

Vol. 232

No. 10



सत्यमेव जयते

Friday,

18 July, 2014

27 Ashadha, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

**RAJYA SABHA**

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : Rs. 50.00

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Friday, 18th July, 2014/27th Ashadha, 1936 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### REFERENCE TO VICTIMS OF MALAYSIAN PLANE CRASH

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, a Malaysian passenger aircraft crashed while flying from Amsterdam to Kuala Lumpur on the 17th of July, 2014 in which all the 298 passengers including the crew were reportedly killed.

The death of so many passengers and crew is indeed tragic and sad. I am sure the whole House will join me in sending our heartfelt sympathy and deepest condolences to the people who have lost their near and dear ones in the crash.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No.161 ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मेरा पहला सवाल है, लेकिन जिस तरह से गाजा पट्टी पर हमला हो रहा है और निर्दोष लोग मारे जा रहे हैं, पहले उस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।  
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, we all stood in condoling the death of these 298 people in the Malaysian aircraft incident. Very correct, Sir, we all supported you on that. But I wish you made a similar reference to the innocent people dying in Gaza today. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't know why that has been missed out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, in right earnest, the United Nations has also done it, and we are a member of the United Nations. They have also said that 75 per cent of those killed in Gaza are civilians, 46 per cent are children, 12 per cent of them are below 5 years of age. This definitely merits a humanitarian consideration, at least. Forget all the politics of it. I think, condoling these deaths, a reference must be made by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are going to get an opportunity for that because we, are going to discuss the very same issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yesterday, the Business Advisory Committee has taken a decision regarding the discussion of the very same issue and

there we will be able to express our condolences. So, I think, the discussion has to take place. What is the position of the Government about the discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to the Government, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I fully appreciate the concerns raised by our senior colleague Shri Sitaram Yechury in making a reference from the Chair to condole the deaths. That is an issue between him and the Chair. As far as the BAC and the discussion on the Gaza issue is concerned, the Government made it very clear in yesterday's BAC that we are ready for discussion on Monday. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are ready for discussion on Monday. ...*(Interruptions)*... and Sharad Yadavji suggested whether it can be taken up on Friday, means today. I told him, let me talk to the Minister and come back to him. Within half an hour, I came back and told him that we were ready for Monday at 12 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): In case the Government is not ready to discuss it on Friday, then it will not be possible for the Opposition to cooperate with the Government.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा पहला सवाल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी मैं चाहूंगा कि इस अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व के मुद्दे पर, जहां निर्दोष लोग मारे जा रहे हों, पहले चर्चा होनी चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि जिस तरह से वहां मासूम बच्चे और आम नागरिक मारे जा रहे हैं, पहले उस पर सरकार चर्चा कराए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूं कि सरकार इस मुद्दे पर चर्चा से क्यों भाग रही है? सरकार निर्दोषों की हत्या के सवाल पर अपना चेहरा क्यों छिपा रही है?...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, with your permission, I beg to move under Rule 267...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to permit that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I beg to move, under Rule 267, to suspend Rule 38. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; wait. Even for that, I have to permit. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajeeve, even for moving that, you need my permission.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is why, I beg to move, under Rule 267, to suspend Rule 38.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Wait, I am only asking you ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.

Now, what I want to know is that the Government has already made it clear that they are ready for a discussion and they have assured the House that discussion can take place on Monday. Are we not satisfied with that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Can we not agree to that?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have one point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the point is that the killings are taking place now. Now, in delaying it till Monday, there may be a hope that there will be some ceasefire, therefore, a discussion is infructuous. The point is that this Parliament has always acted with alacrity. Under Mr. Vajpayee, as the Prime Minister, when that attack by the United States took place on Iraq, this Parliament unanimously moved disapproving it. And, the United States of America is a country with whom we had a strategic relationship. So, it is not an issue of countries with good relations, etc. Whenever we felt something was important, we moved on that issue. The time is going on. It is already three days late. That is why, for the last two days, we have been arguing that this should be discussed and our opinion should be recorded. The world should know our concern about what is happening. Therefore, please do not delay it further. We fully respect the Private Members' Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want that to continue. But before that, we have sufficient time. You please discuss this issue. Let the Minister come on Monday and reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... But you should have the discussion. Let her reply on Monday. What is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let her reply on Monday. We can discuss it now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, did you get my point? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, my point is that let us have the discussion now and let the Minister reply on Monday when she is available. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it agreeable? ...*(Interruptions)*... No; I have called the Law Minister.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) :** उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, listen to the Law Minister. Then, we will decide.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, my submission is very simple. When the Government has agreed for a debate on this issue, I am sure, it is going to be a debate without any condition regardless of what Yechuryji has said. When the hon. Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs has very clearly stated that at 12 o'clock on Monday, this will be the first agenda, I would request let the Question Hour go on. *...(Interruptions)...* The first question is important. Mr. Tiwari has to ask the question. *...(Interruptions)...* Why are they asking today itself? Only one day *...(Interruptions)...* On Monday, we can discuss it. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I would request *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** उपसभापति जी *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow you. I have no problem. See, there is only one problem in this. It is a matter of little co-operation. Number one, this side says, "Start the discussion today and the Minister can reply on Monday." *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The Minister should be present.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only saying as to what this side is saying. The Government side says, "We are assuring the discussion on Monday and we will start at 12 o'clock." So, it is only a small gap. Let us bridge this gap. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** माननीय उपसभापति जी *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं कल से देख रहा हूँ कि सरकार इस मुद्दे को डाइल्यूट कर *...(व्यवधान)...* मैं कल से देख रहा हूँ कि सरकार *...(व्यवधान)...*

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** माननीय उपसभापति जी *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to take up Question Hour. क्वेश्चन ऑवर लेना पड़ेगा। *...(व्यवधान)...*

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** सर, प्रश्नकाल को *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no *...(Interruptions)...* All of you are standing. *...(Interruptions)...* कुछ नहीं, क्वेश्चन ऑवर। I *...(Interruptions)...* I have to take up Question Hour.



SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): No Question Hour.  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, प्रश्नकाल को निलंबित करने का हमने रूल 267 के अंतर्गत नोटिस दिया हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 161. Shri Pramod Tiwari.  
...(Interruptions)... Mr. Pramod Tiwari, Question No. 161. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Pramod Tiwari, are you putting the question?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, यह मेरा सवाल है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गाज़ा पट्टी पर जो कुछ भी हो रहा है, वह दुखद, दर्दनाक और दुर्भावनापूर्ण है। इसको रोके जाने के लिए पहले इस विषय पर आप चर्चा कराएं। ...(व्यवधान)... सवाल इस समय हजारों निर्दोष लोगों ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

The House reassembled at twenty-six minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : सर, गाज़ा पट्टी पर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

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## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Pendency of cases in High Courts

\*161. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cases pending in various High Courts has increased tremendously over the past few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being initiated by Government to clear the backlog of pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

As per the information made available by High Courts, the pendency of cases in High Courts has increased from 40.61 lakhs cases in the year 2009 to 44.63 lakh cases in the year 2013. High Court-wise details of pendency as on 31.12.2013 are given in a Statement-I (*See below*).

Disposal of cases is in the domain of the judiciary. However, to enable the High Courts to clear the backlog of cases, the Chief Justice of India has given in-principle concurrence to the joint recommendation in the Chief Ministers / Chief Justices Conference to increase the sanctioned strength of High Courts by 25% of the existing strength. The High Courts and State Governments have been requested to convey their consent to the proposal, keeping in view the existing vacancies, as also the requirements of additional court room infrastructure, staff and budgets. Specific proposals in respect of the High Courts of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab and Haryana have been received from the State Governments, and approved by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India. In the case of the other High Courts, the State Governments have been reminded to expedite their concurrence.

Further, emphasis is also being laid on filling up of existing and anticipated vacancies of Judges in High Courts. The attention of Chief Justices of High Courts has also been drawn to the existing vacancies, as also the vacancies likely to arise out of retirements over the next three years, and they have been requested to expedite the processes for appointment of Judges. Filling of these vacancies will contribute to the reduction in the pendency of cases in the High Courts.

***Statement-I****Pendency of cases in High Courts in 2013*

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	Pendency of cases as on 31.12.2013
1	2	3
1	Allahabad	1043398
2	Andhra Pradesh	232459
3	Bombay	349837
4	Calcutta	280006

1	2	3
5	Delhi	64652
6	Gujarat	91953
7	Gauhati	40912
8	Himachal Pradesh	60073
9	Jammu and Kashmir	93038
10	Karnataka	196972
11	Kerala	132159
12	Madras	557479
13	Madhya Pradesh	261611
14	Orissa	206822
15	Patna	132155
16	Punjab and Haryana	262760
17	Rajasthan	307640
18	Sikkim	120
19	Uttarakhand	20686
20	Chhattisgarh	44139
21	Jharkhand	72958
22	Tripura*	5834
23	Manipur*	3853
24	Meghalaya*	1189
TOTAL		4462705

\*Operationalization of 3 new High Courts was notified on 23rd March 2013.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 161, Mr. Pramod Tiwari. ...(*Interruptions*)... Are you asking your question? ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** सर, मेरा सवाल है, लेकिन मैं अपना सवाल वापस लेता हूँ।  
...(व्यवधान)... सर, इससे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, a statement is laid on the Table of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you asking your question? ...(Interruptions)...  
Question No. 161. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister can answer. ...(Interruptions)...  
Have you laid the answer on the Table?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Yes, Sir; I have laid the answer on the Table of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** सरकार इस विषय पर जवाब दे। ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार क्यों शरमा रही है? ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार को इस पर जवाब देना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, सदन को व्यवस्थित कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** सर, यह मानवीयता का प्रश्न है। ...(व्यवधान)... वहाँ छोटे-छोटे बच्चे मारे जा रहे हैं और यह सरकार ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pramod Tiwari, are you asking the supplementary? ...(Interruptions)... Ask your supplementary, Mr. Pramod Tiwari. ...(Interruptions)...

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य :** नहीं...नहीं...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am ready to give the reply. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) :** सर, इतने मामले देश भर में बढ़ रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... मेजॉरिटी लिटिगेशन में जो स्टेट है, वही पार्टी है और सैक्शन 80 का ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please ...(Interruptions)... Don't you want the Question Hour? ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना :** सरकार को नोटिस देकर मुकदमा शुरू करने के लिए प्रावधान है, लेकिन सैक्शन 80 के नोटिस ...(व्यवधान)... उसका जवाब आने में ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request you to resume your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Let us have Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : अगर वह ऑफिसर ...(व्यवधान)... तो उसकी अकाउंटेबिलिटी फिक्स होनी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request you to resume your seats. Let us have Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : आप ऐसा करेंगे क्या? ...(व्यवधान)... क्या सरकार उस ऑफिसर की अकाउंटेबिलिटी फिक्स करेगी?...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 12.00 hrs.

*The House then adjourned at twenty-eight minutes  
past eleven of the clock.*

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

#### Committee for improvement in the functioning of Railways

\*162. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is considering to set up a Committee for all-round improvement in the functioning of Railways, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry has held discussions with any expert in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Review of existing schemes in the fishery sector

\*163. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to review the existing schemes in the fisheries sector;

(b) if so, the details of ongoing schemes in the sector;

(c) whether Government proposes to revive diesel subsidy for fishing boats; and

(d) whether Government is also considering utilisation of solar technology for fishing boats, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a)

Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture implements the following schemes for fishery sector:

- (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations";
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture;
- (iii) Central Sector Scheme on "Strengthening of Database and Geographical Information System (GIS) of the Fisheries Sector;
- (iv) Central Sector Scheme 'National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen';
- (v) Central Sector Scheme on 'National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)';
- (vi) Scheme on Soft Loan Package for Replacement of Fishing Vessels;
- (vii) Central Sector Scheme on Issuance of Biometric Identity Cards to Coastal Fishermen;

(c) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing a diesel subsidy scheme for BPL category.

(d) No, Sir.

#### **New railway routes in Uttarakhand**

†\*164. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the new railway routes in Uttarakhand for which the survey work has been completed along with the stage at which they are pending for approval of construction, the details thereof;

(b) whether funds have been provided by the Ministry for the laying of new railway routes in the State in the financial year 2014-15, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Details of new line surveys falling fully/partly in Uttarakhand completed in last 5 years are as under:-

Name of new line survey	Length (In km)	Survey completed in	Cost (Rs. in crore)
Karanprayag-Chamoli	28	2013-14	1301
Rishikesh-Doiwala	19	2010-11	260
Tanakpur-Bageshwar Ghat	155	2010-11	2791
Ramnagar-Chaukhutia	87	2011-12	1379
Dehradun-Kalsi	47	2009-10	676
Dehradun-Vikasnagar	38	2012-13	628
Ghanauli-Dehradun	216	2011-12	3746
Haridwar-Kotdwar-Ramnagar	143	2011-12	1237
Piran Kaliyar Sharif-Haridwar	22	2010-11	177
Kashipur-Dhampur	58	2013-14	576

Due to huge throwforward of ongoing projects, limited overall availability of funds and competing priorities, these projects have not been taken forward.

(b) and (c) An amount of Rs. 27.1 crore have been allotted in 2014-15 for new line works falling fully/partly in Uttarakhand.

#### **Subsidy on diesel for fishermen under BPL category**

\*165. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fishermen falling under BPL category get diesel subsidy from Central Government; and

(b) if so, the number of fishermen getting this benefit at present and how much amount has been spent on this upto 31 March, 2014?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) Fishermen falling under Below Poverty Line (BPL) category who own fishing boats

are eligible to get a rebate on High Speed Diesel (HSD) used for fishing under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations.

(b) No proposals have been received from the State Governments and Union Territories at present in this regard.

**Manual for management of drought like situation**

\*166. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released any manual to effectively and efficiently manage drought-like situation in the country in view of below normal monsoon prediction this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the manual also contains a list of States/Districts which are likely to be affected by drought, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the innovative measures being proposed to tackle drought-like situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Government brought out a 'Manual for Drought Management' in 2009 which recommends measures for drought relief and mitigation. The manual also defines the roles and responsibilities of different agencies and is intended to serve as a handbook for decision makers and administrators for effectively managing drought situation. The manual covers the entire spectrum of drought management viz. monitoring, declaration, relief and mitigation.

(c) The manual refers to consolidation of Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) into a single programme namely Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) in order to coordinate and bring convergence within and among all agriculture and watershed development programmes implemented in rainfed areas of the country which are prone to be affected by drought. The manual highlights the need to identify such rainfed areas and prepare watershed development programmes for natural resource management in an integrated manner. Details of the States covered under IWMP are given in Statement (*See below*).



(d) Government has taken several measures to address any situation arising due to deficiency in monsoon rainfall.

Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 520 districts for implementing location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of weak monsoon/deficient rainfall.

States have been advised to ensure availability of short duration and drought tolerant varieties of seeds so as to be in a position to supply them to farmers in case such a need arises. States have also been advised to keep asides 10% of funds available under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and other schemes for undertaking appropriate interventions to mitigate any situation arising out of deficient rainfall.

States have also been requested to construct water harvesting structures, restore irrigation infrastructure by desilting canals; energising tubewells, replacing/repairing faulty pumps and arranging power to meet irrigation needs.

Field functionaries and extension workers under Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) and other schemes are educating, training and making the farmers aware of various techniques to overcome deficient rainfall. Farmers are also being advised through Farmers' SMS portal, Kisan Call Centres, Kisanvani Programme of All India Radio (AIR) and Krishi Darshan Programme of Doordarshan etc.

Farmers have been advised to adopt *in-situ* moisture conservation, on farm water conservation, ridge furrow sowing and suitable agronomic practices including mulching, inter cropping, mixed cropping, sowing of less water consuming crops etc. to deal with any water scarcity situation.

**Statement***Details of States covered under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)*

Sl. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released
1	Andhra Pradesh	110	0.473	30.68	171	0.741	119.8	173	0.747	160.94
2	Bihar							40	0.192	3
3	Chhattisgarh	41	0.209	13.69	71	0.284	50.38	69	0.299	62.37
4	Goa#									
5	Gujarat	151	0.708	50.23	141	0.714	161.73	138	0.712	160.71
6	Haryana							47	0.179	11.63
7	Himachal Pradesh	36	0.204	16.51	44	0.238	57.77	30	0.148	48.93
8	Jammu and Kashmir							41	0.179	0
9	Jharkhand	20	0.118	7.64	22	0.097	24.1	45	0.242	15.7
10	Karnataka	119	0.492	81	127	0.547	70.96	116	0.548	127.41
11	Kerala				26	0.142	11.01	15	0.082	10.81
12	Madhya Pradesh	116	0.671	43.48	99	0.548	113.25	111	0.615	108.6
13	Maharashtra	243	0.996	67.77	370	1.614	208.14	215	0.931	378.69
14	Odisha	65	0.336	21.77	62	0.35	73.47	68	0.38	77.53
15	Punjab	6	0.035	2.29	13	0.053	3.45	14	0.067	8.44
16	Rajasthan	162	0.926	69.92	213	1.257	257.47	229	1.301	318.33
17	Tamil Nadu	50	0.26	16.17	62	0.311	60.16	56	0.271	17.57
18	Uttar Pradesh	66	0.35	22.68	183	0.897	132.13	174	0.86	164.46
19	Uttarakhand				39	0.207	15.97	18	0.099	2.34
20	West Bengal							77	0.323	16.06
<b>North-Eastern States</b>										
21	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0.068	5.45	32	0.091	20.08	41	0.124	22.09
22	Assam	57	0.221	32.53	86	0.36	40.82	83	0.37	37.53
23	Manipur				27	0.128	10.37	33	0.17	15.33
24	Meghalaya	18	0.03	2.43	29	0.052	9.88	14	0.038	12.87
25	Mizoram	16	0.062	5.06	16	0.066	17.14	17	0.072	5.84
26	Nagaland	22	0.106	8.56	19	0.083	26.71	20	0.086	59.42
27	Sikkim	3	0.015	1.17	3	0.014	3.88	3	0.014	1.15
28	Tripura	10	0.03	2.45	10	0.03	8.16	11	0.03	18.17
GRAND TOTAL		1324	6.31	501.48	1865	8.824	1496.83	1898	9.079	1865.92

# No proposal received from the State.

**Statement***Details of States covered under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)*

2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			Total
No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Fund released
102	0.425	125.14	97	0.407	183.25	287.86	653	2.793	907.67
24	0.12	12.18	26	0.136	15.42		90	0.448	30.60
27	0.124	0	29	0.155	26		237	1.071	152.44
		0			0				0.00
59	0.317	329.24	60	0.318	60	72.34	549	2.769	834.25
13	0.06	5.23	15	0.064	14.2		75	0.303	31.06
21	0.1	8.02	15	0.071	46.08		146	0.761	177.31
43	0.189	38.27	46	0.167	0		130	0.535	38.27
30	0.163	48.17	27	0.147	29.4		144	0.767	125.01
68	0.333	334.55	63	0.323	586.11	12.17	493	2.243	1212.20
20	0.097	4.81	10	0.051	0		71	0.372	26.63
37	0.211	128.3	73	0.428	135.57	263.98	436	2.473	793.18
120	0.527	501.6	116	0.519	180.35		1064	4.587	1336.55
39	0.212	89.7	38	0.212	136.91		272	1.490	399.38
12	0.046	14.89	14	0.067	15.44		59	0.268	44.51
145	0.788	424.53	135	0.744	0		884	5.016	1070.25
32	0.171	227.77	39	0.196	168.55	114.02	239	1.209	604.24
64	0.318	128.43	67	0.328	88.09		554	2.753	535.79
8	0.04	4.22			0	49.77	65	0.346	72.30
42	0.183	40.31	44	0.187	0		163	0.693	56.37
								0.000	0.00
28	0.073	15.97	26	0.061	110.83		140	0.417	174.42
54	0.216	42.97	45	0.201	116.6		325	1.368	270.45
15	0.07	33.75	13	0.062	30.28		88	0.430	89.73
12	0.039	37.43	11	0.036	28.06	37.16	84	0.195	127.83
15	0.059	16.44	14	0.058	69.18		78	0.317	113.66
17	0.069	76.42	20	0.079	74.67	53.90	98	0.423	299.68
2	0.007	8.18			0		11	0.050	14.38
17	0.044	24.02	8	0.035	47.81		56	0.169	100.61
1066	5.00	2720.527	1051	5.051	2162.8	891.20	7204	34.264	9638.76

**Pending Railway projects in Bihar**

\*167. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 36 railway projects pertaining to Bihar have been pending since long;

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

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to complete these projects without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) There are at present 62 ongoing Railway projects comprising 34 New Lines, 6 Doublings, 6 Gauge Conversions, 6 electrification projects and 10 workshop/factory which fall partly/fully in the State of Bihar. These projects have been taken up at a cost of Rs. 29857 crore. An expenditure of Rs. 11823 crore has been incurred on these projects upto 31.03.2014 and an outlay of Rs. 1231 crore has been provided during 2014-15.

Railways have a huge throwforward of ongoing projects and limited overall availability of funds. Therefore it is not possible to provide adequate funds to all the projects on regular basis which is a pre-requisite for firming up the time lines for any project.

(c) State Government of Bihar has been requested to come forward for participation in Railway projects in the form of cost sharing for their expeditious completion.

**Hike in train fares**

\*168. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that train fares have been hiked two to three times during this year, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the plan/steps being taken by Government to provide better facilities and for the betterment of Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) No, Sir. In current financial year 2014-15, fare revision has been effected only once with effect from 25th June 2014.

(b) A number of steps have been taken by the railways to improve the facilities available to its passengers. Some of these include:

- (i) Introduction of new coaches that are comfortable, safe and environment friendly.
- (ii) Providing basic minimum amenities at all station as per norms and their upgradation as per requirement.
- (iii) Introduction of new trains to meet the rising demand for travel.
- (iv) Use of Information Technology in passenger interface areas.

Further Railways are continuously striving to modernize, strengthen and, expand the network so that the rail service is available to larger sections of the population. Special focus has been placed in this Budget on improving Safety along with increased Budget allocation of 40% for Cleanliness of stations and trains.

#### **Status of online booked waitlisted tickets**

\*169. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the situation when a group of passengers book their journey tickets online, often a few of the passengers get their tickets confirmed while the rest remain waitlisted; and

(b) if so, whether the passengers whose status remains waitlisted are permitted to board the train along with confirmed ticket holders or are allowed refund of their ticket fares?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Confirmed reserved accommodation is provided subject to availability. However, when the available reserved accommodation nears exhaustion, it is possible that on a single e-ticket with more than one passenger, a few of the passengers get confirmed accommodation while the rest remain waitlisted.

(b) Wait-listed passengers cannot board the reserved coach without the permission of on-board ticket checking staff. Partially waitlisted passengers have the option of claiming refund as per procedure prescribed under the Railway Passengers (Cancellation of ticket and refund of fare) Amendment Rules, 2013. However, in case of fully waitlisted e-tickets, *i.e.*, e-tickets on which status of all the passengers is waiting

list at the time of preparation of reservation charts, names of all such passengers are dropped from reservation charts and refund of ticket fare is automatically credited to the respective bank accounts. Such fully waitlisted passengers on e-tickets are not permitted to board the train.

**Providing own building facility for post offices**

\*170. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to provide own building facilities for post offices established in the country including Telangana; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The provision of own buildings facilities for post offices in the country is an ongoing activity subject to availability of land & funds. The details of existing post offices functioning in own buildings circle-wise, including Telangana, are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Details of post office buildings presently under construction are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Details of Existing Post Offices functioning in own Buildings*

Circle	Single Handed	Double Handed	Multiple Handed	GPO/ HPO	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh including Telangana	58	47	125	78	308
Assam	48	41	50	19	158
Bihar	17	49	84	29	179
Chhattisgarh	2	8	24	9	43

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1	2	3	4	5	6	
Delhi	33	24	52	12	121	
Gujarat including Diu, Daman & Nagar Haveli	12	37	173	32	254	
Haryana	1	14	48	16	79	
Himachal Pradesh	9	41	28	17	95	
Jammu and Kashmir	4	4	18	9	35	
Jharkhand	16	11	26	13	66	
Karnataka	40	57	228	58	383	
Kerala including Lakshadweep	8	61	131	43	243	
Madhya Pradesh	39	33	78	43	193	
Maharashtra including Goa	55	39	218	58	370	
North East including Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura	13	17	52	9	91	
Odisha	58	41	69	35	203	
Punjab including Chandigarh	8	32	97	23	160	
Rajasthan	69	67	122	48	306	
Tamil Nadu including Puducherry	19	26	157	85	287	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh	19	46	158	67	290
Uttarakhand	3	7	28	13	51
West Bengal including Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar Islands	33	53	116	46	248
TOTAL	564	755	2082	762	4163

***Statement-II***

*Details of Post Office buildings which are under construction*

Sl. No.	Name of Post Office Project	Name of Circle
1	Palmaneru MDG	Andhra Pradesh
2	Narhan PO (Samastipur)	Bihar
3	Bandra PO	Maharashtra
4	Anna Nagar West Extension PO	Tamil Nadu
5	Bawanipur PO	West Bengal
6	Car Nicobar PO (Andaman & Nicobar Island)	West Bengal
7	Itanagar HO	North East

**Training programme for lawyers of District  
and Subordinate Courts**

†171. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would set up Directorate of Legal Education in coordination with the Bar Council of India; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has an action plan for organizing regular training programmes for enhancing the professional skills of lawyers of District and Subordinate Courts?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Railway line between Bilara and Bar**

†\*172. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to lay railway line from Bilara to Bar under North Western Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that with laying of this railway line, South India would have a direct rail link with North India and people of the country would be benefited; and

(c) the time since when this demand of the local residents is pending and the action taken, so far, by the Ministry on the memoranda given to it from time to time?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (c) Local public have been raising the demand for Bilara-Bar New Line through their public representatives since 1997. Accordingly, a survey was undertaken which was reviewed and updated from time to time in view of persistent demand. On account of heavy throwforward of ongoing projects, limited availability of resources and also due to the fact that latest survey, conducted in 2010-11, revealed a negative Rate of Return of 10.95%, the project could not be sanctioned.

As regards the connectivity with North India and South India, alternate route exists.

**Entry of criminals and corruption in electoral process**

\*173. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether entry of criminals and corruption in electoral process is yet to be weeded out;

(b) if so, the recommendations of various commissions and committees set up by Government from time to time for electoral reforms on this issue;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the Law Commission has been asked to suggest reforms to prevent entry of criminals in the election process;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any time-limit has been set up for this?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) A 'Criminal' means a person who has committed crime. Thus a person can be said to have committed crime only when the said person is convicted by a court of law. There are adequate provisions in the election law which disqualify a person, for being chosen as and for being a member of Parliament or State Legislatures, upon conviction in certain offences. Further, there are provisions under Chapter VIII of Part V read with sections 10A and 123 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and rules made thereunder adequately put a restriction on corruption that may creep into the electoral process. However, the strengthening of these provisions cannot be gainsaid. In order to widen the scope of disqualification, there are suggestions to disqualify persons against whom charges have been framed in heinous offences by a competent court, from contesting elections.

(b) The gist of the recommendations of the Committees/ Commission set up earlier in this regard is as under:

(i) The Election Commission had recommended that—

(a) any person who is accused of an offence punishable by imprisonment for five years or more should be disqualified from contesting elections even when trial is pending, provided charges have been framed against him by the competent court, subject to the condition that such charges have been framed six months prior to the conduct of elections.

(b) persons found guilty by a Commission of Inquiry should also be disqualified from contesting elections;

(ii) The report "Ethics in Governance" of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission concurred with the recommendation of the Election Commission.

(iii) The Law Commission of India in its 170th Report on Reforms of the Electoral laws recommended that a section may be added after section 8A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 prescribing the details of the

provisions under which, upon framing of charges by the competent court, a person shall be disqualified for a period of five years from the date of framing the charge, provided that he is not acquitted of the said charge before the date of scrutiny of nomination.

- (iv) The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution *inter alia* recommended that section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be amended so that a candidate accused of an offence punishable by imprisonment of 5 years or more be disqualified on the expiry of a period of one year from the date the charges were framed against him, and unless cleared during that one year period, he shall remain disqualified until the conclusion of his trial.
- (v) However, the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice in its Eighteenth Report on Electoral Reforms, in respect of the above recommendations, had observed that prosecution in many cases is bound to be influenced by the party in power or by failure of system and in that case there is every likelihood of framing false and mala fide charges against their political opponents. Once charges are framed by the prosecution, the person would be deprived of his statutory right to contest an election which will naturally benefit his opponent.

(c) to (e) The issue of electoral reforms in its entirety, which *inter alia* includes de-criminalisation of politics, was 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 was requested to give concrete suggestions at the earliest. The Law Commission has submitted its 244th Report on "Electoral Disqualification" regarding disqualification on framing of charges in criminal cases and disqualification on furnishing of false Affidavit with nomination paper in election. The report is being examined.

#### **Laying of Ujjain-Agar-Jhalawar Road Railway Line**

†\*174. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of surveys conducted, so far, for connecting Ujjain with Kota via Agar-Susner-Jhalawar with a railway line along with positive aspects of the initial findings thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether during emergency period, the narrow gauge line from Ujjain to Ghosla-Agar was badly damaged, if so, the reasons for not converting this line into a broad gauge like other railway lines; and

(c) in the context of parts (a) and (b) above, whether any survey for laying of a railway line from Ujjain-Agar-Jhalawar Road would be carried out keeping in view a new outlook towards the future requirements?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (c) A survey was conducted in 2000-01 for new line between Ujjain-Ramganjmandi (on the same alignment of narrow gauge line between Ujjain and Agar). The survey was reviewed and updated in 2007-08 and as per the survey the cost of 190 km new line was assessed as Rs.860 crore with a negative Rate of Return of 2.76%. In view of huge throwforward of ongoing projects, limited availability of resources, negative Rate of Return of the project and also due to the fact that Ujjain is already connected to Kota via Nagda and Ramganjmandi the project could not be sanctioned. However, an updating survey has been taken up.

#### **Irregularities in advance railway ticket booking**

\*175. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite advanced technology adopted by IRCTC regarding advance reservation facility 60 days prior to date of journey, passengers are not getting confirmed ticket on even first hour of knocking this site;

(b) whether this problem is acute in Konkan Railway and people going to Konkan area for Ganesh festival are not getting confirmed railway tickets in the very first few minutes of the first day of 60 days period;

(c) whether railway authorities have detected any irregularities on part of IRCTC officials; and

(d) if so, the action taken against them and if not, the reasons for such problem?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Demand for travel varies from sector to sector and from season to season. During the peak periods such as during festivals, summer holidays, winter holidays etc, the demand for reserved accommodation by trains normally exceeds availability. Due to heavy rush

for booking reserved accommodation simultaneously from Passenger Reservation System (PRS) counters as well as through the internet on the opening day of reservation, the accommodation on popular trains to some destinations gets booked within a short span after the opening of booking for such trains.

(b) During the Ganesh Festival, a large number of people travel from Mumbai to Konkan region. This year, the Ganesh Festival commences on 29th August 2014 and will be celebrated for a period of 10 days. The booking for trains originating from Mumbai on 28th August 2014 bound for Konkan region opened on 29th June 2014. Passengers got confirmed accommodation to the extent of berths/seats available. Owing to the huge rush the available capacity was exhausted within a short time after the opening of the booking. However, during festivals including Ganesh Festival, special trains are run and extra coaches are attached to regular trains to cater to the surge in demand. For the Ganesh Festival this year, special trains have already been planned to be run between Mumbai-Ratnagiri/Sawanthvadi and between Madgaon-Mumbai/Ahmedabad.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Measures to tackle failure of monsoon**

\*176. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any report regarding failure of monsoon this year;
- (b) if so, the States likely to be affected by this; and
- (c) the relief measures Government proposes to take to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (c) India Meteorological Department (IMD) has forecast that rainfall during 2014 South West Monsoon for the country as a whole is likely to be 93% of the Long Period Average (LPA) with a model error of  $\pm 4\%$ . Rainfall is likely to be 85% of LPA over North-West India, 94% of LPA over Central India, 93% of LPA over South Peninsula and 99% of LPA over North-East India, all with a model error of  $\pm 8\%$ . The monthly rainfall over the country is likely to be 93% of its LPA during July and 96% of LPA during August, both with a model error of  $\pm 9\%$ .

Cumulative rainfall till 16.07.2014 was 196.94 mm which is 36% less than normal (LPA) rainfall of 308.2 mm. So far, all States except Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar and Tamil Nadu have received sub normal rainfall.

Government has taken several measures to address any situation arising due to deficiency in monsoon rainfall.

States have been advised to ensure availability of short duration and drought tolerant varieties of seeds so as to be in a position to supply them to farmers in case such a need arises. States have also been advised to keep asides 10% of funds available under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and other schemes for undertaking appropriate interventions to mitigate any situation arising out of deficient rainfall.

States have also been requested to construct water harvesting structures, restore irrigation infrastructure by desilting canals; energising tubewells, replacing/repairing faulty pumps and arranging power to meet irrigation needs.

Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 520 districts for implementing location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of weak monsoon/deficient rainfall.

Farmers have also been advised to adopt techniques such as *in-situ* moisture conservation, on farm water conservation, ridge furrow sowing, promoting suitable agronomic practices including mulching, inter cropping, mixed cropping, sowing of less water consuming crops etc.

In the eventuality of drought, State Governments are empowered to initiate necessary relief measures from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) which is readily available with them. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) on receipt of memoranda from State Governments and in accordance with extant norms and procedures.

#### **Providing mobile phones to BPL families**

\*177. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to provide mobile phones to BPL families in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Government has no such proposal to provide mobile phones to BPL families in the country.

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

(c) Expansion of telecom infrastructure to provide coverage across all villages of the country and to ensure provisioning of quality telecom services in an area of priority. Based on the availability of finances with Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) to meet priorities, the scheme to provide mobile phones to BPL families is not under consideration.

#### **National Chemicals and Fertilizers Policy**

†\*178. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to bring National Chemicals and Fertilizers Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it is expected?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) and (b) Consultations with industry, Ministries and other stakeholders, on the draft National Chemical Policy, have been held. Government will take a view on the contents of the Policy and the timing of its release.

Government is also considering bringing out a comprehensive National Fertilizer Policy.

#### **Agro-machineries and modern techniques for farming**

\*179. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government, in consultation with State Governments, to enhance use of agro-machineries and modern techniques for farming related works as due to rising literacy level and industrialization, younger generation is not habituated to work in tough climatic condition and farmers are facing severe shortage of farm labourers; and

(b) whether Government is going to enhance research work for development of agro-machineries according to geo-physical requirements to overcome the shortage of farm labourers?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) To enhance the use of agricultural machines and modern techniques for farming related works, Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization has been launched *w.e.f.* 2014-15 as a component of the National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology. The Sub-Mission has following objectives:

- (i) to increase the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low;
- (ii) to promote 'Custom Hiring Centres' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholdings and high cost of individual ownership;
- (iii) to create hubs for hi-tech & high value farm equipments;
- (iv) to create awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities; and
- (v) to ensure performance testing and certification at designated testing centers located all over the country.

Under the Sub-Mission, assistance is provided to promote farm mechanization through the following interventions:

- (i) Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through Training, Testing and Demonstration;
- (ii) Demonstration, Training and Distribution of Post Harvest Technology and Management (PHTM);
- (iii) Financial Assistance for Procurement of Agriculture Machinery and Equipment;
- (iv) Establishment of Farm Machinery Banks for Custom Hiring;
- (v) Establishment of Hi-Tech, High Productive Equipment Hub for Custom Hiring;
- (vi) Promotion of Farm Mechanization in Selected Villages;
- (vii) Financial Assistance on per hectare basis for Promotion of Mechanized Operations Carried out Through Custom Hiring Centres; and
- (viii) Promotion of Farm Machinery and Equipment in North-Eastern Region

(b) Research and Development is an ongoing activity in the field of agricultural mechanization. Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal with its Regional Station at Coimbatore and 24 Centres of All India Coordinated Research Project on Farm Implements and Machinery are mandated to address issues regarding development



of agro-machineries to cater to the requirement of various crops and commodities, agro-climatic regions and socio-economic conditions of farmers through prototype feasibility testing, prototype manufacturing, front-line demonstrations, on-farm trials on farmers' fields etc. Modern farm equipment and machinery suitable for different regions of the country have been developed for net saving in labour, time, inputs (seeds, fertilizers, diesel, pesticides and irrigation) and unit costs.

#### Checking inflation of essential food items

†\*180. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the first week of July, 2014, a raid was conducted with regard to hoarding of essential food items in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) to what extent, the steps taken by Government to check inflation of the essential food items have proved effective; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Yes. As reported by the Delhi Government, seven teams have inspected/checked 43 premises/godowns of food grains across Delhi and in one case FIR has been ordered to be registered.

(c) and (d) The recent steps taken by the Government to improve the availability and to contain prices of essential food items include the following:

- Minimum Export Price (MEP) fixed for potatoes at USD 450 per M.T. *w.e.f.* 26.06.2014 and of onions at USD 500 per M.T. *w.e.f.* 2.07.2014 respectively.
- States have been advised to allow free movement of fruits and vegetables by delisting them from the APMC Act.
- Government has approved the release of additional five million tonnes of Rice to BPL and APL families in States pending implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA).
- Advisory to State Governments issued to take action against hoarding and black marketing and effectively enforce the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Imposed stock limits in respect of onion and potato for a period of one year with effect from 3rd July, 2014 under the Essential Commodities Act.
- Based on interaction with the State Governments/UTs on 4th July, 2014, a decision has been taken to amend the Essential Commodities Act to make hoarding and black marketing a non bailable offence and increase the period of detention to one year from existing six months.

In the wake of the above steps taken the average retail prices of many essential food items have remained stable/declined or shown only a marginal increase as given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of average retails prices of essential food items*

<i>Average Retail Prices (Rs./Kg)</i>			
Commodity Name	Price As on (15.7.2014)	One week back (8.7.2014)	Two weeks back (1.7.2014)
1	2	3	4
Rice	28	28	28
Wheat	21	21	21
Gram Dal	47	46	47
Tur Dal	71	70	70
Urad Dal	73	72	72
Moong Dal	87	86	86
Masoor Dal	66	66	66
Groundnut Oil (Pkd.)	123	122	119
Mustard Oil (Pkd.)	98	98	98
Vanaspati (Pkd.)	78	78	77
Soya Oil (Pkd.)	84	84	85
Sunflower Oil (Pkd.)	97	96	96
Palm Oil (Pkd.)	71	71	71
Potato	24	24	23
Onion	29	28	25

1	2	3	4
Tomato	33	26	21
Sugar	37	37	37
Milk (Rs./Ltr.)	37	37	38

Source: State Civil Supplies Departments

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Implementation of RKVY

1056. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been implementing Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) through its various Departments viz. Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, etc. successfully;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of the schemes/programmes, amount released and utilized during last three years and the current year, State-wise including Telangana;

(c) the number of mis-appropriation cases proved and action taken against the concerned officers; and

(d) the details of action taken on the proposals submitted by the State Government of Telangana for taking up additional items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Government is implementing Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with an objective of sustaining growth in agriculture sector by ensuring holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors. State Agriculture Department is the nodal department for implementation of RKVY.

(b) State-wise amount released and expenditure reported by the States under RKVY, including Telangana, during last three years and current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No case of misappropriation of funds under RKVY have been received by the Government so far.

(d) As per operational guidelines of RKVY, State Level Sanctioning Committees (SLSCs) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the State is empowered to sanction projects for implementation under RKVY.

**Statement***Details of release and expenditure under RKVY during 2011-12 to 2013-14 & 2014-15\***(Rs. in crore)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	734.20	734.20	577.79	571.43	456.87	376.70	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10.68	10.68	24.94	24.94	33.04	12.29	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	227.77	227.77	399.57	399.57	218.87	141.30	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	506.82	506.82	700.20	585.56	254.26	246.56	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	212.61	209.69	571.22	568.92	233.82	222.90	191.09	0.00
6	Goa	24.78	23.07	35.27	0.00	10.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	515.48	515.48	610.87	594.72	476.89	168.80	166.68	0.00
8	Haryana	176.87	167.38	179.88	164.80	159.29	84.33	0.00	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	99.93	99.93	59.27	57.65	77.40	23.24	0.00	0.00

10	Jammu & Kashmir	63.03	59.28	103.22	102.01	88.52	75.44	0.00	0.00
11	Jharkhand	174.56	174.56	219.38	211.78	147.10	103.09	0.00	0.00
12	Karnataka	595.90	595.90	549.15	549.15	467.29	242.99	315.69	0.00
13	Kerala	182.89	182.45	253.03	252.69	256.24	82.08	0.00	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	398.37	398.37	448.13	424.88	276.25	252.85	0.00	0.00
15	Maharashtra	735.44	735.44	1050.81	1050.81	959.69	368.76	399.32	0.00
16	Manipur	22.25	22.25	47.97	38.15	23.66	23.66	0.00	0.00
17	Meghalaya	20.44	20.44	22.68	22.68	37.98	30.45	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	36.63	36.63	184.73	184.73	77.41	42.14	0.00	0.00
19	Nagaland	37.54	37.54	85.75	85.75	30.07	30.07	0.00	0.00
20	Orissa	356.96	353.81	468.28	456.78	529.42	383.57	0.00	0.00
21	Punjab	145.87	145.87	86.83	68.51	229.44	71.25	0.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	692.08	692.08	348.18	348.18	735.24	663.21	0.00	0.00
23	Sikkim	24.64	24.64	15.21	15.21	10.20	10.10	0.00	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	333.06	332.67	613.27	613.27	269.96	127.83	149.48	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25	Telangana**	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
26	Tripura	25.63	25.63	56.43	56.43	70.50	70.50	0.00	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	762.83	762.83	294.52	294.52	561.09	434.64	351.30	0.00
28	Uttarakhand	128.84	115.51	8.21	5.22	44.03	22.91	0.00	0.00
29	West Bengal	486.65	486.65	374.58	374.58	265.08	174.24	299.31	0.00
	TOTAL	7732.75	7697.57	8389.37	8122.92	7000.04	4485.90	1872.87	0.00

\*as on 11.07.2014

\*\*Since 2014-15

**Cultivable land area**

1057. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a sharp decline in the per capita availability of cultivable land to farmers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any survey to know the details about landless farmers in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Haryana; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to increase the cultivable land area in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) As per the latest Agriculture Census 2010-11 data released by Ministry of Agriculture, per farmer/operational holder availability of cultivable land i.e. the average land holding size has decreased from 1.23 hectares in 2005-06 to 1.15 hectares in 2010-11.

Decline in per capita availability of cultivable land is mainly due to growing population.

(c) and (d) As per the Agriculture Census 2010-11, State wise details (including Haryana) of operational holdings which were not owned by the farmer are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, land and its management comes under the purview of State Government and therefore, it is for the State Governments to take suitable steps to increase the cultivable land area in the country. Under the National Policy for Farmers 2007 (NPF 2007), State Governments have been advised to earmark lands with low biological potential such as uncultivable land, land affected by salinity, acidity, etc., for non-agricultural development activities, including industrial and construction activities. National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP, 2007) has recommended that, as far as possible, projects may be set up on wastelands, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of agricultural land for non agricultural use in projects may be kept to the minimum and avoided, to

the extent possible, in respect of multi-cropped land. Acquisition of irrigated land, if unavoidable, may be kept to the minimum.

Further Ministry of Rural Development is implementing an Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for development of rainfed/degraded areas for agriculture purposes.

***Statement***

*Details of state-wise wholly leased-in holdings and  
wholly otherwise operated holdings*

*(in absolute numbers)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	as per Agriculture Census 2010-11		
		Wholly Leased-in Holdings	Wholly Otherwise Operated Holdings	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	32784	3586	36370
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	381	43	424
4	Bihar	1854	59	1913
5	Chhattisgarh	912	468	1380
6	Goa	5918	2556	8474
7	Gujarat	0	0	0
8	Haryana	40	56	96
9	Himachal Pradesh	1366	121	1487
10	Jammu and Kashmir	564	14555	15119
11	Jharkhand	717	9	726
12	Karnataka	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5
13	Kerala	4756	17484	22240
14	Madhya Pradesh	10378	4876	15254
15	Maharashtra	38	1801	1839
16	Manipur	5027	21	5048
17	Meghalaya	0	2355	2355
18	Mizoram	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	336	0	336
20	Odisha	219329	55722	275051
21	Punjab	1942	160	2102
22	Rajasthan	6485	30168	36653
23	Sikkim	943	5	948
24	Tamil Nadu	11960	4366	16326
25	Tripura	1423	28897	30320
26	Uttarakhand	280	196	476
27	Uttar Pradesh	303574	11761	315335
28	West Bengal	112378	19932	132310
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	45	62
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	8	8
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	160	0	160
ALL INDIA		723562	199250	922812

**Fertility of soil**

1058. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study to evaluate the fertility of soil across the country;
- (b) if so, the details of such studies and the data regarding deficiency of micronutrients in soil, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the details along with the success rate of schemes and projects under implementation to check the declining fertility of agricultural land and improve the fertility of soil during each of the last three years and current year;
- (d) whether Government has any plan to incorporate use of science and technology to find out techniques for improving the fertility of soil; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indian Institute of Soil Science has developed GIS based soil fertility maps of 19 States using data of different soil testing laboratories in the country. The assessment revealed that about 59, 49 and 9% soils are low in available nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium respectively. The extent of micronutrient deficiency in soil (State-wise) studied under the All India Coordinated Research Project on 'Micro and Secondary Nutrients and Pollutant Elements in Soils and Plants' is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The Government through the National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility and National Project on Organic Farming promotes soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management and use of organics (manure/composts, biofertilizers etc.) to prevent decline in fertility of agricultural land and to improve soil fertility. The achievements made under different components of these projects are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The Government uses science and technology, namely, Geo-referenced soil sampling technique, GIS based software for soil fertility mapping, prescription equations for soil test based fertilizer recommendation, liquid biofertilizer formulations, soil genomics, bio-enriched composting/vermicomposting, fertigation and Resource Conservation Technologies (RCTs) for improving fertility of soils. Besides, nano technology application is also being explored.

