and Kashmir	78.00	40.00	10.00	0.00
Delhi	5.00	2.00	0.50	0.60
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Zone				
Bihar	1150.00	225.00	80.00	175.00
Jharkhand	100.00	80.00	20.00	38.00

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	190.00	170.00	120.00	200.00
West Bengal	825.00	250.00	150.00	400.00
North-East Zone				
Assam	160.00	20.00	60.00	7.50
Tripura	24.00	2.60	3.75	0.00
Manipur	12.50	4.85	1.71	0.00
Meghalaya	4.50	2.50	0.26	0.00
Nagaland	0.69	0.60	0.25	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.57	0.05	0.05	0.00
Mizoram	0.21	1.00	0.50	0.00
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ALL INDIA	14216.25	7137.76	2254.77	5205.96

Statement-IV

*Extracts of the minutes of the meeting held for Rabi 2011-12
relating to Requirement of Fertilizers*

(In '000 MTs)

State/Union Territory	Urea	DAP	MOP	Complex	Total 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
South Zone					
Andhra Pradesh	1600.00	500.00	335.00	1080.00	3515.00
Karnataka	660.00	260.00	275.00	680.00	1875.00
Kerala	100.00	22.00	90.00	125.00	337.00
Tamil Nadu	700.00	230.00	320.00	390.00	1640.00
Puducherry	17.00	5.60	9.00	19.30	50.90

1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.50	0.70	0.35	0.40	1.95
TOTAL	3077.50	1018.30	102935	2294.70	7419.85
West Zone					
Gujarat	1175.00	400.00	120.00	250.00	1945.00
Madhya Pradesh	1125.00	485.00	75.00	225.00	1910.00
Chhattisgarh	150.00	65.01	30.00	54.50	299.51
Maharashtra	1250.00	650.00	315.00	930.00	3145.00
Rajasthan	1050.00	350.00	20.00	86.00	1506.00
Goa	2.30	1.30	0.40	2.50	6.50
Daman and Diu	0.18	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.34
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.42	0.40	0.11	0.00	0.93
TOTAL	4752.90	1951.79	560.54	1548.06	8813.28
North Zone					
Haryana	1125.00	400.00	40.00	50.00	1615.00
Punjab	1350.00	415.00	50.00	50.00	1865.00
Uttar Pradesh	3300.00	915.00	250.00	600.00	5065.00
Uttarakhand	115.00	13.00	5.00	46.00	179.00
Himachal Pradesh	29.00	0.00	6.00	35.00	70.00
Jammu and Kashmir	78.00	45.00	25.00	0.00	148.00
Delhi	5.00	3.00	1.50	2.00	11.50
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	6002.00	1791.00	377.50	783.00	8953.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
East Zone					
Bihar	1150.00	275.00	165.00	200.00	1790.00
Jharkhand	100.00	45.00	14.00	70.00	229.00
Odisha	190.00	90.00	85.00	114.00	479.00
West Bengal	825.00	260.00	250.00	500.00	1835.00
TOTAL	2265.00	670.00	514.00	884.00	4333.00
North-East Zone					
Assam	160.00	40.00	80.00	20.00	300.00
Tripura	24.00	2.60	9.50	0.00	36.10
Manipur	12.50	1.41	0.87	0.00	14.78
Meghalaya	4.50	2.00	0.70	0.00	7.20
Nagaland	0.69	0.60	0.16	0.09	1.54
Arunachal Pradesh	0.57	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.69
Mizoram	0.21	0.47	0.11	0.20	0.99
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	202.47	47.14	91.40	2029	361.30
ALL INDIA	16299.87	5478.23	2572.80	5530.04	29880.93

Statement-V

*Extracts of the minutes of the meeting held for Kharif 2012
relating to Requirement of Fertilizers*

('000 Tonnes)

State/UT	Urea	DAP	MOP	Complex	SSP
1	2	3	4	5	6
South Zone					
Andhra Pradesh	1650.00	730.00	325.00	1150.00	200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	800.00	615.00	290.00	740.00	40.00
Kerala	100.00	25.00	90.00	130.00	3.00
Tamil Nadu	450.00	225.00	211.00	306.00	53.00
Puducherry	16.50	5.20	5.20	16.06	2.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.33	0.50	0.35	0.25	0.00
TOTAL	3016.83	1600.70	921.55	2342.31	298.00

West Zone

Gujarat	1200.00	480.00	100.00	275.00	110.00
Madhya Pradesh	750.00	650.00	90.00	220.00	775.00
Chhattisgarh	500.00	221.84	85.00	125.00	160.84
Maharashtra	1550.00	1000.00	325.00	950.00	500.00
Rajasthan	675.00	380.00	32.00	90.00	280.00
Goa	4.00	2.40	0.85	4.85	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.21	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.96	0.93	0.04	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	4680.17	2735.27	632.91	1664.86	1825.84

North Zone

Haryana	875.00	320.00	35.00	50.00	50.00
Punjab	1325.00	550.00	56.00	50.00	25.00
Uttar Pradesh	2600.00	900.00	100.00	575.00	200.00
Uttarakhand	135.00	20.00	5.00	25.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh	35.00	0.00	0.50	17.50	0.70
Jammu and Kashmir	67.50	40.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	2.20	2.00	0.50	0.60	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	5039.70	1832.00	207.00	718.10	285.70
East Zone					
Bihar	1000.00	225.00	80.00	175.00	100.00
Jharkhand	170.00	80.00	20.00	40.00	40.00
Odisha	450.00	175.00	110.00	205.00	17.00
West Bengal	500.00	250.00	150.00	400.00	200.00
TOTAL	2120.00	730.00	360.00	820.00	357.00
North-East Zone					
Assam	145.00	25.00	60.00	7.50	80.00
Tripura	27.97	2.80	7.50	0.00	26.00
Manipur	37.00	5.20	2.15	0.00	1.95
Meghalaya	3.95	2.70	0.30	0.00	2.50
Nagaland	1.11	0.65	0.25	0.19	0.24
Arunachal Pradesh	0.57	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.80
Mizoram	10.00	6.00	6.00	0.20	13.50
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	225.598	42.40	76.25	7.89	124.99
ALL INDIA	15082.298	6940.37	2197.71	5553.16	2891.53

Statement-VI

*Extracts of the minutes of the meeting held for Rabi 2012-13
relating to Requirement of Fertilizers*

State/Union Territory	Urea	DAP	MOP	Complex	SSP	Total Rabi 2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
South Zone						
Andhra Pradesh	1600.00	500.00	335.00	1100.00	200.00	3735.00
Karnataka	700.00	275.00	275.00	700.00	35.00	1985.00
Kerala	105.00	20.00	104.00	121.00	6.10	356.10
Tamil Nadu	700.00	230.00	344.00	376.00	79.00	1729.00
Puducherry	14.00	4.00	4.00	14.00	2.00	38.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.60	0.60	0.50	0.55	0.00	2.25
TOTAL	3119.60	1029.60	1062.50	2311.55	322.10	7845.35
West Zone						
Gujarat	1175.00	400.00	100.00	280.00	120.00	2075.00
Madhya Pradesh	1100.00	500.00	50.00	214.00	650.00	2514.00
Chhattisgarh	190.00	90.00	42.00	50.00	83.00	455.00
Maharashtra	1250.00	560.00	300.00	950.00	450.00	3510.00
Rajasthan	1050.00	380.00	16.15	76.10	225.00	1747.25
Goa	2.50	1.20	0.40	2.65	0.00	6.75
Daman and Diu	0.13	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.28
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.30	0.24	0.06	5.00	0.00	5.60
TOTAL	4767.93	1931.47	58.85	1577.82	1528.01	10313.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North Zone						
Haryana	1125.00	400.00	40.00	47.50	50.00	1662.50
Punjab	1315.00	330.00	50.00	97.50	50.00	1842.50
Uttar Pradesh	3400.00	915.00	250.00	572.50	175.00	5312.50
Uttarakhand	110.00	15.00	5.00	32.00	5.00	167.00
Himachal Pradesh	29.50	0.00	6.00	28.00	3.20	66.70
Jammu and Kashmir	78.00	45.00	25.00	0.02	0.00	148.02
Delhi	5.00	3.00	1.50	1.98	0.70	12.18
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
TOTAL	6062.50	1708.00	377.50	794.50	283.90	9226.40
East Zone						
Bihar	1150.00	275.00	150.00	190.00	100.00	1865.00
Jharkhand	100.00	45.00	15.00	88.50	24.00	272.50
Odisha	200.00	100.00	90.00	192.49	9.00	591.49
West Bengal	850.00	275.00	275.00	428.21	308.00	2136.21
TOTAL	2300.00	695.00	530.00	899.20	441.00	4865.20
North-East Zone						
Assam	170.00	40.00	90.00	15.80	80.00	395.80
Tripura	23.10	3.10	9.33	0.00	22.05	57.58
Manipur	11.06	6.81	4.76	0.00	6.81	29.44
Meghalaya	4.50	3.00	0.75	0.04	2.70	10.99
Nagaland	1.00	0.74	0.30	0.20	0.21	2.45
Arunachal Pradesh	0.28	0.35	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.79
Mizoram	1.01	0.28	0.42	0.00	0.82	2.53
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	210.95	54.28	105.72	16.04	112.59	499.58
ALL INDIA	16460.98	5418.35	2584.37	5599.11	2687.60	32750.41

Statement-VII

*Extracts of the minutes of the meeting held for Kharif 2013
relating to Requirement of Fertilizers*

State/UT	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPK
1	2	3	4	5
South Zone				
Andhra Pradesh	1650.00	700.00	300.00	1100.00
Karnataka	800.00	500.00	290.00	750.00
Kerala	100.00	20.00	97.00	124.00
Tamil Nadu	450.00	200.00	200.00	293.30
Puducherry	12.00	2.30	2.00	8.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.50
TOTAL	3012.5	1422.80	889.40	2275.80
West Zone				
Gujarat	1200.00	300.00	70.00	243.00
Madhya Pradesh	750.00	650.00	90.00	220.00
Chhattisgarh	500.00	210.00	75.00	130.00
Maharashtra	1550.00	950.00	300.00	950.00
Rajasthan	700.00	304.00	9.00	69.70
Goa	3.20	1.80	0.20	5.00
Daman and Diu	0.21	0.10	0.02	0.01
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.98	0.92	0.10	1.05
TOTAL	4704.39	2416.82	544.32	1618.76
North Zone				
Haryana	850.00	300.00	25.00	35.00
Punjab	1325.00	500.00	40.00	50.00

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	2800.00	950.00	100.00	600.00
Uttarakhand	135.00	20.00	3.50	25.00
Himachal Pradesh	33.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
Jammu and Kashmir	67.50	32.00	6.00	0.00
Delhi	2.20	2.00	0.50	0.60
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	5212.70	1804.00	176.00	720.60
East Zone				
Bihar	1000.00	250.00	80.00	175.00
Jharkhand	160.00	50.00	15.00	35.00
Odisha	450.00	175.00	100.00	250.00
West Bengal	560.00	300.00	150.00	400.00
TOTAL	2170.00	775.00	345.00	860.00
North-East Zone				
Assam	145.00	25.00	60.00	7.50
Tripura	30.00	3.00	5.00	0.00
Manipur	30.60	5.00	2.15	0.00
Meghalaya	4.10	3.00	0.30	0.00
Nagaland	0.85	0.50	0.20	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	0.30	0.10	0.00
Mizoram	8.00	4.00	3.00	0.00
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	219.05	40.80	70.75	7.50
ALL INDIA	15318.64	6459.42	2025.47	5482.66

Statement-VIII

*Extracts of the minutes of the meeting held for Rabi 2013-14
relating to Requirement of Fertilizers*

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

State/Union Territory	Urea			DAP	MOP	Complex
	Actual allocation	Reserve allocation	Total allocation			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
South Zone						
Andhra Pradesh	1600.00	100.00	1700.00	400.00	200.00	1100.00
Karnataka	750.00	50.00	800.00	200.00	200.00	700.00
Kerala	100.00	0.00	100.00	7.70	90.00	119.15
Tamil Nadu	600.00	50.00	650.00	200.00	191.00	400.00
Puducherry	14.50	0.00	14.50	2.35	2.30	11.05
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.50
TOTAL	3065.00	200.00	3265.00	810.55	683.70	2330.70
West Zone						
Gujarat	1025.00	100.00	1125.00	240.00	60.00	230.00
Madhya Pradesh	1175.00	75.00	1250.00	500.00	10.00	200.00
Chhattisgarh	200.00	50.00	250.00	100.00	30.75	60.00
Maharashtra	1150.00	100.00	1250.00	450.00	192.30	800.00
Rajasthan	1100.00	100.00	1200.00	300.00	14.20	51.00
Goa	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.00	0.40	1.90
Daman and Diu	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.01	0.01
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.38	0.00	0.38	0.32	0.10	0.00
TOTAL	4652.01	425.00	5077.01	1591.35	307.76	1342.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North Zone						
Haryana	1100.00	50.00	1150.00	50.00	10.00	20.00
Punjab	1315.00	0.00	1315.00	415.00	30.00	70.00
Uttar Pradesh	3400.00	150.00	3550.00	915.00	80.00	500.00
Uttarakhand	115.00	0.00	115.00	15.00	1.00	29.00
Himachal Pradesh	30.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	6.10	20.00
Jammu and Kashmir	78.00	0.00	78.00	42.75	14.44	0.00
Delhi	5.00	0.00	5.00	2.00	1.50	0.00
Chandigarh				0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	6043.00	200.00	6243.00	1439.75	143.04	639.00
East Zone						
Bihar	1150.00	0.00	1150.00	275.00	73.75	200.00
Jharkhand	100	0.00	100.00	40.00	6.00	40.00
Odisha	230	0.00	230.00	70.00	60.00	130.00
West Bengal	890	0.00	890.00	250.00	137.00	550.00
TOTAL	2370.00	0.00	2370.00	635.00	276.75	920.00
North-East Zone						
Assam	200.00	0.00	200.00	35.00	65.00	20.00
Tripura	23.00	0.00	23.00	3.00	6.00	0.00
Manipur	9.00	0.00	9.00	5.00	2.50	0.00
Meghalaya	7.00	0.00	7.00	5.00	2.00	0.00
Nagaland	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.75	0.30	0.30
Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.35	0.30	0.00
Mizoram	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	241.50	0.00	241.50	49.60	76.60	20.30
ALL INDIA	16371.51	825.00	17196.51	4526.25	1487.85	5252.91

Details showing State-wise Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during 2010-11 to 2013-14 (upto January, 2014)
(Figures in LMT)

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assam	2012-13	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2010-11	2.60	2.50	2.50	0.60	0.29	0.27	1.30	0.96	0.96	0.05	0.11	0.11
	2011-12	3.00	2.68	2.68	0.60	0.37	0.29	1.40	0.94	0.91	0.28	0.07	0.05
Bihar	2012-13	3.15	2.62	2.62	0.65	0.38	0.33	1.50	0.61	0.58	0.23	0.06	0.06
	2013-14	2.77	2.12	2.08	0.48	0.25	0.22	1.03	0.73	0.56	0.21	0.06	0.03
	2010-11	19.50	16.96	16.94	4.75	4.59	4.59	2.30	1.99	1.97	3.35	3.14	3.12
	2011-12	20.75	18.17	18.12	5.00	4.72	4.41	2.45	1.29	1.26	3.75	4.03	3.56
Chandigarh	2012-13	21.50	21.10	21.01	5.00	5.65	5.41	2.30	1.15	1.14	3.65	3.03	3.00
	2013-14	19.10	16.39	16.17	5.05	3.47	3.03	1.44	1.34	1.17	3.55	1.64	1.39
	2010-11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2010-11	5.70	5.56	5.54	2.84	2.41	2.41	1.06	0.96	0.94	1.40	1.32	1.32
	2011-12	6.25	6.30	6.30	2.90	2.71	2.59	1.15	0.85	0.83	1.55	2.21	1.97

Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2012-13	6.90	7.26	7.06	3.12	2.50	2.33	1.27	0.68	0.66	1.75	1.17	1.04
	2013-14	6.48	5.17	4.99	2.92	2.19	1.65	0.98	0.64	0.41	1.78	0.70	0.66
	2010-11	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	2012-13	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
	2010-11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2010-11	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
Goa	2012-13	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
	2010-11	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.05
	2011-12	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	2012-13	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.03
	2013-14	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.02
Gujarat	2010-11	19.50	21.26	21.19	8.40	8.10	8.09	2.30	2.02	2.02	4.83	6.63	6.55
	2011-12	22.75	21.26	21.18	8.80	6.96	6.80	2.30	1.75	1.72	5.10	7.32	7.09
	2012-13	23.75	19.50	19.24	8.80	4.21	3.95	2.00	0.83	0.79	5.55	4.69	4.58
	2013-14	20.55	17.82	17.76	5.05	3.35	3.10	1.19	0.93	0.90	4.20	3.68	3.50
Haryana	2010-11	19.65	18.75	18.38	7.20	7.37	7.37	0.70	0.66	0.66	0.55	0.69	0.69
	2011-12	19.75	19.46	19.15	7.20	8.44	8.33	0.75	0.48	0.46	0.85	0.79	0.72
	2012-13	20.00	21.01	20.34	7.20	7.23	6.87	0.75	0.21	0.21	0.98	0.26	0.26
	2013-14	18.05	16.59	16.56	3.50	3.14	3.05	0.33	0.24	0.20	0.52	0.07	0.07
Himachal Pradesh	2010-11	0.64	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.50	0.41	0.41
	2011-12	0.65	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.53	0.33	0.33
	2012-13	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.46	0.17	0.17
	2013-14	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.28	0.18	0.18
Jammu and Kashmir	2010-11	1.50	1.28	1.27	0.85	0.81	0.81	0.36	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	1.46	1.20	1.19	0.85	0.67	0.65	0.35	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Madhya Pradesh	2010-11	16.75	17.05	16.92	10.00	10.92	10.92	1.45	1.36	1.33	3.69	3.55	3.52
	2011-12	17.50	18.17	17.86	10.95	11.00	10.57	1.65	0.93	0.75	4.05	5.32	4.67
	2012-13	18.50	19.48	18.91	11.50	11.74	11.07	1.40	0.86	0.85	4.34	2.51	2.33
	2013-14	18.88	21.63	21.45	11.40	7.70	6.50	0.99	0.52	0.39	4.16	1.96	1.68
Maharashtra	2010-11	25.25	25.52	25.51	16.70	14.33	14.31	6.75	6.52	6.37	14.80	17.98	17.92
	2011-12	27.50	25.67	25.43	17.25	12.50	12.22	6.40	4.25	3.99	18.30	20.85	19.74
	2012-13	28.00	23.40	22.92	15.60	6.97	6.59	6.25	3.24	3.14	19.00	13.28	12.80
	2013-14	23.47	23.02	22.62	12.72	5.18	4.71	4.37	2.90	2.49	15.58	13.28	12.27
Manipur	2010-11	0.49	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.50	0.13	0.13	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.48	0.21	0.21	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.37	0.18	0.18	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	2010-11	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Mizoram	2010-11	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	2010-11	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	2010-11	5.75	4.74	4.57	2.50	2.20	2.19	1.90	1.36	1.32	3.00	2.33	2.31	2.31	2.31
	2011-12	6.40	5.28	5.10	2.60	1.90	1.73	2.05	0.91	0.84	3.14	3.46	3.12	3.12	3.12
	2012-13	6.50	5.41	5.26	2.75	1.50	1.44	2.00	0.75	0.75	3.97	2.36	2.29	2.29	2.29
	2013-14	5.76	5.06	4.73	2.15	1.31	1.18	1.35	0.82	0.72	3.32	1.51	1.41	1.41	1.41
Puducherry	2010-11	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.35	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
	2011-12	0.34	0.25	0.25	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.35	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13
	2012-13	0.31	0.19	0.19	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.30	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
	2013-14	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.16	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08
Punjab	2010-11	26.00	27.61	27.17	9.25	9.01	9.01	1.06	1.06	0.97	0.70	1.05	1.03	1.03	1.03
	2011-12	26.00	28.50	28.26	10.15	10.08	9.66	1.06	0.73	0.69	1.00	1.30	1.19	1.19	1.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	2012-13	26.40	29.05	28.43	8.80	9.10	8.71	1.06	0.35	0.35	1.48	0.44	0.42
	2013-14	25.00	23.08	23.00	8.95	4.75	4.30	0.66	0.42	0.32	1.15	0.17	0.16
Rajasthan	2010-11	15.60	15.73	15.70	7.00	7.18	7.16	0.55	0.35	0.28	1.18	1.40	1.37
	2011-12	16.25	17.58	16.91	7.30	7.16	7.07	0.50	0.25	0.23	1.76	1.54	1.40
	2012-13	17.25	18.91	18.46	7.60	6.33	5.93	0.48	0.15	0.15	1.66	0.84	0.84
	2013-14	16.55	16.69	16.25	5.15	4.79	4.51	0.21	0.04	0.01	1.08	0.25	0.24
Sikkim	2010-11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	2010-11	11.50	10.23	10.15	4.25	3.19	3.19	5.84	4.74	4.72	4.25	6.90	6.84
	2011-12	11.50	10.48	10.45	4.30	3.84	3.71	5.31	4.26	4.16	6.61	8.75	7.57
	2012-13	11.50	9.36	9.28	4.55	2.44	2.33	5.55	2.18	2.17	6.82	5.89	5.71
	2013-14	9.43	8.23	8.09	3.70	2.12	1.96	3.45	2.18	2.14	6.16	4.46	4.07
Tripura	2010-11	0.45	0.18	0.18	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.52	0.26	0.26	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.51	0.19	0.17	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00

Uttar Pradesh	2013-14	0.46	0.19	0.19	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01
	2010-11	57.60	55.08	54.51	19.60	17.69	17.64	3.70	2.17	1.92	9.45	10.60	10.30
	2011-12	58.00	59.12	58.05	19.65	18.67	18.15	4.00	1.82	1.80	11.25	12.85	11.27
	2012-13	60.00	63.31	62.56	18.15	21.67	20.85	3.50	1.47	1.31	11.48	6.73	6.62
	2013-14	57.00	52.35	51.79	18.15	14.74	11.96	1.80	1.02	0.87	10.50	3.65	3.11
Uttarakhand	2010-11	2.20	2.24	2.23	0.40	0.28	0.28	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.50	0.57	0.57
	2011-12	2.40	2.51	2.50	0.33	0.39	0.38	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.71	0.53	0.50
	2012-13	2.45	2.51	2.45	0.35	0.28	0.27	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.57	0.33	0.32
	2013-14	2.25	2.41	2.39	0.32	0.22	0.20	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.51	0.32	0.26
West Bengal	2010-11	13.00	11.26	11.26	5.10	4.63	4.62	4.00	3.29	3.23	8.25	8.95	8.76
	2011-12	13.25	12.76	12.74	5.10	5.03	4.76	4.00	3.04	3.02	9.00	8.96	8.13
	2012-13	13.50	14.02	13.87	5.25	4.34	4.25	4.25	2.18	2.16	8.28	8.01	7.90
	2013-14	10.93	9.83	9.48	4.71	2.08	1.82	2.52	1.95	1.65	8.22	6.54	5.91
<hr/>													
TOTAL		290.80	284.61	282.25	120.92	113.06	112.86	47.81	39.82	38.90	92.01	104.39	103.01
		305.16	298.65	294.77	126.16	115.95	111.95	48.28	31.64	29.92	107.36	124.28	113.94
		315.43	307.25	301.58	123.58	96.80	92.22	47.82	22.07	21.34	111.39	79.64	77.29
		285.28	268.18	263.89	102.73	66.46	58.21	31.20	19.90	17.47	96.73	68.28	62.05

Subsidy on fertilizers

†2999. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to reduce or withdraw the subsidies being provided on some fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no proposal to withdraw subsidy on any of the fertilizers presently covered by the subsidy scheme.

The difference between the delivered cost of urea at farm gate and MRP payable by the farmer is disbursed by Government of India as subsidy to urea units. The MRP is statutorily fixed by the Government. At present, the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) is Rs. 5360 per MT (exclusive of the Central excise duty, Central sales tax, countervailing duty, the sales tax and other local taxes wherever levied) *w.e.f.* 1st November, 2012.

Department is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers *w.e.f.* 1.04.2010 under which a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis is provided to each grade of P&K fertilizers depending upon its nutrient (N, P, K & S) contents. MRP of P&K fertilizers is fixed by fertilizer companies.

The subsidy on P&K fertilizers is fixed by the Government after taking into consideration all relevant factors such as international prices of P&K fertilizers/its raw materials, prevailing prices of fertilizers in the country, inventory level, exchange rates etc.

The proposal for fixing the rates of subsidy for the year 2014-15 is presently under consideration of the Government.

Smuggling of fertilizers

3000. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fertilizer subsidy given during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of increase in crop-yields during the last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is a fact that fertilizers are being smuggled to Nepal, Bangladesh and other countries; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The details of fertilizer subsidy given during the last three years are given below. State-wise subsidy paid figures are not available as the subsidy are paid to fertilizers companies:—

Year	Imported urea	Imported P&K	Indigenous P&K	Indigenous urea
2010-11	9255.95	20850.00	20650.00	15080.73
2011-12	17475.00	16571.92	20237.49	20285.44
2012-13	20016.00	14576.10	16000.00	20000.00

(b) The details of increase in crop-yields during the last three year are given in Statement-I and II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) There are some reports of alleged smuggling from some quarters. The State Governments are adequately empowered to take preventive/punitive action for violation of any of the provisions of Fertilizer Control Order (FCO) 1985 under Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Smuggling is violation of FCO 1985. State Government can initiate penal action including prosecution of offenders.

In addition to above, Department of Fertilizer has from time to time, written to the Chief Secretaries of Border States, Ministry of Home Affairs to activate the enforcement agencies under their jurisdiction to check smuggling of fertilizers. Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation through weekly video conference with representatives of State Government have been sensitizing and advising the State Governments for keeping strict vigil on smuggling.

Statement-I*All India estimates of Area, Production and Yield of Foodgrains*

Crop	Season	Area ('000 Hectares)			Production ('000 Tonnes)			Yield (Kg./Hectare)		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rice	Autumn	2748.7	3394.3	1825.2	4098.0	6576.6	3055.7	1491	1938	1674
	Winter	12560.2	13631.0	13185.7	24905.3	30762.0	30104.4	1983	2257	2283
	Kharif	22739.8	23113.7	23903.3	51680.9	55442.0	59208.3	2273	2399	2477
	Total Kharif	38048.8	40139.0	38914.1	80684.2	92780.7	92368.4	2121	2311	2374
	Rabi/Summer	4813.6	3867.2	3839.8	15285.8	12520.4	12873.0	3176	3238	3353
TOTAL		42862.4	44006.3	42753.9	95970.0	105301.0	105241.4	2239	2393	2462
Wheat	Rabi	29068.6	29864.8	30003.3	86874.0	94882.1	93506.5	2989	3177	3117
Jowar	Kharif	3072.2	2620.0	2426.2	3439.1	3293.0	2840.3	1119	1257	1171
	Rabi	4309.5	3625.1	3788.1	3564.0	2686.2	2441.2	827	741	644
TOTAL		7381.7	6245.1	6214.4	7003.1	5979.2	5281.5	949	957	850

Bajra	Kharif	9612.3	8776.7	7297.4	10369.9	10276.0	8742.0	1079	1171	1198
Maize	Kharif	7282.0	7381.2	7214.5	16637.4	16486.3	16194.4	2285	2234	2245
	Rabi/Summer	1271.1	1400.7	1458.2	5088.4	5273.1	6063.8	4003	3765	4158
	TOTAL	8553.2	8781.9	8672.6	21725.8	21759.4	22258.2	2540	2478	2566
Ragi	Kharif	1286.2	1175.8	1128.0	2193.5	1929.2	1574.4	1705	1641	1396
Small Millets	Kharif	799.9	798.8	754.1	442.0	451.5	435.7	553	565	578
Barley	Rabi	705.4	643.4	695.1	1662.9	1618.7	1752.4	2357	2516	2521
Coarse Cereals	Kharif	22052.7	20752.5	18820.2	33081.8	32436.1	29786.8	1500	1563	1583
	Rabi	6286.0	5669.2	5941.4	10315.2	9577.9	10257.4	1641	1689	1726
	TOTAL	28338.7	26421.7	24761.6	43397.1	42014.0	40044.2	1531	1590	1617
Cereals	Kharif	60101.5	60891.5	57734.3	113766.0	125216.8	122155.2	1893	2056	2116
	Rabi	40168.2	39401.2	39784.6	112475.0	116980.3	116636.9	2800	2969	2932
	TOTAL	100269.7	100292.7	97518.9	226241.0	242197.1	238792.1	2256	2415	2449
Tur (Arhar)	Kharif	4366.7	4007.4	3892.9	2861.1	2654.1	3022.7	655	662	776
Pulses other than Tur	Kharif	7952.9	7182.9	6061.0	4259.0	3403.8	2893.0	536	474	477

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gram	Rabi	9185.6	8299.1	8521.8	8221.1	7702.3	8832.5	895	928	1036
Pulses other than Gram	Rabi	4896.5	4972.8	4781.1	2899.8	3328.8	3594.3	592	669	752
Pulses	Kharif	12319.6	11190.3	9953.9	7120.1	6057.8	5915.7	578	541	594
	Rabi	14082.1	13271.9	13302.9	11120.8	11031.1	12426.8	790	831	934
	TOTAL	26401.7	24462.2	23256.8	18240.9	17088.9	18342.5	691	699	789
Foodgrains	Kharif	72421.1	72081.8	67688.2	120886.1	131274.6	128070.9	1669	1821	1892
	Rabi	54250.3	52673.1	53087.4	123595.8	128011.4	129063.7	2278	2430	2431
	TOTAL	126671.4	124754.9	120775.6	244482.0	259286.0	257134.6	1930	2078	2129

Statement-II
All India Area, Production and Yield of Oilseeds and Commercial Crops

Crop	Season	Area ('000 Hectares)			Production ('000 Tonnes)			Yield (Kg./Hectare)		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Groundnut	Kharif	4977.4	4316.1	3931.1	6642.8	5126.9	3186.8	1335	1188	811
	Rabi	878.7	947.7	789.9	1622.0	1836.8	1508.6	1846	1938	1910
	TOTAL	5856.1	5263.7	4721.0	8264.8	6963.7	4695.3	1411	1323	995
Castorseed	Kharif	880.3	1470.9	1233.6	1350.3	2294.9	1963.5	1534	1560	1592
Nigerseed	Kharif	371.0	364.4	310.4	107.7	98.1	100.8	290	269	325
Sesamum	Kharif	2083.2	1901.5	1705.8	893.0	810.3	685.0	429	426	402
Rapeseed and Mustard	Rabi	6900.5	5893.5	6362.6	8178.7	6603.7	8028.9	1185	1121	1262
Linseed	Rabi	359.2	322.6	296.3	146.5	152.5	148.6	408	473	502
Safflower	Rabi	243.8	250.4	183.5	150.4	145.3	108.5	617	580	591
Sunflower	Kharif	315.3	260.2	301.1	191.8	147.4	187.2	608	566	622
	Rabi	613.7	471.7	529.5	459.2	369.3	356.9	748	783	674
	TOTAL	929.0	731.9	830.5	651.1	516.6	544.1	701	706	655

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Soyabean	Kharif	9601.0	10109.1	10840.7	12736.4	12213.5	14666.4	1327	1208	1353
Edible Oilseeds	Kharif	17348.0	16951.3	17089.1	20571.7	18396.2	18826.2	1186	1085	1102
	Rabi	8636.7	7563.3	7865.5	10410.4	8955.1	10002.9	1205	1184	1272
	TOTAL	25984.7	24514.6	24954.5	30982.1	27351.3	28829.1	1192	1116	1155
Non-Edible Oilseeds	Kharif	880.3	1470.9	1233.6	1350.3	2294.9	1963.5	1534	1560	1592
	Rabi	359.2	322.6	296.3	146.5	152.5	148.6	408	473	502
	TOTAL	1239.6	1793.5	1529.9	1496.9	2447.4	2112.1	1208	1365	1381
Total Nine Oilseeds	Kharif	18228.4	18422.2	18322.7	21922.0	20691.1	20789.7	1203	1123	1135
	Rabi	8995.9	7885.9	8161.7	10556.9	9107.5	10151.5	1174	1155	1244
	TOTAL	27224.3	26308.1	26484.4	32479.0	29798.6	30941.2	1193	1133	1168
Cotton#	Total	11235.0	12178.0	11977.0	33000.0	35200.0	34220.0	499	491	486
Jute*	Total	773.6	809.0	776.7	10009.4	10735.6	10340.3	2329	2389	2396
Mesta*	Total	98.6	95.6	85.8	610.8	663.0	589.8	1115	1248	1237
Jute and Mesta*	Total	872.1	904.7	862.5	10620.2	11398.6	10930.1	2192	2268	2281
Sugarcane	Total	4884.8	5037.7	4998.9	342381.6	361036.6	341199.7	70091	71668	68254

Thousand bales of 170 kgs. each.

* Thousand bales of 180 kgs. each.

Automated Mail Processing Centres

3001. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Automated Mail Processing Centres opened in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of such centres proposed to be opened in the country, State-wise and location-wise, including Karnataka;

(c) whether there has been inordinate delay in delivery of mail due to the mail sorting centres being at distant locations in many districts of various States, including Karnataka; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to shift such centre at central places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. (SHRIMATI) KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Four Automated Mail Processing Centres (AMPCs) have been opened in the country till date at Mumbai (Maharashtra), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Delhi (Delhi) and Kolkata (West Bengal).

(b) Subject to availability of funds and approval of the competent authority, two more new AMPCs are proposed to be opened during Twelfth Plan at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Bangalore (Karnataka) in addition to replacement of the AMPCs at Mumbai (Maharashtra) and Chennai (Tamil Nadu).

(c) No, Sir. There has been no inordinate delay. The quality of service is monitored closely and measures for improvement in delivery are taken whenever needed.

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

Import of fertilizers

3002. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY:

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

(a) the details of quantum and value of various fertilizers imported during each of the last four years and the current year, fertilizer-wise;

(b) the names of the companies which imported them and the names of the countries from where these were imported;

(c) whether these fertilizers were imported due to the shortage of fertilizers in the country; and

(d) if so, whether any checking of the standard of fertilizers being imported is done at any level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Import of urea for direct agriculture use is made on Government account to bridge the gap between assessed demand and indigenous availability. The year-wise quantity and value of urea imported on Government Account during the last four years and current year (up to January, 2014) are as below:—

Year	Quantity of urea (lakh MT)			Value (Million US \$)
	From Oman	Through STE	Total	
2009-10	20.62	31.48	52.10	1212.65
2010-11	20.64	45.46	66.10	1832.50
2011-12	20.69	57.65	78.34	3222.48
2012-13	18.33	62.11	80.44	3009.49
2013-14*	18.30	49.68	67.98	1922.27

Fertilizers other than Urea are imported under Open General Licence (OGL). Companies import these fertilizers as per their commercial judgment. Government does not maintain the value of these imports since 2010-11. However, Government is paying subsidy on P&K fertilizers under Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme. The year-wise details of quantity of P&K fertilizers imported during the last four years and current year (upto January, 2014) is as under:—

(Quantity in lakh MT)

Year	DAP	TSP	NPK	MOP#	MAP
1	2	3	4	5	6
2009-10	58.89	0.87	0.00	41.62	1.93
2010-11	74.11	0.98	9.81	45.00	1.88
2011-12	69.05	1.60	36.73	26.93	4.94

1	2	3	4	5	6
2012-13	57.02	0.00	4.05	18.80	1.52
2013-14*	32.61	0.00	3.62	18.99	0.39

*Upto January, 2014.

For direct agriculture use.

The name of the companies who imported the fertilizers (except urea on Government account) during last four years and the current year are Agri-gold Organics Pvt. Limited, Coromandel International Limited, Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals Limited, Foliage, Greenstar Fertilizer Limited, Godavari Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, Indian Potash Limited, Gujarat State Fertilizer and Chemicals Limited, HPM Chemicals and Fertilizers, Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited, Indo Gulf Fertilizers Limited, Mosaic India (P) Limited, Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Paradip Phosphate Limited, Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Sunfert International Pvt. Limited, Tata Chemicals Limited, Tungabhadra Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Shriram Fertilizers, Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, National Fertilizers Limited, Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, Zuari Holdings Limited. Urea is being imported on Government Account through three State Trading Enterprises (STEs), namely M/s Indian Potash Limited, State Trading Corporation of India Limited and MMTC Limited.

The countries from where the fertilizers have been imported during the last four years and current year are Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, China, Canada, Chile, CIS, Egypt, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Russia, South Arabia, South Africa, Singapore, Spain, Turkey, Tunisia, UAE, USA UK, Tallinn, Ukraine, Ventspils and Vietnam.

(d) Yes, Sir. In order to ensure availability of good quality of fertilizers to the farmers, the Government has promulgated the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985. The specifications of various fertilizers have been specified under FCO, 1985. The Fertilizer Inspectors of Central Fertilizer Quality Control and Training Institute (CFQC&TI) Faridabad and the Regional Fertilizer Quality Control laboratories at Mumbai, Kalyani and Chennai regularly inspect and collect fertilizer samples for quality check from all the fertilizer vessels discharging at Indian ports. The subsidy on imported fertilizers is paid only if these fertilizers conform to quality specifications as per FCO.

Accessibility and affordability of medicines

‡3003. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that due to the current drug policy, medicines are becoming inaccessible to common public, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether Government has received complaints that foreign drug companies are selling medicines at arbitrary price by violating the drug policy;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government for providing medicines at cheaper rates to common public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) In pursuance of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012 (NPPP-2012), the Government has notified Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). As per para 13(2) of the DPCO, 2013, all the existing manufactures of scheduled formulations, selling the branded or generic or both the versions of scheduled formulations at a price lower than the ceiling price (plus local taxes as applicable) so fixed and notified by the Government shall maintain their existing maximum retail price. Therefore, the question of medicines getting out of the reach of the common man due to the present drug policy does not arise. Rather, prices of scheduled formulations has been brought down and 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:—

% reduction with respect to highest price to Retailer	No. of drugs
1	2
0<=5%	20
5<=10%	31
10<=15%	46
15<=20%	37

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2
20<=25%	57
25<=30%	41
30<=35%	27
35<=40%	33
Above 40%	112
TOTAL:	404

(b) and (c) No specific complaint that foreign medicine companies are selling medicines at exorbitant prices arbitrarily in violation of the Drug Policy, has been received.

(d) Besides control on prices of medicines as per the provisions of DPCO, for making available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all, the Government launched 'Jan Aushadhi Campaign' in November, 2008 by way of opening up Jan Aushadhi Drug Stores. Since, November, 2008, 161 Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened in various parts of the country, out of which 82 are functional. A New Business Plan has been approved particularly to address the shortcomings and challenges identified in scaling up the activities.

New urea pricing

3004. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce new urea pricing in the 3rd stage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The provisions of Policy for Stage-III of New Pricing Scheme (NPS) have been extended beyond the validity period of NPS-III *i.e.* 31.03.2010 till further orders. The proposal for formulation of Modified NPS-III for the existing urea units has been considered by Group of Ministers (GoM), constituted to review the fertilizer policy during its second meeting held on 30th January, 2014. Based on the recommendations of GoM, final CCEA Note on modified NPS-III has been prepared and sent to Cabinet Secretariat for placing it before CCEA for consideration and approval.

Increasing the speed of 3G

3005. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

- (a) whether MTNL is investing Rs.400 crore to increase 3G speed 6-fold; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof along with the amount spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. (SHRIMATI) KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) MTNL's investment is to meet network requirements to improve coverage and services including 3G speed. Tenders have been invited and till date, no amount has been spent on the said project.

Computer facilities in post offices

†3006. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of post offices equipped with the facility of computer, internet and e-mail in rural and urban areas of the country till 31st March, 2013;
- (b) whether Government has prepared any time-bound programme for providing computer facility in rest of the post offices of the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to provide the said facilities at all important post offices within a certain period, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. (SHRIMATI) KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) The number of post offices equipped with the facility of computer, internet and e-mail in rural and urban areas of the country till 31st March, 2013:—

Facilities provided	Number of POs in rural areas	Number of POs in urban areas
1	2	3
Computer	12258	12887

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
Internet	11487	12672
E-mail	11487	12672

(b) Computer facility has been provided to all 25,145 departmental post offices in the country.

(c) Not applicable in view of (b) above.

Establishment of Telecom Finance Corporation

3007. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to State whether Government has established Telecom Finance Corporation (TFC) to meet the financial requirements of telecom sector, 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): No, Sir. The process for establishing of Telecom Finance Corporation (TFC) is under progress. The document for inviting Expression of Interest (EoI) and Request for Proposal (RFP) for engagement of consultant(s) for preparation of 'Detailed Project Report for setting up of Telecom Finance Corporation' has been approved by the competent authority. The Expression of Interest (EoI) has been floated.

Setting up of ATMs by India Post

3008. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that India Post would set up its own ATMs;
- if so, how many ATMs would be established in the first phase;
- whether there is any proposal to set up ATMs in Odisha; and
- if so, the location details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. (SHRIMATI) KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Yes, Sir.

- 1000 ATMs will be established in first phase.
- Yes, Sir.
- The detail of identified locations in Odisha Postal Circle is given in Statement.

Statement*List of identified ATM locations in Odisha Circle*

Sl. No.	Name of locations	PIN
1	2	3
1.	Aska H.O.	761110
2.	Bhanjanagar H.O.	761126
3..	Berhampur (GM) H.O.	760001
4.	Chatrapur H.O.	761020
5.	Parlakhemundi H.O.	761200
6.	Bhawanipatna H.O.	766001
7.	N. Tanwat S.O.	766105
8.	Jeypore (K) H.O.	764001
9.	Koraput H.O.	764020
10.	Nabarangpur S.O.	764059
11.	Rayagada (K) H.O.	765001
12.	Phulbani H.O.	762001
13.	Balasore H.O.	756001
14.	Jaleswar H.O.	756032
15.	Bhadrak H.O.	756100
16.	Bhubaneswar G.P.O.	751001
17.	Chandinchowk H.O.	753002
18.	Cuttack G.P.O.	753001
19.	Jajpur H.O.	755001
20.	Kendrapara H.O	754211

1	2	3
21.	Athagarh H.O.	754029
22.	Jagatsinghpur H.O.	754103
23.	Baripada H.O.	757001
24.	Rairangpur H.O.	757043
25.	Khurda H.O.	752055
26.	Nayagarh H.O.	752069
27.	Puri H.O.	752001
28.	Old Town, Bhubaneswar S.O.	751002
29.	Sahidnagar S.O.	751007
30.	College Square S.O.	753003
31.	Pattamundai S.O.	754215
32.	Jatni S.O.	752050
33.	Bolangir H.O.	767001
34.	Angul H.O.	759122
35.	Dhenkanal H.O.	759001
36.	Keonjhar H.O.	758001
37.	Bargarh H.O.	768028
38.	Jharsuguda H.O.	768201
39.	Kuchinda S.O.	768222
40.	Sambalpur H.O.	768001
41.	Biramitrapur S.O.	770033
42.	Rourkela H.O.	769001
43.	Sundargarh H.O.	770001
44.	Uditnagar H.O.	769012

Postal stamps related to Odisha

3009. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of postal stamps released by Government related to Odisha, so far;
- (b) the details on them and denomination thereof; and
- (c) whether any proposal of Government of Odisha for releasing of postal stamp is pending with Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. (SHRIMATI) KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) So, far, 28 (Twenty Eight) Postage Stamps have been released by Department of Posts related to Odisha since independence.

(b) The details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) No proposal of Government of Odisha for releasing of Postal Stamp is pending with Government.

Statement

Sl. No.	Date of issue	Name of Stamp	Denomination
1	2	3	4
1.	15.08.1949	Konark Horse	6 ps
2.	15.08.1949	Lingaraj Temple (Bhubaneswar)	4a
3.	26.01.1955	Rourkela Steel Plant	1000 p
4.	04.01.1964	Utkalmani Pandit Gopabandhu Das	15 np
5.	01.07.1966	Konark Elephant	6 ps
6.	03.07.1974	Utkal Gourab Madhusudan Das	25 p
7.	20.10.1975	Orissi Dance	50 p
8.	24.12.1978	Ravenshaw College	25 p
9.	29.10.1979	Hirakud Dam	30 p

1	2	3	4
10.	30.12.1986	Veer Surendra Sai	50 p
11.	02.01.1989	Hare Krushna Mahtab	60 p
12.	29.03.1989	Shaheed Laxman Nayak	60 p
13.	03.11.1989	Odisha Police Pigeon Post	100 p
14.	24.12.1990	Cuttack	650 p
15.	25.04.1992	Krushna Chandra Gajapathi	100 p
16.	14.01.1993	Fakirmohan Senapati	100 p
17.	25.05.1996	S.K.C.G. College, Parlakhemundi	100 p
18.	11.08.1997	Gopalpur on Sea – Odisha	200 p
19.	05.03.1999	Biju Patnaik	300 p
20.	09.10.1999	Chhau Mask	300 p
21.	29.01.2000	Olive Ridley	300 p
22.	17.02.2000	Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab	300 p
23.	11.06.2001	Samanta Chandra Sekhar	300 p
24.	01.12.2001	Sun Temple, Konark (Se-tenant)	400 p, 1500 p
25.	15.09.2003	Jagannath Temple, Puri	500 p
26.	27.07.2009	Jayadeva and Geetagovinda (Set of 11 Stamps)	500 p (each)
27.	12.07.2010	Rath Yatra, Puri	500 p
28.	06.10.2010	Princely State Bamra	500 p

**Starting Location Based Services for helping
women in distress**

3010. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Women and Child Development has made a demand that mobile operators should immediately be asked to set up Location Based Services (LBS) to track women in distress, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the status of providing the above facility *inter-alia* indicating the time-frame within which it would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) A reference was made in May, 2013 by Ministry of Women and Child Development about use of Location Based Services (LBS) to track women in distress. All telecom service providers were mandated *vide* amendment dated 31.05.2011 to their license agreement to provide Location Based Services (LBS) for Law Enforcement Agencies which *inter-alia* provides that within a period of 3 years location details shall be part of Call Data Records (CDR) for all mobile calls.

Broadband connectivity of PRIs

3011. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any schemes or programmes of their own, or in association with other Ministries to provide broadband internet connectivity to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) at all three levels, if so, the progress made thereon thus far; and

(b) the target date for completion of such connectivity to PRIs throughout rural India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) plans to connect all Gram Panchayats of the country through Optical Fibre Cable (OFC). However connectivity to individual institutions will be the responsibility of concerned user agency/State Government.

A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) *viz.* Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) has been incorporated on 25.02.2012 for execution of the project. BBNL is getting the project executed through 3 Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSUs), *viz.* Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Railtel and Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL).

Three Pilot Projects have been completed to cover all Gram Panchayats of Arain Block in Ajmer District (Rajasthan), Panisagar Block in North Tripura District (Tripura), Paravada Block in Visakhapatnam District (A.P.). As on 15.10.2012, each of the 59 Gram Panchayats in these three Pilot Project Blocks have been provided with broadband connectivity of 100 Mbps bandwidth.

Presently, the survey work is being done by the 3 CPSUs and tenders for supply of material and execution of the project are in process by BBNL and 3 implementing CPSUs.

(b) The project will be implementing in three phases as follows:—

Phases	No. of GPs	Likely date of completion
Phase-I	100000	September, 2014
Phase-II	100000	March, 2015
Phase-III	50000	September, 2015

**Proposal for use of MTNL/BSNL network by
Government entities**

3012. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had recently proposed that Union Ministries, PSUs and Government bodies preferably use networks of MTNL and BSNL; and

(b) whether implementation of the proposal will violate Article 14 of the Constitution and would be against judgements of the telecom tribunal which had asked that BSNL/MTNL be treated equally with other private telecom operators, if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. (SHRIMATI) KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) had proposed preferential treatment for the services of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) in Government and Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted for revival and revitalization of BSNL and MTNL has not approved this proposal.

Unauthorised access to Indian communication system

3013. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent Indian phone and internet connections have been accessed by foreign Government agencies without the knowledge and permission of our Government;

(b) whether Government has taken up the matter with concerned authorities including Government of US; and

(c) whether Government realizes that it has to protect our communication system and data from being accessed by others in an unauthorized manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Government is aware of media reports regarding extensive electronic surveillance programme deployed by the United States Agencies to capture internet and telephony data from foreign countries, including India. As per the media reports, the electronics surveillance programme PRISM is specifically designed to eavesdrop on Internet traffic, including access to emails, chats, voice and video calls and Social Media activity. Further, U.S. agencies used a number of methods to gather intelligences including intercepting communication on fibre cables and infrastructure, collecting information from servers of global internet and telecom service providers. Such companies include companies, including Google, Facebook, Microsoft, Apple, Yahoo, AOL, YouTube, PalTalk and Skype.

(b) Government has expressed concerns over reported United States monitoring of Internet traffic emanating from India. Government views any violation of Indian laws relating to privacy of information of ordinary Indian citizens as well as inclusive data capture deployed against Indian citizens or Government infrastructure by such programmes as unacceptable. The Government has raised this with the United States Government at senior official level. The Indian Embassy in Washington DC has also raised these concerns with the United States State Department.

(c) The issue of United States cyber surveillance activities was discussed during the India — United States Strategic Dialogue meeting held in New Delhi on 24 June, 2013. United States officials maintained that the programme does not look at the content of Internet traffic or telephony data but only at broad patterns. The programme does not listen to people's telephone conversation or look at the content of individual emails. It was further stated by United States that its agencies need to get separate authorization from a special United States court, if they want to access the content of any of the data intercepted by the surveillance programmes.

Government is working to enhance its capacity to protect data and information flows by building better cyber and telephony infrastructure and by evolving new cyber and telecom security practices. Government is promoting Indian players in the Information Technology field to develop and offer Internet Services by having their servers located in India, in order to protect the interests and secrecy of communication of Indian citizens. Already Rediff and Indiatimes have set up servers and accessories

in the country to provide email and other services to Indian citizens. Government is also working towards promoting the evolution of better international internet governance-norms, through ongoing discussions at international fora.

Power backup to mobile tower

3014. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BSNL communication towers situated in Kulgaon village in Chirgaon Tehsil, which provide BSNL mobile facilities to people of six panchayats of Ransar valley and also Rohru and Dodra Kwar Tehsil in Shimla District of Himachal Pradesh, go out of function frequently whenever there is any power trip in the area;

(b) whether Government had received any letter in this regard from Hon'ble Member of Parliament and action taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government will make necessary arrangements to get these towers well equipped with suitable power backup to mitigate the problems of BSNL customers of the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. (SHRIMATI) KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited has informed that Tower at Kulgaon is functioning properly. Sufficient battery back-up is available for functioning of the tower. BSNL has further informed that minilink of the tower is installed at Jangla exchange, which got burnt 4-5 times due to heavy lighting and tower remained interrupted during the month of January, 2014. The Tower is now functioning satisfactorily. Dodrakawar area is covered from Dodrakawar tower which is working on Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) Media and this tower is also working satisfactorily.

Sufficient battery back-up is available for functioning of these towers. Solar panel is also installed Dodrakawar for proper power back-up.

(b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited has informed that it received letter from Shri Bashistha Narain Singh, Hon'ble Member of Parliament regarding poor mobile services at Rohru. The matter was got examined by BSNL and corrective measures have been implemented.

Bharat Mobile Scheme

3015. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the Bharat Mobile Scheme;

(b) the number of mobile phones and tablets proposed to be provided to the poor under the above Scheme;

(c) whether the Scheme is linked to MGNREGA, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons that there is difference of opinion between Planning Commission and the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) There is no scheme titled “Bharat Mobile Scheme” of the Government. Telecom Commission, in its meeting held on 10.09.2013, considered a proposal for a scheme titled “Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) Supported Scheme to provide Mobile Phones to Rural Households” to be funded by USOF with an objective to provide affordable and quality telecom access to eligible rural households within a period of five years such that at least one adult in every eligible household has a mobile phone. It was proposed to implement the scheme in a phased manner over a period of four years to cover 2.5 crore individual beneficiaries. No ‘Tablets’ are proposed to be provided under the scheme.

It was suggested that households registered under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) who have worked for at least 25 days or the average number of days for which employment has been provided per household in the State during the financial year 2012-13, whichever is lower, may be covered under the proposed scheme.

Department of Telecommunication proposed that work of implementation of the scheme may be awarded to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) on nomination basis. Planning Commission has suggested to reconsider the proposal to nominate BSNL as the sole implementing agency for the scheme.