**Statement-I***Extent of micro-nutrient deficiency in different States in India*

State	No. of samples analysed	Per cent Samples Deficient				B	
		Zn	Fe	Mn	Cu	No. of samples analysed	% deficiency
Andhra Pradesh	9,780	22.8	17.3	2.9	1.5	6,486	19.2
Assam	5,146	27.4	8.6	0.0	3.9	5,098	15.2
Bihar	2,963	44.2	5.8	2.9	2.7	3,597	33.3
Gujarat	5,218	34.2	23.6	6.6	0.4	2,247	20.4
Haryana	5,673	15.3	21.6	6.1	5.2	3,401	3.3
Himachal Pradesh	1,400	9.6	6.3	3.7	1.2	4,895	31.1
Jharkhand	443	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	443	57.1
Madhya Pradesh	6,713	60.3	9.8	1.6	0.2	2,475	1.9
Maharashtra	7,819	53.7	22.8	4.0	0.2	1,295	18.3
Odisha	2,621	20.5	1.7	1.0	0.3	2,367	49.3
Punjab	1,098	21.9	5.8	26.8	3.5	692	17.7
Tamil Nadu	14,557	62.2	9.5	8.9	13.1	16,282	14.4
Uttar Pradesh	4,788	33.1	7.6	6.5	6.3	4,382	16.9
Uttarakhand	2,212	9.8	1.7	5.5	1.4	2,412	3.6
West Bengal	2,171	8.5	0.8	1.7	1.1	2,176	51.8
Overall	72,602	39.9	12.9	6.0	4.3	58,248	19.7

***Statement-II***

*Component-wise achievement/progress made under different projects to check decline in soil fertility.*

Components	National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility			
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
*Setting up/ strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratories	15	1	17	0
Training for STL staff/extension staff/farmers	297	0	160	62
Field demonstrations	210	0	472	220
National Project on Organic Farming				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Technical assistance to Bio-Fertilisers and Organic Fertilisers production units	300	190	-	-
Training programmes	80	119	185	3

\* now subsumed under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

**Assistance to farmers**

1059. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's agriculture economy is a low growth and risky loss-making sector;

(b) if so, whether to overcome this, farmers need assistance in planning, cultivation, marketing of produces, managing finances etc.; and

(c) if so, the action plan of Government to address the problems of farmers to improve their economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) No, Sir. Agriculture sector registered an average

growth rate of 4.1% during Eleventh Plan period as compared to 2.5% and 2.4% during 9th & 10th Plan respectively. A target of 4% growth in Agriculture has been envisaged during Twelfth Plan Period.

(b) Notwithstanding the healthy growth rate registered by Agriculture sector, farmers do need assistance for better planning, cultivation and marketing of agricultural produces as well as for mobilizing finances for agricultural purposes.

(c) Agriculture being a State subject, State Governments take up several schemes and programmes in accordance with the agro-climatic conditions, felt needs of the State concerned for development of Agriculture and better income generation of farmers. In addition, Government of India also implements several schemes and provide financial assistance to States for the benefit of farmers for better planning, cultivation and marketing of their agricultural produce. Better extension support, timely agricultural and market information, best agricultural practices etc. are provided to farmers through State Governments/Agencies. States are being encouraged to modify their APMC Act and other statutory provisions so as to make those more conducive and beneficial to farmers. Government of India has also ensured availability of institutional loans/finances to farmers with provisions for interest subvention for timely payment.

#### **MSP for Paddy and other agriculture produces**

1060. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has increased the MSP of paddy and other agricultural produces for current kharif season recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the increase in MSP of paddy is not according to increase in cost of production, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reasons for not fulfilling the promise to provide MSP to farmers at the rate of at least 1.5 times of their cost of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) The Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of Kharif crops including paddy for 2013-14 and 2014-15 season is given in Statement (See below).

(c) The MSP of Rs. 1360 per quintal for Common variety and Rs. 1400 per quintal for Grade A variety of paddy fixed by the Government for 2014-15 season gives adequate return over weighted average cost of production including family labour (A2+FL) estimated at Rs. 978 per quintal.

(d) National Commission on Farmers had recommended that the MSP should be at least 50% more than the weighted average cost of production. This recommendation, however, has not been accepted by the Government because MSP is recommended by CACP based on objective criteria and considering variety of relevant factors. Hence, prescribing an increase of at least 50% on cost may distort market.

### ***Statement***

#### *Minimum Support Prices of Kharif Crops for 2013-14 and 2014-15*

*(Rs. per quintal)*

Commodity	Variety	2013-14	2014-15	Increase over 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Kharif Crops</b>				
Paddy	Common	1310	1360	50
	Grade A	1345	1400	55
Jowar	Hybrid	1500	1530	30
	Maldandi	1520	1550	30
Bajra		1250	1250	-
Maize		1310	1310	-
Ragi		1500	1550	50
Arhar (Tur)		4300	4350	50
Moong		4500	4600	100
Urad		4300	4350	50
Cotton	Medium Staple	3700	3750	50
	Long Staple	4000	4050	50

1	2	3	4	5
Groundnut in shell		4000	4000	-
Sunflower seed		3700	3750	50
Soyabean	Black	2500	2500	-
	Yellow	2560	2560	-
Sesamum		4500	4600	100
Nigerseed		3500	3600	100

#### Subsidy under MIP

1061. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has substantially reduced subsidy given to farmers in undivided Andhra Pradesh under Micro Irrigation Project (MIP);

(b) whether Central Government proposed to divide the State into two areas *i.e.* drought prone areas and non-drought prone areas and decided to give subsidy on that basis;

(c) whether it would not burden the State and hamper the interest of farmers using drip and micro irrigation; and

(d) the reasons for taking this decision and the efforts new Government is making to review this decision and provide 90 percent subsidy under MIP to all farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. National Mission on Micro Irrigation scheme, under which assistance is provided on the cost of installation of Micro Irrigation systems, is subsumed under National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) with effect from 1st April, 2014 and is now implemented as "On Farm Water Management" (OFWM).

The rate of assistance is now 50% for small and marginal farmers and 35% for other farmers in Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)/Desert Development Programme (DDP) areas and North Eastern & Himalayan states. In case of other areas, assistance is 35% for small & marginal farmers and 25% for other farmers.

Additional 10% assistance continues to be provided by the respective State Government to all categories of farmers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Uniform assistance is provided in all the states with effect from 1st April, 2014.

#### **Impact of weak monsoon on production**

1062. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made an assessment of the adverse impact of weak monsoon on foodgrains and cereal production in the country;

(b) the projected shortfall in the production of wheat, pulses, cereals and oilseeds; and

(c) whether a contingency plan has been prepared to meet the challenges and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) As per report of Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), quantitatively, the monsoon 2014 seasonal rainfall is 41% deficient across the country as on 14th July, 2014.

The sowing progress of Kharif Rice, Pulses, Coarse Cereals and Oilseeds as on 11th July, 2014 is about 157.35 lakh hectares, against 269.82 lakh hectares normal (5 years average) area of corresponding period. However, the kharif crops can be sown till early August. The sowing progress is being reviewed with States on regular basis. Thus, it is too early to assess the likely production of agriculture crops during 2014-15. Wheat crop is sown in Rabi (October to December) and assessment in this regard cannot be made at this time.

(c) To tackle the deficit rainfall situation in many parts of the country in the current monsoon season, States have prepared district-wise Contingency Plans in consultation with Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), State Agricultural Universities and Institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). Besides, they have also been asked to ensure availability of seeds of shorter duration, drought tolerant varieties and alternate crops, availability of fertilizers, power supply and other critical inputs in time. Government is reviewing the situation with States regularly.



Farmers are also being regularly advised to adopt techniques such as *in-situ* moisture conservation and on farm water harvesting through farm ponds, etc., ridge-furrow, broad bed furrow, promoting agronomic practices like mulching, timely weed management, zero tillage practices including direct seeded rice through seed drills/drum seeder, use of short duration and drought resistant varieties of paddy like Sahabhagi Dhan, intercropping & mixed cropping with pulses/oilseeds/coarse cereals, spray of drought mitigating chemicals like thio-urea, KCL KN03 and hydrogel, etc. States have also been advised to raise community nurseries of paddy and arrange seeds of contingent crops like coarse cereals, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, fodder etc.

#### **Contingency plan in wake of weak monsoon**

†1063. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has worked out a contingency plan for several districts of the country in view of the weak monsoon having its effect on agriculture in the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the districts of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar have also been included in this contingency plan; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The government has prepared agricultural Contingency Plans for 520 districts covering 23 states to tackle deficit rainfall. The information is available on the 'farmer portal' (<http://www.farmer.gov.in>) and website of CRIDA, Hyderabad (<http://www.crida.in>).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Contingency Plans for 50 districts in Madhya Pradesh, 33 districts in Rajasthan and 38 districts in Bihar have been prepared and are available on the farmer portal.

#### **Rottening of tamatos and potatos**

1064. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that huge quantity of potatos and tomatos are rotting due to lack of storage facilities;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has taken note in this regard, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to export the surplus produce, without affecting domestic prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As per Study report entitled "Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Crops and Livestock Produce in India" conducted by Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), 2012, total post-harvest losses including storage in respect of tomato is 12.89% while in case of potato it is 8.99%. Storage losses alone account for 3.04% loss in case of tomato and 2.26% loss in potato.

(b) Government has taken several measures to address the issue which *inter-alia* include (i) incentivization of post-harvest infrastructures including construction/renovation of cold storages through credit linked back ended subsidy scheme of Mission on integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), (ii) provision of subsidy for construction of cold storages as part of Integrated Value Chain (IVC) under Agriculture Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) sub-scheme of Integrated Scheme of Agricultural Marketing (ISAM), (iii) Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) also sanctions projects for cold storage units under its scheme of Venture Capital Assistance (VCA) and Project Development Facility (PDF) and has sanctioned VCA to 234 units across the country, (iv) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is also implementing a scheme of cold chain, value addition and preservation infrastructure to provide integrated cold chain and processing facilities from farm gate to consumers, (v) Ministry of Commerce through APEDA provides assistance to private companies for setting up infrastructure including specialized cold stores, (vi) CIPHET has established tomato pilot plant facility for providing hands on training to farmers/entrepreneurs/youth to take up value addition at rural catchment area as food processing venture and also provides trainees with incubation facility to start their own ventures. CIPHET has also been instrumental in design and development of ventilated train wagons for transportation, safe handling and storage of potatoes and in development of evaporatively cooled chambers which can be established at production catchment for short duration storage of these commodities, (vii) Government has established the National Centre for Cold Chain Development (NCCD) which provides cold-chain technical guidance, conducts

knowledge dissemination activities and addresses industry concerns on development matters.

(c) and (d) As per the current Trade Policy, export of tomato is free without any restriction while export of potato is permitted subject to Minimum Export Price of US \$ 450/MT with effect from 26.06.2014. Presently, there is no proposal with the Government to export the surplus produce.

#### **Subsidy on loan for purchasing cattle**

†1065. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides loans to farmers for agriculture operation at 3 per cent interest rate;

(b) if so, the reasons for not making any provision for interest subsidy on the loan to purchase cattle despite the dairy business being complementary to the agriculture; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide interest subsidy on the loan to purchase cattle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government of India provides interest subvention at 2% per annum to Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) on their own funds used for short term crop loans upto Rs.3.00 lakh per farmer, provided the lending Institutions make available short term credit at the ground level at 7% per annum to farmers. This is not available for long term loans for Agriculture. An additional interest subvention at 3% is available to the "prompt paying farmers" by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). Thus, the prompt paying borrowers/farmers get short term crop loans at 4% per annum. However, the benefit of interest subvention available to crop husbandry, is not available for investment activities in Animal Husbandry and Dairying including loans for purchase of cattle.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries does not have any scheme to provide interest subsidy on the loan to purchase cattle. However, the Department has been implementing "Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)" through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) throughout the country in which back-ended capital subsidy (25% of the project cost for General Category and 33.33% for SC & ST beneficiaries) is provided through eligible financial institutions, subject to the norms of the Scheme. One of the components of DEDS is establishment of small dairy units of 2 to 10 crossbreed cows, indigenous milch cows and graded buffaloes.

#### **Horticulture Mission in Rajasthan**

1066. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of districts covered under the National Horticulture Mission across the country, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) whether a proposal has been received from Government of Rajasthan to cover nine districts under the National Horticulture Mission; and
- (c) if so, the decision taken by Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) A total of three hundred and eighty four (384) districts are covered in 19 States and 4 UTs under the National Horticulture Mission, while one hundred and thirty seven (137) districts of eight North Eastern and three Himalayan States are covered under the Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH). State-wise number of districts covered under NHM and HMNEH are as per details given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Government of Rajasthan has requested for inclusion of nine more districts under NHM in 2013.

The National Horticulture Mission (NHM) envisages a cluster approach for development of horticultural crops, in accordance with their comparative advantage based on agro climatic conditions, potential for development and marketing opportunities. Inclusion of more districts under this programme would lead to diffusion of scarce resources. Establishment of infrastructure for post harvest management and marketing

can also be taken up in non NHM districts, provided adequate linkages of the proposed infrastructure with the horticulture produce are clearly established. States have been advised to utilize funds from Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for horticulture development in Non-NHM districts.

**Statement**

*State-wise Districts covered:-*

Sl. No.	Name of State /UT	No. of Districts
<b>I. Under National Horticulture Mission (NHM), 2013-14:</b>		
1	Andaman and Nicobar	Two (2)
2	Andhra Pradesh	Eleven (11)
3	Bihar	Twenty Three (23)
4	Chhattisgarh	Nineteen (19)
5	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	One(1)
6	Delhi	One (1)
7	Goa	Two (2)
8	Gujarat	Fifteen (15)
9	Haryana	Eighteen (18)
10	Jharkhand	Seventeen (17)
11	Karnataka	Thirty (30)
12	Kerala	Fourteen (14)
13	Lakshadweep	One (1)
14	Maharashtra	Thirty Three (33)
15	Madhya Pradesh	Thirty Nine (39)

Sl. No.	Name of State /UT	No. of Districts
16	Odisha	Twenty Four (24)
17	Punjab	Eighteen (18)
18	Puducherry	Four (4)
19	Rajasthan	Twenty Four (24)
20	Tamil Nadu	Twenty (20)
21	Telengana	Nine (9)
22	Uttar Pradesh	Forty Five (45)
23	West Bengal	Fourteen (14)
TOTAL		384

**II. Under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH):**

1	Arunachal Pradesh	Sixteen (16)
2	Assam	Twenty Seven (27)
3	Himachal Pradesh	Twelve (12)
4	Jammu and Kashmir	Twenty Two (22)
5	Manipur	Nine (9)
6	Meghalaya	Seven (7)
7	Mizoram	Eight (8)
8	Nagaland	Eleven (11)
9	Sikkim	Four (4)
10	Tripura	Eight (8)
11	Uttarakhand	Thirteen (13)
TOTAL		137

**Assistance to Agriculture Universities**

1067. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) to State Agricultural Universities during last three years, year-wise and University-wise; and

(b) the details of the research projects sanctioned during last three years and current year, University-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) A total of Rs.48689.00 lakh, Rs.53348.00 lakh and Rs.39515.35 lakh have been released during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively to various Agricultural Universities by the ICAR in last three years. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) For maintaining and upgrading quality and relevance of higher agricultural education, a centrally sponsored Plan scheme "Strengthening and Development of Higher Agricultural Education in India", is being implemented. No new research projects have been sanctioned during the last three years and in the current year. However, during 2013-14, two existing co-opting centres at the Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology (MPUAT), Udaipur and University of Horticultural Sciences (UHS), Bagalkot have been upgraded to the All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) centres for Tuber crops.

**Statement**

*Details of Grants released by the Education Division of ICAR during  
2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 University-wise.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State Agricultural University	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad	1140.76	2803.83	670.29
2.	Sri Venkatesware Veterinary University, Tirupati	427.62	384.11	533.00
3.	Dr. YSRHU Venkataramannagudem (AP)	479.11	230.62	313.31
4.	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar	630.02	811.97	629.05
5.	Lala Lajpat Rai University Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Hissar	140.90	167.19	164.54
6.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science & Technology, Srinagar	3574.48	3516.08	2341.93
7.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science & Technology, Jammu	979.02	2208.96	1305.45
8.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	1128.54	1170.85	850.50
9.	Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University, Bidar	970.34	505.48	667.54
10.	University of Agricultural Science Raichur	888.94	483.99	416.71



11.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	1088.72	2535.77	680.36
12.	University Horticulture Science, Bagalkot	755.47	797.52	575.83
13.	University of Agricultural & Horticultural Sciences, Shimoga	0.00	0.00	217.38
14.	Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalyaya, Gwalior-474002 (MP)	909.37	810.86	596.88
15.	Nanaji Deshmukh Pashu Chikitsa Visva Vidyalyaya, Jabalpur	1086.94	510.00	494.64
16.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Viswa Vidyalyaya, Jabalpur	945.95	550.21	884.11
17.	Dr. Balasahib Sawant Kokan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli	647.41	597.21	541.62
18.	Maharashtra Animal & Fisheries. Sciences University, Nagpur	644.48	756.00	1058.30
19.	Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani	1666.60	1118.83	761.22
20.	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri	1171.05	961.39	839.26
21.	Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Viswa Vidyalyaya, Akola	923.31	1036.33	697.50
22.	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur	803.63	715.94	700.81
23.	SK Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner	686.38	650.00	512.55
24.	Rajasthan University of Veterinary & Animal Science, Bikaner	594.82	771.30	503.16
25.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	688.73	770.30	771.23

Sl. No.	Name of the State Agricultural University	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
26.	Tamil Nadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Chennai	1002.63	849.64	677.80
27.	Tamil Nadu Fisheries University, Nagapattinam	0.00	0.00	130.00
28.	Govind Ballabh Bhai Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar	925.67	930.24	469.13
29.	Uttarakhand University of Horti. & Forestry, Bharsar	0.00	250.48	304.40
30.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidhyalaya, Mohanpur	744.81	552.01	491.97
31.	West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Sciences, Kolkata	831.24	657.91	809.56
32.	Uttar Bang Krishi Viswa Vidhyalaya, Coochbehar, West Bengal	471.80	286.24	362.34
33.	Vishwa Bharti, Sriniketan	195.31	123.00	168.46
34.	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	3089.42	1522.50	1724.49
35.	Orissa University of Agricultural & Technology, Bhubaneswar	1006.74	1580.00	745.17
36.	Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agricultural & Technology, Kanpur	1527.47	718.69	747.01
37.	Narendradeo University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad	462.95	313.32	489.56
38.	Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut	331.51	204.80	631.64
39.	SHI ATS, Allahabad	1147.05	587.72	377.12

40.	UPPDUVAS and GAS, Mathura	826.56	544.75	561.25
41.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	62.00	70.00	200.00
42.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	524.45	409.40	201.68
43.	Ch. Sarwan Kumar Krishi Viswa Vidyalyaya, Palampur	1281.21	1154.10	951.34
44.	Dr. Yaswant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Solan	875.38	651.97	472.20
45.	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi	600.40	745.07	782.60
46.	Indira Gandhi Krishi Viswa Vidhyalaya, Raipur	681.20	1490.64	1270.20
47.	Chhattisgarh Kamdhenu Visvavidyalaya, Raipur	0.00	0.00	306.44
48.	Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Dantiwada	478.97	551.90	506.49
49.	Anand Agricultural University, Anand	835.16	786.41	770.28
50.	Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari	584.17	420.99	550.80
51.	Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana	942.78	602.05	574.16
52.	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	800.42	836.64	703.87
53.	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	414.61	5545.56	544.30
54.	Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies, Kochi	350.82	0.00	165.45

Sl. No.	Name of the State Agricultural University	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
55.	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Science University, Pottam Thiruvanthapuram	275.36	2403.00	200.00
56.	Junagarh Agricultural University, Junagarh	695.29	469.37	431.38
57.	Rajendar Agricultural University, Pusa Samstipur	686.60	540.50	532.48
58.	Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour, Bhagalpur	770.37	465.10	828.54
59.	Nagaland University, Medziphema	309.48	383.79	328.37
60.	ICAR Deemed Universities (including IARI-New Delhi, NDRI-Karnal, CIFE-Mumbai, IVRI-Izatnagar)	1984.58	1835.47	2777.70
	TOTAL	48689.00	53348.00	39515.35

**Assistance to States for agricultural research and education**

1068. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of infrastructure and facilities provided to the States for agricultural research and education;
- (b) whether requests have been received from various State Governments seeking financial assistance for augmenting their agriculture research and educational facilities; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken to provide the required assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Agriculture, including agricultural education is a State subject. However, ICAR provides critical funding for development of infrastructure and other facilities under the scheme "Strengthening and Development of Higher Agricultural Education in India". Details of facilities for which funds were provided during XI Plan are given in the Statement (*See below*). In addition, support was provided for students amenities and facilities for enhancing quality of higher agricultural education. A total of Rs. 2133.36 crore was provided under this scheme during XI Plan. During 2012-13 and 2013-14, a sum of Rs. 413.50 crore and 450.00 crore respectively have been released for strengthening and development of higher agricultural education in India. Further, research programmes in the State Agricultural Universities are supported through All India Coordinated Research Projects and Niche Areas of Excellence.

(b) Requests are received from State Agricultural Universities from time to time seeking financial assistance for strengthening research, educational and other infrastructural facilities related to students and faculty amenities.

(c) Need-based assistance is provided to various Agricultural Universities as per approved allocation of funds under the plan scheme "Strengthening and Development of Higher Agricultural Education in India".

**Statement**

*Comprehensive list of Civil Works sanction under XI Plan scheme and completed and updated as on 31/03/2013*

Sl. No.	State/University	Girls Hostel	Boys Hostel	Intl. Hostel	Edu. Museum	Examination Hall	Sports facility
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Assam</b>							
1	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	2	2	1	1	1	1ZSC*
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>							
2	Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad	2	1	1	1	1	1ZSC
3	Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati	2		1	1	1	1
4	Andhra Pradesh Horticultural University, Hyderabad	2		1	1	1	1
<b>Bihar</b>							
5	Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa	2	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Chattisgarh</b>							
6	Indira Gandhi Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Raipur	2	1	1	1	1	1

**Gujarat**

7	Anand Agricultural University, Anand	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari	2		1	1	1	1	1	1
10	S K Dantiwada Agricultural University, Dantiwada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

**Haryana**

11	CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar	2		1	1	1	1	1	1
12	National Dairy Research Institute, Kamal	1							

**Himachal Pradesh**

13	Ch. Sarwan Kumar Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Palampur	2	1		1	1	1	1	1
14	Dr. YS Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Solan	2	1		1	1	1	1	1

**Jammu and Kashmir**

15	SK University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, Jammu	2					1	1	1
16	SK University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, Srinagar	2		1	1	1	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>Jharkhand</b>						
17	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi	1		1	1	1	1
	<b>Karnataka</b>						
18	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	2	2		1	1	1
19	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	2	1		1	1	1
20	University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur	2	2	1	1	1	1
21	University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot	2	2			1	
22	Karnataka Vet., Animal and Fisheries Sci. University, Bidar	2		1	1	1	1
	<b>Kerala</b>						
23	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	1			1		1
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>						
24	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur	2	1	1	1	1	1 ZSC
25	Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior	2	1	1	1	1	1
26	Madhya Pradesh Pashu Chikitas Vigyan Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur	2	1				



**Maharashtra**

27 Dr. Balasahib Sawant Kokan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli 1 1 1 1 1 1

28 Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai 1

29 Maharashtra Animal & Fisheries. Sciences University, Nagpur 2 1 1 1 1 1

30 Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani 2 1 1 1 1 1

31 Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri 2 1 1 1 1 1

32 Dr Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Viswa Vidyalyaya, Akola 2 2 1 1 1 1

**Odisha**

33 Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneshwar 2 2 1 1 1 1

**Punjab**

34 Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana 1 1 1 1 1 1

35 GAD Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana 2 2 1 1 1 1

**Rajasthan**

36 Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur 1 2 1 1 1 1 ZSC

37 Rajasthan University of Veterinary & Animal Science, Bikaner 1 1 1 1 1 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
38	Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner (SKRAU)	2	1	1	1		
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>							
39	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore						
40	Tamil Nadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Chennai	2	2	1	1	1	
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>							
41	CS Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur	2	1	1	1		1
42	Pt. DDU Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Mathura	1	1	1	1		1
43	Narendraodeo University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad	1	1	1	1		1
44	SBB Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut	2	1	1	1		1
45	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	1					
46	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	2	1	1			1
47	Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad	2	1	1			1
<b>Uttarakhand</b>							
48	G B Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar	1	1			1	1ZSC

**West Bengal**

49	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Mohanpur	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
50	Uttar Bang Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Coochbehar	2		1	1	1	1	1
51	West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Sciences, Kolkata	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
52	Vishwa Bharti, Sriniketan	1						1

**Nagaland**

53	Nagaland University, Medziphema	1		1			1	1
TOTAL:-		89	42	35	38	44	39+5	ZSC

\*Zonal Sports Complex

**Drought like situation**

†1069. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many States like Gujarat, Goa, North-Western States, Chhattisgarh, etc. will have to face a drought-like situation this year;

(b) whether Government has formulated any plan in this regard so as to save the farmers from losses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) As per India Meteorological Department (IMD) second stage operational long range forecast, South West Monsoon (June-September) rainfall during 2014 is likely to be 93% +4% of country's Long Period Average (LPA) of 890 mm. Cumulative rainfall till 14.07.2014 was 170.4 mm which is 41% less than normal (LPA) rainfall of 289.2 mm. So far, all States except Sikkim, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar and Tamil Nadu have received sub normal rainfall.

(b) and (c) Government has taken several measures to address any situation arising due to deficiency in monsoon rainfall.

Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 520 districts for implementing location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of weak monsoon/deficient rainfall.

States have been advised to ensure availability of short duration and drought tolerant varieties of seeds so as to be in a position to supply them to farmers in case such a need arises. States have also been advised to keep asides 10% of funds available under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and other schemes for undertaking appropriate interventions to mitigate any situation arising out of deficient rainfall.

States have also been requested to construct water harvesting structures, restore irrigation infrastructure by desilting canals; energising tubewells, replacing/repairing faulty pumps and arranging power to meet irrigation needs.

Farmers have also been advised to adopt techniques such as *in-situ* moisture conservation, on farm water conservation, ridge furrow sowing, promoting suitable

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

agronomic practices including mulching, inter cropping, mixed cropping, sowing of less water consuming crops etc.

In the eventuality of drought, State Governments are empowered to initiate necessary relief measures from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) which is readily available with them. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) on receipt of memoranda from State Governments and in accordance with extant norms and procedures.

### **Growing number of farmers' suicide**

1070. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of ever growing number of farmers' suicide since the 90's; and

(b) if so, Government's plan to stop these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Government is aware of incidents of farmers' suicide in different parts of the country. As per Report of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 11,772 suicides were committed during 2013 by persons self-employed in farming/agriculture. During the same year, the number of suicides committed by farmers due to agrarian reasons as reported by States/Union Territories was 459. Overall, a declining trend has been noticed in recent years so far as the number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian or other reasons are concerned.

(b) Even though agriculture is a state subject, the Government of India has taken several steps to revitalize the agriculture sector and improve upon the condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing public 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 increase of farm income, creation of non-farm income opportunities, improvement in productivity of rainfed agriculture, increasing coverage of farming areas under protective irrigation and forging appropriate backward and forward linkages. Other measures taken by the Government for the benefit of farmers include enhancement in minimum support prices of agricultural commodities, increase in institutional credit flow to agriculture

sector, post-harvest loan for six months to eliminate distress sale of agricultural produce by farmers, debt waiver/relief, interest subvention on crop loans, revival package for strengthening Short Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure, etc.

### **Crop insurance**

†1071. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of money accrued by insurance companies in the name of agriculture insurance during last six years, State-wise;
- (b) the quantum of crop lost due to natural calamities during last six years and details of compensation paid by insurance companies, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) whether insurance companies instead of direct insurance of crops make it through Co-operative banks;
- (d) whether farmers cannot take loans from Co-operative banks without their crop insurance; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor and steps being taken by Government for its solution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) The details of premium collected and claims paid by the insurance companies under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS), Pilot Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) for the last six years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Government sponsored crop insurance schemes except Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) are compulsory for loanee farmers who avail crop loans from financial institutions including cooperative banks in notified areas for notified crops only. In the case of such farmers, the concerned Bank pays the premium to insurance companies by sanctioning additional amount as loan. In respect of non-loanee farmers the insurance companies collect the premium directly or through their agents, which include Banks.

(d) Farmers can take loans from Banks without ensuring their crop, in case the area and the crop for which loan is sanctioned are not notified by State for crop insurance.

(e) Does not arise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement***Premium collected and claims paid by Insurance Companies under NAIS, WBCIS and MNAIS during 2008-09*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	NAIS			Pilot WBCIS		
		Premium Collected	Claims payable	Claims Paid	premium Collected	Claims payable	Claims Paid
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	13075	83876	83876			
2	Andaman & Nicobar	1	0	0			
3	Assam	142	75	75			
4	Bihar	4026	25058	25058	4419	2651	2651
5	Chhattisgarh	2504	6814	6814	97	95	95
6	Gujarat	8401	47873	47873			
7	Haryana	6	0	0	17	9	9
8	Himachal Pradesh	60	451	451	11	13	13
9	Jammu & Kashmir	4	0	0			

(Rs. in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	7	8	8
10	Jharkhand	627	3229	3229	150	48	48
11	Karnataka	4569	14970	14970	444	389	389
12	Kerala	128	37	37	40	73	73
13	Madhya Pradesh	8428	8317	8317	237	62	62
14	Maharashtra	7500	47538	47538	74	36	36
15	Meghalaya	27	1	1			
16	Odisha	2675	3872	3872	446	415	415
17	Puducherry	7	49	49			
18	Punjab				5	1	1
19	Rajasthan	8649	32488	32488	1813	1016	1016
20	Sikkim	1	0	0			
21	Tamil Nadu	5510	67976	67452	388	127	127
22	Tripura	20	6	6			
23	Uttar Pradesh	5925	5264	5264			
24	Uttarakhand	243	1389	1389			
25	West Bengal	8236	39375	39249	31	14	14
	TOTAL	80764	388655	388006	8169	4947	4948



*Premium collected and claims paid by Insurance Companies under NAIS, WBCIS and MNAIS during 2009-10*

Sl. No.	States / UTs	NAIS			Pilot WBCIS			(Rs. in lakh)
		Premium Collected	Claims payable	Claims Paid	premium Collected	Claims payable	Claims Paid	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Andhra Pradesh	22635	73189	73189	1159	1718	1718	
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0				
3	Assam	273	398	398				
4	Bihar	8036	73177	44020	17858	11995	11995	
5	Chhattisgarh	3016	12424	12424				
6	Gujarat	10582	80484	80484	634	663	663	
7	Haryana	552	267	267	164	165	165	
8	Himachal Pradesh	160	622	622	228	448	448	
9	Jammu and Kashmir	14	101	101				
10	Jharkhand	2704	25556	25556	113	145	145	
11	Karnataka	4183	18367	18367	1749	1638	1638	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Kerala	158	52	52	208	175	175
13	Madhya Pradesh	13494	7724	7724	2076	635	635
14	Maharashtra	10318	37626	37626	1064	958	958
15	Odisha	4435	5340	5340	1359	750	750
16	Rajasthan	10413	144969	144969	17604	14890	14816
17	Tamil Nadu	6096	13007	12944	402	116	116
18	Tripura	4	0	0			
19	Uttar Pradesh	8941	17127	17127			
20	Uttarakhand	442	960	960			
21	West Bengal	8413	3676	3673	145	213	213
	TOTAL	115020	515312	486089	44763	34509	34435

## Premium collected and claims paid by Insurance Companies under NAIS, WBCIS and MNAIS during 2010-11

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States / UTs	NAIS		Pilot WBCIS			Pilot MNAIS		
		Premium Collected	Claims payable	Claims Paid	Premium Collected	Claims payable	Claims Paid	Premium Collected	Claims payable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	21051	83463	83423	3738	1137	1137	1134	78
2	Andaman & Nicobar	2	3	3					
3	Assam	228	85	76				20	0
4	Bihar	6059	36437	36437	31913	19059	19059	1044	322
5	Chhattisgarh	3148	117	117	60	19	19		
6	Gujarat	11874	7234	7234	598	59	59	5	0
7	Haryana	57	1	1	1094	1053	1053		
8	Himachal Pradesh	155	0	0	946	833	805		
9	Jammu and Kashmir	9	12	12					
10	Jharkhand	963	9012	9012	203	212	212	2	0
11	Karnataka	3643	4695	4695	1154	291	291	93	242

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	Kerala	176	196	196	275	174	174			
13	Madhya Pradesh	15988	32372	32372	12433	6058	6058	392	22	22
14	Maharashtra	5188	1484	1484	9139	2253	2253	123	0	0
15	Manipur	3	11	11						
16	Meghalaya	19	1	1						
17	Odisha	4857	13825	13825	1221	125	125	426	401	401
18	Puducherry	14	9	9						
19	Rajasthan				64171	30858	30849			
20	Tamil Nadu	9464	23968	23961	615	222	221			
21	Tripura	5	0	0						
22	Uttar Pradesh	7897	10141	10141	652	308	309	1407	550	550
23	Uttarakhand	574	1171	1171	282	171	171	84	0	0
24	West Bengal	10602	3740	3740	602	630	630			
TOTAL		101978	227980	227923	129097	63462	63426	4732	1615	1615

*Premium collected and claims paid by Insurance Companies under NAIS, WBCIS and MNAIS during 2011-12*

Sl. No.	States / UTs	NAIS				Pilot WBCIS				Pilot MNAIS			
		Premium Collected		Claims payable		Premium Collected		Claims payable		Premium Collected		Claims payable	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1	Andhra Pradesh	18578	32305	24128	32157	20889	20885	2190	1019	1019			
2	Andaman and Nicobar	3	5	5									
3	Assam	429	347	0				112	28	28			
4	Bihar	2185	272	0	36365	13325	4901	3219	613	613			
5	Chhattisgarh	3952	1261	1261	2416	4755	4755						
6	Gujarat	14612	31904	31904	1007	136	136	12	0	0			
7	Haryana	289	878	2	2196	839	776	1486	3476	3476			
8	Himachal Pradesh	217	3	0	1305	2492	2491						
9	Jammu and Kashmir	19	0	0									
10	Jharkhand	499	159	142	830	436	27	165	2	2			
11	Karnataka	3551	13990	13309	2585	999	999	4295	2818	2717			

(Rs. in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	Kerala	202	54	54	194	239	239			
13	Madhya Pradesh	18236	30886	30879	15328	9728	9728	692	55	55
14	Maharashtra	9089	17495	17489	5110	4433	4424	1239	0	0
15	Manipur	22	70	70						
16	Meghalaya	13	4	4						
17	Mizoram							5	9	9
18	Odisha	7867	68423	68324	2000	1655	1655	118	41	41
19	Puducherry	23	54	54						
20	Rajasthan				80109	56370	56331	2516	1449	1449
21	Sikkim	1	0	0						
22	Tamil Nadu	4423	2944	2941	629	289.	263	1229	3615	3615
23	Tripura	7	0	0						
24	Uttar Pradesh	8093	3972	3972	760	65	65	1082	139	139
25	Uttarakhand	190	17	17	671	559	559	212	98	97
26	West Bengal	4694	5839	3481	801	424	424	10126	4488	4488
TOTAL		97192	210884	198037	184465	117633	108658	28700	17851	17747

*Premium collected and claims paid by Insurance companies under  
NAIS, WBCIS and MNAIS during 2012-13*

Sl. No.	States / UTs	(Rs. in lakh)									
		NAIS			Pilot WBCIS			Pilot MNAIS			
		Premium Collected	Claims payable	Claims Paid	Premium Collected	Claims payable	Claims Paid	Premium Collected	Claims payable	Claims Paid	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Andhra Pradesh	16743	7857	0	38793	35502	35503	16754	42813	42808	
2	Andaman and Nicobar	8	11	11							
3	Assam	433	193	194				62	88	42	
4	Bihar				63068	49014	5515	19746	4710	0	
5	Chhattisgarh	5063	161	161	3079	1285	1285				
6	Gujarat	23623	220230	219039				11	0	0	
7	Haryana	50	8	8	4751	2233	1924	2499	683	458	
8	Himachal Pradesh	207	73	73	2495	963	734				
9	Jammu and Kashmir	89	0	0							
10	Jharkhand	992	956	919	2009	893	389	715	19	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	Karnataka	2396	15598	15598	4297	4372	4289	6686	5009	5009
12	Kerala	222	480	371	513	599	599			
13	Madhya Pradesh	30476	39188	39189				262	18	18
14	Maharashtra	18819	76357	58836	9099	9988	9988			
15	Manipur	60	467	467						
16	Meghalaya	32	0	0						
17	Mizoram							1	1	1
18	Odisha	8530	6662	6663	631	266	266	172	297	0
19	Puducherry	22	17	17						
20	Rajasthan				90461	83955	81524	10298	7413	4541
21	Tamil Nadu	9985	92932	75503	646	1102	786	4536	5889	5289
22	Tripura	8	0	0						
23	Uttar Pradesh	8082	3796	3796	1637	485	190	554	92	84
24	Uttarakhand	225	59	59	832	2452	2429	95	6	6
25	West Bengal	6438	4313	1376	111	90	9	12979	2875	0
TOTAL		132503	469359	422282	222423	193201	145430	75369	69914	58257



*Premium collected and claims paid by Insurance Companies under NAIS, WBCIS & MNAIS during 2013-14 (Kharif 2013 only)*

		(Rs. in lakh)										
Sl. No.	States / UTs	NAIS			Pilot WBCIS			Pilot MNAIS				
		Premium Collected	Claims payable	Claims Paid	Premium Collected	Claims payable	Claims Paid	Premium Collected	Claims payable	Claims Paid		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1	Andhra Pradesh	279	0		37125	0	0	24130	32182	0		
2	Andaman and Nicobar	21	118	0								
3	Assam	226	0	0				41	0	0		
4	Bihar				33239	40712	40712	18110	23553	0		
5	Chhattisgarh	3336	1617	1617								
6	Goa	1	0	0								
7	Gujarat	26441	3539	0								
8	Haryana				3998	733	0	1837	144	0		
9	Himachal Pradesh	107	37		13	4	3	0	0	0		
10	Jammu and Kashmir	46										
11	Jharkhand	357	16	0	2460	2335	0	762	0	0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	Karnataka	1523	0	0	3910	2510	2402	6728	3000	0
13	Kerala	90	3	0	599	0	0			
14	Madhya Pradesh	27775	297675	0	1289	605	105	227	2	2
15	Maharashtra	7872	8841	0	844	369	287			
16	Manipur	53	0	0						
17	Meghalaya	20	5	0						
18	Odisha	8557	39735	0				2390	12557	12216
19	Puducherry	4	4							
20	Rajasthan				56271	15097	11402	4955	4045	188
21	Tamil Nadu	1870	50	0	357	0	0	356	0	0
22	Uttar Pradesh	4671	4642	4345	6725	2481	0	337	3	0
23	Uttarakhand	75	5	5	1383	383	210	154	228	228
24	West Bengal	2153	0		66	9	6			
TOTAL		85478	356287	5967	148277	65238	55126	60028	75715	12635

*Premium collected and claims paid under CPIS  
during 2009-10 to 2013-14*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Premium collected	Claims paid*
<b>2009-10</b>			
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.05	First year of implementation
2	Goa	0.18	
3	West Bengal	1.15	
TOTAL		1.39	
<b>2010-11</b>			
1	Goa	3.13	1.63
2	Karnataka	5.08	0.76
3	Kerala	73.84	109.81
4	Maharashtra	6.83	2.10
5	Tamil Nadu	15.42	7.26
6	West Bengal	0.49	
TOTAL		104.79	121.57
<b>2011-12</b>			
1	Karnataka	0.76	0.73
2	Kerala	9.23	66.14
3	Maharashtra	11.69	6.13
4	Odisha	0.22	
5	Tamil Nadu	6.08	2.16
6	West Bengal	0.49	
TOTAL		28.48	75.16

Sl. No.	State	Premium collected	Claims paid*
<b>2012-13</b>			
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.92	
2	Kerala	9.18	9.69
3	Maharashtra	6.63	
4	Tamil Nadu	7.78	
TOTAL		26.50	9.69
<b>2013-14</b>			
1	Karnataka	0.15	
2	Kerala	15.76	66.59
3	Maharashtra	43.26	
4	Odisha	1.46	
5	Tamil Nadu	10.06	
TOTAL		70.68	66.59

**Assistance to farmers in view of deficit monsoon**

1072. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the likely deficit in rainfall in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is going to help farmers to switch to less water intensive crops;

(c) whether ICAR would ensure timely distribution of seeds through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs); and

(d) the financial, scientific and other inputs planned to be given to farmers by the KVKs and other agencies and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) As per India Meteorological Department (IMD) Second stage long range forecast, South West Monsoon (June-September) rainfall during 2014 is likely to be  $93\% \pm 4\%$  of country's Long Period Average (LPA) of 890 mm. Cumulative rainfall till 15.07.2014 was 180.5 mm. which is 40% less than normal (LPA) rainfall of 298.6 mm.

(b) to (d) In the wake of weak monsoon during Kharif-2014, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has been constantly monitoring the weather forecasts and updating weather information to farmers to facilitate sowing of Kharif crops.

In addition, under National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA), ICAR has been providing demonstration on climate resilient practices like water harvesting, direct seeded rice, alternate wetting and drying, green maturing etc. on farmers' fields to help farmers cope up with seasonal climatic variability in crop production.

Weather information and related agro-advisories are also being provided to farmers by Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) through Kisan Mobile Advisory messages, Radio and TV programmes and newspapers. KVKs have also prepared contingent plans emphasizing on crop that requires less water, short duration varieties and planning for protective irrigation and enhanced water use efficiency. About 40882 quintals of seeds of various crops have also been made available to KVKs to meet any contingent requirement of farmers.

#### **Suicide by farmers in Maharashtra**

†1073. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers have committed suicide in Maharashtra due to destruction of their crops in Nasik, Jalgaon, Dhule, Nandurbar, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur districts by unseasonal rainfalls, gales, storms, hailstorms, since November, 2013 till date;

(b) if so, whether Central Government has assessed the cases of suicides and financial loss incurred by the farmers;

(c) if so, the details of the suicides, district-wise;

(d) whether Central Government provides any financial aid and compensation

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to families of the dead farmers in such cases and make up for the loss incurred due to failed crops; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (c) Government of Maharashtra has not reported any specific incidence of farmer suicide, so far, in the State on account of unseasonal rains, hailstorms etc., that occurred during rabi-2013/14.

(b), (d) and (e) Government of Maharashtra submitted a memorandum seeking central financial assistance in the wake of hailstorm that occurred in the State during February and March, 2014. Based on the report/assessment of the Inter-Ministerial Central Teams (IMCTs) that visited the State, Government of India has approved Rs.856.06 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to Maharashtra for managing aforesaid calamity. This assistance include input subsidy to farmers who have suffered crop loss, relief towards damaged houses, replacement of cattle and *ex-gratia* payment for loss of 28 human lives and 106 people injured due to hailstorm.

As per items and norms of assistance of NDRF, an *ex-gratia* payment of Rs.1.5 lakh is admissible for loss of human life due to notified natural calamity including hailstorm.

#### **Regulation of cotton seeds trade**

1074. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by Government to frame rules for cotton seeds distribution and price regulation under the Essential Commodities Act;

(b) whether Government would allow State Governments to have their own Act to regulate the cotton seeds trade in the interest of cotton growing farmers; and

(c) whether Government would exclude cotton seeds from the purview of Essential Commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) In order to regulate production, distribution,

supply and quality of cotton seeds under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has issued the Seed (Control) Order, 1983. Under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, power has been delegated to the State Governments to frame the rules.

(b) The distribution, sale and quality of cotton seeds are regulated by the Seed Act, 1996. The Seed Rules, 1968 and the Seed (Control) Order, 1983. Therefore, this Department does not support the States to have their own legislation on seeds including cotton seed.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Decline in fertility of land**

1075. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fertility of agricultural land has been eroded due to use of chemical fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to popularize and produce organic manure in the country to increase the fertility of land and production of agricultural crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) There is no scientific evidence of declining soil fertility from judicious use of chemical fertilisers. However, indiscriminate and imbalanced use of fertilisers coupled with low addition of organic matter over years may result in multinutrient deficiencies.

(b) Following steps have been taken to popularize and produce organic manure:

- (i) Government is recommending soil test based balanced and Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources of plant nutrients.
- (ii) Under Soil Health Management (SHM) component of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), financial assistance upto 50% of cost subject to a limit of Rs.5,000/- per hectare and Rs.10,000/- per beneficiary is provided for promotion of organic inputs on farmers field.

- (iii) Under National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), financial assistance upto 33% of financial outlay upto a ceiling of Rs.63.00 lakhs is provided as back-ended subsidy through NABARD for establishment of agro/vegetable waste compost production units.
- (iv) Under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), financial assistance for establishing vermi compost units and HDPE Vermi beds is @ 50% of cost subject to a maximum of Rs.50,000/- per beneficiary for a unit having size of 30'x8'x2.5', for smaller units, assistance is on prorated basis. For HDPE Vermi bed of 96 cft size (12'x4'x2'), the assistance is Rs.8,000/- per bed.
- (v) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed technology for preparation of enriched / vermi compost from various organic wastes.