Test Bed for Information Security Skill Development

3016. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is undertaking any project for development of Test Bed for Information Security Skill Development using Virtual Training Environment (VTE) and Development of Person Authentication System based on Speaker Verification in Uncontrolled Environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objectives of the respective projects;

- (c) the total amount allocated for the said projects; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to associate with public and private sector electronics and communications companies in such projects like cyber security and cyber surveillance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Government has undertaken projects for Development of Test Bed for Information Security Skill Development using Virtual Training Environment (VTE) and Development of Person Authentication System based on Speaker Verification in Uncontrolled Environment. The details of the projects along with the objectives are given in Statement (*See* below). A total budget of Rs. 735.53 lakhs has so far been sanctioned for the above projects.

(d) Government has taken initiative for engaging with private sector on Cyber Security. In this regard a Joint Working Group (JWG) with representatives of both public and private sector was set up to work out the details in July, 2012. The Joint Working Group (JWG) has submitted its report on engagement with Private Sector on Cyber Security in October 15, 2012. The salient features of the JWG *inter-alia* include Guiding Principles and Objectives, “Roadmap” for Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) on Cyber Security and four pilot projects. The recommended “Roadmap” includes setting up of an Institutional Framework for involvement of private sector, capacity building in the area of Cyber Security, development of Cyber Security Standards and Assurance mechanisms and augmentation of testing and certification facilities for Information Technology products. Action has been initiated for implementation of the recommendations in key priority areas and it is an on-going process.

Statement

Details of the projects on Development of Test Bed for Information Security Skill Development using Virtual Training Environment (VTE) and Development of Person Authentication System based on Speaker Verification in Uncontrolled Environment

Sl. No.	Project	Implementing Agency	Project duration		Objectives of the project
			Start date	End date	
1.	Development of Test Bed for Information Security Skill Development with Virtual Training Environment	National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT), Gorakhpur	February, 2008	October, 2008	To design and simulate various scenario based problems and solutions using virtual training environment systems for the topics of information security namely Cyber Forensics, Incident Handling, Intrusion Analysis, Perimeter Security, Hardening of Systems and Network Security Testing.
2.	Advanced Virtual Environment based Interactive Information Security Training Kit for Advanced Level Information Security Skill Development	National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT), Gorakhpur	January, 2012	Ongoing	Based on the expertise developed in the previous project it is proposed to enhance and redesign reorient the existing Virtual Training Environment for Information security to serve as an Integrated Virtual Training Environment based training kit which would provide advanced environment for imparting information security training or skill development to system/network/security administrators for protecting networks at the organizational level against the emerging targeted attacks. By using this system, real

time attacks could be launched and escalated (simulation based) on organization networks and systems and participants are trained to dynamically design countermeasures and test them. This environment would facilitate utilization of various tools and technologies used for protection of information, networks and systems.

- | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------|----------------|--|
| 3. Development of Person Authentication System based on Speaker Verification in Uncontrolled Environment | Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Guwahati | March, 2009 | February, 2012 | <p>(i) Development of speaker verification database in multilingual, multi-sensor and uncontrolled environment.</p> <p>(ii) Research and development of a speaker verification system for speech data collected from uncontrolled environment Development of Person Authentication System using speech and one of the non-biometric features like using PIN targeted to phone banking.</p> |
| 4. Development of Speech based Multi-level person authentication system | Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Guwahati | March, 2012 | Ongoing | Development and deployment of speech based multi-level person authentication system involving text-independent, text-dependent and voice password speaker verification systems and their judicious combination. |
-

Problem of e-waste

3017. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) how many types of electronic equipments are being used in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that in near future India is going to face the problem of e-wastage, if so, the steps Government is taking to prevent the same; and
- (c) whether any study has been conducted as to how foreign countries have been solving the problem, if not, the planning of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Almost all type of electronic equipments are being used in the country. It includes Consumer electronics, Industrial electronics, Computer Hardware, Telecom Broadcast, Medical electronic, and Strategic Electronics Equipments.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Environment and Forests had notified e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 which have become effective from 1st May, 2012. These Rules provide for mandatory authorization of producer, collection centre, dismantler and recycler of e-waste; registration of dismantler and recycler of e-waste from the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee of Union territories; and 'Extended Producer Responsibility' under which producers will be responsible for collection and channelization of e-waste generated from the 'end of life' of their products to registered dismantler or recycler. Further, import/export of e-waste is regulated under Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movements) Rules, 2008.

(c) A study "e-Waste in India" has been conducted in 2011 by Library, Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) which covers the international experience in this context.

Training and development of cyber crime personnel

3018. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of effective steps taken by Government to train and develop cyber crime investigators, forensic examiners and trainers and potential trainers of the Police Training Institutions in the country in the fields of Cyber Crime Investigation and Cyber Forensics;

- (b) the total amount allocated for the said project; and
- (c) the funds allocated during Twelfth Plan for the development of cyber safety, security and surveillance, cyber Crimes investigations and cyber forensics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Government has taken a series of steps to train and develop Cyber Crime investigators. The steps include:

- (i) 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 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 (CCITF) 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.
- (ii) A major programme has been undertaken 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 analyze the digital evidence and present them in Courts.
- (iii) 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, analyzing and presenting digital evidence.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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.

(b) A total budget of Rs. 2074.45 lakhs has so far been sanctioned by Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) for implementing the projects to train and develop Cyber Crime investigators, forensic examiners, judiciary and setting up of cyber crime investigation training labs.

(c) Rs. 500 crores has been allocated for Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) in the Twelfth Plan period (2012-17) for Cyber Security Programme including Cyber Safety, Security and Surveillance, Cyber Crime Investigations and Cyber Forensics. More funds have been requested.

Spectrum trading

3019. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating on allowing private telecom companies to go ahead with spectrum trading, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Telecom Commission has given its nod for such trading, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The Government has decided, in-principle, to permit spectrum trading. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) was requested to provide its recommendations on trading of spectrum. TRAI made its recommendations on "Working of Guidelines for Spectrum Trading" dated 28th January, 2014. The same is under consideration.

Delay in roll-out of National Optic Fibre Network System

3020. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is inordinate delay in the roll-out of National Optic Fibre Network system, which is affecting the target of meeting broadband connectivity to 1 lakh Gram Panchayats by March, 2014, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the efforts being made by the Ministry to achieve its envisaged targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The implementation of the National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) has been entrusted to Special Purpose Vehicle Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) which was incorporated on 25.02.2012. BBNL has appointed Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Railtel and Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) to execute the National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) Project to connect all Gram Panchayats (GPs) through Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) on a nationwide scale.

The project is proposed to be executed in three phases *viz.*—

Phases	No. of GPs	Likely date of completion
Phase-I	100000	September, 2014
Phase-II	100000	March, 2015
Phase-III	50000	September, 2015

Procurement orders have already been issued for optical fibre cable and tender for Gigabit capable Passive Optical Network (GPON) are under finalization.

Survey work has been completed for over 90% of Gram Panchayats to be covered in Phase-I.

Tenders for Trenching and Pipe laying works of phase-I Gram Panchayats have been issued. Implementation of work has been initiated in approximately 500 GPs. All out efforts are being made to facilitate progress in accordance with the implementation plan.

Competitiveness of India IT firms

3021. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

(a) whether Indian IT firms have registered gains in competitiveness; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, comparatively, during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) According

to the National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), India continues to be a premier destination for the global off-shoring market of Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services (IT-ITES), accounting for almost 55% of the total global sourcing market in 2013 as compared to 51% in 2009. Certain Asian and Latin American countries have also emerged in this Sector and are steadily gaining momentum as destinations for IT-ITES investments. However, India's unique value proposition of a mature customer focused industry, domain experience, large pool of talent and proven track record has ensured that India remains at the centre stage of most global sourcing decisions. Thus the Indian industry with high value add exports remains to be competitive. The individual firm-wise competitiveness data is not maintained. However, as per the details given below, the Indian IT-ITES industry revenue (Exports + Domestic) has registered progressive growth over the last five years:—

(US\$ in Billion, INR in Rs. crores)

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14(E)	
	US\$	INR	US\$	INR	US\$	INR	US\$	INR	US\$	INR
Exports	49.7	235033	59.0	268609	68.7	332769	75.8	410836	86.0	519440
Domestic	14.3	67800	17.3	78670	19.0	91766	19.3	104700	19.0	114760
Total	64.0	302833	76.3	347279	87.7	424535	95.1	515536	105.0	634200

E = Estimate.

Source: NASSCOM.

Impact of spectrum auction court case on consumers

†3022. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mobile service provider companies had appealed against the order of Telecom Tribunal and requested the Supreme Court to stop the auction of spectrum and increase the term of their licence for ten years, which has been dismissed; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether this decision will affect the existing consumers of several mobile service provider companies, if so, the efforts being made by Government to remove the inconvenience of these mobile service consumers?

†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) Yes, Sir. Mobile Service Providers had appealed against the Order of Hon'ble TDSAT dated 31.01.2014 and requested Supreme Court of India in Civil Appeal No. 3903, 3917, 3918 of 2014 to stop the auction of Spectrum and increase the term of their Licences.

The appeal was admitted but no stay was granted by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(b) No, Sir.

Postal Assistants in Chennai region

3023. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

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

(a) the total number of Postal Assistants recruited in the Chennai region, during the last five years;

(b) the details of employees in the region who passed away in service, during the last five years, year-wise; and

(c) the details of pending cases on which Provisional Pension and Payment Order have not been issued, so far, along with the reasons therefor, case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. (SHRIMATI) KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Six hundred and four Postal Assistants have been recruited in the Chennai region during the last five years.

(b) The year-wise details of employees in the Region who passed away in service during the last 5 years is as under:—

Year	No. of employees in Chennai Region who passed away in service
1	2
2009	10
2010	05
2011	03

1	2
2012	14
2013	06

- (c) As no such cases are pending, information may be treated as nil.

Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI)

3024. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) is lobbying on behalf of few telecom operators so as to ensure extra benefits to these operators;

(b) if so, the complete details of the legal status and source of funding of COAI by telecom operators;

(c) whether huge funding of COAI by telecom operators has not been disclosed by operators thus violating various provisions of income tax laws and guidelines of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI); and

(d) if so, the complete details thereof and the action taken against COAI and telecom operators?

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

Agitation by FCI employees

3025. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether FCI, mandated with the historic rollout of the National Food Security Act, had announced holding of its Golden Jubilee Celebrations in January, 2014;

(b) whether in the face of a threat of strike by agitating FCI employees demanding more benefits aggregating Rs. 600 crore annually, FCI has called off its Golden Jubilee Celebrations; and

(c) whether Ministry of Finance has put its foot down on Rs. 600 crore a year proposal in appeasement of FCI workers, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Food Corporation of India (FCI) had received a letter dated 08.01.2014 issued by FCI Employees Union wherein they had conveyed their decision not to participate in Golden Jubilee Celebrations and to hold demonstration at the venue of the Inaugural Ceremony slated on 14.01.2014 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The Government had written to the President's Secretariat about calling off the event.

(c) There was no such proposal of Rs. 600 crores made by FCI to the Ministry for appeasement of FCI workers.

Distribution of food article

3026. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total food production during last three years in the country;
- (b) how much of that was publicly distributed during these years;
- (c) the total quantity publicly distributed during this financial year; and
- (d) what has been the increase in prices of publicly distributed food articles during last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Total food production in the country during last three years is given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The details of offtake of wheat and rice under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/National Food Security Act (NFSA) and Other Welfare Scheme (OWS), during the last three years and current year are as under:—

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Year	Wheat			Rice			Total (Wheat+Rice)		
	TPDS	OWS*	Total	TPDS	OWS*	Total	TPDS	OWS	Total
2010-11	194.16	24.98	219.14	263.01	34.96	297.97	457.17	59.94	517.11
2011-12	210.25	19.60	229.85	290.20	30.16	320.36	500.45	49.76	550.21
2012-13	218.29	14.70	232.99	295.56	29.84	325.40	513.85	44.54	558.39
2013-14**	153.38	10.39	163.77	192.40	23.66	216.06	345.78	34.05	379.83

*: OWS include figures of offtake under relief/festivals etc.

**: Offtake for the year 2013-14 is upto December, 2013.

(d) The Central Issue Prices (CIP) of wheat and rice under TPDS have not been increased during last three years and current years. In fact under National Food Security Act (NFSA) the issue prices have been reduced.

Statement-I*Production of rice during last three years*

(in lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	KMS 2011-12 Production	KMS 2012-13* Production	KMS 2013-14** Production#
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	128.95	115.1	134.80
2.	Assam	45.16	51.26	49.71
3.	Bihar	71.63	75.29	50.40
4.	Chhattisgarh	60.28	66.08	66.03
5.	Gujarat	179	15.41	19.16
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.32	1.25	1.21
7.	Haryana	37.59	39.76	38.56
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.44	8.18	5.33
9.	Jharkhand	31.31	31.65	26.22
10.	Karnataka	39.55	33.64	33.89
11.	Kerala	5.69	5.08	5.07
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22.27	27.75	29.69
13.	Maharashtra	28.41	30.59	29.48
14.	Odisha	58.07	72.95	75.89
15.	Punjab	105.42	113.74	109.34
16.	Rajasthan	2.53	2.23	3.48
17.	Tamil Nadu	74.59	40.5	57.26
18.	Uttar Pradesh	140.22	144.16	147.05

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Uttarakhand	5.94	5.8	5.54
20.	West Bengal	146.06	150.24	152.04
21.	Others	24.69	21.74	21.74
TOTAL		1,053.01	1,052.41	1,061.87

*As per 4th Advance Estimates of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

**As per 1st Advance Estimates of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

KMS is still under progress.

Statement-II

Production of wheat during last three years

(in lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	RMS 2012-13 Production	RMS 2013-14 Production	RMS 2014-15* Production
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.11	0.100	0.110
2.	Assam	0.60	0.440	0.500
3.	Bihar	47.25	53.570	54.790
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.33	1.410	1.410
5.	Gujarat	40.72	29.440	35.380
6.	Haryana	126.86	111.170	117.290
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5.96	6.090	5.450
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.00	4.620	4.550
9.	Jharkhand	3.03	3.200	3.380
10.	Karnataka	1.93	1.790	1.650
11.	Madhya Pradesh	115.39	131.330	138.770
12.	Maharashtra	1.31	11.810	16.320
13.	Odisha	0.02	0.020	0.020

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Punjab	172.80	165.910	160.060
15.	Rajasthan	93.19	92.760	102.250
16.	Uttar Pradesh	302.93	303.020	294.950
17.	Uttarakhand	8.78	8.580	9.080
18.	West Bengal	8.72	8.960	9.240
19.	Others	1.06	0.840	0.840
TOTAL		948.82	935.07	956.03

*As per 2nd Advance Estimates of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

Creation of storage facilities through PPP mode

3027. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to create 150 lakh MT modern storage facilities through Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is also considering warehouse receipt as negotiable instrument for better resource mobilization for farmers; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government has formulated a Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme for creation of storage capacity mainly through Private Entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs)/State Agencies. Under this 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 115.42 lakh MT to private investors through a transparent bidding system. Besides this, a capacity of 7.86 lakh MT and 29.65 lakh MT have been allotted to CWC and SWCs respectively for construction of godowns on their own land. Guarantee of hiring for 10 years is provided by FCI to Private Investors and 9 years to CWC/SWCs. A capacity of 92.55 lakh MT has already been completed and a capacity of 40.28 lakh MT is under construction.

In addition, modern storage facilities in the form of silos of 20 lakh MTs capacity is proposed to be created in 10 States through PPP mode. Capacity earmarked for silos is included in the capacities approved for the PEG Scheme. Currently, bids under Design, Build, Finance, Own and Operate (DBFOO) model for a capacity of 17.5 lakh MT in 36 locations across 9 States have been invited on 21.11.2013. The due date for receipt of the Requests for Qualification (RFQ) is 21.03.2014.

(c) and (d) Negotiable warehouse receipts have been introduced for better resource mobilization for farmers as per the provisions of the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2007.

Under the Act, as on 18.02.2014 a total 378 warehouses have been registered with the Warehousing Development Regulatory Authority and a total of 4815 Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWRs) issued by the registered warehouses.

Plugging of loopholes in PDS

3028. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether irregularities have been reported due to faulty implementation of PDS in some States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the monitoring mechanism available with Government to plug the loopholes in the existing system; and
- (d) what steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) There have been complaints about irregularities in the functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in some States/regions of the country. These complaints *inter-alia* relate to leakage/diversion of foodgrains, inclusion/exclusion errors, etc. TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments wherein the operational responsibilities for implementation of TPDS within the State/UT rest with the concerned State/UT Governments. Therefore, as and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, these are referred to the State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action.

(c) and (d) The strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. In order to maintain supplies and secure availability and distribution of essential commodities under the Public Distribution System, in exercise of the powers conferred

by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government has notified Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 on 31.8.2001.

A Nine Point Action Plan for curbing the leakages/diversion of foodgrains under TPDS was also evolved in July, 2006 in consultation with the State/UT Governments for implementation by States/UTs.

Further, Government has been regularly issuing advisories and holding conferences wherein State/UT Governments are requested for continuous review of lists of Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families, improving the offtake of allocated foodgrains, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops (FPSs), greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter, improving the viability of FPS operations, etc.

Government has also taken up a Plan Scheme on End-to-end Computerisation of TPDS Operations during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to States/UTs on cost sharing basis for the computerisation of TPDS including digitization of ration card and other databases, computerisation of supply chain management, setting up of transparency portal, grievance redressal mechanisms, etc.

Further, the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 *inter-alia* contains measures for reforms in TPDS to be undertaken progressively by the Central and State Governments. Provisions for transparency and accountability in TPDS, including disclosure of records of TPDS, conduct of social audit, setting up of Vigilance Committees at the State, district, block and fair price shop levels, grievance redressal mechanism at the district and State levels have also been made in the Act.

Action against hoarder and black-marketers

3029. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether artificial shortage has been created by hoarders and black-marketers who store vegetables *viz.* onions, tomatoes etc. if so, the action taken against them; and

(b) how many arrests were made for hoarding and black-marketing, godowns searched and quantity of onions seized during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No such incident has been reported by the States or Union Territories.

(b) A Statement of action taken by the States Governments and Union Territories during 2012 and 2013 is given in Statement.

Statement

*Action taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 during the years 2012-13
(Relating to offences other than violation of stock control orders)*

Updated as on 7.02.2014

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of raids conducted		No. of Persons				Value of goods confiscated (Rs. in lakhs)			
				Arrested		Prosecuted		Convicted			
				2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14096	13123	12	19	0	–	1	0	394.31	1160.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh										
3.	Assam	1122	900	1	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	30.07	0.59
4.	Bihar	98	61	36	4	–	–	–	–	86.20	17.74
5.	Chhattisgarh	186	–	0	–	23	–	5	–	102.96	–
6.	Delhi	Nil	–	Nil	–	Nil	–	Nil	–	Nil	–
7.	Goa	55	98	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Gujarat	21408	14809	67	71	36	35	–	–	216.52	174.40

24. Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25. Tamil Nadu	3286	7324	1030	3671	590	1163	29	60	184.65	3526.38		
26. Tripura	205	81	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	6.12	1.19		
27. Uttarakhand												
28. Uttar Pradesh	25524	33642	273	307	984	1005	6	8	1112.71	893.89		
29. West Bengal	451	547	226	151	138	13	-	0	229.52	62.48		
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	95	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
31. Chandigarh	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-		
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli												
33. Daman and Diu												
34. Lakshadweep												
35. Puducherry	715	450	70	10	97	30	2	0	12.55	26.83		
TOTAL:	138290	140379	4102	5718	3423	2725	410	966	22691.65	55260		

Price-rise of essential commodities

3030. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the current Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of essential commodities including vegetables, foodgrains, edible oil, pulses etc.;

(b) whether there has been a rise in the prices of essential commodities during the last six months, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by Government to control the rising prices of essential commodities in the interest of 'Aam Aadmi' and rational economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The required information is given below:—

Major Groups/Sub-Groups	Latest WPI (January, 2014)
Food Articles	233.6
Cereals	229.9
Pulses	229.4
Vegetables	222.7
Milk	225.7
Sugar	185.1
Edible Oils	146.7

Source: DIPP.

(b) The required information for last 6 months (August, 2013 — January, 2014) is given below:—

Major groups/ Sub-groups	WPI		% Change
	January, 2014	August, 2013	
1	2	3	4
Food Articles	233.6	252.4	-7.45

1	2	3	4
Cereals	229.9	227.1	1.23
Pulses	229.4	221.6	3.52
Vegetables	222.7	397.2	-43.93
Milk	225.7	218.4	3.34
Sugar	185.1	190.3	-2.73
Edible Oils	146.7	146.1	0.41

Source: DIPP.

(c) Government has initiated several measures to contain the prices and improve the availability of essential commodities such as import of various items of mass consumption at zero or concessional import duties together with restriction on export, prescribing stock holding limits under Essential Commodities Act, allocation of foodgrains at affordable prices under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc.

Disposal of spoiled foodgrains

†3031. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- the details of the position of foodgrains storage in the country during the past three years, year-wise;
- whether there has been a shortfall in storage of foodgrains in comparison to past years;
- the details of the rotting of foodgrains during the past three years;
- the details of utilization of spoilt or rotten foodgrains; and
- whether the rotten and spoilt foodgrains were sold and if so, the quantity thereof and the price at which the same was sold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The year-wise stock position of wheat and rice as on 1st April for the last three years is given below:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Figures in lakh MT)

As on	Wheat	Rice (including paddy in terms of rice)	Total
01.04.2013	242.07	354.68	596.75
01.04.2012	199.52	333.50	533.02
01.04.2011	153.64	288.20	441.84

The Storage Capacity with FCI and State Agencies for the last 3 years is as under:—

(Figures in lakh MT)

As on	Storage capacity with FCI		Total	Storage capacity with State Agencies	Grand total
	Owned	Hired			
31.03.13	156.33	221.02	377.35	354.28	731.63
31.03.12	156.40	179.64	336.04	341.35	677.39
31.03.11	156.07	160.03	316.10	291.32	607.42

(b) The stock position of wheat and rice (including un-milled paddy in terms of rice) in central pool as on 01.02.2014 and 01.02.2013 is as under:—

(Figures in lakh MT)

As on	Wheat	Rice (including paddy in terms of rice)	Total
01.02.2014	242.00	317.14	559.14
01.02.2013	308.09	353.84	661.93

The Buffer Norms (*w.e.f.* 20.04.2005) and Strategic Reserves of rice and wheat fixed by the Government of India are tabulated below:—

(Figures in lakh MT)

As on	Buffer Norms			Strategic Reserve		Grand total
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	
1st April	122	40	162	20	30	212
1st July	98	171	269	20	30	319
1st October	52	110	162	20	30	212
1st January	118	82	200	20	30	250

It may be seen that the current stock is less than last year's level. However, it is much above the buffer norms.

The storage capacity available with FCI as compared to last year is as under:—

(Figures in lakh MT)

As on	Storage capacity with FCI		Total	Storage capacity with State Agencies	Grand total
	Owned	Hired			
31.01.13	156.30	219.89	376.19	341.35	717.54
31.01.14	156.39	218.14	374.53	379.18	753.71

Thus Storage Capacity has increased by about 36 lakh MT as compared to last year.

(c) and (d) The Quantum of Non-Issuable/Damaged foodgrains accrued with FCI during last three years is as under:—

Year	Quantity of Non-issuable (In LMT)
2010-11	0.063
2011-12	0.033
2012-13	0.031

The Non-issuable foodgrains are used for the manufacture of Animal Feed, Cattle

Feed, Poultry Feed, Industrial Use (Starch) and Manure. The stocks are offered to registered manufacturers of above items through tenders.

(e) Yes, Sir. Quantum of Non-issuable/damaged foodgrains auctioned and revenue earned during last three years is as follow:—

Wheat

Year	Wheat	
	Quantity (In MTs)	Value (In Rs.)
2010-11	1634.047	6234331.50
2011-12	1156.344	4298395.85
2012-13	4053.966	19383362.53

Rice

Year	Rice	
	Quantity (In MTs)	Value (In Rs.)
2010-11	6954.780	55980512.19
2011-12	210.202	553016.00
2012-13	3203.289	17787693.95

Coarse Grain

Year	Coarse Grain	
	Quantity (In MTs)	Value (In Rs.)
2010-11	—	—
2011-12	3.157	14205.00
2012-13	2427.128	28174520.00

Procurement of foodgrains

3032. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government agencies have failed to meet the targets fixed for

procurement of foodgrains due to lack of interest shown by farmers in selling their produce to Government agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the targets fixed and achieved for procurement of foodgrains during the last three years; and

(c) the quantum of foodgrains procured by private agencies along with the price paid by the private and Government agencies for procurement during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir. Estimates of foodgrain procurement are prepared before the start of every marketing season, based on inputs given by State Governments and production estimates given by Department of Agriculture. The present procurement policy entails that foodgrains brought by farmers to the purchase centres are bought by Government, provided that it conforms to the laid down specifications.

The actual procurement differs from the procurement estimates due to many factors like actual production, ruling market prices – both international and domestic, and purchase by private traders and bulk users. If the ruling prices are higher than Minimum Support Prices (MSP), farmers have the option to sell their produce in open market or retain it for sale in future if they anticipate better price realization. The current Government policies also encourage participation of private traders/agencies as the current level of foodgrain procurement is approximately 25% to 40% of total foodgrain production in a year.

(b) The details of targets fixed and achieved for procurement of foodgrains during the last three years is given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(c) Details of market arrival of foodgrains and purchase made by Government agencies and private traders is given in Statement-III and IV (*See below*). The quantum of purchase by traders are recorded during procurement period. The quantity of purchase other than procurement period is not recorded by Government. The rates of purchase by Private trader are not recorded by Government for any duration.

Statement-I*Production, estimated and actual procurement of Rice*

State	KMS 2010-11 (MSP-1030,1000)			KMS 2011-12 (MSP-1110, 1080)			KMS 2012-13 (MSP-1280, 1250)			KMS 2013-14 (MSP-1345, 1310)		
	Production	Estimated	Actual	Production	Estimated	Actual	Production	Estimated	*Actual	Production	Estimated	Actual
		proc.	proc.		proc.	proc.		proc.	proc.		proc.	proc.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.24											
Andhra Pradesh	144.18	86.00	96.09	128.95	107.00	75.42	109.15	96.00	64.86	60.00	28.64	
Assam	47.37	0.10	0.16	45.16		0.23	45.62	1.00	0.20	0.70	Neg	
Bihar	31.02	9.00	8.83	71.63	9.50	15.34	73.36	20.10	13.03	10.00	2.61	
Chandigarh			0.10			0.13			0.12		0.12	
Chhattisgarh	61.59	31.00	37.46	60.28	40.00	41.15	66.09	43.50	48.04	55.00	52.19	
Delhi			0.00			0.00			0.00			
Gujarat	14.97		0.00	17.90	0.15	0.04	15.03		Neg			
Haryana	34.72	13.00	16.87	37.59	17.40	20.07	39.76	16.75	26.09	23.95	23.96	
Himachal Pradesh	1.29		0.01	1.32		0.01	1.34		0.01			

(In lakh tonnes)

Jammu and Kashmir	5.08	0.11	5.45	0.09	5.46	0.02						
Jharkhand	11.10	0.23	Neg	31.31	2.75	30.27	3.40	2.15	2.68			
Karnataka	41.88	2.00	1.80	39.55	5.20	32.83	3.50	0.59	0			
Kerala	5.22	2.86	2.63	5.69	2.92	3.76	5.31	4.00	2.40	2.65		
Madhya Pradesh	17.72	1.40	5.16	22.27	6.50	6.34	27.75	13.00	8.98	10.72	10.40	
Maharashtra	26.96	3.18	3.08	28.41	1.65	1.78	30.42	3.00	1.92	2.14	1.08	
Nagaland	3.81								0.00			
Odisha	68.28	32.00	24.65	58.07	30.00	28.66	76.39	30.00	36.15	26.50	15.04	
Puducherry			0.40		0.03	0.05			0.00			
Punjab	108.37	85.00	86.34	105.42	82.00	77.31	113.74	85.00	85.58	83.00	81.06	
Rajasthan	2.65			2.53			2.22		0.00			
Tamil Nadu	57.92	11.00	15.43	74.59	20.00	15.96	43.99	17.00	4.81	15.00	4.32	
Uttar Pradesh	119.92	30.75	25.34	140.22	18.00	33.57	144.13	41.00	22.86	27.00	8.57	
Uttarakhand	5.50	4.00	4.22	5.94	0.50	3.78	5.81	4.00	4.97	1.50	2.77	
West Bengal	130.46	16.00	13.10	146.06	12.00	20.41	149.62	20.00	17.66	22.00	4.93	
Others	18.73			24.68			25.69	0.06	0.00	0.05		
ALL INDIA TOTAL	959.0	327.52	341.98	1053.02	353.15	350.41	1043.98	401.31	340.44	0.00	342.89	235.69

*As on 18.02.2014.

Statement-II*Production, estimated and actual procurement of Wheat*

State/UT	(In lakh tonnes)											
	RMS 2010-11 (MSP-1100)			RMS 2011-12 (MSP-1170)			RMS 2012-13 (MSP-1285)			RMS 2013-14 (MSP-1350)		
	(Crop year 2009-10)			(Crop year 2010-11)			(Crop year 2011-12)			(Crop year 2012-13)		
	Production	Estimated	Actual	Production	Estimated	Actual	Production	Estimated	Actual	Production	Estimated	Actual
		proc.	proc.		proc.	proc.		proc.	proc.		proc.	proc.
Punjab	151.69	115.00	102.09	164.72	107.00	109.58	172.80	108.00	128.34	161.06	140.00	108.97
Haryana	105.00	60.00	63.47	116.30	65.00	69.28	126.86	70.00	86.65	111.17	78.00	58.73
Uttar Pradesh	275.18	40.00	16.45	300.01	40.00	34.61	302.93	42.00	50.63	303.02	50.00	6.83
Uttarakhand	8.45		0.86	8.78	1.00	0.42	8.78	1.00	1.39	8.38	1.50	0.05
Madhya Pradesh	84.10	35.00	35.38	76.27	35.00	49.65	115.38	65.00	84.93	131.33	130.00	63.55
Gujarat	23.52	0.50	0.01	40.20	1.50	1.05	40.72	1.50	1.56	31.35	0.75	0.00
Rajasthan	75.01	6.00	4.76	72.15	6.00	13.03	93.20	14.00	19.64	89.54	25.00	12.68
Bihar	45.71	6.00	1.83	40.98	7.00	5.57	47.25	15.00	7.72	53.75	15.00	0.00
Jharkhand	1.73	0.15	0.00	1.58	0.05		3.03			2.67		0.00
Karnataka	2.51			2.79			1.93			1.72		

Delhi	0.93	0.10	1.11	0.00	0.08	0.85	0.31				
Jammu and Kashmir	2.90	0.01	4.46	0.00		5.00	0.09	4.16	0.40	0.00	
Maharashtra	17.40	0.00	23.01	0.00		13.13	0.02	8.75	0.36	0.00	
Odisha	0.06		0.04			0.02		0.02			
Himachal Pradesh	3.27	0.00	5.47	0.00	0.01	5.96	0.01	5.44			
Chandigarh		0.09		0.00	0.07		0.17			0.00	
West Bengal	8.47	0.09	8.74	0.20		8.73	0.20	9.07	0.20	0.02	
Chhattisgarh	1.22		1.27			1.33	1.30	1.41		0.09	
Andhra Pradesh	0.10		0.13			0.11		0.07			
Assam	0.63		0.53			0.60		0.57			
Others	0.16		0.20			0.21		1.10			
TOTAL	808.04	262.66	225.14	868.74	262.75	283.35	318.00	924.58	441.21	250.92	

Statement-III
Wheat arrival and procurement by Government agencies and private traders

State/UT	2010-11				2011-12				2012-13				2013-14			
	Arrival	Proc. by		Proc. by Pvt. traders*	Arrival	Proc. by		Proc. by Pvt. traders*	Arrival	Proc. by		Proc. by Pvt. traders*	Arrival	Proc. by		
		Government agencies				Government agencies				Government agencies				Government agencies		
Bihar	183	183	0.0	476	476	0.0	772	772	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	
Chandigarh	10	9	1.0	7	7	0.0	16	16	0.0	10	8	2.0	10	8	2.0	
Delhi	52	10	42.0	37	8	29.0	50	30	20.0	33	0	33.0	33	0	33.0	
Gujarat	367	1	366.0	850	105	745.0	575	156	419.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	
Haryana	6362	6347	15.0	6894	6890	4.0	8665	8665	0.0	5882	5873	9.0	5882	5873	9.0	
Himachal Pradesh	1	Neg				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-				0.0	9	9	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Jharkhand	Neg	Neg				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
Madhya Pradesh	4434	3539	895.0	6110	4894	1216.0	9799	8492	1307.0	8439	6355	2084.0	8439	6355	2084.0	

*The Purchase by traders is as the information recorded during procurement period. All other purchases by private traders are not recorded by the Government.

*The Purchase by traders is as the information recorded during procurement period. All other purchases by private traders are not recorded by the Government.

Statement-IV
Rice arrival and procurement by Government agencies and private traders

State/UT	2010-11				2011-12				2012-13				2013-14			
	Arrival	Proc. by Government agencies	Proc. by Pvt. traders*	Arrival	Proc. by Government agencies	Proc. by Pvt. traders*	Arrival	Proc. by Government agencies	Proc. by Pvt. traders*	Arrival	Proc. by Government agencies	Proc. by Pvt. traders*	Arrival	Proc. by Government agencies	Proc. by Pvt. traders*	
Andhra Pradesh	181.67	96.09	85.6	152	21.22	130.8	130.58	14.31	116.3	51.04	4.95	46.1				
Assam	0.23	0.16	0.1	0.34	0.34	0.0	0.27	0.27	0.0	0	0	0.0				
Bihar	11.44	8.82	2.6	22.87	22.87	0.0	19.44	19.44	0.0	0	0	0.0				
Chandigarh	0.19	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.18	0.0	0.18	0.17	0.0	0.17	0.17	0.0				
Chhattisgarh	62.7	37.46	25.2	65.73	59.7	6.0	73.45	71.35	2.1	10.43	10.43	0.0				
Delhi	2.89		2.9	3.43		3.4	3.25		3.3	2.28		2.3				
Gujarat	–	–		4.1	0.05	4.1	0.88	0	0.9			0.0				
Haryana	26.38	16.87	9.5	30.44	29.66	0.8	40.05	38.53	1.5	38.7	35.73	3.0				
Himachal Pradesh	Neg	0.01				0.0	0.02	0	0.0			0.0				
Jharkhand	Neg	Neg		4.11	4.11	0.0	3.21	3.21	0.0			0.0				

Jammu and Kashmir	0.04	0.11	-0.1	0.01	0.01	0.0	0.03	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	0.35	1.8	-1.5	2.29	2.29	0.0	9.91		9.9	0.0	0.0
Kerala	3.93	2.63	1.3	5.6	5.6	0.0	3.58	3.58	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	4.73	5.16	-0.4	13.48	9.39	4.1	14.74	13.4	1.3	2.53	2.53
Maharashtra	1.94	3.08	-1.1	2.59	2.591	0.0	2.85	2.85	0.0	0.34	0.34
Odisha	36.95	24.65	12.3	42.89	42.09	0.8	54.17	53.5	0.7		0.0
Puducherry		0.4	-0.4			0.0			0.0		0.0
Punjab	130.77	86.35	44.4	120.17	115.39	4.8	133.95	127.72	6.2	127.49	120.93
Rajasthan	0.08		0.1	0.06		0.1			0.0		0.0
Tamil Nadu	23.04	15.43	7.6	23.81	23.81	0.0	7.18	7.18	0.0	0.78	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	35.02	25.54	9.5	14.46	23.24	-8.8	58.7	17.79	40.9	24.5	1.89
Uttarakhand	8.86	4.22	4.6	9.97	0.18	9.8	14.54	0.32	14.2	4.71	0.26
West Bengal	11.76	13.1	-1.3	14.42	14.42	0.0	30.79	14.32	16.5		0.0
ALL INDIA TOTAL	542.97	341.98	201.0	532.97	377.14	155.8	601.77	387.97	213.8	262.97	178.01
											85.0

*The Purchase by traders is as the information recorded during procurement period. All other purchases by private traders are not recorded by the Government.

Strengthening of consumer protection movement

3033. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to put in place a mechanism to prevent misleading advertisements;

(b) whether Government is also considering to strengthen consumer protection movement; and

(c) whether Government is also considering to set up Gold Hallmark Centres to ensure global standard, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir. Central Consumer Protection Council has decided setting up of a committee to monitor misleading advertisement and unfair trade practices arising thereto in Department of Consumer Affairs. However, at present the aggrieved consumers can file complaint in Consumer Fora, established under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Remedies are also available under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, Press Council Act, 1978, the Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956, Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1955 etc.

(b) Strengthening of the consumer protection movement in the country is a continuous process. Department of Consumer Affairs is involved in Strengthening of the consumer protection movement from last many years. To strengthen the consumer protection movement in the country following steps are being taken by the Department of Consumer Affairs:—

- (i) Under a scheme called "Strengthening Consumer Fora" the State Governments are provided grants for strengthening the infrastructure of District Consumer Fora and State Commission.
- (ii) State Consumer Help Lines have been set up to help consumers lodge their complaints and to guide them in their cases.
- (iii) The Publicity Division of Department of Consumer Affairs is implementing a plan scheme namely "Jago Grahak Jago" for creating Consumer Awareness throughout the country.
- (iv) Organizations like Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) lay down minimum standards for quality of goods and services and enforces use of 'ISI' marks.

(v) Organizations like National Test House (NTH) provides facilities for testing various products and services.

(vi) The Department provides grants to various NGOs/VCOs for Consumer Welfare activities.

(c) Assaying and Hallmarking centres are set up by private entrepreneurs in various places based on the commercial viability. With a view to encourage entrepreneurs to set up more such centres, the Government is operating a scheme under which financial assistance towards cost of machinery and equipment is extended. Rate of financial assistance in terms of percentage of cost of machinery and equipment is as under:—

Area	To Private Entrepreneurs	To Public Sector Undertakings
NE Region/Jammu and Kashmir/Himachal Pradesh/Uttarakhand/Rural Areas	50%	75%
Other Places	30%	50%

252 Assaying and Hallmarking Centres recognized by BIS are in operation as on December, 2013.

Procurement of wheat

3034. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for purchase of wheat in the current year; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to meet the target fixed in view of shortage of godowns and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The estimate fixed for purchase of wheat in the current year *i.e.* Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2014-15 is 310.00 lakh tonnes.

(b) In the meeting of State Food Secretaries to review preparation of procurement of wheat in RMS 2014-15, the States have reported that they have no problem of storage space for wheat to be procured to meet the estimates. The steps taken by the Government to meet the estimates of procurement are given in Statement.

Statement***Steps taken by the Government to meet the estimates of Procurement***

- Before the start of every marketing season, Department of Food and Public Distribution convenes a meeting of State food secretaries, Food Corporation of India and other stake holders to prepare a detailed action plan for making the arrangements of procurement in the coming marketing season. Details of number of procurement centres to be opened and arrangements like purchase of packaging material and storage space are discussed in the meeting.
- Sufficient number of procurement centres are opened by FCI/State Government, agencies in mutual consultation before onset of procurement season, keeping in view the procurement potential and geographical spread of the State concerned. Review is made from time to time on the need for additional procurement centres, if any, during the procurement season and required additional procurement centres are also opened.
- Instructions have been issued to FCI and States to open procurement centres at locations convenient to farmers where they could bring their produce for Government procurement.
- The State Governments engage Self Help Groups (SHGs)/Societies etc. who can have better reach and increase the volume of procurement.
- To spread awareness, MSP operations are given wide publicity through pamphlets, banners, sign boards and advertisements through print and electronic media regarding MSP, quality, specifications, purchase system, etc. so that the farmers may bring their produce conforming to the specifications.
- To ensure that the benefit of MSP reaches the farmers, arrangements have been made to make payments to farmers through account payee cheque/electronic mode, wherever possible.
- State Governments are encouraged to adopt Decentralised Procurement (DCP) system of procurement with a view to enhancing the efficiency of procurement and PDS and encouraging local procurement to the maximum extent thereby extending the benefits of MSP to local farmers as well as to save on transit costs. This also enables procurement of foodgrains more suited to the local taste. Under the decentralized procurement scheme, the State Government itself undertakes direct purchase of paddy and wheat and procurement of levy rice on behalf of Government of India. Purchase centres are opened by the State Governments and their agencies

as per their requirements. The State Governments procure, store and distribute foodgrains under TPDS and other welfare schemes. Procured quantities in excess of State's requirement is taken in the Central Pool for distribution elsewhere, while shortfall is met from the Central Pool. The Central Government monitors the quality of foodgrains procured under the scheme and reviews the arrangements made to ensure that the procurement operations are carried on smoothly.

Fake consumer items

3035. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that markets in the country are full of fake consumer items, particularly, electrical items, cold drinks, foreign liquor etc. which is harmful for consumers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Sir, no such data is available with Department of Revenue — Central Board of Excise and Customs, Department of Consumer Affairs, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). To protect consumers from harmful effects, random samples of food items are being drawn by the State Food Safety Officers as the implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 rests with the State/UT Governments. The samples drawn are sent to the laboratories recognized by FSSAI for analysis. Penal action is initiated if the sample does not conform to the provisions of the FSS Act, 2006 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder.

Implementation of Food Security Act

3036. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps Government is planning to take to ensure satisfactory implementation of the National Food Security Act; and
- (b) the efforts being made to secure co-ordination with State Governments for implementation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The

National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is deemed to have come into force on 05.07.2013. It *inter-alia* provides for a period not exceeding 365 days after the commencement of the Act to the States/Union Territories (UTs) for identification of eligible households for receiving subsidized foodgrains under TPDS. Foodgrains under the Act has been allocated so far to 10 States/UTs, as per the progress in identification of beneficiaries reported by them. Rest of the States are at different levels of preparedness to implement the Act. These States are being persuaded to complete identification of households and other preparatory work within the stipulated time and begin implementation of the Act.

The entitlements under the Act to subsidized foodgrains and nutritional support to women and children are to be delivered through TPDS, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) schemes, which are already under implementation through State/Union Territory Governments, in accordance with guidelines of respective schemes. A pilot scheme for maternity benefit *viz.* Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana is also under implementation in select districts of the country.

Financial crisis faced by farmers growing sugarcane

3037. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the acute financial crisis being faced by farmers growing sugarcane, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, due to non-payment of remunerative prices as well as arrears and also the discontinuance of the purchase of sugarcanes during the current crushing season following the decision of sugar mill owners to close down their mills; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken to help the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) There was some delay in the crushing operations in the current sugar season over the issue of sugarcane price fixed by the States which is higher than Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) and financial problem of sugar mills. The issue has since been resolved and mills all over the country including in Uttar Pradesh are operating to their capacities.

The Central Government on 03.1.2014 has notified a scheme envisaging a financial package in the form of interest free loans worth Rs. 6600 crores as additional working

capital to sugar mills, for clearance of cane price arrears of previous sugar seasons and timely settlement of cane price of current sugar season to sugarcane farmers. Interest burden estimated at Rs. 2750 crores over next five years would be borne by the Government through Sugar Development Fund.

Initiatives on World Standards Day

3038. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

(a) whether Government has taken any initiatives on the occasion of World Standards Day celebration held recently; and

(b) 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) Yes, Sir. World Standards Day was celebrated on 14 October, 2013 throughout the country. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) at its Headquarters and in its various offices celebrated the occasion.

Apart from holding a seminar on this years' theme 'International Standards Ensure Positive Change' following activities were undertaken:

(i) Launching of a revamped and more user friendly BIS website.

(ii) Release of an improved edition of 'Standards India' which is a bi-monthly journal published by BIS.

Price-rise of food articles

3039. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

(a) whether as per the recent report of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) released in January, 2013, global food prices have fallen during 2013 but these prices have risen in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same;

(c) whether Government would take fresh measures to check price rise of food articles, if so, the details thereof; 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) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) — the official indicator of price trends, the index for Food Articles went up from 214.7 in January, 2013 to 240.1 in December, 2013 *i.e.* by 11.83 per cent.

The rise in prices of essential food items in the country are due to several domestic factors such as shortfall in supply relative to demand, increase in input and transportation cost, adverse weather conditions, improvement in income and living standards with resultant changes in dietary habits and insufficient logistics and storage facilities.

(c) and (d) Government has initiated several measures on the prices front to improve availability of essential commodities such as import of various items of mass consumption at zero or concessional import duties together with restriction on export, prescribing stock holding limits under Essential Commodities Act, allocation of foodgrains at affordable prices under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc.

Food Processing Training Centres and Food Testing Laboratories

3040. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the Food Processing Training Centres and Food Testing Laboratories receiving assistance from the Central Government;

(b) whether the said Centres are fully operational; and

(c) whether Central Government proposes to increase their number in view of the relatively more requirement of food processing in the country and, 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 sanctioned 170 Food Processing Training Centres (FPTCs) under the scheme of Human Resource Development Scheme during the Eleventh Plan and committed liabilities of Eleventh Plan during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto 31.01.2014) of Twelfth Plan. The details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

Ministry also sanctioned 39 Food Testing Laboratories under the Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex standards and Research and Development and Other Promotional Activities during the Eleventh Plan and committed liabilities of Eleventh Plan during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto 31.01.2014) in addition, 9 Food Testing Laboratories have been sanctioned through ICAR of Ministry of Agriculture during Twelfth Plan (2012-13 and 2013-14 upto 31.01.2014). The State-wise details, are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The Food Processing Training centres are physically inspected and verified by the concerned State Nodal Agencies for their readiness for commencement of trainings and its functional status.

(c) To enhance the reach of the scheme, the Ministry had launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme — National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during the Twelfth Plan. The scheme of Human Resource Development (HRD) of Eleventh Plan has been subsumed in NMFP *w.e.f.* 01.04.2012. Food Processing Training Centre is one of the subcomponent of HRD scheme. Under the mission all the States/ UT Governments have been empowered to receive new applications, sanction and release funds under the above scheme of the mission during Twelfth Plan.

In order to ensure better and more effective utilization of funds during Twelfth Plan, the Food Testing Laboratories (FTL) component is being implemented by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries through Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE).

Statement-I

*State-wise details of Food Processing Training Centres (FPTC)
assisted during Eleventh Plan and 2012-13 and 2013-14
(Upto January, 2014) of Twelfth Plan*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of FPTCs	Amount released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20	84.360
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.000

1	2	3	4
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
25.	Tripura	0	0.000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11	39.660
27.	West Bengal	6	26.490

1	2	3	4
28.	Uttarakhand	2	7.900
29.	Chhattisgarh	5	20.000
TOTAL		170	688.329

Note: During Twelfth Plan (2012-13 and 2013-14 upto January, 14) only committed liabilities of Eleventh Plan have been sanctioned.

Statement-II

State-wise details of Food Testing Laboratories (FTLs) assisted during Eleventh Plan and 2012-13 and 2013-14 (Upto January, 2014) of Twelfth Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Lab. projects assisted	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	557.18
2.	Assam	1	159.81
3.	Delhi	5	511.51
4.	Gujarat	5	909.12
5.	Haryana	2	234.29
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	84.72
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	51.51
8.	Jharkhand	0	25.00
9.	Karnataka	1	163.50
10.	Kerala	2	553.40
11.	Maharashtra	10	1325.05
12.	Manipur	1	143.94
13.	Odisha	1	50.80

1	2	3	4
14.	Punjab	3	345.34
15.	Rajasthan	1	85.52
16.	Sikkim	1	182.05
17.	Tamil Nadu	5	887.22
18.	Tripura	1	90.64
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2	672.43
20.	West Bengal	3	800.75
TOTAL		48	7833.78*

*Includes grant-in aid released for on-going projects also.

Cold chain stores through PPP Model

3041. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to promote Food Processing Industry in the country;
- (b) how many cold chain stores have been established so far in various parts of the country during the last five years to cater to the increasing demand; and
- (c) whether Government plans to open cold chain stores through PPP Model, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) For promoting food processing industry in India, Government has been implementing a scheme for development of infrastructure for food processing which includes components like (i) Mega Food Parks; (ii) Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure; and (iii) Modernisation/setting up of Abattoirs. Government has also launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme-National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) on 01.04.2012 to support food processing industry with active participation of the State/UT Governments. The scheme provides for the establishment of a National Mission as well as corresponding Missions at the State and District Level for implementation of the Scheme. The following schemes are included in the Mission:—

- (i) Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries.
- (ii) Scheme for Cold Chain, Value addition and Preservation Infrastructure for Non-Horticultural Products.
- (iii) Scheme for Modernisation of Abattoirs.
- (iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development (HRD) with the components of (a) Creation of Infrastructure Facilities for running Degree/Diploma/Certificate Courses in Food Processing Technology; (b) Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP) and (c) Food Processing Training Centre (FPTC).
- (v) Scheme for Promotional Activities for (a) Organising Seminar/Workshops; (b) Conducting Studies/surveys; (c) Support to Exhibitions/Fairs and (d) Advertisement and Publicity.
- (vi) Scheme for Creating Primary Processing Centres/Collection Centres in rural areas.
- (vii) Modernisation of Meat shops.
- (viii) Reefer Vehicles.
- (ix) Old Food Parks.

(b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries is operating a Scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure in the country. Under the scheme so far the Ministry had sanctioned 122 cold chain projects in the country. Out of these, 35 project are complete and operational and others are at various stages of implementation.

In addition National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB), and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) under Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India are also providing assistance for setting up cold storages under their respective schemes. Total cold storages in the country as on 30.10.2012 are 6488 with capacity of 30.38 Million MT.

(c) Under the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme of the Ministry of Finance, setting up of cold chain infrastructure is allowed under Public Private Partnership (PPP)

mode. However, till date no proposal to set up the Cold chain project under the PPP mode has been received.

Mega Food Parks

3042. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the ten Mega Food Parks proposed to be set up during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are fully functional;
- (b) if not, the major challenges being faced in the implementation of the projects;
- (c) the status of implementation of other food park projects in the North East region; and
- (d) the details of representation of the industry in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Government approved thirty Mega Food Park projects to be implemented during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Out of these, final approval has been issued to 16 Mega Food Parks which have complied with conditions for such approval as per the scheme guidelines. However, final approval of two Mega Food Parks has been cancelled due to various reasons.

(b) The main challenges being faced by the entrepreneurs in implementation of the Mega Food Park projects relate to acquiring a minimum of 50 acres of contiguous land, obtaining statutory clearances from various agencies, permission of the State Government for Conversion of Land Use (CLU) and Sub-leasing of plots/sheds to food processing units and availing loan from the banks etc.

(c) and (d) Status of implementation of Mega Food Park Projects in the North East Region (as on 30.01.2014) is given in Statement (*See* below). Ministry of Food Processing Industries is making all out efforts to speed up the process of implementation so as to facilitate the participation of the industry in these Mega Food Parks. There are 1294 food processing units registered in the North-Eastern States as per Annual survey of Industries 2010-11.

Statement**Status of implementation of Mega Food Park Projects in the North East Region**

Sl. No.	Name	State	Project cost	Date of In-principle approval	Date of Final approval	(Rs. in crore)		
						Amount of grant approval	Amount of grant released	Actual expenditure
1.	North East Mega Food Park Ltd., Assam	Assam	75.98	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50	30	35.38
2.	M/s Sikaria Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Agartala, Tripura	Tripura	87.45	29.04.2011	30.11.2011	50	20.79	28.5
3.	Mizoram Mega Food Park	Mizoram	50	19.12.2013	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
4.	M/s Kanchenjunga Mega Food Park Ltd., South Sikkim, Sikkim	Sikkim	80.37	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			

R&D in FPI

†3043. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) sanctioned and established in various States/Union Territories during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the project-wise and State-wise details of Research and Development related schemes started by Government for Development of FPIs in the country and quantum of grants released for this purpose;

(c) whether post-harvest losses have decreased during the above said period after establishment of these FPIs, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of funds allocated to FPIs during Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not establish food processing industries on its own in the country. However, the Ministry had implemented the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries during the Eleventh Plan. The number of food processing industries/units sanctioned during the Eleventh Plan and towards committed liabilities of Eleventh Plan during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto 31.1.2014) of Twelfth Plan are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

During the Twelfth Plan (2012-17), the scheme Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries has been subsumed in the newly launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme-National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP). Under the Mission, the State Governments are empowered to receive the applications, sanction and release the grant-in-aid to the eligible applicants as per guidelines of the scheme.

(b) The number of Research and Development (R&D) projects sanctioned by the Ministry during the Eleventh Plan and also committed cases of Eleventh Plan during 2012-13 and 2013-14 of Twelfth Plan are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

However, during the Twelfth Plan (*w.e.f.* 1.4.2012) the Ministry's R&D component of Quality Assurance, Codex Standard, R&D and Promotional Activities is being implemented through Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) of Department of Science and Technology. The detailed break-up of the R&D projects supported by

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(SERB), during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (up to 31.01.2014) of Twelfth Plan are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) A nation-wide study on quantitative assessment of harvest and post-harvest losses for 46 agricultural produces in 106 randomly selected districts was carried out by The Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana. The report of the study was released in 2010. As per study the estimated harvest and post-harvest losses of major agricultural produce at national level was to the tune of Rs. 44,143 crores per annum at 2009 wholesale prices.

In order to minimize the wastage of perishables and enhance the cold chain capacities/facilities in the country, the Ministry has assisted 121 projects of cold chain and created 191127 M.T. cold storage, 30.413 MT/IQF, 222 nos. of reefer carriers and 79.06 LLPD of milk storage as on 31.1.2014 in the country. In addition, three organizations of Government of India *i.e.* National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) are also helping to create cold storage/Chain facilities in the country.

(d) The details of funds allocated for various Plan Schemes of Ministry of Food Processing Industries during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Allocation for Twelfth Plan
1.	Infrastructure Development	
(a)	Mega Food	1714.00
(b)	Integrated Cold Chain	786.00
(c)	Setting up/Modernization of Abattoir	300.00
2.	National Mission on Food Processing	1850.00
3.	Strengthening of Institutions (including Innovation Fund Scheme and Venture Capital Fund)	300.00
4.	Quality Assurance, Codex Standard, R&D and Promotional Activities	290.00
5.	Technology Upgradation and Human Resources Development (Spillover Liability)	750.00
TOTAL		5990.00

Statement-I

*State-wise no. of units assisted and financial assistance provided during
Eleventh Five Year Plan, FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14 under the scheme
for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Eleventh Five Year Plan		2012-13		2013-14 (upto 31.01.14)	
		Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	267	5000.4	221	4245.4	137	2594.52
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	460.23	0	0	1	34.34
4.	Assam	89	2156.2	18	376.12	8	203.64
5.	Bihar	20	388.14	2	36.43	1	10.59
6.	Chandigarh	7	163.08	0	0	2	32.58
7.	Chhattisgarh	116	1348.6	149	1753.7	63	734.95
8.	Delhi	28	703.93	9	198.7	6	118.12
9.	Goa	6	140.83	1	19.42	5	93.31
10.	Gujarat	271	5318.8	53	858.71	75	1369.82
11.	Haryana	129	2056.7	86	1122.2	34	565.53
12.	Himachal Pradesh	48	1329.5	5	133.45	10	260.16
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	379.15	2	16.43	3	55.27
14.	Jharkhand	10	155.18	4	76.53	2	37.67
15.	Karnataka	168	2703.2	81	1271	67	825.14
16.	Kerala	183	3302.7	15	252.44	42	731.09
17.	Madhya Pradesh	79	1235.1	31	422.19	32	433.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Maharashtra	587	9047.4	137	1864.8	164	2330.66
19.	Manipur	24	484.69	21	467.49	31	680.10
20.	Meghalaya	7	390.83	1	5.42	1	5.42
21.	Mizoram	1	11	0	0	0	0
22.	Nagaland	7	276.89	2	14.21	0	0
23.	Odisha	31	566.96	15	259	4	69.31
24.	Puducherry	3	56.3	6	150	1	25
25.	Punjab	262	3337.6	231	2420.8	82	947.11
26.	Rajasthan	249	3371.2	41	615.63	49	531.58
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	229	4101.6	44	689.19	54	947.11
29.	Tripura	3	53.84	0	0	0	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	238	4545.2	39	622.29	58	1033
31.	Uttarakhand	38	1117.1	5	115.49	7	224.69
32.	West Bengal	93	1818	8	186.85	18	389.89
33.	MM IV	0	0	5	426.28	4	3.23
TOTAL		3229	56020	1232	18620	961	15572

Statement-II

State-wise assisted R&D projects/sanctioned by Ministry of Food Processing Industries in the last three years and current year (2013-14)

Sl. No	State	Fund released					No. of projects (till January, 2014)	No. of projects	No. of projects	Total (Rs. in lakh)
		No. of projects	2010-11	No. of projects	2011-12	No. of projects	2012-13	No. of projects	No. of projects	
1.	Andhra Pradesh		128.27432	2	36.22179				2	164.49611
2.	Assam	5		5	53.59	2	48.17853	2	5.75557	107.5241
3.	Delhi	1	7.80	4	72.21014	2	22.77704	3	13.99316	116.78034
4.	Haryana	3	76.938	2	12.126	1	48.35		6	137.414
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2	104.05147					1	10.744	114.79547
6.	Jharkhand	1	18.4325						1	18.4325
7.	Karnataka			1	28.25			1	32.208	60.458
8.	Kerala	1	32.50	2	44.958	1	7.2864		4	84.7444
9.	Meghalaya			2	23.446	1	35.592		3	59.038

10. Maharashtra	3	124.02	4	47.34872		44.472	2	163.082	12	378.9622
11. Punjab			2	129.71	1	62.36	1	7.845	4	199.915
12. Rajasthan					1	79.88			1	79.88
13. Tamil Nadu	3	26.03	5	60.725		171.4584			13	258.2134
14. Tripura			1	17.42	1	23.821			2	41.241
15. Uttar Pradesh	1	41.79	2	36.12	1	32.51	1	10.729	4	121.149
16. West Bengal			2	75.86562	2	61.683	1	2.3144	5	139.86302
TOTAL	20	559.83	33	638.05	21	638.3683	11	246.711	86	2082.902

Statement-III

*State-wise break-up of R&D projects sanctioned by Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) Department of Science and Technology,
State-wise during Twelfth Plan**

SERB, DST

Sl. No.	State	Fund released				Total (Rs. in lakh)
		No. of projects	2012-13	No. of projects	2013-14	No of projects
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	39.17	1	7.50	4
2.	Assam	3	70.45	2	57.174	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	8.874			1
4.	Delhi			3	71.994	3
5.	Gujarat	1	13.708	1	2.02325	2
6.	Haryana			5	150.8596	5
7.	Jharkhand			1	3.376	1
8.	Karnataka	5	121.658	3	69.312	8
9.	Maharashtra	2	36.606	4	113.332	6
10.	Punjab			2	97.244	2
11.	Tamil Nadu	7	102.52	4	138.178	11
TOTAL		22	392.986	26	710.99	48

*Funds are provided by Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

Performance of FPIs

3044. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that FPIs have performed low during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount of fund FPIs availed out of allocated funds in form of various schemes during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether Government has conducted any survey for setting up food processing units across the country in backward rural regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) A Plan outlay of Rs. 4031.00 crore was made by the Government during the Eleventh Five Year Plan for various programmes/schemes of the Ministry for promotion and development of food processing sector in the country. However, an amount of Rs. 1596.87 crore was utilized by the Ministry for implementation of various schemes during Eleventh Five Year Plan. The scheme-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

*Scheme-wise amount utilized by the Ministry for
implementation of various schemes*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Total Eleventh Plan outlay (2007-12)	Expenditure during Eleventh Plan
1.	Scheme for Infrastructure Development	2613.00	424.27
2.	Technology Upgradation/Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries	600.00	585.21
3.	Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and Research and Development and Promotional Activities	250.00	134.14
4.	Human Resource Development	65.00	44.75
5.	Upgradation of Quality of Street Food	178.00	2.65
6.	Strengthening of Institution	325.00	405.85
TOTAL:		4031.00	1596.87

National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP)

3045. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States where National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) has been implemented; and

(b) by when it would be implemented in all States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) had launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme — National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) through State/UT Governments during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). 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 grant-in-aid to the eligible beneficiaries. State Governments have powers to decide location of projects and beneficiaries, to harness the potential of value addition by using locally grown raw material.

32 State/UT Governments have started implementation of NMFP during Twelfth Plan. Three UTs namely Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have informed that they are not interested to implement NMFP scheme as there is very little scope. Accordingly, they have not taken funds for preparatory activities/advance action as well as NMFP main scheme.

A Statement indicating State-wise allocation and release of funds to 32 States/UTs during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (as on 18.02.2014) under NMFP is given in Statement.

Statement

Details indicating State/UT-wise allocation of funds and amount of grant-in-aid released to State/UT Governments by Government of India (GoI) for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme — National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (as on 18.02.2014)

(a) **States:** (Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation of GoI share		Funds released by GoI	
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.24	11.58	10.68	0.00
2.	Bihar	11.42	9.07	8.565	2.29
3.	Chhattisgarh	7.88	5.91	5.91	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Goa	3.66	2.15	2.745	0.00
5.	Gujarat	11.15	8.83	8.3625	0.62
6.	Haryana	5.92	4.16	4.44	4.16
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5.09	3.42	3.8175	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.00	6.91	6.75	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	7.09	5.20	5.3175	0.00
10.	Karnataka	11.11	8.79	8.3325	8.225
11.	Kerala	6.23	4.44	4.6725	2.22
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14.27	11.61	10.7025	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	16.51	13.61	12.3825	0.79
14.	Odisha	9.24	7.12	6.93	0.00
15.	Punjab	6.16	4.37	4.62	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	14.77	12.06	11.0775	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	10.40	8.16	7.80	0.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	20.03	16.75	15.0225	0.00
19.	Uttarakhand	5.23	3.54	3.9225	0.00
20.	West Bengal	10.60	8.33	10.82	3.945
TOTAL		200.00	156.00	152.87	22.25

(b) North Eastern States:

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.20	2.70	3.15	0.00
2.	Assam	5.47	3.97	4.1025	0.00
3.	Manipur	3.79	2.29	2.8425	0.00
4.	Meghalaya	3.80	2.30	2.85	0.00
5.	Mizoram	3.71	2.21	2.7825	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Nagaland	3.71	2.21	2.7825	0.00
7.	Sikkim	3.58	2.08	3.06	0.00
8.	Tripura	3.74	2.24	2.805	0.00
TOTAL		32.00	20.00	24.375	0.00

(c) UTs:

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.64	1.77	1.98	0.00
2.	Chandigarh*	2.28	1.06	0.00	0.00
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	2.28	1.06	0.00	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu*	2.26	1.02	0.00	0.00
5.	Delhi	2.73	1.97	2.0475	0.00
6.	Lakshadweep	2.25	1.01	1.6875	0.00
7.	Puducherry	2.30	1.11	1.725	0.00
TOTAL		16.74	9.00	7.44	0.00

*UTs have informed that they are not interested to implement NMFP scheme. Accordingly, they have not taken funds for preparatory activities/advance action as well as NMFP main scheme.

Summary of funds released under NMFP:

(a) During 2012-13 = Rs. 184.685 crores (Rs. 152.87 crores + Rs. 24.375 crores + Rs. 7.44 crores).

(b) During 2013-14 = Rs. 22.25 crores.

Central funding for setting up of Fast Track Courts

3046. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to re-start Central funding for setting up of Fast Track Courts in the States, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government would extend strategic and financial help to States to set-up Fast Track Courts particularly for trial of rape cases as well as offences against women, children, differently abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of the society; and

- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, the Central Government has decided to provide funds on a matching basis upto 31.03.2015 from the 13th Finance Commission Award for salaries of the 10% additional positions of Judges being created in the subordinate Judiciary following the direction of Supreme Court in the case of Brij Mohan Lal Vs. Union of India. The State Governments and Chief Justices of High Courts have been requested that they may utilise these positions for creation of Fast Track Courts also.

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.

Digitization of High Court proceedings

3047. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all High Courts in the country have been asked to speed up the process of digitization of proceedings;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the details of the High Courts which have achieved digitization;
- (c) whether High Court of Delhi has been asked to help train personnel of other High Courts to implement the digitization process, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the High Courts have also been asked to take maximum care to guard against the possibility of hacking of computer systems and tampering of case files and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Under the e-Courts project, 13,227 district and subordinate courts have been computerised so far out of the targeted 14,249 district and subordinate courts. Digitization of proceedings in Higher Courts does not come under the purview of the e-Courts project. However, some High Courts have started digitisation of proceedings and records on their own.

- (c) No, Sir.

(d) The NIC web based servers, used by most of the High Courts, are located in secured Data Centres. These are secured using state-of-art technologies, namely, network firewall, application firewall, Intrusion Prevention System (IPS), anti-virus/anti-malware solution and patch management solution. The servers hosting the websites are scanned for vulnerabilities and hardened. Applications hosted in the data centres undergo security audit before deployment for public access. Hosted websites are subjected to random checks for possible vulnerabilities and immediate remedial action. A 24×7 security monitoring centre is in place for responding to security incidents. The security events generated from various security solutions on NICNET are monitored round the clock for taking remedial measures. In High Courts where NIC has deployed its local application, it is meant only for internal users of High Courts and no access is provided to outsiders. Also, care has been taken not to tamper with the case files by using different levels of authorization at application and database levels.

**Approval of three year degree course in
Law by CDLU, Sirsa**

3048. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bar Council of India (BCI) has not approved three year degree course in Law being conducted by Chaudhary Devilal University (CDLU), Sirsa since 2009, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to save the Law students as they are neither able to enroll to practice law nor apply for jobs?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The Bar Council of India has informed that due to various deficiencies in Chaudhary Devilal University, Sirsa found by the inspection team, the Legal Education Committee in its meeting dated 05.02.2010 decided to issue show cause notice and directed the University not to admit any student from the academic session 2010-11 for both the courses.

The Committee constituted an inspection team to verify the facts given in reply to show cause notice. The University was granted a temporary affiliation till 2007-08. Now the University has applied for extension of affiliation.

(b) The matter of students who have been admitted after the academic year 2008-09 will be considered by the Legal Education Committee of the Bar Council of India.

New Benches of High Courts

3049. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received from State Governments including the State of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of High Court Benches in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received from various States Governments; and

(c) the details of action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Considering the recommendations made by the Jaswant Singh Commission and judgment pronounced by the Apex Court in W.P.(C) No. 379 of 2000, Bench(es) of the High Court are established after due consideration of a complete proposal from the State Government which is to provide infrastructure and meet expenditure and should also have the consent of the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court which is required to look after the day to day administration of the High Court and its Bench.

The status of requests from the State Governments for establishment of Benches of High Courts is as follows:—

1. West Bengal: The Calcutta High Court has intimated that the infrastructure facilities for establishment of Circuit Bench at Jalpaiguri are not adequate at present, it will take some more time to establish a Circuit Bench. Accordingly, the Hon'ble President has been apprised and his approval obtained for issuing the necessary notification/order after the Calcutta High Court intimates the readiness of all infrastructure.
2. Kerala: The request of the State Government for establishment of Kerala High Court Bench at Thiruvananthapuram had not been found suitable or feasible by the Chief Justice of the Kerala High Court.
3. Himachal Pradesh : Proposal for establishment of a Bench of Himachal Pradesh High Court at Dharmasala, has not been agreed to by the Chief Justice of the Himachal Pradesh High Court.

4. Odisha : Proposal for establishment of two Benches of the Odisha High Court in the Western and Southern regions of Odisha was referred to the Chief Justice, Odisha High Court. The Chief Justice, Odisha High Court has intimated that the matter will be examined by the High Court in due course in the light of all facts and circumstances.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has not submitted any proposal for establishment of a Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court.

Amendment in Representation of People Act

3050. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether most of the States have prescribed minimum proficiency in the respective regional language for eligibility to contest elections to local bodies;
- (b) if so, the reasons for Government not recommending similar standards for being eligible to contest for elections to the State Assemblies; and
- (c) whether there is a demand from some States, parties or individuals for amending the Representation of People Act in this regard and the steps taken on such demands?

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.

Fast Track Courts

3051. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Fast Track Courts set up in Delhi and rest of the country after the Nirbhaya case in December, 2012, State and Union Territory-wise; and
- (b) the action taken by Government to ensure that sufficient number of Fast Track Courts are set up in the country to try offences against women?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) A Statement in respect of number of Fast Track Courts set up/designated in the States/UTs for crime against women is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) After the gang rape incident in Delhi in December, 2012 Government requested the Chief Justices of High Courts to set-up Fast Track Courts for speedy trial of pending rape cases. The State Governments were requested to provide requisite financial support to the High Courts in this regard and utilize the 10% additional positions of Judges being created in the Subordinate Judiciary in compliance with the judgment of the Supreme Court given on 19th April, 2012 in Brij Mohan Lal case. Further, 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.

A meeting of Law/Home and Finance Secretaries of State Governments and Registrar General of High Courts was convened on 31st May, 2013 to discuss, *inter-alia*, the setting up of Fast Track Courts and doubling of the number of existing district and subordinate courts in the country. Some of the States requested for additional funds for setting up the proposed Fast Track Courts and for doubling of courts. In response, it was emphasized that subordinate courts is a State subject and, thus, the funds will be provided by the States, as per the decision of the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices on 7th April, 2013.

Statement

Number of Fast Track Courts set up/designated for crime against women

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of FTCs set up/designated for trial of rape cases
1	2	3
1.	Madhya Pradesh	9
2.	Uttarakhand	42
3.	Jharkhand	10
4.	Odisha	30
5.	Karnataka	10
6.	Kerala	1

1	2	3
7.	Punjab	20
8	Assam	3
9	Rajasthan	9
10	Andhra Pradesh	24
11	Delhi	6
Total		164

**Development of infrastructure of subordinate
courts of Maharashtra**

3052. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released to Maharashtra during last three years for infrastructure development of subordinate courts in the State;

(b) the details of infrastructure developed with the funds in the State during the said period, district-wise; and

(c) whether Government proposes to release more funds to the State for this purpose in view of serious shortage of infrastructure of subordinate courts in the State and if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Development of judicial infrastructure in the States is the primary responsibility of State Governments. In order to augment their resource, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for development of infrastructural facilities for judiciary has been in operation since 1993-94.

The details of funds released to the State Government of Maharashtra during the last three years under the above scheme and the infrastructure developed by the State Government are given in Statement (*See below*).

During the current financial year a sum of Rs. 100 crore has been released to the State Government for infrastructure development of subordinate judiciary. Further release of funds would depend upon availability of budgetary provision and furnishing utilization certificate by the State Government.

Statement

Details of funds released to Maharashtra under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Infrastructure facility for the judiciary and the infrastructure developed with the funds in the State during last three years
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Funds released under CSS	No. of court building constructed in the State	No. of residential buildings constructed	Name region/district/place where judicial infrastructure has been developed/being developed	
					Court Building (ongoing)	Residential Quarters for Judicial Officers
1.	2010-11	1458.52	94	23	Mumbai, Thane, Ratnagiri, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Aurangabad, Nanded, Osmanabad, Pune, Sangli, Solapur, Amravati.	Raigad, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Nanded, Pune Kolhapur.
2.	2011-12	12915.00	95	54	Raigad, Ratnagiri, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Chandrapur, Aurangabad, Nanded, Osmanabad, Satara, Kolhapur, Solapur, Amravati.	Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Chandrapur, Aurangabad, Nanded, Osmanabad, Pune, Satara, Kolhapur, Amravati, Yavatmal.
3.	2012-13	5920.24	115	112	Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Gadchiroli, Aurangabad, Nanded, Osmanabad, Pune, Satara, Amravati Yavatmal.	Thane, Ratnagiri, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Sangli, Amravati, Yavatmal.
Total		20293.76	304	189		

State funding of political parties in elections

3053. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal of State funding to political parties for election as a major electoral reform; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The Government is committed to bring forward a purposive agenda for electoral reforms which, *inter alia*, include funding of election. With this end in view, the issue of electoral reforms in its entirety has been referred to the Law Commission of India with a request to consider the issue after taking into consideration the reports of various committees in the past, views of the Election Commission and other stake holders and suggest comprehensive measures for changes in the law. The Law Commission has been requested to give concrete suggestions at the earliest. On receipt of the recommendations of the Law Commission, matter will be further examined in consultation with the stake holders.

New building of High Court of Calcutta

3054. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the High Court of Calcutta;

(b) the number of posts of Judges lying vacant in the High Court of Calcutta;

(c) whether the Sesquicentenary building of the said Court is complete in all respect;

(d) whether any other Court is functioning from that building, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the quantum of cost and expenses for constructing and furnishing the Sesquicentenary building?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) As per the information made available by High Court of Calcutta, 2,18,393 Main Cases were pending as on 31.12.2013 in the High Court. At present, 14 posts of Judges are lying vacant in the High Court of Calcutta. The Sesquicentenary Building of

Calcutta High Court has been completed. A good number of Hon'ble Judges have been provided chambers in the Sesquicentenary Building. Various Offices/Departments of the High Court have already been shifted to the Sesquicentenary building. Considering the present strength of judges in the High Court, the Court Rooms available in the main building and the Centenary Building are being utilized. An expenditure of Rs. 36.41 crore (approx.) has been incurred on the Sesquicentenary building.

**Legislation to check practice of black magic,
witchcraft, etc.**

3055. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is urgent need to enact a legislation to stop superstition and prevention of human sacrifice, witchcraft and black magic, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether such law has already been enacted by some States; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to enact legislation in this regard?

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.

Passing of Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010

3056. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1028 given in the Rajya Sabha on 13th December, 2013 and state:

- (a) whether Government is serious enough regarding the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010;
- (b) whether Government proposes to get the bill passed during second part of Winter Session, 2014 on priority basis in view of long pendency of divorce cases and also in the interest of women; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for not taking the Bill on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Notice for consideration and passing of the Bill was given on 29th January, 2014. It is listed for consideration and passing in the list of Business of Lok Sabha.

(c) Does not arise.

**Doubling and electrification of Ghaziabad-Meerut
railway line**

‡3057. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the task of doubling and electrification of railway line between Ghaziabad and Meerut has been completed;
- (b) whether the number of passengers travelling by this train route has decreased;
- (c) if not, the reasons for new passenger trains not being introduced between New Delhi and Meerut;
- (d) by when is the operation of new passenger trains expected to commence between New Delhi and Meerut; and
- (e) the details of alternative arrangements for the increasing number of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Ghaziabad-Meerut rail line is already double lined. Electrification work of the section is in advance stage of completion.

(b) Yes, Sir. There has been a decrease in the number of passengers who travelled between Ghaziabad-Meerut-Ghaziabad sector during the period from April, 2013 to January, 2014 as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

(c) to (e) At present, Delhi is well connected with Meerut. Recently, 22917/22918 Bandra (T)-Haridwar Express and 14521/14522 Delhi-Ambala Cantt. Express, announced in Railway Budget 2013-14 and in Parliament have been introduced *w.e.f.* 25.09.2013 and 14.09.2013 respectively. Besides, introduction of trains is an ongoing process on Indian Railway subject to operational feasibility, commercial viability, availability of resources etc.

Train fire accidents

3058. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons that trains, in recent months, are catching fire and killing number of people;
- (b) the details of each of the fire accident that took place in the last three years, year-wise and incident-wise;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the reasons for each of such accident and remedial measures taken thereafter to contain future accidents; and

(d) what special emphasis is given on fire safety in Twelfth Plan not only in trains but also at stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) During the period from 1st December, 2013 to 31st January, 2014, there have been 03 consequential train accidents involving fire in trains over Indian Railways. On 28.12.2013, one Air Conditioned 3 Tier coach of Train No. 16594 Bangalore-Nanded Express caught fire over Bangalore Division of South Western Railway causing loss of lives of 26 passengers, grievous injury to 05 passengers and simple injury to 01 passenger. As per preliminary report of Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS)/Southern Circle, this accident was probably caused 'due to the advertent act or by an act of negligence on the part of unidentified passenger(s) or person(s)'.

On 06.01.2014, one General Class Coach of Train No. 12809 Mumbai - Howrah Mail caught fire over Bhusawal Division of Central Railway wherein no loss of life or injury was involved. Departmental inquiry into this accident is underway

Further, on 08.01.2014, three Sleeper Class Coaches of Train No. 19019 Mumbai-Dehradun Express caught fire over Mumbai Division of Western Railway resulting into loss of lives of 09 passengers. Statutory inquiry into this accident by the Commissioner of Railway Safety/Western Circle is underway.

(b) and (c) Year-wise, Zone-wise and Section-wise details of consequential fire incidents on Indian Railways alongwith their cause analysis during the last three years *i.e.* 2010-11 to 2012-13, is given below:

2010-11

Date	Zone	Section	Description	Casualty	Level of inquiry	Cause
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

07.06.2010	West Central	Khandwa-Etarasi	Fire in the rear SLR of Train No. 5017 Gorakhpur Express	Nil	Departmental	Failure of other than Railway staff
07.03.2011	South Central	Manoharabad-Secunderabad	Fire under one Diesel Power Coach of Train No. 77623 Passenger	Nil	Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), Southern Circle	Failure of Railway staff

2011-12

18.04.2011	West Central	Nagda-Kota	Fire in two 3 AC Coaches and one pantry car of Train No. 12951 Mumbai Rajdhani Express	Grievous-01, Simple-01	CRS/Western Circle	Failure of other than Railway staff
25.10.2011	West Central	Itarsi-Jabalpur	Fire in one General Coach of Train No. 11061 Muzaffarpur Express	Simple-01	Departmental	Failure of other than Railway staff

22.11.2011	East Central	Gomoh-Gaya	Fire in two 3AC Coaches of 13009 Doon Express	Killed-09 Simple-02	CRS/Eastern Circle	Failure of other than Railway staff
13.01.2012	East Coast	Bhadrak-Duvada	Fire in one General Sleeper coach of 12842 Coromandel Express	Nil	Departmental	Failure of Railway staff
2012-13						
18.05.2012	Central	Nagpur-Amla	Fire in Parcel Van of Train No. 16031 Andaman Express	Nil	Departmental	Failure of other than Railway staff
30.05.2012	West Central	Bhopal-Itarsi	Smoke was observed from the Track Recording Car in RDSO Special Train	Nil	CRS/Southern Circle	Failure of Railway staff
30.05.2012	Western	Indore-Ratlam	Fire in one coach of Train No. 52976 Akola-Ujjain Fast Passenger	Nil	Departmental	Failure of other than Railway staff
07.06.2012	North Central	Bina-Jhansi	Fire in one General Coach of Train No. 12943 Udyogkarmi Express.	Nil	Departmental	Failure of other than Railway staff
30.07.2012	South Central	Vijaywada- Gudur	Fire in one Sleeper Coach of Train No. 12622 Tamil Nadu Express	Killed-30, Grievous-06, Simple-22	CRS/Southern Circle	Failure of other than Railway staff

1	2	3	4	5	6	6
30.11.2012	North Central	Jhansi-Gwalior	Fire in one 3 AC Coach which also spread to the next 3AC coach of Train No. 12615 Grand Trunk Express	Nil	Departmental	Failure of other than Railway staff
04.12.2012	Central	Panvel-CSTM	Fire in Motor Coach of Train No. AD-30.	Grievous-03, Simple-08	CRS/Central Circle	Failure of Railway staff
14.01.2013	North Central	Kanpur-Jhansi	Fire in 04 empty Sleeper Class Coaches of train No. 11123 Barauni- Gwalior Mail	Nil	Departmental	Failure of Railway staff

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 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) Multi-tier electrical protection system and fire retardant cables are used in all coaches working on Indian Railways for prevention of fire due to any electrical defect, (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 Automatic Fire and Smoke detection system has been provided on coaches of one rake of Train No. 22812 and 22824 New Delhi — Bhubaneswar Rajdhani Express and one rake of Train No. 12425 New Delhi — Jammu Tawi Rajdhani Express. Based on the feedback, technical specification has been revised and air brake system has been interfaced with this system for stoppage of trains in emergency situations. Similar automatic fire alarm system in 20 more rakes for extended field trials 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) Portable dry chemical powder type fire extinguishers are being provided in all air-conditioned coaches, second class-cum-guard and luggage van, pantry cars and train locomotives in all mainline trains.
- (v) Introduction of electrical induction based cooking appliances in replacement of LPG based equipment in a phased manner.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) Prohibition of petrol/diesel in two wheelers booked as luggage/parcel.
- (viii) Intensive publicity campaigns to prevent the travelling public from carrying inflammable and explosive goods are regularly undertaken.
- (ix) Strict enforcement of no smoking policy inside trains and on railway premises.

(x) Two separate Fire Safety Audit Teams have been constituted recently to plan safety audit in selective stations, coaching depots and workshops, etc.

(d) The Twelfth Five Year Plan in its Section on Railway Safety has enumerated various key areas relating to safety to be taken up during the plan period including provision of all furnishing materials in the coaches with superior fire retardant properties in line with international norms to prevent incidents of fire in trains and provision of Intelligent Fire Surveillance and Extinguishing System in locos.

Target for railway route electrification

3059. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has fixed any target for railway route electrification, during the last three years, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of target fixed/achieved, during the last three years;
- (c) the details of target fixed/achieved for the current financial year 2013-14; and
- (d) whether Government is satisfied with the targets achieved, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The target set and achievements made during the last three years and current year *i.e.* 2013-14 (upto January 2014), for Railway Electrification are as under:—

Year	Target (in Route Kilometres)	Achievement (in Route Kilometres)
2010-11	1000	975
2011-12	1000	1165
2012-13	1200	1317
2013-14	1300	774 (upto January, 2014)

(d) Yes, Sir. As against cumulative target of 3200 Route Kilometres in past three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) the achievement has been 3457 Rout Kilometres; *i.e.*, more than the target.

Death on railway tracks

3060. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more then 15,000 people die on the tracks in the country every year, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. During the last two years more than 15000 people each have reportedly died on railway tracks.

The reasons for death on railway tracks are as follows:—

1. Illegal trespassing and crossing of railway tracks.
2. Negligently crossing unmanned level crossings, forcibly crossing manned level crossing gates, violating the safety and caution instructions published through print and electronic media and announcement made through PA system.
3. Crossing multiple railway tracks while using mobile phones and other electronic gadgets.
4. Not using Foot Over Bridge and Road Over Bridge and other means provided by Railways to cross the tracks and change over to platforms by passengers in hurry.
5. Committing suicide on railway tracks and being run-over by trains.
6. Falling from trains while travelling on foot boards, steps, engines and roofs of the trains etc.

(b) The following measures are taken by the Railways to prevent such incidents:—

1. Railway have decided to progressively eliminate all unmanned LCs by closing unmanned LCs having Nil/negligible traffic density or by merger to nearby level crossings by construction of diversion road or by provision of Subways/ Road Under Bridges.
2. Regular announcements are made through Public Address systems at important railway stations urging the passengers to use foot-over bridges and to avoid crossing the railway tracks.
3. Various passengers awareness programmes are being organized to create awareness amongst general public about the fatalities of crossing Railway Tracks
4. Unauthorized trespassing on railway premises including the railway track, travelling on footboard, steps, engine and roof of the trains are punishable offences under the Railways Act.
5. Regular drives are conducted against unauthorized trespassing on railway premises as well as railway tracks, travelling on footboard, steps, engine and roof of the trains.

Criminal activities in coaches at railway yards

3061. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that criminal activities are occurring in unattended coaches stationed at railway yards in Mumbai;
- (b) if so, the number of such incidents occurred, during the last three years; and
- (c) the steps Government would take to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) A negligible number of criminal activities has been reported in unattended coaches stationed at railway yard in Mumbai during the last three years, details of which are given as under:—

Year	No. of cases of criminal activities reported in unattended coaches stationed in yard in Mumbai
2011	1
2012	3
2013	1

Policing on Railways is a State Subject and the prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are, therefore, the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the States concerned. As such, the cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) with available resource supplements the efforts of GRP.

The following measures are being taken by Railway to prevent criminal activities in yards:—

1. Railway Protection Force personnel are deployed in the Godowns and Yards for patrolling duties.
2. Proper locking of stabled coaches is ensured in coordination with concerned departments.
3. Proper lighting arrangements have been made in the Godowns and Yards.
4. Unauthorised persons are prevented from entering into Godowns and Yards.

5. Extra vigil is kept on movement of suspicious characters in the Godowns and Yards.

Norms for providing hygienic food in trains

3062. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to set norms for providing hygienic food in trains, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that base kitchens, from where the food is supplied to the trains, are not hygienic, if so, the steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a continuous endeavour by the Indian Railways to provide good quality hygienic food to Railway passengers. A detailed quality assurance programme has been defined in the New Catering Policy. 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 1800-111-321 at national level has been set up for real time redressal of complaints.

(b) No, Sir. To ensure that food supplied from base kitchens is hygienic, steps taken include (i) a transparent contract awarding, management and monitoring procedure has been laid down wherein modern and mechanized base kitchens are to be setup on the railway premises, (ii) Detailed Hygiene and Quality Parameters have been laid down in the Standard Bid Document (SBD) which define the procedures for procurement of raw materials, storage of food, preparation procedures, holding of cooked food, packaging of food, food equipments, avoidance of cross-contamination of food, kitchen structure, staff training, disposal of wastes in kitchens, personal hygiene, guidance for food handlers, in-house audit etc. (iii) The base kitchens are to be approved and supervised by the Railways and are to have ISO-22000 certification, (iv) Third Party Audit has been made a part of the Standard Bid Document (SBD) so as to strengthen the monitoring of catering services.

High Speed Rail Project

3063. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any High Speed Rail Project has been initiated by Railways;

(b) if so, the infrastructure requirement for such a project;

- (c) the technology to be used and its suitability for the Indian terrain and its affordability;
- (d) the per cent of work done and likely date of completion of the Project; and
- (e) the details of team working on the Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Ministry of Railways has initiated a joint feasibility study with the Government of Japan on Mumbai-Ahmedabad high speed corridor. The study has started in December, 2013 and will take 18 months for completion.

(b) to (e) Infrastructure requirement, technology to be used, percentage of work done and details of team working are not finalized as no high speed train project is sanctioned at present.

New railway line projects in Maharashtra

3064. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

- (a) the present status of new railway line projects sanctioned during the last three years in Maharashtra along with the reasons for delay in completion thereof;
- (b) the details of financial implications assessed for these projects along with the details of financing module worked out and the funds allocated/spent thereon, so far, project-wise; and
- (c) the broad time-frame set for completion of all these projects along with the steps taken/being taken by Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Railway projects are not sanctioned State-wise. However, one project of New Line falling partly/fully in Maharashtra included in Budget during last three years *i.e.* Wadsa-Gadchiroli (49.5 km.) New Line project in 2011-12 at an anticipated cost of Rs. 232.4 crore. An expenditure of Rs. 0.03 crore was incurred upto March, 2013 and an outlay of Rs. 1.00 crore was provided during 2013-14. This project is being executed in equal cost sharing with Government of Maharashtra. Final Location Survey taken up. Target for completion of the work has yet not been decided.

Financial crisis faced by Railways

3065. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways are facing financial crisis in completing many projects on time, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the earnings and spendings of Railways during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Railways for early completion of sanctioned railway projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Projects are getting delayed due to funds constraint, which is one of the major impediment for timely execution of ongoing projects. As on 01.04.2013, there are 368 ongoing railway projects of New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling having a throw forward of Rs. 1,78,216 crore with limited availability of resources, as an outlay of only Rs. 11,250 crore has been provided during 2013-14. Therefore, 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 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.

The earning and expenditures by Indian Railway during the last three years is as under:—

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Upto Jan.'14 approx.)
Total Earnings of Indian Railway	94525.46	104153.55	123901.01	111518.88
Ordinary Working Expenses	68139.22	74537.41	84012.04	84271.49
Works Expenditure	40792.74	45061.02	50383.45	43798.07

Proposal from Government of Karnataka

3066. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have received any proposal from Government of Karnataka for formation of Bangalore Suburban Rail Corporation for commencing Local/Suburban Trains from Bangalore to Tumkur, Chikballapur, Ramnagaram, Bangarpet, Doddballapur, Nelamangala and Anekal; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government on this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal has been received in Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) from Government of Karnataka (GoK) regarding sanction of Commuter Rail services in Bangalore to connect nearby towns. The proposal is in initial stage of examination.

Railway connectivity of Gandhinagar

3067. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Gandhinagar is the only State Capital served by negligible train frequency;
- (b) how many trains connect Gandhinagar with rest of the country; and
- (c) whether Government intends to provide more trains and eliminate discrimination to the capital of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Presently, Gandhinagar is being served by 5 pairs of trains including 3 pairs of Mail/Express trains and 2 pairs of MEMU trains, which are as under:—

1. 19309/19310 Gandhinagar Capital-Indore Express (daily)
2. 12215/12216 Bandra(T)-Delhi Sarai Rohilla Garib Rath Express (4 days a week)
3. 19105/19106 Ahmedabad-Haridwar Express (daily)
4. 69131/69132 Gandhinagar Capital-Ahmedabad MEMU (daily)
5. 69191/69192 Gandhinagar Capital-Anand MEMU (daily)

Introduction of additional train for Gandhinagar is not feasible, at present. However, introduction of train services on Indian Railways is an ongoing process, subject to traffic demand, operational feasibility and availability of resources.

Railway project in Kerala

3068. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Railways have any plans to start medical college, water bottling plant, power laundry in Kerala, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): In the Railway Budget 2009-10, 18 Medical Colleges

at different locations including Trivandrum (Kerala) were announced to be set up attached to existing Railway Hospitals on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. As per Medical Council of India (MCI) norms 300 bedded hospital and 20 acres of vacant land is required at the time of applying for permission to set up a Medical College with 100 seats. With these two laid down criteria fulfilled by the Railway the private partner was to be engaged for setting up of these Colleges. Trivandrum does not have a 300 bedded Railway hospital and 20 acres of vacant Railway land. To begin with, five locations *viz.* Chennai, Secunderabad, Guwahati, Lucknow and Kharagpur where Medical Council of India norms with respect to hospital's bed strength, land etc., are more or less being met, have been identified under Phase-I. M/s RITES has been awarded with the work of consultancy for these five locations. Other locations including Trivandrum (Kerala) shall be considered based on the experience of Phase-I locations.

In the Railway Budget 2010-11, six Packaged Drinking Water (PDW) bottling plants at Mal, Nasik, Farakka, Amethi, Ambala and Trivandrum (Parassala) have been planned to be set up on PPP basis, the work for which has already been initiated by Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC). Tenders for Parassala (near Trivandrum) Kerala, have been floated. The tentative time proposed for operation of the plant at Parassala is December, 2014.

Railways are in the process of setting up of mechanized laundries for bringing upon improvement in the quality of washing of linen being supplied to the passengers of Air-conditioned coaches. In Kerala, presently, Ernakulam and Kochuveli have been identified as locations for setting up of mechanized laundry.

Pending railway projects in Maharashtra

3069. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway projects, *viz.* new railway lines, gauge conversion, doubling and electrification under construction in Maharashtra;

(b) how many of these have completed their targeted date and are pending for more than ten years; and

(c) whether any plan has been chalked out to complete these projects on priority basis, especially those located in the backward region of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Railway projects are not sanctioned State-wise. However, the details of railway projects, *viz.* new railway lines, gauge conversion, doubling and electrification under construction falling partly/fully in Maharashtra are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the project (length)	Year of sanction	Anticipated cost 2013-14	Expenditure as on 31.03.2013	Outlay 2013-14	Status alongwith target, wherever fixed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

New Line

1.	Ahmednagar-Beed-Parle Vajinath (250 km.)	1995-96	2820	110.05	50.00	Ahmednagar Narayandoh (15 km.): Track linking completed. Beyond Narayandoh, earthwork and bridge work taken up. Overall physical progress: 5%.
2.	Baramati-Lonand (54 km.)	1998-99	138.48	120.67	2.00	Lonand-Phaltan completed. Final Location Survey taken up for Baramati-Phaltan.
3.	Wardha-Nanded (via Yavatmal-Pusad) (270 km.)	2008-09	1604.94	11.36	15.00	In Phase-I, work taken up in Wardha-Yavatmal section. Overall physical progress: 10%
4.	Wadsa-Gadchiroli (49.5 km.)	2011-12	232.4	0.03	1.00	Final Location Survey taken up. Detailed estimate prepared.

Gauge Conversion

5.	Jabalpur-Gondia including Balaghat Katangi (285 km.)	1996-97	1038.00	650.42	70.00	Balaghat-Katangi (46.80 km.) and Gondia-Balaghat (42 km.): completed and commissioned. Earthwork and bridges taken up in remaining sections. Balaghat-Nainpur-Jabalpur held up for want of forestry clearance. Overall progress: 66%
6.	Chhindwara-Nagpur (149.52 km.)	2005-06	585.93	277.51	200.00	Chhindwara-Sausar (70 km.): Planned for completion by March, 2014. Overall physical progress: 63%
7.	Ratlam-Mhow-Khandwa-Akola (472.64 km.)	2008-09	1421.25	195.04	119.83	Ratlam-Fatehabad (80 km.): Section completed in 2012-13. Fatehabad- Indore (40 km.): Earthwork, minor bridges, major bridges taken up and section targeted for completion by March, 2014. Forestry clearance awaited for Akola-Khandwa section. Fatehabad-Indore: March, 2014.
8.	Nagpur-Nagbhir (106 km.)	2013-14	401	0	0.50	Work included in 2013-14 and shall commence after getting In Principle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						approval of Planning Commission and approval of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.
	Doubling					
9.	Panvel-Pen (35 km.)	2006-07	190.99	185.41	15.00	Project targeted for completion in 2013-14. Overall physical progress: 78%
10.	Kalumna-Nagpur (6.16 km.)	2007-08	24.78	18.47	3.00	Work held up due to encroachments. Overall physical progress: 75%.
11.	Pen-Roha (40 km.)	2007-08	203.00	143.7	30.00	Project targeted for completion in 2013-14. Overall progress: 69%.
12.	Daund-Gulbarga Doubling (224.90 km.) and Pune-Guntakal Electrification (641.37 km.)	2009-10	1514.45	58.06	0.00	Works on bridges, earthwork and blanketing started. Overall physical progress: 18%
13.	Budhni-Barkhera-3rd line (33 km.)	2010-11	287.35	0.22	10.00	Final Location Survey taken up.
14.	Godhani-Kalumna Chord (13.7 km.)	2010-11	59.13	8.76	10.00	Final Location Survey and soil investigation completed. Earthwork

and bridges taken up. Overall progress: 25%.

15. Kalyan-Kasara 3rd line (67.62 km.)	2011-12	279.7	1.64	7.00	Final Location Survey taken up.
16. Wardha (Sewagram)-Nagpur 3rd line (76.3 km.)	2012-13	297.85	0.5	10.00	Final Location Survey taken up.

Electrification

17. Gondia-Balarshah (250 km.)	2010-11	203.88	31.45	46.00	Work taken up.
18. Daund-Manmad Puntamba-Shirdi (255 km.)	2010-11	318.00	291.15	16.85	Work at advanced stage of completion.
19. Amla-Chhindwara-Kalumna (257 km.)	2012-13	222.65	15.00	15.00	Work taken up.

(b) Targets for projects are decided annually depending upon progress of work, availability of land, other statutory approvals and resources. However, two new line and one gauge conversion projects are pending for more than ten years.

(c) For early completion of projects, steps have been taken to generate extra budgetary resources through State participation, Public Private Partnership and investment in bankable projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL).

Funds for new railway line projects

3070. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has planned to allocate fund of ₹ 6100 crore for new railway line projects in 2013-14;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of the total allocation of fund, ₹ 2200 crore have been allotted for national projects in Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern (NE) States; and

(c) if so, how much amount is earmarked to NE States, particularly for Assam and for which projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) A gross allotment of ₹ 7479 crore has been made for New Lines etc. for the year 2013-14 in the Revised Estimates. This includes ₹ 1738 crore towards land acquisition for Dedicated Freight Corridor.

(b) and (c) An amount of ₹ 3757 crore has been allocated for 'National Projects', which includes projects under the planheads New Lines (Construction) and Gauge Conversion. For the 'National Projects' in Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern Region, funds for 2013-14 have been earmarked as per the following:—

(₹ in crore)

S1. No.	Name of the project	Outlay earmarked for 2013-14
1	2	3
New Lines (Construction):		
1.	Kumarghat-Agartala	5.00
2.	Jiribam-Imphal (Tupul)	703.90
3.	Teteliya-Byrnihat	50.00

1	2	3
4.	Bogibeel Bridge with linking lines between Dibrugarh and North Bank line	390.00
5.	Agartala-Sabroom	90.00
6.	Bhairabi-Sairang	127.10
7.	Dimapur-Kohima	1.00
8.	Sivok-Rangpo	25.00
9.	Byrnihat-Shillong	1.00
10.	Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramula	800.00
Gauge Conversion :		
11.	Lumding-Silchar including alignment between Migrendisa-Dittockchera and Badarpur-Bairagram	625.00
12.	Rangiya-Murkongselek alongwith linked fingers	939.00

Railway projects in Madhya Pradesh

†3071. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of under construction/pending Rail Over Bridge (ROB)/Rail Under Bridge (RUB) and manned and unmanned level crossings in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) whether implementation of these projects is being carried out as per schedule;
- (c) if not, project-wise reasons for delay therefor;
- (d) the number of sanctioned and operational ROB/RUBs in Madhya Pradesh and present status thereof; and
- (e) by when above said projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) As per Railway Works Programme 2013-14, 56 nos. of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and 368 nos. of Road Under Bridges (RUBs) are sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As on 01.04.2013, there are 1223 manned level crossings and 663 unmanned level crossings in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c) The smooth progress of construction of ROBs mainly depends on positive cooperation from the State Government in cases where progress is hampered, the main reasons are as follows:—

- Late sanction of corresponding work in the State Budget.
- Inadequate fund allocation by the State Government.
- Non-submission of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) and estimate by the State Government.
- Frequent changes in alignment of approaches.
- Non-availability of encumbrance free land for construction of approaches.
- Delay in providing consent of closure of level crossings.

(d) and (e) As on 01.04.2013, 84 ROBs and 207 RUBs are operational in Madhya Pradesh.

As per Railway Works Programme 2013-14, 56 ROBs and 368 RUBs are sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh. Out of these, construction of 05 ROBs and 44 RUBs have been completed. Remaining ROBs/RUBs are at various stages of planning, estimation and execution.

Pantry car in long distance trains

3072. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many long distance running trains, covering more than 1000 kms., are there in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that in many of such trains there is no Pantry facility, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure the availability of Pantry Car in long distance trains and by when it would be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) At present, 508 pairs of Express trains, running on Indian Railways, are covering distances beyond 1000 kms.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The demands for attachment of pantry cars to the trains are considered based on various factors such as its commercial justification, availability

of pantry cars, load limitation in the trains and other operational feasibility factors. As per norms laid down in the Catering Policy 2010, provision for attachment of pantry cars is based on order of priority with first priority to Duronto and Rajdhani Express trains; followed by long distance premier, superfast trains; Mail and Express trains with more than 24 hours journey time either way; and lastly for the remaining trains, with preference to those trains in which vestibules are provided.

**Electrification and gauge conversion of
Chennai-Kanyakumari sector**

3073. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that gauge conversion from Chennai to Kanyakumari is moving at snail's pace for want of fund;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the electrification between Chennai and Kanyakumari is also not progressing as required;
- (c) whether this sector is a one of the important sectors in Tamil Nadu and provides huge revenue for Railways; and
- (d) whether Railways are considering to give priority to this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir. Chennai-Kanyakumari route is already a broad gauge line.

(b) No, Sir. Electrification of existing single line between Chennai-Kanyakumari is progressing at the required steady pace. Chennai-Virudhunagar and Tirunelveli (Excluding) — Nagercoil-Kanyakumari sections on Chennai-Kanyakumari rail line have already been electrified. On the balance section *i.e.* Virudhunagar-Tirunelveli, work is in advanced stages of completion.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Chennai-Kanyakumari is already a broad gauge line where double broad gauge line already exists between Chennai-Chengalpattu and Dindigul-Madurai sections.

Railway electric cables

3074. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a big chunk of train accidents in the past years have occurred due to cable and signalling failures;

(b) whether in sections where the erstwhile Yugoslavia made RE cables have completed their life of 30 years, train operations have become more risky;

(c) whether railway electric cables are no more being manufactured and spares for these are unavailable in the market; and

(d) whether Railways are constrained to use the old railway electric cables as the new cable systems have not been completed or handed over to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As on date, out of 65436 RKMs of Indian Railways only 4145 RKMs (approx.) is working on erstwhile Railway Electric (RE) cables. These cables are regularly tested as per prescribed schedule and irregularities, if any observed, are immediately attended and train operations in this section is in no way jeopardized.

(c) The typical RE cable used for Railway Telecom applications are not manufactured in India. However, equivalent cable used in Railway Electrification territory is manufactured in India by large number of companies and spares for the same are also available in the market.

(d) Railways have planned to progressively replace remaining 4145 RKMs of old RE cable which have outlived their codal life.

Duty hours of loco drivers

3075. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have been unilaterally changing duty hours of loco drivers without realizing stress fact or and making them work for 10 to 13 hours a day;

(b) whether this will not make them to commit mistakes and susceptible to accidents;

(c) whether Railways consult Ministry of Labour while deciding working hours of loco drivers;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and rules enforced in this regard; and

(e) whether Government has received any representation from loco drivers' association, if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Railway Servants (Hours of Work and Period of Rest) Rules, 2005 framed under the provisions of Railways Act, 1989 have the approval of Ministry of Labour and Employment. Under Rule 3 of the said Rules, the Head of the Railway Administration is the competent authority to decide the duty hours of loco drivers.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir. A High Power Committee constituted by Ministry of Railways to review the duty hours of loco drivers and safety related categories has submitted its report. The recommendations of the Committee are being examined by the Railways.

Railway projects

3076. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments, including Government of Gujarat, have submitted request for development of railway linkages in the influence area of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) by when the upgradation work of Ahmedabad-Botad-Bhavnagar is likely to start and the time-frame for its completion; and

(d) by when the doubling work of Viramgam-Samakhiyali-Gandhidham is likely to start and the time-frame for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways have received a request from Government of Gujarat for development of rail linkages in the influence area of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). These include 3 new line projects, 9 gauge conversion projects, 6 doubling projects and port connectivity projects. Out of these, 8 projects of gauge conversion and 1 project of doubling have already been completed.

Ahmedabad-Botad Gauge Conversion, doubling of Viramgam-Surendranagar and Viramgam-Samakhiyali have been sanctioned. Remaining proposals are presently not under consideration for sanction.

(c) Gauge Conversion of Ahmedabad-Botad has been included in the Budget 2012-13. Preliminary activities like preparation of plans, estimates, Final Location Survey etc. have been taken up. The targeted date for completion of the project has not yet been fixed. Botad-Bhavnagar section is already an existing broad gauge section.

(d) The work of doubling of Viramgam-Samakhiyali (182.23 Km.) has been included in the Budget 2011-12. On this Section, Viramgam-Sadla section (21 Km.) is targeted for completion by March, 2014. On Jatpipli-Sukhpur section (52.33 Km.), earthwork, bridge work, etc. are in different stages of progress also.

As regards, Samakhiyali-Gandhidham section, it is already an existing double broad gauge line section.

Introduction of new trains in Gujarat

3077. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have introduced new trains *via* various towns and cities of Gujarat, during last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the status of commencing Rajya Rani Express from Rajkot, new trains for Okha-Dwarka-Nathdwara and Rajkot-Nizamuddin;

(c) the status of starting train numbers 14811/14812 from Delhi Sarai Rohilla to Sikar as announced in this year's budget;

(d) whether Railways also propose to increase the frequency of existing trains passing through various cities/towns of Gujarat; and

(e) if so, details of such trains during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Indian Railways do not operate trains on State-wise basis as railway network cuts across State boundaries. Details of number of trains introduced serving the stations in the State of Gujarat during the last three years are as under:

Year	Number of trains (in single)
2011-12	36
2012-13	30
2013-14	38

In the Railway Budget 2013-14, introduction of 19575/19576 Okha-Nathdwara Express and 19579/19580 Rajkot-Delhi Sarai Rohilla Express has been announced and the same have since been introduced *w.e.f.* 24.09.2013 and 27.01.2014 respectively. However, at present, there is no proposal for introduction of Rajya Rani Express from Rajkot.

(c) 14811/14812 Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Sikar Express (bi-weekly) announced in the Railway Budget 2013-14 is yet to be introduced. Generally, the trains announced in the Railway Budget are introduced during the course of same financial year.

(d) and (e) Introduction of new services, extension and increase in frequency of existing services is an ongoing process of Indian Railways subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification, availability of resources etc.