#### **Road-map for financial support to farmers**

1076. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to put in place a road-map to provide financial support to farmers of Maharashtra and rest of the country which would improve the productivity, instead of focusing on achieving targets only by the banks and financial institutions; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Government of India is implementing various schemes / programmes to provide financial support to farmers in Maharashtra and rest of the country for improving productivity in agriculture, viz., National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET), etc.

Under these schemes, assistance is provided to farmers through State Governments



for improved seeds/planting material, need based plant and soil management, protected cultivation, resource conservation techniques/energy management, water conservation, efficient water application tools, demonstration of improved technologies, farmers' training and exposure visits, etc.

### **Strike of onion growers in Maharashtra**

1077. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that onion growers of Maharashtra recently went on strike which disrupted the supply of onion in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the main demands of the onion growers; and
- (d) the action Government has taken on these demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Maharashtra is a major onion producing State, contributing nearly 1/3 of the total onion production in the country. As confirmed by Government of Maharashtra there has neither been any strike of onion growers in major onion producing districts, nor any complaint received in this regard.

Reportedly, it was Onion traders and mathadi workers who went on strike on the issue of "No work, No wages" (including of onions from hydraulic trollies) from 16th to 17th June, 2014. The issue has been settled by appointing a Committee and the report of the Committee has been acted upon by State Government of Maharashtra.

### **Legislation for protection of animals**

1078. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any mechanism in the country to identify which animals are not useful and can be slaughtered; and
- (b) if there is no legislation at present at Central level, whether Government

is thinking to make any new legislation for protection of animals as per Article 48 of the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. State Governments have laid down the basis of identifying the animals in their respective State specific policies and legislations.

(b) State Governments have their own respective State-specific policy and legislation regarding protection and slaughter of animals. As per information available with the Department 24 States and 5 Union Territories have passed legislations for preservation of animals and banning /restricting slaughter of animals and their progeny within the jurisdiction of the concerned State. There is no proposal to make any new central legislation for protection of animals, as per Article 246 of the Constitution of India, preservation and protection of animals is a matter on which State legislatures have exclusive powers to legislate. However, Government of India complements and supplements the efforts of the States to organise Animal Husbandry on modern and scientific lines as per Article 48 of the Constitution of India.

#### **Suicide by farmers**

1079. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of farmers who committed suicide due to debts during the last three years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of debts waived off during the last three years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Details of farmers who committed suicide due to agrarian reasons during the last three years as reported by States/Union Territories including Andhra Pradesh is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Government of India has not implemented any Debt Waiver Scheme during the last three years. The details of debts waived off during last three years as reported by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	2011	2012	2013
Andhra Pradesh	290.80	Not Reported	Not Reported
Telangana	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) Government has taken several measures to improve institutional credit flow to farmers which, *inter-alia*, include enhancement of agriculture credit flow targets in the union budget to ensure that adequate credit is made available to farmers by banks, provision of crop loans upto Rs.3.00 lakh @ 4% per annum to such farmers who repay their loan as per the repayment schedule fixed by the banks, extension of benefit of interest subvention scheme to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period upto six months.

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, post-harvest loan for six months to eliminate distress sale of agriculture produce by farmers, debt waiver/relief, interest subvention on crop loans, revival package for strengthening Short Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure, etc.

### Statement

*Number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons as reported by State Governments*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011	2012	2013
1	Andhra Pradesh	303	178	40
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	1	2	0
6	Goa	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011	2012	2013
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)	107	60	9
13	Kerala*	21	17	1
14	Madhya Pradesh*	1323	NR	NR
15	Maharashtra	608	642	407
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	81	NR	NR
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	2	2
25	Tripura	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0
TOTAL (States)		2444	901	459

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011	2012	2013
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)	2444	901	459

Source: Reported by States Government and UTs.

NR = Not reported \*Total number of suicides by farmers (due to various reasons)

### Analysis of climate change impact on crop yields

1080. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has conducted climate change impact analysis on crop yields using crop simulation models incorporating future projections for 2020,2050 and 2080;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to meet the contingency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has conducted climate change impact analysis on crop yields using crop simulation models incorporating future projections for 2020, 2050 and 2080. Simulation studies projected reduction in yields of irrigated rice by about 4% by 2020, 7% by 2050 and by 10% by 2080 scenarios. Rainfed rice yields in India are likely to be reduced by nearly 6% by 2020 scenario, but in 2050 and 2080 they are projected to decrease marginally (<2.5%). Similarly, climate change is projected

to reduce yield of irrigated wheat by about 6, 23 and 35 % in 2020, 2050 and 2080, respectively. The yields of irrigated kharif maize are projected to reduce by about 18% by 2020 and 2050 and about 23% by 2080 due to climate change. Rainfed sorghum yields are also projected to decline marginally (2.5%) by 2020 but by about 8% by 2050.

(c) The Government in order to meet the contingency has taken several steps under the National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture, namely (i) development of stress tolerant varieties of major crops, (ii) development of district contingency plans (520 number completed), (iii) establishment of Village Climate Risk Management Committees (VCRMCs), Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs) and Automatic Weather Stations, (iv) agro-advisories on real time basis, (v) demonstrations of climate resilient technologies through Krishi Vigyan Kendras, and (vi) farmers' awareness programme. Besides, the Government is also addressing climate change related issues in agriculture under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA),

#### **Implementation of Recommendation of CACP**

1081. DR. K.V.P RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), in price policy for kharif 2013-14, has recommended fusion between Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and agricultural operations, with the cost of wages to be shared by the farmers and by the scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to implement the recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) in its Report on Price Policy for Kharif Crops of 2013-14 Season had recommended fusion between Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and agricultural operations, wherein half of the wage is paid by the farmer and the other half by the scheme.

(c) Guidelines for convergence of MGNREGA with programmes of Ministry of Agriculture have been issued. Government has notified 30 new works under MGNREGA, majority of which relate to agriculture and allied activities.

**Estimated agricultural production**

1082. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the expected rainfall this year;
- (b) whether there is going to be scarce agricultural production;
- (c) if so, the estimated agricultural production; and
- (d) the steps being taken to achieve the normal agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) As per forecast of India Meteorological Department (IMD), the overall rainfall in the country during the current monsoon season is likely to be lower by 7% as compared to Long Period Average (LPA). At all India level, the cumulative rainfall during 1st June to 13th July, 2014 has been deficient by 43% as compared to LPA.

(b) and (c) Production of Kharif crops is impacted by the overall rainfall situation in the country during monsoon season. First Advance Estimates of Production of agricultural crops are normally released in September each year and the same for 2014-15 have not been prepared so far. However, as per preliminary trends on sowing and present rainfall scenario in the country, production of Kharif crops during 2014-15 is likely to be far below the record levels of production achieved during the last year.

(d) To tackle the deficit rainfall situation in many parts of the country, the States have prepared district-wise Contingency Plans in consultation with Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), State Agricultural Universities and Institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). Besides, they have also been asked to ensure availability of seeds of shorter duration, drought tolerant varieties and alternate crops, availability of fertilizers, power supply and other critical inputs in time.

Farmers are also being regularly advised through Farmers SMS Portal to adopt techniques such as *in-situ* moisture conservation and on farm water harvesting through farm ponds, etc., ridge-furrow, broad bed furrow, promoting agronomic practices like mulching, timely weed management, zero tillage practices including direct seeded rice through seed drills/drum seeder, use of short duration and, drought resistant varieties of paddy like Sahbhagi Dhan, intercropping and mixed cropping with pulses/oilseeds/coarse cereals, spray of drought mitigating chemicals, etc.

**Farmers' suicide due to hunger and losses**

1083. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of farmers in the country commit suicide due to hunger and losses;
- (b) if so, the number of such deaths during the last three years, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (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) 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 to increase farm income, creation of non-farm income opportunities, improvement in productivity of rainfed agriculture, increasing coverage of farming areas under protective irrigation and establishing 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 and allied sectors, post-harvest loan for six months to eliminate distress sale of agriculture produce by farmers, debt waiver/relief, interest subvention on crop loans, revival package for strengthening Short Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure, etc.



**Statement**

*State/UT wise number of suicides by self employed persons in  
farming/agriculture during 2011-2013*

Sl. No.	State / UT	2011	2012	2013
1	Andhra Pradesh	2206	2572	2014
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13	11	37
3	Assam	312	344	305
4	Bihar	83	68	127
5	Chhattisgarh	0	4	0
6	Goa	1	1	1
7	Gujarat	578	564	582
8	Haryana	384	276	374
9	Himachal Pradesh	46	29	33
10	Jammu and Kashmir	14	10	18
11	Jharkhand	94	119	142
12	Karnataka	2100	1875	1403
13	Kerala	830	1081	972
14	Madhya Pradesh	1326	1172	1090
15	Maharashtra	3337	3786	3146
16	Manipur	0	0	1
17	Meghalaya	22	10	5
18	Mizoram	14	10	6
19	Nagaland	2	9	2
20	Odisha	144	146	150

Sl. No.	State / UT	2011	2012	2013
21	Punjab	98	75	83
22	Rajasthan	268	270	292
23	Sikkim	12	19	35
24	Tamil Nadu	623	499	105
25	Tripura	20	18	56
26	Uttar Pradesh	645	745	750
27	Uttarakhand	25	14	15
28	West Bengal	807	NR	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	5
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	6	15
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33	Delhi (UT)	10	21	8
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL (All India)		14027	13754	11772

*Source:* 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India',  
National Crime Records Bureau  
NR - State of West Bengal did not provide data for the above classification for the year 2012.

#### **Demand and production of pulses**

1084. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of area under cultivation of pulses, which is a major source of protein in vegetarian diet;

(b) the details of quantum of pulses produced in this area during last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether pulses produced are sufficient to meet our domestic demand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) First Advance Estimates of Production of agricultural crops are normally released in September each year and the same for 2014-15 have not been prepared so far. The details of area and production of pulses during 2011-12 to 2013-14 are as under:-

Year	Area (000' hectares)	Production (000' tonnes)
2011-12	24462.2	17088.9
2012-13	23256.8	18342.5
2013-14*	25399.8	19567.9

\*As per Third Advance Estimates released on 15.05.2014.

(c) and (d) As against demand of 20.0 million tones of pulses for 2013-14 projected by the Working Group of Planning Commission for Twelfth Five Year Plan, their estimated production for the year stands at 19.57 million tones (3rd advance estimates). The shortfall in production of pulses is met through imports.

#### **Release of funds under Intensive Dairy Development Programme**

1085. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the reasons for funds not being released on time by the Central Government under the Intensive Dairy Development Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): Sir, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries releases funds for approved projects under dairy development schemes including Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP) on receipt of requisite documents *viz*: fund utilization certificate countersigned by the State Government, Quarterly Progress Report (QPR), audited statement of expenditure and other relevant information. The proposals complete in all respect received under IDDP during 2013-14 were taken up on time and funds were released subject to availability of fund under the budget.

**Wages grants to farmers**

†1086. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to give Wage Grants to farmers on the lines of "Diesel Grants" in the wake of increasing minimum wages rate so as to make farming remunerative; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government ensures remunerative prices to farmers for their produce through Minimum Support Prices (MSPs). MSPs of major agricultural crops are fixed on the basis of recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). All components of costs, including agricultural wages, are considered, among other factors, by CACP while recommending MSPs.

**Central Agricultural University in Bihar**

†1087. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Agricultural Universities established in the country so far;

(b) whether there is any plan to set up a Central Agricultural University in Bihar also; and

(c) if so, by when the Central Agricultural University would be operational in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) There are two Central Agricultural Universities in the country so far:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1. Central Agricultural University, Imphal (1993)
2. Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi (2014)

(b) and (c) The conversion of Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa (Samastipur), Bihar into a Central Agricultural University has been agreed to in-principle. This will become operational after various modalities in this regard are agreed between the State Government and Government of India.

### **Suicide by farmers**

1088. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of farmers who committed suicide during the last ten years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the reasons behind these suicides;
- (c) whether Government had conducted any study to ascertain the facts behind suicide by farmers of Marathwada and Vidarbha regions of Maharashtra;
- (d) if so, details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) how Government proposes to tackle the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Number of suicide by self-employed (farming/agriculture) during last ten years as reported by National Crime Records Bureau (N.C.R.B.) is given in Statement-I (*See* below). Reasons of suicide by farmers, as recorded by NCRB are 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.

Number of farmers who committed suicide due to agrarian reasons during last 10 years as reported by States/Union Territory are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Government of India has not conducted any study in the matter. However, State Government of Maharashtra Commissioned Study by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai in the year 2005 and by the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai in the year 2006. The main reasons for suicide by farmers in the Marathwada and Vidarbha regions, as emerged from these study, are (i) repeated crop failure (ii) inability to meet rising cost of cultivation (iii) indebtedness and (iv) other social/economic reasons.

(e) Government 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 and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, extension, marketing, etc. Various programmes/schemes for the development of agriculture sector are being implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific requirements. The focus of Government is primarily on increase of farm income, creation of non- farm income opportunities, improvement in productivity of rainfed agriculture, increasing coverage of farming areas under protective irrigation and forging appropriate backward and forward linkages. Other measures taken by the Government for the benefit of farmers include enhancement of 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.

**Statement-I***Numbers of Suicides by Self Employed (Farming/Agriculture)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Andhra Pradesh	2666	2490	2607	1797	2105	2414	2525	2206	2572	2014
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20	25	4	15	12	12	18	13	11	37
3	Assam	331	299	322	278	197	341	369	312	344	305
4	Bihar	23	39	46	86	67	112	95	83	68	127
5	Chhattisgarh	1395	1412	1483	1593	1773	1802	1126	0	4	0
6	Goa	8	11	5	0	6	4	15	1	1	1
7	Gujarat	523	615	487	317	526	588	523	578	564	582
8	Haryana	160	140	190	179	150	230	297	384	276	374
9	Himachal Pradesh	52	20	22	15	188	24	61	46	29	33
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	34	33	6	8	18	14	10	18
11	Jharkhand	21	124	103	113	71	164	173	94	119	142

Sl. No.	State/UT	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
12	Karnataka	1963	1883	1720	2135	1737	2282	2585	2100	1875	1403
13	Kerala	903	1118	1124	1232	820	896	895	830	1081	972
14	Madhya Pradesh	1638	1248	1375	1263	1379	1395	1237	1326	1172	1090
15	Maharashtra	4147	3926	4453	4238	3802	2872	3141	3337	3786	3146
16	Manipur	2	2	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	1
17	Meghalaya	11	4	3	18	9	21	16	22	10	5
18	Mizoram	2	0	1	0	0	38	5	14	10	6
19	Nagaland	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	9	2
20	Odisha	379	254	283	240	260	154	162	144	146	150
21	Punjab	74	47	85	88	66	97	80	98	75	83
22	Rajasthan	749	461	395	618	796	851	390	268	270	292
23	Sikkim	49	41	35	21	60	23	19	12	19	35
24	Tamil Nadu	1599	1255	426	484	512	1060	541	623	499	105
25	Tripura	15	29	7	0	50	45	58	20	18	56



26	Uttar Pradesh	496	522	411	486	745	656	548	645	745	750
27	Uttarakhand	22	24	51	28	28	30	39	25	14	15
28	West Bengal	822	965	1189	1102	759	1054	993	807	Nr	0
TOTAL (States)		18071	16956	16863	16379	16128	17175	15933	14004	13727	11744
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	8	6	16	23	19	8	0	0	5
30	Chandigarh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	13	12	17	12	15	10	13	6	15
32	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi (UT)	13	7	3	23	16	5	9	10	21	8
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	145	147	175	197	17	154	4	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		170	175	197	253	68	193	31	23	27	28
TOTAL (All India)		18241	17131	17060	16632	16196	17368	15964	14027	13754	11772

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

**Statement-II***Number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons as reported by State Governments*

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Andhra Pradesh	1202	681	590	541	507	344	269	303	178	40
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka (F/Y)	114	94	176	182	156	145	117	107	60	9

13	Kerala *	163	186	112	68	11	0	0	21	17	1
14	Madhya Pradesh *	1638	1248	1375	1263	1379	1395	1237	1323	NR	NR
15	Maharashtra	318	356	975	758	694	535	572	608	642	407
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	148	134	159	299	325	158	164	81	NR	NR
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (States)		3584	2699	3388	3112	3073	2577	2359	2444	901	459

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	NCT Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UT)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		3584	2699	3388	3112	3073	2577	2359	2444	901	459
(All India)											

Source: Reported by States Government and UTs

NA = Not available

NR = Not reported

\*Total numbers of suicides by farmers (due to various reasons)

**Price-rise of fertilizers and other input costs**

1089. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has noticed the deep crisis faced by farmers due to high inflation and price-rise of fertilizers and other input costs;
- (b) whether sharp fall of prices of agricultural produces is noticed by Government; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and action taken to protect the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) The variation in the prices of major agricultural inputs and agricultural produces in 2013-14 (April-March) over 2012-13 (April-March) in terms of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is given below:

Inputs	% variation
Fertilisers	2.19
Electricity (Agriculture)	23.82
Pesticides	3.95
Tractors	2.78
Diesel Oil (HSDO)	18.68
Agricultural Produce	% variation
Rice	16.51
Wheat	9.20
Pulses	(-)5.52
Oilseeds	2.31

The above tables show rise in the prices of major inputs and agricultural produces, except in pulses, during 2013-14, compared to 2012-13.

The Government ensures remunerative prices to farmers for their produce through Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) and procurement operations. MSPs of major agricultural

crops are fixed on the basis of recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). All components of costs, including fertilizers, are considered, among other factors, by CACP while recommending MSPs.

#### **Interest free loan to farmers**

†1090. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the type of subsidy given by Government on loans payable to farmers;
- (b) whether Government intends to provide interest free loans to small and marginal farmers; and
- (c) whether Government intends to distribute quality seeds to farmers by constituting quality seed production cooperative committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Government is not implementing any scheme under which subsidy is given on loans payable to the farmers. However, in order to provide credit to farmers at affordable interest rates, the Government of India, has been implementing the Interest Subvention Scheme since 2006-07 under which short-term crop loans upto Rs.3 lakh are made available to the farmers at an interest rate of 7 per cent per annum by the Banks. The Government of India in 2009-10 introduced an additional interest subvention of 1% for farmers who repay their loans within the period of interest subvention *i.e.* within one year of disbursement of such loans. The additional subvention was increased to 2% in 2010-11 and 3% from 2011-12 onwards. The Interest Subvention Scheme has also been extended to the private sector commercial banks (in respect of short term crop loans disbursed by their rural and semi-urban branches) from the year 2013-14. Thus effective rate of interest payment by the farmers who repay their loan in time is presently 4%.

(b) and (c) No such proposals are under consideration.

#### **Functioning of National Horticulture Mission in Rajasthan**

†1091. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that only 24 districts of Rajasthan have been included in the National Horticulture Mission; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government intends to include the remaining nine districts in this mission and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Horticulture Mission has been subsumed under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). A total of 24 districts out of 33 districts have been included under MIDH.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. The Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) envisages a cluster approach for development of horticultural crops, in accordance with their comparative advantage based on agro climatic conditions, potential for development and marketing opportunities. Inclusion of more districts under this programme would lead to diffusion of scarce resources. States have been advised to utilize funds from Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for horticulture development in Non-NHM districts.

#### **Animal husbandry in Maharashtra**

1092. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the share of animal husbandry in total agricultural income in Maharashtra;

(b) the details of the districts of Maharashtra which have developed animal husbandry on a large scale;

(c) the details of marketing and cold storage facilities available in these district of Maharashtra; and;

(d) how Government proposes to increase productivity in this sector, especially in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Percentage share of Livestock to the total Gross Value of Output (GVO) of Agriculture (including Livestock) for the State of Maharashtra is 22.3% in current price and 22% in constant prices in 2011-12.

(b) The districts which have developed Animal Husbandry in large scale in Maharashtra are Ahmadnagar, Pune, Kolhapur, Solapur, Sangli, Satara, Nashik, Beed, Jalgaon, Osmanabad.

(c) and (d) Government is implementing following schemes for dairy development in the country as under including the State of Maharashtra:

**1. National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD)**

(a) National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB):

- to arrange quality Artificial insemination services at farmers' doorstep;
- to bring all breedable females under organized breeding through Artificial Insemination or natural service using germplasm of high genetic merits;
- to conserve, develop and proliferate selected indigenous bovine breeds of high socioeconomic importance;
- to provide quality breeding inputs in breeding tracts of important indigenous breeds so as to prevent the breeds from deterioration and extinction;

(b) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD):

- To create and strengthen infrastructure for production of quality milk including cold chain infrastructure linking the farmer to the consumer;
- To create and strengthen infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing of milk;
- To create training infrastructure for training of dairy farmers;
- To strengthen dairy cooperative societies/producers Companies at village level;
- To increase milk production by providing technical input services like cattle-feed, and mineral mixture etc;
- To assist in rehabilitation of potentially viable milk federations/unions;

**2. National Dairy Plan-I (NDP-I):** The objectives of the National Dairy Plan, Phase I are:



- (a.) To help increase the productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk.
- (b.) To help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk-processing sector.

3. **Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS):** The aim of the scheme is to generate self employment opportunities in the dairy sector by providing back ended capital subsidy.

4. **Livestock Health and Disease Control scheme:** The Department is providing funds to State of Maharashtra, for prevention and control of animal diseases, strengthening of infrastructure of Vety, institutions and surveillance of animal diseases.

#### **Pilot programme on organic farming**

1093. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Karnataka organic farming experts met him recently and made a detailed presentation;
- (b) if so, the details of the presentation made; and
- (c) whether Government is considering for a pilot programme, and if found suitable, can be replicated in different parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A presentation has been made on Organic Farming practices in Karnataka State. The details regarding various components such as bio-mass production, soil and water conservation, pest management, processing centres and marketing support were presented.

(c) (i) Government is promoting organic farming in the country through various programmes, namely, Soil Health Management component under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) and Network Project on Organic Farming under ICAR.

(ii) Under Soil Health Management (SHM) component of National Mission for Sustainable, Agriculture (NMSA), financial assistance upto 50% of cost subject

to a limit of Rs.5,000/- per hectare and Rs.10,000/- per beneficiary is provided for promotion of organic inputs on farmers field.

(iii) Under Soil Health Management component of NMSA, financial assistance upto 33% of financial outlay upto a ceiling of Rs.63.00 lakhs is provided as back-ended subsidy through NABARD for establishment of agro/vegetable waste compost production units.

(iv) Under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), financial assistance for establishing vermi compost units and HDPE Vermi beds is @ 50% of cost subject to a maximum of Rs.50,000/- per beneficiary for a unit having size of 30'x8'x2.5', for smaller units, assistance is on *pro-rata* basis. For HDPE Vermi bed of 96 cft size (12'x4'x2'), the assistance is Rs.8,000/- per bed.

(v) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed technology for preparation of enriched/vermi compost from various organic wastes.

#### **Compensation to farmers of drought affected areas**

1094. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of crop compensation released to the farmers of drought affected areas of the country during the last three years and the current year under various programmes, State-wise, crop-wise, and relaxation of Bank loan, number of farmers benefitted and amount of compensation released by the Union Government, State-wise including Telangana; and

(b) the details of pending cases of crop compensation and reasons for the same and the action taken by Government to settle the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) State Government is empowered to undertake necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities including drought from funds readily available under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Additional financial assistance over and above SDRF, is provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per established procedure and extant norms. Financial assistance from NDRF is for providing immediate relief and is not to be construed as compensation for loss/damage to crops. As per standing guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) short term crop loans are rescheduled into term loans upon declaration of natural calamity.

Details of financial assistance approved by Government of India from NDRF during last three years and current year to drought affected States are given in Statement (*See below*). State Government are responsible for assessing the amount and distribution of drought relief amongst drought affected farmers.

(b) As on date, there are no pending cases with Government in respect with recommending assistance from NDRF to drought affected States.

### ***Statement***

*Details of assistance approved\* from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for drought of 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15*

(Rs. in crores)					
Sl. No.	State	Drought of 2011-12	Drought of 2012-13	Drought of 2013-14	Drought of 2014-15
1	Andhra Pradesh	706.15	142.97	254.44@	None of the States have reported drought during the current year so far.
2	Bihar	-	-	931.87	
3	Gujarat	-	864.71	-	
4	Karnataka	469.03	526.06	226.57	
5	Kerala	-	170.50	-	
6	Maharashtra	574.71	1815.07	-	
7	Rajasthan	-	320.64	-	
8	Tamil Nadu	-	624.69	-	

\* Subject to adjustment of 75% of available balances in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) on concerned State Government.

@ Recommended by the Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee. Recommendation includes Telangana & Andhra Pradesh (residual).

### **Advance action plan to tackle possible drought**

1095. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has prepared an advance action plan to overcome drought possibilities in various States due to below normal monsoon during this Kharif season; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) As per India Meteorological Department (IMD) Second stage operational long range forecast, South West Monsoon (June-September) rainfall during 2014 is likely to be  $93\% \pm 4\%$  of Country's Long Period Average (LPA) of 890 mm. Cumulative rainfall till 14.07.2014 was 170.4 mm which is 41% less than normal (LPA) rainfall of 289.2 mm.

Government has taken several measures to address any situation arising due to deficiency in monsoon rainfall.

Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 520 districts for implementing location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of weak monsoon/deficient rainfall.

States have been advised to ensure availability of seeds of appropriate less water consuming and short duration varieties for meeting any contingency cropping requirement in the eventuality of deficient rainfall. States have also been asked to initiate appropriate measures *viz.* construction of water harvesting structure under MGNREGA; promote agronomic practices for moisture conservation; promote cultivation of less water consuming crops; restoration of irrigation infrastructure by de-silting canals; energizing tubewells, replacing/repairing faulty pumps etc. and keep aside 10% of funds available under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and other schemes to deal with any potential drought situation.

#### **Hike in MSP of paddy**

1096. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced a hike of Rs. 50 per quintal in the MSP of paddy;

(b) if so, the criteria for calculating the hike in MSP of paddy;

- (c) whether there is a demand to further increase the MSP of paddy; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Government has increased the Minimum Support Price (MSP) by Rs.50 per quintal for common variety of paddy and by Rs.55 per quintal for Grade A variety.

(b) Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various crops including paddy based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments and other relevant factors. While formulating its recommendations on price policy, the CACP considers, *inter-alia*, a number of important factors including cost of production and changes in input prices. The cost of production, *inter-alia*, includes all paid out costs including imputed value of family labour.

(c) and (d) Representations were received from various States for higher MSP of paddy.

The MSP of Rs.1360 per quintal for common variety and Rs.1400 per quintal for Grade A variety of paddy fixed by the Government for 2014-15 season gives adequate return over weighted average cost of production including family labour (A2+FL) estimated at Rs.978 per quintal.

#### **Drought like situation in the country**

1097. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the latest information on monsoon indicates deficiency in rainfall in various parts of the country, particularly in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its likely impact on agriculture; and
- (c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken to mitigate the hardships faced by the farmers due to drought like situation and crops loss, particularly in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) As per information of India Meteorological Department (IMD), cumulative seasonal monsoon rainfall till 14.07.2014 was 170.4

mm. which is 41% less than normal (LPA) rainfall of 289.2 mm. So far, all States except Sikkim, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar & Tamil Nadu have received sub normal rainfall. Details of sub-division-wise rainfall are given in Statement (*See below*).

Delay in onset of monsoon and its slow progress has caused delay in sowing of paddy, coarse cereals, pulses, oilseeds and cotton. However, the sowing window is available till early August and sowing coverage is expected to improve with further progress of monsoon.

(c) Government has taken several measures to address any situation arising due to deficiency in monsoon rainfall.

States have been advised to ensure availability of short duration and drought tolerant varieties of seeds so as to be in a position to supply them to farmers in case such a need arises. States have also been advised to keep asides 10% of funds available under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and other schemes for undertaking appropriate interventions to mitigate any situation arising out of deficient rainfall.

States have also been requested to construct water harvesting structures, restore irrigation infrastructure by desilting canals; energising tubewells, replacing/repairing faulty pumps and arranging power to meet irrigation needs.

Farmers have also been advised to adopt techniques such as *in-situ* moisture conservation, on farm water conservation, ridge furrow sowing, promoting suitable agronomic practices including mulching, inter cropping, mixed cropping, sowing of less water consuming crops etc.

Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 520 districts for implementing location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of weak monsoon/deficient rainfall.

**Statement***Details of Sub-division-wise Rainfall (MM) Distribution*

Sl. No.	Meteorological Sub-divisions	Day:		To		14.07.2014		Period:		01.06.2014		To		14.07.2014	
		Actual	Normal	% Dep.	Cat.	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	% Dep.	Cat.	Actual	Normal	% Dep.	Cat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10						
<b>East and North East India</b>															
1	Arunachal Pradesh	11.1	13.8	-20%		415.2	557.1			-25%					
2	Assam & Meghalaya	11.2	18.1	-38%	D	514.7	753.9			-32%	D				
3	NMMT	21.6	14.3	51%	E	577.7	780.0			-26%	D				
4	SHWB & Sikkim	10.6	13.4	-21%	D	306.4	605.9			-49%	D				
5	Gangetic West Bengal	7.8	19.9	-61%	S	747.3	779.8			-4%	N				
6	Jharkhand	9.6	11.5	-17%	N	337.4	397.9			-15%	N				
7	Bihar	10.0	10.0	0%	N	301.8	346.2			-13%	N				
<b>North West India</b>															
1	East U.P.	2.9	12.9	-77%	S	282.9	329.0			-14%	N				
2	West U.P.	5.5	8.0	-31%		73.1	156.5			-53%					
		5.1	12.1	-58%	D	154.7	235.2			-34%	D				
		2.7	7.2	-63%	S	44.8	177.8			-75%	S				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Uttarakhand	15.5	14.5	7%	N	158.4	342.7	-54%	D
4	Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi	2.7	5.8	-53%	D	46.6	114.1	-59%	D
5	Punjab	1.5	6.4	-77%	S	43.2	124.2	-65%	S
6	Himachal Pradesh	18.7	9.7	93%	E	128.9	208.8	-38%	D
7	Jammu and Kashmir	3.8	7.8	-52%	D	73.3	137.2	-47%	D
8	West Rajasthan	1.5	3.4	-55%	D	20.2	69.6	-71%	S
9	East Rajasthan	9.7	9.4	3%	N	47.7	148.5	-68%	S
<b>Central India</b>		12.3	10.5	18%		137.6	303.3	-55%	
1	Odisha	23.4	10.1	131%	E	224.3	355.6	-37%	D
2	West Madhya Pradesh	17.0	9.4	81%	E	81.9	223.6	-63%	S
3	East Madhya Pradesh	11.2	11.3	-1%	N	137.7	285.6	-52%	D
4	Gujarat Region	0.8	12.3	-93%	S	26.0	279.6	-91%	S
5	Saurashtra and Kutch	2.3	7.8	-70%	S	40.4	163.2	-75%	S
6	Konkan and Goa	44.7	35.5	26%	E	732.9	1197.3	-39%	D
7	Madhya Maharashtra	6.6	7.2	-9%	N	87.3	253.2	-66%	S



8	Marathwada	3.8	5.0	-24%	D	84.1	217.0	-61%	S
9	Vidarbha	5.5	10.3	-47%	D	103.8	307.1	-66%	S
10	Chhattisgarh	15.9	11.6	37%	E	201.9	347.4	-42%	D
<b>South Peninsula</b>		11.4	6.5	77%		180.1	255.2	-29%	
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.3	13.4	-61%	S	668.9	613.1	9%	N
2	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	3.8	4.4	-14%	N	95.1	170.0	-44%	D
3	Telangana	8.6	6.4	34%	E	109.7	231.8	-53%	D
4	Rayalaseema	2.5	3.1	-21%	D	115.9	103.4	12%	N
5	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	1.7	1.8	-7%	N	81.4	73.4	11%	N
6	Coastal Karnataka	78.3	38.6	103%	E	895.2	1388.1	-36%	D
7	N. I. Karnataka	4.6	3.8	20%	E	106.5	159.9	-33%	D
8	S. I. Karnataka	17.4	6.4	172%	E	189.4	242.4	-22%	D
9	Kerala	55.1	21.7	154%	E	716.7	1012.5	-29%	D
10	Lakshadweep	7.6	10.6	-28%	D	318.7	464.7	-31%	D
Country as a whole		9.9	9.5	4%		170.4	289.2	-41%	

E-Excess, N-Normal, D-Deficient, S-Scanty

**Non-payment of crop insurance claims**

1098. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land under cultivation of crops covered under the National Crop Insurance Schemes during the last three years along with the amount of premium collected therefrom, crop-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of crop insurance claims settled with the farmers during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has received any complaint from farmers regarding non-payment of crop insurance claims; and

(d) if so, the deficiencies identified by Government in various crop insurance schemes and the steps taken by it for proper implementation of these schemes for the benefit of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Details of season-wise crop area covered, premium collected and claims paid during last three years under crop insurance schemes *viz.* National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), Pilot Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Pilot Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Some complaints about non-payment and delayed payment of claims; under payment of claims on account of incorrect/delayed submission of insurance proposals by banks; unrealistic assessment of crop loss due to large unit area of insurance; delay in providing Government share of funds etc., have been received in the past. As far as possible, all the complaints have been suitably addressed by the Insurer and the Ministry.

Based on evaluation studies, experience gained through implementation and feedback of the stakeholders, and to make the scheme more farmer friendly, a restructured central sector scheme in the name of 'National Crop Insurance Programme' (NCIP) has been introduced by merging Pilot MNAIS, Pilot WBCIS & Pilot CPIS with various improvements/changes like actuarial premium rates with upto 75% subsidy in premium; payment of entire claims by insurance companies; rationalization of calculation of threshold yield; higher indemnity level etc., for implementation throughout the country from Rabi 2013-14. However, on the basis of requests received, some States have been allowed to implement the NAIS during Rabi 2013-14 and 2014-15.

**Statement**

*Details of Area covered, Premium collected and Claims paid for Kharif crops & Rabi crops during 2011-12 (combined for NAIS, WBCIS, MNAIS & CPIS)*

Sl. No.	States / UTs	Kharif 2011				Rabi 2011-12				(Rs. in lakh)
		Area Insured		Claims Payable		Premium Collected		Claims Payable		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Andhra Pradesh	3856494	46269	44802	43976	1013211	6657	9412	2056	
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	392	3	5	5					
3	Assam	21473	235	223	21	22988	305	152	7	
4	Bihar	971024	15021	4228	4101	1437572	26748	9982	1412	
5	Chhattisgarh	1955615	3951	1261	1261	155559	2417	4755	4755	
6	Goa	350	0	0	0					
7	Gujarat	2307803	15395	31789	31789	72307	236	251	251	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	Haryana	90339	1958	3630	3630	172906	2014	1563	625
9	Himachal Pradesh	11338	155	33	30	41805	1368	2462	2461
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2087	9	0	0	3381	10	0	0
11	Jharkhand	174081	1247	419	10	52734	247	178	161
12	Karnataka	1018232	8281	6575	6575	1251590	2149	11234	10450
13	Kerala	13838	160	127	127	23331	236	166	166
14	Madhya Pradesh	3897612	21680	30244	30239	3370843	12576	10425	10424
15	Maharashtra	1483555	7601	3919	3919	366189	7837	18008	17994
16	Manipur	3243	22	62	62	240	1	8	8
17	Meghalaya	1107	8	4	4	424	5	0	0
18	Mizoram	434	5	9	9				
19	Odisha	1798253	9442	69979	69979	91611	543	141	41
20	Puducherry	665	2	0	0	3501	21	54	54
21	Rajasthan	6625980	43963	9864	9825	3993249	38662	47954	47954
22	Sikkim					45	1	0	0

23	Tamil Nadu	205423	2654	4559	4556	614683	3626	2290	2264
24	Tripura	753	7	0	0	141	1	0	0
25	Uttar Pradesh	1453466	5647	2562	2562	1188753	4288	1614	1614
26	Uttarakhand	40900	882	407	406	92888	191	267	266
27	West Bengal	292795	2008	3890	3890	291565	13613	6861	4502
	TOTAL	26227252	186605	218591	216976	14261516	123752	127776	107467

*Details of Area covered, Premium collected and Claims paid for Kharif crops & Rabi crops during 2012-13 (combined for NAIS, WBCIS, MNAIS & CPIS)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States / UTs	Kharif 2012				Rabi 2012-13			
		Area Insured	Premium Collected	Claims Payable	Claims Paid	Area Insured	Premium Collected	Claims Payable	Claims Paid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	3692568	67197	82389	76938	593004	5093	3784	1373
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1114	8	11	11				
3	Assam	27571	257	155	128	15769	238	126	108

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Bihar	1720720	48829	20272	5515	1685710	33985	33452	0
5	Chhattisgarh	2238048	5063	161	161	194574	3079	1285	1285
6	Goa	306	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	2472907	23359	219057	219039	71201	275	1173	0
8	Haryana	170486	4408	737	725	166579	2892	2187	1666
9	Himachal Pradesh	15878	160	84	84	973063	2542	953	723
10	Jammu and Kashmir	5504	35	0	0	10300	54	0	0
11	Jharkhand	433661	3110	1766	1308	44071	606	103	0
12	Karnataka	1095365	12772	21979	21896	192018	606	3000	3000
13	Kerala	17379	256	66	61	33916	480	1013	909
14	Madhya Pradesh	4706793	20781	7508	7508	4373917	9956	31699	31700
15	Maharashtra	1053197	6853	20972	20972	955828	21066	65372	47851
16	Manipur	7522	54	467	467	1982	6	0	0
17	Meghalaya	1292	11	0	0	904	21	0	0

18	Mizoram				54	1	1	1	1
19	Odisha	1304501	8586	6384	6386	104679	747	841	544
20	Puducherry	2191	13	0	0	1604	10	17	17
21	Rajasthan	8411503	57978	30417	30416	4173827	42781	58091	55649
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	300075	6364	9897	7100	1140694	8803	90026	74478
24	Tripura	918	8	0	0	113	0	0	0
25	Uttar Pradesh	1056743	5107	1185	1185	1259277	5166	3188	2885
26	Uttarakhand	32442	804	2338	2337	102603	349	179	157
27	West Bengal	283429	1718	1391	1380	323821	17810	5887	5
TOTAL		29052110	273730	427236	403618	16419518	156565	302377	222351

*Details of Area covered, Premium collected and Claims paid for Kharif crops  
during 2013-14 (combined for NAIS, WBCIS, MNAIS & CPIS)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States / UTs	Kharif 2013			
		Area Insured	Premium Collected	Claims payable	Claims Paid
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1908987	61534	32182	0
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1458	21	118	0
3	Assam	22202	267	0	0
4	Bihar	1974825	51349	64264	40712
5	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
6	Chhattisgarh	1209864	3336	1617	1617
7	Goa	424	1	0	0
8	Gujarat	2136178	26441	3539	0
9	Haryana	227222	5835	877	0
10	Himachal Pradesh	9142	120	41	3
11	Jammu and Kashmir	5830	46	0	0
12	Jharkhand	362822	3579	2351	0
13	Karnataka	828621	12161	5510	2402
14	Kerala	20674	688	3	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	5338981	29291	298283	107
16	Maharashtra	1338705	8715	9211	287
17	Manipur	9801	53	0	0



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1	2	3	4	5	6	
18	Meghalaya	2066	20	5	0	
19	Odisha	1374500	10947	52293	12216	
20	Puducherry	478	4	4	0	
21	Rajasthan	8115117	61226	19142	11590	
22	Tamil Nadu	144437	2583	50	0	
23	Uttar Pradesh	1174478	11734	7127	4345	
24	Uttarakhand	39390	1613	616	443	
25	West Bengal	284918	2219	9	6	
TOTAL		26531119	293783	497239	73728	

#### **Chemical free fertilizers**

1099. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering development and distribution of chemical free fertilizers throughout the country, given the potential harm caused by chemical fertilizers, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government has considered implementing different models of fertilizers usage throughout the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) (i) Government is promoting production of bio-fertilizers in the country through various programmes under National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) and Network Project on Organic Farming under ICAR.

(ii) Under Soil Health Management (SHM) component of NMSA, financial assistance upto 50% of cost subject to a limit of Rs.5,000/- per hectare and Rs. 10,000/- per beneficiary is provided for promotion of organic /chemical free inputs on farmers field.

(iii) Under Soil Health Management component of NMSA, financial assistance upto 33% of financial outlay upto a ceiling of Rs.63.00 lakhs is provided as back-ended subsidy through NABARD for establishment of agro/ vegetable waste compost production units. Assistance has been provided for 56 nos. of Bio-Fertilisers production units and 17 nos. of fruits/ vegetables agro waste compost units have been established under the scheme. Details of Biofertilizer Production in the country during last five years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(iv) Under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), financial assistance for establishing vermi compost units and HDPE Vermi beds is @ 50% of cost subject to a maximum of Rs.50,000/- per beneficiary for a unit having size of 30'x8'x2.5', for smaller units, assistance is on prorated basis. For HDPE Vermi bed of 96 cft size (12'x4'x2'), the assistance is Rs.8,000/- per bed.

(v) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed technology for preparation of enriched / vermi compost from various organic wastes.

(b) All India Coordinated Research Project on Soil Test Crop Response (AICRP-STCR) under the aegis of ICAR has developed a soil test based fertilizer prescription model to achieve a desired yield target taking due consideration of crop nutrient requirement, contribution from soil and fertilizer. The information for 15 States covering different crops have been uploaded in IISS Website: <http://www.iiss.nic.in/STCR%202014.pdf>.

### ***Statement***

#### *Bio-fertilizer Production in India during the period from 2008-09 to 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State	Actual production of bio-fertilizers in MT during years				
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	168.136	1345.28	999.60	1126.35	1335.74
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	129.3552	121.04	130.00	68.33	89.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	136.26	75.00	52.40
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	276.34	501.63
6	Delhi	1165.1	1021.85	1205.00	1617.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	1149.695	1309.19	6318.00	2037.35	978.48
8	Goa	0.00	0	443.40	0	370.00
9	Haryana	14.25	6.195	6.53	914.41	5832.61
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	8.5	9.00	1.29	0.00
11	Jharkhand	15.0	15.0	0.00	8.38	35.30
12	Karnataka	11921.057	3695.5	6930.00	5760.32	7683.72
13	Kerala	1187.001	1936.451	3257.00	904.17	1045.64
14	Madhya Pradesh	848.448	1587.6775	2455.57	2309.06	1408.08
15	Maharashtra	1249.87	1861.33	2924.00	8743.69	5897.91
16	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	1.996	2.5	2.00	0.00	0.00
18	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Nagaland	16.0092	18.25	21.50	13.00	7.45
20	Odisha	405.03	289.867	357.66	590.12	407.10
21	Punjab	1.14	301.232	2.50	692.22	2311.33
22	Puducherry	561.7924	452.79	783.00	509.45	621.00
23	Rajasthan	353.67	805.571	819.75	199.78	982.00
24	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.50
25	Tamil Nadu	4687.818	3732.5862	8691.00	3373.81	11575.70
26	Tripura	14.68	278.402	850.00	1542.85	514.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Uttar Pradesh	885.5174	962.6417	1217.45	8695.08	1310.02
28	Uttarakhand	48.23	32.00	45.00	263.01	2758.21
29	West Bengal	241.24	256.5	393.39	603.20	1110.00
TOTAL		25065.0352	20040.3534	37997.61	40324.21	46836.82

*Source:* Compiled by NCOF (Data as provided by Production Units / State Governments)

### **Prices of fertilizers**

1100. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether Government has any substantial plan to put a halt on the increasing price of fertilizers, if so the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): The Department of fertilizers has been providing Urea and Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers to the farmers at subsidized prices under fertilizer subsidy schemes implemented from time to time with changed parameters.

At present, Urea is provided to the farmers at the statutory price of Rs. 5360 per MT excluding the local taxes levied by various State Governments under New Pricing Scheme and 22 grades of Phosphetic and Potassic fertilizers are provided to the farmers at subsidized prices fixed by the fertilizer companies under the Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy.

The prices of P&K fertilizers during the last two years and current year are given in Statement (*See* below). It is seen from the Annexure that the prices of P&K fertilizers, barring some complex fertilizers, have come down during last one year.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	14-35-14-0	17600	23300	23300	23300	23300	23300	21810	21810	23340
12	15-15-15-0	13000	15600	15600	15600	15600	15150	15150	15150	16894
13	AS: 20.3-0-0-23	11013	11013	11013	11013	11106	11106	11184	11689	13020
14	20-20-0-0	18700	24450	24450	18500	15561	15262	18000	18000	16910
15	28-28-0-0	24720	24720	23905	23905	23905	23410	21907	21907	23100
16	17-17-17-0	20427	20522	20572	20672	20672	22947	24013	23231	23231
17	19-19-19-0	19470	19470	19470	NA	NA	0	20915	20915	20915
18	SSP(0-16-0-11)*		6500 to 7500			6200-9900	9270	10300	9270	9600
19	16-16-16-0	15200					18000	18000	17000	17000
20	DAP lite (16-44-0-0)	19500	24938	24938	24938	24938	23875	22900	22000	NA
21	15-15-15-09	15000	15000	15000	NA	NA	0		15670	16618
22	24-24-0-0	14802	16223	16223	18857	18857	17896	17896	17896	19840
23	24-24-0-8									19960
24	13-33-0-6	17400	17400	17400		Excluded from NBS Policy				
25	MAP lite (11-44-0-0)	18000	21500	21500						
26	DAP lite-II(14-46-0-0)	18300	24800	24800						

MRP is exclusive of Taxes

Fertilizers grade mentioned at Sl. No. 7,24,25,26 are not under subsidy scheme presently.

Blank space/NA means not available in the market/not under subsidy scheme.

**Production of urea**

1101. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gas based urea production is cheaper than Naphtha based urea production, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether sufficient gas is available to all those gas based urea production factories; and

(c) if so, the total allocation of gas to these factories out of the total domestic gas production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) Yes, Sir. The cost of production of urea from gas based units is cheaper than that of Naphtha based units. The details of cost of production of urea from different feedstock *i.e.* gas and Naphtha is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The total domestic gas allocation to fertilizer sector is 55.28 mmcmd. Again this allocation, the supply of domestic gas to fertilizer sector during 2013-14 was 30.30 mmcmd which is around 37.86% of the total domestic gas supply of 80.02 mmcmd. In addition to above domestic gas supply, fertilizer sector has consumed 12.65 mmcmd of RLNG during 2013-14.

**Statement***Details of cost of production of urea from different feedstock*

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Capacity (MT)	NPS-III Energy Norms	Concession Price 2013-14 (Continuing Rate)
		MT	Gcal/pmt	Rs/MT Total
1	2	3	4	5
	Feed-Stock: Gas			
1	BVFC- Namrup-III	315000	12.688	10809

1	2	3	4	5
2	IFFCO-Aonla	864600	5.690	13901
3	INDOGULF-Jagdishpur	864600	5.534	18635
4	KRIBHCO-Hazira	1729200	5.952	12294
5	NFL-V Pur	864600	5.952	14611
6	RCF -Trombay-V	330000	9.569	14815
7	NFCL-Kakinada	597300	5.712	11816
8	CFCL-Kota	864600	5.621	19264
9	TATA	864600	5.417	15660
10	KSFL	864600	5.712	13859
11	NFCL-Kakinada exp.	597300	5.712	10777
12	IFFCO-Aonla exp.	864600	5.522	13945
13	NFL-V Pur Exp.	864600	5.712	15225
14	IFFCO-P,PUR	551100	7.584	28596
15	KFCL-Kanpur	722700	7.847	36951
16	SFC-Kota	379500	7.847	16983
17	IFFCO-P, PUR EXP.	864600	5.883	26689
18	CFCL-II	864600	5.678	21265
19	GSFC-Baroda	370590	6.935	11453
20	IFFCO-Kalol	544500	6.607	14640
21	RCF-Thal	1706897	6.938	13843
22	BVFC- Namrup II	240000	12.610	14208
23	ZACL-Goa	399300	7.308	41263
24	GNFC-Bharuch	636900	7.989	21550



1	2	3	4	5
25	NFL-Nangal	478500	9.517	30517
26	NFL-Bhatinda	511500	10.221	30436
27	NFL-Panipat	511500	9.654	29882
	SUB TOTAL	19267787	6.742	18502
<b>Feed-Stock: other than gas</b>				
1	MCFL-Mangalore	379500	7.356	43482
2	MFL-Madras	486750	8.337	48669
3	SPIC-Tuticorin	620400	7.382	44308
	TOTAL -Naphtha	1486650	7.688	45525
	GRAND TOTAL	20754437	6.810	20438

**Revival Scheme for HFCL and FCIL**

1102. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the present status of revival scheme for HFCL and FCIL; and
- (b) the future status of the present workers of HFCL and FCIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) In 2008, Cabinet approved to revive Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited (HFCL) units subject to non-recourse to Government funding and to consider write off of GoI Loan and interest to the extent required, subject to submission of fully tied up proposals for final decision on waiver. The revival of these closed units would be through nomination route by PSUs and through bidding route by private sector. It was decided that Sindri, Talcher and Ramagundam units of FCIL are to be revived on nomination basis, whereas Gorakhpur and Korba units of FCIL and Durgapur, Haldia, and Barauni of HFCL are to be revived through bidding route.

Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in 2011, had approved the Draft Rehabilitation Scheme (DRS) for revival of all the units of FCIL and HFCL. DRS envisaged revival of Talcher unit by the consortium of M/s. Rashtriya Chemical & Fertilizers Limited (RCF), M/s Coal India Limited (CIL) and M/s Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL), revival of Ramagundam unit by M/s. Engineers India Limited (EIL) and M/s. National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) and revival of Sindri unit by M/s Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL).

Subsequently CCEA, in 2013 approved waiver of Government of India loan and interest 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 (BIFR). Proposal/action plan for revival of HFCL units is to be taken up once revival of FCIL units is on track.

For Talcher unit, it is proposed to establish two joint venture (JV) companies *viz.* first company for upstream coal gasification section with GAIL and second company comprising RCF, CIL and FCIL for downstream section of Ammonia-urea, Nitric Acid, Ammonium Nitrate plants, off sites and utilities. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) among consortium PSUs *i.e.* CIL, RCF, GAIL and FCIL, has been signed on 5.9.2013. GAIL has issued expression of interest (EOI) for selection of coal gasification technology. The due date for submission of EOI is 31.07.2014.

For Ramagundam Project, JV agreement and concession agreement between EIL and NFL are under discussion and has been scheduled for conclusion/approval by their respective boards by 30th July, 2014. EIL itself would take up the Engineering and Project Construction for the project.

For Sindri unit, SAIL-Sindri Projects Ltd. (SSPL), a wholly owned subsidiary of SAIL, has been incorporated in November, 2011 for the purpose of revival of Sindri unit of FCIL. However, not much progress has been made due to non-availability of around 3000 acres of contiguous piece of land for the Steel Plant. Out of total land of 6652 acres with FCIL at Sindri, only 498 acres (the area of existing fertilizer plant) is encroachment free contiguous land, as against the requirement of 3247 acres of encroachment free contiguous land for setting up the proposed facilities by SAIL.

(b) Almost all employees of FCIL and HFCL have been released under Voluntarily Separation Scheme (VSS) and presently, there are only 24 employees (16 in FCIL and

8 in HFCL) on roll at different units, including Corporation Offices. The future status of these employees will depend on the progress of revival of these companies and requirements thereof.

### **Fertilizers plants in Maharashtra**

1103. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of fertilizers plants both in public as well as private sector operating in Maharashtra;
- (b) the details of their performance during the last two decades, plant-wise;
- (c) whether these plants are operating at the optimum scale, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to set up a fertilizer plant in Konkan region, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) The details of fertilizers plants both Public and Private sector operating in Maharashtra are given below:-

Name of the Company	Public	Private
	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals Ltd.

(b) and (c) Both the plants generally operated at optimum scale but production dropped during certain years due to some external constraints such as shortage of gas supply, revamping of plants etc. The details of their performance during the last two decades, plant-wise is given in Statement (*See* below).

- (d) At present, there is no such proposals with the Department of Fertilizers.

**Statement***Details of RCF and DFCL performance from the year 1994-95 to 2013-14*

Sl. No.	Year	Public Sector			Private Sector		('000' MT)
		Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.			Deepak Fertilizers and Petro chemicals Ltd.	Taloja	
		Thal (Urea)	Trombay (Urea)	Trombay (Complex)			
1	1994-95	1387.1	237.8	493.5		54.8	
2	1995-96	1500.4	241.8	551.3		144.3	
3	1996-97	1218.2	289.6	600.5		162.5	
4	1997-98	1401.7	317.0	573.2		179.3	
5	1998-99	1442.9	270.2	596.0		176.8	
6	1999-00	1488.5	302.9	722.1		196.2	
7	2000-01	1329.4	290.8	551.9		144.3	
8	2001-02	1451.1	39.2 *	619.9		182.7	
9	2002-03	1537.3	20.8*	552.3		168.2	

10	2003-04	1731.3	17.6*	530.9	150.6
11	2004-05	1833.7	\$	573.0	89.6
12	2005-06	1718.3	\$	653.3	54.1
13	2006-07	1878.2	\$	518.0	62.4
14	2007-08	1850.4	\$	468.2	51.5
15	2008-09	1933.0	\$	471 .0	57.9
16	2009-10	1790.7	306.9	507.0	100.6
17	2010-11	1783.5	341.1	604.9	123.5
18	2011-12	1772.5	336.0	649.8	175.2
19	2012-13	1951.2	384.1	610.0	167.2
20	2013-14	1993.8	352.9	517.4	242.7

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\* Production was curtailed due to inadequate gas supply

\$ Revamp of plant from the year 2004-05 to 2008-09

**Medicines under price control regime**

1104. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of medicines under the price control regime;
- (b) whether Government intends to increase the number of medicines under price control;
- (c) if so, the details and names of the medicines proposed to be brought under price control; and
- (d) by when the order in this regard will be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) All the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines, 2011 (NLEM, 2011) have been included in Schedule 1 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) which contains 348 drugs covering 680 formulations. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has also fixed the prices of anti-diabetic and cardiovascular in respect of 108 non-scheduled formulations.

(b) NPPA, an independent body of experts under this Department has been delegated the power under DPCO, 2013 to fix the ceiling price or retail price of any drug.

(c) and (d) Does not arise

**Withdrawal/reduction of subsidy on fertilizers**

†1105. SHRI NARESH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to reduce and withdraw the subsidy being given to fertilizers; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Prices of essential and life-saving drugs**

1106. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that essential and life-saving drugs are very costly, so that poor patients are unable to buy them;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to bring down the prices of essential and life-saving drugs; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to bring essential and life-saving drugs under price control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) to (c) Life saving drugs are not explicitly defined in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). All the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011 (NLEM) have been included in the Schedule I of DPCO, 2013 and brought under price control. There are 680 NLEM medicines and out of these National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has fixed / notified the ceiling prices in respect of 440 medicines upto 30th June, 2014 under provisions of the said order. Significant reduction in prices have been effected on the medicines notified under DPCO, 2013 as compared to the highest price prevalent prior to that which differs from formulation to formulation. The overall profile of price reduction is as under:-

% reduction with respect to Highest Price to Retailer	No. of drugs
0<= 5%	35
5<=10%	41
10<=15%	49
15<=20%	40
20<=25%	58
25<=30%	43
30<=35%	27
35<=40%	34
Above 40%	113
TOTAL	440

Under DPCO, 2013, no person is authorized to sell any scheduled formulations to consumer at a price exceeding the price notified by NPPA. DPCO, 2013 also provides

that all the existing manufacturers 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.

**Prices of generic and life saving drugs**

1107. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that generic and life-saving drugs are very costly, so that poor patients are unable to buy them;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to bring down the prices of generic and life-saving drugs; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to bring generic and life-saving drugs under price control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) to (c) Life saving drugs are not explicitly defined in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). All the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011 (NLEM) have been included in the Schedule I of DPCO, 2013 and brought under price control. There are 680 NLEM medicines and out of these National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has fixed / notified the ceiling prices in respect of 440 medicines upto 30th June, 2014 under provisions of the said order. Significant reduction in prices have been effected on the medicines notified under DPCO, 2013 as compared to the highest price prevalent prior to that which differs from formulation to formulation. The overall profile of price reduction is as under:-

% reduction with respect to Highest Price to Retailer	No. of drugs
1	2
0<= 5%	35
5<=10%	41
10<=15%	49
15<=20%	40



1	2
20<=25%	58
25<=30%	43
30<=35%	27
35<=40%	34
Above 40%	113
TOTAL	440

Under DPCO, 2013, no person is authorized to sell any scheduled formulations to consumer at a price exceeding the price notified by NPPA. DPCO, 2013 also provides that all the existing manufacturers 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.

#### **Merger of loss making MTNL with BSNL**

1108. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

SHRI C.M. RAMESH:

SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that both MTNL and BSNL are making losses;
- (b) if so, the profit/loss status of these PSUs during the last three years;
- (c) whether there is any proposal for merger of these two PSUs, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether views of workers' unions of these PSUs are also taken into consideration to obviate any financial loss to them; and
- (e) whether the merger envisages profits to these companies?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited have been making losses. Details of their profit/losses during the last three years are given below:

(In Rs. Crores)

Year	BSNL	MTNL
2011-12	(-) 8,851	(-) 4110
2012-13	(-) 7,884	(-) 5321
2013-14	(-) 7,085*	7825**

\*Unaudited and provisional

\*\* MTNL has shown a profit of Rs. 7825 crore mainly due to write back of provisions on account of pensionary liabilities and spectrum amortization costs after decisions of Government taken for revival of MTNL.

(c) to (e) Government is in the process of revival and revitalization of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) through various short term, medium term and long term measures.

The long-term measures, including merger of BSNL and MTNL, would attempt to position these PSUs to emerge as market leaders in the converged telecommunication market. For an in-depth study on the implications of merger of the two PSUs, three groups have been constituted to study issues of human resources integration, technology integration and corporate integration.

Views of unions on merger would be taken into consideration before a decision is taken in best public interest and that of two companies.

#### **Piracy over internet**

1109. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of piracy over internet; and
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to stop the same, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Intellectual Property Rights for digital content in the country is covered under Copyright Act as amended *vide* The Copyright (Amendment) Act, 2012. The amendment also introduced protection against circumvention of technological protection measure and Rights Management Information

in Section 65A and 65B respectively. Violations attracts both fine and imprisonment penal actions under the Act.

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

### **Augumenting IT business**

1110. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the remedial steps taken to facilitate small and medium size IT companies to get enough and adequate support for existing projects and also to get new foreign projects;

(b) the steps taken to provide job opportunities to large number of IT professionals produced the country every year;

(c) the total number of Indian IT Graduates and IT Professionals in domestic and International market and their per capita income in both India and in countries from where they are working; and

(d) the measures taken by NASSCOM and other professional bodies to augment IT business, both domestic and internationally?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) The Indian IT-ITES industry has been progressively growing and was able to secure new projects from various other countries during the FY 2013-14. According to NASSCOM, the export revenue in respect of Indian IT-ITES industry is estimated at USD 86.0 billion during FY 2013-14 as against USD 75.8 billion during FY 2012-13, registering an increase of 13.1 per cent during the said period.

The following two schemes of the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry are aimed at assisting the small and medium size IT companies to secure new projects:

- (i) Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme
- (ii) Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme

Besides, Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council (ESC) regularly organizes a number of activities under the above two schemes which have greatly helped the SME IT companies to Market their products and Services globally.

(b) According to NASSCOM, as the IT-ITES industry grows, greater job opportunities, both within India and outside India are expected to be available. NASSCOM is also actively involved in various faculty development programs and has partnered with the Sector Skill Council to study the available skills and project the required skills to meet the emerging needs of the IT-ITES sector.

(c) The total number of IT professionals catering to India and International markets during FY 2013-14 is estimated as under:

	FY 2013-14 (Estimated)
IT-ITES Domestic	680000
IT-ITES Export	2450000

According to NASSCOM, no data is available in regard to per capita income of such professionals on a country basis.

(d) According to NASSCOM, it has been engaged on various fronts to ensure that India continues to be the world's leading off shoring destination. Further, it has been actively involved with various stakeholders including the industry, academia and the government to sustain India's growth in IT-ITES industry. Besides, NASSCOM plays an active role in the formulation of policy in key areas such as skill development, trade and business services and also providing platforms for its members and other stakeholders, in regard to exchange of views. NASSCOM is supporting companies in networking and market access for their innovative products. NASSCOM is engaging with the Indian Govt, and Govt, of other countries to remove trade barriers and address mobility issues like restriction on visa etc.

### **Cyber security and surveillance**

1111. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to associate with public and private sector electronics and communications companies in projects like cyber security and cyber surveillance;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any effective steps to train and develop

cybercrime investigators, forensic examiners, trainers and potential Trainers of Police Training Institutions in the country in the fields of Cyber Crime Investigation and Cyber Forensics;

- (c) if so, the details thereof and objectives and outcome of such projects;
- (d) the total amount allocated therefor; and
- (e) the funds allocated for this during Twelfth Plan for development of cyber safety, security and surveillance, cybercrime investigations and cyber forensics?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Government has taken the initiative to engage with Private Sector to enhance Cyber Security. The report of the Joint Working Group on engagement with Private Sector on Cyber Security was released by National Security Adviser on October 15, 2012. The report of the Joint Working Group sets out the guiding principles and objectives that would underpin the overall framework and roadmap for Public Private Partnership (PPP) on Cyber Security. The recommendations include setting up of institutional framework for involvement of Private Sector in Capacity building in the area of Cyber Security, development of Cyber Security Standards & Assurance mechanisms, augmentation of testing & certification facilities for Information Technology products. Pursuant to the above recommendations, permanent Joint Working Group was set up on November 2012 which has commenced functioning.

Further, Government has been associating public and private sector organizations in the projects of Cyber Security Programme. Data Security Council of India (DSCI), set-up by NASSCOM is implementing projects in the area of Cyber Forensics Training and Awareness creation for Law Enforcement Agencies.

(b) and (c) Government has taken several initiatives and programmes in terms of setting up of infrastructure development of specialized tools, Research & Development and Capacity Development to train officials from law enforcement agencies and judicial officials in the field of cyber crime investigation and cyber forensics. The key initiatives are:

- (i) Department of Electronics and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) have developed forensic tools indigenously for collection, analysis and presentation of digital evidence. These tools are of contemporary nature and are at par in terms of technology with such tools commercially available from any source in the world. At the same time,

these indigenous tools are cost wise lower than commercial tools. The programme is a continuing process for regularly improving the features and updation of technology. The tools are used by the agencies in the country for investigation of cyber crimes...

- (ii) Laboratories have been set up in each of the state in North East and Jammu & Kashmir to train the officials of law enforcement agencies of respective State and judicial officials in the area of investigation of digital evidence. A high-end laboratory has also been set up at Training Institute, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for undertaking advance training of the police officials from all over the country in the area of digital forensics. The same laboratory is also being used for investigation of cyber crime cases reported to CBI. A laboratory has also been set up in the State of Kerala for training and investigation of digital crime cases. Further, training Laboratories have been set up all the State in North East to impart training to Judicial officers of those States in aspects relating to Cyber Crime investigation. Action has also been initiated to extend the training programme and setting up of training labs for cyber crime investigation to other states in the country.
- (iii) Data Security Council of India with funding of Government has also set up laboratories to train police and judicial officials at Bangalore, Mumbai, Pune, Bhopal, Haryana and Kolkata.
- (iv) Department of Electronics and Information Technology has developed a set of training manuals to facilitate capacity development to the law enforcement agencies in the cyber crime investigation. These manuals are translated in different Indian languages so that the police officials could be trained in their languages for better absorption and learning. Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and Data Security Council of India (DSCI), NASSCOM are regularly conducting workshops in different states of the country to provide short term training to police officials in the area of cyber forensics and cyber crime investigation. Department of Electronics and Information Technology together with National Law School, Bangalore, NALSAR University of Law, Ahmedabad are engaged in conducting several awareness training programmes on cyber law and cyber crimes for judicial officials.
- (v) Action has also been initiated to set up two Centre of Excellence in the area of investigation of cyber crimes and digital evidence.

More than 15000 police officials and 400 judicial officials have been trained under the above mentioned programme relating to cyber crime investigation and cyber forensics.

(d) A total budget of Rs. 31.47 Crores has so far been allocated 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.

(e) Rs. 500 Crores has been allocated for Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) in the 12th 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.

#### **Telecom infrastructure in NE region**

1112. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North-East region lags far behind in telecom infrastructure thereby impeding its advancement;

(b) whether defence establishments, Indian Coast Guard and Power Grid Corporation of India together hold much of the spare unutilised spectrum which can be freed for rolling out 3G and 4G broadband services in the remote North-East region;

(c) whether Government has embarked upon creating a network of optical fibre cable link across rural parts of the country to provide much needed connectivity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The overall National tele-density (number of subscribers per 100 people) as on 31.05.2014 is 75.51. The overall tele-density in North East is 70.77 and in Assam is 49.33. Quality and coverage of telecom infrastructure in the North-East Region requires substantial improvement.

(b) No, Sir, Sufficient spectrum is available with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and private telecom service providers for providing 3G and 4G Services in North-East Region.

(c) and (d) Various schemes are being undertaken with financial support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for expansion of Optical Fibre Cable link across rural parts of the country. The details of such schemes are as below:

(1) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN): NOFN project is planned to connect all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 Lakh) in the country through optical fibre utilizing existing fibers of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) viz. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), RailTel and Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) and laying incremental fiber wherever necessary to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats (GPs) and Blocks, for providing broadband connectivity.

The roll-out of NOFN is planned as below:

Phase I	50,000 Gram Panchayats	by 31.03.2015
Phase II	Another 1,00,000 Gram Panchayats	by 31.03.2016
Phase III	Balance 100,000 Gram Panchayats	by 31.03.2017

(2) Creation of Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) Infrastructure: This Scheme has been launched to provide sufficient back-haul capacity to integrate the voice and data traffic from the access network in the rural areas to their core network by strengthening the OFC infrastructure. This scheme considers OFC network augmentation between the blocks 'HQ and Districts' HQ in North-East.

(3) Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for North Eastern Region (NER): In its meeting held on 13.06.2014, the Telecom Commission approved a proposal to implement the Comprehensive Telecom development Plan for North Eastern Region (NER) at an estimated project cost of Rs. 5336.18 Crores. The main thrust of this scheme is to provide mobile services in uncovered inhabited villages and along National Highways and laying of Optical Fibre with associated transmission equipment to ensure redundancy.

#### **Landline and mobile connections**

1113. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of landline and mobile connections in the country; and
- (b) the share of public and private sector in both land line and mobile connections, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) As on 31.05.2014, there were 28.18 million landline and 910.16 million mobile telephone connections in the country.



(b) The telecom service area-wise details of share of public and private sector in landline and mobile telephone connections, as on 31.05.2014, are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Telecom service area-wise details of share of Public and Private Sector  
in Landline and Mobile telephone connections, as on 31.05.2014*

Sl. No.	Name of the Service area	Share in Landline telephone connections (in %)		Share in Mobile telephone connections (in %)	
		Public	Private	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	80.96	19.04	14.78	85.22
2	Assam	99.41	0.59	8.40	91.60
3	Bihar	95.24	4.76	5.11	94.89
4	Gujarat	86.19	13.81	6.31	93.69
5	Haryana	90.24	9.76	15.19	84.81
6	Himachal Pradesh	97.04	2.96	19.93	80.07
7	Jammu & Kashmir	100.00	0	15.70	84.30
8	Karnataka	65.62	34.38	13.06	86.94
9	Kerala	96.07	3.93	23.48	76.52
10	Madhya Pradesh	75.57	24.43	7.51	92.49
11	Maharashtra	81.05	18.95	8.67	91.33
12	North East	99.96	0.04	16.21	83.79
13	Odisha	96.74	3.26	13.17	86.83
14	Punjab	71.07	28.93	14.69	85.31
15	Rajasthan	86.01	13.99	11.32	88.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Tamil Nadu	75.96	24.04	12.97	87.03
17	Uttar Pradesh (East)	85.92	14.08	13.26	86.74
18	Uttar Pradesh (West)	93.01	6.99	9.03	90.97
19	West Bengal	98.84	1.16	4.71	95.29
20	Kolkata	78.41	21.59	4.00	96.00
21	Delhi	51.55	48.45	5.39	94.61
22	Mumbai	63.30	36.70	3.51	96.49
	ALL INDIA	77.03	22.97	10.44	89.56

**Purchase of towers from private manufacturers**

1114. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while hundreds of manufactured mobile towers are available in its own factories, BSNL is purchasing towers from private manufacturers spending huge funds;

(b) if so, how many such towers have been purchased from outside and the amount spent therefor; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against such officers who took the decision to purchase towers from outside, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has informed that it has purchased 1269 towers at a cost of Rs.71.26 crores from equipment vendors over last 8 years. The main reasons for purchase of towers from outside are non-availability of towers in telecom factories at the time of roll-out and not meeting required specifications in some areas.

BSNL has also informed that tower material to manufacture 1100 mobile towers is available in its telecom factories.

(c) No, Sir.

**Setting up of centres of IT manufacturing**

1115. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether Government has approved setting up of Eight centres for IT Manufacturing if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), has accorded In-principle approval for setting up of 8 Greenfield Electronics manufacturing clusters across the country under the Electronics Manufacturing Clusters Scheme. The details are as follows:

Sl. No.	State	Chief Promoter	Location of Cluster	Proposed Area of EMC (Acres)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Telangana (Erstwhile AP)	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd.	e-city Hyderabad	602.36
2	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd.	Maheshwaram	310.15
3	Kerala	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	Khakhanad	75.0
4	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation (MPSEDC)	Badwai, Bhopal	50
5			Jabalpur	40
6	Rajasthan	ELCINA, Electronics Manufacturing Cluster Pvt. Ltd. (EEMCPL)	Khushkera, Bhiwadi	100.70

1	2	3	4	5
7	Tamil Nadu	GMR Infrastructure Ltd.	Krishnagiri, Hosur	527.1
8	Odisha	Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (IDCO)	Bhubaneswar Industrial Area, Khurda	213.26

The applicant has to comply with specified formalities to obtain final approval.

#### **Implementation of NFSA**

1116. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

- (a) the number of States implementing the provisions of National Food Security Act (NFSA), district-wise and block-wise;
- (b) the approximate number of beneficiaries under NFSA, State-wise, district-wise and block-wise;
- (c) the total amount spent in first quarter of this financial year under this scheme, State-wise;
- (d) the number of States with details, which have not yet implemented the Act and the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Act would be modified to suit certain States who are facing peculiar problems in its implementation; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) and (b) Based on reported identification of beneficiaries for coverage under the Act, allocation of foodgrains to 11 States/Union Territories (UTs) has started under the Act. Out of these, in 6 States complete identification as per coverage under the Act

has been reported and in the remaining 5 States/UTs identification is partial. Details of number of beneficiaries reported as identified by these States/UTs are given in Statement-I (*See below*). District-wise/block-wise number of beneficiaries under NFSA is not maintained centrally.

(c) The State-wise amount of food subsidy under NFSA for the first quarter of financial year 2014-15 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Out of 36 States/UTs, 25 States/UTs are yet to start implementation of the Act. A proposal for implementation of the Act has been received from the Govt., of Uttarakhand. Rest of the State/UTs are at different stages of preparedness and they have been requested to complete the identification of beneficiaries at the earliest and ensure implementation of the Act within three months, after completing other preparatory measures.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal for amendment in the Act.

**Statement-I**

*Details of beneficiaries identified by States/UTs implementing  
National Food Security Act, 2013*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total coverage of population under the Act (in lakh)	No. of persons reported by States/ UTs as identified for coverage (in lakh)
1	2	3	4
<b>Complete Identification</b>			
1	Chhattisgarh	200.77	200.77
2	Haryana	126.49	126.49
3	Karnataka	401.93	401.93
4	Maharashtra	700.17	700.16
5	Punjab	141.45	141.44
6	Rajasthan	446.62	446.62
<b>Partial Identification</b>			
1	Bihar	871.16	760.63

1	2	3	4
2	NCT of Delhi	72.78	32.00
3	Himachal Pradesh	36.82	26.78
4	Madhya Pradesh	546.42	480.00
5	Chandigarh	4.96	1.98

**Statement-II**

*The State-wise amount of Food subsidy under National Food Security Act, 2013 for the first quarter of Financial year 2014-15*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1.	Bihar	1,058.80
2.	Haryana	334.39
3.	Himachal Pradesh	94.31
4.	Karnataka	1,503.42
5.	Maharashtra	2,133.90
6.	Punjab	60.01
7.	Rajasthan	1,245.24
8.	Chandigarh	5.64
9.	Delhi	68.40
10.	Chhattisgarh*	1022.65
11.	Madhya Pradesh*	1078.82

\* In the case of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh the amount shown is the advance/provisional food subsidy released to them by the Department of Food and Public Distribution during the first quarter. In the case of other States/UTs, the amount of food subsidy has been calculated on the basis of (i) difference between the budgeted economic costs of wheat (Rs. 1993.70 per quintal) and rice (Rs. 2755.77 per quintal) and the issue prices under NFSA i.e. Rs. 200 per quintal for wheat and Rs. 300 per quintal for rice and (ii) the quantity of foodgrains issued from Food Corporation of India.

**Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950**

1117. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act,

1950, prohibits the use of name beginning with National, Rashtriya, etc. without permission of the Central Government for Trading, Commercial and Professional Organization;

(b) if so, whether provisions of the Act are also applicable to Non-Trading, Non-Commercial, Non-Professional Organizations;

(c) how many organizations with such names and emblems are permitted by the Central/State Governments and the criteria therefor; and

(d) how many organizations are functioning with such names and emblems for trading, commercial and professional purposes without permission of Government and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) No such information is centrally maintained since the registration of names are done by Registrar of societies of various States/UTs. As and when this Department receives specific complaints, the Registrar of Societies of the concerned States/UTs are advised to take suitable action including cancellation of name.

#### **Implementation of National Food Security Act**

1118. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Food Security Act is not being implemented in most of the States though the deadline for its enforcement in all States was July 5, 2014; and

(b) if so, the States which have started implementing the law and Government's reaction to the tardy implementation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) and (b) The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) has deemed to have come into force on 05.07.2013. It inter alia provides for a period not exceeding 365 days to

the States/Union Territories (UTs) for identification of eligible households for receiving subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Based on the reported identification of beneficiaries for coverage under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), allocation of foodgrains to 11 States/UTs has started under the Act. Out of these, in 6 States, namely Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan, complete identification as per coverage under the Act has been reported and in the remaining 5 States/UTs, namely Bihar, NCT of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chandigarh, identification is partial.

Implementation status of the Act is reviewed on a regular basis and necessary advisories are issued to States/UTs, wherever required. As the exercise of identification of beneficiaries is yet to be completed in many States/UTs, they have been requested to complete the identification at the earliest and ensure implementation of the Act within next three months, after completing other preparatory measures.

#### **Mechanism adopted for implementing NFSA**

†1119. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

- (a) whether Government has deferred nation-wide implementation of Food Security Act for some time;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) the names of the States where this Act is in force and the States where it is yet to be implemented and the mechanism being adopted by the Central Government to address the challenges coming in the way of the States in this regard;
- (d) whether Government proposes to implement the model of food security of a particular State throughout the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):  
(a) to (c) No Sir. The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) has deemed to have come into force on 05.07.2013. It *inter alia* provides for a period not exceeding 365 days to the States/Union Territories (UTs) for identification of eligible households for

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



receiving subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). As this exercise is yet to be completed in many States/UTs, they have been requested to complete the identification at the earliest and ensure implementation of the Act within next three months, after completing other preparatory measures. Implementation status of the Act is reviewed on a regular basis and necessary advisories are issued to States/UTs, wherever required.

Based on the reported identification of beneficiaries for coverage under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), allocation of foodgrains to 11 States/UTs has started under the Act. Out of these, in 6 States, namely Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan, complete identification as per coverage under the Act has been reported and in the remaining 5 States/UTs, namely Bihar, NCT of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chandigarh, identification is partial.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Law to prevent hoarding**

†1120. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

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

(a) whether there exists any law at present to prevent hoarding in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the existing law is effective in preventing hoarding;

(c) whether Government proposes to formulate any new law in order to stop hoarding more effectively or annihilating the practice of hoarding within stipulated period, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of cases of hoarding detected during last three years and the legal action taken in those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Essential Commodities Act, 1955, provides for actions to be taken to prevent hoarding of essential commodities, penalties & punishment to offenders. Effectiveness depends on its enforcement by the States/UTs under the powers delegated to them.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Details are given in Statement.

***Statement***

*The action taken by the State Governments/UTs under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 against persons involved in hoarding etc. in respect of essential commodities during 2011 to 2013 (updated as on 14.07.2013) as reported by them*

Year	No. of Raids	No. of Persons Arrested	No. of Persons Prosecuted	No. of Persons Convicted	Value of goods Confiscated (Rs. in lakhs)
2011	205072	4576	4659	132	7473.43
2012	174373	4155	3610	522	24034.33
2013	196092	6056	2862	969	56784.81

**Price-rise of essential commodities**

1121. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether price of essential commodities have risen considerably during last three months;

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

(c) whether Government had promised to check price-rise of essential commodities within 60 days; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) and (b) There has been increase in the retail prices of select essential food items over the last three months, as given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Government has given priority to containing prices and ensuring availability of essential food items in the country. The initiatives taken in this regards include the following:

- Minimum Export Price (MEP) fixed for potatoes at USD 450 per M.T. *w.e.f.* 26.06.2014 and of onions at USD 500 per M.T. *w.e.f.* 2.07.2014 respectively.
- States have been advised to allow free movement of fruits and vegetables by delisting them from the APMC Act.
- Government has approved the release of additional five million tonnes of Rice to BPL and APL families in states pending implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA).
- Advisory to State Governments issued to take action against hoarding & black marketing and effectively enforce the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 & the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.
- Imposed stock limits in respect of onion and potato for a period of one year with effect from 3rd July, 2014 under the Essential Commodities Act.
- Based on interaction with the State Governments/UTs on 4th July, 2014, a decision has been taken to amend the Essential Commodities Act to make hoarding and black marketing a non bailable offence and increase the period of detention to one year from existing six months.

#### *Statement*

##### *Details of price-rise of essential commodities.*

##### All India Monthly Average Retail Prices (Rs./Kg)

Commodities	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	July, 2014 (up to 14 July)
1	2	3	4	5
Rice	27	28	28	28
Wheat	21	21	21	21

1	2	3	4	5
Gram Dal	49	49	47	47
Tur/Arhar Dal	70	70	70	70
Urad Dal	70	71	74	78
Moong Dal	88	89	87	86
Masoor Dal	63	65	65	66
Groundnut Oil (Packed)	122	122	119	122
Mustard Oil (Packed)	98	98	97	98
Vanaspati (Packed)	77	77	76	77
Soya Oil (Packed)	85	84	84	85
Sunflower Oil (Packed)	96	96	95	97
Palm Oil (Packed)	72	71	71	71
Potato	18	20	22	24
Onion	17	19	21	27
Tomato	17	18	18	25
Sugar	36	36	36	37
Milk	36	36	37	37

*Source:* State Civil Supplies Departments

#### **Identification of Beneficiaries under NFSA**

1122. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the National Food Security Act (NFSA),

2013, all States were required to identify the number of beneficiaries by July 4, 2014 but only twelve States have done this so far;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to extend the deadline for identification of beneficiaries under the Act; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): (a) The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) has deemed to have come into force, on 05.07.2013. It inter alia provides for a period not exceeding 365 days to the States/ Union Territories (UTs) for identification of eligible households for receiving subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). So far, 12 States/UTs have reported identification of beneficiaries for coverage under the Act.

(b) and (c) As the exercise of identification of beneficiaries is yet to be completed in many States/UTs, they have been requested to complete the identification at the earliest and ensure implementation of the Act within next three months, after completing other preparatory measures.

#### **Implementation of NFSA**

1123. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many States have fully implemented the National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many other States have done so partially so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): (a) to (d) Based on the reported identification of beneficiaries for coverage under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), allocation of foodgrains to 11 States/UTs has started under the Act. Out of these, in 6 States, namely Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan, complete identification as per coverage

under the Act has been reported and in the remaining 5 States/UTs, namely Bihar, NCT of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chandigarh, identification is partial.

#### **Amendment in Essential Commodities Act**

1124. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to amend the Essential Commodities Act;
- (b) if so, essential features of the proposed amendment;
- (c) whether Government has obtained views of State Governments as regards any special amendment;
- (d) whether Government proposes to take over, partly or otherwise, implementation of the said Act; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to give any directions to State Governments for carrying out raids on business establishments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) The proposed amendment aims to make the Act more stringent.
- (c) Government has decided to obtain views of State Governments before introduction of the bill in the Parliament.
- (d) The Act is already being implemented by the Central Government and State Governments exercising their respective powers.
- (e) The powers have already been delegated to the State Governments to implement the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 & the Preventions of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. The Central Government has been regularly advising the State Governments to implement these Acts effectively.

#### **Implementation of Food Security Act**

1125. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Food Security Act has been implemented in all States, if not, how many States remain to implement it;

(b) whether percentage of people getting benefit of foodgrains at cheaper rates, get reduced in any State due to implementation of this Act;

(c) if so, the name of such States;

(d) whether any of these States represented to the Union Government to increase quantum of foodgrains to them; and

(e) if so, the stand Central Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) Based on reported identification of beneficiaries under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), allocation of foodgrains to 11 States/UTs has started under the Act, out of 36 States/UTs.

(b) and (c) Coverage under existing Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is based on poverty, estimates for 1993-94 and population projections as on 1st March, 2000. Accordingly, about 6.5 crore households are covered under BPL category (including Antyodaya Anna Yojana) and the remaining about 11.5 crore household under APL category. Allocation of foodgrains for APL households is however subject to availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool. Under NFSA, coverage under TPDS has been delinked from poverty estimates and the Act provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population to receive subsidised foodgrains under TPDS at the all India level, corresponding to which State-wise coverage has been determined by the Planning Commission. Approximately 81.35 crore persons or about 16.57 crore households will be entitled to receive subsidised foodgrains under NFSA. State-wise coverage of population and households under NFSA is substantially more than the coverage under BPL category under existing TPDS in all States/UTs except Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(d) and (e) Some States/UTs had expressed apprehension about reduced allocation of foodgrains under NFSA as compared to their present allocation under the existing TPDS. To address this, it has been provided in the Act that if annual allocation of foodgrains to any State under the Act is less than the average annual offtake for last three years under normal TPDS, the same shall be protected.

**Incentives to cane farmers and sugar industry**

1126. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the steep rise in the sugar prices and the crisis being faced by cane farmers;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to protect cane farmers and sugar industry and curtail the sugar prices;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the incentives and sops being offered to cane farmers and industry as a whole to protect them and curtail the price-rise of sugar in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) The sugar prices are currently stable in the domestic market. The surplus production during the last three sugar seasons coupled with global surpluses have resulted in poor realization on sale of sugar by the sugar mills leading to build up of cane price arrears of the farmers.

(b) and (c) The Central Government takes appropriate decisions at appropriate time to protect the interests of all stake holders *viz.* sugarcane farmers, sugar industry and consumers.

(d) In order to facilitate clearance of sugarcane dues of previous sugar seasons and timely settlement of cane price of current sugar season to sugarcane farmers, the Central Government on 03.01.2014 has notified a Scheme for Extending Financial Assistance to Sugar Undertakings (SEFASU-2014) envisaging interest free loans worth Rs. 6600 crores by banks as additional working capital to sugar mills of the Country. Further, the Central Government on 28.02.2014 has notified another scheme allowing incentive for marketing and promotion services for raw sugar production targeted for export market. The incentive available under the scheme shall be utilized by the sugar mills for making payment to the farmers. These steps are likely to keep the sugar prices stable in the domestic market in the long run.

**Payment of LSPEF claims to CONFED**

†1127. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government pays the differential amount to CONFED due to rise in the prices of sugar;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) if so, whether a proposal of payment of Levy Sugar Price Equalization Fund (LSPEF) claims to CONFED regarding levy sugar margin from 1999-2000 to 2010-11 has been received from the Government of Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard along with the steps proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) The Food Corporation of India (FCI) pays the levy sugar price differential claims on account of price rise to sugar mills directly.

(b) and (c) The Government has revised the levy sugar margins from 1999-2000 to 2010-11 in respect of Government of Rajasthan in the year 2013. The CONFED is filing LSPEF claims to FCI for payment directly. The FCI has informed that CONFED has not submitted bills for the years 1999-2000 to 2006-07 on revised margin rates. However, they have submitted the bills for the years 2007-08 to 2010-11 to FCI on 26.05.2014. The deficiencies in the bills have been intimated to CONFED by FCI *vide* letter dated 10.06.2014. The CONFED has so far not submitted clarifications to FCI.

#### **Strengthening of foodgrains storage system**

†1128. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several tonnes of foodgrains get rotten every year for want of proper storage facilities;

(b) if so, the necessary steps Government is going to take in this regard; and

(c) the details of the policy for strengthening foodgrains storage system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): (a) No, Sir, foodgrains have not been damaged due to the lack of storage facilities.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) To strengthen availability of covered storage capacities, the following steps are being taken:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1. Government of India/FCI is implementing the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme, wherein storage capacity is created by private parties, CWC, SWCs and other State Agencies for guaranteed hiring by FCI. Under this scheme, a capacity of 203.76 Lakh MT has been approved for construction of godowns in 19 states. A capacity of 120.30 Lakh MT has been completed as on 30.06.2014.
2. Godowns are also being constructed under a Plan Scheme to create capacity of 3,68,950 MT during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). The capacity completed in the last two years (2012-13 and 2013-14) is 27,070 MT.
3. A storage capacity of 20 lakh MT is being created in the form of modern silos through PPP mode, under the overall target for the PEG Scheme.

**Payment to Rajasthan State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd.**

†1129. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for not making payment to CONFED for Levy Sugar Price Equalization Fund (LSPEF) claims; and
- (b) the reasons for not revising the levy sugar margin for the last eleven years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):  
(a) The Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund (LSPEF) claims are submitted by the CONFED to the Food Corporation of India (FCI) for payment. The FCI has informed that the CONFED's bills for the years 2007-08 to 2010-11 for levy sugar margins (transportation charges) were found deficient after examination. The deficiencies in the bills have been intimated to CONFED by FCI *vide* letter dated 10.06.2014. The CONFED has so far not submitted clarifications to FCI.

(b) The Government has revised the levy sugar margins from 1999-2000 to 2010-11 in respect of Government of Rajasthan in the year 2013.

**Rising inflation and action taken against hoarders**

†1130. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of increase in prices of edible items, commodities of daily-use and vegetables, etc. from June, 2014 till date;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the steps taken by the Central Government to contain price-rise;
- (c) whether Central Government has directed State Governments to take action against the hoarders;
- (d) whether State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Rajasthan have taken action against hoarders in June, 2014; and
- (e) if so, the details of the quantity of oil, sugar, wheat, rice and pulses seized from the hoarders in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,  
FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

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

(b) and (c) The recent steps taken by the Government to improve the availability and contain prices of essential food items are as follows:

- Minimum Export Price (MEP) fixed for potatoes at USD 450 per M.T. *w.e.f.* 26.06.2014 and of onions at USD 500 per M.T. *w.e.f.* 2.07.2014 respectively.
- States have been advised to allow free movement of fruits and vegetables by delisting them from the APMC Act.
- Government has approved the release of additional five million tonnes of Rice to BPL & APL families in states pending implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA).
- Advisory to State Governments issued to take action against hoarding & black marketing and effectively enforce the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 & the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.
- Imposed stock limits in respect of onion and potato for a period of one year with effect from 3rd July, 2014 under the Essential Commodities Act.
- Based on interaction with the State Governments/UTs on 4th July, 2014, a decision has been taken to amend the Essential Commodities Act to make hoarding and black marketing a non bailable offence and increase the period of detention to one year from existing six months.

(d) and (e) The requisite information provided by the governments of Chhattisgarh and Gujarat is as shown below:-

(as on 08.07.2014)

	Raids conducted	No. of Persons		Goods confiscated (Rs. Lakh)
		Arrested	convicted	
Chhattisgarh	101	0	0	102.96
Gujarat	4095	32	-	83.16

No reports has been received from Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh Governments.

### Statement

*Details of increase in Prices of edible oils, commodities of daily use and vegetables etc.*

### All India weekly Average Retail Prices

Commodity Name	Price as on	% Variation Over						
		1 Week	2 Weeks	3 Weeks	4 Weeks	5 Weeks	6 Weeks	
	14-07-14	07-07-14	30-06-14	23-06-14	16-06-14	09-06-14	02-06-14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Rice	29	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Wheat	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gram Dal	46	0	-2	-2	-4	-4	-4	
Tur/Arhar Dal	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Urad Dal	71	-1	0	0	-1	1	1	1
Moong Dal	86	0	1	0	-1	-2	-3	
Masoor Dal	66	0	2	0	2	2	2	
Groundnut Oil (Packed)	126	3	4	8	6	4	4	
Mustard Oil (Packed)	98	1	2	0	2	1	2	
Vanaspati (Packed)	77	0	1	0	1	1	1	
Soya Oil (Packed)	85	1	1	-1	2	2	1	
Sunflower Oil (Packed)	97	1	3	0	3	2	3	
Palm Oil (Packed)	72	1	1	0	1	3	1	
Potato	24	0	4	9	14	14	14	
Onion	28	4	22	22	40	40	47	
Tomato	30	25	58	50	76	67	67	
Sugar	37	0	3	3	3	3	3	
Milk	36	-3	-3	-5	0	-3	0	

Source: State Civil Supplies Department.

**Price-rise of food and vegetable items**

1131. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the short supply and high price of food and vegetable items all over the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any step to control high prices and ensure adequate supply of food and vegetable items; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) and (b) There has been increase in the prices of essential food items including vegetables in recent months. The price increase is on account of several factors such as rise in transportation costs, anticipation of deficit rains, supply constraints and artificial shortage due to hoarding and black-marketing.

(c) and (d) The recent steps taken by the Government to improve the availability and contain prices of essential food items are as follows:

- Minimum Export Price (MEP) fixed for potatoes at USD 450 per M.T. *w.e.f.* 26.06.2014 and of onions at USD 500 per M.T. *w.e.f.* 2.07.2014 respectively.
- States have been advised to allow free movement of fruits and vegetables by delisting them from the APMC Act.
- Government has approved the release of additional five million tonnes of Rice to BPL and APL families in states pending implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA).
- Advisory to State Governments issued to take action against hoarding and black marketing and effectively enforce the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 & the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.
- Imposed stock limits in respect of onion and potato for a period of one year with effect from 3rd July, 2014 under the Essential Commodities Act.

- Based on interaction with the State Governments/UTs on 4th July, 2014, a decision has been taken to amend the Essential Commodities Act to make hoarding and black marketing a non bailable offence and increase the period of detention to one year from existing six months.