Representations for various railway projects in Gujarat

3078. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have received representations for gauge conversion, new railway lines and doubling of railway lines, which are essential and obvious for development of ports and industries, from various organizations/road users as well as from Government of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the work is likely to start along with probable time-frame for each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Requests for undertaking various railway's work from State Government, various federation, users, etc. are received from time-to-time in Zonal Railways and Ministry of Railways. A separate compendium of such request or proposals is not maintained. However, the details of new lines, gauge conversion and doubling proposals received in last three years and current years falling fully/partly in the State of Gujarat and their status is as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the proposals	Status
1	2	3

New Line

1. Bhavnagar-Tarapur

An updating survey has been completed. Based on demands, the alignment has been changed to Bhavnagar-Khambhat *via* Mithli. The proposal was sent to Planning Commission for obtaining their "In Principle" approval, but Planning Commission returned the proposal.

1	2	3
2.	Somnath-Kodinar-Pipavav	The work of construction of new line from Somnath-Kodinar has been taken up as a part of material modification to Rajkot-Veraval, Wansjaliya-Jetalsar sanctioned gauge conversion project. Further, survey for new line from Kodinar-Pipavav has been completed as a part of Bhavnagar-Mahuva-Pipavav-Una-Kodinar new line project.
3.	Jashalmer-Kandla (<i>i.e.</i> Barmer-Bhabhar)	Survey completed and shelved.
4.	Rail linkage for Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor in Gujarat (Dholera-Bhimnath-Botad)	Survey has been completed and shelved.
5.	Tharad-Vav to Suigam border (Dhenera-Tharad-Vav-Suigam)	Survey has been completed. Ministry of Defence has been requested for financing the project.
6.	Kharhgoda-Santalpur	An updating survey has been taken up.
7.	Barmer-Palanpur	Survey is in advance stage of completion.
8.	Connectivity to Gariawar-Taluka in Bhavnagar (Palitana-Gariawar)	Survey has been taken up.
9.	Dahod-Nathdwara	Survey has been taken up.
10.	Daman-Nasik	Survey has been taken up.
11.	Gandhinagar-Prantij	Survey has been taken up.
12.	Hapa-Dahinsara	Survey has been taken up.
13.	Mehesana-Harij-Radhanpur	An updating survey has been taken up.

1	2	3
14.	Nandiad-Dholka	Survey has been taken up.
15.	Nadiad-Tarapur-Kheda-Matar	Survey has been taken up.
16.	Palanpur-Ambaji-Abu Road	Survey has been taken up.
17.	Surat-Hazira	Survey has been taken up.
18.	Taranga Abu Road <i>via</i> Ambaji	Survey has been taken up.
19.	Tarapur-Mahemdavad	Survey has been taken up.
20.	Viramgam-Sankheshwer	Survey has been taken up.
21.	Broad gauge linkages to minor ports of Gujarat <i>viz.</i> Hazira-Dahej, Bedi and Porbander	Survey has been taken up.
22.	Khambhat-Khambhat Port	Survey has been taken up.
23.	Inclusion of Arnej-Tarapur new line in the head of Botad-Ahmedabad sanctioned gauge conversion project.	Survey has been taken up.
24.	Nasik-Surat	Survey has been taken up.
25.	Piplod-Deogarh Bara-Chhota-Udepur-Rajpipla	Survey has been taken up.
26.	Botad-Gondal <i>via</i> Jasdan	Traffic survey has been taken up.
27.	Anand-Borsad	Survey has been taken up.
28.	Dhansura-Talod	Survey has been taken up.
29.	Kapadvanj-Timba	Survey has been taken up.

1	2	3
---	---	---

30. Modasa-Meghraj-Banswara Survey has been taken up.

31. Rajpipla-Kevadiya Colony Survey has been taken up.

Gauge conversion

1. Ahmedabad-Botad and Dhasa-Jetalsar Survey has been completed and the work sanctioned in the Budget 2012-13.

2. Katosan-Bahucharaji-Ranuj Survey has been taken up.

3. Veraval-Talala-Visavadar (Veraval-Dhasa Jn. *via* Talala-Vishvadar-Khijadiya) Survey has been taken up.

4. Kalol-Kadi Survey has been taken up.

5. Ahmedabad-Bahucharji Survey has been taken up.

6. Bhadran-Bochasan-Petlad-Nadiad Survey has been taken up.

Doubling

1. Rajkot-Junagarh (Ahmedabad-Junagarh) Survey has been taken up.

2. Rajkot-Okha Survey has been taken up.

3. Rajkot-Veraval Survey has been taken up.

Besides above proposals, Ministry of Railways have also received a request from Government of Gujarat for development of rail linkages in the influence area of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). These include 3 new line, 9 gauge conversion, 6 doubling projects and port connectivity projects. Out of these, 8 projects of gauge conversion and 1 project of doubling have already been completed.

Ahmedabad-Botad gauge conversion, doubling of Viramgam-Surendranagar and

Viramgam-Samakhiyali have been sanctioned. Remaining proposals are presently not under consideration for sanction.

Apart from the above, the following project proposals in the State of Gujarat have been received under the Participative Policy of 2012. The details of proposals and status are as under:—

Sl. No.	Proposals	Cost (Rs. in crore)
(i)	Sayan/Kin-Hazira Port New line (47 Km.)	734.00
(ii)	Gandhidham-Tuna Port New line (17 Km.)	142.00
(iii)	Bhimnath-Dholera Rail link New line (27.6 Km.)	252.33

All the above projects have to be built under the Non-Governmental Railway model where investment are made by the project developers. Hence, Ministry of Railways cannot give any timelines of project completion.

Railway project in Odisha

3079. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of ongoing railway project from Kantabanji to Bhadrachalam via Khariar, Ampani, Nowarangpur and Malkangiri in Odisha; and
- (b) the status of the different sections of the lines and probable time of its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No such project has been sanctioned.

- (b) Does not arise.

Khurda Road-Bolangir railway line project

3080. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

- (a) whether in view of the announcement of the Chief Minister, Odisha offering 50 per cent cost and free land for railway line from Khurda Road- Bolangir, the Ministry is initiating implementation of the proposed railway project on priority basis; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the said project and the probable time-frame for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Owing to huge shelf of ongoing

projects and severe resource crunch, this Ministry is giving priority to projects which are given land free of cost and 50% of the cost of projects are shared by the States. The offer of State Government of Odisha to share 50% of the cost of project and remaining land free of cost has been taken up for examination. Phase-I (Khurda Road-Begunia) of the project is targeted for completion by 31.03.2014.

Survey for railway line

†3081. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether initial and updated survey has been conducted for laying a new railway line between Ujjain city of Madhya Pradesh to Jhalawar Road, Jhalawar district of Rajasthan *via* Agar Malwa under Western Railway, Ratlam Division and West Central Railway Division, Kota;

(b) if so, the details of the survey conducted and whether Railways are taking any action thereon;

(c) whether Railways are considering to sanction laying of new railway line from Ujjain to Jhalawar Road *via* Agar Malwa, Susner and Soyat; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (d) An updating survey from Ujjain-Ramganjmandi *via* Agar Malwa, Susner and Jhalawar Road (190 km.) has been taken up.

Extending rail connectivity

3082. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has acceded to the public demand that the Christian shrine of Velankanni, the Islamic dargah at Nagore and the Hindu Navagraha temples of Thanjavur district and Karaikal be linked by extending the rail connection from Nagore through Thirunallar to Tharangambadi and Mayiladuturai; and

(b) whether such extended rail connectivity could be called the Secular Express?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) All the four stations *viz.* Velankanni, Nagore, Thanjavur and Karaikal are located on broad gauge route. Survey for railway line between Karaikal and Mayiladuturai *via* Thirunallar and Tharangambadi has been conducted but the project has not yet sanctioned.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) Does not arise.

Beautification/renovation of railway stations

‡3083. CHAUDHARY MUNAVVER SALEEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have taken steps for beautification/renovation of various railway stations in the country, especially in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the quantum of amount released and spent, so far, in the current financial year for different type of works related to this task;

(c) whether Government would beautify/renovate Rampur railway station in Uttar Pradesh considering its historical importance; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Beautification/renovation of railway stations including stations in Uttar Pradesh on Indian Railways is a continuous process and works in this regard are undertaken as and when warranted. State-wise details of expenditure are not maintained. The expenditure on such works is generally funded under Plan Head- 'Passenger Amenities'. The zone-wise allocation/expenditure under Plan Head 'Passenger Amenities' during the current year is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Railway	Allocation (RE)	Expenditure (Upto Dec.'13)
1	2	3
WR	51.07	23.12
ECR	52.34	50.39
ECoR	44.42	65.90
NCR	73.09	32.24
NWR	27.69	35.09
SECR	40.86	21.77
SWR	30.25	32.11
WCR	53.58	28.90
MR	8.76	2.77

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
CR	58.20	40.76
ER	110.18	65.10
NR	70.01	31.36
NER	18.36	23.78
NFR	43.97	49.48
SR	67.19	46.50
SCR	99.69	13.83
SER	45.70	29.59
TOTAL	895.36	592.69

(c) and (d) There is no proposal at present for beautification/renovation of Rampur railway station. A number of improvement/beautification/renovation works at Rampur station have been carried out *viz.* improvement of waiting halls/retiring room, augmentation of platform shelters, improvement to platform surface, circulating area etc.

Rolling out of next generation e-ticketing

3084. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are gearing up to roll out next generation e-ticketing, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the traffic on IRCTC has grown 10 times over the years; and

(c) whether Railways have invested a sum of Rs. 100 crore to launch next generation e-ticketing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. IRCTC is working along with CRIS for development of Next Generation e-Ticketing (NGeT) system. This new system shall be able to book 7200 tickets per minute, as against existing capacity to book 2000 ticket per minute.

(b) Between 2003-04 and 2012-13, the number of tickets booked on IRCTC website *www.irctc.co.in* has grown about 190 times.

(c) The estimated cost of this Next Generation e-Ticketing (NGeT) project is about Rs. 74 crores. The investment is being done by IRCTC.

Cases of passengers being pushed off from moving trains

3085. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that cases of passengers being pushed off from moving trains by drunks and criminals are on the rise;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents, during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether Railways have taken adequate steps to ensure passenger safety in trains, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has taken any action against culprits in the said incidents; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The number of cases of passengers being pushed off from moving trains by drunks and criminals during the last three years over Indian Railways is as under:—

Year	No. of cases reported
2011	6
2012	4
2013	3

(c) Policing on Railways is a State Subject and the prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are, therefore, the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the States concerned. As such, the cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police. Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP by deploying their staff for escorting of important trains in affected areas and access control duties at important and sensitive stations.

The following measures are being taken by the Railways to ensure security of the passenger:—

1. 1275 trains are escorted by RPF daily on an average, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States.
2. Regular drives against drunk passengers creating nuisance in trains are conducted and offenders are prosecuted under the Railway Act.
3. Sensitization through awareness campaigns amongst the front line Railway Staff like ticket checking staff, RPF and on-board employees who have constant interface with the travelling public towards crime against passengers is being done.
4. Security Help-Line numbers have been set up in the Zonal Control Rooms over some zonal railways to facilitate the passengers to inform about any untoward incidents. The numbers of such security help-lines have been displayed at conspicuous places of important Railway stations and in the coaches of trains.
5. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all level to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police.

(d) and (e) During the years 2011, 2012 and 2013, 08, 01 and 07 persons respectively have been arrested in the above said incidents.

Bogibeel bridge project

3086. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for inordinate delay in progress as well as completion of Bogibeel bridge project and steps taken towards commissioning the bridge; and

(b) the details of present status of the National Projects in North Eastern region indicating project-wise details of total outlay, amount sanctioned, progress and achievement made, including target set for completion since inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) The details and present status of National Projects in North Eastern Region including Bogibeel Bridge Project are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Cost	Expenditure upto March, 2013	Outlay 13-14	% progress	TDC planned	TDC with present funding level	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Bogibeel Bridge with linking lines (73 km.) New Line	4500	2700.64	340.00	60%	December, 2015	December, 2017	Linking line from Chalkhowa to Moranhat (44 km.) completed and commissioned. Main bridge sub-structure nearing completion and contract for super-structure finalized. Planned for completion by December, 2015 subject to availability of adequate funds. The project has been delayed due to insufficient allotment of funds.
2.	Jiribam-Imphal (Tupul) (97.90 km.) New Line	4478.17	1319.91	453.90	29%	Jiribam-Tupul: March '15 Tupul-Imphal: March '17	March, 2020 March, 2022	Earthwork, bridges and tunnels in Jiribam-Tupul section taken up. Estimate for Tupul-Imphal sanctioned.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Tetelia-Bymihat in lieu of Azra-Bymihat (21.50 km.) New Line	385.2	131.11	50.00	34%	March, 2016	March, 2017	Contract for earthwork, bridges and tunnels awarded. Planned for completion by March, 2016 subject to adequate availability of funds.
4.	Dimapur-Kohima (88 km.) New Line	850	8.9	1.00	1%	Not fixed	Not fixed	Project held up due to delay in alignment approval and abnormal increase in cost of land. Land cost now reduced and Final Location Survey conducted as per alignment suggested by State Government.
5.	Agartala-Sabroom (110 km.) New Line	1141.75	455.8	140.00	40%	December, 2015	March, 2019	Earthwork and bridges taken up in entire section. Targeted for completion by December, 2015 subject to adequate fund availability.
6.	Bhairabi-Sairang (51.38 km.) New Line	2393.48	44.39	77.10	2%	Not fixed	Not fixed	Land acquisition, forestry clearance taken up. The Tender for earthwork and tunneling invited.
7.	Sivok-Rangpo (44.39 km.) New Line	3380.58	58.63	25.00	2%	Not fixed	Not fixed	Project held up for want of forestry clearance. Matter taken up with Ministry of Environment and

							Forest and Government of West Bengal.
8. Byrnihat-Shillong (108.40 km.) New Line	4083.02	2.46	1.00	0	Not fixed	Not fixed	Project held up due to protest of Khasi Student's Union for their demands with State Government. State Government requested to expeditiously resolve the issue.
9. Rangiya-Murkongselek with linked figures (510.33 km) Gauge Conversion	2232.5	1718.29	425.00	77%	March, 2014	March, 2015	Rangiya-Rangapara North: Completed and commissioned. Rangpara North-North Lakhimpur: Completed and engine rolled. North Lakhimpur-Murkongselek: Work in advance stages and planned for completion in 2013-14.
10. Lumding-Silchar including branch lines and MMs (482.73 km.) Gauge Conversion	4255.37	3433.8	375.00	81%	March, 2015	December, 2016	Earthwork, bridges and tunnels in advance stage all along the alignment. Section planned for completion by March, 2015 subject to adequate availability of funds.

Production of LHB coaches

3087. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total annual production of fire resistant Linke Holfmann Busch (LHB) coaches *vis-à-vis* its total annual requirement for Railways;
- (b) whether Railways have failed to step up production of LHB coaches in accordance with their demand, if so, the main reasons therefor; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to enhance production of LHB coaches and also to run all the trains with fire resistant LHB coaches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) The total annual production of Linke Holfmann Busch (LHB) coaches during 2013-14 (till January, 2014) is 390 against the annual requirement of 595 LHB coaches.

- (b) No, Sir. The production of LHB coaches is decided as per the Railways requirement, assessed on annual basis.
- (c) To enhance the production of LHB coaches:—
 - (i) facilities at Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala and Integral Coach Factory, Chennai are being augmented;
 - (ii) a new Rail Coach Factory is being set up at Rae Bareli with an annual production capacity of 1000 LHB Coaches;
 - (iii) a new Coach Factory with annual production capacity of 400 coaches has been sanctioned at Palghat; and
 - (iv) another new Coach Factory at Kolar has also been announced in Rail Budget presented in February, 2013 with a production capacity of 500 coaches.

Quality of food served in trains

3088. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in spite of recent hike in rates of foods served in Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Duronto trains, there have been cases of poor quality and reduced quantity of meals in these trains;
- (b) if so, the number of such complaints and action taken thereon, including fine against vendors, cancellation of vendor's licences etc.;
- (c) whether complaints redressal and monitoring mechanism needs to be strengthened with web-based system, helpline number, third party audit etc.; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to make catering services passenger friendly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) The rates of meals for premium trains like Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Duronto have been revised after nearly fifteen years in October, 2013. Some complaints of poor quality and reduced quantity have been received. During the period 17.10.2013 to 15.02.2014, 142 number of complaints have been received on national toll free number 1800-111-321 in Catering Services Monitoring Cell (CSMC). Punitive action like imposition of fine, warning etc. has been taken by the railways depending upon the gravity of complaints. A fine to the tune of ₹ 1.38 lakhs has been imposed.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. It is a continuous endeavour by the Indian Railways to provide good quality hygienic food to Railway passengers. In order to improve the quality and hygiene of catering services, the management of catering services has been transferred from Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) to zonal railways as per Catering Policy 2010. Supervision and monitoring of quality of catering services are being done by zonal railways. 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. On the same pattern, Catering Monitoring Cells have been set up at Zonal and Divisional level for daily monitoring of the catering activities. Third Party Audit has been made a part of the Standard Bid Document (SBD) to strengthen the monitoring of catering services.

Introduction of trains

3089. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the Ministry would consider introduction of Superfast Express from Visakhapatnam to Allahabad *via* Titlagarh, Express train from Keonjhar to Howrah, Superfast Express between Rourkela and New Delhi, Second Intercity train between Bhubaneswar-Rourkela, Intercity Express between Puri-Tata *via* Keonjhar and Bhubaneswar/Puri-Manmad (Shirdi) Express train in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): Introduction of train services including superfast and intercity express trains on Indian Railways is an on-going process subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification, availability of resources, etc. However, three pairs of express trains *viz.* (i) 22805/22806 Bhubaneswar-Hazrat Nizamuddin Superfast (weekly)

via Rourkela, (ii) 18516/18515 Visakhapatnam-Tatanagar (weekly) via Jajpur-Keonjhar Road and (iii) 18407/18408 Puri-Sai Nagar Shirdi Express (weekly) via Manmad announced in Parliament and Railway Budget 2013-14 have been introduced.

Introduction of Durlito Express trains

3090. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the Ministry would consider the proposal of State Government of Odisha for introduction of Durlito Express trains between Puri-Mumbai, Puri-Jaipur/Jodhpur, Bhubaneswar-Puri, Bhubaneswar-Bengaluru and Puri-Surat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): Introduction of new train service including Durlito Express trains is an ongoing process subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources, etc. However, at present, there is no proposal for introduction of Durlito Express between Puri-Mumbai, Puri-Jaipur/Jodhpur, Bhubaneswar-Puri, Bhubaneswar-Bengaluru and Puri-Surat.

Rail Tariff Authority

†3091. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved setting up of Rail Tariff Authority which will give suggestion on train fare, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether suggestions of this Authority would be binding on Railway Board or it will depend on the Railway Board what to accept and what not;
- (c) if so, whether it would be a suggestive regulator instead of an empowered one; and
- (d) if so, the justification of its establishment and whether it would not further increase the expenditure, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has approved setting up of Rail Tariff Authority as an interim body who will advise the Ministry of Railways on all matters related to fixation of tariffs. A Government resolution to this effect has been issued on 27.01.2014.

(b) The recommendation shall ordinarily be accepted by the Central Government (Ministry of Railways). However, if at any time the Central Government is of the opinion that circumstances exist, which render it necessary to revise the tariff proposed

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

by the Rail Tariff Authority, the Central Government may, within a specified time period, send a reasoned note to the Rail Tariff Authority for reconsideration.

(c) and (d) Tariff/Fare fixation on Indian Railway has all along been an internal, in-house exercise. The Rail Tariff Authority implies a systemic shift, which would enable a segregation of the multiple roles and responsibilities Railways are and would be required to discharge in the long run; this would, in turn, enhance Indian Railway's long-term financial viability and capabilities to address issues holistically and efficiently.

Doubling of railway track between Chauri Chaura-Deoria

†3092. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the work currently underway for doubling of railway tracks between Chauri Chaura-Deoria railway stations under North-Eastern Railway;

(b) by when the doubling work of railway tracks would be completed along with the time-frame fixed for starting operation of trains on these lines; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) The work of doubling of Chauri Chaura-Deoria section is in advanced stage of completion. On this section, Deoria-Baitalpur section is likely to be completed by March, 2014 and Baitalpur-Chauri Chaura section is being planned to be completed by May, 2014. The train services on this section will start once the work of doubling of this section is completed and authorization of Commissioner of Railway Safety obtained.

Targets under ten-year Railway Safety Plan

†3093. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets under ten-year Railway Safety Plan have been achieved;

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

(c) whether Railways have accepted the recommendations of High Level Safety Review Committee/Khanna Committee, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether as per the recommendations of Khanna Committee, any separate forum has been provided to All India Railway Engineers Federation (AIREF) so as to enable them to convey their interests/complaints; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rate of accidents per million train kilometers has reduced from 0.44 in 2002-03 to 0.13 in 2012-13.

(c) Railway Safety Review Committee (Khanna Committee) has made 278 recommendations. Most of the accepted recommendations of Khanna Committee have been implemented. Out of 278 recommendations, 236 recommendations have been accepted (fully or partially), of which 217 have been implemented and remaining 19 are under implementation.

(d) and (e) The recommendation of the Khanna Committee in this regard was not accepted.

Railway projects

‡3094. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of total proposals of railway projects received from different States and are pending with Railways, State-wise and project-wise;

(b) the total number of such proposals approved by Railways, during the last three years, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) the details of funds allotted/spent on such projects, State-wise and project-wise; and

(d) the time-frame fixed for the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Proposals for Railway projects are received at various levels. Details of each and every demand are not centrally maintained. Data relating to funds allotted/spent on projects are not maintained State-wise. Zone-wise details of ongoing projects approved during last three years and the current year along with funds allocated/spent are appended.

(d) Projects are progressing as per availability of resources. Due to heavy throwforward of ongoing projects requiring Rs. 1.78 lakh crores for their completion and limited Gross Budgetary Support, it is not feasible to fix a time-frame for the completion of ongoing projects. Targets are fixed every year depending upon availability of resources and progress of individual projects.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) to (c) Zone-wise details of approved ongoing projects sanctioned during the last three years and current year along with funds allocated/spent is given below:—

Sl. No.	Year of inclusion in the Budget	Railway Zone	Name of project	Latest anticipated Cost	Expenditure incurred upto March, 2013	Funds allotted during 2013-14	
						(Rs. in crore)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
New Line							
1.	2011-12	Eastern	Hansdiha-Godda (30 km.)	267.09	2	1.00	
2.	2010-11	Eastern	Hasnabad-Hinalganj (14 km.)	260.1	13.14	1.00	
3.	2013-14	Eastern	Pirpainti-Jassidih (127 km.)	915.98	0	0.10	
4.	2010-11	Eastern	Tarakeshwar-Magra (51.95 km.) including material modification for Tarakeshwar-Furfurasharif (21.75 km.)	527.54	4.51	2.00	
5.	2013-14	North Eastern	Anandnagar-Ghugli via Maharajganj (50 km.)	307	0	0.10	
6.	2013-14	North Eastern	Kapilvastu-Basti via Bansi (91 km.)	643	0	0.10	
7.	2013-14	North Western	Ajmer-Kota (Nasirabad-Jalindri) (145 km.)	822	0	0.10	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	2013-14	North Western	Pushkar-Merta (59 km.)	323	0	0.10
9.	2011-12	North Western	Ratlam-Dungarpur <i>via</i> Banswara (176.47 km.)	2082.75	16	10.00
10.	2013-14	North Western	Thiyat-Hamira-Sanu (58.5 km.)	236.93	0	1.00
11.	2012-13	Northeast Frontier	Agartala-Akhaura (Bangladesh) (13 km.)	252	10	10.00
12.	2010-11	Northeast Frontier	Balurghat-Hilli (29 km.)	242.22	24.22	2.00
13.	2010-11	Northeast Frontier	Byrnihat-Shillong (108.40 km.)	4083.02	2.5	1.00
14.	2013-14	Northeast Frontier	Dimapur-Tizit (257 km.)	4274	0	0.10
15.	2010-11	Northeast Frontier	Jogbani-Biratnagar (Nepal) (18 km.)	241.52	60	60.00
16.	2010-11	Northeast Frontier	Kaliyaganj-Buniadpur (33.13 km.)	222.21	6.98	2.00
17.	2011-12	Northeast Frontier	Murkongselek-Pasighat (30.617 km.)	165.82	1.15	1.00

18.	2013-14	Northern	Chola-Bulandshahar (16 km.)	59	0	0.10
19.	2013-14	Northern	Delhi-Sohna-Nuh-Ferozpur-Jhirka-Alwar (104 km.)	1239	0	0.10
20.	2013-14	Northern	Faizabad-Lalganj via Akbarganj, Maharajganj and Rai bareilly (116 km.)	654	0	0.10
21.	2013-14	Northern	Ferozpur-Patti (25 km.)	147	0	0.10
22.	2013-14	Northern	Hissar-Sirsa via Agroha and Fatehabad (93 km.)	400	0	0.10
23.	2011-12	Northern	Qadian-Beas (39.68 km.)	205.22	1	10.00
24.	2010-11	Northern	Rishikesh-Karanprayag (125.09 km.)	4295.3	6.61	5.00
25.	2012-13	Northern	Rohtak-Mehem-Hansi (68.8 km.)	287	1	0.50
26.	2012-13	Northern	Unchhar-Amethi (66.17 km.)	380	1	14.40
27.	2013-14	Northern	Yamuna Nagar-Chandigarh via Sadhaura, Narayangarh (91 km.)	876	0	0.10
28.	2012-13	South Central	Akkanapet-Medak (17.2 km.)	114.37	0.5	1.10
29.	2010-11	South Central	Bhadrachalam Road-Sattupalli (56.25 km.)	337.5	1	5.00
30.	2012-13	South Central	Bhadrachalam-Kovvur (151 km.)	923.23	0.5	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	2013-14	South Central	Cumbam-Proddutur (142 km.)	829	0	0.10
32.	2011-12	South Central	Gudur-Durgarajapatnam (41.55 km.)	277.74	1	1.00
33.	2013-14	South Central	Kondapalli-Kothagodum (125 km.)	723	0	0.10
34.	2013-14	South Central	Mannuguru-Ramagundum (200 km.)	1112	0	0.10
35.	2011-12	South Central	Nadikude-Srikalahasti (309 km.)	1313.99	8	1.00
36.	2013-14	South East Central	Barwadih-Chirmari (182 km.)	1137	0	0.10
37.	2013-14	South East Central	Gevra Road-Pendra Road (121.7 km.)	838.02	0	10.00
38.	2013-14	South East Central	Raipur (Mand Colliery)-Bhupdeopur (63 km.)	379.08	0	10.00
39.	2013-14	South East Central	Raipur-Jharsuguda (310 km.)	2161	0	0.10
40.	2011-12	South East Central	Wadsa-Gadchiroli (49.5 km.)	232.4	2	2.00
41.	2011-12	South Eastern	Bhadutola-Jhargram via Lalgah (54 km.)	289.64	1.01	1.00
42.	2010-11	South Eastern	Bowaichandi-Arambagh (31 km.)	267.37	31.68	2.00

43. 2010-11	South Eastern	Digha-Jaleswar (41 km.) with new material modification for Digha-Egra (31 km.)	553.63	12.71	1.00
44. 2010-11	South Western	Bagalkot-Kudachi (142 km.)	986.73	8.97	50.00
45. 2011-12	South Western	Marikuppam-Kuppam (23.7 km.)	288	1	1.00
46. 2011-12	South Western	Shimoga-Harihar (78.66 km.)	562.74	5	2.00
47. 2011-12	South Western	Tumkur-Chitradurg-Davangere (199.7 km.)	913	5.03	2.00
48. 2011-12	South Western	Whitefield-Kolar (52.9 km.)	353.44	5	2.00
49. 2013-14	South Western	Chickballapur-Puttaparthys-Sri Satya Sai Nilyam (103 km.)	558	0	0.10
50. 2013-14	South Western	Chickballapur-Gowribidanur (44 km.)	327.25	0	0.10
51. 2013-14	South Western	Gadag-Wadi (252 km.)	1117	0	0.10
52. 2013-14	South Western	Srinivasapura-Madanapalli (75 km.)	296	0	0.10
53. 2011-12	Southern	Madurai-Tuticorin via Aruppukkottai (143.5 km.)	603.43	10	2.10
54. 2013-14	Southern	Sriperumbudur-Guduvanchery with Spur to IRUN, Kattukotti-Avadi-Sriperambudur (60 km.)	839	0	0.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Gauge Conversion			
55.	2010-11	East Central	Jaynagar-Bijalpura, including extension Bet, Bijalpura-Bardibas (Nepal) (69.08 km.)	470	25	30.00
56.	2010-11	North Central	Dholpur-Sirmuttra with extension to Gangapur City (144.6 km.)	2030.5	12.56	2.00
57.	2010-11	North Central	Gwalior-Sheopurkalan with extension to Kota (284 km.)	3712	6.14	2.00
58.	2011-12	North Eastern	Lucknow-Pilibhit via Sitapur, Lakhimpur (262.76 km.)	715.75	2	5.00
59.	2010-11	South East Central	Chhindwara-Mandla Fort (182.25 km.)	737.72	29.72	10.00
60.	2013-14	South East Central	Nagbir-Nagpur (106 km.)	401	0	0.50
61.	2012-13	Western	Ahmedabad-Botad (170.48 km.)	567.18	1	1.00
62.	2012-13	Western	Dhasa-Jetalsar (104.44 km.)	376.59	1	1.00
63.	2011-12	Western	Miyagam-Karjan-Dabhoi-Samalaya gauge conversion with electrification (96.46 km.)	439.88	15	1.50

Doubling

64.	2011-12	Central	Bhusawal-Jalgaon 3rd line (24.13 km.)	184.06	2	10.00
65.	2010-11	Central	Godhani-Kalumna Chord (13.7 km.)	59.13	8.46	10.00
66.	2011-12	Central	Kalyan-Kasara 3rd line (67.62 km.)	279.7	3	7.00
67.	2012-13	Central	Wardha (Sewagram)-Nagpur 3rd line (76.3 km.)	297.85	0.75	10.00
68.	2013-14	East Central	Danea-Ranchi Road (25.2 km.)	262.97	0	0.10
69.	2013-14	East Central	Garhwa Road-Ramna (32.32 km.)	229.79	0	0.10
70.	2013-14	East Central	Hajipur-Ramdayalu (47.72 km.)	213.01	0	0.10
71.	2013-14	East Central	Jarangdih-Danea (29.2 km.)	267.99	0	0.10
72.	2012-13	East Central	Katreah-Kursela incl. bridge on river Kosi (7.24 km.)	81.3	1	1.00
73.	2012-13	East Coast	Bhadrak-Nergundi 3rd line (80 km.)	558.67	1	2.00
74.	2010-11	East Coast	Delang-Puri (28.7 km.)	165.16	33.3	55.00
75.	2011-12	East Coast	Kirandul-Jadgalpur (150 km.)	826.57	1	142.50
76.	2010-11	East Coast	Sambalpur-Talcher (174.11 km.)	679.27	36	50.00
77.	2010-11	Eastern	Ambikakalna-Nabadwip Dham (23.29 km.)	144.5	48.84	32.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
78.	2010-11	Eastern	Azinganj-Manigram (20.49 km.)	123.23	50.47	20.00
79.	2011-12	Eastern	Bandel-Boinchi 3rd line (30.53 km.)	238.36	24	1.00
80.	2010-11	Eastern	Barharwa-Bonidanga (4.73 km.)	20.41	10.32	10.00
81.	2012-13	Eastern	Bazar Sau-Azinganj Jn. (42.15 km.)	255.64	2	0.50
82.	2010-11	Eastern	Bethuadhahari-Plassey (22.51 km.)	132.31	38.23	20.00
83.	2011-12	Eastern	Boinchi-Shaktigarh 3rd line (25.83 km.)	173.91	25	1.00
84.	2011-12	Eastern	Dankuni-Bhattanagar via CC line – with one addl. Loop at Bhattanagar (3.7 km.)	60.15	1.58	0.50
85.	2010-11	Eastern	Dankuni-Chandanpur 4th line (25.41 km.) as 1st phase of Dankuni-Saktigarh 4th line with new material modification for Baraipara-Furfura (12.3 km.) new line	198.88	25.58	0.50
86.	2010-11	Eastern	Kalinarayanpur-Shantipur (15.85 km.) with new material modification for Ranaghat (Aranghata)-Duttapulia (8.17 km.) new line	104.8	38.03	5.00
87.	2010-11	Eastern	Katwa-Patuli (17.7 km.) with new material modification for Ahmedpur-Katwa (51.92 km.) gauge conversion	579.03	75.37	15.00

88.	2012-13	Eastern	Monigram-Nimtita (34.3 km.)	250.93	2	0.50
89.	2010-11	Eastern	Nabadwip Dham-Patuli (22 km.)	117.9	43.44	27.00
90.	2010-11	Eastern	Nalhati-Sagardighi (26.30 km.)	134.86	16.49	24.00
91.	2011-12	Eastern	Pirpanti-Bhagalpur (59.06 km.)	332.14	15	10.00
92.	2011-12	Eastern	Plassey-Jiaganj (54.29 km.)	234.41	20	27.00
93.	2011-12	Eastern	Princepghat to Majherhat of Circular Railway (4.98 km.)	279.61	10	0.50
94.	2012-13	Eastern	Sagardighi-Azimganj Cabin (16.3 km.)	81.09	1	0.50
95.	2010-11	Eastern	Sahibganj-Pirpanti (10.45 km.)	129.45	37.38	37.00
96.	2011-12	Eastern	Sainthia-Tarapith 3rd line (22 km.)	186.64	40	5.00
97.	2010-11	Eastern	Sealdah Div. – 2nd passenger line bet. Mile 5 B and New Alipore (1.67 km.)	65.09	10	0.05
98.	2010-11	Eastern	Sondalia-Champapukur (23.64 km.) with new material modification for Bira-Chakla (11.5 km.)	136.55	48.5	5.00
99.	2010-11	Eastern	Tala-Princep Ghat of Circular Rly. (9.7 km.)	149.95	4.07	0.10
100.	2011-12	Eastern	Tarapith-Rampurhat-provision of 3rd line (6.52 km.)	62.43	1	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
101.	2012-13	North Central	Bhimsen-Jhansi (206 km.)	797.3	1	25.00
102.	2011-12	North Eastern	Aunrihar-Manduadih (38.80 km.)	199.75	46.2	10.00
103.	2012-13	North Eastern	Chhapra-Ballia (65 km.)	295	0.5	5.00
104.	2010-11	North Western	Abu Road-Sarotra Road (23.12 km.)	131.54	51.58	21.00
105.	2011-12	North Western	Ajmer-Bangurgram (48.43 km.)	144.57	30	10.00
106.	2013-14	North Western	Alwar-Bandikui (60.3 km.)	242.09	0	0.50
107.	2012-13	North Western	Bangurgram-Guria (47 km.)	246.08	0.1	1.00
108.	2010-11	North Western	Bhagat ki Kothi-Luni (28.12 km.)	123.15	20.02	35.00
109.	2011-12	North Western	Guriya-Marwar (43.50 km.) and Karjoda-Palanpur (5.40 km.)	206.22	30	15.00
110.	2011-12	North Western	Rani-Keshavganj (59.50 km.)	277.67	6	32.00
111.	2012-13	North Western	Rani-Marwar Jn. (54.5 km.)	288.97	0.1	1.00
112.	2011-12	North Western	Rewari-Manheru (69.02 km.)	373.61	20.12	15.00
113.	2010-11	North Western	Sarotra Road-Karjoda (23.59 km.)	156.64	69.9	23.00
114.	2010-11	North Western	Swaroopganj-Abu Road (25.36 km.)	133.36	54.17	20.00
115.	2011-12	Northeast Frontier	Ambari Falakata-New Maynaguri (36.52 km.)	312.12	20	60.00

116.	2012-13	Northeast Frontier	Lumding-Hojai (44.92 km.)	246.07	0.5	2.00
117.	2013-14	Northeast Frontier	New Bongaigaon-Kamakhya via Rangiya (142 km.)	1798	0	0.10
118.	2012-13	Northeast Frontier	New Coochbehar-Gumanihat (29.32 km.)	283.55	0.5	8.00
119.	2011-12	Northeast Frontier	New Coochbehar-Samuktala Road (29.02 km.)	209.77	20	58.34
120.	2010-11	Northern	Ambala Cantt-Dhapper (Ph.I) (22.71 km.)	338.54	26.6	85.00
121.	2012-13	Northern	Anand Vihar-Tilak Bridge 3rd and 4th line (9.77 km.)	295.68	0.5	1.00
122.	2010-11	Northern	Bhadoi-Janghai (31 km.)	132.96	61.7	55.00
123.	2010-11	Northern	Chakki Bank-Bharoli (3.5 km.)	15	10	5.00
124.	2012-13	Northern	Haridwar-Lakshar (27.03 km.)	219.83	1	1.50
125.	2010-11	Northern	Jalandhar Cantt-Suchi Pind – with Electrification (3.5 km.)	15.69	3.19	12.50
126.	2011-12	Northern	Kathua-Madhampur across bridge No. 16, 18 and 19 (0.261 km.)	19.7	2	5.00
127.	2010-11	Northern	Kathua-Madhampur Punjab across Ravi Bridge (0.82 km.)	96.05	15.91	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
128.	2012-13	Northern	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar (55.47 km.)	289.79	0.5	1.00
129.	2011-12	Northern	Mrithal-Bhangala across Beas Bridge (0.665 km.)	74.17	2	10.00
130.	2013-14	Northern	Raibareilly-Amethi (60.1 km.)	285.7	0	0.50
131.	2010-11	Northern	Sambha-Vijaypur Jammu across Basanter Bridge (0.22 km.)	40.21	8.12	15.00
132.	2011-12	Northern	Utrertia-Raibareilly (65.6 km.)	259.82	0	38.00
133.	2011-12	South Central	Guntur-Tenali with electrification (24.38 km.)	129.9	14	25.00
134.	2012-13	South Central	Kazipet-Vijaywada 3rd line with electrification (219.64 km.)	1054.35	1	1.10
135.	2011-12	South Central	Krishnapatnam-Venkatachalam with electrification (23 km.)	87.34	9.5	22.50
136.	2010-11	South Central	Mancheryal-Peddampet Tripling (4.37 km.)	105.66	45.08	15.00
137.	2011-12	South Central	Mudkhed-Parbhani (81.43 km.)	334.32	1.17	5.00
138.	2011-12	South Central	Vijaywada-Gudivada-Bhimavaram-Narsapur, Gudivada-Machlipatnam and Bhimavaram-Nidadavolu with Electrification (221 km.)	1009.82	11	80.00

139.	2010-11	South East Central	Durg-Rajnandgaon 3rd line (31 km.)	152.99	47.1	30.00
140.	2012-13	South Eastern	Andul-Baltikuri (7.25 km.)	29.26	0.5	1.00
141.	2010-11	South Eastern	Champajharan-Bimlagarh (21 km.)	177.38	28.18	20.00
142.	2010-11	South Eastern	Dangoaposi-Rajkharswan 3rd line (65 km.)	388.67	30.9	45.00
143.	2012-13	South Eastern	Kharagpur-Narayangarh 3rd line (23 km.)	138.08	0.5	1.00
144.	2012-13	South Eastern	Manoharpur-Bondamanda 3rd line (30 km.)	258.2	0.5	5.00
145.	2012-13	South Eastern	Rajkharswan-Chakradharpur 3rd line (20 km.)	148.77	0.5	5.00
146.	2010-11	South Eastern	Sini-Adityapur (22.5 km.) 3rd line	143.16	41.28	40.00
147.	2010-11	South Eastern	Tamluk Jn. Cabin-Basulya Satahata (24.4 km.)	171.02	95.65	26.00
148.	2010-11	South Western	Birur-Shivani (28.67 km.)	142.64	53.73	20.00
149.	2010-11	South Western	Hosadurga Road-Chikjajur (28.89 km.)	205.24	10	20.00
150.	2010-11	South Western	Hospet-Hubli-Londa-Tinaighat-Vasco-de-Gama (352.28 km.)	2128	58	91.00
151.	2011-12	South Western	Shivani-Hosadurga Road (9.98 km.)	49.81	22	22.00
152.	2011-12	South Western	Toranagallu-Ranjithpura (22.9 km.)	146.75	5	10.00
153.	2013-14	Southern	Chennai Central-Besin Br. Jn. Provision of 5th and 6th Line (2.2 km.)	25.38	0	0.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
154.	2010-11	Southern	Ernakulam-Kumbalam (7.71 km.)	71.32	20.43	1.00
155.	2011-12	Southern	Kumbalam-Thuravur (15.59 km.)	135.69	15.31	5.00
156.	2011-12	Southern	Omalar-Metturdam with electrification (29.03 km.)	233.73	9	5.00
157.	2011-12	Southern	Thanjavur-Ponmalai (46.96 km.) with a bypass line before Ponmalai (1.13 km.)	190.1	15	25.00
158.	2012-13	West Central	Barkhera-Habibganj 3rd line (41.42 km.)	202.47	0.5	2.00
159.	2011-12	West Central	Bina-Kota (282.66 km.)	1125.07	5	30.00
160.	2010-11	West Central	Budhni-Barkhera 3rd line (33 km.)	287.35	12.01	10.00
161.	2012-13	West Central	Ghat Pindrai-Belkhera (5.56 km.)	25.4	0.5	2.00
162.	2012-13	West Central	Itarsi-Bhudni 3rd line (25.09 km.)	152.57	0.5	2.00
163.	2013-14	Western	Palampur-Samakhayali (274.73 km.)	1266.89	0	5.00
164.	2013-14	Western	Vatva-Ahmedabad 3rd line with Automatic Signalling (7.5 km.)	32.58	0	0.10
165.	2010-11	Western	Vatva-Ahmedabad 3rd line with Automatic Signalling (7.5 km.)	271.88	114	130.00
166.	2011-12	Western	Viramgam-Samakhiali (182.23 km.)	685.17	81	115.00

Rishikesh-Karnaprayag railway track

†3095. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the laying of Rishikesh-Karnaprayag railway track along with the details of the length of the railway line which has been laid, till date;
- (b) by when the laying of Rishikesh- Karnaprayag railway track is likely to be completed for starting the operation of trains on this route;
- (c) whether the laying of the said railway track is slowing down due to paucity of funds; and
- (d) if not, the details of the funds allocated for this purpose from the date of sanctioning of work, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (d) Route selection of alignment of Rishikesh-Karnaprayag new line has been completed. Geological mapping work and Final Location Survey Work have been taken up before actual construction work. At present, no target has been fixed for completion of the construction of this new line. Since only survey work is going on at present; the work has not slowed down due to paucity of work. An amount of Rs. 6.61 crore has been spent on it by the end of the year 2012-13. An outlay of Rs. 5.0 crore has been provided to it during the current year.

New railway lines in Uttarakhand

†3096. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the railway routes which are currently earning comparatively lower income along with the names thereof;
- (b) whether railway tracks are laid in the country only if they are profitable;
- (c) if not, the reasons for not giving approval to the construction of new railway lines in Uttarakhand; and
- (d) by when funds would be allocated for construction of Tanakpur-Ghat-Bageshwar railway line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) During the year 2012-13, 90 Uneconomic Branch

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Lines were in operation over Indian Railways. Zone-wise details of these lines are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Railway tracks are usually laid on consideration of profitability but in certain cases the decision is also based on socio-economic and strategic considerations.

(c) During the years 2010-11 to 2012-13 three projects falling partly/fully in Uttarakhand have been sanctioned namely, Rishikesh-Karnaprayag (New line), Lucknow-Pilibhit *via* Sitapur, Lakhimpur (Gauge conversion) and Haridwar-Laksar (Doubling).

(d) Survey for construction of Tanakpur-Bageshwar new railway line has been completed. As the project has not been sanctioned, no funds have been allocated.

Statement

*Details of losses incurred in operation of Uneconomic Branch Lines
during the year 2012-13 (provisional)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Branch Lines	Losses incurred (Rs. in thousands)
1	2	3
Central Railway		
1.	Neral-Matheran (NG-21 Kms)	129983
2.	Pachora-Jamner (NG-56 Kms)	66128
TOTAL		196111
Eastern Railway		
3.	Kalyani-Kalyani Simanta (BG-4 Kms)	15192
4.	Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill (BG-50 Kms)	53652
5.	Bardhaman-Katwa (NG-53 Kms)	55926
6.	Sonarour-Canning (BG-29 Kms)	40275
7.	Shantipur-Nabadwipghat (NG-27.5 Kms)	15690
TOTAL		180735

1	2	3
East Central Railway		
8.	Narkatiagang-Bhikhnatori (MG-47 Km)	38832
9.	Dildar Nagar-Tarighat (BG-19 Km)	23008
10.	Jhanjharpur-Laukha Bazar (MG-43 Kms)	20597
11.	Fatuha-Ishlampur (BG-43 Kms)	58275
12.	Patna-Digha (BG-9 Kms)	24229
13.	Banmankhi-Bihariganj (MG-27 Kms)	22007
14.	Bhaktiyarpur-Rajgir (BG-54 Kms)	96646
TOTAL		283594
East Coast Railway		
15.	Bobbili-Salur (BG-18 kms.)	16387
16.	Naupada-Parlakhimundi-Gunupur (BG-91 Kms)	238513
TOTAL		254900
Northern Railway		
17.	Jullunder-Hoshiarpur (BG-38.22 Kms)	154891
18.	Amritsar-Attari (BG-25.21 Kms)	89112
19.	Phagwara-Nawashahar-Doaba (BG-35.8 Kms)	144676
20.	Batla-Quadrian (BG-19.44 Kms)	42646
21.	Verka-Derababa-Nanak (BG-43 Kms)	149821
22.	Amritsar-Khemkaran (BG-77.27 Kms)	241814
23.	Pathankot-Madhopur (BG-15.23 KMs)	149923
24.	Pathankot-Joginder Nagar (NG-165.92 Kms)	187805
25.	Ambala-Kalka (BG-69.97 Kms)	526816
26.	Kalka-Shimla (NG-96.54 Kms)	443016

1	2	3
27.	Rohtak-Gohana (BG-31.88 Kms)	62474
28.	Garhi Harsaru-Farukhnagar (MG-11.27 Kms)	23174
29.	Daryapur-Dalmau (BG-24.78 Kms)	45451
30.	Raja Ka Sahaspur-Sambhal Hatim Sarai (BG-19 Kms)	6558
TOTAL		2268177
North Central Railway		
31.	Dhaulpur-Tantpur-Sirmutra (NG-88.91 Kms)	33905
32.	Gwalior-Sheopur Kalan (NG-199.8 Kms)	77269
33.	Mathura-Baridrawan (MG-12.48 Kms)	6393
TOTAL		117567
North Eastern Railway		
34.	Salempur-Barhaj Bazar (BG-31 Kms)	24928
35.	Indara-Dohrighat (MG-35 Kms)	33946
36.	Anand Nagar-Nautanwe (BG-41 Kms)	247044
37.	Mandhana-Brahmavart (MG-8 Kms)	1414
38.	Kashipur-Ramnagar (BG-27 Kms)	116921
TOTAL		424253
N.F. Railway		
39.	New Jalpaiguri-Darjeeling (NG-89 Kms)	684181
40.	Katihar-Maniharighat (MG-36 Kms)	404756
41.	Katihar-Jogbani (BG-108 Kms)	935753
42.	Singabad-Old Malda (BG-24 Kms)	382656
43.	Barsoi-Radhikapur (BG-53 Kms)	525927

1	2	3
44.	Alipurduar-Bamanhat (BG-71 Kms)	78799
45.	Tezpur-Rangapara North (MG-27 Kms)	69746
46.	Fakiragram-Dhubri (MG-65 Kms)	73366
47.	Karimganj-Mahishashan (MG-10 Kms)	28452
48.	Baoigram-Dulloxcher (MG-28.25 Kms)	69408
49.	Katakhal-Laalbazar (MG-36 Kms)	6645
50.	Chaparmakh-Moribari (BG-70 Kms)	18286
51.	Ekiakhhi-Balurghat (BG-87 Kms)	627411
52.	Makum-Dangari (BG-30 Kms)	15380
TOTAL		3920766
North Western Railway		
53.	Mavil Junction-Bari Sadri (MG-82 Kms)	191995
54.	Ratan Garh-Sardar Shara (MG-43.13 Kms)	23689
55.	Pipar Road-Bilalra (BG-41 Kms)	18151
56.	Merta Road Junction-Merta City (BG-14.5 Kms)	12158
TOTAL		245993
Southern Railway		
57.	Shoranur-Nilambur (BG-66 Kms)	41899
58.	Villupuram-Puducherry (BG-38 Kms)	46948
59.	Mettupalayam-Udhagamandalam (NG-46 Kms)	223170
60.	Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur (BG-62 Kms)	48055
61.	Triuvarur-Nagore (BG-670233 Kms)	37803
62.	Manamdurai-Rameswararam (BG-113 Kms)	238422
TOTAL		636297

1	2	3
South Eastern Railway		
63.	Santragachi-Baragachia-Amta (BG-52 Kms)	221933
64.	Tamluk-Digha (BG-89.3 Kms)	495785
65.	Rupsa-Bangriposi (BG-88.7 Kms)	28759
66.	Ranchi-Lohardanga (BG-67.233 Kms)	68476
67.	Rourkela-Birmitrapur (BG-27.04 Kms)	45524
TOTAL		860477
S.E.C. Railway		
68.	Raipur-Dhmtari (88.6 Kms)	836002
69.	Satpura Railway (NG-715 Kms)	3188391
TOTAL		4024393
S.W. Railway		
70.	Yelahaka Junction-Chik Ballapur (BG-47 Kms)	317502
71.	Bangerpet-Marikuppam (BG-16.57 Kms)	45612
72.	Hassan-Sravanabekagika (BG-42.22 Kms)	11509
73.	Sagarjambaguru-Talaguppa (BG-15.33 Kms)	10160
TOTAL		384783
Western Railway		
74.	Billimora-Waghai (NG)	30267
75.	Choranda-Motikoral (NG)	15869
76.	Broach Jabmusar-Kavi (NG)	52311
77.	Chota Udaipur-Jambusar (NG)	88171
78.	Chandod-Malsar (NG)	74872
79.	Nadiad-Bhadran (NG)	42659

1	2	3
80.	Kosamba Junction-Umerpada (NG)	46461
81.	Mehsana-Trang Hill (MG)	13343
82.	Himmatnagar-Khed Brahma (MG)	42187
83.	Pranchi Rd.-Kodinar (MG)	35016
84.	Talala-Dalvada (MG)	114199
85.	Gandhidham-New Bhuj (BG)	72981
86.	Ranju-Patan (BG)	70961
87.	Boriyavi-Vadtal-Swaminarayan (BG)	19717
88.	Anand-Khambat (BG)	73902
89.	Nadiad-Kapadvanj-Modasa (BG)	12740
90.	Sihor-Palitana (BG)	59353
TOTAL		865009
GRAND TOTAL ALL INDIAN RAILWAYS		14663055

Installing bio-toilets in running trains

3097. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is proposed to install bio-toilets in running trains in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a beginning has since been made in this direction, if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the action plan to cover all major long distance trains under this system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Based on the indigenous technology, a total of 7295 bio-toilets have been installed in 2774 coaches till 31.12.2013. These are running in various trains on Indian Railways.

(c) It is Indian Railways' endeavour to install environment friendly toilets/ bio-toilets in all its passenger coaches (new as well as existing) at the earliest. The time frame for their full scale deployment depends upon the changes/modifications

necessitated from time to time based on the feedback on its performance, outcome of the fitment trials, usage pattern and other service conditions. However, it is planned to induct all new coaches from Production Units fitted with bio-toilets from 2016-17 onwards. Based upon present situation, the entire fleet of passenger coaches is expected to be equipped with such bio-toilets by 2021-22.

New technology on intercity trains

3098. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways are contemplating to introduce new technology on intercity trains to reduce travel time, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has worked out the detailed project report in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has set any time-frame to introduce new technology on Intercity trains, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. Introduction of new technology on intercity trains is an ongoing process. For reducing travel time on intercity trains, new technologies on coaches and locomotives are being introduced to have higher speed potential.

(b) For semi high speed trains between Mumbai-Delhi and Mumbai-Ahmedabad, Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) had funded a study in 2012-13. The draft report for the same has been submitted in March, 2013.

(c) Introduction of new technology on intercity trains is an ongoing process. LHB (Link Hofmann Busch) coaches with higher speed potential of 160 kmph have been introduced on Intercity Shatabdi trains. Further, existing identified intercity Shatabdi ICF design coach trains are also being replaced with higher speed potential LHB stock in phased manner, raising its speed potential to reduce travel time. Besides, high horse power WDP4 Diesel Locomotive having higher speed potential of 160 kmph have also been deployed on trains.