**Market distorting subsidy nomenclature of WTO**

1132. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the recently rolled out national food security scheme compels Government to procure foodgrains at market price and sell it below market price to two-thirds of country's population;
- (b) whether India has agreed to stiff disclosure norms under the new compromise formula of the WTO limiting market distorting farm subsidies at 10 per cent of the aggregate production; and
- (c) whether India's Food Security Act falls under the market distorting subsidy nomenclature of WTO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) No, Sir. Government procures foodgrains for Central Pool at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) fixed on the basis of the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and allocates them at subsidized rates to the State Governments for distribution to beneficiaries identified under the National Food Security Act, 2013. The NFSA provides for maximum coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and 50% of urban population that is nearly two third of the total population of the country.

(b) Under the WTO Agreement on Agriculture (AoA). developing countries are allowed to provide product specific trade distorting support upto 10% of the value of production of the product concerned and non-product specific trade distorting support to the extent of 10% of the total value of Agricultural production of the country in a particular year.

The interim solution agreed in the Ninth Ministerial Conference of the WTO held in Bali in December, 2013 gives exemption from being challenged under the AoA even if this limit is breached in respect of the procurement made by the developing countries for public stockholding for security purposes, subject to fulfillment of certain conditions. This protection was not available earlier.

(c) India's Food Security Act does not fall under market distorting subsidies nomenclature. It is only the procurement through administered price exceeding a fixed External Reference Price that counts towards trade distorting support and has to be kept within 10% of the total value of production of the crop in question. The Bali Ministerial decision not only gives flexibility to the developing countries to exceed this limit temporarily but also seeks to find a permanent solution to the problem of limit under the current AoA rules.

### **Uninterrupted supply of foodgrains**

1133. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is constantly reviewing its estimates of crop production in view of predictions of delayed and deficient monsoons this season;

(b) if so, what will be the extent of shortfall in production of major cereals, pulses and oilseeds during the Kharif season; and

(c) the contingency measures Government is likely to put in place to ensure uninterrupted supply of foodgrains under the PDS and other on-going social welfare programmes like Mid-Day-Meal Scheme and MNREGA etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) With a view to assess likely scenario of agricultural production in the country, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India constantly reviews/monitors progress of sowing of crops, weather situation, availability of water in major reservoirs, availability of inputs such as seeds and fertilizer, etc. through weekly meetings of Crop Weather Watch Group (CWWG).

First Advance Estimates of Production of agricultural crops are normally released in September each year and the same for 2014-15 have not been prepared so far. However, as per preliminary trends on progress of sowing and present rainfall scenario in the country, production of Kharif crops during 2014-15 is likely to be far below the record levels of production achieved during the last year.

(c) In order to minimize the impact of deficit rainfall in many parts of the country on production of foodgrains and ensure their un-interrupted supply, a number of contingency measures have been taken by the Government. The States have prepared district-wise Contingency Plans in consultation with Central Research Institute of



Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), State Agricultural Universities and Institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). Besides, they have also been asked to ensure availability of seeds of shorter duration, drought tolerant varieties and alternate crops, availability of fertilizers, power supply and other critical inputs in time.

Farmers are also being regularly advised through Farmers SMS Portal to adopt techniques such as *in-situ* moisture conservation and on farm water harvesting through farm ponds, etc., ridge-furrow, broad bed furrow, promoting agronomic practices like mulching, timely weed management, zero tillage practices including direct seeded rice through seed drills/drum seeder, use of short duration and drought resistant varieties of paddy like Sahbhagi Dhan, intercropping and mixed cropping with pulses/oilseeds/coarse cereals, spray of drought mitigating chemicals, etc.

Further, as on 1st June, 2014, 282.57 lakh tonnes of rice and 415.86 lakh tonnes of wheat was available in the Central Pool. With the expected procurement of rice in Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2014-15, there would be substantially higher level of stocks available in Central Pool with Food Corporation of India (FCI) to fully meet the requirement of foodgrains for PDS etc. in 2014-15.

#### **Storage of foodgrains under Food Security Act**

1134. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that about 61.23 million tonnes of foodgrains are required to implement the provisions of Food Security Act;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that adequate ultra modern storage capacity is required to store this amount of foodgrains;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) to (d) Based on the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), the requirement of foodgrains for Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other food based welfare schemes is estimated at 61.44 million tons. The total capacity of scientific storage facilities available now is 75.85 million tons, which is sufficient.

**Food inflation in the country**

1135. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of food inflation in the country and how it compares with the last two years; and

(b) the new measures Government proposes to initiate to contain food inflation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) The requisition information is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The recent steps taken by the Government to improve the availability and to contain prices of essential food items includes the follows:

- Minimum Export Price (MEP) fixed for potatoes at USD 450 per M.T. *w.e.f.* 26.06.2014 and of onions at USD 500 per M.T. *w.e.f.* 2.07.2014 respectively.
- States have been advised to allow free movement of fruits and vegetables by delisting them from the APMC Act.
- Government has approved the release of additional five million tonnes of Rice to BPL & APL families in states pending implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA).
- Advisory to State Governments issued to take action against hoarding and black marketing and effectively enforce the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.
- Imposed stock limits in respect of onion and potato for a period of one year with effect from 3rd July, 2014 under the Essential Commodities Act.
- Based on interaction with the State Governments/UTs on 4th July, 2014, a decision has been taken to amend the Essential Commodities Act to make hoarding and black marketing a non bailable offence and increase the period of detention to one year from existing six months.

**Statement***Food Inflation based on Wholesale Price Index*

	(in %age)		
Commodity	June 2012	June 2013	June 2014*
<b>Food Articles</b>	<b>10.91</b>	<b>10.27</b>	<b>8.14</b>
Cereals	6.64	17.87	5.33
Rice	7.46	20.43	10.24
Wheat	6.76	13.94	0.73
<b>Pulses</b>	<b>20.59</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.78</b>
Gram	59.67	-9.20	-13.34
Arhar	1.03	14.16	2.36
Moong	-5.68	20.08	25.19
Masur	17.50	15.60	15.97
Urad	-16.53	4.64	19.55
<b>Vegetables</b>	<b>50.12</b>	<b>17.36</b>	<b>-5.89</b>
Potato	84.91	-8.38	42.52
Onion	-9.46	114.76	-10.70
Tomato	NA	NA	NA
Fruits	-4.93	0.86	21.40
Milk	7.46	4.08	10.82
Eggs, Meat and Fish	16.69	12.48	10.27
<b>Food Products</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>6.41</b>	<b>2.33</b>
Sugar	7.13	6.93	-2.09

Commodity	June 2012	June 2013	June 2014*
<b>Edible Oils</b>	<b>9.52</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>-0.75</b>
Vanaspati	0.00	1.85	-1.34
Groundnut Oil	19.65	1.42	-16.92
Palm Oil	9.08	-3.69	5.87
Mustard & Rapeseed Oil	19.34	0.66	1.31
Soyabean Oil	8.73	1.53	-2.57
Sunflower Oil	3.93	-1.85	-4.98

Source: Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion

\* Latest WPI available.

#### **Food inflation**

1136. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that food inflation has increased during the last six months across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to combat food inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):  
(a) and (b) Yes. Over the last six months (*i.e.* January, 2014 to June, 2014), the rate of inflation for Food Articles rose by 6.85% and for Food Products by 1.84% respectively as given in Statement (*See* below).

Rise in the prices of essential food items are due to several factors such as rise in transportation costs, anticipation of deficit rains, supply constraints and artificial shortage due to hoarding and black-marketing.

(c) The recent steps taken by the Government to improve the availability and contain prices of essential food items are as follows:

- Minimum Export Price (MEP) fixed for potatoes at USD 450 per M.T. *w.e.f.* 26.06.2014 and of onions at USD 500 per M.T. *w.e.f.* 2.07.2014 respectively.

- States have been advised to allow free movement of fruits and vegetables by delisting them from the APMC Act.
- Government has approved the release of additional five million tonnes of Rice to BPL and APL families in states pending implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA).
- Advisory to State Governments issued to take action against hoarding and black marketing and effectively enforce the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.
- Imposed stock limits in respect of onion and potato for a period of one year with effect from 3rd July, 2014 under the Essential Commodities Act.
- Based on interaction with the State Governments/UTs on 4th July, 2014, a decision has been taken to amend the Essential Commodities Act to make hoarding and black marketing a non bailable offence and increase the period of detention to one year from existing six months.

### Statement

#### *Food Inflation based on Wholesale Price Index (January to June 2014)*

Commodity	Wholesale Price Index		% Variation (Jan.-June 2014)
	January 2014	June 2014	
1	2	3	4
<b>Food Articles</b>	<b>233.7</b>	<b>249.7</b>	<b>6.85</b>
Cereals	229.9	231.3	0.61
Rice	230.0	241.1	4.83
Wheat	220.2	206.7	-6.13
Pulses	226.9	233.8	3.04
Gram	208.0	197.5	-5.05
Arhar	214.4	217.0	1.21
Moong	305.4	351.9	15.23

1	2	3	4
Masur	223.1	248.4	11.34
Urad	243.3	269.7	10.85
<b>Vegetables</b>	<b>216.8</b>	<b>271.6</b>	<b>25.28</b>
Potato	198.6	304.0	53.07
Onion	341.6	302.8	-11.36
Tomato	181.8	NA	NA
Fruits	202.4	226.9	12.10
Milk	225.7	237.6	5.27
Eggs, Meat & Fish	284.9	293.1	2.88
<b>Food Products</b>	<b>168.5</b>	<b>171.6</b>	<b>1.84</b>
Sugar	184.5	187.3	1.52
<b>Edible Oils</b>	<b>147.1</b>	<b>145.1</b>	<b>-1.36</b>
Vanaspati	123.4	125.1	1.38
Groundnut Oil	173.0	160.6	-7.17
Palm Oil	128.4	129.9	1.17
Mustard & Rapeseed Oil	159.2	154.2	-3.14
Soyabean Oil	158.6	155.3	-2.08
Sunflower Oil	128.2	125.8	-1.87

*Source:* Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion

#### **Price-rise of sugar**

1137. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to increase shortly the sugar prices across the country;

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

(c) whether any increase in sugar price will further exaggerate the problems of common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) and (b) The prices of sugar in the domestic market depend upon a number of factors *viz.* cost of raw material, conversion cost, production, domestic demand and supply situation, market sentiments, international sugar prices, etc. The prices of sugar are currently stable in the domestic market.

(c) In view of the reply to parts (a) and (b) above, question does not arise.

#### **Implementation of Food Security Scheme**

1138. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is feeling burden on its finance due to implementation of Food Security Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government will take to provide food items to poor people at lower prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Adequate allocation for food subsidy is provided in the budget of the Department of Food and Public Distribution to meet the difference between economic cost of foodgrains and their sales realization at Central Issue Prices. An allocation of Rs. 1,10,500 crore has been made during the current financial year for food subsidy.

(c) The Government has enacted the National Food Security Act, 2013 which entitles two-thirds of the population to receive foodgrains at highly subsidized prices *i.e.* Rs. 3/2/1 per kg. for rice/wheat/coarse grains.

#### **Storage capacity created under PEG Scheme**

1139. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of storage capacity created by implementing Private Entrepreneur's Guarantee Scheme (PEG) since its inception, State-wise; and

(b) the storage capacity thus created constitute how much percentage of the total storage capacity created by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):  
(a) The State-wise storage capacity under the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme, since its inception is placed given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Total storage capacity created by Government is 282.27 lakh MT including capacity created under PEG Scheme. Thus, storage capacity created under PEG Scheme is 42.62% of the total capacity created by Government so far.

***Statement***

*The State-wise Storage Capacity under PEG Scheme*

As on 30-06-2014

Sl. No.	State	Total completed capacity (in MTs)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,56,800
2	Bihar	80,000
3	Chhattisgarh	4,34,200
4	Gujarat	49,800
5	Haryana	30,19,221
6	Himachal Pradesh	24,170
7	Jammu and Kashmir	92,500
8	Jharkhand	80,000
9	Karnataka	2,98,370
10	Kerala	5,000
11	Madhya Pradesh	10,79,140



1	2	3
12	Maharashtra	5,75,667
13	Odisha	2,49,500
14	Punjab	41,81,238
15	Rajasthan	2,23,000
16	Tamil Nadu	1,55,000
17	Uttar Pradesh	10,66,700
18	West Bengal	59,600
TOTAL		1,20,29,906

#### Use of Consumer Welfare Fund

1140. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount spent from Consumer Welfare Fund (CWF) during last five years to promote and protect welfare of consumer, create consumer awareness and strengthen consumer movement in the country;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any study to assess the impact of the campaign; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) The details of amount spent to promote and protect welfare of consumer, create consumer awareness and strengthen consumer movement in the country are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)					
Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Amount	1080.92	1365.8	2627.84 (Approx.)	3054.03 (Approx.)	3926.00 (Approx.)

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

**Establishment of modern warehouses**

1141. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has decided to establish modern warehouses in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether any of these are under Public Private Partnership (PPP) scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the conditions applied in this regard; and
- (e) the details of the selection process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Modern warehouses are being constructed under following schemes:-

1. Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme: Storage capacity is being created under this Scheme in PPP mode with the help of private parties, as well as various agencies in Public Sector for guaranteed hiring by FCI. Under this scheme, a capacity of 203.76 Lakh MT has been approved for construction of godowns in 19 states. A capacity of 120.30 Lakh MT has been completed as on 30.06.2014.
2. Godowns are also being constructed under a Plan Scheme to create capacity of 3,68,950 MT during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). The capacity completed in the last two years (2012-13 and 2013-14) is 27,070 MT.
3. A storage capacity of 20 lakh MT is also being created in the form of modern silos through PPP mode within the overall target under PEG Scheme.

(c) Yes, Sir. The storage capacity under PEG Scheme is primarily being created through Public Private Partnership mode.

(d) and (e) PEG Scheme: Guarantee period for private parties is 10 years whereas for Public Sector agencies get a guarantee period of 9 years. In case of private parties, state wise tenders are invited by designated nodal agency under 2 bid system. At technical bid stage, sites are inspected and only those sites which are found suitable are processed further. Tenders are allotted to successful lowest bidders. Non railway

siding godowns are to be constructed in one year whereas railway siding godowns have been allowed two years construction period. This period can be extended by one year at the request of the investor. After completion of the godown, final inspection is carried by a joint committee of FCI and Nodal agency and godowns completed in all respects and as per specification are taken over on guarantee.

*SILOS*: Model Concession Agreement is being finalised for issue of tenders.

### **Storage capacity of agriculture products**

†1142. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy and action plan to increase the storage capacity of agricultural produces in the public as well as private sector;
- (b) the manner in which it incentivises the building of store houses in the private sector and the possible measures to incentivise it further; and
- (c) the State-wise status of the present storage capacity, need and shortage in the country and the estimates of storage capacity requirement in the next five years and the measures to fulfil this need?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) The Department of Food and Public Distribution is implementing the following schemes to increase the storage capacity for foodgrains:

1. Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme: Storage capacity is being created under this Scheme in PPP mode with the help of private parties, as well as various agencies in Public Sector for guaranteed hiring by FCI. Under this scheme, a capacity of 203.76 Lakh MT has been approved for construction of godowns in 19 states. A capacity of 120.30 Lakh MT has been completed as on 30.06.2014.
2. Godowns are also being constructed under a Plan Scheme to create capacity of 3,68,950 MT during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). The capacity completed in the last two years (2012-13 and 2013-14) is 27,070 MT.
3. A storage capacity of 20 lakh MT is also being created in the form of modern silos through PPP mode within the overall target under PEG Scheme.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In order to increase storage capacity for agricultural produce in the rural areas, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing the Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (GBY) since April, 2001. The scheme is continued in the XIIth Plan. The GBY has been merged with an another Central sector scheme, scheme for Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading & Standardisation (AMIGS) and is known as Agriculture Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) Sub-scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) effective from 01.04.2014.

In addition, Central Warehousing Corporation has plans to build capacity of about 2 lakh MT per annum upto year 2019-20. But being a corporate entity it may change its plans depending on market situation. The capacity added by the Corporation shall be used for storage of agricultural produces also.

(b) The godowns constructed by private investors under the PEG scheme are contracted on a guaranteed basis for 10 years. Investors constructing godowns under PEG Scheme in rural areas also eligible to get subsidy under Gramin Bhandaran Yojana being implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation, Govt. of India.

Under the AMI sub scheme, for North Eastern States, Sikkim, Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands, hilly areas, subsidy is extended @33.33% with a ceiling of Rs. 400 lakhs. In other areas, for Panchayats, Women, Scheduled Casts (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) entrepreneurs or their cooperative/Self help groups, subsidy is extended @ 33.33 % with a ceiling of Rs. 300 lakhs. For all other categories of beneficiaries subsidy is extended @ 25% with a ceiling of Rs. 225 lakhs.

(c) State-wise status of capacity required in the medium term and the capacity available with FCI and State agencies for storage of foodgrains is given below:-

Sl. No.	State	Capacity required (Lakh MT)	Capacity available (Lakh MT)
1	2	3	4
1	Bihar	16.50	15.07
2	Jharkhand	5.83	1.78
3	Odisha	16.12	12.94
4	West Bengal	17.28	14.73

1	2	3	4
5	Assam	8.06	3.15
6	Arunachal Pradesh	0.49	0.28
7	Meghalaya	0.87	0.26
8	Mizoram	0.77	0.26
9	Tripura	1.32	0.38
10	Manipur	0.80	0.32
11	Nagaland	0.68	0.33
12	Delhi	5.73	3.67
13	Haryana	118.00	131.01
14	Himachal Pradesh	1.99	0.35
15	Jammu and Kashmir	3.97	3.26
16	Punjab	248.43	258.32
17	Rajasthan	26.41	27.74
18	Uttar Pradesh	38.31	44.62
19	Andhra Pradesh	52.65	46.39
20	Uttarakhand	2.66	3.76
21	Kerala	7.20	9.48
22	Karnataka	12.00	14.98
23	Tamilnadu	16.50	17.23
24	Gujarat	9.14	11.72
25	Maharashtra	20.89	34.28
26	Goa	0.75	0.20
27	Madhya Pradesh	48.37	80.16

1	2	3	4
28	Chhattisgarh	20.82	21.74
29	Sikkim	0.27	0.11
TOTAL		702.81	758.52

As can be seen from the details mentioned above that against annual requirement of 702.81 lakh MT capacity, currently existing storage capacity with FCI and State agencies is 758.52 lakh MT. After enactment of NFSA, the requirement of foodgrains is expected to be about 612.30 lakh MT. Thus, existing capacity is sufficient to meet our storage requirement for foodgrains in the near future.

As for the scheme of Ministry of Agriculture, the XIIth Plan working Group on Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Secondary Agriculture and Policy Required for Internal and External Trade has estimated a requirement of 35 million MT storage capacity during XIIth Plan period. Under AMI sub-scheme it is intended to create 23 million MT during XIIth Plan period.

#### **FCI Godowns**

1143. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of paddy, rice, wheat and other agriculture produces procured by Food Corporation of India (FCI) along with the number of farmers benefited therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has sanctioned FCI godowns in the country during 2013-14;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Telangana, and whether the above sanctioned FCI godowns are functional; and

(d) if not, reasons for delay and action taken by Government to run the godowns immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) The total quantum of paddy, rice, wheat and coarsegrains procured by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) for the central pool during each of the last three years and

the current year, State-wise is given in Statement I to III (*See below*). The data of number of farmers benefited from procurement operations is not maintained by FCI/ Government.

(b) to (c) Yes, Sir. FCI has undertaken construction of godowns in the country during 2013-14 under the following schemes:-

- A. Plan Scheme** - Government of India has sanctioned a total capacity of 69,350 tonnes for creation during 2013-14. The details of State-wise capacity sanctioned are given in Statement IV (*See below*).

No capacity under plan scheme has been sanctioned in the State of Telengana in 2013-14.

- B. Private Entrepreneur Guarantee Scheme (PEG):** Government has been creating storage capacity under PEG scheme and so far a total capacity of 203.76 lakh tonnes has been approved under the scheme. During 2013-14, no new capacity was sanctioned for Telengana.

- (d) Does not arise.

**Statement-I**

*Total Rice Procurement (including Paddy in terms of Rice) for Central Pool since 2010-11 (Marketing Season Wise)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14* as on (10.07.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Arunachal Pradesh	96.09	75.42	64.86	76.59
2	Assam	0.16	0.23	0.20	Neg.
3	Bihar	8.83	15.34	13.03	8.28
4	Chandigarh	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.11
5	Chattisgarh	37.46	41.15	48.04	42.86
6	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
8	Haryana	16.87	20.07	26.09	24.06

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
10	Jharkhand	0.00	2.75	2.15	Neg.
11	Jammu and Kashmir	0.11	0.09	0.02	Neg.
12	Karnataka	1.80	3.56	0.58	0.00
13	Kerala	2.63	3.72	2.40	3.59
14	Madhya Pradesh	5.16	6.35	8.97	10.45
15	Maharashtra	3.08	1.78	1.91	1.61
16	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Orissa	24.65	28.66	36.14	28.19
18	Pondicherry	0.40	0.05	0.00	0.00
19	Punjab	86.35	77.31	85.57	81.06
20	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Tamilnadu	15.43	15.96	4.81	6.17
22	Uttar Pradesh	25.54	33.57	22.85	11.27
23	Uttarakhand	4.22	3.78	4.97	4.54
24	West Bengal	13.10	20.41	17.65	10.46
TOTAL		341.98	350.36	340.4	309.24

Neg. - Less than 500 tonnes

\* KMS 2013-14 is still going on.

### ***Statement II***

*Wheat Procurement for Central Pool since RMS 2011-12 (Marketing Season Wise)*

[Figures in lakh tonnes]

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as on 01.07.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Punjab	109.58	128.34	108.97	116.41



1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Haryana	69.28	86.65	58.73	64.95
3	Uttar Pradesh	34.61	50.63	6.82	5.99
4	Madhya Pradesh	49.65	84.93	63.55	70.94
5	Bihar	5.56	7.72	-	-
6	Rajasthan	13.03	19.64	12.70	21.59
7	Uttarakhand	0.42	1.39	0.05	0.01
8	Chandigarh	0.07	0.17	0.08	0.05
9	Delhi	0.08	0.31	Neg.	-
10	Gujarat	1.05	1.56	-	
11	Jharkhand	-	-	-	
12	Maharashtra	-	0.02	-	
13	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.01	Neg.	Neg.
14	Jammu and Kashmir	-	0.09	-	-
15	West Bengal	-	0.01	0.02	
TOTAL		283.35	381.48	250.92	279.94

Neg. - Less than 500 tonnes

**Statement III***Statement showing procurement of Coarsegrains from KMS 2010-11 onwards*

Year	Commodity	States					Total
		A.P.	C.Garh	Haryana	Karnataka	M.P.	
2010-2011	Jowar	0	0	0	0	38	404
	Bajra	0	0	73653	0	0	73664
	Maize	0	2610	0	37657	8875	51473
	Ragi	0	0	0	2284	0	2284
	TOTAL	0	2610	73653	39941	8913	127825
2011-2012	Jowar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bajra	0	0	17385	0	0	17385
	Maize	0	450	0	0	16803	17392
	Ragi	0	0	0	0	1157	1157
	TOTAL	0	450	17385	0	17960	35934
2012-2013	Jowar	0	0	0	0	5740	69583

(Fig. In MTs)

Bajra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maize	0	0	0	0	0	2234	9	0	0	2243	
Ragi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	7974	63852	0	0	71826	
2013-14 (as on 10-07-2014)											
Jowar	0	0	0	0	4	0	85	0	0	89	
Bajra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Maize	316822	2587	0	713807	95555	86755	1215526	0	0	14788	
Ragi	0	0	0	14788	0	0	0	0	0	14788	
TOTAL	316822	2587	0	728599	95640	86755	1230403	0	0	14788	

***Statement-IV****State-wise capacities sanctioned for creation during 2013-14 under Plan Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Capacities sanctioned for 2013-2014 (in tonnes)
<b>A. North East including Sikkim</b>		
1	Assam	32000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7760
3	Manipur	2500
4	Meghalaya	2500
5	Mizoram	0
6	Nagaland	4590
7	Sikkim	0
8	Tripura	0
TOTAL (NE)		49350
<b>B. Other than North East</b>		
1	Odisha	10000
2	Kerala	10000
TOTAL (Others)		20000
TOTAL (NE+Others)		69350

**Shortage of godowns**

†1144. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of godowns for storage of foodgrains in the country and new godowns are not being constructed;

(b) the details of the percentage of foodgrains rotting due to non storage during the last five years; and

(c) by when construction of the chain of new godowns for storage of foodgrains would be completed?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):  
(a) No, Sir. Against the total stock position of 610.37 Lakh MT in the central pool as on 01.07.2014, total storage capacity available with FCI and State Agencies for storage is 758.52 Lakh MT and there is no shortage of storage capacity in the country.

Moreover, new godowns are being constructed directly by FCI under a Plan Scheme and also through Private Entrepreneurs/Public Corporations in Private Public Partnership (PPP) mode under Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme.

(b) No foodgrains of the Central Food Stock have rotted due to lack of storage facilities as adequate capacities are available for stocking of foodgrains.

(c) Construction of new godowns under the Plan Scheme is planned over five years in the 12th Plan *i.e.* upto March, 2017. Presently, no target date has been set in the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme, which is a PPP initiative, as investor response varies from place to place. Intensive monitoring is done to ensure early completion.

#### **Hoarding of onion, tomato and potato**

1145. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to take action against the hoarders for spiralling prices of onion, tomato and potato; and

(b) if so, Government's plans to control the prices of these agri-products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) No Sir.

(b) Several measures are underway at the Centre and in the States to address the problem of increase in prices of agri-products. These include fixing Minimum Export Price (MEP) for onions and potatoes, stock control orders, anti-hoarding operations and action against black marketeers.

#### **Development of fruit pulp industry**

1146. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any step to develop mango and other fruit pulp industry and to improve the export business of the same; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures taken by Government to provide financial and technological support to seasonal fruits and pulp business; and

(c) the total funds allocated and disbursed for this in the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) in 12th Plan (2012-17) through State/UT Governments. Under the mission, all the eligible private entrepreneurs interested to set up food processing industries including mango and other fruit pulp industry are provided financial assistance in the scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries. The scheme envisages grant-in-aid @ 25 per cent of the cost of Plant & Machinery and Technical Civil works, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakh in general areas; 33.33 percent of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works, subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakh in difficult areas (*i.e.* Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep) and Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas and 50 per cent of the cost of Plant & Machinery and Technical Civil works, subject to a maximum of Rs.100 lakh for North-Eastern States including Sikkim.

As per the information provided by Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under D/o Commerce & Industry, they provide financial assistance under the following schemes for promotion of exports:

- (i) Scheme for Market Development - Development of packaging standards and design, brand Publicity through advertisement, packaging and participation in international trade fairs.
- (ii.) Scheme for Infrastructure Development - Setting up of sorting, grading facilities, pack houses, effluent treatment plant, water softening plants, intermediate storage sheds, providing facilities for pre-shipment treatments such as fumigation, X-ray screening, hot water dip treatment, vapour heat treatment, irradiation facilities, specialized storage facilities such as high humidity cold storage deep freezers, controlled atmosphere (CA) or modified atmosphere (MA) storage etc.

- (iii.) Scheme for Quality Development - Purchase of laboratory equipment, implementation of Quality Management system like ISO, HACCP, BRC, GAP, TQM, reimbursement of testing charges for analysis of water, soil, residue of pesticide, veterinary drugs, hormones, heavy metal contaminants etc.
- (iv.) Scheme for Research and Development - based on Need based assistance is provided.
- (v.) Transport Assistance (Air/Sea) - To subsidise freight so as to make the produce cost competitive in the global market.

Also, APEDA takes the following initiatives from time to time for promotion of exports:

- (i.) APEDA participates in international trade fairs along with its member exporters, which provides an opportunity to the exporters to showcase their products and update themselves about the developments in the global market. They get proper marketing opportunities in such world platforms.
- (ii.) APEDA in regular interaction with its exporters takes up issues related to Quality, SPS and non-tariff barriers with the concerned organizations within the country and at the international level for exports.
- (iii.) APEDA organizes generic promotion of processed food in the international market.
- (iv.) APEDA disseminates market intelligence through its website and Agri Trade Portal required by the exporter to enable them to plan and decide about the export of various products.

(c) State-wise number of units assisted and financial assistance provided by Ministry of Food Processing Industries during 11th Five Year Plan & in 12th Plan for committed liabilities of 11th Plan (FY 2012-13, FY 2013-14 & 2014-15) under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of FPIs are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise units assisted under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/  
Establishment/Modernisation of FPLs*

Sl. No.	State	11th Five Year Plan		2012-13*		2013-14*		2014-15*	
		Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
									(30.06.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	267	5000.40	221	4245.40	143	2877.00	34	591.00
2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6	460.23	0	0.00	2	69.00	0	0.00
4	Assam	89	2156.20	18	376.12	11	255.00	0	0.00
5	Bihar	20	388.14	2	36.43	2	27.00	2	35.00
6	Chandigarh	7	163.08	0	0.00	2	33.00	0	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	116	1348.60	149	1753.70	68	801.00	16	231.00
8	Delhi	28	703.93	9	198.70	6	118.00	2	50.00
9	Goa	6	140.83	1	19.42	5	93.00	1	25.00



10	Gujarat	271	5318.80	53	858.71	77	1394.00	11	139.00
11	Haryana	129	2056.70	86	1122.20	34	566.00	2	48.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	48	1329.50	5	133.45	10	260.00	1	9.00
13	Jammu and Kashmir	30	379.15	2	16.43	3	55.00	0	0.00
14	Jharkhand	10	155.18	4	76.53	2	38.00	0	0.00
15	Karnataka	168	2703.20	81	1271.00	68	840.00	17	256.00
16	Kerala	183	3302.70	15	252.44	43	740.00	5	91.00
17	Madhya Pradesh	79	1235.10	31	422.19	30	405.00	4	14.00
18	Maharashtra	587	9047.40	137	1864.80	168	2367.00	40	453.00
19	Manipur	24	484.69	21	467.49	38	944.00	0	0.00
20	Meghalaya	7	390.83	1	5.42	3	72.00	0	0.00
21	Mizoram	1	11.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22	Nagaland	7	276.89	2	14.21	2	22.00	0	0.00
23	Odisha	31	566.96	15	259.00	5	73.00	2	28.00
24	Puducherry	3	56.30	6	150.00	1	25.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25	Punjab	262	3337.60	231	2420.80	83	949.00	9	131.00
26	Rajasthan	249	3371.20	41	615.63	50	545.00	8	100.00
27	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
28	Tamil Nadu	229	4101.60	44	689.19	58	997.00	17	271.00
29	Tripura	3	53.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30	Uttar Pradesh	238	4545.20	39	622.29	57	1028.00	23	343.00
31	Uttarakhand	38	1117.10	5	115.49	7	225.00	2	66.00
32	West Bengal	93	1818.00	8	186.85	18	390.00	11	172.00
33	MM IV	0	0.00	5	426.28	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		3229	56020.00	1232	18620.00	996	16208.00	207	3053.00

\* Committed liabilities of 11th Plan

**Revival of food processing units in Hoshiarpur, Punjab**

1147. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of food processing units in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the steps Government is taking to establish new food processing units along with the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that the food processing units of Hoshiarpur, Punjab are lying closed, if so, the steps being taken by Government to revive the units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not maintain data on number of Food Processing Units in the country. However, as per Annual Survey of Industries, 2011-12, there were 36,881 registered food processing units in the country. The details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not set up food processing industries on its own in the country. However, the Ministry has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) in 12th Plan (2012-17) through State/UT Governments. Under the mission, all the eligible entrepreneurs interested to set up food processing units are provided financial assistance in the scheme of Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries. Under the above scheme of the mission, all the new applications in 12th Plan (2012-17) are received, sanctioned and funds are released by the respective State/ UT Governments, for setting up of Food Processing units in the country.

The scheme provides for grant-in-aid @ 25 per cent of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakh in general areas; 33.33 per cent of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works, subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakh in difficult areas (*i.e.* Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep) and Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas; and 50 per cent of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works, subject to a maximum of Rs.100 lakh for North-Eastern States including Sikkim.

(c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not maintain data on number of Food Processing Units closed in the country including Hoshiarpur, Punjab and there is no separate scheme for revival of sick units.

***Statement****Number of registered food processing units*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Numbers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9,359
2.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	4
3.	Assam	1,212
4.	Bihar	715
5.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	23
6.	Chhattisgarh	1,028
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8
8.	Daman and Diu	35
9.	Delhi	145
10.	Goa	85
11.	Gujarat	1,924
12.	Haryana	650
13.	Himachal Pradesh	171
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	150
15.	Jharkhand	169
16.	Karnataka	1,979
17.	Kerala	1,437
18.	Madhya Pradesh	754
19.	Maharashtra	3,113
20.	Manipur	18

Sl. No.	State/UT	Numbers
21.	Meghalaya	18
22.	Nagaland	12
23.	Odisha	875
24.	Puducherry	70
25.	Punjab	2,784
26.	Rajasthan	777
27.	Sikkim	18
28.	Tamil Nadu	5,186
29.	Tripura	55
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2,116
31.	Uttarakhand	381
32.	West Bengal	1,600
TOTAL		36,881

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, 2011-12

#### **Cold storages for fruits and vegetables**

1148. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of cold storage chain to protect and get value of food products in the country;

(b) whether Government has any estimates of wastage both quantity and value of fruits and vegetables for want of cold storage facilities; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which Government proposes to solve the issue especially in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri

Committee constituted by the Planning Commission in 2012 on Encouraging Investment in Supply Chains including Provision for Cold Storage for More Efficient Distribution of Farm Produce, citing a study conducted by National Spot Exchange Limited (NSEL) in 2010, has indicated cold storage requirement of 61.13 million MT. The existing capacity of cold storage is around 32 million MT in the country. Thus present gap is around 29 million MT.

(b) As per the report of Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET) (ICAR, Ludhiana), published in 2010, based on nationwide sample survey, annual wastage of fruits and vegetables is estimated in the range of 5.8% to 18% having value of Rs. 13,309 crores annually. The crop-wise wastages of fruits and vegetables are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) With the objective of reducing post harvest losses and providing integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities without any break from the farm gate to the consumer, Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure since 2008-09 in the country including Maharashtra. The financial assistance @ 50% of the total cost of plant & machinery and technical civil works in general areas and 75% for NE region and difficult areas (North-Eastern States, Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) subject to a maximum grant-in-aid of Rs 10 crore per project is provided for setting up the cold chain infrastructure in the country. Integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure can be set up by individuals, groups of entrepreneurs, cooperative societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, Central/State PSUs, etc. Under the scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation infrastructure, the Ministry has sanctioned 121 cold chain projects for implementation in the country. Out of these, 29 projects have been sanctioned in Maharashtra. Details of Cold Chain projects sanctioned in Maharashtra are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Further, the Ministry has also launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme *i.e.* National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during 12th Plan. The NMFP is being implemented by the State/UT governments including Maharashtra. Under the Mission, financial assistance is provided for setting up cold chain infrastructure through following schemes:

(i) **Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure**

**for Non-Horticultural Products:-** For setting up of cold chain projects for non-horticulture produce like dairy, meat, poultry fish etc., the financial assistance is provided as (a) Capital Subsidy: Grant-in-aid @35% of the bank appraised project cost for general areas, and @ 50% of the project cost for difficult areas including North-Eastern region, subject to maximum of Rs. 5 crore and (b) **Interest Subsidy:** @ 6% per annum subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.00 crore per project or actual interest accrued on term loan, whichever is lower, for a period of 5 year from completion of the project for general areas, and @7% per annum subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.00 crore per project or actual interest accrued on term loan, whichever is lower, for a period of 7 years from completion of the project for difficult areas including North-Eastern Region.

- (ii) **Scheme for Creating Primary Processing Centres / Collection Centres in Rural Areas:-** Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for setting up processing and preservation facilities in rural areas to enhance shelf life of perishable produce. Admissible grant-in-aid under the scheme is @ 50% of the eligible project cost for the general areas and 75% in North-Eastern Region, ITDP & Difficult Areas, respectively subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.5 crore.
- (iii) **Reefer Vehicles:** Financial assistance to standalone reefer vehicle(s) and mobile pre-cooling van(s) for carrying & transporting, both horticultural & non-horticultural produce is provided under the scheme as credit linked back ended grants-in-aid @ 50% of the cost of New Reefer Vehicle(s)/Mobile pre-cooling van(s) upto a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakh.

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 Industries, Government of India are also providing assistance for setting up cold storages under their respective schemes. Various other incentives provided by the Government to promote this sector are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

***Statement-I****Details of crop-wise wastages of various fruits and vegetables*

Crop / Commodity	Losses estimated (%)	Estimate of economic value of the losses at 2009 wholesale prices (Rs. in crore)
<b>(i) Fruits</b>		
1. Apple	12.3	953
2. Banana	6.6	1275
3. Citrus	6.3	839
4. Grapes	8.3	434
5. Guava	18	407
6. Mango	12.7	3298
7. Papaya	7.4	157
8. Sapota	5.8	74
TOTAL		7437
<b>(ii) Vegetables</b>		
1. Cabbage	6.9	217
2. Cauliflower	6.8	308
3. Green Pea	10.3	562
4. Mushroom	12.5	15
5. Onion	7.5	587
6. Potato	9	2630
7. Tomato	12.4	997
8. Tapioca	9.8	556
TOTAL		5872
GRAND TOTAL (FRUITS + VEGETABLES)		13,309

[Source: Study by Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana]



**Statement-II**

*Details of cold chain projects sanctioned in Maharashtra  
29 projects have been sanctioned in Maharashtra*

Sl. No.	Project	District	Date of Approval	Project cost (Rs. in lakh)	Approved Amount of grant-in-aid (Rs. in lakh)	Amount of grant released (Rs. in lakh)	Physical Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 9
1	Freshrop Fruits Ltd.	Nashik	27.03.2009	3275	847.01	847.01	Commercial production started
2	I.G. International	Chennai and Baramati	25.05.2011	2225	895.543	895.543	Commercial production started
3	Warana Dairy & Agro Industry	Sholapur	1.06.2011	4331	914.8	914.8	Commercial production started
4	SaasthaWarehousing Ltd	Raigad	25.05.2011	4281.22	1000	750	Reported completion of the project.
5	Savla Foods & Cold Storage Pvt Ltd	Mumbai	25.05.2011	2700	720.27	720.27	Commercial production started

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	M/s B. Y. Agro & Infra Pvt. Ltd.	Amaravati	05.07.2012	2858	684.05	513.04	Reported completion of the project.	
7	M/s Blue Fin Frozen Pvt. Ltd.	Raigad	04.07.2012	2545.6	616.27	616.27	Commercial production started	
8	M/s Cold Star Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	Navi Mumbai	05.09.2012	2326.4	1000	750	Reported completion of the project.	
9	M/s Haldiram Foods Intl. Limited	Nagpur	28.08.2012	2800	1000	250	75% progress.	
10	Western Hill Foods Ltd	Pune	31.07.2012	2096	767.64	191.91	Reported 75% progress.	
11	Baramati Agro Limited	Pune	20.09.2013	911	413	309.75	75% progress.	
12	Elaf Cold Storage	Raigad	20.09.2013	1755.75	762.27	190.56	25% progress.	
13	Indapur Dairy & Milk Products Ltd	Pune	20.09.2013	1603	717.22	179.305	Reported 75% progress.	
14	Mhetre Foods Pvt. Ltd	Pune	20.09.2013	1250.54	480.01	0	25% progress	
15	Omni Fresh Agro	Nashik	20.09.2013	1659.42	571.74	0	Reported 25% progress	
16	P. D. Shah & Sons	Kolhapur	20.09.2013	2172.81	844.73	0	under implementation.	
17	Saikrupa Industries	Nashik	20.09.2013	544.1	206.64993	51.6624825	Reported 75% progress.	

18	Satec Envir Engineering (I) Pvt. Ltd	Nashik	20.09.2013	2262.22	740.795	0	Reported 75% progress.
19	Shivtirth Dairy & Agro Producers Company Ltd	Sangli	20.09.2013	820	262.56	0	Reported 75% progress.
20	SunfreshAgro Industries Pvt. Ltd	Ahmednagar	20.09.2013	4617.92	976.0975	244.024375	75% progress.
21	Tirupati Balaji Agro Products Pvt. Ltd.	Pune	20.09.2013	5041.03	790.03	0	Reported 75% progress.
22	Tricom Fruit Products Ltd	Satara	20.09.2013	6919.42	868.07	0	Reported 75% progress.
23	Global Foods	Nagpur	04.10.2013	2427.94	968.355	0	Reported 75% progress.
24	D.J. Exports Pvt. Ltd.	Thane	04.10.2013	1831.38	610.185	457.63875	75% progress.
25	Forstar Frozen Food Pvt. Ltd.	Navi Mumbai	04.10.2013	3668	1000	250	Reported 75% progress.
26	VaishVik Foods Pvt.LTd.	Satara	04.10.2013	2652.64	793.3	0	Reported 25% progress
27	Swaraj India Industries Ltd.	Satara	20.11.2013	2621	1000	0	Reported 25% progress
28	Suyojit Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd	Nashik	26.11.2013	2234	892.19	0	Under implementation
29	Taksh Cold Chain	Amaravati	06.12.2013	2550.7	978.8	0	Under implementation
TOTAL				76981.09	22321.58543	8131.783608	

***Statement-III***

*Details of various other incentives provided by the  
Government to the Cold Chain Sector*

1. Under Section 35-AD of the Income tax Act 1961, deduction for expenditure incurred on investment is allowed if this investment is wholly and exclusively for the purpose of (i) setting up and operating a cold chain facility; and (ii) setting up and operating warehousing facility for storage of agricultural produce. This deduction is allowed to the extent of 150% provided the taxpayer has commenced its business on or after 01.04.2012.
2. Government has extended Project Imports' benefits to Cold storage, cold room (including for farm level pre-cooling) or industrial projects for preservation, storage or processing of agricultural, apiary, horticultural, dairy, poultry, aquatic and marine produce and meat. Consequently, all goods related to Food Processing, imported as part of the project, irrespective of their tariff classification, would be entitled to uniform assessment at concessional basic customs duty of 5%.
3. All refrigeration machineries and Parts used for installation of cold storage, cold room or refrigerated vehicle, for the preservation, storage, transport or processing of agricultural, apiary, horticultural, dairy, poultry, aquatic and marine produce and meat under Tariff Head: Chapter 84 are exempted from Excise Duty.
4. Construction, Erection, Commissioning or installation of original works pertaining to post-harvest storage infrastructure for agricultural produce including Cold storages for such purposes are exempted from Service tax.
5. Capital investment in the creation of modern storage capacity has been made eligible for viability gap funding scheme of the Finance Ministry. The cold chains and post-harvest storage has been recognized as an infrastructure sub-sector.

**Food processing units and cold storages in Maharashtra**

1149. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of production of fruits and vegetables in Maharashtra with their share in all India production;

- (b) the present status so far as post harvest management of these products are concerned;
- (c) whether there is a shortage of food processing units as well as cold storages in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) how Government proposes to solve this problem so as to reap maximum benefits from production of fruits and vegetables?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) As per publication of National Horticulture Board (NHB), production of fruits and vegetables in the State of Maharashtra was 17.78 Million Metric Tonnes (9.78 Million Metric Tonnes of fruits and 8.00 Million Metric Tonnes of vegetables) during 2012-13, which accounts for 7.30% of total production of fruits and vegetables in the country.

(b) The status of post-harvest management of fruits and vegetables in the State of Maharashtra is as under:

- (I) Under the Central Sector Scheme of Infrastructure Development being run by Ministry of Food Processing Industries the number of units set up in the State of Maharashtra are as follows:
  - (i) Under the Scheme of Mega Food Parks, 2 (two) Mega Food Parks at Satara and Aurangabad in Maharashtra are under implementation;
  - (ii) Under the Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure, 29 (twenty nine) projects have been sanctioned in the State of Maharashtra.
- (II) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP), an amount of Rs.15.91 crore has been released to the State of Maharashtra during 2012-13 and 2013-14 as Government of India's share for implementation of the various Schemes subsumed in the Mission.
- (III) During the last three years viz. from 2011-12 to 2013-14, 1653 pack houses, 3 pre-cooling units, 2 mobile pre-cooling units, 41 cold storages, 8 refrigerated transport vehicles, 390 primary/mobile processing units, 47 ripening chambers and 80 low cost onion storages have been set up in Maharashtra under post-harvest management component of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

(c) As per Annual Survey of Industries, 2011-12, a total of 3113 units were registered in the Food Processing Sector in Maharashtra, which accounts for 8% of the total units registered in the country. As per the study conducted by National Spot Exchange in 2010, the Cold Storage capacity requirement for the State of Maharashtra is 6273000 Metric Tonnes as against the present capacity of 797000 Metric Tonnes.

(d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing Central Sector Schemes for Infrastructure Development (i) Mega Food Parks (ii) Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure (iii) Setting up/Modernization of Abattoirs, Scheme of Technology up-gradation/ Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries, Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards, Research and Development and Other Promotional Activities, Scheme for Human Resource Development and Scheme of Strengthening of Institutions for development of food processing industries in the country including the State of Maharashtra.

Further, the Government has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) w.e.f. 01/04/2012 for processing and preservation of agricultural produce, being implemented by the State Governments/ Union Territories including in the State of Maharashtra. The components of the NMFP are (i) Scheme of Technology up-gradation / Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries (ii) Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure for Non-Horticulture Products (iii) Scheme for Modernization of Abattoirs (iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development (v) Scheme for Promotional Activities (vi) Scheme for Creating Primary Processing Centres / Collection Centres in Rural Areas (vii) Modernization of Meat-Shops and (viii) Reefer Vans /Vehicles. All the State Governments have been empowered to receive the applications, sanction and release grant-in-aid to the eligible beneficiaries under NMFP. States also have flexibility in selection of location of projects as well as beneficiaries, to harness the potential of value addition by using locally grown raw material including fruits and vegetables.