Fire incidents in running trains

3099. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a series of fire accidents in running trains have

taken place in the recent months resulting in the death of passengers and injuries to many;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents happened, during the last six months; and

(c) the action taken by Railways to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) The details of fire incidents in running trains from 1st August, 2013 to 31st January, 2014 are as under:—

Number of fire incidents in trains	Number of passengers killed	Number of passengers grievously injured	Type of trains involved
5	35	5	Passenger Trains

(c) Railways have taken various measures to prevent incident of fire in trains, which include the followings:—

- Indian Railways have endeavoured to enhance fire worthiness of coaches by using fire retardant furnishing materials to mitigate effect of fire such as Compreg Board as wood substitute, PVC (Poly Vinyl Chloride) for coach flooring, laminated sheets for wall and partition paneling, NFTC (Natural Fibre Thermosetting Composite) for roof ceiling, Rexene and cushioning material for seats and berths, Fibre Reinforced Plastic (FRP) Windows and Union of International Conference (UIC) Vestibule, etc.
- Dry Chemical powder type fire extinguishers are being provided in all mainline trains. These are portable fire extinguishers and are easy to use by on board railway staff or passengers in case of emergency. Fire extinguishers are being provided in all Air-conditioned coaches, second class-cum-guard and luggage van, Pantry cars and train locomotives.
- Railways have also taken measures to prevent fire due to electrical short circuits in coaches, which include (1) multilayer (four layer fuse protection) similar to non-AC coaches, (2) use of e-beam fire retardant cable to prevent propagation of fire, (3) Protection against failure of heating system (4) use of A-1 safety category refrigerant in Heating Ventilation and Air conditioning (HVAC) which is non inflammable and non explosive in case it enters into

air duct (5) separation of positive and negative wires, (6) use of fire retardant material in all electrical items, etc.

- 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. Subsequently this system has been provided in one more rake of New Delhi-Jammu Rajdhani train. Similar automatic fire alarm system in 20 more rakes for extended field trials 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.
- Guard-cum-Brake Van and AC Coaches in all trains are provided with portable fire-extinguishers to cater for emergencies due to fire accidents.
- 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 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) fittings in the pantry cars.
- Intensive publicity campaigns to prevent the travelling public from carrying inflammable goods are regularly undertaken.
- Two separate Fire Safety Audit Teams were constituted recently to plan safety audit in selective stations, coaching depots and workshops, etc.

Bullet train between Ahmedabad, Mumbai and Pune

3100. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat has requested for introduction of Bullet train between Ahmedabad, Mumbai and Pune;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that study conducted by Railways for connecting Ahmedabad-Mumbai-Pune with Bullet train has been completed in April, 2010;
- (c) if so, the reasons for not starting the Bullet train, so far; and
- (d) by when Government proposes to take up the said project and the likely time-frame for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Ahmedabad-Mumbai-Pune is one of the seven

High Speed Corridors selected for prefeasibility studies in consultation with State Governments. The prefeasibility study for Ahmedabad-Mumbai-Pune has been completed in June, 2010.

(c) and (d) The High Speed Train projects are highly capital intensive projects and studies are underway. No decision has been taken for implementation of Ahmedabad-Mumbai-Pune High Speed Corridor.

Train accidents

3101. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during 2013 many train accidents took place in many forms which were quite higher than that occurring in 2012, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railways have asked all zonal general managers to take effective steps to contain train accidents, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir. During the year 2013, altogether 68 consequential train accidents (excluding accidents on unmanned level crossings) took place on Indian Railways, while, during the corresponding period in the year 2012, altogether 74 consequential train accidents took place on Indian Railways.

(b) In addition to the various safety measures being undertaken by Zonal Railways on regular basis to prevent train accidents, suitable directions are also issued to General Managers of Zonal Railways from time to time keeping in view the type of train accidents taking place. During 2013-14 (upto 15.02.2014), directions have been issued by the Ministry of Railways for launch of safety drives (i) to prevent accidents at unmanned level crossings, (ii) for correct use of code bell signals and mode of signaling trains on single line block instrument, (iii) for observance of rules for reception of train on obstructed line, (iv) for taking necessary precautions during monsoon, (v) to prevent fire in pantry cars, (vi) for implementation of laid down guidelines on movement of push trolleys, and (vii) prevention of fire in trains.

Voters' census in West Bengal

3102. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether genuine voters have been excluded from the voters' list according to the 2011 census;

(b) if so, the details of grievances reported and their disposal in the last three years; and

(c) the break-up of voters' list according to Census 2011?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation and revision of electoral rolls for elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of the State is the function entrusted to the Election Commission by article 324(1) of the Constitution. However, superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for elections to the Panchayats and Municipalities has been entrusted to the State Election Commissions under articles 243K and 243ZA of the Constitution and preparation and revision of such rolls are regulated by the State laws.

Further, the electoral rolls are revised every year with 1st January of the year as the qualifying date. All persons who attain 18 years or above as on that date are eligible for inclusion in the electoral roll and can apply for the same. Once they are registered in the roll, they would be eligible for getting an Electors Photo Identity Card (EPIC). The enrolment of electors is, therefore, a continuous and ongoing process.

The Election Commission has informed that Census does not count voters. The electoral rolls revised with respect to 1st January, 2014 for Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha constituencies for the State of West Bengal have been finally published on 6th January, 2014. The following are the key statistics:—

Electors as per draft publication of rolls	—	59681216
Electors as per final publication of rolls	—	62468988
EPIC percentage	—	100%

Poor execution of infrastructure projects

3103. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether poor implementation is the root cause for India's poor performance in building its infrastructure;

(b) if so, the root causes identified for poor implementation of various projects particularly those relating to infrastructure sector; and

(c) in what manner Government propose to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) 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. As on 1st December, 2013, 739 on-going Central Sector Projects were on the monitor of this Ministry. Of these, 231 projects are delayed as against their original dates of commissioning.

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 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.

Delay in release of funds under MPLADS

3104. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many complaints have been received regarding delay in release of funds under MPLADS to various Parliamentary constituencies in the country at the district level as well as at the level of Union Government;

(b) if so, the details of the reasons for delay in release of funds and the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure release of rest of MPLADS funds to all Parliamentary constituencies as per entitlement and the action taken by Government to avoid such instances in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Complaints and references regarding delay in release of funds under the Members of Parliament

Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) are received in the Ministry on a continuing basis.

Release of funds under the MPLADS at the Central Government level as well as at the District level is governed by the provisions contained in the Guidelines of MPLADS.

The first installment of MPLADS funds is released subject to submission of provisional Utilisation Certificate (UC) of the previous year for at least 80% of expenditure of the first instalment of the previous year. The second instalment is released on submission of Monthly Progress Report (MPR) reflecting unsanctioned balance of less than Rs. 100 lakh and unspent balance of less than Rs. 250 lakh with the District Authority along with the Utilisation Certificate (UC) and Audit Certificate (AC) of the immediately concluded financial year. As soon as the requisite documents and certifications are received, the funds are released by the Central Government.

The District Authorities release funds to the Implementing Agencies in accordance with the State Government's rules/guidelines applicable for the purpose.

Funds under the MPLADS are non-lapsable, both at the end of the Central Government and at the end of the District Authorities. Members of Parliament can recommend works upto their full annual entitlement without linking with actual release of funds and District Authorities are required to undertake immediate sanction and implementation of the eligible works so recommended.

Government in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation continuously emphasizes on timely utilisation of funds and timely submission of required documents and certifications for further release of funds.

Misuse of MPLADS funds

3105. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has pointed out time and again that MPLADS funds are misused, and are not monitored and in many cases, even remain unspent;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the complete details constituency-wise and State-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for monitoring of MPLAD Scheme through impact assessments and publicly available audit details; and

(d) whether Government has any plans for re-assessing the MPLAD Scheme's feasibility and future course of action and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in its Performance Audit Report No. 31 (Civil) of the year 2010-11 for the period 2004-05 to 2008-09 has pointed out violations of Guidelines and irregularities in implementation of the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).

The implementation of MPLADS in the field is undertaken by the District Authorities as per the State Government's technical, administrative and financial rules. The observations of the C&AG relating to implementation in the field have been communicated to the concerned State Governments/District Authorities for taking appropriate action, including penal/departmental action and recoupment of MPLADS funds with interest.

Action Taken Notes (ATNs) on the C&AG paras are furnished to the C&AG in normal course. The Performance Audit Report as well as ATNs are placed on the website of the C&AG.

(c) Third party physical monitoring of the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) has been undertaken since 2007-08. The NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) conducted third party physical monitoring in 208 districts in the period 2007-08 to 2010-11. The Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) Ltd. conducted third party physical monitoring in 100 districts in the year 2012-13. Observations/suggestions of the third party monitors in respect of implementation in the field are sent to the District Authorities for taking appropriate action.

(d) There is presently no proposal for re-assessing the feasibility of the MPLAD Scheme.

Delay in infrastructure projects

3106. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 423 out of 925 projects each costing Rs. 20 crore or more, have failed to meet the deadline as stated by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay thereof;

(c) the major reasons for the delay in implementing infrastructure projects in States like Assam and Maharashtra; and

(d) the State-wise list of the defaulters along with the list of the cost-overrun of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors the On-going Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above (Rs. 20 crore and above before 1st April, 2010) on time and cost overruns.

As on 1st April, 2009, 925 ongoing Central Sector projects costing Rs. 20 crore and above were on the monitor of this Ministry. Of these, 445 projects were delayed as against their original dates of commissioning.

As on 1st December, 2013, 739 on-going Central Sector Projects are on the monitor of this Ministry. Of these, 231 projects are delayed as against their original dates of commissioning.

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 State-wise details of projects having cost overruns on account of delay in completion are given in Statement.

Statement*State-wise list of projects having time and cost overruns as on 01.12.2013*

Sl. No.	Project	Agency	Date of approval	Original date of commissioning	Anticipated date of commissioning	Cost original (Rs. crore)	Cost anticipated (Rs. crore)	Cost overrun (Rs. crore)	Cost overrun (%)	Time overrun in months
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh										
1.	Strategic Crude Oil Storage Project at Vizag	ISPRL	01/2006	10/2011	06/2014	672.00	1038.00	366.00	54.46	32
2.	Hyderabad/Secunderabad Multi-Modal Transport System (MMTS) Phase-II	MRTPL	04/2012	04/2012	03/2016	632.68	816.55	183.87	29.06	47
3.	Expansion of Liquid Steel Capacity from 3 MT to 6.3 MT (RINL)	RINL	10/2005	10/2009	03/2014	8692.00	12291.00	3599.00	41.41	53
4.	67.5 MW TG-5 Aux. S'TEM Emergency Power Requirement Exp. Unit	RINL	07/2007	01/2010	11/2013	202.00	343.58	141.58	70.09	46
5.	Coke Oven Battery No. 4 Phase-II	RINL	06/2006	09/2008	12/2013	108.00	216.68	108.68	100.63	63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Adriyala Shaft Project	SCCL	12/2009	03/2013	10/2014	212.34	977.53	765.19	360.36	19
	Arunachal Pradesh									
7.	Kameng Hydroelectric Project (NEEPCO)	NEEPCO	12/2004	12/2009	03/2017	2496.90	5139.00	2642.10	105.82	87
8.	Pare Hydro Electric Project	NEEPCO	12/2008	08/2013	09/2014	573.99	1117.92	543.93	94.76	13
9.	Subansiri Lower HEP (NHPC)	NHPC	09/2003	09/2010	06/2018	6285.33	10667.00	4381.67	69.71	93
	Assam									
10.	Assam Gas Cracker Project	BCPL	04/2006	04/2012	12/2013	5460.61	8920.00	3459.39	63.35	20
11.	Bputra Bridge at Bogibil and Link Lines, NEFR	NEFR	09/1997	04/2008	12/2017	1000.00	4996.19	3996.19	399.62	116
12.	Lumding-Silchar Jiribam, Badarpur-Baraigram Kumarghat National Project	NEFR	04/1996	03/2009	03/2017	1676.31	5000.00	3323.69	198.27	96
13.	Maibang to Lunding (AS-25), Km. 83.400 to Km. 111.000	NHAI	12/2003	04/2009	12/2014	199.81	382.02	182.21	91.19	68
14.	Harangajo to Maibang, NH-54	NHAI	12/2003	07/2009	04/2014	196.00	331.23	135.23	68.99	57
15.	Harangajo to Maibang, Km. 164.08-190.587 NH-54	NHAI	12/2003	09/2007	05/2014	212.00	333.83	121.83	57.47	80

16. Maibang to Lunding (AS-26), Km. 60.500 to Km. 83.400, NH-54	NHAI	12/2003	11/2008	12/2014	167.64	265.63	97.99	58.45	73
17. Brahmputra Bridge, NH-31	NHAI	12/20.03	04/2010	01/2015	217.61	309.56	91.95	42.25	57
18. Maibang to Lunding (AS-24), Km. 111.000 to Km. 126.450	NHAI	12/2003	11/2008	12/2014	155.04	241.28	86.24	55.62	73
19. Harangajo to Maibang (AS-23), Km. 126.450 to Km. 140.700	NHAI	12/2003	02/2009	05/2014	280.00	361.00	81.00	28.93	63
20. Maibang to Lunding (AS-27), Km. 40.000 to Km. 60.500	NHAI	12/2003	04/2009	12/2014	200.00	247.43	47.43	23.72	68
21. Wax Project	NRL	06/2010	12/2013	03/2014	576.60	676.05	99.45	17.25	3
22. Central Gas Gathering Station and Offtake Point	OIL	08/2008	06/2012	03/2014	144.02	204.29	60.27	41.85	21
23. Construction of 2 FGS in Chabua and Baghjan	OIL	08/2008	06/2012	03/2014	126.18	159.54	33.36	26.44	21
24. IOR Geleki (ONGCL)	ONGC	09/2001	03/2007	03/2017	390.09	1674.11	1284.02	329.16	120
25. IOR Lakwa – Lakhmani (ONGCL)	ONGC	09/2001	03/2007	03/2014	345.10	750.00	404.90	117.33	84
26. IOR, Rudrasagar (ONGCL)	ONGC	09/2001	03/2006	12/2013	113.90	480.00	366.10	321.42	93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar										
27.	Patna Ganga Bridge (NL), ECR	ECR	04/2001	10/2007	12/2015	624.47	2921.00	2296.53	367.76	98
28.	Rail-Cum-Road Bridge at Munger (NL), ECR	ECR	04/2002	03/2009	12/2014	921.00	2363.00	1442.00	156.57	69
29.	Katihar – Joghani (GC) (NEFR)	NEFR	09/2001	12/2010	03/2015	100.00	1022.64	922.64	922.64	51
30.	Barh STPP (3×660 MW) NTPC	NTPC	12/2003	12/2009	03/2017	8692.97	8693.00	0.03	0.00	87
Chhattisgarh										
31.	Bailadila Iron Ore Project Deposit-11B (NMDC)	NMDC	01/2007	12/2011	03/2014	295.89	607.17	311.28	105.20	27
32.	Manikpur OC Expansion (3.5 MTY)	SECL	12/2009	03/2014	03/2016	321.42	321.50	0.08	0.02	24
Goa										
33.	Construction of New International Terminal Building (Goa)	AAI	05/2010	05/2012	11/2013	335.61	388.53	52.92	15.77	18
Himachal Pradesh										
34.	Parbati HEP (NHPC) II	NHPC	09/2002	09/2009	07/2018	3919.59	5366.00	1446.41	36.90	106

35.	Parbati HEP Stage-III (NHPC)	NHPC	10/2005	10/2010	03/2014	2304.56	2716.00	411.44	17.85	41
36.	Koldam HEP (NTPC)	NTPC	10/2002	04/2009	09/2014	4527.15	6358.91	1831.76	40.46	65
37.	Kishanganga HEP	NHPC	07/2007	01/2016	11/2016	2238.67	3642.00	1403.33	62.69	10
38.	Uri HEP Stage-II (NHPC)	NHPC	08/2005	11/2009	12/2013	1729.29	2081.00	351.71	20.34	49
39.	Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla (NL), NR	NR	03/1995	11/2002	12/2017	2500.00	20000.00	17500.00	700.00	181
Jharkhand										
40.	Magadh OC 20 MTY (CCL)	CCL	08/2008	07/2012	03/2016	469.78	706.40	236.62	50.37	44
41.	Ranchi-Lohardaga (GC), SER	SER	04/1997	06/2004	12/2014	194.07	596.90	402.83	207.57	126
42.	Strategic Crude Oil Storage Project at Mangalore	ISPRL	01/2006	10/2011	10/2015	732.00	1227.00	495.00	67.62	48
43.	Ramanagram-Mysore Doubling with Electrification of Kengesii-Mysore (SWR)	SWR	04/2007	03/2013	03/2014	482.00	482.70	0.70	0.15	12
Kerala										
44.	Strategic Crude Oil Storage Project at Padur	ISPRL	01/2006	01/2012	10/2015	993.00	1693.00	700.00	70.49	45
Madhya Pradesh										
45	Bhopal Bina 3rd Line Doubling	RVNL	09/2007	03/2010	12/2015	687.20	800.00	112.80	16.41	69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Maharashtra									
46.	Hydcracker Revamp and Setting up a new CCR at Mumbai Refinery	BPCL	04/2008	04/2013	11/2013	825.00	1827.00	1002.00	121.45	7
47.	Pipeline for Transfer of LPG from BPCR/HPCR to Uran LPG Plant	BPCL	08/2009	04/2012	03/2014	246.81	276.83	30.02	12.16	23
48.	Belapur-Seawood-Uran Electrified Double Line (MTP)	MRTP	03/1996	03/2004	12/2014	401.81	1512.86	1111.05	276.51	129
49.	Mumbai Urban Transport Project Phase-II	MRTP	04/2008	03/2014	12/2016	5300.00	6220.15	920.15	17.36	33
50.	Construction and Development of 2 Offshore Container Berths and Terminal	Mumbai Port Trust	11/2007	12/2010	03/2015	1228.00	1429.10	201.10	16.38	51
51.	Mumbai High South Redevelopment Phase-II	ONGC	10/2007	05/2010	03/2014	5713.03	8813.41	3100.38	54.27	46
52.	Development of B-193 Cluster Fields	ONGC	06/2007	08/2010	05/2014	3248.78	5633.44	2384.66	73.40	45

53. Development of B-22 Cluster Fields	ONGC	01/2007	09/2010	12/2015	2323.40	2920.82	597.42	25.71	63
54. Development of C-Series Fields	ONGC	08/2006	12/2008	03/2014	3195.16	3690.37	495.21	15.50	63
Manipur									
55. Jiribam to Imphal (Tupui) (NL) (NEFR)	NEFR	04/2003	03/2011	03/2020	727.56	5995.65	5268.09	724.08	108
56. Bhairabi Sairong, NL, NEFR	NEFR	04/2008	04/2014	03/2017	619.34	2384.34	1765.00	284.98	35
Multi-State									
57. Freight Operations Information System (FOIS)	FOIS	03/1984	03/1995	03/2015	520.00	835.04	315.04	60.58	240
58. Guna-Etawah via Shivpuri-Gwalior-Bhind NL, (NCR)	NCR	04/1986	03/1994	01/2014	158.77	580.83	422.06	265.83	238
59. New Maynaguri to Jogighopa via Changrabandha (NL), NEFR	NEFR	04/2000	12/2008	03/2018	733.00	2350.00	1617.00	220.60	111
60. Development of Cluster-7 Fields	ONGC	03/2010	03/2013	11/2014	3241.03	6638.94	3397.91	104.84	20
61. Development of G-1 and GS-15 (ONGCL)	ONGC	04/2003	04/2006	02/2014	429.82	2735.65	2305.83	536.46	94
62. Additional Development of D-1 Field	ONGC	01/2010	06/2012	05/2014	2163.64	2331.62	167.98	7.76	23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
63.	Supplementary Transmission Associated with DVC and Maithon RBC	PGCIL	08/2008	08/2012	03/2014	2360.95	2580.90	219.95	9.32	19
	Nagaland									
64.	New Line from Dimapur to Zubza (Kohima) National Project (NEFR)	NEFR	04/2006	03/2015	03/2017	850.00	2441.48	1591.48	187.23	24
	Odisha									
65.	Lanjigarh-Junagarh NL (ECOR)	ECOR	04/1993	03/2002	12/2013	100.00	227.94	127.94	127.94	141
66.	Paradip Refinery Project	IOCL	02/2009	11/2012	12/2014	29777.00	32710.00	2933.00	9.85	25
67.	Sunakhala-Ganjam (GQ) Km. 338-Km. 284 (NH-5)	NHAI	04/2000	04/2004	11/2013	225.00	241.53	16.53	7.35	115
68.	Khurda Road – Barang 3rd Line (DL) (ECOR)	RVNL	04/2000	03/2009	08/2014	133.41	276.00	142.59	106.88	65
69.	Rajatgarh-Barang (LD), ECOR	RVNL	04/1999	02/2009	08/2014	166.16	288.00	121.84	73.33	66
70.	Champajharan-Bimalgarh Doubling Extension	SER	04/2010	03/2015	12/2015	149.90	177.38	27.48	18.33	9

Sikkim

71. Sevok Rangpo, NEFR NEFR 04/2008 12/2015 03/2017 1339.48 3380.58 2041.10 152.38 15

Tamil Nadu

72. Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (Bhavni, 500 MME) Bhavni 09/2003 09/2010 03/2015 3492.00 5677.00 2185.00 62.57 54

73. Tuticorin Thermal Power Project 2×500 MW NLC 05/2008 03/2012 05/2014 4904.54 6602.74 1698.20 34.63 26

74. TPS-II Expansion (1470 MW to 1970 MW) (NLC) NLC 10/2004 06/2009 03/2014 2030.78 3027.59 996.81 49.09 57

75. Kudankulam APP (NPCIL) NPCIL 12/2001 12/2008 09/2014 13171.00 17270.00 4099.00 31.12 69

76. Ennore Manali Express Way, F/O Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) Port Trust 10/2002 03/2006 12/2013 150.00 600.00 450.00 300.00 93

Tripura

77. Tripura Gas Based Power Project NEEPCO 07/2009 07/2013 05/2014 421.01 960.79 539.78 128.21 10

78. Agartala Sabroom, NL, NEFR NEFR 04/2008 03/2014 03/2019 813.34 1741.00 927.66 114.06 60

79. Construction of NL from Kumarghat-Agartala NEFR 04/1999 03/2007 03/2017 895.00 1242.25 347.25 38.80 120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Uttar Pradesh									
80.	Agra-Etawah via Fatehabad and Bah (NL), NCR	NCR	04/1999	12/2009	03/2014	108.00	432.72	324.72	300.67	51
81.	Etawah-Mainpuri (NL), NCR	NCR	09/2001	12/2008	09/2014	120.00	245.39	125.39	104.49	69
82.	Utratia-Zafrabad, NR (Line Doubling)	NR	04/2006	03/2010	03/2017	325.00	1116.53	791.53	243.55	84
83.	Electrification of Khurja-Meerut-Saharanpur and G'Bad-Meerut	RE	02/2008	03/2012	03/2014	171.10	246.44	75.34	44.03	24
84.	Tehri Pumped Storage Plant (1000 MW)	THDCL	07/2006	07/2010	02/2017	1657.00	2978.86	1321.86	79.77	79
	Uttarakhand									
85.	GSM Equipment of 283000 Lines (2G) and 75000 Lines (3G) in Uttarakhand	BSNL	01/2009	06/2009	12/2013	149.15	158.72	9.57	6.42	54
86.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project	THDCL	08/2008	07/2014	09/2017	2491.58	3745.08	1253.50	50.31	38

West Bengal

87.	Ghutiasharif-Canning (ER)	ER	04/2009	12/2011	11/2013	189.97	611.03	421.06	221.65	23
88.	Teesta Low Dam HEP, Stage-IV (NHPC)	NHPC	09/2005	09/2009	04/2015	1061.38	1501.75	440.37	41.49	67
89.	Expansion of IISCO Steel Plant	SAIL	02/2008	12/2011	12/2013	14443.00	16408.00	1965.00	13.61	24
90.	Bankura-Damodar (GC) (SER)	SER	03/1998	03/2005	12/2016	1.11.90	1423.98	1312.08	1172.55	141
91.	Tamluk Digha, Line Doubling (SER)	SER	03/1984	06/2005	06/2016	293.97	1074.47	780.50	265.50	132
92.	Howrah-Amta-Champadanga NL, (SER)	SER	04/1974	03/2007	03/2015	31.42	535.40	503.98	1604.01	96
93.	Tamluk-Basulya-Sutahata Doubling	SER	04/2010	06/2013	06/2014	146.95	171.02	24.07	16.38	12

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION**Shortage of Godowns**

2. SHRI PARASHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state the action taken by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government on the fact that Food Corporation of India (FCI) is facing severe shortage of godowns for various foodgrains as, it has been observed that during rainy season, foodgrains are wasted and that the Central Government is going to implement the Food Security Act.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The total storage capacity available for storage of Central Food Stocks as on 31.12.2013 is 755.89 lakh MTs. The total food stocks on 31.12.2013 was 427.45 lakh MTs. Thus, the storage capacity available is more than sufficient for storing Central Food Stocks.

The total requirement of foodgrains for implementing the National Food Security Act (NSFA) is estimated to be 612 lakh MTs. The available storage capacity is more than what is required to stock foodgrains for implementing the NFSA. However, augmentation of storage capacity is required in a few States for operational reasons which is addressed through Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme and Plan funds.

Thus, FCI is not facing any shortage of storage space for Central Pool Food Stocks. Sometimes, due to increased arrivals of grains during the peak of the procurement season, the Covered and Plinth (CAP) storage is resorted to as a temporary measure. In this regard, all precautions are taken to ensure that there is no wastage of foodgrains on account of rains.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रुपाला : सर, मैंने जो सवाल पूछा था, वह देश में अन्न भंडारण की जो कमी महसूस हो रही है, उसकी जानकारी के लिए पूछा था। जवाब को सुनकर मुझे बहुत दर्द हुआ। जवाब में यह बताया गया है कि जितनी आवश्यकता है, उससे ज्यादा सुविधा है, अतः नए अन्न भंडारण बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह जवाब लिखित में दिया गया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी खरीफ के सीज़न में गुजरात में ग्राउंडनट, जो

बिलो एमएसपी जा रहा था, उसकी खरीदी हो रही थी, जो सिर्फ गोदामों की कमी की वजह से बंद करनी पड़ी। यह अभी दस दिन पहले की बात है। मैं हाउस में इस रिटन जवाब को पढ़ रहा हूँ कि गोदामों की व्यवस्था, जितनी जरूरत है, उससे ज्यादा है। सर, कम से कम इस सवाल का जवाब टेक्नीकल जवाबों में तो मत दिया कीजिए। आपने यह एस्टीमेट लगाया होगा कि इतने धान की जरूरत है, इसको रखने के लिए इतने गोदाम चाहिए, आप खरीदेंगे तो देंगे। लेकिन जब किसान की फसल आती है और उसकी बिक्री जब एमएसपी से नीचे चली जाती है, उस समय उसको प्रोक्योर करना गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी होती है और उस जिम्मेदारी का निर्वहन करने के लिए इनके पास गोदाम नहीं होते हैं। इसका जिक्र करने की आवश्यकता थी, लेकिन उसके बजाय आपने टेक्नीकल जवाब दे दिया। सर, सिर्फ यही वजह है कि इस देश में किसानों द्वारा किए हुए उत्पादन को सही दामों में न बेच पाने की वजह से लाखों किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question. आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाळा : सर, मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा था, उसके संबंध में मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी किसानों की फसल आए और उसे एमएसपी से नीचे बेचने के लिए उन्हें मजबूर होना पड़े, उस समय की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए सरकार के मन में क्या कोई मंशा है? क्या सरकार इस संबंध में कुछ सोचती है और अगर सोचती है तो क्या इसका कोई हल है, वह हम जानना चाहते हैं?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Government of India through FCI and the State Government agencies is procuring mainly wheat and rice. Wherever the State Government wants to procure products like groundnut, we will help the State Government. I have got the State-wise data of the storage capacity in every State, including Gujarat. In Gujarat, the capacity owned by FCI is 5 lakh MTs. The percentage of utilization is only 73 per cent. Hired capacity is 2.95 lakh MTs. The percentage of utilization is 77 per cent. We have got CAP also. If the Gujarat Government wants storage facility, it is available with us. Five years back, our storage capacity was to the tune of 55 MTs, which we have increased up to 77 MTs. We have got plans with the assistance of the State Governments, especially under the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme and Silos, to construct another 20 to 25 MTs of storage capacity. And we are in touch with all the State Governments. Whichever State Government wants additional construction of godowns, especially in villages and taluks, there are Central Government schemes which State Governments can make use of. Regarding MSP, whenever the FCI takes over the foodgrains, we ensure that MSP is given to farmers. Sir, the procurement is mainly done by State Governments.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाळा : सर, आपने बताया कि एमएसपी के भाव पर ही सरकार खरीदती है, उसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी के खरीफ सीज़न में गुजरात में ग्राउंटनट की जो खरीदी हो

[श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला]

रही थी, वह केवल गोडाउंस की कमी की वजह से बंद करनी पड़ी थी, क्या यह बात सरकार की जानकारी में है? अगर यह आपकी जानकारी में है तो फिर इसके समाधान के लिए आपने कौन से कदम उठाए हैं?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: As I stated, in my reply to the earlier supplementary, the Government of India is mainly procuring 90-95 per cent of wheat and rice. But where the States want to procure, like, groundnuts, we will help them. Today itself I will get in touch with the Gujarat Government. If there are problems, we will help them. No doubt about that.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, because of bad storage facility, it was reported that several tonnes of rice got burnt in the FCI godowns in Kerala. And the Supreme Court had observed that foodgrains in godowns should be given to the poorest because of lack of proper storage facilities. I would like to know whether the Government has taken any decision to ensure it. Also, what are the reasons for rice getting burnt in the Kerala godowns?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: The occurrence of non-issuable or damaged foodgrains with FCI is coming down every year in a dramatic manner. The damaged goods in 2000-01 was 1.82 lakh metric tons when we were handling about 80-85 million tonnes. And when we look at the percentages, in 2007-08, the percentage was 0.10. Now it has come down to 0.06. So, we are taking every action to bring down the damages. In Kerala also, there have been some reports and actions have been taken. And, in Kerala, we have got stocks for the next four months for procurement by the PDS.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is a very important question. I would also like to remind the House and the Chair that during this entire Session, this is the only question which has been put and which has been answered. It is unfortunate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rupala and Prof. Thomas got this special privilege!

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the storage capacity, according to the hon. Minister is 755.89 lakh tonnes. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the break-up of FCI, break-up of private and then the break-up of covered and non-covered godowns is. I ask this because often it is said that most of it is non-covered and, that is why, it is getting destroyed and causing a huge loss to the exchequer. This is part (i). Part (ii) of my supplementary is this. Is the Central Government trying

to help State Governments to construct godowns in various District Headquarters with some support to them by way of subsidy? Otherwise, when the rice of Punjab goes to Andhra Pradesh, or Andhra rice going somewhere else, etc. we are wasting so much money on transport. That being the case, in every District Headquarter, there has to be storage facility. There should be a national policy on this. Is there any thinking in the Government in this regard? Then, what is the break-up?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, there are storages covered and there are CAP storages. But CAP storages are not unscientific. They are scientific, and this is especially so for wheat. All over the world, wheat is kept in CAP storages.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, what is the break-up?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I come to the break-up. All the States have given the figures. I will give you the total figures.

Sir, the covered godowns owned by the FCI, as of now, is 130 lakh MT. The hired one is 214.95 lakh MT. And, in the case of CAP, it is 26.38 lakh MT owned and hired is about 5.37 lakh MT. So, the total comes to 31.75 lakh MT. With this, the FCI alone has got the storage capacity of 376.9 lakh MT. Then, we have got the storage capacity with the State agencies. So, all put together, it comes to 75-77 million MT.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, as hon. Rupala has pointed out, it is a typical babu-type Government reply. It does not reflect the sentiments behind asking the question and the plight of the farmers on the one hand and the consumer on the other. The hon. Minister said that there enough storage facility. I come from Maharashtra. And, in Maharashtra, there have been news items appearing in newspapers that such and such quantity of foodgrains have been rotten because they kept in the open place. Sir, due to rain and dew, the foodgrains have been rotten and are not fit for human consumption. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is holding itself responsible, or, it is pinning this responsibility on somebody for this kind of State of affairs. It is all happening only because you don't have the storage capacity. It is not that you don't have sufficient godowns. You have warehouses. But, warehouses have been given to private parties or private manufacturers — I can say this with responsibility — to store beer bottles and liquor bottles! As a result, foodgrains does have get place for their storage. You are saying that you have enough space. Yes; technically your reply is correct. You have enough space. But, I would like to know whether foodgrains are stored in covered godowns, or, are they kept in open place and are rotten.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, I can assure the House that not a single godown of the FCI is given to anybody to store any product other than foodgrains. I can assure this to the House. If the hon. Member brings to my notice any storage godown where liquor is stored, we will take the strongest action possible. It may be misunderstood. The Central Warehousing Corporation may have such stocks. The CWC is not with us; it not with the FCI. The Central Warehousing Corporation has different purpose. Sometimes, the CWC might have used it. It is not the FCI. Sir, FCI is the main agency to procure foodgrains and store it. And, in case any information the hon. Member has, I request him to send me the same. I will take action.

The information that has been given by me is after compiling the data. In every State, there is an Advisory Committee. We have made all the operations transparent with one of the senior-most Member of the Parliament of the State as the Chairman of the Advisory Committee. There are representatives from the media. They can inspect. And, I am getting the Inspection Reports. If you have got any complaint from any State, you kindly let me know. We will take action. Sir, we have made all the operations transparent. Sir, it is one of the major achievements of the FCI. We have — from major damages and losses earlier — brought it down to 0.07 per cent. It is not a small achievement of the FCI.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, the hon. Minister is misleading the House. I have a question to ask.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. What can I do? No; please, take your seat. I have requests for supplementaries from Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, Shri Gehlot, Shri Avinash Khanna, Shrimati Vasanthi and others. But, there is restriction of only three supplementaries. So, I am helpless...*(Interruptions)*... I see your enthusiasm for asking supplementaries. If that is so, why should we do away with the Question Hour?

Now, who is benefited by doing away with the Question Hour? Actually, this is the only time, one hour, which we get to make the Ministers accountable. And by cancelling Question Hour, who are benefited? Find out. I am happy to see this interest. Let us show this interest everyday during the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: I understand the Chairman's view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, आज इस सत्र का आखिरी दिन है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : सर, हाउस अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है। आप उनको सवाल पूछने का मौका दे दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; it is already Chairman's direction. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I totally agree with you, but since Shrimati Stanley is retiring, at least, that consideration ought to be there. Some friends from this side... *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : सर, आज के दिन तो कम से कम कर ही सकते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Deputy Leader and Misraji, see the point is, it is the direction of the hon. Chairman that there will be only three supplementaries. Can I violate that?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, सदन की भावना को ध्यान में रखकर अनुमति दे दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)...*

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, as per the Constitution of India, when the Chairman is not in the Chair... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; don't bring in such things.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, you are in the Chair, you have... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Najmaji, please.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, सदन की भावना को ध्यान में रखकर अनुमति दे दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : सर, आज के दिन जो आप बोलेंगे, वही रूलिंग होगी।...*(व्यवधान)...* Whatever you say, that will be the ruling. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; don't bring in such things. Don't compel me.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, आज इस सत्र का आखिरी दिन है।...*(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't compel me.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, please... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't compel me. *...(Interruptions)...* You see, I will give you another chance. Please don't compel me now. *...(Interruptions)...* Please don't compel me. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, खाद्यान्न की सुरक्षा से संबंधित प्रश्न है।...*(व्यवधान)...* आज इस सत्र का आखिरी दिन है।...*(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have all the support and sympathy with you, but please don't compel me. *...(Interruptions)...* That is the standing instruction of the hon. Chairman. I am not going to violate it. Please don't compel me. *...(Interruptions)...* I have all sympathy and support with you. Let this be an initiative to ensure that hereafter Question Hour will be there.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**Report and Accounts (2012-13) of various Institutes, Centre and Council and related papers**

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 Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10933/15/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Soft Matter Research, Bengaluru, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10932/15/14]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bose Institute, Kolkata, 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10929/15/14]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, 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.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10931/15/14]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), 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 Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1030/15/14]

I. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (ICPS), New Delhi and related papers

II. Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ICADR), New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (ICPS), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10876/15/14]

- II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ICADR), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10877/15/14]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution**II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA), 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. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs), under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (1) S.O. 2927 (E), dated the 27th September, 2013, publishing the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Amendment) Order, 2013.
- (2) S.O. 3543 (E), dated the 29th November, 2013, publishing the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Second Amendment) Order, 2013.
- (3) S.O. 77 (E), dated the 10th January, 2014, publishing the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Amendment) Order, 2014.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 10669/15/14]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 39 of the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2007:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10670/15/14]

**GOOD SENTIMENTS EXPRESSED BY THE MEMBERS
ABOUT THE CHAIR**

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I came rushing hearing on the television that you are in a good mood, so I could also ask a question. Since you are appreciating that we are having a Question Hour, I thought it was a wonderful atmosphere, so let us actually discuss something. After a long time, we have got this. Thank you very much also. Sir, I want to put on record the services you rendered yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You have been extremely patient with all of us. So, I think, on behalf of the House, I wanted to place it on record.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): I think, I need to join Mr. Yechury, Sir. The way, yesterday, you conducted the House, we deeply appreciate, we are proud of you, we wish to compliment you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir I also associate myself with Shri Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with what Shri Yechury said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with what Shri Sitaram Yechury said.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you; thank you; thank you.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the nation needs to know that when we work, we work under difficult circumstances in order to give results. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let me complete, Sir. I also want to add with my thanks to the Chair and to the hon. Chairman, who, I am sure, is directing from behind, and to the Secretary-General and the staff. They have been extremely patient and have discharged their duties. So, on behalf of the House, I am sure, everybody will agree, we should thank them. Please place on record our appreciation.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I thank the Secretary-General who has shown great patience under very difficult circumstances; not only he but the entire staff of his Secretariat too. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I want to say one thing. Whatever has been said has been said. I am very happy about one thing, at least, that the Rajya Sabha has proved that we are different from the other House not to denigrate it because the people want a debate, a discussion, and then, if necessary, a division, and then find a decision also. We were able to achieve it to the maximum possible extent, not to the full extent. I also felt unhappy on certain things. But, hereafter, we should see to it that the serious Bills are discussed and nobody goes to the Well. If everybody goes to the Well, the Bill will go to the hell. So, my request to all the colleagues is that let us cooperate and see to it that the House functions in a dignified manner so that the prestige of Rajya Sabha is always kept.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: One final point, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... One final point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yesterday, from both the sides, in fact, from all sides, including the middle side, we all cooperated and we all ensured that we had a good debate. But my request to the hon. colleagues of ours is — we understand their political compulsions; we understand all the reasons why they had to express their opinion in the manner they did — they themselves, in the bargain, would like to apologize for the inconvenience they must have caused to the Chair and to the officers here. So, please, I would like them to do that so that the dignity of the House is maintained. We all regret that our final democratic right to seek for a division could not be done because, as you expressed yesterday, you were helpless because there was no order in the House. So, I hope, in future — despite all our differences that we may have, and very vehemently have, and which we have the right to have — we will allow the democratic procedures to be conducted properly. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, with Mr. Ramesh, who is a good friend of mine and a good colleague, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): First allow the papers to be laid. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, they will be laid. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please understand our sentiments also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow Mr. Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We would like to request them not to do this in future.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you after Mr. Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you

for giving me this opportunity. In a compelling situation, this is regarding ten crore people of Andhra Pradesh, we did something in the House. This was an emotional issue. I apologize to all the Members of the House. I hope, all the hon. Members will forgive me for my behaviour. It was not intentional. I, once again, tender my apologies to the officers and all the hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say, Tyagiji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tyagiji, I will give you time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to say anything about this? इस बारे में?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, यह अलग है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you time later on. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you time. ...*(Interruptions)*... मैं आपको बोलने का मौका दूंगा।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, जब सदन में इतना अच्छा ऐटमॉस्फियर बना है, तो मैं आप से यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि जो वर्किंग ऑवर्स हैं, इनमें लोक सभा में भी और राज्य सभा में भी सबसे कम समय काम हुआ है। मैं 1952 से लेकर अब तक की डिबेट्स देख रहा था, तो ये सबसे वर्र्ट डेज़ रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. We will come to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : इसलिए मेरा आप से यह निवेदन है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. I will allow you later on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : जब एक ऐसा ...*(व्यवधान)*... हुआ है, तो इस परम्परा को ...*(व्यवधान)*... ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम हो।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, आप बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सारे विधेयक पास हों।...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : सर, श्री मैत्रेयन जी ने बहुत मेहनत की है।...*(व्यवधान)*... इनको बोलने दिया जाए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Only on this, and not anything else.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on behalf of the entire House, I appeal to the Chair to continue the process of naming the errant Members in the Bulletin for the next five years. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, what's there? No; no. Nothing. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, you have not committed any mistake. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

Hon. Members, first of all, I thank you for the good sentiments, expressed by you, regarding the Chair. I would also like to add one thing that we have proved, as Shri Venkaiah Naidu, Mr. Yechury and others have said, that we can rise to the occasion and behave as serious Members, keeping up the dignity of this House. We had done that yesterday, we had done that the day before yesterday also. It is the House of the People. Even though it is the Council, you are all, ultimately, representing the people. The feelings, emotions, difficulties, trivial tribulations, everything will be reflected here. If it is not reflected here, where else it can be reflected. If it is not reflected here, it will be reflected in the streets, which will be in a different form. Therefore, the Chair always understands that and tries to accommodate maximum. My only request is that for everything, there is a *laxman rekha*. When you react, when you agitate and when you oppose, do whatever you want, but the *laxman rekha* should be kept in mind. I am very happy that yesterday, you did that, except a few Members. I have no anger, no annoyance or anything about them. They also did out of their emotions. But now Mr. Ramesh has apologised and others have also apologised. You have created a good atmosphere. I have a humble request. This House is permanent and this is a continuous House. Hereafter, we should all seriously ponder over one important issue. Should we do away with the Question Hour? Frankly, I will tell you one point if the Treasury Benches bear with me. I myself was Minister two times. I know if Question Hour is cancelled, Ministers are not unhappy. And, who loses the chance? It is the Member. That is an opportunity to make the Minister accountable, even to grill the Minister and even to expose the Minister. Why do the hon. Members try to help the Ministers by cancelling the Question Hour? Sorry, for being frank.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have a rider comment, but in a positive tone. The hon. Deputy Chairman is from Kerala. Sir, you may not be liking the Left, but, here in the House, the Left is Right.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Turn this side also once in a way.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will do that.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Recently, I have been seeing that you are looking only to the Right, because you don't like the Left. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Left are my friends. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Only to assuage Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, through you, Sir, and to the rest of it, most of the time, he looks at me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: And, when he looks at me today, he is talking about *lakshman rekha*, looking at Sitaram. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, nobody knows *lakshman rekha* better than Sitaram! ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct also. ...(Interruptions)... I would appreciate that. You have never violated the *lakshman rekha*. ...(Interruptions)... Okay, that is okay. ...(Interruptions)... Let us end it in a good note. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, your inspiration has even motivated our Marxist friend, Mr. Sitaram Yechury, to accept that there is a Sita, there is a Ram and there is a Lakshman also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is an indirect acceptance. ...(Interruptions)... Now, we will go to the Business.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But, unfortunately, Mr. Balbir will not figure in that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Srikant Jena.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE – *Contd.*

Reports and Accounts (2008-09, 2011-12 and 2012-13) of various Public Sector Undertakings and Institutes 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:—

- A. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (i) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), Chennai, 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.

[Shri Srikant Jena]

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10089/15/14]

- (ii) (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL), 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10090/15/14]

- (iii) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Fertilizers Limited (NFL), 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10088/15/14]

- (iv) (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF), 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10095/15/14]

- (v) (a) Eleventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), Assam, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10094/15/14]

- (vi) (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL), NOIDA (Uttar Pradesh), 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10093/15/14]

- (vii) (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL), NOIDA (Uttar Pradesh), 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10091/15/14]

- (viii) (a) Tenth Annual Report and Accounts of the FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited (FAGMIL), Jodhpur, Rajasthan, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10092/15/14]

- (ix) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL), Bangalore, 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 Library. *See* No. L.T. 10673/15/14]

- (x) (a) Sixty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT), Cochin, 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.

[Shri Srikant Jena]

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10834/15/14]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Jadavpur, Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Act, 1998.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10672/15/14]

- (ii) (a) Statement of Accounts of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Guwahati, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Act, 1998.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10952/15/14]

- (iii) (a) Twenty-Second Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology (IPFT), Gurgaon, 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. L.T. 10671/15/14]

- (iv) (a) Eighty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10100/15/14]

- (v) (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO), 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10835/15/14]

Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai and related papers

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 Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2012-13 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10964/15/14]

I. Report and Accounts (2007-08) of Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Thiruvananthapuram and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of Coastal Aquaculture Authority, Chennai and related paper

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरण दास महन्त) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kerala Agro Industries

[श्री चरण दास महन्त]

Corporation Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2007-08, 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 Corporations.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10965/15/14]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Coastal Aquaculture Authority, 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 Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10849/15/14]

Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various Public Sector Undertakings and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- A. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (i) (a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the IRCON International Limited, 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 Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10854/15/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the RITES Limited, 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 Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10855/15/14]

- (iii) (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL), Belapur, Navi 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 Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10858/15/14]

- (iv) (a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Burn Standard Company Limited (BSCL), Kolkata, 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 Library. *See* No. L.T. 10857/15/14]

- (v) (a) Thirteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the RailTel Corporation of India Limited (RAILTEL), 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. L.T. 10859/15/14]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC), 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. L.T. 10861/15/14]

[Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury]

- (vii) (a) Tenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL), New Delhi, along with the First Annual Report and Accounts of its subsidiary company, High Speed Rail Corporation of India Limited, 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 Library. *See* No. L.T. 10860/15/14]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited (MRVC), 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 Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10856/15/14]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS), 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 Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10862/15/14]

Report and Accounts (2012-13) of Central Waqf Council, New Delhi and related papers

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निनोंग ईरींग) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Waqf Council, 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 Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10938/15/14]

**Report and Accounts (2012-13) of the Bharat Broadband Network (BBNL),
New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. (SHRIMATI) KRUPARANI KILLI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (a) First Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Broadband Network (BBNL), 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 Company.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10926/15/14]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

- (I) The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2014**
- (II) The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 2014**
- (III) The National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2014**
- (IV) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2014**

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:—

[Secretary-General]

(I)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2013 at its sitting held on the 19th February, 2014, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th February, 2014:—

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word “Sixty-fourth”, the word “Sixty-fifth” be *substituted*.’

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 6, *for* the figure “2013”, the figure “2014” be *substituted*.’

(II)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 2013 at its sitting held on the 19th February, 2014, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th February, 2014:—

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word “Sixty-fourth”, the word “Sixty-fifth” be *substituted*.’

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure “2013”, the figure “2014” be *substituted*.’

(III)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2013 at its sitting held on the 19th February, 2014, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th February, 2014:—

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word “Sixty-fourth”, the word “Sixty-fifth” be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure “2013”, the figure “2014” be *substituted*.

(IV)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th February, 2014.”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2014 on the Table.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग) से संबंधित ‘नेशनल टेस्ट हाउस (एनटीएच) — फ़ेसिलिटीज़ फॉर टेस्टिंग, इवैलुएशन एंड केलिब्रेशन ऑफ़ इंजीनियरिंग इक्विपमेंट’ विषय पर विभाग संबंधित खाद्य, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण सम्बन्धी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2013-14) के तैंतीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Forty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2013-14) on the subject ‘Review of the functioning of National Institutes working in the field of disability’ relating to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Disability Affairs).

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-first and Forty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development**

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development on the subject 'Implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005'.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-Seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निनॉग ईरींग) : महोदय, मैं अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2013-14) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के सैंतीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निनॉग ईरींग) : महोदय, मैं श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी की ओर से पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2013-14) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के चालीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventy-First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation

of recommendations contained in the Seventy-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on the Demands for Grants (2013-14) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Forty-Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Agriculture**

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरण दास महन्त) : महोदय, मैं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2013-14) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के उनचासवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 2013-14 AND VOTE
ON ACCOUNT FOR 2014-15 FOR NATIONAL CAPITAL
TERRITORY OF DELHI**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2013-14 and Vote on Account for 2014-15 in respect of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh has to make one statement regarding MGNREGA. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, lay it on the Table.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS — Contd.

MGNREGA Wage Rates — 2014-15

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I lay on the Table of the House statement regarding MGNREGA Wage Rates for the period 2014-15.

- *“1. On January 14, 2011, the Ministry of Rural Development issued a notification revising MGNREGA wage rates by linking it to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPIAL). In March, 2011, after inter-ministerial consultations, it was decided that the revision of MGNREGA wage rates

*Laid on the Table of the House.

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

indexed to CPIAL would be done annually. Thereafter, in July, 2011, it was decided that this revision would become effective on April 1 each year.

2. A notification revising MGNREGA wage rates for the period April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015 indexed to CPIAL has been issued and is placed on the Table of the House.”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be done. Now, further discussion on the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri R.P.N. Singh on the 20th February, 2014. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, हम चाहते हैं कि मनरेगा पर...(व्यवधान)...

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, a copy of the Statement has not been made available. ...*(Interruptions)*...

STATUTORY RESOLUTION

Approving Order issued by President on the 16th February, 2014 in relation to Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House approves the Order under Article 239AB of the Constitution issued by the President on the 16th February, 2014 read with Section 50 of the GNCTD Act, 1991 and clauses (2) and (3) of Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.”

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we wanted to pass it quickly. However, we have added one or two names. Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, would you like to say something on the Resolution? We have to approve a Resolution in relation to the NCT of Delhi being under President's Rule. Are you speaking on that?

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, what about Delhi's budget?

श्री उपसभापति : बजट इसके बाद लेंगे। यह बजट नहीं है रेज़ोल्यूशन है।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह) : यह सिर्फ राज्यों में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने के लिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : यह रेज़ोल्यूशन है।

श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह : यह बजट नहीं है।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, आज जिस सत्ता पक्ष से...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अगर आपने बजट पर बात करनी है तो आपको बाद में अवसर देंगे।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सर, हम दोनों पर ही बात कर लेंगे।

श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह : बजट का बिल तो अभी हमने पेश ही नहीं किया है।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : नहीं, यह जो राष्ट्रपति शासन आपके कारण आया है, उस पर भी हम दो शब्द बोल देते हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय...(व्यवधान)... अरे, पंडित जी, आप सुन तो लीजिए, यह आप ही का कारनामा है।

उपसभापति महोदय, यह एक विचित्र स्थिति है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : प्रधान जी...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, I am submitting it. I would be saying just a few lines on the President's rule.

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, बोलिए।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : उपसभापति महोदय, आज हम लोगों के सामने यह एक विचित्र स्थिति आई है। सदन को सोचना चाहिए कि यहां दिल्ली के अन्दर अभी-अभी चुनाव हुआ, लेकिन उसकी यह हालत क्यों हुई कि दिल्ली के बजट को संसद में पारित करना पड़ रहा है और यहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन को सैंक्शन देनी पड़ रही है? उपसभापति महोदय, यह सोचने लायक विषय है।

मैंडेट किसी को नहीं मिला, लेकिन भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने इस प्रकार का निर्णय लिया, चूंकि दिल्ली की जनता ने दो चीज़ें एक साथ की थीं। पहला तो उन्होंने कांग्रेस को जड़ से उखाड़ फेंका, जिस सत्ता पर 15 साल से कांग्रेस पार्टी का नेतृत्व था और दूसरा दिल्ली की जनता ने किसी भी दल को पूर्ण बहुमत नहीं दिया। हालांकि भारतीय जनता पार्टी को सबसे बड़ी पार्टी के रूप में जनादेश मिला, जनमत मिला, लेकिन दिल्ली की जो हालत थी, जो राजनीति थी, उसे देखते हुए हम लोगों ने एक जिम्मेदारी का कदम उठाया और हम लोगों ने तय किया कि हम विपक्ष में बैठेंगे। राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हो अथवा दोबारा चुनाव करवाए जाएं, इसमें से हमने दोबारा चुनाव का रास्ता चुना। हमने मौकापरस्ती को राजनीति का रास्ता नहीं अपनाया।

उपसभापति महोदय, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने एक समूह से नयी-नयी दोस्ती कर ली, जिसने इनको कटघरे में लाकर खड़ा कर दिया और इनके एक-एक काम को चुनौती देते हुए निन्दा की। जिस दल को मैंडेट नहीं मिला, ऐसे आधे-अधूरे मैंडेट वाले दल से इन्होंने नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के डर से, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के डर से दोस्ती की, ताकि चार राज्यों में इनका नाम हवा न हो जाए। राजस्थान

[श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान]

में इनकी जड़ उखड़ गई, मध्य प्रदेश में इनकी जड़ उखड़ गई, छत्तीसगढ़ में इनकी जड़ उखड़ गई, लेकिन दिल्ली में इनकी जड़ उखड़ने से इनको जो पीड़ा हुई, उसी के कारण इन्होंने इस प्रकार की एक गैर-परम्परावादी राजनीतिक पार्टी को, अनकन्वेंशनल पॉलिटिक्स करने वाली पार्टी को सरकार बनाने में मदद की। जिस पार्टी को बहुमत नहीं मिला था, जिस पार्टी को मेंडेट नहीं मिला था, जिसको लोगों ने समर्थन नहीं दिया था, उस पार्टी ने सरकार बनाई। कांग्रेस पार्टी और आप पार्टी, इन दोनों ने मिल कर दिल्ली में एक विचित्र स्थिति, एक अनार्की खड़ी कर दी।

...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभापति महोदय, आज देश में और विशेषकर दिल्ली में संवैधानिक...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान : सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ। दिल्ली में एक संवैधानिक संकट पैदा हो गया है। इस संवैधानिक संकट में एक जिम्मेदार विपक्ष होने के नाते हम सरकार के इस कदम को समर्थन देते हैं। दिल्ली की इस विपत्ति को देखते हुए, दिल्ली की जनता को एक शासन व्यवस्था देने के लिए, राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने के लिए सरकार जो बिल लाई है, हम उसका समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी की इस मौकापरस्ती और दिल्ली की जनता के प्रति उन्होंने जो अन्याय किया, उसकी निन्दा करते हुए हम इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Chandan Mitra, do you want to say anything?

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): I will speak on the Delhi Rent (Repeal) Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister, do you want to say anything?

श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने राष्ट्रपति शासन पर कुछ बातें कही हैं।

...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): I would like to be enlightened why the Delhi Assembly is not dissolved, just for information sake, so that we have a proper understanding.

श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह : सर, मैं धर्मेंद्र प्रधान जी की बातों का जवाब देने की कोशिश करूंगा। उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति शासन पर कम बातें कही हैं। जो दिल्ली की जनता ने उनको सरकार नहीं बनाने दी है, मैं समझ सकता हूँ की इसकी उनको बड़ी पीड़ा है। 2004 में भी उन्होंने इसी तरह कहा था कि हमारी सरकार अवश्य बनेगी, देश चमक रहा है, इंडिया शाइन कर रहा है। उस समय भी उनको झटका लगा था। 2009 में भी उन्होंने इसी तरह भाषण दिए थे और पूरे देश को बताया था कि वे सत्ता में आ रहे हैं और देश को बदलेंगे। 2009 में भी उनको धक्का लगा। अब उनको फिर लग रहा है, जब 2014 के चुनाव आ रहे हैं। अब उनको लगता है कि उन्होंने इस देश

को जो सपने दिखाए हैं, जो झूठे अपने दिखाने की कोशिश करके सत्ता हासिल करना चाहते हैं, उनको लगता है कि वे भी...(व्यवधान)... वे भी सरकार...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You reply to the specific question. ...(Interruptions)...
Mr. Minister, you reply to the specific question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, you gave him permission to speak two sentences. ...(Interruptions)... You allowed him to continue. ...(Interruptions)... He must have the right to respond. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Minister is replying. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सर,...(व्यवधान)... घूम-घूम कर दिल्ली में...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी को बताना चाहूंगा कि...(व्यवधान)... वे घूम-घूम कर दिल्ली में...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : प्रधान जी, बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)... पुंज जी, बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)... आप दोनों बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)... Minister will reply. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: I would like to reply to what Mr. Venkaiah Naidu raised, the issue why we have got President's Rule in Delhi. Once the Chief Minister asked for the House for dissolution, it was referred to the Law Ministry. As everybody knows, as Mr. Pradhan also pointed out, only sixty days the Government continued and four years and ten months are still left for the Government. S.R. Bommai vs. Union of India case 1994, "When there is a possibility of another Government being formed...", citing that case of 1994, the Law Ministry referred it to us, and we sent it to the Union Cabinet. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He is a very promising Minister. I don't want to disrupt him. ...(Interruptions)... S.R. Bommai case verdict is not preventing you from going by the recommendation. ...(Interruptions)... I agree that alternative possibility should be explored. The BJP said 'No'; AAP said कि हमसे होगा नहीं। तो बचा कौन? आठ सीटों वाली कांग्रेस। क्या वह सरकार बनाने की स्थिति में है? क्यों हम लोगों को ऐसा मैसेज दे रहे हैं कि फिर तोड़-फोड़ होगी और कुछ ऐसा हो रहा है, ऐसा मैसेज क्यों दे रहे हैं? क्या इसके बारे में सरकार ने सोचा है?

श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह : सर, जैसा मैंने आपको बताया कि अभी भी सरकार बनाने के लिए 4 साल 10 महीने का टेन्चर बाकी है। अब इसके लिए क्योंकि तमाम पॉसिबिलिटीज़ हैं, पूरा हाउस जानता है कि इसके लिए तमाम रास्ते सामने खुले हुए हैं, इसलिए सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया और इसलिए उसको ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

[श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह]

श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह : मैं स्पेसिफिक आपको बता रहा हूँ।...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोगों ने खुद ऐसी सरकारें बनायी हैं, पूरे देश में जो सरकारें माइनॉरिटी में रही हैं, कई बार दूसरी सरकारें बनने का मौका आया है। हर आठ दिन में अगर हम चुनाव करवाते रहेंगे, without exploring all the possibilities, तब तो बहुत मुश्किल होगी। That is why we have taken this decision.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, since the hon. Minister has referred to S.R. Bommai case and Article 356 here while bringing a Resolution for bringing President's rule in Delhi, I would like to say that we are thankful to the Supreme Court for its judgment in the S.R. Bommai case. Otherwise, our party has been the victim not once but twice. Under Article 356, our Government became the victim twice. But, due to the S.R. Bommai case, all the regional parties...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: S.R. Bommai case is not the issue here.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: I know this, Sir. I just want to bring it on record here. The Minister is quoting it in a different way. In the absence of 1994 verdict, all the regional parties may be at the mercy of the Central Government. Otherwise, Article 356 is there and they will use it and they will just do away with our Governments.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, when electoral rolls are ready, Lok Sabha polls are going to happen in the month of April, why does the Union Government want to have a second round of elections?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has given the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has replied to that.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: No, it has not been replied to. They will impose so much of expenditure and it is only because of the fear that if Delhi elections are held with the national elections, the result will be in favour of...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. I shall now put...*(Interruptions)*... No, that's all. ...*(Interruptions)*... I shall now put the Statutory Resolution to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, it's over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): I will ask only one question, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, one question only.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, now that the President's rule is being imposed in Delhi, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what happens to the famous FIR which Mr. Arvind Kejriwal of Delhi Government had registered against Mr. Moily and so many other people.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is not relevant here. That question is disallowed. It is not relevant here. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is not relevant here. The Minister need not reply to that.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Today, Arvind Kejriwal is holding a Press conference about KG-Basin scam...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's okay...(*Interruptions*)... I cannot allow this. ...(*Interruptions*)... I shall now put the Statutory Resolution...(*Interruptions*)... No. Mr. Gehlot, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, you can't ask like that. I am not allowing anybody now.

I shall now put the Statutory Resolution to vote. The question is:

“That this House approves the Order under Article 239AB of the Constitution issued by the President on the 16th February, 2014 read with Section 50 of the GNCTD Act, 1991 and clauses (2) and (3) of Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.”

The motion was adopted.

THE INTERIM BUDGET (GENERAL) 2014-15

AND

GOVERNMENT BILLS

(i) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014

(ii) The Appropriation Bill, 2014

and

(iii) The Finance Bill, 2014

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Interim Budget (General) 2014-15, and Bills for consideration and return, namely, the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014, the Appropriation Bill, 2014, and the Finance Bill, 2014. All these will be discussed together but we have already decided that you can ask some questions, those who are very particular can ask questions. That is all. No discussion will be there. Now, Shri Namo Narain Meena to move the Bills.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I just have one question before he moves the Bills.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After this, I will allow you to ask questions.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri P. Chidambaram, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2014-15, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, secondly, I also beg to move:

“That the Bill to authorise payments and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2013-14, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, I also beg to move:

“That the Bill to continue the existing rates of income-tax for the financial year 2014-15, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar. No speech. Please put only question.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am only putting a question.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Aiyar, he is on a point of order. So, you please wait.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I wish to ascertain from the hon. Minister as to why on such an important matter like the Interim Budget, we do not have the privilege of the presence of the Finance Minister to be able to respond to some of the questions. It is ordinarily to be expected, Sir, that the hon. Finance Minister will be present when the Budget is discussed. So, what really I would like to ask is: Would the Minister like to clarify tell us as to why the Finance Minister is not present in this House?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I will give the clarification and what I know, I would like to share that with this House. In fact, this item of Business was slated for yesterday. The ‘Supplementary List of Business’ was circulated and the hon. Finance Minister was here for the whole day. He wanted it to be taken up after the passing of the Telangana Bill. In fact, we came up to 8 p.m., we were late, and, therefore,

the Chair decided to adjourn the House; otherwise, he was here. Today, the Finance Minister has informed that he is not able to come because he has some other urgent work. So, with the permission of the Chair, Mr. Namo Narain Meena is piloting the Bill, which is within his rights and it has been allowed by the Chair. It is as per rules, and, therefore, your point of order is ruled out. Now, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister...
...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, मंत्री जी ने विनियोग विधेयक प्रस्तुत कर दिया, लेकिन इस पर बोलने का अवसर पहले हमको मिलना चाहिए था।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : सुनिए, it happened because I have got the List now. When I called his name, I had no list. He raised his hand, and, so, I allowed him. That is all.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, परम्परा तो यही रही है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मेरे पास लिस्ट नहीं थी, वह अभी आई है। It came to me after I had called his name. ...(Interruptions)... Okay. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान (बिहार) : सर, इस पर बोलने के लिए पहले हमें मौका मिलना चाहिए था।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. ...(Interruptions)... Please understand my problem, Mr. Pradhan. ...(Interruptions)... प्रधान जी, आप बैठिए। You understand the position. I am not violating any rule. You have seen this. I have got this list now. I had no list at that time. ...(Interruptions)... Please. I went by those who raised their hand. Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar raised his hand first. At that time, nobody raised his hand. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. So, I called him. But, if you really have objection...
...(Interruptions)... What difference does it make?... (Interruptions)...

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, it is our privilege. We are the main Opposition Party. ...(Interruptions)... The Finance Minister is not here. ... (Interruptions)... How can they ask question first? ... (Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : किसी भी मामले पर अगर चर्चा होती है, तो पहले हमें अवसर मिलना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Did you hear my explanation? ... (Interruptions)...

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान : सर, यह विपक्ष का संवैधानिक अधिकार है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Pradhan, you take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* I only want to know, did you understand what I said?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Absolutely. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, you don't ask as to why I did so. I explained why I did so. *...(Interruptions)...* If you want to say that instead of Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, you should be called, and, if that is your view, then, since I have called his name, I have to ask him whether he yields. Since I have called his name, let me ask him. *...(Interruptions)...* No, please. *...(Interruptions)...* I agree, this is not... *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : अगर आप एग्री करते हैं, तो पहले हमें अनुमति दे दें।...*(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no problem. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, we have given the names. You have received the list now. This is not our fault. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not say, it is your fault. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: You should call by the regular order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why should you have so much give and take? *...(Interruptions)...* If you listen to him, you can reply to those points also. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: It is not our fault. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, will you yield? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर : एक मिनट गहलोत साहब।...*(व्यवधान)...* गहलोत जी, मुझे इजाजत दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)...* गहलोत जी, मैं हाथ जोड़कर आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि मुझे दो शब्द कहने दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, I have allowed him to ask a question only. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Gehlot, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : हमारा अनुरोध है कि श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर जी को बाद में बोलने का अवसर दें।...*(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, I have only asked Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar to ask a question. *...(Interruptions)...* That is not the speech of the party. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर : उपसभापति महोदय, कृपया मेरी बात सुनिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Please, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have asked me to...*(Interruptions)*... कृपया मेरी बात सुनिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After that, I will allow you to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can ask your question then. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर : कृपया मेरी बात सुनिए। मुझको कोई ऐतराज नहीं है कि जितने भी सवाल दूसरे करना चाहते हैं, वे करते रहें, करते रहें, करते रहें, लेकिन बिल्कुल अंत में मुझे एक मौका दीजिए कि जो मेरी कांस्टीट्यूंसी के बुनकर हैं, उनके बारे में मुझे एक सवाल करना है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mani has yielded. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Piyush Goyal. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is only ego clash. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra): Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Chairman. We have seen a charade of a Vote on Account being presented before the House. It was a Vote on Account full of inaccuracies.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Piyush Goyalji, I have to make a request. We should not use this opportunity to make long speeches. Only brief points. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I am sorry. We are so unhappy with this Vote on Account that we have to express the people's views in this House. Every time there is a finance matter, you land up telling us to cut the speech. It is not possible. We have enough time; we are going to take our time. If the Finance Minister does not want to sit and sends his deputy that is the sorry State of affairs of this country that this Government has brought us to. I think the angst of the people has to be presented to the people and to this House. So, kindly allow us to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the time is cut short, everybody's time will be cut short. It is not that only your time will be cut short. Don't worry.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: In case they have nothing much to say, they can cut short their time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... But Ruling Party keeps on changing. ...*(Interruptions)*... You must remember that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, are we finishing today's agenda only with the Interim Budget? Or do we have something else also? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us finish it then. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have something more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Then you have to time it accordingly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, kindly set my time again. I have not been able to start...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I will change. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to take the sense of the House in this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a dispute over the time. Actually, the time allotted is four hours. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the House agrees, let us reduce it to two hours. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... We don't agree to it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Are we skipping lunch? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today being Friday, there will be a lunch-break. ...*(Interruptions)*... Today being Friday, there will be a lunch-break. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Then it should be passed without discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Make it two hours. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sorry, Sir. It should be four hours. ...*(Interruptions)*... If they want to cut their time, they can cut it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The whole destruction of economy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Javadekar, today is the last sitting...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : पूरे देश को बर्बाद कर दिया है और हम प्रश्न भी नहीं पूछें?...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Najmaji, advise me on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are the most experienced and senior Member and was Deputy Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Advise me on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Can we have discussion for four hours today which is the last sitting? ...*(Interruptions)*... There are other Bills also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, what is so sacrosanct about today? ...*(Interruptions)*...

1.00 P.M.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, you adjourn the House and sort it out. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyway at 1.00 p.m. I will adjourn the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Mr. Deputy Chairman has asked me a question. Will you please allow me to say something? *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): Sir, there are two more Bills which are very important. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is Najmaji's opinion? *...(Interruptions)...* Let me listen to Najmaji.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, yesterday, we sat till nine o'clock, why can't we sit today? *...(Interruptions)...* Why can't we sit today? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not say that we cannot sit. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me listen to Najmaji. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, the Interim Budget is the most important part of a discussion because in this Session, we have not done any other business. The other day, we passed four legislations without discussion. But, you cannot, Sir, cut down the time of a Member because the State of the economy is terrible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That means, we will have to sit late.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: We want to expose the Government in front of the people. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, we will sit late. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. We will sit late. *...(Interruptions)...* That is agreed. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay. Now, Shri Piyush Goyal. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, एक बज गया है।

श्री उपसभापति : उनका टाइम अब शुरू होगा। *...(Interruptions)...* Okay. *...(Interruptions)...* All right. *...(Interruptions)...* There is no Private Members' Bill today. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* That is decided. *...(Interruptions)...* Private Members' Bill would not be there. *...(Interruptions)...* That is decided. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not there. *...(Interruptions)...* It is decided. *...(Interruptions)...* That has already been decided by the Chairman. *...(Interruptions)...* You raise that at that time. *...(Interruptions)...* That is what I am saying. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, if you are going to discuss all these things, the fishermen issue should also be discussed. *...(Interruptions)...* I want fishermen issue also to be discussed today. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Maitreyanji, we will have the Government Business and after that, for a few minutes, we will take up Private Members' Business. *...(Interruptions)...* There is nothing in the agenda. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you had given me permission to ask a question. Now, you are giving Mr. Goyal the right to make a speech. I have no desire whatsoever to listen to his speech. Will you give me the opportunity to ask my question? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You yielded. *...(Interruptions)...* You yielded. *...(Interruptions)...* I will give you time. *...(Interruptions)...* आप लोग बैठिए...*(व्यवधान)...* Why don't you take your seats? *...(Interruptions)...* Please take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I seek your protection. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mani, you yielded. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, you had given me the permission. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, that should be apologised. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, you gave me permission to ask a question. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I want your protection. *...(Interruptions)...* How can he say that? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I will deal with that. *...(Interruptions)...* Allow me to deal with that. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, are you ready to listen to me?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, kindly listen to me. I allowed you to ask a question. I was sticking to that. Then, you stood up and said that you were ready to yield for him. The only thing was that you should be allowed to have your say in the end. That will remain. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, at that point, only questions were asked. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, you have changed the rule. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: You changed your own rule. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was because you yielded. ...(Interruptions)... No argument. ...(Interruptions)... Mani will be given time to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... That is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Mani is unnecessarily creating problems. ...(Interruptions)... That is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned to meet at 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at five minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

Recent complaints against levying of inflated bills by Public Private Projects and licensed service providers in different service sectors and need for streamlining their functioning

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it has been decided in the meeting of leaders of political parties that the time allotted for the Budget altogether; and Minister's reply has been one hour and thirty minutes. Accordingly the time for each party will be reduced. ...(Interruptions)... Private Members' Business will be after this business is over. We will take up Private Members' Business before we adjourn the House.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Allow my colleague, Mr. Balagopal to raise the Private Members' Business (Resolutions) so that it could remain alive.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Agreed. The only thing is, I have to caution. I am ready to take up Private Members' Business. Once it is started, nobody should raise a point of order and say that it should continue. That is the point. Because once the

*Not recorded.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

Private Members' Business starts, only with the consensus of the House I can stop. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not he, any Member can object. That is my worry. ...*(interruptions)*... I agree, if he is in agreement. It should be with the total agreement of the House. If any Member objects, then, I have a problem.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I agree. He is pointing out a technical point, and he is correct. Once the Member concerned moves the Resolution, then, any other Member can say we want that to continue. So, the agreement of the House should be there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, full agreement.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sitaram-Lakshman rekha should be there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, really. I thank you very much for the intelligent cooperation. Therefore, I am taking up Private Members' Business (Resolutions). Mr. K.N. Balagopal will move the Resolution; and the consensus reached here will be adhered to.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I move the following Resolution:

"That this House expresses its concern over the recent protests and complaints in the country against the levying of huge and inflated bills and charges by Public Private Projects (PPP) and licensed service providers in different service sectors which warrant a serious relook into the functioning of Public Private Projects (PPP) and public services including sovereign functions delegated to private sector and resolves to:—

- (i) expand the scope of the Government auditor to audit every project where sovereign functions and services like electricity, water supply, etc., are given to licensee with the power to charge from public;
- (ii) strict monitoring of the allotment of natural resources such as minerals, mines, spectrum and land to private players and its utilization by them;
- (iii) ensuring level-playing field in the sectors of power distribution and telecom to maintain affordable price for consumers;
- (iv) strengthening of regulatory mechanism in sectors such as highways, shipping, airports, power, telecom, banking, insurance, finance and controlling monopolistic practices in selling the products and pricing, etc.;

- (v) parliamentary approval for all future Public Private Projects (PPP) or private involvement in key sectors such as defence, airports, ports and national highways; and
- (vi) bring Public Private Projects (PPP) and projects involving rare natural resources, sovereign functions and services, etc. under the purview of Lokpal."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Resolution moved by Mr. Balagopal will be taken up on the next day in the next session when the Private Members/Business (Resolutions) is slated.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): It can be taken up on the next day of the next session when the Private Members' Business is taken up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. Now, Mr. Piyush Goyal. You have 12 minutes exactly. After 12 minutes you should stop.

THE INTERIM BUDGET (GENERAL) 2014-15

AND

GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.

(i) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014

(ii) The Appropriation Bill, 2014

and

(iii) The Finance Bill, 2014

श्री पीयूष गोयल : उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। आज दस वर्ष के बाद इस सरकार ने अपने दू कलर्स जनता को दिखा दिए हैं। एक तरफ तो यह सरकार फिस्कल कंसॉलिडेशन और देश के आर्थिक सुधार की बात करती है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हजारों करोड़ रुपए “भारत निर्माण” के एडवर्टिज़मेंट्स पर खर्च करके, जहां भारत परेशान है, पूरी जनता इस सरकार के कारनामों से दुःखी है, उस परेशान जनता के घावों पर यह सरकार नमक छिड़कती है। दूसरी तरफ जो आधारभूत सुविधाएं हैं, जो काम देश की सुरक्षा से जुड़े हुए हैं, होम मिनिस्ट्री हो, माइनॉरिटी डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री हो, स्किल डेवलपमेंट हो, उन सबके कामों में यह सरकार पैसा भी नहीं देती है। मनरेगा की स्कीम में भी पैसा नहीं देती है और आखिर में हम देखते हैं कि एक सरकार जिसने पूरी जनता के साथ * किया, सालों-साल उनको गलत चीज़ें बताकर इस उम्मीद में रखा कि अब उनका समय सुधरेगा, लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि समाज का कोई वर्ग ऐसा नहीं है, जो इस सरकार से खुश हो। इन्होंने सिंगुलर्ली ऐसी सिचुएशन क्रिएट की कि हर वर्ग को दुःखी किया, चाहे वह नौजवान हो या युवती हो, जो चाहती हो कि अच्छी तालीम मिले, क्वालिटी ऑफ एजुकेशन अच्छी हो। ये कहते हैं कि हम स्कूलों में यह कर देंगे, हम पैसा खर्च करेंगे, लेकिन क्वालिटी मत मांगो, अच्छी तालीम हम नहीं दे सकते। दुनिया हमारे ऊपर हंसती है कि यह सरकार एक अच्छी तालीम

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

नहीं दे सकती, अच्छी नौकरी करने के लिए, अच्छा काम करने के लिए युवा को तैयार नहीं कर सकती।

महोदय, महिलाओं और गृहिणियों की हालत तो सारी दुनिया देख रही है। महंगाई आसमान छू रही है, चाहे वे प्याज़ के दाम हों, चाहे टमाटर, आलू, गेहूं, दूध, दही, घी, कुछ भी हो। मैं नॉन-वेज नहीं खाता लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि चिकन-मटन के दाम भी इस देश में कुछ बचे नहीं होंगे। यहां तक कि चाय के दाम भी इन्होंने बढ़ा दिए। चाय, जो एक सामान्य आदमी पीता है और सामान्य आदमी बेचता है, उस चाय के दाम को भी इस सरकार ने नहीं छोड़ा, लेकिन अब जनता को यह भरोसा है कि जिस सरकार के नेतृत्व में इतनी मुसीबत लोगों ने झेली है, उसके उपाय वाला भी अब चाय वाला ही बनेगा। अब हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस * को जनता उसके घर बैठाए और एक चाय वाले को एक उपाय वाले के रूप में लाकर इस देश की समस्याओं का निराकरण करे।

सर, किसानों की समस्याएं देखिए। आप देखिए कि इस सरकार ने फर्टिलाइज़र प्राइसेज तीन सौ, चार सौ प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिए हैं। यह सरकार कहती है कि मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस बढ़ाएंगे, लेकिन जब महंगाई इतनी ज्यादा हो, इन्फ्लेशन इतना बढ़ रहा हो, उस दौरान अगर ये थोड़ा मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस बढ़ाते हैं, तो उससे फार्मर को, किसान को कोई लाभ नहीं है। किसान फिर भी महंगाई के बोझ के तले दबा हुआ है। सर, पानी की समस्या है, बिजली की समस्या है। किसानों के साथ ऐसी परिस्थिति है कि तीन साल उत्पादन बढ़ा नहीं और चौथे साल में थोड़ा बढ़ा, तो ये ऐसे कहते हैं, जैसे हमने बहुत बड़ा काम कर लिया हो। वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि आज भी हज़ारों किसान हर वर्ष आत्महत्या करते हैं, अपनी जान की बाज़ी देते हैं, कर्ज़ में डूबे हुए हैं, बैंकों से परेशान हैं, मनीलेंडर्स से परेशान हैं और इस सरकार से परेशान हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में इस देश के किसान दुःखी हैं। निवेशक, चाहे वे विदेशी हों या भारतीय हों, वे भी दुःखी हैं। इन्होंने पूरा इन्वेस्टमेंट साइकिल ब्लॉक कर दिया, बंद कर दिया। पिछले तीन वर्ष से भारत में नए प्रोजेक्ट नहीं आ रहे थे। इनकी सरकार के आपसी झगड़ों के कारण कोई प्रोजेक्ट क्लीयर नहीं हो रहा था। एन्वायरनमेंट मिनिस्ट्री पहले प्रोजेक्ट्स को बंद करके बैठी थी। एक मंत्री हटा, दूसरा आया। दूसरे मंत्री ने फिर प्रोजेक्ट्स को क्लीयर करने के लिए अनाप-शनाप कंडीशन्स डाल दीं। इस सरकार ने ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा कर दी कि तीन वर्ष के आखिर में भी आज की परिस्थिति यह है कि ये कहते हैं कि कैबिनेट कमेटी ने प्रोजेक्ट्स क्लीयर किए हैं, लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि वे सब प्रोजेक्ट्स अटके हुए हैं, बैंक उन्हें पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं, उनके पास लगाने के लिए पैसा नहीं है। आज सभी प्रोजेक्ट्स देश भर में ठप हैं। लोगों को इस सरकार पर विश्वास नहीं है और विश्वास न होने के कारण इस सरकार के रहते इस देश का इन्वेस्टमेंट साइकिल भी नहीं सुधरेगा। आज परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि इनके इन्कम टैक्स ऑफिसर्स, इनके सरकारी अफसर लोगों को इतना ज्यादा हरैस कर रहे हैं कि कोई विदेशी कंपनी भी यहां नहीं बची, जो बिना इनके हरैसमेंट के रहती, चाहे वह इन्कम टैक्स हो, सर्विस टैक्स हो, कस्टम हो या एक्साइज़ हो। हरेक के इतने क्लेम

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

डाल रखे हैं, ट्रांसफर प्राइसिंग के ऊपर इतने ज्यादा कन्फ्यूजंस इस सरकार ने क्रीएट कर रखे हैं कि जो कम्पनियां यहां हैं और जो कम्पनियां यह समझती थीं कि हम यहां पर अपना कारोबार और बढ़ाएंगे, उन्होंने भी आजकल अपना कारोबार बढ़ाना बंद कर दिया है। किसी कम्पनी पर 11,000 करोड़ का क्लेम, किसी कम्पनी पर 5,000 करोड़ का क्लेम! हमें समझ में नहीं आता कि यह सरकार एक तरफ तो यह कहती है कि एफडीआई लाएंगे, एक तरफ तो कहती है कि देश में निवेश आए, करंट अकाउंट डेफेसिट कंट्रोल हो और दूसरी तरफ इतनी परेशानियों का माहौल है कि न स्मॉल स्केल इंडस्ट्री, न ही मैनुफैक्चरर — कोई उत्पादक आज इस देश में खुश नहीं है। आयात-निर्यात की भी स्थिति ऐसी है कि एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट दोनों गिर रहे हैं। **Growth of exports has fallen badly to about five or six per cent and imports are down.** इम्पोर्ट्स के डाउन होने में एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। वास्तव में कैपिटल गुड्स इम्पोर्ट गिरा है और जब कैपिटल गुड्स नहीं आएंगे तो नयी मैनुफैक्चरिंग, नयी सप्लाई इस देश में नहीं आएगी। ऐसी परिस्थिति में जो महंगाई है, जिसका अगर कोई सॉल्यूशन है तो वह सप्लाई साइड में है, उस सॉल्यूशन से भी यह सरकार जनता को बंचित रखेगी और महंगाई को नहीं रोक पाएगी। इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की व्यवस्था तो आप लोग देख ही रहे हैं। आधारभूत सुविधाएं — चाहे वह बिजली हो, पानी हो, सड़कें हों, रेलवे हो, एयरपोर्ट्स हों या माइनिंग हो — हर एक जगह पर उत्पादन गिरता जा रहा है। ये लोग स्टेटस्टिक्स के छल में बोलते रहेंगे, एवरेज ग्रोथ बढ़ी है, एवरेज रेट बढ़ा है, लेकिन अगर आप रीयल एक्सचेंज रेट देखें, रीयल इफेक्टिव एक्सचेंज रेट के साथ ग्रोथ की तुलना करें तो वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि इन्होंने देश की पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था को बिगाड़ दिया है, अर्थव्यवस्था को ऐसी मोड़ पर लाकर खड़ा किया है कि जो परिस्थिति, जो व्यवस्था 1991 में थी, लगभग उसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था आज देश में ये लोग छोड़कर जा रहे हैं। अगर आज आप पेपर में पढ़ें तो इंटरनेशनल मॉनिटरी फंड, जिसका ये कई बार नाम लेते हैं कि इंटरनेशनल मॉनिटरी फंड इस सरकार के फिस्कल कंसोलिडेशन की बहुत तारीफ कर रहा है, उसने भी यही कहा है। मैं आज के बिज़िनेस स्टैंडर्ड से कोट करता हूँ: **“About two-thirds of the slowdown in India can be explained by domestic forces.”** ये पूरे टाइम ग्लोबल फोर्सेज़, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था का बयान देते हैं। वास्तव में आईएमएफ खुद कहता है कि डोमेस्टिक कारणों से हम आज इतना सफर कर रहे हैं। **Further, it says, “Besides policy uncertainty, the domestic causes of the slowdown include supply bottlenecks, delayed project approvals and implementation.”** चाहे इनके वित्त मंत्री कितनी भी अपनी पीठ थपथपा लें कि हमने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, दुनिया ने देख लिया है कि इस सरकार ने कैसे भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को बिगाड़ा। इस भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को, जिसको भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने, एनडीए ने 2004 में एकदम मज़बूत स्थिति में इनके हाथ में सौंपा था, उसको किस प्रकार से इन्होंने ऐसे ज़मीन पर लाकर खड़ा कर दिया कि भारत की ग्रोथ भी चार प्रतिशत, डबल डिजिट इन्फ्लेशन, 6 वर्ष से दस प्रतिशत से ज्यादा महंगाई और वास्तव में जो खाद्य उत्पाद हैं, जो खान-पान की वस्तुएं हैं, फूड आर्टिकल्स में लगभग 20 प्रतिशत महंगाई इनके कार्यकाल में रही है, खासकर यूपीए-2 के कार्यकाल में। उसका भुगतान जनता इनको आने वाले चुनाव में अच्छा सबक देकर करेगी। इनके खुद के सरकारी आंकड़े देखिए। ये कहते हैं कि इन्होंने फिस्कल कंसोलिडेशन किया। फिस्कल कंसोलिडेशन कैसे किया? तीन रास्तों से किया। पहली बात तो इन्होंने कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर बंद कर दिया। सरकार का एक काम होता है कि जब बजट पर खर्चा करे, प्लान एक्सपेंडिचर करे, उससे

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

कुछ सुविधाएं, उससे कुछ अच्छे कैपिटल ऐसेट्स क्रिएट हों। इस सरकार ने कैपिटल ऐसेट्स को रोका है। आज परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि बजट आउटले के खर्चे में से जहां एक ज़माने में 22-23 प्रतिशत खर्चा कैपिटल ऐक्सपेंडिचर पर होता था, आज वह 11-12 प्रतिशत पर लाकर रख दिया है। आज यह परिस्थिति है कि सरकार ऋण लेती है, डैट खड़ा करती है, अपने बजट को भरने के लिए लोन लेती है, लेकिन उस लोन को लेने के बाद कुछ सुविधाएं नहीं देती बल्कि उसको अपनी तनखाहों और पीएसयू के लॉसेज़ को भरने में लगा देती है। **Wasteful expenditure is the only expenditure which the Government has been doing.** दूसरा, इन्होंने अभी तक पूरे खर्चे प्रोवाइड नहीं किए हैं। जो असली खर्चा सब्सिडी का है, वह अभी तक हमें मालूम नहीं है। रिपोर्ट्स कहती हैं कि अभी तक इन्होंने सवा लाख करोड़ के खर्चे बजट में नहीं दिखाए हैं। इस प्रकार से वास्तव में जो बजट है, उसमें 4.6 नहीं, 6 प्रतिशत तक फिस्कल डेफिसिट आने का अनुमान है। फिर ये कहते हैं कि हमने बजट पर बहुत सारे **promises** दिए थे। सबसे बड़ी बात श्री एन.के. सिंह, बिहार के सांसद कहते हैं कि इन्होंने वायदा दिया था और उस वायदे के ऊपर एक तरीके से कई लोगों को छल में रखा कि हम बैकवर्ड रीजन्स के लिए साढ़े ग्यारह हजार करोड़ देंगे। पिछले बजट में **promise** किया गया बैकवर्ड रीजन्स ग्रांट फंड के लिए साढ़े ग्यारह हजार करोड़ रुपये देने का, अब कहते हैं कि कमेटी बैठी है। सरकार ने साढ़े ग्यारह हजार करोड़ रुपये वापस ले लिए और कमेटी का कोई निर्णय नहीं है। अब तो समय यह आ गया है कि जो भारत का पूर्वी इलाका है जो आज विकास के कार्य से वंचित है, प्रोग्रेस से, डेवलेपमेंट से वंचित हैं। नौकरियां नहीं हैं, लोग दुःखी हैं। **...(समय की घंटी)...** उस इलाके का अगर कोई विकास कर सकता है, कोई अच्छा काम कर सकता है, उसका उद्धार कर सकता है, तो वह है नरेन्द्र मोदी। जिन्होंने साबित कर दिखाया है कि पश्चिम में किस प्रकार की प्रगति हुई है कि पूर्व में आपने किस प्रकार से लोगों को दुःखी रखा है। उन्होंने कहा है कि पूरे देश में समान न्याय होना चाहिए। **...(व्यवधान)...** हर वर्ग को, हर रीजन को, हर व्यक्ति को, चाहे वह पूर्व से हो, चाहे पश्चिम से हो, चाहे दक्षिण से हो, पूरे भारत का अगर कोई सुधार कर सकता है **...(व्यवधान)...** इन बैकवर्ड रीजन्स में इन्होंने कोई काम नहीं किया है, वह काम भी मुझे लगता है कि नई सरकार आकर करेगी और श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ही कर सकते हैं। इस सरकार के बजट से हम दुःखी हैं। इस वोट एंड अकाउंट में कई चीजें अभी आई नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि एक सच्चे भारत की अर्थ-व्यवस्था का ब्यौरा ये दें, ऐसी हमारी इनसे उम्मीद है। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for sticking to time. You have used two words which are unparliamentary, * और “छल” They are unparliamentary. **...(Interruptions)...**

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहूंगा कि “छल” कैसे unparliamentary हो गया? जिसने भी यह किताब बनाई है, छल, प्रपंच तो हिन्दी साहित्य का एक अंग है, उस पर यह व्यंग्य होता है। अब आप छल को संसद में नहीं कहने देंगे, तो यह तो हिन्दी साहित्य का अपमान है। **...(व्यवधान)...** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं चाहूंगा कि सतीश मिश्रा जी इस पर कुछ

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

प्रकाश डालें।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप भी इस पर कुछ बोलिए, यह बहुत गंभीर विषय है।...**(व्यवधान)**... यह जिसने भी बनाया है, यह हिन्दी साहित्य का अपमान है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप सुनिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : हम लोग तो हिन्दी प्रांत के लोग हैं और हिन्दी साहित्य का।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will reply to you. मैं तो हिन्दी बिल्कुल नहीं जानता, लेकिन इस किताब में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : चतुर्वेदी जी, आप ही इस पर कुछ प्रकाश डालिए कि छल, प्रपंच...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) : इनके ये पसंदीदा शब्द हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... छल और प्रपंच...**(व्यवधान)**... लोक सभा ने जो unparliamentary words की सूची की एक किताब निकाली है, उसमें...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : नहीं, नहीं। मैं हिन्दी साहित्य की बात कर रहा हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : ये आपके पसंदीदा शब्द हैं तो...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't dispute about it. I am not a scholar of Hindi. लेकिन इतना है, I can re-consider what I said. ...**(Interruptions)**... सुनिए। For you information, Lok Sabha Secretariat's book on "Unparliamentary Expressions" says. ...**(Interruptions)**... Chhal-kapat ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : चतुर्वेदी जी, बहुत विद्वान व्यक्ति हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : Unparliamentary Words की एक सूची है उसमें अकेले ये शब्द ही नहीं डाले हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will re-consider it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, छल और कपट शब्द हट जायेंगे, तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी के पास बचेगा क्या?...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I must congratulate the hon. Prime Minister, hon. Finance Minister and the UPA Government for presenting this Budget. Sir, in spite of global economy in mess and the developed countries of the Europe, the USA, Japan, including China, whose growth rate has been drastically reduced to a single digit — it was 13 per cent at one point of time — which is just 2 per cent more than India and in some countries the growth rate is -1 per cent, the hon. Finance Minister, with inputs from the hon. Prime Minister, presented very good Budget and has been able to manage the economic situation of

[Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia]

the country well. He has presented a Budget in this difficult situation without imposing any tax on the common man and has been able to reduce tax on various essential items being used by general public in this country. Sir, now, we are talking about agriculture.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): I am not questioning that. *...(Interruptions)...* I want to know whether they have fallen from the grace of the IMF *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Tapanji, I am with you. But, should we go back to a situation where the so-called disinvestment was rampant? We are all concerned about disinvestment. I ask a question. I am with you on so many points. But, the point is that this UPA Government has abolished the Disinvestment Department. Who created the Disinvestment Department in this country? Who created the Disinvestment Commission in this country? The Disinvestment Commission in the country was created when leftist people supporting the Government. *...(Interruptions)...* You should not forget that. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes; I know. You people were also a party to that. When was the Disinvestment Commission created? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please...*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: I am not talking to you. You know it...*(Interruptions)...* So, don't try to open my mouth. We know when the Disinvestment Commission was created. It is recorded as history in the Government as to when it was created. We know when the Disinvestment Department was created and we also know when the Disinvestment Department was abolished. So, the question is: With new economic policy and opening up of the market, we must thank this Government which has been able to manage and control the economy, which has been able to protect the interests of the workers without liberalising the labour laws. So, we must appreciate that.

Sir, we are talking about agriculture and agriculture workers. In this country, the agriculture credit limit has been increased to Rs. 7,50,000 crores. It is a great thing to set this as target by this Government. Look at the other thing. Sir, Rs. 75,000 crores worth of agriculture loan was waived; rebate given to various sectors, Rs. 29,000 crores has been given for infrastructure development of railways from Rs. 25,000 crores. Sir, more money has been given to social, education and health sectors. There is an increase of 10 per cent to Defence budget.

If you look at the Budget, the hon. Finance Minister has announced One-Rank-One-Pension. Everybody is saying that this is a good thing. But, I am surprised that no earlier Governments could do this. If those Governments were more concerned about One-Rank-One-Pension, why did they not do it? This has been done by the UPA Government which is a commendable job. It was the main demand of the Defence personnel.

Sir, I also compliment the hon. Finance Minister for reducing tax on mobiles, cycles, motorcycles, cars, etc. Sir, people are saying that motorcycle, cars, small cars is not luxury. It is a requirement for general workers also who are using the same.

Keeping revenue deficit at 4.6 per cent is a good thing and we have set a target to keep it within 4.1 per cent. Sir, about Rs. 3.6 lakh crores has to be given to the States.

Everybody here was talking about the federal structure. Sir, the States are giving more money, disbursing more money, and I feel the UPA Government has done a very good thing in empowering the States and giving them more and more money. Many States had been demanding more money earlier. Look at the Food Security Bill, the Government has given more money. Then, they have given Rs. 1,000 crores as Nirbhaya Fund, and this is Non-Lapsable. This has been given for the protection of women. The Government has given a special fund for preserving the greenery in the eastern parts of India. I am also proud of the fact that this year Odisha has been given a prize for increasing its agricultural production. Sir, this could happen because the then Finance Minister had given a package to the eastern States of India, namely, West Bengal, Assam and Odisha, for increasing their agricultural production. That has yielded results, and I think this is a very good thing. The agricultural produce has increased. Emphasis has been laid on the manufacturing sector and exports, which is the need of the hour. Sir, the Government has brought in very progressive legislations like the Food Security Bill, the Right to Education, MNREGA and other laws. This Government has tried to give more and more funds for the social sector, which is a very good thing. Sir, many times we have discussed it; there is corruption; the money which is given by the Government does not reach the people. So, we have to bring in an effective delivery system, expeditiously. This is very much required. We are very thankful to this Government, to the UPA chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji, the Prime Minister and also the Finance Minister, for having brought the Lokpal Bill. We fee! That laws like the Citizens' Charter, the Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, etc., are very relevant to the success of the Lokpal and to put a check on corruption. Some of my friends said that we do not want to fulfill the wishes of Rahulji. Sir, is it

[Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia]

wrong? Do they mean to say that because it is Rahulji thinking about something, we will not pass it in the Parliament? I think this is a matter of great concern. ...*(Interruptions)*... Does it mean if Rahulji suggests something, that should not be passed in the Parliament?...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Rahulji did not think about it five years ago. He is thinking about it just three months before the elections! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, what is this? Just because Rahulji was interested in getting the Lokpal Bill passed... ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You did not think about it for four-and-a-half years that you have been in power. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has been a Member for ten years now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: I have a point of order, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. Najmaji has a point of order.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, yesterday, you gave a ruling from the Chair that we should not mention the name of a Member of the other House. Similarly, we have a convention also in this House that names of Members of the other House are not taken here. So, both the names should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should not criticize them.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: No, I am not criticizing. Sir, I have the right to take the name of the leader of my Party.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yesterday, I expunged the names. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Mr. Rahul Gandhi is a Member of the other House. So, his name should not be taken here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you allow me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : नजमा जी...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं नजमा जी को याद दिलाने जा रहा हूँ कि...*(व्यवधान)*... अभी थोड़ी देर पहले पीयूष गोयल जी बोल रहे थे...*(व्यवधान)*... जब वे नरेंद्र मोदी जी का नाम ले रहे थे, तब आपको याद नहीं आया?

3.00 P.M.

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन : आप नाम लीजिए...(व्यवधान)... मगर आपको साढ़े चार साल पहले याद क्यों नहीं आया?... (व्यवधान)... आपको अभी याद आया है!...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me tell you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : नरेंद्र मोदी जी का नाम लिया जा सकता है...(व्यवधान)... राहुल जी का नहीं?... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, allow me to... ...(Interruptions)... Let me make it very clear...

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, he can take the name of his leader, but...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Khuntiaji, please. Let me make it very clear. Yesterday, I expunged one name and the remark about that person because it was an adverse remark about a person who cannot come here and defend himself. But when Mr. Narendra Modi's name is mentioned, or Shri Rahul Gandhi's name is mentioned, these are not adverse remarks. So, both will remain there.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No. I am only countering what he is saying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. If it is an adverse remark, I will expunge it. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Any adverse remark will be expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

Any adverse remark ...(Interruptions)... The rule is very clear that any criticism against any person who cannot come and defend here will be expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: But they cannot take that name like that. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot say Rahul Gandhi is a great person. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can say without mentioning the name. If you criticize, I will expunge it. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : नाम आप ले रहे हैं, मैं थोड़े ही ले रही हूँ। आप नाम क्यों ले रहे हैं?... (व्यवधान)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: He did not think for this Bill in the last four and-a-half years. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, I don't know why they are so much afraid of Rahulji. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, Maitreyanji can take the name of Ms. Jayalalithaa; Najmaji can take the name of Mr. Modi, but, Sir, I have no right to take the name of Shri Rahul Gandhi. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Narendra Modi is also remaining there.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: That is for them, Sir. I don't bother.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Any criticism against a person who cannot come and defend here will be expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, it is not adverse. The thing is, Members who are not of this House but Members of the other House, we should not take their names. This the convention. I am only talking about the convention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the point. I agree with that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Does it apply to Narendra Modi also?
...(Interruptions)... Do you want Narendra Modi's name to be expunged?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the convention. There is a point in that.
...(Interruptions)... Mr. Khuntia, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Are you in favour of Narendra Modi's name to be expunged? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir,...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I always allow Raja, who cannot come and defend here. ...(Interruptions)... Rajas cannot come, yet we allow it. Then, why do you fight?
...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : अगर आपकी आपत्ति राहुल जी के नाम पर है, तो क्या आपकी आपत्ति नरेन्द्र मोदी के नाम पर भी है?

श्री उपसभापति : चतुर्वेदी जी, आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : और अगर है, तो...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Khuntia, you speak. They are encroaching on your time. So, you speak. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, खूँटिआ जी राहुल जी का नाम लें, अभिनंदन करें, शुभकामनाएं दें, कोई बात नहीं है। आप करिए, बढ़िया है।

श्री रामचन्द्र खूँटिआ : धन्यवाद। Sir, what I was saying was this. Yesterday, all the Members of the House had expressed their positive attitude for passing the Bill. What I am saying is this. If any Bill is good — whether it is said or proposed or placed

by Shri Rahul Gandhi or anybody else, how does it matter — it should be supported. So, my intention was, if it is a good Bill, then, it should be passed. If it is a good Bill like the Citizens' Charter, Whistleblower, Judicial Accountability, etc., it should not be opposed just because Shri Rahul Gandhi is insisting on it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: He did not remember it for nine years. He forgot it for nine years.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Khuntia, you speak on the Bill.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: That is what I said. It is Shri Rahul Gandhi at whose instance, on whose demand the National Employment Guarantee Programme was extended to the whole of the country. It was on the demand of Shri Rahul Gandhi that One-Rank-One-Pension Scheme was also accepted by the Government.

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : तब आप लेफ्ट के ऊपर डिपेंडेंट थे, इसलिए आपको लाना पड़ा, नहीं तो कोई नहीं लाता।...*(व्यवधान)*... आपका प्लानिंग कमीशन, आपके फाइनांस मिनिस्टर...*(व्यवधान)*... जोक करते थे।...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने 2009 में वोट लिया।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: We appreciate Left's work. We are not opposing the Left. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, once upon a time, the Left was with Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. When the Left was with the NDA, then, why did they not do it? If the Left was so powerful, when they were with Shri Morarji Desai, when they were with the NDA, why did they not do it then? The thing is this. Because the UPA wanted it — I do appreciate that the Left Parties cooperated in that — and it was done. The question is, if the major party in the Government would not like to legislate a law, even though the supporting parties want it, then, the law cannot be made. The supporting parties cannot do it without the major party. ...*(Interruptions)*... It could happen because the UPA Government wanted to do it. It could not happen at the time of the NDA because the NDA did not want that, even though the Left Parties were supporting it. So, that could not happen.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Please use Rahul Gandhi's good-offices to pass the Women's Reservation Bill in the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Khuntia, don't react to them. You address the Chair. You say what you have to say. Don't react to them. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are only provoking you. You understand that they are provoking you.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, having said that, I am of the opinion that the Government is even today interested to pass the Whistleblower Bill, to pass

[Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia]

the Citizens' Charter, to pass the Judicial Accountability Bill and other Bills which are good for the people of this country. Before completing my speech, I would like to give a few suggestions to the Government. While appreciating the works of the Government, I suggest that the old-age pension should be enhanced because it is very less.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude in two minutes.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Okay, Sir. I would suggest that it should be enhanced to Rs. 1,000/-. This Government also enhanced the Provident Fund related pension to Rs. 1,000/-. I welcome this decision of the Government and thank for that.

I also demand that the general pension should also be minimum Rs. 1,000/-. Similarly, pension schemes, at par with the nationalized banks, should also be there for the officers and employees of the Grameen Banks.

Dearness Allowance of all the Central Government and public sector employees and officers should be merged with the basic pay.

Then, Sir, there are various types of Dearness Allowances. There is the Central Government D.A. There is the Industrial D.A. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Conclude please.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, please give me one more minute. There is also a type of DA for the minimum wages workers. So, there are various types of DAs. Since the inflation and the rates of consumable goods are increasing equally for everybody, there should be only one type of DA across all the categories, irrespective of the fact where and how one is working. Weekly working days, working time, gazetted holidays and national holidays should also be equal for everybody. There should also be social security scheme and health care schemes for all the workers.

I think, all these things should be considered by the Government. I wish if there were social security and medical care for all. It would definitely be good for the country.

With these words, I, once again, support this Budget and also the Appropriation Bill.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे विनियोग (लेखानुदान) विधेयक, 2014 पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

महोदय, अभी सत्ता पक्ष की तरफ से बहुत सारी उपलब्धियों और सरकार के कामों का जिक्र किया गया, लेकिन मैं उस तरफ नहीं जाना चाहता। इस विनियोग (लेखानुदान) विधेयक के माध्यम से मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी कुछ ऐसे मुद्दे हैं, जो अभी तक अनसुलझी पहेली की तरह, खास तौर पर देश के गरीबों के दिलों में दर्द पैदा करते हैं। अगर उनकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान आज भी आकर्षित हो जाए तो शायद एक बड़े सवाल का जवाब सदन को और देश को मिल जाएगा।

महोदय, महंगाई आज भी देश की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। इस महंगाई का सबसे ज्यादा कुप्रभाव देश के 90 फीसदी गरीब लोगों पर पड़ता है और देश के जो 90 फीसदी गरीब लोग हैं, उनमें अधिकांश आबादी ऐसे वर्गों की है, जिनको हम दलितों या पिछड़ों के नाम से जानते हैं अथवा उन्हें धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यकों के नाम से जाना जाता है या सामान्य जाति के गरीब लोगों के नाम से जाना जाता है। वे 90 फीसदी गरीब लोग आज भी महंगाई के इस तांडव से निजात नहीं पा सके। विनियोग (लेखानुदान) विधेयक में अगर सरकार की तरफ से इस महंगाई को नियंत्रित करने का विचार सकारात्मक रूप में आया होता, तब तो शायद देश के लोग कहीं न कहीं अपने आप में राहत महसूस करते। महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के दामों का देश में लगातार बढ़ते रहना जहां आज किसानों के लिए एक बड़ी समस्या है, वहीं पर यह व्यापारियों और तमाम दूसरे वर्गों के लिए भी बड़ी समस्या बन कर खड़ी हुई है। हमारे देश की सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के दामों में कमी करने के लिए अगर लेखानुदान विधेयक में कोई कारगर कदम उठाए होते, तो यकीनन महंगाई पर काबू पाने की कोई शुरुआत आज हमारे देश में हो सकती थी।

महोदय, तीसरी बात यह है कि आपने मनरेगा योजना का बड़ा गुणगान किया। हो सकता है कि बहुत सारे लोगों को इसका लाभ मिला हो, लेकिन आज की बहुजन समाज पार्टी की ओर से पहले भी हमारी पार्टी की नेता आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने सरकार का ध्यान इस समस्या की तरफ दिलाया था कि मनरेगा की योजना, जो देश की सरकार लेकर आई है, उसका समय आपने केवल सौ दिन रखा। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि साल में 365 दिन होते हैं और आप सौ दिन की रोजगार गारंटी देते हैं, तो 265 दिन एक गरीब आदमी की दिनचर्या चलाने का माध्यम क्या होगा? क्या सरकार ने कभी इस पर चिंतन किया है? अगर नहीं किया है, तो करने की आवश्यकता है।...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please conclude.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : महोदय, 'वन रैंक वन पेंशन' बहुत देर से लायी गयी योजना है। आपने इसमें 500 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। मुझे यह राशि कम लगती है। अगर इस पर 2,500 करोड़ रुपये की योजना बने, तो शायद कुछ लाभ मिल सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please conclude.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : महोदय, मैं दलितों के संबंध में एक बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा।

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

महोदय, इसी सदन में एक मुद्दा हमारी पार्टी की नेता आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने उठाया था। जम्मू और कश्मीर के किश्तवाड़ में बहुजन समाज पार्टी के एक नौजवान की हत्या हुई। सरकार की तरफ से सदन में आश्वासन दिया गया था कि सरकार उसके परिवार को आर्थिक सहायता देने पर विचार करेगी, लेकिन आज तक उस मुद्दे पर सरकार ने कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया। मैं इस और भी सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are Finance Minister, even then that point should be noted. The point that a *dalit* was killed in Jammu and Kashmir and no action was taken. Please make a note of that and inform the Home Minister. Now, Shri P. Rajeeve. Your time is only three minutes.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, actually, the Interim Budget is a combination of false claims and manipulated statistics. The hon. Minister estimates 4.8 per cent growth rate. In this, growth rate of agriculture sector is 4.6 per cent. That shows that the economy has stagnated with the manufacturing sector on the decline. Sir, the Government's main claim is that they could reduce the fiscal deficit. How can they reduce the fiscal deficit? To reduce the fiscal deficit, there are two ways. One, you should increase your revenue. Two, you should reduce your expenditure. Then, what is the revenue side? While giving an answer to my colleague, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, the hon. Minister said that uncollected tax is Rs. 5.1 lakh crores. As per the Budget documents, Rs. 75,000 crores is undisputed tax, which they could not collect. The hon. Minister gave an answer to me in this House, that Rs. 5,73,626 crores is the latest state of revenue foregone for the corporates. In addition to that, the uncollected tax is 5.1 lakh crore rupees. That is more than 10 lakh crore rupees in these two accounts. Then, you could not increase your revenue side. You could manage the fiscal deficit by reducing the expenditure. The Plan outlay, the total Central outlay, is less than Rs. 66,000 crore. I would give a simple example. The Nirbhaya Fund was declared by the Government in the context of the gang rape in Delhi. You had allocated Rs. 1,000 crores for it in the last Budget. But you didn't spend a single pie under Nirbhaya Fund. I would give one other example. In Kerala, for one big fertilizer industry, FACT, you had allocated Rs. 211 crore in the last Budget. But what is the Revised Estimate? It is 0.1 crore. That means, you gave only one lakh rupees, as per the Budget, for FACT. Mr. Deputy Chairman is well aware of that company. It is a big fertilizer company of this country. The

Budget allotment for it was Rs. 211 crores; but the RE was only Rs. 1 lakh. There is cutting in expenditure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only Rupees one lakh!