In addition, National Horticultural Board (NHB) & National Co-Operative Development Corporation (NCDC) under Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Ministry of Commerce are also providing necessary assistance for setting up of Cold Storages under their schemes. The Research Institutes under the Government are also developing equipments, processes and protocols to handle transport, process and develop value added products of the fruits and vegetables.

**Electoral reform**

1150. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the result of the General election 2014 to the 16th Lok Sabha has proved the current First-Past-The Post (FPTP) electoral system fundamentally unfair where the ruling party got absolute majority in Parliament while winning only 31 per cent of popular votes in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering a proposal to bring about certain electoral reforms and introducing the proportional representation system; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) Parliament consists of the President, the Council of States and the House of the People. The elections to the office of the President and to the Council of States are held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. However, for the House of the People our founding fathers had adopted a direct election on the basis of adult suffrage, which is known as first-past-the-post system. Thus under the Constitution of India, both proportionate representation and first-past-the-post system have been provided to elections to Parliament. The present system of First past the post system has served the country well for the last more than sixty years.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to introduce proportional representation in elections to the House of the People and State Legislative Assemblies.

(c) In view reply at (b), the question does not arise.

**Vacancies in Supreme Court and High Courts**

1151. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in the post of judges in Supreme Court and various High Courts, at present;

(b) by when Government proposes to fill these posts; and

(c) the reasons for these posts lying vacant along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) The Statement showing the vacancies of judges in the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts as on 1.7.2014 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgement of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998, the process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court rests with Chief Justice of India and for the appointment of a Judge of the High Court rests with the Chief Justice of that High Court. In this arrangement, a number of posts have remained vacant for want of proposals to fill the positions. The Chief Justices of the High Courts are reminded periodically by the Union Government to initiate proposals, well in time, for filling up the existing vacancies as well as anticipated vacancies in the High Courts. Filling up of the vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous consultative process among Constitutional authorities to select suitable candidates for higher judiciary, and is a time consuming process. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, they do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges.

***Statement***

*Vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts*

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Vacancies of Judges as on 1.7.2014
1	2	3
A.	Supreme Court of India	03
B.	High Court	
1	Allahabad	72
2	Telangana & Andhra Pradesh	18
3	Bombay	11
4	Calcutta	19
5	Chhattisgarh	05
6	Delhi	10
7	Gauhati	11



1	2	3
8	Gujarat	11
9	Himachal Pradesh	03
10	Jammu and Kashmir	04
11	Jharkhand	10
12	Karnataka	17
13	Kerala	03
14	Madhya Pradesh	11
15	Madras	16
16	Manipur	02
17	Meghalaya	0
18	Odisha	03
19	Patna	08
20	Punjab and Haryana	20
21	Rajasthan	12
22	Sikkim	0
23	Tripura	0
24	Uttarakhand	04
TOTAL		270

### Repeal of archaic and redundant laws

1152. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted or listed the old, archaic and almost redundant laws created during the British Rule, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to remove them and unburden the judicial system, if so, how and when?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India had, on 8th May, 1998 set-up a Commission on Review

of Administrative Laws under the Chairmanship of Shri. P. C. Jain to examine the need of amendments in and repeal of obsolete laws. The said Commission had submitted its Report in September, 1998. In its report, the Commission has recommended to repeal 1383 Acts and 415 Acts have been repealed so far.

(b) Review and repeal of obsolete laws, including those enacted during the British era, is a continuous process. This task is undertaken by different nodal Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government administering the respective laws allocated to them. The Government of India has constituted Twentieth Law Commission on 1st September, 2012 for three-year's term and whose terms of reference include "Review/ Repeal of obsolete laws". The Law Commission is actively pursuing to identify laws which are no longer needed and relevant and can be repealed immediately. Further, repeal of amending Acts is a regular exercise undertaken by the Legislative Department. Last such exercise was undertaken in 2001 by way of 'The Repeal and Amending Act, 2001' covering the amending Acts from 1985 to 1998. Legislative Department has initiated similar exercise in this year and requested all the Ministries/Departments of Central Government to provide a list of amending Acts from 1999 onwards, retention whereof on the statute book has become unnecessary.

#### **Electoral reforms**

1153. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reforms outlined after the National and Regional Consultations on Electoral reforms concerning criminalization of politics have been implemented; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) During the seven regional consultations held at Bhopal, Kolkata, Mumbai, Lucknow, Chandigarh, Bengaluru and Guwahati views were gathered from the stakeholders. Thereafter, on 16.01.2013, the issue of electoral reforms in its entirety was 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 and to give concrete suggestions. The Law Commission has submitted its 244th Report on "Electoral Disqualification" regarding disqualification on

framing of charges in criminal cases and disqualification on furnishing of false Affidavit with nomination paper in election. The report is being examined.

#### **Grants for family courts**

†1154. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing grants to State Governments for setting up and operation of family courts;

(b) if so, the quantum of amount provided to various States including Madhya Pradesh for this purpose during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the entire amount is spent by State Governments on the setting up of family courts and in their operation on time?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) A scheme of Central financial assistance was started in 2002-03 for setting up of Family Courts. As per the scheme, Central Government provides 50% of the cost of construction of the building of Family Court and residential accommodation of the Judge subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10 lakh as a one-time grant as Plan support and Rs. 5 lakh annually as the recurring cost under Non-Plan. The State Government is required to provide matching share. A Statement indicating number of Family Courts functional in the States is given below as Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) A Statement indicating central grant released to States for Family Courts during the last three years is given below as Statement-II. During the period, no grant was released to Madhya Pradesh for Family Courts.

(c) Setting-up and operation of Family Courts is within the purview of the respective State Government. Central grant for construction of buildings for Family Courts is considered after notification for setting up the courts is furnished by the State Government. Grant for meeting recurring expenditure is considered when the State Government reports that the Family Courts have become functional.

As per the conditions for release of grant, the State Government is required to furnish a utilisation certificate indicating utilisation of central grant for the purpose for which it was sanctioned and also the release and utilization of matching State share. Further grant is considered only after these conditions are fulfilled by the State Government.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement****Number of Family Courts set up in States*

Sl. No	Name of States/UTs	Number of Family Court
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	2
4.	Bihar	32
5.	Chattisgarh	19
6.	Delhi	9
7.	Goa	-
8.	Gujarat	9
9.	Haryana	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
12.	Jharkhand	17
13.	Karnataka	10
14.	Kerala	28
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15
16.	Maharashtra	22
17.	Manipur	4
18.	Meghalaya	-
19.	Mizoram	4
20.	Nagaland	2
21.	Odisha	5
22.	Punjab	0
23.	Rajasthan	6

Sl. No	Name of States/UTs	Number of Family Court
24.	Sikkim	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	6
26.	Tripura	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	15
28.	Uttarakhand	7
29.	West Bengal	2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
31.	Chandigarh	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-
35.	Puducherry	1
TOTAL		246

**Statement-II**

*Grants released to States under the Scheme of Family Courts during the last three years*

Sl. No.	State	Grants released for Family Courts (Rs. in lakh)					
		Under Plan			Under Non-Plan		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	500.00
2	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Maharashtra	-	-	-	100.0	-	-
4	Nagaland	-	-	-	40.00	-	-
5	Odisha	20.00	-	-	-	-	-
6	Tripura	-	-	-	-	75.00	-
TOTAL		20.00	-	-	140.00	75.00	500.00

**Delivery of judicial verdicts**

1155. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the delays in providing justice to the litigants;
- (b) if so, the volume of delayed and pending trials in the courts; and
- (c) whether there is a plan to expedite the judicial verdicts and bring a change in the present system, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c) Justice delivery system in the country is constrained by backlog of cases and pendency in courts. Age-wise details of cases pending in High Courts and Subordinate Courts are given in Statement-I and Statement-II.

In order to create an enabling environment for judiciary, the Government has set up National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms. The major initiative under the National Mission relate to Infrastructure Development for Subordinate Judiciary and Computerization of Courts. The Central Government has provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 2,198 crores to State Governments and Union Territories for upgradation/ construction of court complexes and residential units for judicial officers in the last three years. Under the e Courts Project 13,227 courts have been computerized by 31st March, 2014. Computerization of courts would enable the courts to exercise greater control over management of cases in the docket. It will also provide designated services to the litigants and the lawyers. In order to reduce government litigation in courts the Central Government has encouraged the States to notify their litigation policies which contain provisions for weeding out infructuous cases and promote dispute resolution through alternative mechanisms. The Government is also looking into the areas prone to excessive litigation for adopting suitable policy and legislative measures to curb such litigation.

**Statement-I****Age-wise Pendency in High Courts As on 31.12.2013**

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	Type of Case	Age-wise pendency					Total Pendency as on 31.12.2013
			0 to 1 year old	1 to 5 years old	5 to 10 years old	More than 10 years old		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Allahabad	Civil	70160	194964	184330	245977	695431	
		Criminal	44677	112961	105609	84720	347967	
		TOTAL	114837	307925	289939	330697	1043398	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Civil	34433	90171	58328	18493	201425	
		Criminal	8080	17054	5893	7	31034	
		TOTAL	42513	107225	64221	18500	232459	
3.	Bombay	Civil	64028	115984	71983	47936	299931	
		Criminal	12448	18768	11921	6769	49906	
		TOTAL	76476	134752	83904	54705	349837	
4.	Calcutta	Civil	24156	58739	56321	24137	163353	
		Criminal	4718	12086	14120	6051	36975	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Misc. Cases of High Court (Appellate Side)*		-	-	-	-	79343
	Circuit bench situated in the A & N Island*		-	-	-	-	335
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>28874</b>	<b>70825</b>	<b>70441</b>	<b>30188</b>	<b>280006</b>
5.	Delhi		13052	24865	8492	2591	49000
	Criminal		5419	6525	2508	1200	15652
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>18471</b>	<b>31390</b>	<b>11000</b>	<b>3791</b>	<b>64652</b>
6.	Gujarat		15316	20282	9085	15448	60131
	Criminal		7074	9939	5357	9452	31822
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>22390</b>	<b>30221</b>	<b>14442</b>	<b>24900</b>	<b>91953</b>
7.	Gauhati		10842	20223	2468	1	33534
	Criminal		2926	3402	1050	0	7378
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13768</b>	<b>23625</b>	<b>3518</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40912</b>
8.	Himachal Pradesh		16104	29095	7705	1111	54015
	Civil						



	Criminal	1469	3389	1182	18	6058
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17573</b>	<b>32484</b>	<b>8887</b>	<b>1129</b>	<b>60073</b>
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	26891	40085	16198	4620	87794
	Criminal	2146	2676	329	93	5244
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29037</b>	<b>42761</b>	<b>16527</b>	<b>4713</b>	<b>93038</b>
10.	Karnataka	75834	91007	12021	517	179379
	Criminal	5940	10673	914	66	17593
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81774</b>	<b>101680</b>	<b>12935</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>196972</b>
11.	Kerala	26536	56718	12598	3721	99573
	Criminal	5132	16195	10966	293	32586
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31668</b>	<b>72913</b>	<b>23564</b>	<b>4014</b>	<b>132159</b>
12.	Madras	183450	198882	90061	17990	490383
	Criminal	44690	17968	3909	529	67096
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>228140</b>	<b>216850</b>	<b>93970</b>	<b>18519</b>	<b>557479</b>
13.	Madhya Pradesh	35283	94061	38331	6990	174665

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Criminal	17792	38287	20233	10634	86946
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53075</b>	<b>132348</b>	<b>58564</b>	<b>17624</b>	<b>261611</b>
14.	Orissa	Civil	24900	71322	43447	29125	168794
		Criminal	17762	8876	7633	3757	38028
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42662</b>	<b>80198</b>	<b>51080</b>	<b>32882</b>	<b>206822</b>
15.	Patna	Civil	24055	38870	6068	10903	79896
		Criminal	18313	21092	8300	4554	52259
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42368</b>	<b>59962</b>	<b>14368</b>	<b>15457</b>	<b>132155</b>
16.	Punjab and Haryana	Civil	40831	62628	40359	56731	200549
		Criminal	20645	25166	14237	2163	62211
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61476</b>	<b>87794</b>	<b>54596</b>	<b>58894</b>	<b>262760</b>
17.	Rajasthan	Civil	50884	118429	51866	22841	244020
		Criminal	15283	19810	15359	13168	63620
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66167</b>	<b>138239</b>	<b>67225</b>	<b>36009</b>	<b>307640</b>

18.	Sikkim	Civil	69	24	2	0	95
		Criminal	25	0	0	0	25
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120</b>
19.	Uttarakhand	Civil	4063	8979	2041	186	15269
		Criminal	2200	2487	688	42	5417
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6263</b>	<b>11466</b>	<b>2729</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>20686</b>
20.	Chhattisgarh	Civil	5724	12344	6878	2200	27146
		Criminal	2588	7048	3725	3632	16993
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8312</b>	<b>19392</b>	<b>10603</b>	<b>5832</b>	<b>44139</b>
21.	Jharkhand	Civil	9359	21407	5673	1562	38001
		Criminal	8492	13840	10154	2471	34957
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17851</b>	<b>35247</b>	<b>15827</b>	<b>4033</b>	<b>72958</b>
22.	Tripura	Civil	1934	1992	810	7	4743
		Criminal	414	401	276	0	1091
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2348</b>	<b>2393</b>	<b>1086</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5834</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Manipur	Civil	1034	2253	461	13	3761
		Criminal	41	51	0	0	92
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1075</b>	<b>2304</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3853</b>
24.	Meghalaya	Civil	539	574	2	0	1115
		Criminal	47	27	0	0	74
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1189</b>
All High Courts Total Civil			759477	1373898	725528	513100	3372003
All High Courts Total Criminal			248321	368721	244363	149619	1011024
Grand Total of all High Courts			1007798	1742619	969891	662719	4462705

Source: Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures received from the High Court

\*Age wise breakup of miscellaneous cases of High Court (Appellate side) and Circuit bench at A & N Island is not available.

**Statement-II****Age-wise Breakup of Pending Cases in Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2013**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Case Type	Age-wise pendency				Total Pendency as on 31.12.2013
			0 to 1 year old	1 to 5 years old	5 to 10 years old	More than 10 years old	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Civil	153153	283680	33678	5036	475547
		Criminal	202623	277464	22727	5521	508335
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>355776</b>	<b>561144</b>	<b>56405</b>	<b>10557</b>	<b>983882</b>
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Civil	204	260	211	111	786
		Criminal	2337	1169	826	958	5290
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2541</b>	<b>1429</b>	<b>1037</b>	<b>1069</b>	<b>6076</b>
3.	Assam	Civil	21972	42725	4129	730	69556
		Criminal	68351	92959	15175	2431	178916
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90323</b>	<b>135684</b>	<b>19304</b>	<b>3161</b>	<b>248472</b>
4.	Bihar	Civil	79449	101330	70769	34665	286213

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Criminal	415025	603161	389750	113633	1521569
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>494474</b>	<b>704491</b>	<b>460519</b>	<b>148298</b>	<b>1807782</b>
5.	Chhattisgarh	Civil	17363	31526	7448	4775	61112
		Criminal	63127	100357	31616	12904	208004
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80490</b>	<b>131883</b>	<b>39064</b>	<b>17679</b>	<b>269116</b>
6.	Goa	Civil	8931	6675	1740	1706	19052
		Criminal	8592	3486	440	133	12651
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17523</b>	<b>10161</b>	<b>2180</b>	<b>1839</b>	<b>31703</b>
7.	Gujarat	Civil	110504	263531	155695	100578	630308
		Criminal	484714	679622	276331	155396	1596063
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>595218</b>	<b>943153</b>	<b>432026</b>	<b>255974</b>	<b>2226371</b>
8.	Haryana	Civil	99151	137622	8401	421	245595
		Criminal	149264	149060	11442	308	310074
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>248415</b>	<b>286682</b>	<b>19843</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>555669</b>
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Civil	33130	44183	6310	467	84090
		Criminal	94128	72542	7758	273	174701
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127258</b>	<b>116725</b>	<b>14068</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>258791</b>

10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Civil	43086	25550	5899	1337	75872
		Criminal	47362	41902	9280	1231	99775
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90448</b>	<b>67452</b>	<b>15179</b>	<b>2568</b>	<b>175647</b>
11.	Jharkhand	Civil	16557	34110	11267	4551	66485
		Criminal	63696	131617	38525	7530	241368
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80253</b>	<b>165727</b>	<b>49792</b>	<b>12081</b>	<b>307853</b>
12.	Karnataka	Civil	212844	310787	68815	12217	604663
		Criminal	220390	302305	54063	8914	585672
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>433234</b>	<b>613092</b>	<b>122878</b>	<b>21131</b>	<b>1190335</b>
13.	Kerala	Civil	178355	207745	25272	3890	415262
		Criminal	497606	424892	15890	729	939117
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>675961</b>	<b>632637</b>	<b>41162</b>	<b>4619</b>	<b>1354379</b>
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Civil	111898	111252	24863	7242	255255
		Criminal	417756	351676	60883	12088	842403
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>529654</b>	<b>462928</b>	<b>85746</b>	<b>19330</b>	<b>1097658</b>
15.	Maharashtra	Civil	366048	435426	158753	79528	1039755
		Criminal	770078	655139	256155	163271	1844643
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1136126</b>	<b>1090565</b>	<b>414908</b>	<b>242799</b>	<b>2884398</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Manipur	Civil	2476	2093	584	121	5274
		Criminal	3372	2197	1192	872	7633
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5848</b>	<b>4290</b>	<b>1776</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>12907</b>
17.	Meghalaya	Civil	308	765	621	231	1925
		Criminal	714	1235	421	146	2516
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1022</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>1042</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>4441</b>
18.	Mizoram	Civil	1048	423	39	1	1511
		Criminal	1020	568	1	0	1589
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2068</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3100</b>
19.	Nagaland	Civil	733	407	75	101	1316
		Criminal	738	740	189	335	2002
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1471</b>	<b>1147</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>3318</b>
20.	Odisha	Civil	57463	111322	43565	20864	233214
		Criminal	138139	355621	222221	185253	901234
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>195602</b>	<b>466943</b>	<b>265786</b>	<b>206117</b>	<b>1134448</b>
21.	Punjab	Civil	102651	139801	14044	1481	257977



	Criminal	132514	121083	11482	703	265782
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>235165</b>	<b>260884</b>	<b>25526</b>	<b>2184</b>	<b>523759</b>
22.	Civil	109967	226222	66096	25892	428177
	Criminal	250777	512804	202630	57493	1023704
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>360744</b>	<b>739026</b>	<b>268726</b>	<b>83385</b>	<b>1451881</b>
23.	Civil	171	85	3	2	261
	Criminal	390	188	6	0	584
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>845</b>
24.	Civil	375865	376783	72957	17599	843204
	Criminal	117343	246685	62680	18403	445111
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>493208</b>	<b>623468</b>	<b>135637</b>	<b>36002</b>	<b>1288315</b>
25.	Civil	4089	3966	476	319	8850
	Criminal	40420	13864	2614	3967	60865
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44509</b>	<b>17830</b>	<b>3090</b>	<b>4286</b>	<b>69715</b>
26.	Civil	430104	529097	259579	187444	1406224
	Criminal	1401900	1687631	709108	400122	4198761
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1832004</b>	<b>2216728</b>	<b>968687</b>	<b>587566</b>	<b>5604985</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Uttarakhand	Civil	10965	15690	2504	1251	30410
		Criminal	53355	58592	7548	2749	122244
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64320</b>	<b>74282</b>	<b>10052</b>	<b>4000</b>	<b>152654</b>
28.	West Bengal	Civil	116850	246815	121574	62322	547561
		Criminal	658565	971144	325911	58081	2013701
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>775415</b>	<b>1217959</b>	<b>447485</b>	<b>120403</b>	<b>2561262</b>
29.	A & N Islands	Civil	870	1435	251	74	2630
		Criminal	2985	4657	1067	66	8775
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3855</b>	<b>6092</b>	<b>1318</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>11405</b>
30.	Chandigarh	Civil	6886	11405	2117	206	20614
		Criminal	27600	9900	1454	144	39098
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34486</b>	<b>21305</b>	<b>3571</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>59712</b>
31.	Daman & Diu	Civil	310	263	201	67	841
		Criminal	502	246	88	26	862
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1703</b>
32.	D & N Haveli	Civil	288	204	80	21	593

	Criminal	840	504	911	161	2416
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1128</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>3009</b>
33. Delhi	Civil	56349	63307	14699	6197	140552
	Criminal	144596	162893	58625	15501	381615
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200945</b>	<b>226200</b>	<b>73324</b>	<b>21698</b>	<b>522167</b>
34. Lakshadweep	Civil	22	121	8	4	155
	Criminal	62	132	4	1	199
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>354</b>
35. Puducherry	Civil	7066	8173	1510	364	17113
	Criminal	2695	9249	1573	119	13636
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9761</b>	<b>17422</b>	<b>3083</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>30749</b>
Grand total of Civil cases		2737126	3774779	1184233	581815	8277953
Grand total of Criminal cases		6483576	8047284	2800586	1229462	18560908
Grand total of all Subordinate Courts		9220702	11822063	3984819	1811277	26838861

**Setting up of National Judicial Commission**

1156. SHRI SHADILAL BATRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up a National Judicial Commission for appointment of Judges to the Supreme Court and the High Courts, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) by when the said Commission is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) The Government had introduced two bills titled the 'Constitution (One Hundred and Twentieth Amendment) Bill, 2013' and the 'Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2013' in the Rajya Sabha to change the existing system for appointment and transfer of Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts by establishing a Judicial Appointments Commission (JAC). The objective of the Bills was to broad base the process of appointment, and make it more participatory to ensure greater transparency and objectivity in the appointments to the higher judiciary. The Bills proposed that the JAC would be headed by the Chief Justice of India (CJI) and would consist of two other Judges of the Supreme Court next to the CJI in seniority, Union Minister in charge of Law and Justice and two eminent persons to be nominated by Collegium consisting of the Prime Minister, CJI and the Leader of Opposition in the House of People. One of such eminent person shall be nominated by rotation from amongst the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, and Minorities.

The 'Constitution (One Hundred and Twentieth Amendment) Bill, 2013', which was an enabling legislation for JAC, was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 5th September, 2013 as the 'Constitution (Ninety Ninth Amendment) Bill, 2013'. However, The Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2013' was referred to the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC) on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice for examination.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee presented its report on the Judicial Appointments Commission, Bill, 2013 on 9th December, 2013 to Parliament. After

examining the report, necessary amendments were made in the Constitution (One Hundred and Twentieth Amendment) Bill and the Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2013. However, the Bills could not be considered in the last Session of the Parliament. The Constitution (One Hundred and Twentieth Amendment) Bill has lapsed consequent to the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha. The 'Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2013' is pending in the Rajya Sabha. The Government is considering consulting eminent Jurists and other stakeholders on the proposal for setting up of a 'Judicial Appointments Commission'.

**Special courts to try cases of harassment/rape of women**

1157. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that special courts have since been set up to try rape cases/women harassment complaints in all the States/Union Territories;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise;
- (c) whether these courts have been funded by the Centre; and
- (d) the details of women harassment/rape complaints that have been filed in various such courts of the country, indicating as to how many of such cases have been disposed of, punishment awarded, etc., to the guilty and number of cases still pending, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c) The Government has written to the Chief Ministers of all States and Chief Justices of all High Courts to set up Fast Track Courts (FTCs) for concluding trial in rape cases. The Central Government has decided to provide funds upto a maximum of Rs. 80 crore per annum on a matching basis upto 31.03.2015 from the 13th Finance Commission Award for meeting expenditure on 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.

A Statement indicating the State-wise number of courts set up/designated for crime against women is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) A Statement indicating the details of total cases for trial, cases in which trial has been completed, cases in which conviction has been made and cases which are pending in matters of rape, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and insult to modesty of women during 2013 is given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Number of Courts set up/designated for crime against women*

Sl. No.	State	Number of courts
1	Madhya Pradesh	9
2	Tamil Nadu	32
3	Jharkhand	11
4	Odisha	30
5	Karnataka	10
6	Kerala	1
7	Punjab	20
8	Assam	3
9	Rajasthan	9
10	Andhra Pradesh	24
11	Delhi	6
12	Meghalaya	1
13	Jammu and Kashmir	5
14	Tripura	2
15	Sikkim	1
16	West Bengal	48
TOTAL		212

**Statement-II***Details of cases for the year 2013*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Under rape (Section 376 IPC)				Under assault on woman (Section 354 IPC)				Under insult of women (Section 509 IPC)			
		TOT	TCM	CON	PDT	TOT	TCM	CON	PDT	TOT	TCM	CON	PDT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	4233	907	105	3317	11885	2428	285	9000	8473	2273	638	5015
2	Arunachal Pradesh	579	2	1	577	493	15	7	476	15	0	0	15
3	Assam	6963	884	123	6079	3601	813	55	2788	18	5	0	13
4	Bihar	4386	566	180	3820	2581	318	44	2221	100	11	1	85
5	Chhattisgarh	5013	1313	364	3695	10162	1695	553	8199	772	105	28	641
6	Goa	170	7	2	163	194	22	3	171	66	10	3	54
7	Gujarat	3831	229	43	3600	8653	519	32	8124	1013	79	12	933
8	Haryana	1878	899	287	979	2817	693	213	2124	1466	459	191	1007
9	Himachal Pradesh	726	228	56	498	1915	190	38	1690	320	10	0	304

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1293	374	22	913	6204	1321	89	4531	1728	424	122	1293
11	Jharkhand	2701	653	264	2031	1219	387	99	830	59	13	7	46
12	Karnataka	2504	425	90	2079	9932	1829	75	7897	252	103	5	141
13	Kerala	6009	361	92	5648	17938	1554	238	16274	1921	262	94	1654
14	Madhya Pradesh	12509	4369	1079	8042	31215	4102	1619	24555	2545	565	174	1775
15	Maharashtra	15978	1032	181	14919	34760	2546	303	31715	10817	662	76	10007
16	Manipur	89	4	2	85	22	0	0	22	1	0	0	1
17	Meghalaya	819	13	7	806	310	6	2	302	4	0	0	4
18	Mizoram	198	59	39	139	160	77	55	83	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	56	21	18	34	31	18	17	13	3	2	2	1
20	Odisha	6809	675	108	6134	23627	1703	108	21924	1681	162	12	1519
21	Punjab	1319	926	382	393	1163	260	104	902	83	15	5	68
22	Rajasthan	5505	852	270	4622	12275	1582	877	10258	112	17	11	94
23	Sikkim	148	80	59	68	61	39	24	22	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	2952	507	133	2445	4854	1358	378	3495	1261	538	250	723
25	Tripura	1036	121	21	909	1480	210	35	1232	21	10	4	10



26	Uttar Pradesh	6827	1234	663	5574	14659	2096	1336	12334	275	250	155	25
27	Uttarakhand	430	197	111	233	598	99	58	499	525	64	48	461
28	West Bengal	16751	1197	151	15554	20069	806	96	19258	729	369	187	352
	Total (States)	111712	18135	4853	93356	222878	26686	6743	190939	34260	6408	2025	26241
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	121	14	3	107	254	9	3	245	46	2	1	44
30	Chandigarh	82	43	18	39	181	52	12	129	58	17	4	41
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	3	0	13	24	0	0	24	3	0	0	3
32	Daman & Diu	12	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	2790	636	227	2154	6235	763	306	5468	1239	174	81	1062
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	52	1	0	51	257	18	9	234	90	3	1	85
	TOTAL ( UTs)	3073	698	248	2375	6951	842	330	6100	1436	196	87	1235
	TOTAL (All-India)	114785	18833	5101	95731	229829	27528	7073	197039	35696	6604	2112	27476

Source: Crime in India

TOT- Total cases for trial

TCM-Cases in which trials completed

CON- Cases convicted

PDT- Cases pending trial

**Pests and insects in coaches**

1158. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received about poor maintenance of compartments/coaches in the long distance Express trains, particularly South-bound ones being infected with pests and insects;

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken, in this regard;

(c) the details of steps Railways are taking to ensure use of disinfectants and fumigants periodically in the coaches to prevent the menace of pests and insects; and

(d) whether any monitoring system has been put in place to ensure that coaches are free from pests and insects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Complaints are investigated for causes which led to the complaint. Coach maintenance depots take corrective action to eliminate the causes of complaint.

(c) Pest and Rodent Control treatment of coaches is done as per prescribed frequencies in coach maintenance depots through professional agencies using approved chemicals.

(d) Yes, Sir. Test checks at specified frequencies by officials have been prescribed in addition to inspection in coaching depots during regular maintenance to ensure that coaches are free from pests and insects.

**Preventing train accidents**

1159. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to introduce modern technology to prevent train accidents, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Kakodkar High Level Committee's recommendations have been implemented by Government, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Induction of modern technology for prevention of train accidents is highest priority area with Indian Railways. In this regard, for prevention of collisions, provision of Train Protection Warning System (TPWS), Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Vigilance Control Device (VCD) and Fog Safe Devices (FSD) have been taken up for in-depth appraisal.

To prevent derailment and other incidents, works of provision of Track Circuiting, Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Signalling System, fitment of tight lock Centre Buffer Couplers (CBC), use of superior crashworthy coaches of LHB design, use of fire retardant material in coaches, provision of superior air brake system, increased use of superior Flash Butt Welding Technology, introduction of 60 Kg rails instead of 52 Kg rails and use of Ultrasonic Flaw Detector (USFD) equipments etc., have been taken up on priority.

(b) The High Level Safety Review Committee constituted by the Ministry of Railways under the chairmanship of Dr. Anil Kakodkar has made 106 recommendations on various technical and technology related aspects which require in-depth analysis for deciding their acceptance or non-acceptance before being implemented. The recommendations found acceptable/partially acceptable will be initiated for implementation on completion of the process of detailed deliberations on these recommendations.

**Converting Royapuram and Tondiarpet railway stations into terminals**

1160. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry was considering to convert the Royapuram and Tondiarpet, Chennai railway stations into terminals, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) by when the work would commence and the expected timeline for completion of the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Feasibility Study for the development of Royapuram station as coaching terminal has been sanctioned. However there is no proposal for development of terminal at Tondiarpet.

(b) Work will be taken up after considering report of feasibility study and sanctioning of the project.

**Installing escalators at Thirunelveli junction**

1161. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to install escalators at the Thirunelveli Junction;
- (b) whether funds have been allocated for this work; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and by when this work would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The work for provision of 2 nos. escalators for Thirunelveli Junction has been sanctioned.

(b) and (c) Adequate funds have been allocated during 2014-15. Procurement process has been initiated.

**Operation of Kathgodam-Mumbai-Kathgodam train**

†1162. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether operation of the Kathgodam-Mumbai-Kathgodam train has started;
- (b) if so, the departure time of the train from Kathgodam along with the names of stations which it passes through and the time taken by it to arrive at Mumbai; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for not operating the train so far along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) In the Railway Budget 2013-14, introduction of a new train between Ramnagar and Bandra (T) had been announced, which has been introduced *w.e.f.* 24.01.2014. Passengers of Kathgodam may avail this service from Lalkuan which is just 22 kms away. However, introduction of train between Kathgodam and Mumbai is not feasible at present due to operational and resource constraints.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Revamping railway stations under East Coast Railway**

1163. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of railway stations that are proposed to be revamped on the railway system during the current financial year;
- (b) the status of such stations under the East Coast Railway; and
- (c) whether it is proposed to create certain additional facilities on the East Coast Railway system to boost tourism in backward regions, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Revamping, improvement/augmentation of amenities at stations is a continuous process and is undertaken as per requirement subject to *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. Bargarh Road, Barpali, Bolangir, Brahmapur, Doikallu, Jagdalpur, Jakhapura, Kapilas Road, Khurda, Lanjigarh, Lapanga, Meramandali, Puri, Raghunathpur, Rengali and Talcher Road stations on East Coast Railway are planned for revamping/improvement during the current financial year.

- (c) Puri station is identified for joint development in association with Ministry of Tourism for providing/augmenting tourist/passenger amenities at station.

**Quality of services offered by Railways**

1164. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that quality of services offered is a major challenge being faced by Railways; and
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Railways to improve the quality in services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Indian Railways take various measures to improve the quality of its services. This is a continuous process.

- (i) In the area of passenger amenities there has been significant improvement in the level of passenger amenities provided at stations over the years.

Comprehensive norms for provision of passenger amenities at various stations already exist including escalators and lifts are being provided at important railway stations.

- (ii) Ticketing facilities/services have been expanded, upgraded, diversified and made more user-friendly. This is a dynamic process.
- (iii) It is the continuous endeavour of Indian railways to provide good quality hygienic food to railway passengers. Improvement in the quality of catering services is an on-going process. 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. Catering Services Monitoring Cell with a toll number 1800-111-321 at national level has been set up for real time redressal of complaints. Similar monitoring cell are also functioning on zonal railways. A transparent contract awarding, management and monitoring procedure has been defined to ensure quality covering provision of Third party audit of quality and mandatory ISO (Indian Standards Organization) certification of Base Kitchens.
- (iv) Every year new trains are introduced taking into consideration demands in various sectors of the country within the resources available. The demand analysis is based on waiting lists in various sectors of the country, representation made by public representatives, etc. Accordingly, new trains including Special trains, Premium trains, Jansadharan express, Ladies Special suburban services, etc. are introduced. New coaches such as more and more LHB coaches, double decker coaches, etc., are also inducted into the system.

#### **Medical facilities at railway hospitals**

1165. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several complaints/ grievances have been registered against poor medical facilities provided at Railway Hospitals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year so far, State/ Union Territory-wise;
- (c) whether advanced facilities for treatment of serious diseases are available in these hospitals;

- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken/ being taken by Railways to modernize and equip the existing hospitals with / advanced facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There are no complaints from railway beneficiaries.

(c) and (d) Advance Medical facilities for treatment of serious diseases are available in some of the Zonal Railway Hospitals. However, for treatment of serious diseases where the facilities are not available in the Railway Hospitals, Private Hospitals are empanelled by the Railways for the treatment of railway beneficiaries.

(e) Upgradation of Railway Hospitals is an on-going process undertaken on the basis of condition of existing equipments/ techniques, technological developments taking place in the medical science and availability of funds. Recently the latest Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory System has been installed at Perambur Railway Hospital.

#### **Special trains during summer and festive seasons under SCR**

1166. SHRI PALAVI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways have brought down the number of special trains during summer and festive seasons under South Central Railway (SCR) from 550 in 2012 to 225 in 2014;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that instead of increasing the number of special trains, Railways have introduced premium trains thereby charging huge amount from passengers; and
- (c) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) South Central Railway has operated special trains during first quarter period owing to summer and festival seasons, as under:

Period	No. of special trains
April 2012 to June 2012	177
April 2013 to June 2013	296
April 2014 to June 2014	155

During this period 43 regular new train services were introduced. In addition to that 21 additional (through/originating/terminating) train services are running daily which is equivalent to 182 additional train services during this period as compared to last year.

(b) and (c) Only 7 Premium services special trains were operated by South Central Railway during the period April 2014 to June 2014 on experimental basis to assess the market demand/potential.

**Request to hand over land to NTC**

†1167. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has received any proposal from Government of Maharashtra with regard to granting the open land owned by Central Railway to National Textile Corporation Ltd. (NTC) for green field project;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date along with its latest position; and

(c) by when the proposal would be finalised and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Railway land measuring 7.73 acres has already been leased for 35 years to National Textiles Corporation (NTC) and possession of land was taken over by NTC on 20.12.2012.

**Condition of railway colonies and roads under North Eastern Railway**

†1168. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway colonies and railway roads under North Eastern Railway are in a dilapidated condition due to repair work not being carried out in time;

(b) whether the trade unions of Railways and other distinguished persons have submitted demands in this regard for their repair to the Ministry;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that owing to the retirement of railway employees

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



related to repair work and lack of new recruitment to replace them, there is a huge shortage of employees related to repair works; and

- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (e) Repairs and maintenance of railway colonies and roads is a continuous process and undertaken through zonal contracts/special works and departmentally as per need and availability of funds. Representations from trade union of North Eastern Railway and other distinguished persons with regard to repairs to railway colony and roads have also been received. Works of repair to leaky roofs of railway colony at Gorakhpur have been sanctioned. Action has also been taken to repair the railway roads based on need and *inter-se* priority of works.

Filling up of vacancies on Railways is a continuous process. At present, 246 posts of artisans and 373 posts of khalasi/helper khalasi related to repairs/maintenance works, are vacant on North Eastern Railway. Notwithstanding the vacancies, requisite repair and maintenance works are undertaken through zonal contracts/special works.

#### **Income and expenditure of Railways**

1169. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the income and expenditure of Railways during 2013-14;
- (b) the capital expenditure of Railways during the last three years;
- (c) the funds handed over by Railways to Government during the last three years as their share to general budget;
- (d) the funds given by Government to Railways for capital investment and for utilizing Railways' services for Governmental purposes; and
- (e) whether Government considers Railways as any other institution which is evaluated on the basis of its balance sheet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The details of total revenue receipts and total revenue expenditure is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Total income receipts	Total expenditure	
		Revenue	Capital
2013-14 (Provisional)	1,43,257.58	1,31,964.71	38,764.38

(b) The year-wise details of capital expenditure is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Capital	Railway Safety fund (Diesel cess etc.)	Railway funds	Total capital expenditure
2011-12	20,013.44	1323.36	8933.73	30,270.53
2012-13	24,131.89	1578.32	9531.31	35,241.52
2013-14 (Provisional)	27,132.34	1982.83	9649.21	38,764.38

(c) The details of funds (dividend) given by Railways to Government during last three years as their share to General Budget is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount
2011-12	5,656.03
2012-13	5,348.94
2013-14 (Provisional)	8,010.20

(d) The details of funds (budgetary support) given by Government to railways for Capital investment during last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount
2011-12	20,013.44
2012-13	24,131.89
2013-14 (Provisional)	27,132.34

No separate funds are given by Government for utilizing Railways' services for governmental purpose.

(e) No, Sir. Railway is one of the Government departments. However, the performance of Railways is evaluated on Operating Ratio.

**Unmanned railway crossings in Gujarat and Jharkhand**

1170. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many unmanned railway crossings are there in Gujarat and Jharkhand, the details thereof;

(b) how many accidents and casualties occurred in last three years in Gujarat and Jharkhand due to unmanned railway crossings, the details thereof;

(c) the plans to stop railway accidents particularly on unmanned crossings; and

(d) how many underpasses and overbridges have been constructed in last three years in Gujarat and Jharkhand and how many more are in progress there at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) At present, there are 2,140 unmanned level crossings in Gujarat and 246 unmanned level crossings in Jharkhand. Accidents at unmanned level crossings (UMLC) are not maintained state-wise. However, the accidents and the casualties at unmanned level crossings on Western and South Eastern Railways (which covers most of Gujarat and Jharkhand) during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Western Railway (Gujarat):

South Eastern Railway (Jharkhand):

Number of Accidents - 8

Number of Accidents - 6

Number of Casualties - 17

Number of Casualties - 10

As per Section 131 of Motor Vehicle Act and Section 161 of Railway Act, the onus for safe movement over unmanned level crossing has been put entirely on the road users, for which very stringent provisions have been enunciated in both the Acts. However, to honour the public sentiments so as to avoid accidents at unmanned level crossings, Railways have decided to progressively eliminate all unmanned level

crossings by Closure, Merger, Provision of Subways/Road Under Bridge (RUB)/ROB and Manning.

Elimination of all these level crossings is a gigantic task and involves lot of manpower, resources and budgetary support.

(d) Number of Road Over Bridges (ROBs), RUB completed in last 3 years and in progress:

State	ROBs/RUBs completed			ROBs/RUBs in progress		
	ROBs	RUBs	Total	ROBs	RUBs	Total
Gujarat	7	22	29	88	458	546
Jharkhand	2	0	2	34	78	112

**Deaths of lions/lion cubs on railway tracks in Gir forest**

1171. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of deaths of lions/lion cubs on railway tracks passing through the prestigious Gir forest in Gujarat, the only habitat of Asiatic lions in the world;

(b) if so, the details of incidents of deaths of lions/lion cubs on the railway line passing through the Gir forest during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government intends to disallow passing of trains through Gir forest from sunset to sunrise in order to protect the rare animal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. There was one death of a lion in the year 2012. There was no death in the years 2011 and 2013. In the current year, there have been four deaths of lions/lion cubs up to June 2014 on railway line passing outside notified area of Gir Reserve Forest. MG line from Visavadar Jn. to Talala Jn. passes through notified Gir Forest on which there are no incidences of death of lions/lion cubs.

(c) No Sir. However, following measures have been taken for the MG track passing through the notified Gir Forest:

(i) Speed of trains is restricted to 30 kmph.

(ii) Cautious drive in the forest area.

(iii) No trains run during night.

For BG lines where incidences of lions/lion cubs deaths have occurred recently, following protective measures have been taken in consultation with the Forest Department of Gujarat:

(i) Information about the movement of lions/lion cubs is being shared by Forest Department with the Railway and loco pilots are informed to be careful.

(ii) Whistle boards have been provided at the locations advised by Forest Department.

#### **Derailment of Delhi-Dibrugarh Rajdhani Express**

1172. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many passengers were injured/ died when the Delhi-Dibrugarh Rajdhani Express recently derailed near Chapra, Bihar;

(b) the loss of property in the said train derailment;

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the injured persons and families of deceased in such cases;

(d) the preliminary report for cause of the derailment;

(e) whether responsibility has been fixed on the erring officials, if any; and

(f) the concrete steps taken/ proposed to be taken to prevent recurrence of such happenings in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) 4 passengers lost their lives, 6 passengers sustained grievous injury and 17 passengers sustained simple injury in the recent derailment of New Delhi- Dibrugarh Rajdhani Express train near Chapra in Bihar on 25.06.2014.

(b) Statutory inquiry into the above derailment of Train No. 12236 New Delhi-Dibrugarh Rajdhani Express is being conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, North Eastern Circle under the Ministry of Civil Aviation and its report is awaited. Loss of railway property will be ascertained after receipt of the report.

(c) Compensation for death/injury in Train Accident/ Untoward Incident (as defined u/s 124/124-A of the Railways Act, 1989) is paid by the Railways after award of the decree by the Railways Claims Tribunal in favour of the claimant after a claim of compensation is filed with the Tribunal by the claimant and the decree so awarded by the Tribunal is decided to be satisfied by the Railways. As no decree of the Tribunal has been received by the Railways so far, no compensation has been paid by the Railways. However, as a special case on humanitarian grounds the Railway administration had announced a relief of enhanced ex-gratia of Rs. 2 lakh, Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 20,000/- for death, grievously injury and simple injury respectively. The instant ex-gratia relief of Rs. 2 lakh and Rs. 50,000/- for death and grievous injury respectively was announced from the Prime Minister's Office also. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 16 lakh in 4 cases of death, Rs. 9 lakhs in 6 cases of grievous injury and Rs. 3.20 lakh in 16 cases of simple injury has already been paid by the Railways. In one case of simple injury, the wife of the said passenger refused to accept the cheque.

(d) and (e) Statutory inquiry into the above derailment of Train No. 12236 New Delhi-Dibrugarh Rajdahni Express is being conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, North Eastern Circle under the Ministry of Civil Aviation and its report is awaited. Responsibility will be fixed after receipt of the report of Commissioner of Railway Safety.

- (f) Measures being taken by Indian Railways to prevent derailments include:
- Upgradation of Track Structure consisting of Pre Stressed Concrete (PSC) sleepers, 52 kg/60 kg, high strength (90kg/mm<sup>2</sup> ultimate tensile strength) rails on concrete sleepers, fanshaped layout on PSC sleepers, Steel Channel Sleepers on girder bridges adopted on most of the routes.
  - Track structure is being standardized with 60 kg rails and PSC sleepers on all the Broad Gauge routes, especially on high density routes, to reduce fatigue of rails under higher axle-load traffic.
  - New construction and replacement is done with PSC sleepers only.
  - Long rail panels of 260 Meters/130 Meters length are being manufactured at the steel plants to minimize number of welded joints.
  - Reduction in Thermit welded joints on rails, use of SPURT Cars for Rail flaw detection.
  - All rails and welds are ultrasonically tested as per laid down periodicity.

- Progressively shifting to flash butt welding which is superior in quality compared to Alumino Thermit (AT) welding.
- Progressive use of modern track maintenance machines viz. Tie Tamping, Ballast Cleaning Machines, Track Recording Cars, Digital Ultrasonic Flaw Detectors, Self Propelled Ultrasonic Rail Testing Cars, etc.
- Two Rail Grinding Machines are being procured. Rail Grinding and rail lubrication for enhanced rail life and reliability has been recently introduced.
- Electronic monitoring of track geometry is carried out to detect defects and plan maintenance.
- Modern Bridge inspection techniques for determining health of the bridges.
- Introduction of Wheel Impact Load Detector (WILD).
- Regular patrolling of railway tracks at vulnerable locations including night patrolling and intensifying patrolling during foggy weather.
- Introduction of LHB coaches with Centre Buffer Couplers and having anti-climbing features to minimize effects of accidents.

#### **Derailment of Gorakhdham Express**

1173. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that derailment of Gorakhdham Express on its way from Delhi to Gorakhpur following a collision in broad daylight, was most certainly a preventable tragedy, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Railways had ordered any enquiry into the said mishap; and
- (c) if so, the outcome of the said enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) On 26.05.2014 at 10.35 hours, while the train No.12556 Hisar - Gorakhpur Gorakhdham Express was passing through Down main line of Chureb station on Gonda-Gorakhpur Broad Gauge double line section of Lucknow Division of North Eastern Railway, its locomotive along with 11 coaches next to train engine

derailed, out of which 7 coaches capsized. After derailment, the locomotive swerved to the left and dashed in the rear of a stationary goods train on an adjacent loop line at Chureb station. The Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), North Eastern Circle under the Ministry of Civil Aviation is conducting a statutory inquiry into this accident. As per his preliminary report, the cause of the accident is fracture of tongue rail.

The fracture had initiated from the machined flange of the Tongue Rail and no USFD examination is possible at this location. Visually also it was not detectable. Therefore, it was not possible to detect such defect in the tongue rail, breakage of which has caused the accident.

(b) and (c) Statutory inquiry into the derailment of Train No.12556 Hisar - Gorakhpur Gorakhdham Express at Chureb station on 26.05.2014, is being conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), North Eastern Circle under the Ministry of Civil Aviation. As per CRS' preliminary report, the accident was caused due to fracture of tongue rail and the accident has been classified under the category "Failure of Equipment – Permanent Way".

#### **Problem of single line track upto Dehradun**

1174. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the acute problem faced by millions of tourists, general passengers and industrialists due to single line railway track upto Dehradun; and

(b) if so, the action plan of Railways to mitigate this problem, which regularly results in delay of incoming trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With a view to easing capacity constraints on Laksar-Haridwar-Dehradun rail route, "Laksar-Haridwar" patch doubling and a few traffic facility works have been taken up. Moreover, survey for doubling of Haridwar-Dehradun section has also been sanctioned.

#### **Incidents of theft**

1175. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an increase in the number of instances of theft in long distance trains running from New Delhi;



(b) if so, the details of theft cases reported during the last six months in Andhra Pradesh Express, G.T. Express which cater to the needs of people of Andhra Pradesh in reaching New Delhi; and

(c) the details of the rate of recovery in theft cases by the Railway Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Number of cases of theft in trains running from New Delhi during the year 2014 (Upto June) are 751 in comparison to 1167 during 2013.

(b) The number of cases of theft reported in A. P. Express and G.T Express during the year/2014 (upto June) are 22 and 30 respectively.

(c) All such cases are reported to, registered and investigated by Government Railway' Police of the State concerned.

#### **Pending railway projects**

†1176. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is trying to fix priority or taking any concrete steps for several pending railway projects of different States:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether projects of new railway routes have been lying pending in several States for approximately last 15 to 20 years due to paucity of funds; and

(d) if so, the details of such pending new railway route projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Prioritization is an ongoing process in Indian Railways. Railways do not sanction or prioritize Projects statewide.

Prioritisation is done broadly on the following criteria:

1. Enhancing capacity.
2. Facilitating incremental revenue generation.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

3. Debottlenecking the congested corridors.
4. Providing alternate route.
5. Where substantial progress has been made and are in the last leg of their completion.
6. National projects and Strategic Lines etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Railways do not maintain data State-wise. As on 01.04.2014, there are 38 ongoing new line railway projects which are more than 15 years old covering a length of 5647.34 Km. as on 31.03.2014, the anticipated cost of these Projects is Rs.62,582 crore whereas the expenditure incurred on these Projects is Rs.29,099 crore.

#### **Ticket reservation facility**

†1177. SHRI ISHWAR LAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any concrete steps have been taken to make Tatkal and other rail tickets reservation system faster and high-tech;
- (b) whether passengers/people have to take lots of pains for want of any security arrangement and internet network at the railway ticket reservation windows with ticket counters remaining closed owing to power-cuts;
- (c) if so, details thereof; and
- (d) by when passengers/people are likely to get better and faster facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) This is a continuous process and steps are taken as and when required.

#### **Railway safety**

1178. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that over the years Railways' safety record has been very dismal due to frequent accidents;
- (b) if so, the details of accidents occurred during last two years till the derailment of Rajdhani Express at Chapra;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the kind of inquiries set up, the reasons for accidents and action taken on each of the cases; and

(d) what has been done, of late, regarding safety of railway property and passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Number of consequential train accidents excluding incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings, have generally decreased from 93 in 2010-11 to 77 in 2011-12, and further to 68 in 2012-13 and 71 in 2013-14. Category-wise and year-wise details of these consequential train accidents during the last two years, *i.e.*, 2012-13, 2013-14 and the current year from April to June, 2014, is as under:

Type of Accident	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto 30th June, 2014)
Collisions	6	4	1
Derailments	49	53	22
Manned Level Crossing Accidents	5	4	2
Fire in Trains	8	7	1
Miscellaneous Accidents	0	3	1
TOTAL	68	71	27

(c) The number of consequential train accidents inquired into by the Commissioner of Railway Safety and the Departmental Inquiry Committees during 2012-13, 2013-14 and the current year from April to June, 2014, is as under:

Years	Consequential Accidents Inquired by CRS (excluding Unmanned Level Crossing incidents and untoward incidents)	Consequential Accidents Inquired by Departmental Inquiry Committees
2012-13	16	52
2013-14	9	62
2014-15 (Upto June, 2014)	4	23
TOTAL	29	137

As per the findings of the above inquiry committees including *prima facie* causes, out of a total of 166 consequential train accidents during the last two years and the

current year (upto June, 2014), 115 train accidents have been attributed to failure of railway staff, 16 due to failure of other than railway staff, 10 due to equipment failure, 10 due to sabotage, 14 due to incidental factors, and cause could not be established in one case. Out of these 115 consequential train accidents caused due to failure of railway staff, disciplinary action has been initiated against 326 railway employees, disciplinary proceedings have been finalized in 244 cases and penalties have been imposed against the officials found responsible.

(d) There is a three-tier security mechanism of Railway Protection Force (RPF), Government Railway Police (GRP) and District Police over Indian Railways in which prevention and detection of crime in Railway premises and running trains are the responsibility of States through their GRP. Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRPs to ensure protection and security of railway property and passengers as well as matters connected with the Railways Act, Railway Protection Force Act and the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act. Concerned District Police are responsible for security of tracks, bridges and tunnels.

#### **Electrified railway routes in Tamil Nadu**

1179. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 30.08 per cent of total railway route in Tamil Nadu has been electrified so far; and

(b) whether Government is of the view that electrification of railway route at this pace is sufficient, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir. As on 01.04.2014, 43.16 per cent of total rail lines in Tamil Nadu is electrified.

(b) Electrification of railway route is a continuous process, which is decided based on ' financial viability, traffic volumes and operational flexibility. The pace of electrification projects depends upon the availability of resources. During the XI Five Year Plan, a total of 4556 Route Kilometres (RKM) route was electrified. Further, during the first two years of XII Five Year Plan, a total of 2667 RKM route has been electrified. (2012-13 - 1317 RKM, 2013-14- 1350 RKM).

**Toll free number for lodging complaints**

1180. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many incidents of crime have taken place during the journey in Railways in the last three years;
- (b) how many reports have been lodged with the GRP or RPF or with the local police regarding these incidents during the period;
- (c) how many acts of crime have not been reported to the GRP or RPF or local police;
- (d) whether Government is planning to start toll free numbers for lodging the complaints so that the complainants get the opportunity to lodge the complaint on phone; and
- (e) if so, by when it would start and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Incidents of crime reported over Indian Railways are 22493, 21775 and 26467 during the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively.

(c) No such instance has come to the notice of Railway Protection Force.

(d) and (e) Security Help line numbers are already functioning in zonal railways. A toll free help line no. 1800-111-322 will be in operation *w.e.f.* 01.09.2014 at RPF Control Room, New Delhi. However, it may not be legally feasible to register FIR on phone since section 154 in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 mandates that every information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence shall be signed by the person giving it.

**Rail connectivity in Punjab**

1181. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a demand to start a train from Hoshiarpur to Haridwar once in a week, if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (b) whether Government will consider the public demand to connect Garhshankar, with Hoshiarpur and Hoshiarpur with Tanda in Punjab with rail, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Representations are received at various levels of Railways administration viz. station, Divisional level, Zonal level and Railway Board's level, a compendium of which is not maintained. Introduction of train between Hoshiarpur and Haridwar is not feasible at present due to operational and resource constraints. However, passengers may avail change over at Jalandhar Cantt. & Ambala Cantt. which is connected to Haridwar.

(b) In view of the huge throw-forward of ongoing projects, limited availability of funds and competing priorities, there is no proposal to connect Garhshankar with Hoshiarpur and Hoshiarpur with Tanda at present.

**Instances of theft in trains running between New Delhi and Chennai Central**

1182. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instances of theft have increased in trains running between New Delhi and Chennai Central, particularly in G.T. Express (12616/12615) and Tamil Nadu Express (12622/12621), especially during summer vacation period of May and June;

(b) if so, the details of theft cases registered with Railway Police (Chowki Prabhari) on this route, *i.e.* between New Delhi to Chennai Central in the month of May and June, 2014; and

(c) the details of progress made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Theft of passengers' belongings in trains running between New Delhi and Chennai Central during the period of May and June, 2014 has decreased to 59 numbers in comparison to 82 numbers in the previous year. However, 17 numbers of such cases have been reported in G.T. Express and Tamilnadu Express during May and June of 2014 which is marginally higher than 16 numbers reported in 2013.

(c) Crimes reported in Railways are registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned.

**Laying of railway line between Wardha and Nanded**

1183. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has announced laying of railway line between Wardha and Nanded, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that acquisition of land has not been completed till now, if so, the steps Government would take for speedy implementation of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Wardha-Nanded new line (270 km) has been sanctioned at an anticipated cost of Rs.2500 crores. An expenditure of Rs.67.32 crores has been incurred upto March, 2014 and an outlay of Rs.15 crores has been provided for the year 2014-15.

(b) Out of 284 km, land has been acquired for 33 km length and land acquisition papers for another 97 km length have also been submitted to the State Government for early acquisition of land.

**Loss incurred by Patna junction-Digha passenger service operations**

†1184. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the loss suffered by Railways every year from Patna Junction-Digha passenger service operated in Danapur division;

(b) whether any proposal to discontinue this passenger service and to hand over the land of Patna-Digha line to the State Government is under consideration;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Patna-Digha is one of the uneconomical branch lines of the Indian Railways. Loss suffered in operating this uneconomical branch line during the last three years is as under:

2010-11	Rs.3.82 crore
2011-12	Rs.2.19 crore
2012-13	Rs.2.42 crore

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (d) At present, there is no proposal to either discontinue the passenger service, viz. 73213/73214 Patna-Digha DEMU or transfer the railway land of Patna-Digha line to the State Government of Bihar.

### **Modernising the railway system**

1185. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is actively considering to modernise Indian Railways system on the pattern of some advanced countries of the world;

(b) whether Government has gathered any information from these countries to work on the modernisation plan; and

(c) if so, the likely expenditure on this plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Modernization and technical upgradation in the Indian Railways is an ongoing process. Railways have initiated steps for modernization and upgradation and have also signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with advanced Railways including Belgium, France, Germany, China, Austria and Spain for technical cooperation in the Rail Sector which includes consultation and exchange of relevant information.

(c) Separate details of expenditure on modernization are not maintained as they are part of overall project expenditure.

### **Industrial units set up by Railways in West Bengal**

1186. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present status of 16 industrial units that were proposed to be set up Railways in West Bengal in 2011;

(b) the total investment made by Railways till date, on the above units; and

(c) the tentative date of commencement of production/services from these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) The details relating to the 16 industrial units that were proposed to be set up by Railways in West Bengal in 2011 regarding their present status, investment made in them by Railways till date and tentative date of commencement of production/services are as under:



Sl. No.	Industrial Unit	Status	Investment made by Railways till date	Commencement of production/services
1	2	3	4	5
1	Manufacture of components & sub assemblies for High Horse Power locos and institute for training at Dankuni	Construction of factory completed	Rs. 188.02 Cr. (upto 3/2014)	Production has commenced
2	Electric loco assembly and ancillary unit of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works at Dankuni.	Rail Vikas Nigam Limited has been entrusted with the work of execution of the factory. The work of construction of the factory is in progress and likely to be completed shortly.	Rs. 150.33 Cr (upto 5/2014)	Production yet to commence
3	Noapara Rake Rehabilitation facility.	Civil & Electrical works have since been completed. Some of the M&P items have been received.	Rs.21.71 Cr. (upto 3/2014)	Production yet to commence

1	2	3	4	5
4	Coach manufacturing factory in the Kanchrapara-Halisahar Railway Complex.	It is a PPP work. Bidders have been short listed after pre-qualification, for participation in the financial bid stage. New sub station building and the transmission line for 33 kv sub-station has been completed.	Rs.21.83 Cr.	Production yet to commence
5	Setting up of cold storage and temperature controlled perishable cargo centres under Kisan Vision project at Singur.	Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR) has been entrusted with the responsibility of setting up a Perishable Cargo Centre (PCC) at Singur in West Bengal in the year 2009. PCC was set up by CONCOR in the year 2011.	Nil	The centre was made operational in the month of December, 2011. The agency has now abandoned the work due to the facility being non-viable. There has been no response to fresh tenders.
6	Development of Automobile and Ancillary Hub at Shalimar.	Automobile and ancillary hub has been notified and is functional from 13th March 2010.	Nil	Functional

7	Centre of Excellence for wagon prototyping at Kharagpur workshop.	Work awarded on turnkey basis to RVNL.	Nil	Not applicable.
8.	Wagon manufacturing factory at Burdwan (Kulti).	JV between RITES & SAIL has been incorporated in Dec 2010. Setting up of factory has commenced.	No investment to be made by Railways.	Production not yet commenced.
9.	2x660 Mega Watt Railways' captive, coal based thermal power plant at Adra, District Prurulia, in joint venture with National Thermal Power Corporation.	Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Indian Railways and National Thermal Power Corporation. The project is yet to be sanctioned as coal for this plant has not been allocated.	Nil	Not applicable
10.	Coach Mid Life Rehabilitation workshop at Anara (Adra).	Work given to RVNL for turnkey execution.	Nil	Not applicable
11	Factory for Composite Brake Blocks at Tindharia.	Expression of Interest was floated but there was no response.	Nil	Not applicable

1	2	3	4	5
12	Rail axle manufacturing factory at New Jalpaiguri.	The factory to be set up by Rastriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. RINL). Construction work has not yet started.	No investment to be made by Railway.	Not applicable
13	Fiat Bogie frame and refrigerated container factory at Budge Budge.	The factory is under construction.	Rs.45.55 Cr.	Not applicable
14	Electronic signal production unit at New Coochbehar.	Railway land measuring 177mx274m (approx. 12 acres) has been earmarked by N.F. Railway for the factory. Consultancy was awarded to RITES for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR). RITES has submitted Draft Production Plan as part I of DPR. Request for Qualification (RFQ) has been notified.	Rs.1.83 crore	Not applicable

15	Wagon component factory for manufacture of high capacity bogies, couplers & draft gear at Jellingham.	It is a Joint Venture between SAIL and Burn Standard company Ltd. Joint Venture has been formed.	No investment to be made by Railway.	Not applicable
16	Diesel Multiple Unit (DMU) manufacturing factory at Haldia.	Phase-I of the project has been completed.	Rs.102.13 Cr. (upto 3/2014)	Production from Haldia has started.

**Loss to Railways due to under declaration of goods**

†1187. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that traders are causing loss to Railways by showing less quantity on documents and actually loading more goods while dispatching goods by trains;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to take any concrete and effective steps to check this; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Illegal occupation of Railways land**

†1188. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways' land in various parts of the country is being occupied illegally;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to take any concrete and effective action to prevent it and retrieve such land; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when it would be done, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Railways are engaged in a continuous exercise to prevent encroachments and protect its land by licensing of land to Railway employees for grow more food (GMF) scheme, providing boundary wall, tree plantation etc., at vulnerable locations. Encroachers on railway land are dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (PPE Act, 1971) as amended from time to time. Actual eviction of unauthorised occupants is carried out with the assistance of State Government and police. Complete Land

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

records are maintained, updated regularly and get verified from revenue authorities periodically. Survey of encroachments is also carried out every year and the details of encroachments and their removal are recorded. About 940 hectares of Railway land is under encroachment.

#### **New train between Delhi and Ahmedabad**

†1189. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering a proposal to start a new train from Delhi to Ahmedabad in Gujarat via Godhara, Dakor and Anand;
- (b) if so, by when the operation of this train would be started; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal to introduce a new train from Delhi to Ahmedabad in Gujarat via Godhara, Dakor and Anand. However, in the Interim Railway Budget, 2014-15, introduction of a new Premium train between Ahmedabad and Delhi Sarai Rohilla has been announced via Palanpur, Ajmer, Rewari.

#### **Railway projects in Maharashtra**

1190. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of railway projects relating to new lines, gauge conversion, doubling and electrification under implementation in Maharashtra, project-wise;
- (b) whether any targets have been set up for their completion, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how many projects have been taken up on priority basis involving financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Details of railway projects, viz. new railway lines, gauge conversion, doubling and electrification under construction falling partly or fully in the state of Maharashtra are as under:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the project (length)	Anticipated cost 2014-15	Expenditure as on 31.03.2014	Outlay 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
<b>New Line</b>				
1.	Ahmednagar-Beed-Parle Vajjnath (250 km)	2820.00	333.92	40.00
2.	Baramati-Lonand (54 km)	138.48	123.67	5.00
3.	Wadsa-Gadchiroli (49.5 km)	232.40	2.03	20.00
4.	Wardha-Nanded (via Yavatmal-Pusood) (270 km)	2500.00	67.32	15.00
5.	Amravati-Narkher (138 km)	725.00	570.32	20.00
<b>Gauge Conversion</b>				
6.	Chhindwara-Nagpur (149.52 km)	585.93	477.51	100.00
7.	Jabalpur-Gondia including Balaghat Katangi (285 km)	1037.99	713.94	100.10
8.	Nagbhir-Nagpur (106 km)	401.00	0.50	0.00,01
9.	Ratlam-Mhow-Khandwa- Akola (472.64)	1421.25	314.87	90.00
<b>Doubling</b>				
10.	Bhusawal-Jalgaon 3rd line (24.13 km)	184.06	10.04	12.00
11.	Daund-Gulbarga doubling (224.90 km) and Pune-Guntakal Electrification (641.37 km)	1514.45	324.46	275.05
12.	Godhani-Kalumna Chord (13.7 km)	59.13	18.76	10.00
13.	Kalumna-Nagpur (6.16 km)	24.78	21.47	3.00



1	2	3	4	5
14.	Kalyan-Kasara 3rd line (67.62 km)	279.70	8.64	8.49
15.	Mudkhed-Parbhani (81.43 km)	334.32	6.17	5.00
16.	Panvel-Pen (35 km)	262.62	200.41	20.00
17.	Panvel-Roha Land Acquisition (75.44 km)	30.60	19.01	0.00,01
18.	Pen-Roha (40 km)	225.00	173.70	30.00
19.	Udhna-Jalgaon with electrification (306.93 km)	1389.61	796.51	0.00,01
20.	Wardha (Sewagram)-Nagpur 3rd line (76.3 km)	297.85	10.50	15.00
21.	Budhni-Barkhera - 3rd line (33 km)	287.35	22.01	1.00
<b>Electrification</b>				
22.	Gondia-Balarshah (250 km)	204.66	83.93	36.49
23.	Daund-Manmad Puntamba-Shirdi (255 km)	344.79	329.79	15.00
24.	Amla-Chhindwara-Kalumna (257 km)	267.15	30.31	41.00

(b) Railways have a huge throwforward of ongoing projects and limited overall availability of funds. As a result, it is not possible to provide adequate funds to all the projects on a regular basis which is a pre-requisite for fixing time lines.

(c) Three new line projects viz. Ahmednagar-Beed-Parle Vajjnath, Wadsa-Gadchiroli and Wardha-Nanded (via Yavatmal-Pusood) have been taken up wherein a portion of the cost is shared by Government of Maharashtra.

#### Reorganisation of zones and divisions

1191. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway zones in the country, at present;

(b) whether there are demands for reorganisation of zones and divisions from various quarters, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Railways have any plan to create new zones and divisions, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) There are 17 zones in Indian Railways including the Metro Railway/Kolkata.

(b) and (c) Receipt of proposals from various State Governments, elected representatives, etc., for reorganisation of zones and divisions, through creation of new ones, is a continuous process. After considering the proposals received so far, there is no plan for reorganisation of zones and divisions. However, a Committee of senior officers from Railways has been constituted to examine the issue of a new railway zone in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, in terms of Item No.8 of Schedule 13 (Infrastructure) of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

#### **Robberies and dacoities in trains**

1192. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of train robberies and dacoities that took place since 2012, till date;

(b) the details of loss and damage in each case;

(c) the details of culprits apprehended, booked and convicted in each case;

(d) the details of compensation paid to the victims; and

(e) the fresh initiatives taken by Railways for prevention of recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) The details of cases of robbery and dacoity reported in trains, value of property stolen along with details of persons apprehended, booked and convicted during the years 2012, 2013 and 2014 (upto June) over Indian Railways are as under:

Year	Robbery	Dacoity	Value of property stolen (in crore)	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons booked	No. of persons convicted
2012	448	39	1.88	635	554	117
2013	532	41	2.53	615	541	67
2014 (upto June)	216	36	1.51	252	215	15

(d) In term of Section 100 of the Railways Act, 1989 Railway administration has no statutory responsibility for payment of compensation for the loss or damage of unbooked luggage unless it is proved that such loss or damage is due to the negligence or misconduct on the part of the railway administration or its employees. The amount of compensation paid by the Railways in such cases after receipt of decree of Railway Claim Tribunal or a court of law during the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 (Upto June) is as under:

Year	Amount paid in Rs.
2012	Nil
2013	Rs. 9.07 lakh
2014	Nil

(e) Policing on Railways is a State subject and the prevention and investigation of crime, in Railway premises as well as on running trains are, therefore, the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through their Government Railway Police (GRP). Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP by access control at important and sensitive stations and by following other measures:

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. 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.

3. Security Help-Line numbers have been set up in the Zonal Control Rooms to enable passengers to seek security related assistance.
4. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police.

**Direct railway line between Khurja and Kasganj in Uttar Pradesh**

1193. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a survey was carried out for a direct railway line between Khurja and Kasganj in Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the action being taken by Railways in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Survey for Kasganj-Khurja (*via* Atrauli) new rail line has been completed and the cost and rate of return of this 89 Km long new line have been assessed as Rs 623.54 crore and 0.51% respectively. In view of unremunerative nature of the project, heavy throwforward and funds constraints, Railway is unable to take up the project.

**Speed of trains**

†1194. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures required to be taken to accelerate the speed of trains in the country;
- (b) the maximum speed of the passenger trains at present along with names of the railway routes and the passenger trains having a maximum speed of 120 to 150 Kilometer per hour; and
- (c) the concept of the bullet trains along with their speed and safety measures and the names of the railway routes on which they are to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Measures required to accelerate the speed of trains on the existing lines include improvements to infrastructure i.e., track, signalling and rolling stock.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (I) Track: For speed of 160 kmph, modern track structure consisting of 60 kg/90 UTS rails laid on PRC/ST sleepers with 1660/Km sleeper density and 300 mm ballast cushion is required. Fencing of track on both sides and grade separation at level crossings is necessary.
- (II) Rolling Stock: Trains with Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) coaches, hauled by WDP4 or WAP5 locomotives are fit to run at 160 kmph. Also, Railway is planning to run distributed powered Electrical Multiple Unit (EMU) Train sets is being done to accelerate the speed of trains on trial basis.
- (III) Signalling: Signalling System shall be upgraded to meet the essential requirements of Signaling like Centralized operation of Points and Signals, provision of Block Proving Axle Counter (BPAC), Double Distant Signals, Light Emitting Diode (LED) Signals for better visibility of Signals to loco pilots, Track Circulating of all running lines in accordance with Indian Railways Signal Engineering Manual.
- (b) 1. Max Speed of Passenger Train: 150 Kilometer per hour (Kmph), Train no. 12001/12002 New Delhi-Bhopal Shatabadi Express.
2. Names of the Railway Routes: Between Tuglakabad and Agra.
3. Passenger Trains having Maximum speed of 120-150 Kmph: At present, the fully-air conditioned train services - Premium Express, Rajdhani Express, Shatabdi Express, Durgam Express, Yuva Express and Garib Rath Express, on the major trunk routes, are running with maximum permissible speed of 120 kmph or more.
- (c) Bullet trains run at a speed of 300-350 kmph. Mumbai-Ahmedabad is the first corridor identified for introducing of high speed trains in the country.

#### **Passenger facilities**

†1195. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of stations where local passenger trains have a stoppage between Ratlam-Bhopal, Ratlam-Ajmer and Nagda-Kota sections and whether there is proper arrangement for drinking water, light during night and public conveniences, and a regular system put in place for proper maintenance of these facilities;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the names of such stations as at (a) above, which do not have platforms of appropriate height; and

(c) the details of the action plan for construction of platforms and providing passenger amenities in a time-bound manner at such stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Name of stoppages, where passenger trains running on the section have a scheduled stoppage is as under:

- (i) **Ratlam-Bhopal section:** - Bangrod, Runkhera, Khachrod, Berawanya, Nagda, Bhatissuda, Piploda Bagla, Unhel, Palsora Makrawan, Aslaoda, Naikheri, Ujjain, Pingleshwar, Tajpur, Shivpura, Tarana Road, Maksi, Pir Umrod, Berchha, Kisoni, Kalisindh, Bolai, Akodia, Mohammad Khera, Shujalpur, Chakrod, Kalapipal, Jabri, Parbati, Baktal, Sehore, Pachwan, Phanda, Bakanian Bhaunri, Bairagarh.
- (ii) **Ratlam-Ajmer section:-** Namli, Barayala Chaurasi, Jaora, Dhodhar, Kachnara, Dalauda, Mandsore, Piplia, Malhargarh, Harkiakhil, Neemuch, Bisalwas Kalan, Jawad Road, Nimbahera, Gambhiri Road, Shambhupura, Ordi, Chittaurgarh, Chanderia, Det, Gangarar, Soniana, Hamirgarh, Mandipiya, Bhilwara, Mandal, Dhuwala, Lambiya, Raila Road, Sareri, Bhojras, Rupaheli, Gulabpura, Bijainagar, Mokhampura, Singwal, Bandanwara, Jharwasaa, Nasirabad, Rajosi, Lachhipura, Hatundi, Adarshnagar.
- (iii) **Nagda-Kota section:-** Rohalkhurd, Mehidpur Road, Luni Richha, Vikramgarh a lot, Thuria, Talavali, Chaumahla, Nathu kheri, Suwasra, Hanspura, Shamgarh, Garot, Kurlasi, Bhawani Mandi, Dhuankheri, Jhalawar Road, Ramganj Mandi, Morak, Kanwalpura, Dara, Ravtha Road, Alniya, Dadhdevi and Dakaniya Talav. Proper arrangement of drinking water, public conveniences and adequate lighting facility is available on all the stations of said sections as per norms. Regular system is also available for maintenance of these facilities.

(b) and (c) Except platform Nos. 4 and 5 at Nagda Junction, platform Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Maksi Junction and platform No. 2 at Berchha station, all other platforms of the stations on the said sections are of appropriate height as per norms. However, augmentation/improvement of passenger amenities including raising of identified platforms is a continuous process and is undertaken as per availability of funds and *inter-se* priority of works.

**Vacancies in South Central Railway**

1196. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of vacancies in all services/groups in South Central Railway;
- (b) whether Government has conducted examinations and interviews to fill up those vacancies;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) by when all the vacancies would be filled up, including those of reserved category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) As on 01.4.2014, the total number of vacancies in all Groups is 13609 under South Central Railway.

(b) to (d) In the Financial year 2013-14 and upto May 2014, panels of 2303 including for reserved category, were provided to South Central Railway. Further new indents for 5797 posts including for reserved category have been placed on the recruitment agencies by South Central Railway. Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and involves issue of notification of vacancies, holding examinations, finalization of select panels and issue of appointment letter.

**Creating Peninsular Railway Zones**

1197. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the Ministry is contemplating creating Peninsular Railway Zones in Kerala and Seemandhra, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): While there is no proposal under consideration of Ministry of Railways for creation of a Railway Zone in Kerala, a Committee of senior officers from Railways has been constituted to examine the issue of a new railway zone in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, in terms of Item No. 8 of Schedule 13 (Infrastructure) of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

**Creating new railway divisions**

1198. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal for creating new railway divisions in Mangalore and Thirunelveli;
- (b) if so, whether any study was done to assess the possible impact of creating new divisions on Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram divisions; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal for creating new railway divisions in Mangalore and Thirunelveli.

**Request for train halts at stations**

†1199. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of passenger trains halting at Pipar Road Junction in Rajasthan;
- (b) whether in view of the demand of local populace, Government intends to allow stoppage at Pipar Road Junction for the trains 12466-Jodhpur to Jaipur and 12465-Jaipur to Jodhpur besides the trains 12462-Jodhpur to Delhi (Mandor) and 12461-Delhi to Jodhpur; and
- (c) whether Government also intends to allow stoppage at Umed Railway Station for the trains running in the evening from Jodhpur to Jaipur- 22477 and from Jaipur to Jodhpur-22478 in the morning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) At present, 01 pair of Mail/Express train (daily) and 05 pairs of Passenger trains (daily) have stoppage at Pipar Road junction in Rajasthan.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) No, Sir.

**Railway projects in Karnataka**

1200. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Karnataka has agreed to provide Rs. 13000 crore

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



during 2014-15 for railway projects being taken up on cost-sharing basis and if so, the details thereof, project-wise; and

(b) whether it is a fact that 27 railway projects in Karnataka, having a length of 2876 kilometres and anticipated cost of Rs. 22400 crore are pending with the Central Government for approval and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) There is no such commitment from Government of Karnataka.

(b) No, Sir. There are only 03 new line projects falling partly/fully in Karnataka which had been included in previous Budgets pending Government approval due to large throwforward of ongoing projects, limited availability of funds and competing priorities.

**Rehabilitation of poor families living on encroached land in Gujarat**

1201. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the updated status of the action taken by Railways to rehabilitate poor families living in urban areas nearby railway stations and tracks in Gujarat to help Railways to vacate its encroached land; and

(b) whether the Ministry has communicated to Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and State Government of Gujarat in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) At present, Ministry of Railways do not have any policy for resettlement and rehabilitation of encroachers. Rehabilitation on railway land is not feasible due to railway's safety constraints/operational requirements.

(b) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been advised by Ministry of Railways that keeping in view Railway's expansion plans, operational and maintenance requirements, and safety of travelling public, the State Government or the Urban Local Body may have to provide alternative sites for settlement and Ministry of Railways cannot contribute towards cost of construction/land.

**Restructuring Railways**

1202. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to restructure or modernize Railways through Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) system;
- (b) if so, whether Government also plans to disinvest some parts/sectors of Indian Railways; and
- (c) if so, the details of the plan/proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Government proposes to implement certain identified projects through Public Private Partnership (PPP) with the objective of mobilising resources. Such implementation can modernise certain aspects of Railways but do not lead to restructuring of Railways.

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

**Construction of railway bridge over Brahmaputra**

1203. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the demand raised time and again for construction of a railway bridge over Brahmaputra near Saraighat along with construction of double line between New Bongaigaon-Kamakhya and Guwahati-Dibrugarh; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and time by when the proposal in this regard is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) As per survey, cost of 2nd rail bridge at Saraighat near Guwahati over river Brahmaputra has been assessed as Rs. 300 crore at 2007-08 price level, with Rate of Return of 1.88%. Due to unremunerative nature of this project and huge throwforward of ongoing projects, limited availability of funds, this project has been shelved. Moreover, with the completion of rail-cum-road bridge across Brahmaputra at Jogighopa, there is no need for a second bridge across Brahmaputra at Saraighat.

New Bongaigaon-Kamakhya Doubling *via* Rangiya (142 km) had been included in Budget 2013-14 at an anticipated cost of Rs. 1798 crore. However, requisite clearance of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has not been received.

Double line already exists between Guwahati and Digaru (44.13 km) on Guwahati-Dibrugarh section. Further, a survey for doubling from Digaru to Dibrugarh (520 km) has been completed out of which work of doubling for section from Lumding to Hojai (44.92 km) has been sanctioned and taken up.

#### **Trials of fixing fire alarms in trains**

1204. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the trials of fixing fire alarms in trains are being conducted, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether at present trials are only being conducted in AC trains/coaches, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) by when the trials would be conducted in non-AC coaches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. A pilot project for field trial with Automatic Fire and Smoke Detection System has been taken up in one rake of New Delhi- Bhubaneswar Rajdhani Express. Besides, one LHB (Linke Hofmann Busch) rake in New Delhi -Jammu Tawi Rajdhani and one rake of LHB AC Double Decker coaches running between Kachiguda-Tirupati-Guntur have also been provided with such a system. Technical specification has been revised for extended field trial. In the revised specification, Air brake system has been interfaced with Fire and Smoke Detection System for automatic application of brakes in trains in emergency situations owing to fire.

(b) Yes, Sir. Presently, trials are being conducted only in Air Conditioned (AC) trains as the present design of Automatic Fire and Smoke Detection System is suitable for AC coaches which have regulated circulation of ambient air inside coaches.

(c) Research Designs & Standards Organization (RDSO) has developed a tentative technical specification for trial of Automatic Fire and Smoke Detection System suitable for non-AC coaches. There are no readily available designs suitable for non-AC coaches. Therefore, definite timelines regarding conduct of trial are not feasible.

#### **Cost cutting measures in Railways**

1205. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to formulate any new plan to cut the spending on various unwanted and avoidable expenditure in railway infrastructure and its protection, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Railways have made any list of expenditure which could be reduced; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to adopt cost cutting measures in Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Austerity and economy measures are regularly adopted on Railways to ensure saving in expenditure. Further, guidelines of Ministry of Finance on expenditure management and austerity are also followed by Railways. The various measures taken by Railways *inter-alia* include -

**Economy and Expenditure Control Measures:**

- Austerity and economy measures in areas such as hospitality, publicity, advertisement, inaugural ceremonies, seminars and workshops, contingent and office expenses etc.
- Tight control over expenditure in areas such as contractual payment, overtime allowance, purchase of material etc.
- Controlling the growth of non-Plan expenditure.

**Cost Cutting Measures:**

- Better asset utilisation.
- Improvement in inventory management.
- Optimising the fuel consumption.
- Improving staff productivity by better man-power planning.
- Prioritisation of expenditure on works for better use of available resources.

**Pending railway projects**

1206. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway projects pending in the country and since when they have been pending;

(b) the cost overrun of these Railway projects;

(c) how many such projects are pending in Maharashtra, the details thereof; and

- (d) by when these projects will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) Presently, there are 154 ongoing New Line, 42 Gauge Conversion and 166 Doubling projects across the country needing Rs.1.82 lakh crores to complete them. These projects have been taken up in various years. In Maharashtra, there are 20 ongoing projects comprising 5 New Lines, 4 Gauge Conversions and 11 Doublings costing Rs.14,464 crores.

Railways have a huge throwforward of ongoing projects and limited overall availability of funds. As a result, it is not possible to provide adequate funds to all the projects on regular basis. Therefore, time frame for all the projects cannot be fixed.

#### **Revival plan for NTC**

1207. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Textiles Corporation (NTC) is incurring continuous losses for the last five years;
- (b) if so, the reasons for incurring such losses continuously; and
- (c) whether Government has formulated any revival plan for NTC and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) National Textiles Corporation (NTC) has made Profit in the year 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, but incurred loss during 2013-14.

(b) The main reason for loss during 2013-14 has been due to increase in raw material cost by (10.55 % (*i.e.* for Rs. 106.34 per/Kg (2012-13) to Rs. 117.56 per/kg (2013-14)), whereas sale rate of finished yarn increased by 2% only (for Rs. 211.77 per/Kg (2012-13) to Rs. 216.02 per/Kg (2013-14)).

(c) National Textile Corporation (NTC) has been implementing a revival scheme approved by Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) at a total cost of Rs. 9102 crore. Under this scheme, 78 mills have been closed down (Statement-I), 22 mills are to be revived by NTC itself and 18 mills are to be operationlised through Joint Venture route. 2 mills have been taken out from joint venture list and revived by NTC itself. Thus, 23 mills have been revived by NTC so far and, one mill is slated to be set up as Technical Textiles unit in Rajasthan (Statement-II). 5 mills are operational through JV route, (Statement-III) remaining 11 mills are under arbitration as their Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) were cancelled on review. Under the scheme, 65000 employee approx were to be given Modified Voluntary Retirement Scheme (MVRS). 63295 employees have opted for MVRS at a compensation of Rs. 2378.75 crore so far.

**Statement-I***List of 78 mills closed under I.D Act*

State	Name of the Mills	Location	Reasons of Closure
1	2	3	4
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	Azam Jahi Mills	Warangal	Unviable
	Natraj Spinning Mills	Adilabad	Unviable
	Adoni Cotton Mills	Adoni	Unviable
	Netha Spinning Mills	Secunderabad	Unviable
	Ananthapur Cotton Mills		En-Mass MVRs
Assam			
	Associated Industries	Chandrapur	En-Mass MVRs
Bihar			
	Gaya Cotton & Jute-Mills	Gaya	Unviable
	Bihar Co-Operative Mills	Mokameh	En-Mass MVRs
Gujarat			
	Ahmedabad Jupiter Tex. Mills	Ahmedabad	Unviable

Jehangir Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	Unviable
Mahalaxmi Tex.Mills	Bhavnagar	Unviable
New Manekchowk Tex.Mill	Ahmedabad	Unviable
Petlad Tex.Mills	Petlad	Unviable
Rajkot Tex.Mills	Rajkot	Unviable
Virangam Tex.Mills	Virangam	Unviable
Rajnagar II	Ahmedabad	Unviable
Himadari Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	Unviable
Ahmedabad New Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	En-Mass MVRs
Karnataka		
M.S.K. Mills	Gulbarga	Unviable
Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Mills	Bangalore	Unviable
Shree Yallama Cotton Mills	Davangere	En-Mass MVRs
Minerva Mills	Bangalore	Relocated at Hassan
Madhya Pradesh		
Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	Rajnandgaon	Unviable
Hira Mills	Ujjain	Unviable
Indore Malwa United Mills	Indore	Unviable

1	2	3	4
	Kalyan Mal Mills	Indore	Unviable
	Swadeshi Textile Mills	Indore	Unviable
Maharashtra			
	India United Mills No.2	Mumbai	Unviable
	India United Mills No.3	Mumbai	Unviable
	India United Mills No.4	Mumbai	Unviable
	Kohinoor Mills No.2	Mumbai	Unviable
	Kohinoor Mills No.3	Mumbai	Unviable
	Jam Mfg. Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	Model Mills	Nagpur	Unviable
	R.S.R.G. Mills	Akola	Unviable
	Shri Sitaram Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	Vidharbha Mills	Achalpur	Unviable
	Bharat Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	Digvijay Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	Jupiter Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable



Mumbai Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
New Hind Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
Podar Processors	Mumbai	Unviable
Shree Madhusudan Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
India United Mills No.6 (Dye Works)	Mumbai	En-Mass MVRs
Kohinoor Mills No.1	Mumbai	En-Mass MVRs
Finlay Mills	Mumbai	Relocated at Achalpur
Punjab		
Dayalbagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Amritsar	Unviable
Panipat Woollen Mills	Kharar	Unviable
Kharar Textile Mills	Kharar	En-Mass MVRs
Suraj Textile Mills	Malout	En-Mass MVRs
Rajasthan		
Edward Mills	Beawar	Unviable
Shree Bijay Cotton Mills	Bijianagar	En-Mass MVRs
Uttar Pradesh		
Atherton Mills	Kanpur	Unviable

1	2	3	4
	Biju Cotton Mills	Hathras	Unviable
	Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
	Lord Krishna Tex.Mills	Saharanpur	Unviable
	Muir Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
	New Victoria Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
	Rae Bareli Tex. Mills	Raebareli	Unviable
	Shri Vikram Cotton Mills	Lucknow	Unviable
	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Naini	En-Mass MVRs
West Bengal			
	Bangasri Cotton Mills	Sonepore	Unviable
	Bengal Fine S.&W.Mills No.II	Kataganj	Unviable
	Manindra B.T. Mills	Cossim Bazar	Unviable
	Jyoti Wvg. Factory	Patipukur	Unviable
	Central Cotton Mills	Belur	Unviable
	Shree Mahalaxmi Cotton	Palta	Unviable
	Bengal Fine S.&W.Mills No. I	Konnagar	Unviable

Tamil Nadu	Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills	Serampore	Unviable
	Rampooria Cotton Mills	Rishra	Unviable
	Balaramavarma Textile Mills	Shencottah	Unviable
	Kishnaveni Textile Mills	Coimbatore	Unviable
	Om Parasakthi Mills	Coimbatore	Unviable
	Somasundaram Mills	Coimbatore	Unviable
	Kaleeswarar Mills A' Unit	Coimbatore	Unviable

***Statement-II****List of 24 Mills modernized by NTC itself*

State	Name of the Mills	Location
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi Cotton Mills	Renigunta
Gujarat	Rajnagar Mills	Ahmedabad
Karnataka	New Minerva Mills	Hassan
Kerala	Algappa Textile Mills	Alagappanagar
	Cannanore Spg.& Wvg.Mills	Cannanore
	Kerala Laxmi Mills	Trichur
	Vijayamohini Mills	Trivandrum
Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	Burhanpur
	New Bhopal Textile Mills	Bhopal
Maharashtra	Podar Mills	Mumbai
	Tata Mills	Mumbai
	India United Mill No.5	Mumbai
	Barshi Textile Mills	Barshi
	Finlay Mills	Achalpur
Tamil Nadu	Cannanore Spg.& Wvg.Mills	Mahe
	Pioneer Spinners Mills	Kamudakudi
	Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' Unit	Kalayarkoil

1	2	3
	Cambodia Mills	Coimbatore
	Coimbatore Murugan Mills	Coimbatore
	Pankaja Mills	Coimbatore
	Sri Rangavilas S & W Mills	Coimbatore
	Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Coimbatore
West Bengal		
	Arati Cotton Mills	Dass Nagar
Rajasthan		
	Udaipur Mills (To be setup As Technical Textile)	Udaipur

**Statement-III***List of 5 mills modernized through JV route*

Maharashtra		
	India United Mills No.1	Mumbai
	Apollo Textile Mills	Mumbai
	Goldmohur Mills	Mumbai
	New City of Bombay Mfg. Mills	Mumbai
	Aurangabad Textile Mills	Aurangabad

**Bringing cotton and yarn under Essential Commodities Act**

†1208. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has received a proposal from Government of Maharashtra to bring cotton and yarn under Essential Commodities Act and to put stock limit for cotton and yarn;

(b) if so, the details thereof till date;

(c) the latest position of this proposal; and

(d) by when this proposal will be finalized and the reasons for its delay?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No Sir, Central Government has not received any proposal to amend the provisions of Essential Commodities Act with regard to cotton and cotton yarn from Government of Maharashtra.

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

**Living standard of handloom weavers**

†1209. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handloom weavers in the different States of the Country alongwith details thereof;

(b) whether Government is going to prepare any action plan to raise the living standard of handloom weavers in the county;

(c) if so, the outline of the action plan, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the details of the alternative plan with Government for raising the living standard of the poor handloom weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per handloom census (2009-10), there are 43.32 lakh handloom weavers and allied workers in the country. The State-wise detail is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) To improve the living standard of handloom weavers and sustainable development of handloom sector, the Ministry of Textiles, through various schemes and programmes, has adopted focused, flexible and holistic approach by facilitating marketing of handloom products, infrastructure development, brand building and empowerment of weavers by organizing them under self help groups, training and skill upgradation, infusion of new and contemporary designs through design intervention as well as product diversification, technology upgradation, easy access to raw material at subsidized prices and easy credit flow at low interest rate etc., besides providing better health care and life insurance under welfare schemes. With this objective, following schemes have been approved for implementation during Twelfth Plan:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1. National Handloom Development Programme - two components:
  - (i) Comprehensive Handlooms Development Scheme (3 schemes of 11th Plan merged into this scheme. These schemes were Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme, Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme and Diversified Handlooms Development Scheme).
  - (ii) Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package for handloom sector.
2. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme- two components:
  - (i) Health Insurance Scheme for access to health care facilities.
  - (ii) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana for life insurance.
3. Yarn Supply Scheme.
4. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme.

The details of schemes are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

- (d) Does not arise.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise handloom weavers and allied workers as per  
handloom census 2009-10*

Sl. No.	State	No. of handloom weavers and allied workers
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	355838
2	Arunachal Pradesh	33041
3	Assam	1643453
4	Bihar	43392
5	Chhattisgarh	8191
6	Delhi	2738

1	2	3
7	Gujarat	11009
8	Haryana	7967
9	Himachal Pradesh	13458
10	Jammu and Kashmir	33209
11	Jharkhand	21160
12	Karnataka	89256
13	Kerala	14679
14	Madhya Pradesh	14761
15	Maharashtra	3418
16	Manipur	218753
17	Meghalaya	13612
18	Mizoram	43528
19	Nagaland	66490
20	Odisha	114106
21	Puducherry	2803
22	Punjab	2636
23	Rajasthan	31958
24	Sikkim	568
25	Tamil Nadu	352321
26	Tripura	137177
27	Uttar Pradesh	257783
28	Uttarakhand	15468
29	West Bengal	779103
TOTAL		4,331,876



**Statement-II***Brief details of schemes under implementation for Handloom Sector*

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**1. National handloom development programme:**

National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) is being implemented as a centrally sponsored programme for development of handlooms, having following components:

**a. Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) package for the handloom sector:**

RRR package covers waiver of overdue loan 100% principal and 25% of interest as on 31/3/2010 and recapitalization assistance of eligible apex and primary weavers of the cooperative societies and individual weavers and also provides fresh loan at 6% interest rate along with credit guarantee for 3 years. The RRR Package was approved for implementation upto 28.02.2014. For providing access to subsidized term loan as well as working capital loan to handloom weavers not covered under loan waiver package, Government has approved Concessional Credit Component. The loan is sanctioned to weavers at 6% interest and GoI interest subvention is max.7% and to leverage the loan, Government provides margin money assistance upto Rs. 10,000 per weaver and credit guarantee through Credit guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE).