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, only one lakh; 0.1 crore of rupees. That is the reality. By cutting this expenditure, the Minister now claims that he could reduce the fiscal deficit. This is actually cutting in expenditure.

Sir, the fiscal consolidation was also achieved through a budgetary contraction, which is contrary to the economy. His second claim is about controlling inflation. Because of lack of time, I would not like to go into the details of it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already taken three minutes.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The Minister gave an answer to me. The food and vegetable prices have been increased by 116 percentage point. Inflation and employment contraction are twin things. It is a very important issue.

Now, I come to the problem of workers who are working in various Schemes. The Prime Minister gave an assurance in the Labour Ministers' Conference. But what is the action of the Government? These Scheme-workers, like Anganwadi workers, are not getting minimum wages. They are demanding minimum wages for the last several years. But there is no allocation for that; there is no declaration for the Scheme workers, the Anganwadi workers and ASHA workers. I request the Minister to make some allotment for these poor persons. Sir, now there are several types of workers — contract workers, casual workers and there is now a new type of workers who are working on honorarium. There are no wages, no minimum wages for them. The Government should spend some money for that.

Then the Government reduced the excise duty on automobile. One important item in this, Sir, is rubber. ...(*Time bell rings*)... The Government reduced the excise duty on automobile.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now conclude, please.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Our demand is to increase the import duty on rubber, and, for FACT and refinery, we demand to reduce the import duty on natural gas. Increase the import duty on rubber and reduce the import duty on natural gas for the benefit of agricultural sector and also for the benefit of industrial sector. But the Government is not ready to do that. Sir, this Budget is totally against the interest of the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. Now Shri N.K. Singh. Please take only three minutes.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Right Sir, as you desire.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Mark Twain had once said that truth is more powerful than fiction because fiction has the immense possibilities of manoeuvrability, but truth isn't.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But fiction travels fast.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Exactly. So, the Budget currency travels faster than the truth of the Budget. There is a ring of fiction in this Budget, a great accounting jugglery in which the Finance Minister has indulged. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Chair has accepted that the Budget is an accounting fiction.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; the Chair has not accepted it. The Chair has not accepted it.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, the hon. Finance Minister is happily in Sydney, and may I wish him luck in the deliberations of the G-20! But if the report in the Economic Times and the Indian Express today is correct, the questions which Piyush raised and some of the questions which I wish to raise are the questions which the Finance Minister would need to answer even in Sydney in the deliberations of the G-20.

Sir, I have basically — given the shortage of time — six points to make. First and foremost, it is an accounting fiction because expenditure has been suppressed. There is 90,000 crore rupees cut in capital expenditure, huge cut in infrastructure spending, social spending, and excessive credit has been taken on account of revenues because the revenue account is also fudged up. There is a suppression of expenditure on account of subsidy outgo and the assumptions in regard to GDP growth are fictional.

Sir, for the next year, the FM has taken the credit of a GDP growth of nominal terms, of around 13.6 per cent. If this is true and if inflation is coming down, then you are really assuming a GDP growth of around seven per cent, which is really out of the dreams of anyone.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, hon. Member, Shri N.K. Singh, is raising certain fundamental questions. I hope, the very esteemed Minister of State for Finance would reply to those queries substantially. We would like to hear it from him. Please go ahead, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please proceed.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Thank you very much.

Sir, I think the GDP assumptions are not valid. The GDP assumptions are not valid and the inflation assumptions are not valid, and therefore, the assumptions in regard to tax buoyancy are not valid. This much for this year's budget and that much for next year's budget.

Sir, my next point is that an interim budget can't do very much, what the Government has failed to do in ten years. You cannot revive the sagging growth sentiment, which is very serious. You cannot revive investment. My great problem is that what the Finance Minister has done is that he has shoved the problems to his successor. He has shoved the problems to a successor Government in terms of managing the macro-economic stability, in terms of reviving growth sentiment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't go for explanation. Go to the next point. It is already time.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Yes, Sir.

So, I think that he has shoved the main problems to his successor by following a policy which is anti-growth in the ten years of the record.

My last point, Sir, is that he has gone back on his promises. He had made a solemn promise in the Budget that after the Raghuram Rajan Committee Report, there will be a follow-up action. Two meetings were held by the Finance Secretary. When the time for the third meeting came, and because the FM had to give a compliance statement, he has given a statement that he has sent it to the Planning Commission 48 hours ago. Actually, Sir, there is an enormous deception of the people of the North-East. And we feel exceedingly cheated that on account of political considerations, what is legitimately due to the people of the North-East has been denied.

Sir, I would end up by saying good luck to the Finance Minister's successor, who will have to convert the fiction into a reality, to be able to, therefore, restore macro-economic credibility and to restore investor confidence. That requires a strong and stable Government at the Centre, which I believe, the people of India would deliver.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have a point of order. Hon. N.K. Singh has used the words 'cheating' and 'deception'. I hope, you will not declare that to be unparliamentary too.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would have to look into it.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, he has not called anybody a cheater. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, it is a political analysis. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do it. Don't do it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, don't be so generous with expunctions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, it is absolutely right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Yes. That is why I raised this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would look into it and go by the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, an action is being called 'cheating' and 'deception', not any person. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Message by Secretary-General.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA — *Contd.*

(i) The Delhi Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014

(ii) The Delhi Appropriation Bill, 2014

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 the Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Delhi Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st February, 2014.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill.”

(II)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Delhi Appropriation Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st February, 2014.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill.”

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

THE INTERIM BUDGET (GENERAL) 2014-15

AND

GOVERNMENT BILLS — *Contd.*

(i) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014

(ii) The Appropriation Bill, 2014

and

(iii) The Finance Bill, 2014

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sukhendu Roy. Please take only three minutes.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, kindly do not discriminate me against others!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The time allotted to you is two minutes. I am giving you one minute more.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, in May, 2011, when the *mahamahim manus Government* was made under the leadership of Ms. Mamata Banerjee, it was found that West Bengal was having a debt burden of two lakh crore rupees. No State in India has such a huge amount of debt burden. Several requests were made to the Government for restructuring and for moratorium on the debt amount. Assurances were made by the present Finance Minister and his predecessor in the office. Even the Minister of State for Finance, Shri Namo Narain Meena, in reply to my question, No. 4233 dated 24th April, 2012, assured on the floor of this House that the matter of granting moratorium is under examination. Since then, 22 months have been lost, and the matter is still under examination. There is no result from the Government. Therefore, this Government has willfully neglected and deliberately failed to consider the request of the Government of West Bengal. Now, the Raghuram Rajan Committee has categorized seven States including West Bengal as least-developed States. Yet, no provision has been made in this Budget to provide any special financial relief to West Bengal. This is not only a step-motherly attitude of the Centre but also a political vendetta against 100 million people of West Bengal because the party in power in West Bengal, All India Trinamool Congress, has withdrawn support to the Government in protest against the anti-people policies. Finally, members in North Block and South Block consider the national assets and natural resources of this country as their own property and this is why no standard is maintained while extending the financial support to the States. Electoral considerations are the only considerations for this Government. Sir, we do not expect any moratorium from this Government which is destined to

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

go to the crematorium very shortly. But I would urge the Government to provide adequate financial aid to all the least-developed States including the State of West Bengal.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for a practical Budget. It is not a paper Budget in view of the forthcoming elections with a lot of false promises. It is a practical Budget. So, I congratulate him. My first thanks go to the Finance Minister for doing away with the service tax for rice. It was our leader, Dr. Kalaignar, who raised his voice that service tax should not be levied on rice when wheat is not taxed. So, I thank for this. Then, I would like to mention about the gender budget, the child budget, Bharatiya Mahila Bank and then allotting funds additionally for skill development, and non-lapsable Nirbhaya Fund of Rs. 1,000 crores. I appreciate him for all these things. I hope, at least, this year Nirbhaya Fund will be utilized properly to ensure the dignity and safety of women. Sir, I appreciate the Finance Minister for admitting that the manufacturing sector is the Achilles' heel of the Indian economy. I welcome the steps taken by him to boost this sector. But I would like to reiterate here that we, the DMK party, do not agree with the disinvestment to the tune of Rs. 36,000 crores. But I wonder how the Finance Minister can mention that the agricultural GDP is on the increase — 4.1 per cent or 4.6 per cent, whatever it may be. There was no proper foodgrains or oilseeds. It was not up to the expectation. And then onion was being sold for more than Rs. 100 per kg. and it was being imported. Are Rs. 7,00,000 crores or Rs. 8,00,000 crores being allotted through the banks? That doesn't matter. I want the Government to give more importance to the agriculture sector. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, no Cabinet Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are discussing a very important financial matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Khuntia, you call Mr. Jairam Ramesh here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Minister has just gone out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Call him back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: We are discussing a very important Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is coming. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: I thank the Finance Minister for all the allotment for the infrastructure development. Sir, I would like to thank for the

Maduravoyal Expressway. We are really very sorry that the State Government has not cooperated. But we are thankful to the High Court for giving a direction that both the Central Government and the State Government should finish the work within the stipulated time. I request that the funds allocated to the States should be given to the State Governments within proper time. Sir, whenever I have spoken, you are always in the Chair right from my maiden speech to my closing speech. My maiden speech was also on the Interim Budget and you were there to encourage me all the time. I thank you very much. I thank one and all once again.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for yesterday's song also. Now, Shri Baishnab Parida. You have two minutes.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, this Interim Budget is quite a manipulative Budget keeping the next election in sight. So, our Finance Minister has prepared this Budget to cover up the Government's failures during the last five years. Their contribution to the nation during these five years is — high prices, inflation, scam after scam, growth without generation of employment, no inclusive growth, sharp rise in poverty and disparities in the society which created social and political tensions.

Sir, this rampant corruption is also to the tune of billions of rupees and the latest one was the scam relating to gas prices. The Aam Admi Party has charged the Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister and Mr. Ambani, the richest man of India, in a scam of thousand of crores of rupees and how this money was looted by these monopoly houses. This is the credit of this Government.

Then, they promised to bring back the black money from abroad. They are so efficient and so sincere against corruption that nothing has been done during their regime to bring back this black money. Sir, now I come to my last point. I don't have much time.

According to Raghuram Rajan Committee Report, Odisha is the poorest State in India and this also goes to the credit of this UPA Government, particularly the Congress Government. During their regime, they have created regional disparities and Odisha is one of the victims of these regional disparities along with Bihar, Jharkhand and other States. Raghuram Rajan Committee recommended that special package should be given to...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, Mr. Parida is raising such an important issue of development of Odisha, but nobody is taking notes. Finance Minister is talking.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Minister is here. Anyway, it is being recorded. Najmaji, you know that everything is going on record.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: The Government has ignored the plight of people of Odisha. They only made promises and now they have broken the record of not fulfilling their promises.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, in this Budget, they have given special package to Andhra and other States, but they have forgotten Odisha. So, I completely reject this Budget which is creating disparities, discrimination, poverty, unemployment and leading to scam after scam. So, I oppose this Interim Budget.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri D. Raja. Mr. Raja, you have maximum three minutes.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, please allow me. My party's time is there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, let me check. Yes, Mr. D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. The Finance Minister used the statistical jugglery to present a rosy picture of the Indian economy. In fact, the Congress-led UPA-II Government is leaving behind an economy which is in bad shape and which is in deep crisis.

Coming to the Budget, nowadays, the Budget exercise has become one to deceive the people; otherwise, what is the Budget Estimate, what is the Revised Estimate, and, actually, what is the real allocation! In fact, there are many analyses which show the Government has slashed down the Budget allocation for all social sector schemes. Because of the time-constraint, I am not reading out all those social sectors but large-scale slashing has been done as far as social sector is concerned. The Finance Minister talked about growth. What is the growth? This is what we would like to know. India is moving forward. There is growth whether one likes it or not. The country will progress but the point is how the economy was managed. In fact, the management of economy means equitable distribution as far as India is concerned.

Sir, 77 per cent of country's population do not spend even Rs. 20/- per day. Sir, 36 crore people of India are illiterate and India is a country which has the largest number of illiterates. Sir, 44 per cent of our children in the 0-4 year age-group are malnourished, and, 50 per cent of the women are anaemic. Such is the economy which this Government is leaving behind!

Sir, many issues were raised during this debate and the Treasury Benches are very happy about that 'One Rank, One Pension' scheme which was announced. I am also

happy. This was an old demand and it took such a long-time for the Congress-led UPA-II Government to accept this demand. But my point is, what about the universal pension, for which there is a movement, there is a campaign in the country? In fact, my good friend, Jairam Ramesh,.. *...(Interruptions)...*

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, Mr. Raja is saying..*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No cross-talks, please. *...(Interruptions)...* There is no time. Three minutes are over. *...(Interruptions)...* He is trying to..*...(Interruptions)...* No, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: He is a Cabinet Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is encroaching upon your time. You understand. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Minister, don't encroach upon his time. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, my point is, my good friend, Jairam Ramesh publicly made...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, three minutes are over. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't reply to them. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, Mr. Jairam Ramesh made a statement to ensure that people get pension, and, universal pension is the demand of the time and the Government should think over it. Even the *anganwadi* and ASHA workers are not treated as workers who can get minimum wages. *...(Time-bell rings)...*

Finally, Sir, many people have spoken about the Raghuram Rajan Committee Report, but the problem is that this Committee has categorized some States into categories like 'backward' and 'advanced'. In the name of 'advanced' category, these States should not be deprived of their due share in the country's wealth, the Central assistance, and, that is why the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu rejected the Raghuram Rajan Committee Report. The Government should take note of it. *...(Time-bell rings)...* The time has come that we should discuss the question of. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we should discuss the question of fiscal federalism, the Centre-State share in the country's wealth. This is an important issue, and the future Government will have to address this problem. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Dr. Bharatkumar Raut. Please do not take more than three minutes.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is a co-incidence that when I made my maiden speech six years ago, you were in the Chair; today also, when I am making concluding speech, you are in the Chair, and, moreover, the topic is also the same, the Budget. Sir, these are just bullet points. Though I am not an economist, I would say that there is a contradiction in the Government's administration and its thinking. There are many contradictions. I don't want to get into other areas. I am just confining myself to two areas. One is poverty and the other is education.

Sir, on the one hand, we keep boasting about the success of our poverty eradication drive. We keep throwing figures. For that, we have changed the definition of poverty line. I don't know what the wisdom was behind that. Despite that, we keep getting the news of suicides by farmers; and these figures are increasing day by day. Even then we are saying that we are eradicating poverty. I don't know what to say about this contradiction.

On the other hand, Sir, there is poverty in the urban areas also. Poverty is not only in the rural areas, but it is also there in the urban areas. I come from Mumbai. If you go through the figures of last year, every day in the metropolitan region of Mumbai, there had been three suicides. People hang themselves. People consume poison or throw themselves in front of running trains.

Sir, what are we doing to eradicate urban poverty? Have we forgotten that there could be poor in urban areas also? No measure has been taken to do anything for the urban poor in the last three Budgets of this Government. I have been closely monitoring the last three Budgets. Nothing has been done for it. So, I am not expecting anything in the interim Budget. Perhaps this is for this side to take care of that. This is one thing.

Sir, the other area about which I would like to talk is education. We have given right to free education to girls. We think that now children have started learning. No; they have not. There are two problems in this. One is brain drain. The children belonging to affluent upper middle class or middle class are highly educated. After completing their education here, they go abroad and serve because working conditions and opportunity levels are much better abroad. There is brain drain.

The other problem is that there are still dropouts. Just by giving free education to children, the dropout rate will not decline.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, just one minute. Free education is one thing. If you want parents to send their children to schools, you have to create conditions. We are failing there. Where are the schools?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Where are school buildings? Where are the textbooks? This is a Budget of contradictions. I don't think anybody will be able to support this. Thank you, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति : श्री रणवीर सिंह प्रजापति। प्रजापति जी, आप तीन मिनट से कम समय लीजिए।

श्री रणवीर सिंह प्रजापति (हरियाणा): सर, मैं दो ही मिनट में अपनी बात कह दूंगा। उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस अंतरिम बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जैसे ही यह बजट पेश किया गया, टेलीविज़न स्क्रीन पर यह आना शुरू हो गया कि कारें सस्ती, मोबाइल सस्ते और मोटर साइकिल सस्ती। सर, इस अंतरिम बजट में केवल एक बात को छोड़कर - हमारे रक्षा कर्मियों का वन रैंक वन पेंशन का मामला, जो बहुत पुराना था, उसके अलावा कोई भी ऐसी बात नहीं की गयी जो किसी को राहत दे सके। महोदय, हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। आज किसानों की जो हालत हमारे देश के अंदर है, वह आपके सामने है। उनके लिए इस अंतरिम बजट में कुछ भी नहीं रखा गया है। आज सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण किसान निरंतर कर्ज के बोझ के तले दबता जा रहा है। आज हर महीने डीज़ल के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, यूरिया के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, डीएपी के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। हमारे देश के अंदर 70 परसेंट से ऊपर लोग किसानों से जुड़े हुए हैं। चाहे वे खेती करते हैं, चाहे वे मजदूरी करते हैं, चाहे गांव के अंदर दुकानदारी करते हैं, वे सब लोग उन किसानों पर निर्भर हैं। जो हमारे देश का किसान है, वह कड़ी मेहनत करता है। हालांकि जब हम इसमें आंकड़े देखते हैं, तो सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि पर्याप्त मात्रा में यूरिया उपलब्ध है, पर्याप्त मात्रा में डीएपी उपलब्ध है, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि जब किसान को उस यूरिया की जरूरत होती है, डीएपी की जरूरत होती है, तो उसे वह समय पर उपलब्ध नहीं होती है, बल्कि किसान को उसे ब्लैक में खरीदना पड़ता है। किसान को पूरी बिजली नहीं मिलती है, किसान को पूरा पानी नहीं मिलता है। किसान कड़ी मेहनत करके देश में रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन करने का काम करता है, फिर भी उसे उसकी फसल के पूरे दाम नहीं मिलते हैं। सरकार एमएसपी फिक्स करती है। सरकार एमएसपी फिक्स करे, तो उसे यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि उसकी लागत मूल्य और उसका लाभ जोड़कर फिक्स करे। सरकार ने एमएसपी इस तरह से फिक्स की हुई है कि इससे किसान की लागत मूल्य भी पूरी नहीं होती है और उसके ऊपर भी किसान की जो फसल है, उसकी खरीद नहीं की जाती है इसलिए किसान को बड़ी भारी दिक्कत और परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस अंतरिम बजट के अंदर किसानों के लिए, मजदूरों के लिए कुछ रखा होता, गांव में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए कुछ रखा होता, तो इससे उनके हालात ठीक हो सकते थे ...(समय की घंटी)... जो गरीब तबके के लोग हैं, जो पिछड़े तबके के लोग हैं, जो दलित वर्ग के लोग हैं, ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद। तीन मिनट का समय हो गया।

श्री रणवीर सिंह प्रजापति : उनके लिए भी इस बजट में प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए था। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav; not here. Then, Chaudhary Munavver Saleem. सिर्फ दो मिनट।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे गर्व है कि मैं 120 करोड़ के भारत के अंतरिम बजट पर अपनी पार्टी की ओर से बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं अभी जो डाक्यूमेंट्स देख रहा था उसमें माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने डॉलर और चीन की अर्थ-व्यवस्था से अपनी बात शुरू की है। मैं इस महान सदन में पूरे देश को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब मुल्क आजाद हुआ था तो डॉलर और मेरे देश का रुपया बराबर था। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी इसका भी उल्लेख करते कि जब हमारा मुल्क आजाद हुआ था, तब चीन के अंदर कोई सुदृढ़ अर्थ-व्यवस्था नहीं थी और हमारा देश सोने की चिड़िया कहलाता था।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, किसी भी बजट की जिंदगी इस बात पर डिपेंड करती है और उसकी तारीख इस बात पर डिपेंड करती है कि समाज के उपेक्षित वर्ग को उससे क्या मिलने वाला है। मैं नहीं कहता, भारत की सरकार कहती है, योजना आयोग कहता है कि इस देश में 47 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनकी रोज की आमदनी 28 रुपये है। उपसभापति जी, इस बजट में उन लोगों के उद्धार के लिए कुछ दिखाई नहीं देता है। जब तक हिन्दुस्तान का बजट किसानों, नौजवानों और मुसलमानों के समग्र विकास का ख्वाब पूरा नहीं करेगा, तब तक मुल्क आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा, क्योंकि सम्पूर्ण विकास से ही सम्पूर्ण क्रांति की संभावनाएं बनती हैं।

उपसभापति जी, मैं शहर और गांव की लड़ाई नहीं कराना चाहता, लेकिन बजट में 6,810 करोड़ रुपये ग्रामीण विकास के लिए दिए गए हैं और 7,614 करोड़ रुपये शहरी विकास के लिए रखे गए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का किसान सिसक रहा है, वह कर्ज के बोझ से दबा हुआ है। उपसभापति जी, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपनी पीठ थपथपाई है यह कह कर कि राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम के माध्यम से उन्होंने एक हजार रुपये इन्वेस्ट करके 77,710 युवकों को रोजगार दिया। हमारे देश में लगभग 15 करोड़ पढ़े-लिखे नौजवान मां-बाप के ऊपर बोझ बनकर बैठे हुए हैं। अगर 10 साल में हम 77,000 लोगों के लिए रोजगार ढूंढ़ रहे हैं, तो यह एक सवाल है, व्यवस्था के ऊपर एक सवाल है, सरकार चलाने वालों पर एक सवाल है।

†[چودھری منور سلیم (اثرپردیش) : اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، مجھے فخر ہے کہ میں 120 کروڑ کے بھارت کے انترم بجٹ پر اپنی پارٹی کی اور سے بولنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ میں ابھی جو ڈاکیومنٹ دیکھ رہا تھا اس میں ماننے وٹنے منتری جی نے ڈالر اور چین کی ارتھ-ویوسٹھا سے اپنی بات شروع کی ہے۔ میں اس مہان سدن میں پورے دیش کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب ملک آزاد ہوا تھا تو ڈالر اور میرے دیش کا روپیہ برابر تھا۔ ماننے وٹنے منتری جی اس کا بھی الیکھ کرتے کہ

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script]

جب ہمارا ملک آزاد ہوا تھا، تب چین کے اندر کوئی سدرٹ آرٹھ-ویوسٹھا نہیں تھی اور ہمارا دیش سونے کی چڑیا کہلاتا تھا۔

مائنے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، کسی بھی بجٹ کی زندگی اس بات پر ڈیپنڈ کرتی ہے اور اس کی تاریخ اس بات ڈیپنڈ کرتی ہے کہ سماج کے اپیکشت ورگ کو اس سے کیا ملنے والا ہے۔ میں نہیں کہتا، بھارت کی سرکار کہتی ہے، یوجنا آیوگ کہتا ہے کہ اس دیش میں 47 کروڑ لوگ ایسے ہیں جن کی روز کی آمدنی 28 روپے ہے۔

اپ سبھا پتی جی، اس بجٹ میں ان لوگوں کے ادھار کے لئے کچھ دکھائی نہیں دیتا ہے۔ جب تک ہندوستان کا بجٹ کسانوں، نوجوانوں اور مسلمانوں کے سمرگ وکاس کا خواب پورا نہیں کرے گا، تب تک ملک آگے نہیں بڑھے گا، کیوں کہ سمپورن وکاس سے ہی سمپورن کرانتی کی سمبھاونائیں بنتی ہیں۔

اپ سبھا پتی جی، میں شہر اور گاؤں کی لڑائی نہیں کرانا چاہتا، لیکن بجٹ میں 6,810 کروڑ روپے گرامین وکاس کے لئے دئے گئے ہیں اور 7,614 کروڑ شہری وکاس کے لئے رکھے گئے ہیں۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے دیش کا کسان سسک رہا ہے، وہ قرض کے بوجھ سے دبا ہوا ہے۔

اپ سبھا پتی جی، مائنے وٹنے منتری جی نے اپی پیٹھ تھپتھپائی ہے یہ کہہ کر، کہ راشٹریہ کوشل وکاس نگم کے مادھیم سے انہوں نے ایک ہزار روپے انویسٹ کرکے 77,710 نوجوانوں کو روزگار دیا۔ ہمارے دیش میں لگ بھگ 15 کروڑ پڑھے لکھے نوجوان، ماں-باپ کے اوپر بوجھ بن کر بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں۔ اگر 10 سال میں ہم 77,000 لوگوں کے لئے روزگار ڈھونڈ رہے ہیں، تو یہ ایک سوال ہے، ویوسٹھا کے اوپر ایک سوال ہے، سرکار چلانے والوں پر ایک سوال ہے۔

श्री उपसभापति : ओ.के.। धन्यवाद। आप खत्म कीजिए।

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय,...(व्यवधान)...

† [چودھری منور سلیم : مائے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، --- (مداخلت) ---]

श्री उपसभापति : ओ.के. समाप्त करो।...(व्यवधान)...

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : साहब, थोड़ा सा और सुन लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

† [چودھری منور سلیم : صاحب، تھوڑا سا اور سن لیجئے --- (مداخلت) ---]

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, नहीं।

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में दस साल के अंदर एक करोड़, चालीस लाख लोग गरीबी से बाहर बताए हैं। अगर 47 करोड़ गरीबों में से एक करोड़, 40 लाख लोग दस साल में वित्त व्यवस्था के चलते और इस सरकार के चलते...(व्यवधान)...

† [چودھری منور سلیم : مائے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، مائے وٹے منتری جی نے اپنے بھاشن میں دس سال کے اندر ایک کروڑ، چالیس لاکھ لوگ غریبی سے باہر بتائے ہیں۔ اگر 47 کروڑ غریبوں میں سے ایک کروڑ، 40 لاکھ لوگ دس سال میں وٹے ویوسٹھا کے چلتے اور سرکار کے چلتے --- (مداخلت) ---]

श्री उपसभापति : ओ.के., ओ.के., ऑल राइट।

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : गरीबी से बाहर आए हैं, तो फिर वित्त मंत्री जी सोचें कि उन्होंने समाज के आखिरी आदमी को क्या दिया है?... (व्यवधान)...

† [چودھری منور سلیم : غریبی سے باہر آئے ہیں، تو پھر وٹے منتری جی سوچیں کہ انہوں نے سماج کے آخری آدمی کو کیا دیا ہے؟ --- (مداخلت) ---]

श्री उपसभापति : ओ.के., ठीक है।

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : माननीय उपसभापति जी, इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ,... (व्यवधान).... (समय की घंटी)...

† [چودھری منور سلیم : مائے اپ سبھا پتی جی، اس لئے میں کہتا ہوں، --- (مداخلت) ---
[وقت کی گھنٹی] ---]

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद।

चौधरी मुनव्वर स्लीम : जब तक हमारे बजट में किसानों, नौजवानों और मुसलमानों के समग्र विकास का खाब पूरा नहीं होगा,...(व्यवधान)...

چودھری منور سلیم : جب تک ہمارے بجٹ میں کسانوں، نوجوانوں اور مسلمانوں کے سمگر وکاس کا خواب پورا نہیں ہوگا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री उपसभापति : किसानों, नौजवानों और मुसलमानों...।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम : जब तक उनके लिए बजट आबंटित नहीं होगा, तब तक बजट के मायने अधूरे ही रहेंगे और यह बजट अधूरा माना जाएगा।

چودھری منور سلیم : جب تک ان کے لئے بجٹ آہٹ نہیں ہوگا، تب تک بجٹ کے معنی ادھورے ہی رہیں گے اور یہ بجٹ ادھورا مانا جائے گا۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Praveen Rashtrapal, not here. ...(Interruptions)...

If you agree, I can give you one minute only.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I will take one minute only. I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I want to seek a small clarification. In this Interim Budget, the allotment to the Ministry of External Affairs is very less. In the interim period, there is going to be a very important international conference by UNHRC in Geneva. Today morning, we met the Prime Minister and represented to him that India should come forward with a special resolution regarding anti-social elements, which is being run by the Sri Lankan Government. So, we need to emphasis on a special resolution. I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether he will allocate funds for enabling participants to attend the UNHRC meeting in Geneva.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि सरकार की जो नीयत है, उसे पर मुझे कभी-कभी डाउट होता है। सरकार जो चीज चाहती है, उसको करवा लेती है और उसमें तेलंगाना जैसे बिल को भी पास करवा लिया, लेकिन शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के जितने मुद्दे हैं, उनमें से सरकार एक भी मुद्दा पास नहीं करवा पाई। चाहे, प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन का मामला हो, चाहे रिजर्वेशन ऐक्ट हो, इसमें कुछ नहीं है, यह क्लॉज-4 को निकालकर करना था। पार्लियामेंट की पिछली लोक सभा में हमने यह रखा था और हमें एश्योरेंस दिया गया था। उसमें कुछ नहीं करना है। जो ऐक्ट अभी गवर्नमेंट के आर्डर से चल रहा है, उसको सिर्फ रिजर्वेशन का ऐक्ट बना देना है, ताकि कोई उसका वॉयलेशन न करे। अभी तक वह नहीं आया है। एक स्पेशल कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान है, मीणा जी बैठ हुए हैं, वे

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

हमेशा एससी, एसटी पार्लियामेंट्री फोरम में जाते रहे हैं। जो एससी, एसटी के लिए सब-प्लान है, स्पेशल कम्पोनेन्ट और ट्राइबलस सब-प्लान है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि उनकी जनसंख्या के मुताबिक अलग से रखा जाएगा, आज तक उसको नहीं किया गया है, इसमें आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? इसके बाद एक एससी, एसटी एट्रोसिटीज ऐक्ट है, यह बीस साल से चल रहा है। इसमें जो खामी है, उसको दूर करने के लिए जो संशोधन दिया गया, उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई और जो ज्यूडिशियरी है, जहां कानून बनाते हैं, वहां पर क्या होता है? हमने शुरू से ही मांग की है कि जूरी रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था की जाए और इसके लिए इंडियन ज्यूडिशियरी सर्विस का निर्माण किया जाए....(समय की घंटी)... उस पर अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। यह मेरा एक प्वाइंट है और मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी इस पर अपना जवाब जरूर दें।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in all 13 hon. Members have participated in the discussion. They are Shri Piyush Goyal, Shri Ram Chandra Khuntia, Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap, Shri P. Rajeeve, Shri N.K. Singh, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley, Shri Parida, Shri Raja, Dr. Bharatkumar Raut, Shri Ranbir Singh Parjapati, Chaudhary Munavveer Saleem, Dr. K.P. Ramalingam and Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. All of them gave valuable suggestions. I have noted all those suggestions. I would like to reply to some of the common issues which have been raised by the hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, can I suggest one thing? Whatever you can reply now, you reply. On the rest of the points, you can inform them in writing. I am helping you so that you can get a very good reply. ...(Interruptions)... I am on Member's side. I want you to get a very positive reply.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : उपसभापति जी, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : I am not allowing. There is no point of order. आप बैठिए-बैठिए।

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank all the Members of this august House for their valuable suggestions regarding the Interim Budget (General) 2014-15. I am happy to inform this House that we have strictly adhered to the path of fiscal consolidation. The UPA Government has conveyed its intent to achieve price stability, revive growth cycle, enhance investments, and promote manufacturing and exports.

One of the primary objectives of the Government has been to address the concerns of fiscal deficit and current account deficit. The fiscal deficit has been contained at

4.6 per cent of GDP against fiscal deficit target of 4.8 per cent during current financial year, and we intend to bring it down to 4.1 per cent next year. The current account deficit will be brought down to below 45 billion US dollars this year.

I also thank the farmers of this country. The foodgrain production in 2012-13 was 255.63 million tonnes and is estimated to be 263 million tonnes in the current year. Our Government as partner in the efforts of our farmers is likely to provide more than Rs. 7 lakh crore of agricultural credit.

To spur investments in the economy, the Government set up a Cabinet Committee on Investment, and 296 projects amounting to Rs. 66,00,000 crore have been cleared. The efforts made by the Government will catalyze the growth in the medium term.

Inflation has been an area of concern for all of us. Thanks to the joint efforts made by the Government and RBI, at the end of January, 2014, inflation has been partly reigned in. At the end of January, 2014, the WPI inflation stands at 5.05 per cent and core inflation at 3.0 per cent.

Moot point remains that despite tremendous difficulties the Government has managed to keep the economy on course. Such difficulties have not come in our way of fulfilling our commitment to implement the National Food Security Act and promises made to those protecting our borders.

Despite concerns expressed by some of my esteemed colleagues, let me reassure you that when we complete our term, we will leave the economy in a good health.

One of our biggest achievements has been in lifting 140 million people out of poverty.

The UPA Government is committed to providing holistic growth for all sectors of SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities and women. We have provided sufficient budget for all these sectors. The UPA Government is also committed to improvement of industrial climate and manufacturing sectors *per se*. Several reliefs have been provided to the MSME sector.

Plan expenditure estimates for 2014-15 amount to Rs. 5,55,322 crore, and due care has been taken to adequately provide funds for all the welfare programmes of the Government.

For Non-Plan expenditure, we have estimated an expenditure of Rs. 12,07,892 crore. Due care has been taken to fully provide for the requirement of our Armed forces and their capital acquisition programme. The Government has further exhibited

[Shri Namo Narain Meena]

4.00 P.M.

its commitment to the National Food Security Act by making a provision of Rs. 1,15,000 crore for food subsidy. There are not many changes proposed to the tax rates, apart from the one which are essential and which cannot wait for regular Budget. We intend to put into effect the above proposals within a fiscal deficit of 4.1 per cent during 2014-15. This is even better than the fiscal roadmap adopted by us. I also assure you that the numbers of Revised Estimates for 2013-14 are robust. I would like to point out that some quarters have raised similar questions last year but final figures proved our numbers right.

Regarding Raghuram Rajan Committee Report, — Mr. Singh and Mr. Raja have raised about it — I would assure the House that this is under the active consideration of the Government.

Sir, I have tried to give reply to some of the issues raised by the hon. Members. On some of the specific questions raised by them, I will give the reply in writing.

With these words, I propose that the Bill be returned.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I want to say just two sentences. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever he has not replied, he will reply in writing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, my first point is this. The hon. Minister's claim of lifting 140 million people Above Poverty Line is by downgrading the calculation of the Poverty Line and it is a sheer deception. My second point is this. For containing fiscal deficit, the hon. Minister has chosen the path of cutting down the allotted Plan Expenditure by Rs. 66,000 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Piyush, what is your question? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sen, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... All your questions will be replied in writing.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I just want one clarification. I would like to know whether the Backward Regions Grant Fund, amounting to Rs. 11,500 crores, has lapsed or it has been kept pending for the Committee's Report. I just want a simple answer.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be replied in writing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: No, Sir. It is a question of backward regions. I want to know whether it has lapsed or it has been kept pending. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already directed him to give the reply in writing. *...(Interruptions)...* I have directed him to reply in writing. He has to obey me as well. *...(Interruptions)...* What do you want?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, it is an important issue for my State. The officers are there. Let them give the answer. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have told you that he would reply in writing. *...(Interruptions)...* If only he can answer, *...(Interruptions)...* I cannot thrust an answer on him. *...(Interruptions)...* You should know that the Chair cannot thrust an answer on him. Only if he wants, he can do. *...(Interruptions)...* What he cannot, he will write to you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: We have a right to get the reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will reply. So many questions have not been replied. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI N.K. SINGH: This is an important issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan, please sit down. When I allow you, don't take too much freedom.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, based on the Utilisation Certificates and opening balance, expenditure rationalization is done. Out of nearly Rs. 16.65 lakh crores, only 75,000 crores are rationalized.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I think is...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jairam Ramesh wants to say something.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, the BRGF has been restructured. It continues. There is a State component. There is a district component and there is the IAP which is the Integrated Action Plan component. The hon. Member's fears are not well-founded. BRGF continues. The Backward Region Grant Fund continues. It continues to be administered by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj but as hon. Member would appreciate and as the MoS was explaining the disbursements are linked with the utilisation of the funds by the districts.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014, the Appropriation Bill, 2014 and the Finance Bill, 2014. The

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

motions have been moved. I shall first put the motion regarding the consideration of the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014 to vote. The question is:

“That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2014-15, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title
were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Namo Narain Meena to move that the Bill be returned.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding the consideration of the Appropriation Bill, 2014 to vote. The question is:

“That the Bill to authorise payments and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2013-14, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title
were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Namo Narain Meena to move that the Bill be returned.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put The Finance Bill, 2014 to vote.
The question is:

“That the Bill to continue the existing rates of income-tax for the financial year 2014-2015, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title
were added to the Bill.*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I beg to move That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**THE INTERIM BUDGET (NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI) —
2014-15**

**(i) The Delhi Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014
and
(ii) The Delhi Appropriation Bill, 2014**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up The Delhi Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014 and The Delhi Appropriation Bill, 2014. You know there is already a consensus that this will be passed without discussion.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I just want to say something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want to say something after moving?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Yes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the National Capital Territory of Delhi for the services

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

for a period of six months of the financial year 2014-15, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also move:

“That the Bill to authorise payments and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the National Capital Territory of Delhi for the services in respect of the financial year 2013-14, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The questions were proposed

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is already consensus to pass these Bills without discussion. Do you want to ask a question?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have a small clarification to seek. आपने मुझे वक्त देकर बड़ी कृपा की है।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कुछ बातें जानना चाहूंगा। दिल्ली की जो परिस्थिति है, हम सभी जानते हैं। दिल्ली में एक सरकार आई थी, आपके सहयोग से आई थी और वह दो महीने चली। उसने लगभग 400 से 500 करोड़ रुपये की घोषणाएं कीं। किसी को कहा कि मुफ्त बिजली देंगे, किसी को कहा कि पानी देंगे। इसमें क्या हुआ, क्या नहीं हुआ, पता नहीं। जनता कितनी परेशान है और कोर्ट में इसे स्टे कर दिया गया। यह कैसे किया गया, यह आप सभी जानते हैं। लेकिन, इन घोषणाओं को करते समय क्या कोई बजट में प्रावधान किया गया, यह मैं जानना चाहूंगा।

दूसरी बात, जिसका उत्तर आप जरूर दीजिएगा कि क्या दिल्ली सरकार का कोई बजट बना था? क्या बिना बजट के ये सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये की घोषणाएं हुई थीं? भारत के संविधान में वित्तीय नियमों में प्रावधान है कि आपको कोई भी घोषणा करनी है तो आपको उसका प्रावधान बजट में करना पड़ेगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ था, तो क्यों नहीं हुआ था? दिल्ली की सरकार ने क्या बजट बनाया था या ऐसे ही सिर्फ हवा-हवाई घोषणाएं हुई थीं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि उनकी सरकार बार-बार यह कह रही है कि हमने यह किया है, लेकिन आपके इस संकल्प में इसका कोई भी संकेत नहीं है। तो ये बातें मैं जानना चाहता हूं, कृपया हमें आप बताएं।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to ask a question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Raja wants to speak on everything. You put only a question.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is a very simple question. It is a political issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Budget, not political.

SHRI D. RAJA: The Delhi Assembly is kept under suspended animation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't bring politics into this.

SHRI D. RAJA: I don't think that it is a right step. The Assembly should be dissolved and elections should be held and take fresh mandate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You cannot raise this. This occasion cannot be used for that. No, no. That is not allowed. Now, Mr. Tyagi. You can ask one question on Budget, nothing political.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I have asked...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You have asked a political question. That question is not allowed. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, ...(व्यवधान)... सर, भाजपा के जो हमारे...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He made a point on Budget. But, you made a political point.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Sir, he made a political speech. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : त्यागी जी, आप बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)... It is your time. श्री राजा, आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, दिल्ली के अंदर जो सरकार बनी थी, उसको लेकर हमारे साथी कई तरह के ऑब्जेक्शंस कर रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Oh! Don't make a speech. You put your question.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: They also made a speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, a decision has already been taken to pass this Bill without any discussion. So, you just ask your question.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, उस सरकार को चलने का मौका न तो इन्होंने दिया और न ही उन्होंने दिया और इसीलिए बजट पास नहीं हुआ। यह कोई अकेले कांग्रेस की हार नहीं थी, वह बीजेपी की भी हार थी और ये दोनों पार्टियाँ पहले दिन से ही लग गई कि अरविंद केजरीवाल के नेतृत्व में...(व्यवधान)... नेतृत्व में जो यह नया प्रयोग हुआ है और जो देश का...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, would you like to say something?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, वे पोलिटिकल स्पीच कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)... त्यागी जी, बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, उनकी सरकार न इन्होंने गिराई न हमने गिराई।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I have come for approval for supplementary grants of Rs. 363.56 crores for the year 2013-14. What the hon. Member asking is not a part of this Appropriation Bill.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Why is it not? Sir, we are approving the entire financial grant. Where is it? Mr. Minister, as a Member of Parliament, you have to satisfy us. Sir, announcement to the tune of Rs. 400 crores was made. Where is the whole account? We would like to know.

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा : आप जिस सब्सिडी की बात कर रहे हैं, वह इसमें इन्क्लूडेड नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, it is a question on the Budget. Whatever announcements made by the Delhi Government earlier is under the Budget or not. That is all.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: No. It is not a part of this Budget. I have already replied to it. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, ... (व्यवधान)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, they have made announcements without any provision in the Budget!... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. Already... ... (Interruptions)... बैटिए... (व्यवधान)... Ukkaro! Ukkaro!

I shall first put the motion regarding consideration of the Delhi Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014 to vote. The question is:

“That the Delhi Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title
were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Namo Narain Meena to move that the Bill be returned.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Delhi Appropriation Bill, 2014 to vote. The question is:—

“That the Delhi Appropriation Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title
were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Namo Narain Meena to move that the Bill be returned.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.

(iv) The Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Whistle Blowers Protection Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... As per the decision taken in Party Leaders meeting, we shall take up the two Bills, the Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011 and the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2014. The decision is that we have only half-an-hour for each Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, we do not want any discussion on the Narcotics Bill. But we want one hour for the Whistle Blowers Protection Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I agree. Your suggestion is that the Narcotics Bill should be passed without any discussion, but the Whistle Blowers Protection Bill should be given one hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House agrees.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, on the Narcotics Bill, Shri V.P. Singh Badnore would speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. I will allow one question.

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान) : सर, मैं सिर्फ प्रश्न नहीं पूछूंगा, बल्कि मैं इस पर पांच मिनट बोलूंगा।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow one question. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए, I will allow.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, I have got ten points to make and I have listed them here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. We take up the Whistle Blowers Protection Bill. Shri V. Narayanasamy, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, the Government issued a Resolution on 21st April, 2004 authorising the Central Vigilance Commission as the designated authority for the purpose of giving protection to the whistle blowers. But we wanted the Government to see to it that it has the legislative competence to enact the Whistle Blowers Protection Bill. Therefore, Sir, the Government brought the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons making the Disclosures Bill before the Parliament in 2010. The Bill was passed in the Lok Sabha. The main object of the Whistle Blowers Protection Bill is to bring within the scope of the Bill, public servants of the Central Government, State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings and also any legislation that has been passed in respect of corporations, Government companies, societies, local authorities owned and controlled by the Central and the State Governments.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA)
in the Chair.

Adequate protection to the persons who are giving information relating to corruption or wilful misuse of power or wilful misuse of discretion, which caused demonstrable loss to the Government, which leads to commission of a criminal offence; regular mechanism to encourage such persons making disclosure on corruption, wilful misuse of power, wilful misuse of authority by public servants; procedure to enquire into the cause or enquire into such disclosure and provide protection to safeguard the people who are victimized by the people against the whistleblower; punishment for revealing the identity of the person, who is giving the information relating to corruption; punishment for making false complaint. It is because we wanted to balance both, the people who are giving information relating to corruption, they should be protected; the persons who are making false complaints, they should also be punished.

Sir, the Bill went to the Standing Committee. Thereafter, the Lok Sabha passed it. Then, we came to the Rajya Sabha. Hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition spoke at length on this Bill. He deliberated upon it. Thereafter, Shri Shantaram Naik, the hon. Member from the Congress Party, also spoke on this Bill. At that time, Sir, some suggestions had been made. The Government considered those suggestions. We brought certain amendments in this. Now, Sir, because this is going to be the last day of the Session in Rajya Sabha, the Government wants that the Bill, as it has been passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken up; we wanted to take up the Bill. As for the amendments which I propose, which have been given by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, which the Government has accepted, I would like to withdraw them; otherwise, the Bill will lapse. Therefore, Sir, I give an assurance on the floor of the House that we will fulfil the appropriate constitutional requirement within a period of ten days, not 15 days, in complying with whatever commitments we have given to the Leader of the Opposition, and also to this House.

The question was proposed.

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : आपने हाउस को क्या कमिटमेंट दी है, यह हमें मालूम नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने लीडर ऑफ ओपोज़िशन को क्या कमिटमेंट दी है, यह हाउस को मालूम नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I will reply to it.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे समय दिया है, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। माननीय मंत्री जी, मुझे इस बात का संतोष है कि लगभग दो साल पहले इस बिल पर चर्चा आरंभ हुई थी। जैसा आपने बताया कि इस चर्चा को मैंने शुरू किया था और बाकी लोगों ने अपनी बातें कही थीं। आज समय सीमित है, इसलिए मैं लम्बा भाषण नहीं दूंगा। मैं सिर्फ यही कहूंगा कि आज के दिन जो व्हिसल ब्लोअर्स भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ाई में शहीद हुए, उन सब के प्रति हम अपनी श्रद्धांजलि देते हैं चाहे वे किसी भी क्षेत्र के हों, उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा काम किया है।

मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस देश के बहुत सारे संगठनों ने व्हिसल ब्लोअर बिल लाया जाए, इसके लिए वर्षों से प्रयास किया है। आज उनके प्रयास की भी हम सराहना करते हैं और हम हाउस के अंदर अभिनन्दन करते हैं। आज देश जब भ्रष्टाचार से पीड़ित है, जब हर तरफ भ्रष्टाचार है, तो यह जरूरी था। भ्रष्टाचार की सही जानकारी अंदर से ही आती है, लेकिन हमारा अनुभव था कि जो अंदर के लोग थे, जब भी उन्होंने ऐसा करने की कोशिश की, तो उन्होंने बहुत प्रताड़ित किया गया। हमारे बिहार का वह इंजीनियर सत्येन्द्र दुबे, जिसने नेशनल हाइवेज़ की गड़बड़ियों को एक्सपोज़ करने के लिए बात सामने लाई, उसकी हत्या की गई। कभी हम देखते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र में लोगों की हत्या हुई, कभी हम देखते हैं बंगाल में हुई, कभी हम देखते हैं झारखंड में हुई, इस प्रकार देश के भिन्न-भिन्न इलाकों में ये हत्याएं हुई हैं। यह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

है। हम उनके साहस की सराहना करते हैं, लेकिन मंत्री जी, एक चिन्ता मुझे हमेशा होती है। हमने आपके बिल को देखा है। इस बिल में आपने इस बात का प्रावधान किया है कि आइडेंटिटी डिस्क्लोज़ करना भी एक क्राइम होगा। लेकिन, होता क्या है? जो देश की स्थिति है, जो देश का मीडिया है, देश में जो बाकी सारी चीज़ें हैं, तो कई बार आइडेंटिटी छुपती नहीं है और कई बार वह भले ही योजनाबद्ध तरीके से न बताई जाए, लेकिन अगर किसी ने शिकायत की, कोई कार्रवाई शुरू हुई, तो उसका नाम कहीं न कहीं से सामने आ जाता है। हम भी संसद के कॉरिडोर में घूमते हैं, सचिवालय में घूमते हैं, आप भी अनुभवी मंत्री हैं और आप भी यह जानते हैं। क्या आप सदन को यह आश्वस्त करेंगे कि आज के लोकतंत्र में जब इतनी सूचनाएं उपलब्ध हैं, अगर कोई व्यक्ति इसके लिए पूरी कोशिश कर रहा है, तो उसकी गोपनीयता विद्यमान रहेगी, संरक्षित रहेगी, यह हम आपसे जानना चाहेंगे।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मुझे एक दूसरी बात कहनी है। आपने यह विस्तार से बताया है कि यह कहां-कहां लागू होगा, लेकिन हम एक बात अवश्य जानना चाहेंगे कि भ्रष्टाचार की गड़बड़ियों को जरूर उजागर किया जाए, लेकिन कई मामले जो कि गंभीर राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के हैं, जो आतंकवाद से संबंधित हैं, उनके बारे में कहीं न कहीं गोपनीयता रखने की जरूरत है। आज हम जानते हैं कि विदेश की बहुत सारी ताकतें लगी हुई हैं कि ऐसे-ऐसे प्रायोजित व्हिसल ब्लोअर को लगाया जाए, जो अंदर की बातें जान लें और भारत की सुरक्षा के बारे में सवाल खड़ा हो। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, माननीय विरोधी दल के नेता ने आपको यह बताया था कि इन दोनों चिंताओं को आप कानून में कृपा करके सम्बोधित करें। हमें लगता है कि जहां भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ाई कस कर चले, वहीं पर देश की सुरक्षा, आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई और देश के अंदर की ताकत कभी गड़बड़ नहीं होनी चाहिए। आप मुझे कृपा करके गलत न समझें, मैं कभी नहीं यह कह रहा हूं कि अगर कहीं पर डिफेंस में भ्रष्टाचार है तो वे चीज़ें बाहर नहीं आनी चाहिए। देश की सुरक्षा, संवेदनशीलता, देश की इंटीग्रिटी और बाकी मामलों में मेरा सवाल बहुत स्पष्ट है। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि आप आपने उत्तर में हमें स्पष्ट बताएं है कि क्लॉज-4 और क्लॉज-8 के बारे में जो माननीय विपक्ष के नेता ने आपको बताया था, उस चिंता को आप कैसे बताएंगे। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं लम्बा नहीं बोलूंगा, समय बहुत कम है, लेकिन आज का दिन ऐतिहासिक है। वैसे एक तकनीकी कारण हो गया, लेकिन हम आज इस बिल को पास कर रहे हैं इस कोशिश के साथ, कि देश में जो आज भयंकर भ्रष्टाचार है, जो भारत की छवि दुनिया में एक भ्रष्ट देश के रूप में हो गई है, तो उसमें यह बिल एक कवच का काम करेगा और जो हिम्मत से भ्रष्टाचार को उजागर करना चाहते हैं, उनकी हिम्मत बढ़ाएगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Bill to protect the whistleblowers, after getting passed from the Lok Sabha, is in waiting for almost 26 months. As the Deputy Leader of the Opposition mentioned, this is definitely a historical occasion. With the passage of this Bill, there will be an assurance and broadening of the Right to Information Act, which has been ensured

by our hon. Congress President, the UPA Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, and our UPA Government, way back in 2004. Once we get to hear the whistle, the remembrance of childhood will automatically come to the mind. Blowing of whistle is the natural fancy of the children. This indicates their capacity to learn to alert their milieu and to go ahead along their path. At the same time, blowing whistle is also an essential thing to cross through difficult terrains and to pass in the deep dark and severe nights. In the advanced democracies, including the United States of America, there was a law to protect the whistleblowers. And, we will be among those nations with this enactment. In this country, we are having centuries long history of the turmoil to the whistleblowers. In the society, whether it is small or large, whenever somebody highlights the happenings, which are not good for the health of the society, they will be targeted in such a way that they will not dare to highlight such incidents again and again. Even the UPA Government has tried and established the institutions, like, the Central Vigilance Commission, strengthening of the Central Bureau of Investigation, besides having the latest Lokpal at the Central level and the Lokayukta at the State level. The whistle blowers' protection will ensure internal personalities, who are privy to the happenings within such organisations, offices, Departments, Ministries and all other establishments, to highlight and to safely communicate to the right source to have the remedial measures and the correctional measures. With the passage of this Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, we will be having not only the broadbasing of the Right to Information Act, but we will also be ensuring the internal protective cover, which the Deputy Leader of the Opposition just now mentioned, to those who are enthusiastic to see the corruption-free environment and economy of such organisations. In particular, whenever we try to understand the word of corruption, it will be, automatically, deemed to be an economic offence. It is not only economic, but it can be social, political and administrative as well. The discrepancies of such administrative and political corruption will automatically thwart the bright future and prosperity of such organisations and would also tarnish the image of such organisations. The whistle blower will, naturally, be trying to protect the image of such organisations. At their personal risk, they keep doing this. The persons coming from Deccan —Hyderabad Nizam State — the fate of whistle blowers is much known to us, there are several incidents which have highlighted the plight and pathetic administrative conditions of the then Nizam State — have to meet very severe personal turmoil after highlighting such incidents. The democracy will automatically flourish when there is proper freedom and ...(Time-Bell ring)... at the same time, necessary protection to highlight such happenings. With the passage of the Whistle Blowers Bill, we will be having a great

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

image that our Indian democracy is flourishing and advancing. Thank you very much. I support the Bill.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, there is not much time. This Bill was long awaited.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You have three minutes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I have already submitted some amendments which are absolutely necessary to meet the purpose for which this Bill has been brought about. It is in order to protect the whistle blowers in the case of corruption. The corruption got exposed in sectors, particularly, relating to public service, harassing the common people. On the other hand, there are major projects including natural resources and they would also include public services. The present scenario in our country is that all those areas are proposed to be moved — already, in certain areas, it is being moved — on a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode, involving the private sector in a big way.

Secondly, there are certain other important financial services like insurance. A lot of private insurance companies are also operating through which the Government finance, through premium payment, is being channelised. Corruption is taking place in that area also, duping the common people. So, I am sure that both the sides of the House would appreciate the change of profile of entire governance including public service. If we go through the sources of corruption, right from 2G, Coalgate and KGD6, basin case you will find that there is an interface between the governance system and the public, private and corporate sectors together. So, at least, to cover those areas, it is important that the definition of public servants who are going to be protected for whistle blowing against corruption need to be suitably expanded to include deemed public servants who are besides the direct Government or municipal sector or autonomous sector employees. It should include those companies through whom the Government finance, just like a private insurance company is channelized through the payment of premium, and it should also include those who are involved in the activities on behalf of the governance.

There is one other aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the House and also the hon. Minister. The whole employment profile, even in Government establishment, is undergoing a drastic change and a big volume of contract and

outsourced employment is taking place. When corruption takes place, it involves everybody. Some of the persons who have played the role of whistle blowers are just thrown out because of the fragile nature of their employment. I would like to submit a small example and conclude in two sentences.

I have been writing to the hon. Finance Minister continuously on the corrupt practices of a private insurance company through which the Government premium for weather and crop insurance for the BPL people is being channelized. That particular company duped, made fake policies and digested the Government money paid as premium. I have been writing consistently, and, at least, partially, that company has to return back the money to Rajasthan Government. The Rajasthan Government has got back their premium money, which is being corruptly abused by that private insurance company. But the whistle blower is still on the street. The whistle blower, Mr. Deepak Srivastava, was a Vigilance Officer of that private insurance company. He was terminated and he is still roaming on the street. Government got the money; the crime committed by the private insurance stand proved but the whistle blowers are roaming in the street. Sir, kindly appreciate that if this Whistle Blower Bill is to meet its purpose, if we are at all serious and sincere to the very purpose, the definition of 'public servant' must be expanded to as 'deemed public servant' to include private agencies which are regularly in interface on various public utility services and projects like insurance, transport, banking, petroleum, natural gas and so many other sectors which are having an interface with Government. We need to include all those private and corporate agencies which are having interface. At least, include them, if not the private sector entirely.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am not talking about supply side of corruption. One-sided corruption does not take place. Somebody gives and somebody takes. I am not going into it. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... We moved an amendment on that count in the Lokpal Bill. We got defeated on it. I have nothing to say. But, here, at least, if you are really serious about fighting corruption, you need to protect all those who are playing the role of frontline soldiers against that corruption. All those agencies which involve the contract workers, outsourced workers and the employees of those companies through whom the Government finance is rooted for delivering welfare service to people must be brought under the umbrella of whistle blower bill. They must be covered; and your public servant concept needs to be expanded to make it deemed public servant to bring all of them. Without this, the very purpose of your protecting whistle blower

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

will stand thoroughly defeated because 90 per cent corruption is generated from outside the Government structure through the supply side operation. Please consider that. On that line, I have moved my amendment. I would request the House to kindly accept and make this Bill meaningful. Otherwise, the very purpose of the Bill stands defeated. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, Shri Bandyopadhyay would be speaking from our Party.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Okay. Mr. Bandyopadhyay then.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I have a very short point to make and a very pointed issue. The point is, this is a supplementary to the Prevention of Corruption Act. Without this Act, the Prevention of Corruption Act cannot be made effective. So, it is good that the Government has come with a Bill to protect those who give information relating to corruption. I have only one point to make here and the point relates to protection of persons making disclosure. Talking of Clause 11, clause (2), I agree with what is there but I would like to make a very simple addition. In sub-clause (2), whatever you are trying to do should be done within a definite period. Otherwise, it would be meaningless. If the protection goes on indefinitely, there would be protection at all. So, when you say “to protect such person from being victimized or avoid his victimization”, it should be done within six months, one year or whatever is the reasonable time. It should be done within a reasonable period. In that case, one can get definite protection. Otherwise, if the matter continues indefinitely, there would be no protection available at all. It would be a mere myth.

Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you for being short. Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir.

I rise to support this Bill. During the debate on Lokpal, we raised several issues. The political parties in our country, the National Campaign for the People's Right

to Information and other organizations have been demanding that there must be a whistleblowers' Bill. Finally, Parliament is about to approve this Bill. Sir, agreeing with my colleague, Shri Tapan Sen, I would like to underline some of the points. One is, this Bill is critical. Therefore, I suggest that the Bill should cover the private sector. The private sector must be brought within the ambit of this Bill. Corruption in private institutions has a very significant impact on the public. Given the vast scale of the private sector in India and corruption therein, it is important that this Bill be extended to complaints made about private sector, when they either abet corruption or commit a criminal offence. So, I think, the Bill should cover the entire private sector. Then, the Whistleblowers' Bill should extend to all public servants and public authorities in the Centre and States, including corporate bodies, companies, societies, or other associations or persons registered under the Central/State Act and their functionaries thereof. No arbitrary exemptions should be extended to any organization or public authority, such as the Prime Minister's Office or Chief Minister's Office. I agree with the caution made by our hon. colleague, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, as to whether the armed forces should be included. But there is rampant corruption in the Army establishment and many things are coming to the surface. So, I do not find anything wrong in including the armed forces. Having said that...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Raja, you did not hear me properly. I was sitting there talking to Jayaji. I had said that in the context of the fight against terrorism or national security; there is corruption in the armed forces. You are wrongly quoting me. You need to hear me more carefully.

SHRI D. RAJA: I didn't understand it if that was so. You were speaking in Hindi at that time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please carry on.

SHRI D. RAJA: Anyway, if that is the point, I agree. What I am saying is that armed forces must also be included. Sir, finally, in the recent period, we came across the murders of whistleblowers in different parts of the country. They were brutally killed because they happened to be whistle blowers; they happened to expose certain corruption in different areas. I think the Bill must provide some kind of a mandatory compensation for any loss or other detriments suffered by a person as a result of victimization under this Bill. So, the Government should consider these aspects so that this Bill can be strengthened. It can help to fight corruption. Already, Right to Information Act is there; Prevention of Corruption Act is there. This Bill will supplement and complement to our struggle against corruption and to create better and good governance in the country. With this, I support this Bill.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, on this occasion, when we are discussing one of the important Bills to curb corruption in our country, I took the liberty to congratulate those people and organizations who have been campaigning or fighting for bringing such a Bill to protect the whistleblowers who are fighting against corruption and who are revealing corruption in different spheres of our society. I am also paying my tribute to those brave fighters and whistleblowers like Mr. Majumdar, an engineer from Bihar, who lost his life during Atal Bihari Vajpayee's Government. Like him, hundreds and thousands of whistleblowers lost their lives because our Government, our society could not provide them protection to carry out their war against corruption. This Bill has been awaited for long. I must express my thanks to the present Government that, at last, wisdom prevailed in their mind and they brought this Bill at the last day of this Session. Sir, corruption is the biggest enemy of our nation and corruption is the most harmful thing for the poorer sections of our society. Because of widespread corruption in the administration and society, the welfare schemes which we have been launching for the benefit of the poor and for the development of rural areas have not been successful. We have passed the Lokpal Bill. Without the Whistle Blowers Bill, the Lokpal Act cannot be implemented effectively. So, we must encourage the whistle blowers, brave people including my journalist friends. In the last two or three years, about 200 journalists have lost their lives because they revealed corruption in different spheres and they also revealed it in the Press also. Sir, this is a very, very important point. This Act should provide the power to the Government to implement it not only in the public sector but also in the private sector. Today, the private sector has become the real and most powerful force to spread corruption. Then, my request is that we should not only protect the whistleblowers but we must also give proper compensation to those who lose their lives in their struggle against corruption. With these words, I support this Bill and I believe that not only the Central Government but also the State Governments should sincerely implement this Bill and corrupt people should be punished so that corruption can be curbed. With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar - not there. Dr. Bharatkumar Raut — not there. Shri Prakash Javadekar.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): सर, आज सभागृह में जितने सदस्य हैं, उनकी भावना और देश की भावना है कि इस व्हिस्ल ब्लोअर, बिल को संरक्षण मिले, लेकिन मुझे सरकार की नीयत पर शक है। बिल चाहे कितना भी अच्छा हो, वह अमल करने वाले पर निर्भर करता है। जो राज्य सभा के सांसद हैं और जो यहां बैठते हैं, उनमें श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते हैं और उनके दो साथी भगोड़ा जी और अर्गल जी। इन तीनों ने संसद में आकर नोट दिखाए कि जो माइनोंरिटीज़ में

सरकार थी, उसको बचाने के लिए कैसे धन दिया गया, वह लाकर दिखाया। व्हिसल ब्लोअर का सम्मान करने के बजाए सरकार ने उनको जेल में भेजा।...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): This is not relevant.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : बाद में कोर्ट का निर्णय आया और कोर्ट ने कहा कि यह व्हिसल ब्लोअर है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Javadekar, that happened in the other House. So, we need not refer to that.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: This is not an issue of the other House. He is in our House. Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste is a Member of our House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I know that. Please come to the subject.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: My point is that अब कोर्ट ने कहा है कि ये तीनों एमपीज़ व्हिसल ब्लोअर हैं, इसलिए इस प्रकरण की जांच होनी चाहिए कि यह भ्रष्टाचार कैसे हुआ और किसने पैसे दिए, लेकिन सरकार चुप है। मेरा मुद्दा वही है कि व्हिसल ब्लोअर का बिल पास करोगे, लेकिन आप में विल नहीं है और विल नहीं है, तो भ्रष्टाचारियों को आप संरक्षण दोगे और व्हिसल ब्लोअर को हरेस करोगे। अगर आप में आज जरा सा भी कमिटमेंट है, तो आज नारायणसामी जी, Mr. Narayanasamy, if there is any intention on the part of the Government, if there is any little seriousness on the part of the Government, it must assure this House that it will follow the court order and it will start immediate investigation into the 'cash-for-vote' scam and, therefore, give justice to the whistleblowers. Don't speak about whistleblowers; do it by action. That is my submission. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Shri D.P. Tripathi.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I just want to apologise to Shri Prakash Javadekar. I was taking the Minister's attention only because you don't give me a chance to speak from here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You can speak if you want to. You are the leader. Now, Mr. D.P. Tripathi.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Vice- Chairman, for giving me the time. I have to make a few points very briefly.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You have two minutes. We are short of time.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Please make it three minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Okay.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Thank you, Sir, and I will conclude within three minutes. I support the Bill brought out here by the hon. Minister and this shows the determination of the Government to fight corruption and protect the whistleblowers. But, I have three very important points in regard to any measure that fights corruption in India. One, the whistle has to be stronger and louder because there are many forces not merely to snatch but also to destroy the whistle. Therefore, any act in protection of whistle blowers to fight corruption has to make whistle sounder and louder.

The second point that I have makes the problem of corruption far more serious in India is that even corruption is corrupt in India. भारत में भ्रष्टाचार भी भ्रष्ट है। Let me give you an example. The Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Tanaka, allegedly took money from the Lockheed company. He did their work. He was prosecuted later with whatever punishment and whatever political losses he had to suffer. We all know this. But what I am saying is that here in India, there are many creative ways of corruption. A Minister or an official will take money for the same work from twenty people. Nobody's work will get done. That is what I mean when I say, even corruption is corrupt in our country.

The second point, and, again, a very important point is that more than efficient corruption, there is inefficient corruption; more than qualitative corruption, there is quantitative corruption — taking money from peons, servants, school masters and what not. So, all that will have to be in the ambit.

Now, I come to my final question about this and with your kind permission, I want the hon. Members of this august House to ponder over this, because only then, we can find the solution. As legislators, we are passing the acts thereby increasing the anticorruption organizations. Many anti-corruption organizations are there, namely, Anti-Corruption Bureau, CVC, CBI, Vigilance departments in every Government or non-Government Department. All this is going on. My point for your kind consideration is: with increasing anti-corruption bureaus, organizations and agencies in the Government, has the corruption come down or gone up in India? Certainly, it has gone up. Why? We will have to think about it.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

And, for that matter, this Act is actually in the right direction, with the right orientation, but until and unless the Parliament of India does not ensure proper judicial

5.00 P.M.

reforms and quick delivery of justice against any unlawful activity, no Act is going to reduce the corruption. This is my view. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Dr. Chandan Mitra. Please take only two minutes.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me time at the fag-end of this Session. I would like to make a very brief point to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. As has been said here, this Bill should have become a law, at least, two years ago. Many organizations have been demanding it. We have been demanding it. Others also have been demanding it. Ideally, it should have been done. Unfortunately, and, we all know this, due to various reasons, in every Session, it got delayed and delayed, and, finally, today, it is on the verge of becoming a law.

Sir, in this interim period, some whistleblowers have emerged in our midst. What will happen to them? Will they get protection in future? Will they be covered under the ambit of the law? Or, it will be said that since they blew the whistle before this Bill became the law, they would not be entitled to any protection. Sir, in particular, I am referring to an IAS officer from Haryana, whom we all know, who exposed the wrong-doings of some very powerful people having associations with the ruling Party. I do not wish to name either the officer or the person whom he exposed. His harassment goes on. He is being continuously transferred. I think, he has been transferred 58 times in his career, and, even now, every six months or so, he is transferred again and again. He is a person who deserves to be protected. But since he blew the whistle a little before this Bill became a law, maybe, he would not be entitled to. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not taking names. I am sure, more than us, they are aware as to who has done this, and, who were involved. I want to draw your attention towards it. Will the Government, in the spirit of the law which is being passed unanimously today, take steps to give protection to those, who have blown the whistle on powerful people before the passing of this law?

Finally, I believe that the Government should institute an award for such whistleblowers. Every year, through nomination, persons should be selected whom the Government of India can honour for their role as whistleblowers. If the Government institutes an award, that will encourage people to come forward. They face harassment throughout their lives. If the Government recognises the fact that they are doing something at great personal risk to try and reduce corruption, if not eliminate it, I think that will go a long way.

[Dr. Chandan Mitra]

On these two points, I would like the response, especially on the first point. Will such officers get protection once this becomes a law? Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think this suggestion is very important, especially the award. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I will respond to it.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: The person he referred to as a whistleblower is an agent of a political party. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't say all such things. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, hon. Member Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, hon. Member Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, hon. Member Shri D. Bandyopadhyay, hon. Member Shri Baishnab Parida, hon. Member Shri D. Raja, hon. Member Shri Prakash Javadekar, hon. Member Shri D.P. Tripathi, and hon. Member Dr. Chandan Mitra. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no subject on which Mr. D. Raja is not speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the Minister conveyed the impression when he said that he's also honourable. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is that what you said? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You called everybody honourable. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said Mr. Raja is also honourable. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: He is a whistleblower. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Do you differ with him? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Several issues have been raised by the hon. Members.

Hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition has raised the issue of the media being very active as far as whistle blowing is concerned. Protection has to be given to them. They are well protected under the proposed Bill. Under clause 16 of the Bill, any person, even the media people who negligently or *mala fide*ly reveal the identity of the complainant will be punished. Definitely, protection has been provided under the proposed Bill. Unless and until the person who complains says that his identity can be disclosed, the competent authority or the designated authority cannot disclose the identity of the person. If they disclose the identity of the person, definitely, action will be taken against them. The punishment is three years imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50,000. Under the proposed Bill, the provision is very stringent. The Right to Information Act is the mother Act. The Whistle Blowers Protection Bill will supplement to it. The people, who are seeking information, are being targeted by the people. We have found this in several States as mentioned by the hon. Members of this House. They mentioned Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and other States. We got the information about Maharashtra also that the whistleblowers have been attacked and killed. They have been targeted by various groups who have vested interest. When they disclose corruption, these people become angry and try to eliminate them. This happened in Gujarat also. It also happened in several other States. The proposed Bill will definitely give protection to those people. This was the commitment of our Government. In 2011, India became a member of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. We fulfilled our international obligation. Several legislations have been brought to this effect. I am grateful to various hon. Members of this House, various political parties and also civil society organisations which have been actively involved in it and wanted the Whistle Blowers Protection Bill to be passed. I am grateful to the hon. Members for unanimously accepting this Bill in the House.

A very important issue has been raised by hon. Member Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. As far as investments in our country are concerned, they are being made by the Government and by the public sector and now the PPP mode has come. In many areas, private sector is engaged. That area of corruption also has to be addressed. As far as the Government is concerned, we confine ourselves to the issue of involvement of Government servants in corruption. The corruption of private sector will be taken care of by the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. Therefore, Sir, there is also ample provision for that purpose. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: There is no provision for whistleblower there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please check. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: As far as the whistleblower is concerned, if in the course of the same transaction in the public private participation, it is found that officers have been actively involved, definitely, they would be taken to task. Sir, the other issue is about the private sector. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I have given the name of a private insurance company. All the papers are in the Finance Ministry. It is ICICI Lombard. What have you done? The whistleblower has lost his job. What have you done?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the other important issue was raised by Dr. Chandan Mitra regarding the in-between period, when the Bill is invoked, asking as to where is the protection for the people who are the whistleblowers. I would like to remind the hon. Member that the Government brought forward a Resolution in 2004. The Central Vigilance Commission is the competent authority for the purpose of protecting the whistleblower till the Bill is passed by the Parliament. Therefore, a Resolution had been adopted. Under that Resolution, the competent authority is the Central Vigilance Commission. They have to give protection to them. They should see that the identity of the whistleblower is not disclosed. They should see that if there is a false complaint, action should be taken. If there is an officer who is violating this, something is done *mala fide*, without any good intention, or some officer is involved in corruption, etc., so far, the Central Vigilance Commission is looking into all this. But we wanted to give legislative backing to this provision and also to the whistleblowers. Therefore, this Bill has been brought forward. Sir, many other issues have been raised by hon. Members. I am not in a position to address them one by one. Shri Javadekarji has mentioned that it is already in the domain of the courts. The matter is *sub-judice*. I don't want to make any comment on that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I brought forward certain amendments which the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition has mentioned.

Sir, in section 4(1), we brought forward an amendment. It says, "4. (1) Any public servant or any other person including any non-governmental organisation, may make any public interest disclosure before the Competent Authority: Provided that no such disclosure shall be made by any person under this Act, if such disclosure — (a) is likely to prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security, strategic, scientific or economic interests of the State, relations with foreign State, or lead to incitement of an offence; or (b) involves the disclosure of cabinet papers including records of deliberations of the Council of Ministers, Secretaries and other officers except as otherwise provided under the Right to Information Act, 2005."

Then, Sir, the other amendment which we brought forward says, “(1A) The Competent Authority, shall not inquire into any public interest disclosure, which involves any information relating to any of the matters covered under the provisions of clause (a) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 4: Provided that the Competent Authority on receipt of a public interest disclosure shall, in the first instance refer such disclosure to the authority so authorised under sub-section (1) of section 8, to ascertain whether such disclosure attract the provisions of clause (a) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 4 and the views of such authority shall be binding on the Competent Authority.”

Sir, in clause 8, we brought forward an amendment which says, “8. (1) No person shall be required or be authorised by virtue of provisions contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force, to furnish any such information or answer any such question or produce any document or information or render any other assistance in the inquiry under this Act, if such question or document or information or assistance is likely to — (a) prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security, strategic, scientific or economic interests of the State, relations with foreign State, or lead to incitement of an offence; or (b) involve the disclosure of cabinet papers including records of deliberations of the Council of Ministers, Secretaries and other officers except as otherwise provided under the Right to Information Act, 2005, and for the purpose of this subsection, a certificate issued by, any authority so authorised by the Central or State Government certifying that any information, answer or portion of a document or assistance is of the nature specified in clause (a) or clause (b), shall be binding and conclusive.”

Sir, in fact, I gave an assurance even while making the initial remarks. As far as this issue is concerned, we have mentioned what we would do from the Government side. We would fulfil the appropriate Constitutional requirement within a period of ten days. I have already mentioned that. Therefore, on this count, I do not want to press official amendment. I request the House to pass this Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha. The interest of this House is to protect the whistleblower.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: You have to make one more correction. The year 2011 should be 2014.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: We will take it up. The entire House agrees to protect the whistleblower. Therefore, I want this House to pass the Bill unanimously as passed by the Lok Sabha.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The point is, whistleblower is a Member of this House. The matter is not *sub-judice*. The court has given its verdict; and asked the Government to investigate from whom the money has come. Instead of giving protection to the whistleblower by accepting the court's verdict and going further with the investigation, the Government has harassed the whistleblowers, and put them in jail.

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I just have a point to make. The Bill extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Unfortunately, Jammu and Kashmir has no lack of corruption. Will the Government consider advising the Government of Jammu and Kashmir to adopt a similar Bill for that State?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: As far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, they have a separate Constitution. From our side we will write to the State Government.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I signed that Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill to establish a mechanism to receive complaints relating to disclosure on any allegation of corruption or wilful misuse of power or wilful misuse of discretion against any public servant and to insure or cause an inquiry into such disclosure and to provide adequate safeguards, against victimisation of the person making such complaint and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 3, there are three amendments (Nos. 13 to 15) by Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. Mr. Sen, are you moving your amendments?

Definitions

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Yes, Sir. I move:

13. That at page 4, *after* line 26, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

(d) “deemed public servant” means any employee, director, promoter of:—

- (i) any agency, entity, corporate body involved in private-public-partnership projects with the Central or State Government agencies or entities under

their control in the area of infrastructure, any other economic activities and public services;

- (ii) any agency, corporate body, its promoters operating in the area of public services like all modes of transport, electricity, energy including petroleum gas and coal, education, municipal services, telecommunication, distribution of food and essential commodities, etc.;
- (iii) any agency, entity, contractor deployed by the Central or State Governments or agencies controlled by them or to whom jobs have been outsourced by the Central or State Government or the agencies, entities controlled by them.”

14. That at page 4, line 32, *after* the words “public servant” the words “and deemed public servant” be *inserted*.

15. That at page 4, line 34, *after* the word “servant” the words “and deemed public servant” be *inserted*.

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 4, there is one amendment (No. 3) by Shri Narayanasamy. Are you moving it?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: No, Sir.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 5, there is one Amendment (No. 4) by Shri Narayanasamy. Are you moving it?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: No, Sir.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 8 there is an Amendment (No. 5) by Shri Narayanasamy. Are you moving it?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: No, Sir.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 9, there is an Amendment (No. 6) by Shri Narayanasamy. Are you moving it?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: No, Sir.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 11 there is an Amendment (No. 7) by Shri Narayanasamy. Are you moving it?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: No, Sir.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 and 13 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, clause 14. There is one Amendment (No. 8) by Shri V. Narayanasamy. Are you moving it?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: No, Sir.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 15 and 16 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, insertion of a New Clause 16A. There is one Amendment (No. 16) for Insertion of a New Clause 16A by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

Insertion of New Clause 16A

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I move:

16. That at page 9, *after* line 54, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

“16A. Any person who victimizes the complainant shall, without prejudice to the other provisions of this Act, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend up to three years and also to fine which may extend up to thirty thousand rupees.”

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister one thing. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen has moved certain Amendments. He may differ with him. But there is a spirit behind what he has said. While implementing this, there are so many large projects coming up and there is corruption. But we also need to protect the whistle blowers. I think you should be alive to this. Kindly tell us that, as the Government, you will do something about that.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: In my reply, I mentioned that PPP model projects

are coming up and a lot of new revelations are coming out. I mentioned that in my speech. You have not heard my speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What are you proposing to do?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: We will address that issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, clause 17.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, clause 18. There is one Amendment (No. 9) by Shri V. Narayanasamy. Are you moving it?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: No, Sir.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, clause 20. There is one Amendment (No. 10) by Shri V. Narayanasamy. Are you moving it?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: No, Sir.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 21 to 30 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, clause 31. There is one Amendment (No. 11) by Shri V. Narayanasamy. Are you moving it?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: No, Sir.

Clause 31 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, clause 1. There is one Amendment (No. 2) by Shri V. Narayanasamy. Are you moving it?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: No, Sir.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Enacting Formula. There is one Amendment (No. 1) by Shri V. Narayanasamy. Are you moving it?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: No, Sir.

The Enacting Formula was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Long Title. There is one Amendment (No.12) by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. Are you moving it?

Long Title

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I move:

12. That at page 1, *after* the words “public servant” the words “and deemed public servant” be *inserted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he has not moved a single Amendment that has been circulated. We have wasted the stationery and we have wasted our time reading it. But he has not moved them. So, let him not move the Bill as well.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I have moved the original Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha. That is more important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Mr. Minister.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I move: That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

(v) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2014

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the next item is the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2014. There is already consensus that the Bill will be passed without discussion. But, there is a pre-agreement that Shri V.P. Singh Badnore will be allowed to ask one or two questions.

Now, Shri Jesudasu Seelam to move.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The question was proposed.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, the NDPS Act, 1985, has been in existence for the last more than 20 years. The Act had two amendments — one in 1989 and the other one in 2001. And, now, the hon. Minister moved these 2-3 substantive amendments.

The first one I want to come to is this. Are the amendments you have moved strong enough to make it effective? I am asking this because, today, you need deterrence for drug peddlers. We all know what the drug peddlers are doing in schools to the children. They are putting drugs such as hashish, cocaine and all those which come out from the narcotic drugs. They are being habituated to it. And, Sir, all schools have this problem today and we are trying to stop it. But, is the Act strong enough to really stop this activity, because, you know, in Punjab and Goa where you have tourist hubs, they are all there and it is on the rise? So, you don't have strong enough deterrence to stop it. So, it is a very important thing. You have brought these amendments. But, I feel, they are not strong enough. You are having peddlers and others. All this is on the rise. So, my first question is: Is this deterrent enough and this Act strong enough to put a stop this? This is number one.

The second one is : I welcome the new move on morphine. Sir, today, only one per cent of the advanced cancer patients are getting morphine and have access to it. This Bill allows that these people who need it the most will get morphine. Sir, there is no substitute for morphine for advance cancer patients.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You only put questions.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: So, my question is: Today, there are three forms that you have to fill-up. It is very difficult to get morphine and that is why only one per cent of cancer patients have access to it. You are saying that you are going to make it available easily. How are you going to make it available with all these restrictions? This is number two.

The third thing is that it is a very welcome step and all mafia's properties must be seized, because that money is being used for terror also. So, that is also a welcome step. But, these two points are the important ones that you must reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kashyap, if you want you can put one question. Is it one question or one minute?

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP (Uttar Pradesh): I will put only one question.

[Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap]

महोदय, मेरा बहुत ही सिम्पल सा प्रश्न है। यह बिल जो अमेंडमेंट के लिए आया है, हम इसके समर्थन में हैं, लेकिन आज भी पूरे देश में लोग इस चिन्ता को महसूस करते हैं कि ड्रग्स और नशीली वस्तुएं पड़ोसी देशों से तस्करी के जरिए हमारे देश में लाई जाती हैं और उनका बड़े पैमाने पर इस्तेमाल होता है। मैं पंजाब का इग्जैम्पल देता हूं। महोदय, पंजाब के अंदर लाखों नौजवान, लाखों घर आज तस्करी के जरिए आए हुए नशीले पदार्थों के चपेट में आ गए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या मंत्री जी, क्या सरकार पाकिस्तान और आसपास के देशों से तस्करी के जरिए आने वाले नशीले पदार्थों पर प्रतिबंध लगाएंगे? इसे कैसे रोकेंगे और इस पर सरकार की क्या योजना है, यह भी स्पष्ट करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Shantaram Naik, you can put one question.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I am not putting it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. Yes, Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who spoke on this Bill. And, of course, many other hon. Members would also be wanting to say something on very important amendments that we have brought in the Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha, in its wisdom, has accepted all those amendments. Sir, it is true that from 1985, we made two important amendments. One mentioned by Shri V.P. Singh about the punishment and about the forfeiture of property. But having seen the implementation, we felt that much more stringent measures are required, especially, as he mentioned, how this Act is going to be more effective in terms of stopping the mafia and its activities. Basically, right now, the provisions are less stringent. That is why the Standing Committee made several recommendations. This Bill was discussed in the Standing Committee thrice, and all the recommendations made by the Standing Committee were accepted. This Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, is now providing for 20 years of rigorous imprisonment in case of trafficking.

Sir, the last amendment was made in 2001. It has a linkage to the amount of drug trafficking and the punishment. But, now, we are making it more than one-and-a-half times the proportion. So, the quantum of punishment is increased; the intensity, including forfeiture of the property is there. Even the moneylenders who lend the money for using it for drug trafficking are also traced, and they are also made punishable. You said one thing. I agree with you that mere law will not stop any social evil. It is the State Governments which administer these laws. I urge upon all the hon.

Members to impress upon the State Governments to see that the law-enforcing officers also take these measures very seriously.

Sir, as regards the availability of morphine, I agree with you that it used to be a very difficult proposition to get morphine, which is the derivative of opium. Now, we have introduced these amendments. I can read out what these amendments are. The opium root was now replaced by the concentrated poppy straw which is subjected to a process called solvent extraction, and we are getting the morphine. The availability of morphine will relieve so much pain to cancer patients and patients of HIV AIDS. Sir, I know, because of non-availability of morphine, only two hospitals, namely, AIIMS and Safdarjung and some other hospitals in India...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): The manufacture of it should be allowed.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I am coming to that. Because of this non-availability, the stringent licensing procedures, I agree with you, the patients were suffering. Though we are producing 90 per cent of morphine in the world, we are not able to make it available. Now, with these amendments, at least, the availability would be more than definitely 40 per cent. I think it is a great relief to the people who are suffering, and I think it will also do a lot of good in the interest of the society and in the interest of the beneficiaries. I am also saying that the farmers will also be benefited. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: But, Sir, poppy farming has been reduced. How will the farmers be benefited? ...*(Interruptions)*... *Poppy* farming, in Rajasthan, has been reduced. You have halved it. How will you be able to do this?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, the hon. Member must understand that there is, what is called, the principle of balance. We need to grow the crop. But, at the same time, we should also understand that while controlling the drug trafficking, we should also make use of available...*(Interruptions)*... I am happy that he mentioned about the composition. More than half of India's population is vulnerable, I agree. That is why we are taking stringent measures. As I said, law is law. It depends on how effectively we use this for the good of the society. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 24 were added to the Bill.

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title
were added to the Bill.*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I thank all the Members for their cooperation. We functioned very effectively for three days — today, yesterday and day before yesterday. We have done a lot of work. I think, it goes to our credit. I should congratulate all of you.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, you did not give me time yesterday. I would have made a very, very good appeal to both the sides. The people of Andhra Pradesh would have been very, very happy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): In connection with narcotics, please don't bring in the people of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, we also appreciate the way you have run the House, particularly during the last three days.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Sir.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A number of Members were asking for making their Special Mentions. Actually, they could not get this opportunity, so far, in this session. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, we lost both, the Question Hour as well as the Special Mentions. Now, I am giving an opportunity to the hon. Members to lay their Special Members on the Table of the House. I will read the names, those present can lay their Special Mentions on the Table of the House.

Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania — Not present. He is never absent. Perhaps, he did not know that it would be allowed today.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Even if he is not present, you can allow it. Be liberal today and allow it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. Somebody should lay it.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: You can relax the rules.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. I can't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. I can't do that.

Shri A.V. Swamy, not present; Shri T. Rathinavel, not present.

***Demand to expedite the process of promotion of teachers of the colleges
and their development affiliated to the Allahabad University**

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, संसद द्वारा 14 जुलाई, 2005 को इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय दर्जा दिए जाने के बाद से उसके 11 संघटक महाविद्यालयों में न तो शिक्षकों की पदोन्नति हुई है और न ही कोई नई नियुक्ति की गई है। 12 नम्बर, 2012 को मैंने सदन के पटल पर यह विषय “विशेष महत्व के विषय” के अंतर्गत उठाया था, जिसका समर्थन विभिन्न दलों के कई वरिष्ठ सांसदों ने भी किया था। परन्तु यह बेहद अफसोसजनक और लोकतंत्र के लिए खतरनाक है कि 15 महीने बीत जाने के बाद भी इस संदर्भ में कोई कार्रवाई करना तो दूर मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय ने इसका जवाब देना तक उचित नहीं समझा। प्रशासनिक अकर्मण्यता तथा अदक्षता के कारण इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय और विशेष रूप से उसके 11 संघटक महाविद्यालयों में हालात बदतर हो चुके हैं। इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में विश्वविद्यालय के खिलाफ तमाम याचिकाएं लम्बित पड़ी हैं। 11 संघटक महाविद्यालयों में अनेक विभाग बिना शिक्षकों के हैं। इनमें कई विभाग विज्ञान विषय के हैं और कई विभागों में 500 से अधिक विद्यार्थियों पर मात्र एक शिक्षक है। संघटक महाविद्यालयों के कर्मचारी 29 जनवरी से अपनी वाजिब मांगों को लेकर लगातार धरना और प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं तथा 10 फरवरी से उन्होंने विश्वविद्यालय और उसके 11 संघटक महाविद्यालयों में पूर्ण तालाबंदी कर दी है, जिसकी वजह से परीक्षाएं भी स्थगित करनी पड़ी हैं, महाविद्यालयों में पठन-पाठन बुरी तरह प्रभावित हो रहा है और हजारों विद्यार्थियों का भविष्य अंधकारमय है। शिक्षकों की पदोन्नति रुके रहने के कारण आर्थिक नुकसान और मानसिक प्रताड़ना के साथ-साथ वे अपने शैक्षणिक उन्नति के अवसर भी खोते जा रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं सदन के माध्यम से मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री से पुनः यह मांग करता हूँ कि इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के 11 संघटक महाविद्यालयों में 110 शिक्षकों की पदोन्नति की प्रक्रिया अविलम्ब पूरी की जाए और महाविद्यालयों के विकास पर समुचित ध्यान दिया जाए।

***Demand to declare a song from *Dasham Granth* of
Guru Gobind Singh the National Youth Song**

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, भारत के महान राष्ट्रीय नायक एवं संत सिपाही की सार्वभौमिक अवधारणा के उद्घोषक गुरु गोविंद सिंह जी की अमर कृति दशम ग्रंथ के अंतर्गत एक उत्प्रेरक आह्वान (शब्द) है, जो इस प्रकार है:-

[श्री तरुण विजय]

“देहि सिवा बर मोहि इहै, सुभ करमन ते कबहुं न टरौं।
न डरौं अरि सौं जब जाई लरौं, निसचै करि अपनी जीत करौं।
अरु सिख हों अपने ही मन कौ, इह लालच हउ गुन तउ उचरौं।
जब आव की अउध निदान बनै, अति ही रन में तब जूझ मरौं।”

राष्ट्रीयता एवं भारत की सनातन विजयशाली परम्परा का प्रतीक यह महान गीत वास्तव में वर्तमान परिदृश्य में भारतीय युवाओं के हृदय में अप्रतिम शौर्य, पराक्रम, साहस, तूफानी उत्साह, उमंग, शत्रु पर विजय प्राप्त करने का बल तथा श्रेष्ठ उद्देश्य के लिए जीवन अर्पित करने का संकल्प पैदा करता है।

सुन्दर, सरल ब्रज भाषा में रचित यह शब्द केवल गीत नहीं, बल्कि भारतवर्ष की सभ्यता, संस्कृति, सनातन मूल्यों की विजय का ध्वजवाहक उद्घोष है, जो कोटि-कोटि कंठों से गुंजित होकर समाज में राष्ट्रीयता का नया ज्वार एवं नवीन प्राण भरता है।

मेरी मांग है कि इस अमर कृति को भारत का राष्ट्रीय युवा गीत घोषित किया जाए तथा प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के प्रारंभ में, विशेषकर राष्ट्रपति भवन में होने वाले सैन्य एवं नागरिक सम्मान अलंकरण समारोहों के प्रारंभ में तथा भारतीय सेना के तीनों अंगों के विशिष्ट सैन्य समारोहों के प्रारंभ में इस गीत का गायन अनिवार्य किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mansukh Mandaviya, not present; Shri Motilal Vora, not present; Shrimati Smriti Irani, not present; Shri Govardhan Reddy, not present; Shri Praveen Rashtrapal, not present; Shri Avinash Rai Khanna, not present.

***Demand to take immediate steps to prepare statistics on
rivers and make them pollution free**

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान पूरी दुनिया में गंगा-जमुनी संस्कृति के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है। मेरी जानकारी के तहत हमारा वतन दुनिया का पहला ऐसा मुल्क है, जो नदियों के नाम से अपनी तहज़ीब और तारीख का ऐलान करता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से देश की सरकार से नदियों में बढ़ते हुए प्रदूषण और अतिक्रमण के प्रति संवेदनशील होने की गुज़ारिश करता हूँ। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे पहले देश को तमाम जात-पात और धर्म से ऊपर उठ कर एकता और इंसानियत की डोर से बांधे रखने वाली नदियों की गणना करायी जाए, फिर उनके क्षेत्रफल का सीमांकन कराया जाए तथा नदियों को अवैध कब्ज़ों से मुक्त कराते हुए उन कल-कारखानों के लाइसेंस निरस्त किये जाएं, जो अपने वेस्ट मैटीरियल से नदियों को प्रदूषित कर रहे हैं।

माननीय महोदय, मैं खुद भी बेतवा के अंचल में परवरिश पा कर बड़ा हुआ हूँ, इसलिए नदियों के साथ होने वाले जुल्म को मैं बहुत गहराई से जानता हूँ और मैं सरकार से उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मेरे द्वारा उठाये गये सवालों के प्रति वह गंभीर होगी।

مہودے، میں भारत सरकार سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب جल आसमान سے बरसता है, तो रहमत होता है, जब ज़मीन पर नदियों और तालाबों के रूप में बहता है, तो ज़िन्दगी होता है, जब शंकर जी की जटाओं से निकलता है, तब गंगा-जल के रूप में पूजनीय हो जाता है और जब हज़रत इस्माईल अल्हेससलाम की एड़ियों से निकलता है, तब आब-ए-ज़मज़म के रूप में तबर्क हो जाता है। इसलिए, इस जल की रक्षा हमारा नैतिक दायित्व है। उम्मीद है कि सरकार मेरी मांगों पर अविलम्ब कार्यवाही आरंभ करेगी। धन्यवाद।

† چودھری منور سلیم (اثرپردیش): مہودے، ہندوستان پوری دنیا میں گنگا جمنی سنسکرتی کے نام سے پرسدھ ہے۔ میری جانکاری کے تحت ہمارا وطن دنیا کا پہلا ایسا ملک ہے، جو ندیوں کے نام سے اپنی تہذیب اور تاریخ کا اعلان کرتا ہے۔ میں آپ کے مادھیم سے دیش کی سرکار سے ندیوں میں بڑھتے ہوئے پردوشن اور اتی-کرمن کے پرتی سنویدن-شیل ہونے کی گزارش کرتا ہوں۔ میں سرکار سے انورودھ کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سب سے پہلے دیش کو تمام ذات-پات اور دھرم سے اوپر اٹھ کر ایکتا اور انسانیت کی ڈور سے باندھے رکھنے والی ندیوں کی گنتی کرانی جائے، پھر ان کے شیترپھل کا سیمانکن کرایا جائے اور ندیوں کو اویدھ قبضوں سے مکت کراتے ہوئے ان کل-کارخانوں کے لائنسنس نرسٹ کنے جائیں، جو اپنے ویسٹ مٹیریل سے ندیوں کو پردوشٹ کر رہے ہیں۔

مائنے مہودے، میں خود بھی بیتوا کے انجل میں پرورش پا کر بڑا ہوا ہوں، اس لئے ندیوں کے ساتھ ہونے والے ظلم کو میں بہت گہرائی سے جانتا ہوں اور میں سرکار سے امید کرتا ہوں کہ میرے دوارا اٹھائے گئے سوالوں کے پرتی وہ گمبھیر ہوگی۔

مہودے، میں بھارت سرکار سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب پانی آسمان سے برستا ہے، تو رحمت ہوتا ہے۔ جب زمین پر ندیوں اور تالابوں کے روپ میں بہتا ہے، تو زندگی ہوتا ہے۔ جب شنکر جی کی جٹاؤں سے نکلتا ہے، تب گنگا جل کے روپ میں پوجنئے ہو جاتا ہے اور جب حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام کی ایڑھیوں سے نکلتا ہے، تب آب زم-زم کے روپ میں تبرّخ ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس لئے، اس جل کی رکشا ہمارا نیتک دانتو ہے۔ امید ہے کہ سرکار میری مانگوں پر بلا رکاوٹ کاروائی شروع کرے گی۔ دھنیواد۔]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey, not present; Dr. R. Lakshmanan, not present; Shri K.N. Balagopal, not present.

***Demand to fill the vacant posts of judges in
Jharkhand High Court**

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR (Jharkhand): The creation of Jharkhand State in the year 2000 inherited the legacy by its High Court to function with lesser judges. The population of the State has crossed over 3 crores and the strength of Judges in the High Court is 20, whereas, the present strength of Judges is 11 and the pendency of cases has crossed 60,000.

Incessant clamour by the legal fraternity to fill vacant posts of High Court Judges fell in deaf ears and the justice system in the State has been hanging in balance. The criminal justice system has been impaired and bail applications, revisions and appeals are not being disposed off expeditiously.

Jharkhand being a State of coal and mine-bearing areas and has sizeable forest cover, cases involving various environmental clearances for industries and projects are not being disposed of expeditiously simply because the High Court is facing serious crisis of shortage of judges.

Overworked and exasperated with large number of cases, the sitting Judges are relentlessly working to keep the justice system in the State in motion, but the fact that they are being expected to accomplish the impossible task cannot be ignored.

Being the Member of Jharkhand High Court Bar, I have personally experienced the problems of the people of the State, members of the Bar and the Bench of both the High Court as well as its subordinate courts. I therefore demand that all the vacant posts may be filled as early as possible.

***Demand to sanction additional funds for Indira Awas Yojana to
assist people affected due to the cyclone Phailin in Odisha**

SHRIMATI RENU BALA PRADHAN (Odisha): Sir, Cyclone Phailin which hit Odisha in the month of October, last year, damaged crops, houses, properties, infrastructures etc. Thousands of poor families, especially in Ganjam district, have been rendered homeless. Most of them are still living in miserable condition with only polythene sheets covering the damaged houses. The poor are not able to reconstruct their houses due to poverty. The assistance being provided for rebuilding the houses are insufficient.

I appeal the Rural Development Ministry to sanction additional funds under Indira

*Laid on the Table of the House.

Awaz Yojana (IAY) to assist these cyclone victims. The Odisha Government has already requested for sanction of additional 3 lakh IAY for the State for the cyclone victims. Most of these houses are likely to be constructed in Ganjam district, which had witnessed heavy damage due to the cyclone. I also appeal the Government to sanction the State's request and sanction 3 lakh additional IAY immediately.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri M.P. Achuthan, not present.

***Demand to take effective steps to check pollution in
underground water**

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से इस सदन में एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय विशेष उल्लेख के द्वारा उठाना चाहता हूँ। देश के पचास फीसदी से अधिक जिलों का भूजल स्तर तेजी से गिर रहा है और जनजीवन पर इसका विपरीत असर पड़ रहा है। दिल्ली सहित कुछ राज्यों में भूजल के अंधाधुंध इस्तेमाल को रोकने के लिए कानून बने हैं, लेकिन भूजल को दूषित करने वालों पर अंकुश महज कानून की किताबों तक ही सीमित है। प्रकृतिजन्य भूजल का जहर होना मानव जाति के अस्तित्व पर प्रश्नचिन्ह लगा रहा है। अंधाधुंध कीटनाशकों के निर्माण ने भूजल को विषैला बना दिया है। ग्राउंड वाटर इन अर्बन एनवायरनमेंट ऑफ इंडिया प्रकाश (केंद्रीय भूजल बोर्ड) पुस्तक में उल्लेख है कि देश की राजधानी दिल्ली के कुछ इलाके के भूजल में नाइट्रेट की मात्रा 12.5 मिलीग्राम है, जब कि इसकी सीमा 1.5 मिलीग्राम से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। सीपीआर एनवायरनमेंटल एजुकेशन सेंटर, दिल्ली द्वारा आयोजित एक अध्ययन में पाया गया कि चेन्नई के भूजल में फ्लोराइड और टीडीएस (घुलनशील पदार्थ) की मात्रा पूरे शहर में दोगुने से अधिक है। बिहार के नवादा जिले का कच्चारीडीह गांव, बांस के सहारे चलने वाले गांव के नाम से जाना जाता है। यहां के तीन सौ लोग, जिनमें पचास बच्चे भी हैं, बगैर सहारे नहीं चल सकते। गैर-सरकारी संस्था “पर्यावरण सुरक्षा समिति” की सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के अनुसार गुजरात के 184 तालुकाओं में से 74 गंभीर भूजल प्रदूषण के शिकार हैं, जिसमें तांबे और सीसे की अधिकता पायी जाती है। भोपाल (मध्य प्रदेश) के बड़े हिस्से के भूजल में यूनियन कार्बाइड कारखाने के जहरीले रसायन घुल जाने का मुद्दा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर चर्चित रहा है। इसके बावजूद लोग हैंडपम्पों का पानी पीकर बीमार होने से मजबूर हैं।

महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करते हुए यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि भूजल प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए जल्द से जल्द कदम उठाया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Rajeev, not present. Thank you all of you. I think, we have completed today's business. Let us adjourn for ten minutes. The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at thirty-five minutes past five of the clock

The House reassembled at forty-five minutes past five of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

VALEDICTORY REMARKS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the 230th Session of the Rajya Sabha has taken place in two parts. The first part had 10 sittings in December, 2013. The Session was resumed on the 5th of February, 2014, and as scheduled, it comes to a close today, the 21st February, 2014. In all, the House sat for 22 sittings.

The House bid farewell to 54 retiring Members, scheduled to retire in the months of April and May, 2014, and thanked them for their services.

During the entire Session, but for two Short Notice Questions, no Starred Question could be answered orally. This compels the need for introspection about the relevance of the Question Hour itself. There were no Calling Attentions or Short Duration Discussions. The whole Session was marked by persistent obstruction of the proceedings by the Members coming into the Well of the House and shouting slogans and displaying placards. Despite this, on the last few days, the House transacted business and in all, during this Session, 17 Bills were passed/returned.

I have asked the Secretary-General to make available the statistical information relating to this Session.

Now, before we adjourn the House *sine die*, we will have the National Song.

(The National Song, “ *Vande Mataram*”, was then played.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

The House then adjourned *sine die* at forty-eight minutes past five of the clock.

[21 FEB., 2014]

417

Vol. 230
No. 22



Friday
21 February, 2014
2 Phalguna, 1935 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
CONTENTS

Obituary Reference (page 1)

Re. Implementation of Raghuram Rajan Committee Report (pages 2-9)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 9-42)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 42-305)

Short Notice Question (pages 306-311)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 312-314 and 319-327)

Good Sentiments Expressed by the Members about the Chair (pages 315-319)

Messages from Lok Sabha —

 The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2014 — *Reported* (pages 327-329)

 The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 2014 — *Reported* (pages 327-329)

 The National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2014 — *Reported* (pages 327-329)

 The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2014 — *Laid on the Table* (pages 327-329)

 The Delhi Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014 — *Laid on the Table* (pages 364)

 The Delhi Appropriation Bill, 2014 — *Laid on the Table* (pages 364)

[P.T.O.]

©
RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : Rs. 50.00

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution — *Laid on the Table* (page 329)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment — *Laid on the Table* (page 329)

Statements by Ministers —

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-first and Forty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development — *Laid on the Table* (page 330)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-Seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment — *Laid on the Table* (page 330)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development — *Laid on the Table* (page 330)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventy-First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance — *Laid on the Table* (pages 330-331)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture — *Laid on the Table* (page 331)

MGNREGA Wage Rates-2014-15 — *Laid on the Table* (pages 331-332)

Supplementary Demands for Grants, 2013-14 and Vote on Account for 2014-15 for National Capital Territory of Delhi — *Laid on the Table* (page 331)

Statutory Resolution —

Approving Order issued by President on the 16th February, 2014 in relation to Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi — *Adopted* (pages 332-337)

The Interim Budget (General), 2014-15 and Government Bills —

The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014 — *Returned* (pages 337-345, 347-364 and 365-381)

Web-site Address: <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>
E-mail Address: rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

The Appropriation Bill, 2014 — *Returned* (pages 337-345, 347-364 and 365-381)

The Finance Bill, 2014 — *Returned* (pages 337-345, 347-364 and 365-381)

The Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011 — *Passed* (pages 385-406)

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2014 — *Passed* (pages 406-410)

The Interim Budget (National Capital Territory of Delhi) – 2014-15 —

The Delhi Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014 — *Returned* (pages 381-385)

The Delhi Appropriation Bill, 2014 — *Returned* (pages 381-385)

Private Members' Resolutions —

Recent complaints against levying of inflated bills by Public Private Projects and licensed service providers in different service sectors and need for streamlining their functioning (pages 345-347)

Special Mentions —

Demand to expedite the process of promotion of teachers of the colleges and their development affiliated to the Allahabad University (page 411)

Demand to declare a song from *Dasham Granth* of Guru Gobind Singh the National Youth Song (pages 411-412)

Demand to take immediate steps to prepare statistics on rivers and make them pollution free (pages 412-414)

Demand to fill the vacant posts of judges in Jharkhand High Court (page 414)

Demand to sanction additional funds for Indira Awas Yojana to assist people affected due to the cyclone *Phailin* in Odisha (pages 414-415)

Demand to take effective steps to check pollution in underground water (page 415)

Valedictory Remarks (page 416)

National Song (page 416)