**b. Comprehensive Handlooms Development scheme (CHDS):**

CHDS has been formulated by merging the components of Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS), Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS) and Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS), implemented during the Eleventh Plan. Sub-components of the CHDS are as follows:-

- (i.) Development of handloom clusters of different sizes
  - (ii.) Consolidation of existing handloom clusters in 2 years
  - (iii.) Group Approach Projects
  - (iv.) Marketing Incentive
  - (v.) Organizing handloom exhibitions, both in India and abroad for marketing of handloom products
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(vi.) Strengthening of handloom organizations/institutions

(vii.) Handloom Census

(viii.) Publicity, monitoring, supervision, training and evaluation of the scheme

**2. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme:**

This scheme has 2 components namely Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY). The HIS aims at enabling the weaver community to access healthcare facilities. The scheme covers not only the weaver but the spouse and two children. It also provides outpatient (OP) treatment facility. On the other hand, MGBBY aims to provide insurance cover to handloom weavers in the case of natural as well as accidental death and in cases of total or partial disability. A scholarship of Rs.300/- per quarter per child subject to two children studying in standard IX to XII is also provided under MGBBY.

**3. Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS):**

This scheme makes available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to the eligible handloom agencies and the transport and depot operating expenses are being borne by the Government of India. Further, to provide the subsidized yarn to handloom weavers in order to compete with powerloom and mill sector, a new component of 10% price subsidy on cotton hank yarn, domestic silk yarn and woolen yarn is also provided.

**4. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme:**

Mega handloom cluster covers 25,000 handlooms and is developed with GoI share limited to Rs.70.00 crore for each in a period of 5 years. So far, six mega handloom clusters at Varanasi, Sivasagar, Murshidabad, Godda, Virudhnagar and Prakasham (A.P.) have been taken up for development in handloom sector.

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**Production of cotton**

210. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cotton crop for the season 2013-14, beginning October 1, 2013, is estimated to be 388.85 lakh bales;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of production of cotton crop during the said year;

(c) whether it is a fact that there will be surplus of cotton available in the market during the said period; and

(d) if so, whether Government is considering to allow export of cotton during the said year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) in its meeting dated 02nd July, 2014 estimated cotton production for the Cotton Season 2013-14 at 390 lac bales.

(b) State-wise details of production of cotton crop is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) In its meeting dated 02nd July, 2014 CAB estimated surplus of 32 lac bales of cotton during the Cotton Season 2013-14.

(d) Cotton exports are currently under Open General License subject to a prescribed procedure of registration.

***Statement***

*State-wise production of Cotton Crop for the  
Cotton Season 2013-14\**

(In lakh bales of 170 kg each)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Pressed Bales	Loose Cotton	Total
1.	Punjab	18.50	2.50	21.00
2.	Haryana	20.00	3.00	23.00
3.	Rajasthan	12.90	1.10	14.00
<b>Northern Region</b>		51.40	6.60	58.00
4.	Gujarat	116.80	3.20	120.00
5.	Maharashtra	78.25	5.75	84.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	18.30	0.70	19.00
<b>Central Region</b>		213.35	9.65	223.00
7.	Andhra Pradesh	69.50	6.50	76.00

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Pressed Bales	Loose Cotton	Total
8.	Karnataka	20.90	1.10	22.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	2.80	2.20	5.00
	<b>Southern Region</b>	93.20	9.80	103.00
10.	Odisha	3.95	0.05	4.00
11	Others	2.00	--	2.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>363.90</b>	<b>26.10</b>	<b>390.00</b>

\*As estimated by Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) in its meeting dated 02nd July, 2014.

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

#### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Papers to be laid on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हम लोगों ने कुछ मुद्दे उठाए थे...(व्यवधान)...

#### **Report and Accounts (2010-11) of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Gurgaon and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): 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, 2013:—
  - (a) Fiftieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Gurgaon, for the year 2010-11, 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. 225/16/14]

...*(Interruptions)*...

**I. Notifications of Ministry of Law and Justice****II. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) Notification No. S.O. 477 (E), dated the 19th February, 2014, publishing the Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Uttar Pradesh) Amendment Order, 2014, under Section 13 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 61/16/14]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) Notification No. S.O. 603 (E), dated the 28th February, 2014, publishing the Conduct of Elections (Amendment) Rules, 2014, under sub-section (3) of Section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 62/16/14]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 198/16/14]

...(Interruptions)...

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Textiles.****II. Memorandum of Understanding (2014-15) between the Government of India and the Jute Corporation of India and National Textile Corporation Ltd.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, on behalf of Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Textiles Notification No. S.O. 294 (E), dated the 31st January, 2014, stipulating that a minimum of 90% of the production of foodgrains and 20% of sugar would be packed in jute packaging material during jute year 2013-14, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 634/16/14]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the Jute Corporation of India (JCI) Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 121/16/14]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the National Textile Corporation (NTC) Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 118/16/14]

...(*Interruptions*)...

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Railways**

**II. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of the Rail Land Development Authority, New Delhi and related papers**

**III. Report on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Recruitment and Promotion categories in the Railways and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Railways, under Section 39 of Prohibition of Employment of Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013:—
  - (1) G.S.R. 376 (E), dated the 4th June, 2014, notifying the apparatus to be provided to any person engaged to clean water flush sanitary latrines in railway passenger coaches or station area or railway tracks in station area.

- (2) G.S.R. 377 (E), dated the 4th June, 2014, notifying authorities covered under the title 'railway authority'.
- (3) G.S.R. 378 (E), dated the 4th June, 2014, appointing the Health or Commercial Inspectors, wherever assigned the duties of monitoring cleanliness, thereby vesting them with the powers, within their jurisdiction, which shall be decided by the officer nominated by the Additional Divisional Railway Manager in the Division and the Senior Administrative Grade or Junior Administrative Grade Officer of the Department maintaining the sanitation for the jurisdiction of respective Production Units or Research Designs and Standards Organization respectively.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 133/16/14]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, 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 the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 132/16/14]

- III. (a) Report on the Progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in Recruitment and Promotion Categories on the Railways, for the year ending 31st March, 2013.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 131/16/14]

...(Interruptions)...

- I. **Report and Accounts (2010-11) and 2012-13 of various Public Limited Companies**
- II. **Memorandum of Understanding (2014-15) between the Government of India and HAL, KAPL and BCPL**
- III. **Outcome Budget (2014-15) of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers**

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहाल चन्द) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र 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:—
- (i) (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL), Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, 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. 94/16/14]
- (ii) (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the-Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), Pune, 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. 93/16/14]
- (2) Statement each (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Pharmaceuticals) and Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), for the year 2014-15.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 91/16/14]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Pharmaceuticals) and Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL), for the year 2014-15
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 89/16/14]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Pharmaceuticals) and the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL), for the year 2014-15.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 90/16/14]
- IV. Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 233/16/14]

...(Interruptions)...



**Notifications of Ministry of Agriculture**

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ; तथा खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान) : महोदय, मैं कीटनाशी अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (3) के अधीन कृषि मंत्रालय (कृषि विभाग और सहकारिता) की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (1) S.O. 910 (E), dated the 27th March, 2014, publishing the Banning of Mirex Order, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 98/16/14]

- (2) S.O. 911 (E), dated the 27th March, 2014, publishing the Banning of Hexachlorobenzene Order, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 98/16/14]

...(Interruptions)...

**Notification of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution**

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राव साहब दादाराव दानवे) : महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रीय भोजन सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 37 की उप-धारा (2) के अधीन इसमें कतिपय प्रविष्टियों को प्रतिस्थापित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय भोजन सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची-IV में संशोधन करने वाली उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 1108 (अ.), दिनांक 21 अप्रैल, 2014 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 240/16/14]

...(Interruptions)...

**Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for various departments and Ministries of Union Government**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:—

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2012: No.4 of 2014: (Compliance Audit) Union Government/Defence Service.) —Air Force and Navy:

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 181/16/14]

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31 March 2013: No.3 of 2014: (Performance Audit) - Union Government (Railways) - Public Private Partnership Projects in Indian Railways.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 183/16/14]

- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2013: No.5 of 2014: Union Government Ministry of Finance, (Department of Financial Service) on Stressed Assets Stabilisation Fund (SASF).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 187/16/14]

- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2013: No.6 of 2014: Union Government - Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue (Indirect Taxes - Service Tax).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 190/16/14]

- (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2013: No.7 of 2014: Union Government -Department of Revenue - Direct Taxes, Performance Audit on Assessment of Firms.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 185/16/14]

- (vi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2013: No.8 of 2014: Union Government - Department of Revenue (Indirect Taxes - Central Excise) (Compliance Audit).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 184/16/14]

- (vii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2013: No.9 of 2014: Union Government -Department of Revenue (Indirect Taxes - Customs), Performance Audit on Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) Scheme.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 189/16/14]

- (viii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2013: No.10 of 2014: Union Government - Department of Revenue - Direct Taxes.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 186/16/14]

- (ix) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2013: No.11 of 2014: Union Government -Department of Revenue (Indirect Taxes - Customs) on Indian Customs Electronic Data Interchange System.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 191/16/14]

- (x) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2013 No.14 of 2014 Union Government – Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas on Pricing Mechanism of Major Petroleum Products in Central Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (Performance Audit);

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 188/16/14]

- (xi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2013 No.15 of 2014 Union Government -Ministry of Civil Aviation on Implementation of Public Private Partnership project at Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai (Performance Audit).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 183/16/14]

...(Interruptions)...

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform the Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 17th of July 2014 has allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:—

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and return of the following Bills after they are passed by Lok Sabha:—	
(a) The Appropriation Bill relating to Demands for Grants (General) for 2014-15.	To be discussed together with Budget ( General), 2014-15, for which twelve hours have already been allotted.
(b) The Finance (No.2) Bill, 2014.	
2. Consideration and passing of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2014, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	Three hours

The Committee also recommended that the House may sit up to 6.00 p.m. and beyond till 8.00 p.m. for the transaction of Government Legislative and other Business.

...(Interruptions)...

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform hon. Members that a letter has been received from Shri R.K. Sinha stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the House

during the current Session due to ill health. He has, therefore, requested for grant of leave of absence from 7th July to 14th August 2014 of the current (232nd) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 7th July to 14th August 2014 of the current (232nd) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

*(No hon. Member dissented)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

*...(Interruptions)...*

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#### STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

##### **Implementation of Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on “Major Railway Accidents during last five years - Causes and Remedial Measures.”

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 319/16/14]

- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on “Ongoing and Pending Railway Projects, with special emphasis on Projects in North Eastern Region.”

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 320/16/14]

*...(Interruptions)...*

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#### **MOTION FOR ELECTION TO ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (AIIMS), BHUBANESWAR**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Harsh Vardhan, I move the following Motion:—

“That in pursuance of Section 4(g) read with Section 6(3) of the AIIMS Act, 1956 (No. 25 of 1956), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of AIIMS, Bhubaneswar, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia from the membership of Rajya Sabha on 2nd April, 2014.”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*...(Interruptions)...*

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#### **THE BUDGET (NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI), 2014-15**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, on behalf of Shri Arun Jaitley, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) of the Estimated Receipts & Expenditure and Demands for Grants of National Capital Territory of Delhi, for the year 2014-2015.

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#### **STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 21st of July, 2014, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
2. General discussion on Budget (General) for 2014-15.
3. Consideration and return of the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2014, after it is passed by Lok Sabha relating to Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2011-12.

## 4. Discussion on the working of the following Ministries:—

- (a) Power;
- (b) Women and Child Development;
- (c) Home Affairs; and
- (d) Urban Development (If time permits)

...(Interruptions)...

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### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

#### Issue of Civil Services Examination conducted by UPSC

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay a copy of the statement on the Table of the House.

“Sir, the Government wishes to convey to the hon. Members of the House as well as the student aspirants of Civil Services Exam that the Government is fully aware of the issue and is taking a sympathetic view of the same. We are glad that in response to our appeal, the students on hunger strike ended their fast.

The Government has constituted a three Member Committee to look into their grievances and put forward its suggestions. We have written to the Committee to expedite the process and furnish its report at the earliest, considering the urgency of the matter.

We wish to convey to the hon. Members as well as the students that there will be no bias allowed on the basis of language.”

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पर्यावरण वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर) : सर, सदन में यू.पी.एस.सी. के बारे में चर्चा हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, विपक्ष यू.पी.एस.सी. पर चर्चा नहीं कर रहा

है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यू.पी.एस.सी. पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ये यू.पी.एस.सी. पर चर्चा नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस देश में क्या यू.पी.एस.सी. नहीं है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यू.पी.एस.सी. से हजारों छात्रों का भविष्य जुड़ा हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये यू.पी.एस.सी. पर चर्चा नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, इस सदन में विपक्ष यू.पी.एस.सी. पर चर्चा नहीं कर रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सदन में यू.पी.एस.सी. पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

...(Interruptions)...

**Ratification of Nagoya Protocol during India's presidency of  
conference of parties to convention on biological diversity**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I lay a copy of the statement on the Table of the House.

“Sir, biological diversity, or biodiversity, encompasses the variety of all life on earth. Biodiversity forms the web of life of which we are an integral part and upon which we so fully depend. Humanity derives its supplies of food, medicines, energy and many industrial products from biological resources.

India is a recognized megadiverse country, rich in biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge. With only 2.4% of land area, it accounts for 7-8% of recorded species, while supporting 18% of human and 18% of cattle population. India is also rich in associated traditional knowledge, which is both coded as in the ancient texts of Indian systems of medicines such as Ayurveda, Unani and Sidha, and also non-coded, as it exists in oral undocumented traditions. The genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge can be used to develop a wide range of products and services for human benefit, such as medicines, agricultural practices, cosmetics etc.

India is a Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which is one of the agreements adopted during the Rio Earth Summit held in 1992. One of the three objectives of the CBD relates to access and benefit sharing (ABS), which refers to the way in which genetic resources may be accessed, and benefits resulting from their use shared by the users with the countries that provide them. The CBD prescribes that access to genetic resources is subject to national legislation. Accordingly, India after extensive consultative process had enacted Biological Diversity Act in 2002 for giving effect to the provisions of the CBD. India was one of the first few countries to have

[Shri Prakash Javadekar]

enacted such a legislation. However, in the near absence of user country measures, once the resource leaves the country providing the resources, there is no way to ensure compliance of ABS provisions in the country where it is used. Towards this, a protocol on access and benefit sharing has been negotiated under the aegis of CBD, and adopted by the tenth Conference of Parties (CoP-10) held in Nagoya, Japan in October 2010. India has participated actively and contributed meaningfully in the ABS negotiations. The objective of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS is fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.

The Protocol significantly advances the objective of the Convention on the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources by providing greater legal certainty and transparency for both providers and users of genetic resources including researchers and industry. By promoting the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and by strengthening the opportunities for fair and equitable sharing of benefits from their use, the Protocol will create incentives to conserve biodiversity, sustainably use its components, and further enhance the contribution of biodiversity to sustainable development and human well-being. The entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol is therefore of strategic importance.

India had signed the Protocol on 11th May 2011, and ratified it on 9th October, 2012. The Nagoya Protocol would be implemented at the national level through the Biological Diversity Act.

India, having hosted CoP-11 to the CBD in Hyderabad in October 2012, is currently the President of CoP till CoP-12 to be held in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea in October 2014.

The Nagoya Protocol has received the required 50th<sup>th</sup> instrument of ratification on 14th July 2014, and will thus enter into force on 90th day, i.e., 12th October 2014. The first Meeting of Parties of the Protocol will be held from 13-17 October, 2014 concurrently with CoP-12 in Pyeongchang.

Facilitating early entry into force of this landmark international treaty has been a priority of India as CoP President. Towards this, India has made significant efforts in the last 21 months through political and diplomatic channels. India firmly took up the matter at Montreal on 16.06.2014, then at Nairobi on 26.06.2014 and also at Major Economies Forum meeting in Paris on 11.07.2014 for early ratification of Nagoya Protocol.



Ratification of the Nagoya Protocol by 51 Parties to the CBD is also a major step towards achieving the first of the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Target 16 that by 2015, the Nagoya Protocol is in force and operational), and that too more than a year before its target date, which is quite remarkable. The pivotal role played by India in achieving this remarkable feat once again showcases India's leadership in biodiversity in the global arena."

...(Interruptions)...

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#### SPECIAL MENTIONS\*

##### **Demand to set up of regulatory mechanism to maintain quality of education and good service conditions to teachers in private sector**

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Education plays a pivotal role in the development of any nation. It is closely linked to providing quality education to the largest number of children. Education system in India has been considered critical to India's emergence in the global knowledge economy.

Private players have been dominating the education sector. Education is a profit-generating activity. Students have to pay exorbitant fees. Several judgments have literally freed private institutions from any sort of regulatory control.

One of the special features of our Constitution is reservation for the oppressed communities to the extent of 69% in Tamil Nadu and 50% in other States. The Constitution which provided for the Right to Education only under the Directive Principles, provided for Reservation as an enforceable right. But many self-financing institutions literally deny this constitutional right.

In the process of profit maximization, teachers are paid less than the minimum wages prescribed for unskilled workers. The service conditions of these teachers are pathetic. They are denied even basic leave and other facilities. They lack any job security. Further, the teachers in unaided colleges are kept permanently temporary. Most Management appoints even unqualified teachers.

To maintain quality education, it is necessary to appoint well qualified teachers with good salary and service condition. So, suitable regulatory mechanisms have to be created to save education from degradation due to commercialization of education.

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\*Laid on the Table.

**Demand to take immediate steps to grant special category status to Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the continued delay in announcing special category status for the state of Andhra Pradesh is inexplicable. There was also surprisingly no mention of it in the recent Budget Speech of the Finance Minister. The then Prime Minister had made this commitment on the floor of the Rajya Sabha on February 20th, 2014 while intervening in the debate on the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2013. His exact words were thus: “For purposes of Central assistance, a special category status will be extended to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh comprising 13 districts including the four districts of Rayalaseema and the three districts of north coastal Andhra for a period of five years. This will put the State’s finances on a firmer footing”.

Subsequently, the Union Cabinet had formally approved this decision at its meeting on March 1st, 2014 and directed the Planning Commission to implement this decision. This was the same approach adopted by the NDA Government in the case of grant of special category status to Uttarakhand in 2002 which was thereafter endorsed by the National Development Council.

The new State of Andhra Pradesh came into being on June 2nd, 2014 and the continued delay in announcing special category status on par with eleven other States that enjoy this status is adversely impacting on its financial position. This formal announcement should be made immediately by the Government of India.

**Demand to take effective security measures to check crimes against passengers particularly women in North-East bound trains**

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): Sir, the passenger train services running between North-East to major destinations of the country, especially with the National Capital, is one of the important communication links for people of North-East and mainly for students and professionals. But, train journey in North-East bound trains is no longer safe. The travellers in these trains have been regularly subjected to incidents of harassment, manhandling, theft and dacoity, and even in certain instances, subjected to sexual abuse and racial discrimination. In the latest instance, a 23-year old working woman hailing from Sonitpur District of Assam, while travelling from New Delhi on 3rd July, 2014 by Sampark Kranti Express faced a gruesome assault and her dead body was found lying near the railway track in Etawah railway station. It is reported that she was brutally raped and killed by some miscreants and her unclothed body was thrown

from the train at Etawah station. It needs to be mentioned that all trains, including Rajdhani Express to and from New Delhi and Assam are always overcrowded and vulnerable for women passengers travelling alone and they are periodically subjected to harassment in spite of having confirmed tickets with proper reservation.

Sir, I urge upon the Government to take up effective measures to ensure adequate safety and security to passengers, particularly women who are travelling alone, and also demand Government to deploy more Railway Protection Force personnel in North-East bound trains, including Rajdhani Express.

**Demand to provide good and quality education to children aimed  
to remove all social evils from the society**

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Uniform quality education is an essential imperative need to remove inequality and injustice from the socio-political life of India. The content and quality of education should be same for the children of the well-to-do as well as the children of the poorest of poor. For this to happen, the State must open and establish such standard schools all over the country, at least one at every Gram Panchayat level.

It is only education, that too quality education, that provides the right empowerment. Such empowerment is very much needed for each and every would-be citizen of our country.

There is no second opinion to the need for a good citizenry in our country because we are to remove and overcome the barriers of ill-will and hatred that have been generated by loyalties to caste, religion and language.

As a result of good education provided through quality schools, colleges and universities, we would be able to make our country free from poverty, ill-health, malnutrition and all kinds of caste and communal riots. I am quite sure that as a result of good universal education, standard of politics would be very good and our land would be a land of no exploitation and no frustration.

I therefore, urge the Government to provide good and quality education aimed to remove all social evils from our society.

**Demand to give recognition to Sidho and Kano, Great Santhal Heroes, by  
incorporating their contribution in school education and  
instituting awards in their names**

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR (Jharkhand): The role played by two great Santhal

[Shri Sanjiv Kumar]

heroes, Sidho and Kano, even before the First War of Independence in 1857 - as a part of long-drawn movement that finally led to our independence from the British in 1947 — was commendable.

It was way back in 1855 that the two heroes raised the banner of revolt against the British and led a massive rally of Santhals to protest the exploitation and oppressive rule of the British. Under their leadership, the Santhals declared themselves as free and vowed to fight unto the last against the British rulers and their agents. It is estimated that fifteen to twenty-five thousand santhals were killed by the British, which can be described a veritable butchery, during the uprising of 1855-57. Hunter, in his ‘Annals of Rural Bengal’ wrote, “There was not a single sepoy in the British Army who did not feel ashamed”. While thousands, including Sidho and Kano, were martyred, their supreme sacrifice remained a flash point and continued to ignite spark till India finally achieved independence.

To give due recognition to these two great Santhal heroes, who represents the tribes of India, I would urge that the following be considered:

- (a) The Department of School Education and Literacy should introduce, in the NCERT books, a section dealing with the contribution made by Sidho and Kano and their martyrdom.
- (b) Consider instituting fellowships/ awards/ scholarships in their names for those who strive for upliftment and advancement of tribals in India.

**Demand to scale up sanitation coverage including toilet facility to  
all people in the country**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, India can achieve real development only if majority of its people live in healthy and clean surroundings. Even after 67 years of attaining independence, there are inadequate sanitation facilities. Poor sanitation facilities have many other serious repercussions. A direct link exists between sanitation and health. Consumption of contaminated drinking water, improper disposal of human excreta, solid and liquid waste, lack of personal and food hygiene have been major causes of many diseases in India.

It is estimated that around 30 million people suffer from water-related illnesses. Children, particularly, girls and women are the worst affected. Lack of separate and decent sanitation facilities deter girls from going to school. Women often suffer from lack of privacy in the absence of household/appropriate neighbourhood toilet facilities.

Sustainable development will remain a distant dream if we neglect such an important issue. An UNESCO report estimates that 57 per cent of the households in India do not have toilet facilities.

Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on sanitation aims to halve the proportion of population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015. Moreover, an obligation is also cast on the State to ensure creation and sustainment of the conditions congenial to good health by a Constitutional directive in Article 47 in Part IV of the Constitution of India.

Therefore, I urge the Government through this august House to expedite the steps for scaling up the coverage of sanitation including providing toilet facilities to all human habitations across the country.

**Demand to include Khasi and Garo languages in Eighth  
Schedule of the Constitution of India**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): The Khasi and Garo languages spoken by the major tribal sects of Khasis and Garos in the State of Meghalaya have evolved over a long period of time to be contenders for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Khasi and Garo languages are recognized as official languages of the State under the Meghalaya Language Act, 2005 enacted by the State Government. In the year 1900, Calcutta University accorded the status to Khasi language as the medium one of the medium of examination, followed by Guwahati University in 1984. Yet, recruitment examinations for posts in Central Ministries and Departments, and institutions bar languages other than those in the Eighth Schedule, thereby depriving a large number of job aspirants from Meghalaya eligible for such positions otherwise. The Government of Meghalaya has already sent a formal proposal during October, 2013 to the Government of India for inclusion of Khasi and Garo languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

Integration of far flung and remote North East regions with the national mainstream is long overdue. It is a welcome sign that the new dispensation at the Centre has plans to embark on measures to dispel the deeply-ingrained sense of alienation among the communities living on the fringe areas of the nation. I urge the Centre to consider inclusion of Khasi and Garo languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. And, I crave the indulgence of this august House to endorse this proposal in unison as worth consideration and adoption.

**Demand for central assistance to set up transmission infrastructure in Tamil Nadu for evacuation of power generated from renewable energy sources**

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tamil Nadu has been a pioneer in harnessing renewable energy. It has an installed capacity of 7,252 megawatts through wind power alone. The State has plans to increase this capacity by a further 5,000 megawatts over the next five years. However, lack of adequate infrastructure for evacuation of power generated from renewable energy remains a big issue. The transmission infrastructure for evacuation of power from renewable energy costs four to five times per unit cost of transmission as compared to the energy from conventional sources, due to low capacity utilization. To overcome this situation, the State Government has proposed to take up wind power evacuation projects at a total cost of Rs. 5,998 crore in two phases through the Tamil Nadu Transmission Corporation. The Union Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, after consulting the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited and the Central Electricity Authority, has validated two proposals at a total cost of Rs. 3,758 crore and recommended approval of a grant of Rs. 1,500 crore for these projects from the National Clean Energy Fund. The Tamil Nadu Government has impressed upon the Centre to urgently ensure that the two projects in Tamil Nadu for creation of transmission infrastructure for power generation from renewable energy, already cleared by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and the Central Electricity Authority and recommended by the Union Planning Commission, are accorded the necessary approvals and the eligible grant of Rs. 1,500 crore from the NCEF.

I appeal to the Centre to accord approval and financial assistance to Tamil Nadu on priority.

**Demand to make a comprehensive plan to clean rivers including Ganga in the country**

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, the Plan to clean river Ganga is a possible and doable proposition. There is no need to politicize it. We must go into the question of failure of our river cleaning initiatives. Indian rivers are today dying. Some are already dead. We take water for multiple use — irrigation, drinking, industrial use, etc. — and we return only sewage and waste. Some rivers are now called drain.

Some cities, especially the ones close to Ganga do not have sewage networks. The methods of pollution management shall have to be reinvented for our cities. There is no

doubt that Ganga could carry the priority. But the Plan has to be a comprehensive solution for the entire country.

It will require a tough and serious effort. A redirection of the programme should be devised to make the effort effective. It is that way that our rivers, particularly Ganga, will be rejuvenated and cleaned. I believe that can be done. Many good steps we have taken during the recent Kumbh. That effort must continue.

It would be interesting to know why Ganga Action Plan undertaken by the Ministry of Environment and Forests did not meet the desired success.

The Centre for Science and Environment could be of great help to the system to clean Ganga and other rivers.

#### **Demand to expedite clearance of proposals for interlinking of rivers in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to impress upon the need to interlink peninsular rivers on a war footing. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been repeatedly impressing upon the Centre the need to implement interlinking of the rivers Mahanadi- Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Palar-Cauvery and then on to Gundar as also the diversion of waters of the west-flowing rivers of Pamba and Achankovil to Vaippar in Tamil Nadu under the Peninsular Rivers Development Component. On 27th February, 2012, the Supreme Court directed the Government of India to constitute a Special Committee for the implementation of interlinking of Rivers. However, after the formation of the Committee in May 2013, no further step has been taken to implement interlinking of rivers project. Tamil Nadu being a water-deficit State, I appeal to the Centre to immediately activate the Special Committee for interlinking of rivers. For overcoming water scarcity for irrigation and drinking purposes, Tamil Nadu had sought Central assistance for implementation of Athikadavu-Avinashi Flood Canal Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.1,862 crores. Pennaiyar (Sathanur Dam)-Palar Link Scheme and Pennaiyar Nedungal Anicut-Palar Link at an estimated cost of Rs.500 crores has also been proposed to the Centre. These projects may be expedited so that fund is allocated as early as possible. The proposal to divert the flood waters of Cauvery to drought-prone areas by linking the Rivers Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar at a cost of Rs.5,166 crores, that was returned by the previous Government, may be approved expeditiously. I urge upon the Government to expedite these schemes pertaining to Tamil Nadu at the earliest.

#### **Demand to conduct nationwide audit of Mid-day Meal Scheme**

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the recent media reports about 12 school girls who fell

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

severely ill after consuming insect-infested food served to students under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in a Government school in Delhi.

Last year, other similar instances were witnessed in several parts of the country, which includes the tragedy in Bihar where 23 young children died after eating food, contaminated with pesticides, prepared under the Scheme.

These continued instances of illness due to the consumption of spoilt or ill-prepared food highlight the systemic and structural problems in the implementation of this scheme. In many States, less than half the sanctioned kitchens for cooking the mid-day meals have been built. This results in most of the food being cooked in unhygienic conditions. In addition, schools are often under-staffed, lack basic infrastructure crucial to ensure hygiene, lack proper record books of food grains, etc. Thus, the prospects of similar instances of food-poisoning remain an ever-present threat.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to conduct a nationwide Quality and Nutrition Audit of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme at the earliest to ascertain the various challenges or loopholes and prevent similar incidents in the future.

**Demand to take comprehensive measures to resolve problem  
of child labour in the country**

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Rajasthan): India is sadly home to one of the largest population of child labourers in the world. Even though the total number of working children in the country has declined from 1.26 crore, as per Census 2001, to 43.53 lakhs, as per Census 2011, poverty and lack of social security are still the main causes of child labour. The increasing gap between the rich and the poor, privatization of basic services and the neo-liberal economic policies adversely affect children more than any other section of the society. Entry of multi-national corporations into industry without proper mechanism to hold them accountable has lead to the use of child labour. Lack of quality universal education has also contributed to children dropping out of schools and entering the labour force. A major concern is that the actual number of child labourers goes undetected. As per Census 2011, there were 26,473 working children in the age group of 5-14 years in Delhi. The number of child labourers rescued in Delhi during 2012 and 2013 is 709 and 808 respectively. The trend of employment of child labourers has been seen in industries like aluminium cutting, dhaba, hotel, shops, eatery shops, fabrication workshops, garment shops, general stores, nickel polish, etc. There is a dire



need to have strategies that comprise of statutory and legislative measures, rescue and rehabilitation, and provide universal and primary education along with social protection, poverty alleviation and employment generation. In the end, the objective should be to create an environment where families are not compelled to send their children to work.

**Demand to take urgent steps to complete railway projects in  
southern part of Tamil Nadu**

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the 738 km. Chennai-Trichy-Madurai-Kanyakumari railway line is the most important route of the Southern Railway. Out of this, Madurai Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari (276 km.) is not yet doubled.

The southern part of Tamil Nadu is a hub of tourist places. Kodaikanal, Courtallam and Kanyakumari are famous international tourist destinations and tourists, domestic as well as international, visit these places regularly. Moreover, lack of double track severely hampers the free traffic movement. Trains coming from Tirunelveli, Tuticorin and Tenkasi pass through Virudhunagar to reach Madurai. But these trains are made to wait for hours either at Kallikudi or Thirumangalam causing hardship to passengers and forcing them to reach their destinations late. Considering the importance of this route and hardships faced by the passenger, our respected leader Dr. Kalaignar wrote to the then Prime Minister and the Railway Minister regarding expediting the doubling work in this stretch.

A metre gauge train used to run between Madurai - Bodi. The Railways stopped train services on the route to convert it into broad gauge. More than four years have elapsed, but no work has been started. Cardamom planters of this area and other business people are suffering a lot due to absence of any train service. Moreover, this affects the trade prospects of the people in this area. Expediting these two projects and other pending projects will fetch good revenue for the Railways.

Therefore, I request the Railway Minister to expedite the pending projects, particularly doubling of Madurai - Kanyakumari and gauge conversion work between Madurai - Bodi immediately.

**Demand for increasing one additional express train connecting Tuticorin to  
Chennai and vice versa**

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tuticorin, a major port city with lots of industrial activities, had been upgraded as Corporation with effect from 05.08.2008 and it is an export hub of Tamil Nadu. A population of more than 10 lakh people is living in and around Tuticorin. Though Tuticorin railway station came into

[Shri Paul Manoj Pandian]

existence 25 years ago, the people are left with three express trains to Chennai, Mysore and Coimbatore, Guruvayur Express to Chennai and one passenger train to Tirunelveli. The repeated demands have not yet been fulfilled by the railway authorities and the general public of the Southern region is very much aggrieved.

As per Vision 2023 of our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Tuticorin-Madurai Industrial Corridor has been proposed, which would attract a lot of industrial investment, settlement of work forces, for which Tuticorin needs adequate transport infrastructure.

As such, considering the huge population in Tuticorin, the below-mentioned additional train is essentially required for Tuticorin —

One additional express train connecting Tuticorin to Chennai and *vice versa*.

I, therefore, request the hon. Union Minister for Railways to sanction one additional express train connecting Tuticorin to Chennai and *vice versa* in public interest.

**Demand for financial assistance for Athikadavu-Avinashi  
Food Canal Scheme in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Tamil Nadu Government has been taking all possible steps to harness surface water to meet the ever increasing water requirement in the State. Athikadavu-Avinashi Flood Canal Scheme is one such scheme aimed at channelising the surplus water during rainy season. There is continuous surplus rain water at Pilloor dam during the monsoon seasons because of the excessive rainfall in the upper reaches of the Nilgiris region. After crossing Bhavanisagar, excess water gets drained into the ocean. Because of this, ground water table in this area has receded. Water is not available at 600 ft. to 700 ft. in these areas and in some areas water is available only at 1,000 ft. Drawing water from such depth using motor pumps also results in huge consumption of electricity. This long-pending scheme envisages filling up of 85 ponds and a large number of tanks in this region with the excess water from Bhavani River. These ponds will recharge the groundwater table, benefiting the public and farmers. Water table of the region will rise phenomenally. If this scheme is implemented, it will be useful to over 50 lakh people in areas like Tirupur North, Tirupur South, Kangayam, Avinashi, Gobichettipalayam, Mettupalayam, Annur, Karamadai, Oothumuli, Palladam and Perunthurai. The Government of Tamil Nadu had sought assistance from the Government of India for implementing the scheme at an estimated

cost of Rs.1862 crores. As this scheme is very vital for the western region of Tamil Nadu, I urge upon the Centre to sanction Rs.1,862 crores at the earliest.

**Demand for issuance of digital addressable system licence to  
Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation Ltd.**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Tamil Nadu Government under the leadership of the Chief Minister revived the defunct Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation (TACTV), a Government of Tamil Nadu Public Section Undertaking in the year 2011. This Corporation provides cable television services to poor and middle class customers in the State. TACTV provides a package of 100 channels to subscribers at a cost of Rs. 70 per month, and this is the lowest rate anywhere in the country. The Chief Minister's initiative of rejuvenation of TACTV has freed the people of Tamil Nadu from the clutches of the erstwhile Multi System Operators who were consistently fleecing customers by charging Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per month for just 30 to 70 channels. The Government of India had issued a Conditional Addressable System licence covering Chennai City to TACTV on 2.4.2008. Subsequently, the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, was amended and the 'Conditional Access System' area was modified to 'Digital Addressable System' (DAS) area. Accordingly, TACTV has taken all the necessary steps to commence operations in the Digital Mode in Chennai City. TACTV promptly applied to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the Digital Addressable System licence on 5.7.2012 for operating in the Chennai Metro Area and on 23.11.2012 for operating in the rest of Tamil Nadu. Even as TACTV's applications for licences were kept pending, the previous Government issued licences to nine other Multi System Operators in Tamil Nadu, including those who applied after TACTV. When my Chief Minister met the hon. Prime Minister, on 3.6.2014, she requested him to intervene and expedite. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to issue the 'Digital Addressable System' licence to the Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation Ltd. at the earliest. Thank you.

**Demand for tabling the Second Schedule Areas and Scheduled  
Tribes Commission Report in Parliament**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): The NDA Government had appointed the Second Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission under Article 339 (1) of the Constitution on 18th July, 2002. Under this Article, the President may appoint a commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States at any time, as he may deem fit. The appointment of a Commission under this Article "at the time of expiration of ten years from the commencement of this

[Shri Tarun Vijay]

Constitution” is mandatory. Accordingly, a Commission was appointed in 1960 under the Chairmanship of Shri U.N. Dhebar. It gave its Report in 1962 which was placed in both Houses of Parliament.

Being a one-time exercise undertaken 42 years after the first Dhebar Commission (1960-61), the Second Commission (2002) had to consider the complexities of the modern world, like land alienation, money lending, displacement, forest and some other problems which have magnified in the field of education, health and tribal unrest in some Tribal and Scheduled Areas.

It is a matter of anguish that during the last ten years, the Report (Vol. I and Vol. II) has not been placed on the Table of both Houses of Parliament along with Action Taken Report by the Central and State Governments on the recommendations made in these two Reports. I demand that the Reports may kindly be placed before Parliament for discussion.

**Demand to take action against the bank officials for committing irregularities  
in issuing Kisan Credit Cards to farmers in certain parts of U.P.**

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, देश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों व अन्य बैंकों द्वारा किसानों के लिए किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड्स बनाए जाते हैं, जिनमें भारी अनियमितताएं हो रही हैं। इसमें किसान की भूमि को बंधक रख लिया जा रहा है तथा खाता नवीनीकरण के नाम पर दलालों के माध्यम से कमीशन लिया जा रहा है, जिससे किसानों में रोष व्याप्त है। विशेष तौर पर, उत्तर प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के जिला-बांदा, हमीरपुर, महोबा, चित्रकूट, झाँसी, ललितपुर, जालौन आदि जिलों में बैंकों के शाखा प्रबंधक एवं दलालों द्वारा किसानों को पीड़ित किया जा रहा है, जिसके कारण किसान आत्महत्या करने को मजबूर हो रहे हैं।

अतः मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वह उपरोक्त जिलों के बैंकों के शाखा प्रबंधकों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का निर्देश देने की कृपा करे।

**Demand to implement the recommendations of Justice Jaganatha Rao  
Committee Report on pension scheme to employees of FCI**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs and the Ministry of Finance to the issue pertaining to the undue delay caused in the implementation of Pension Scheme to the employees of FCI who are aggrieved much in that matter. The FCI has signed an agreement with the trade unions and FCI officers Association during the year 2009 regarding payment of pension to its employees with retrospective effect, from 1st January, 2007. FCI signed that agreement in line with the Government of India

guidelines to implement Justice Jaganatha Rao Committee Report which is approved by Government of India *in toto*. The agreement was forwarded to the concerned Ministries during the year 2009 itself for their approval. It is quite disheartening to note that though Ministry of CAF&PD has approved the agreement, the Finance Ministry has not yet given its approval. On the contrary, the same pension scheme was implemented in similar other PSUs like CWC, STC, PGCIL, BHEL, BPCL, NTPC, etc. So, I urge upon the Government to intervene in this issue and do the needful for providing pension benefits to the employees of FCI.

**Demand to open food outlets at affordable prices at international  
airports for low income group travelers**

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, kind attention of the House is drawn to a serious humanitarian issue faced by passengers working abroad in our privatized international airports. The passengers who are just hand-to-mouth, once checked-in, are not in a position to afford necessary and essential drinks or food items such as tea, coffee, light meal, etc., inside airport in view of prohibitory price tag.

Price of essential food and drinks are kept in such a fashion that makes it unaffordable to a semi-skilled and unskilled labourers traveling abroad for a job. The air travel is not a luxury now-a-days. More than fifty per cent of the travelers are common people going abroad to escape from the serious unemployment situation and economic crisis in the country. It is also a fact that such people are being recruited in bulk by agents and sent to foreign countries.

In view of security, all food items which are carried by them are banned inside airport and passengers, who are traveling in low cost airlines, are denied of food for 8 to 9 hours.

One can see, the pathetic situation of labourers, who are mostly illiterates, approaching coffee shops inside the security area and withdrawing themselves after hearing the price of tea, coffee and sandwiches. In the name of economic viability and profitability of PPP partner, we should not lose the basic concepts of humanity. The poor who are compelled to travel by air for their bread are also stake holders of our development.

I request the Government to take steps to open few food counters serving food items at an affordable price and placement of proper signboards to help low-income passengers.

**Concern over alarming situation due to global warming  
and climate change**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, accelerated warming has been observed in the last 40 years, mainly due to intense-warming in the recent decade. This summer, Delhi experienced its hottest day in 62 years. The area around Palam airport recorded a maximum temperature of 47.8 degree Celsius, the highest ever since 1952. An assessment by the Ministry of Environment and Forests projects 1.5-2°C warming in the annual mean temperature in India by 2030. It also indicates that the cyclonic disturbances over Indian oceans during summer monsoon are likely to be more intense.

The Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change of the United Nations has said that India is set to suffer losses in all major sectors of the economy including energy, transport, farming and tourism. Even in a relatively short span of about 50 years, most of the forest ecosystems in our country seem to be highly threatened due to the change in climate. Climate change will increase the pressure on Indian agriculture. Any disturbance in agriculture can considerably affect the food systems. It would also harm the livelihoods of a large fraction of our resource—poor population. India is presently in a situation where it becomes essential that we take measures to accelerate our adaptation processes. Only this could reduce the huge losses that we are to incur in the near future, due to climate change caused by global warming.

**Demand to take necessary steps to reduce increasing difference  
in sex ratio in the country**

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, भारत में संस्कृति एवं व्यवस्था के संचालन एवं विकास में महिला की भूमिका बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण रही है। लोग यह भी कहते हैं कि बहुत से व्यक्तियों की सफलता के पीछे महिला की भूमिका बहुत ही उपयोगी होती है। इसलिए नारी जाति को काबिल समझा गया है। वर्तमान मॉडर्न भारत में नारी के सम्मान में कहीं-न-कहीं कमी का अहसास हो रहा है। कहीं दहेज के नाम पर महिलाओं का उत्पीड़न करने व जलाने की घटनाएं हो रही हैं। समाज में नारी का उत्पीड़न बढ़ता जा रहा है। कहीं छेड़छाड़, यौन उत्पीड़न व बलात्कार तथा हत्याएं हो रही हैं। समाज में कहीं-कहीं महिलाओं को पढ़ाने व सामाजिक अधिकार देने में भी हिचकिचाते हैं।

आज हमारे देश के बहुत सारे राज्यों में पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाओं का औसत कम होता जा रहा है। लोग लिंग परीक्षण कराकर महिलाओं के जन्म पर ही विराम लगाने का दुस्साहस कर रहे हैं, जिसके कारण लिंगानुपात में काफी अंतर आ रहा है। हरियाणा और पंजाब जैसे विकसित प्रदेशों में भी यह समस्या विकराल रूप धारण करती जा रही है। इस कारण आज शादी योग्य लड़कियों की कमी हो गई है। लिंगानुपात में अंतर विकराल रूप धारण करता जा रहा है।

अतः मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आज समाज में नारी के उत्पीड़न और समाज में बढ़ते लिंगानुपात अर्थात् लड़कियों की घटती हुई जनसंख्या को गंभीरता से लेते हुए लिंगानुपात को बराबर करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएं। धन्यवाद।

**Demand to name a national highway after Swami Vivekananda  
on his 150th Birth Anniversary**

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना** (पंजाब) : महोदय, हाल ही में देश ने स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी की 150वीं जयंती (जन्मशती) मनायी है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी का इस देश के लिए कितना महत्व रहा है। उन्होंने देश के युवाओं में एक नई क्रांति का संचार किया है। युवाओं को संस्कार दिए, देशभक्ति की बात बतायी और एक नई राह दिखायी है। किन्तु सरकार की ओर से उनकी 150वीं जयंती पर उनके नाम पर किसी योजना की घोषणा नहीं की गई है।

मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी की 150वीं जयंती के उपलक्ष्य में किसी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का नाम स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी के नाम पर रखा जाए। धन्यवाद।

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर**): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, इस सदन में पहले भी यू.पी.एस.सी. का विषय उठा था। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह यू.पी.एस.सी. के हजारों छात्रों की समस्या है, जिसके बारे में मंत्री जी ने स्टेटमेंट दिया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have the statement. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will allow the statement. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर** : सदन को अधिकार है कि वह इस पर क्लेरिफिकेशन्स मांगे, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यू.पी.एस.सी. के छात्रों को न्याय दिलवाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह देश के सामने बहुत बड़ा विषय है।...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.30 p.m.

*The House then adjourned at ten minutes past twelve of the clock.*

*The House reassembled at thirty minutes past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair

**PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we take up Private Members' Business (Resolutions). Further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri K.N. Balagopal on 21st February, 2014. Shri Balagopal could not complete his speech on 21st February. Shri K.N. Balagopal to continue his speech.

**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 – (contd.)**

SHRI K.N. BALGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I had moved the Private Members' Resolution on 21st February, 2014. I will just say a few words on the subject. I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak. This is a very serious subject. Especially, the present day Indian condition warrants a serious intervention and discussion by the Government on Public Private Projects. There are a lot of complaints about the licensing procedure, the way of conducting the business and the way of levying fee by Public Private Projects. In my Resolution, I gave six broad categories. One, when we are giving sovereign functions to the private sector, for example, electricity in Delhi and water supply, when the sovereign power is with the private sector, they are having the monopoly right. They can charge any amount of fee. So there should be some regulation. There should be some restriction to calculate the actual cost of sovereign functions. Now, in Delhi, electricity charge has become a very big issue. It is in the news even today also. Last time, the Aam Aadmi Party mainly used it for its campaign, and they came to power because of the resentment among people against huge electricity charges. So, this is one area of sovereign functions. Second, while allotting natural resources, we are involving the private sector. Whether it is 2G spectrum or coal or gas prices or petroleum prices, these are the areas which require Government's intervention. There should be a level playing field for selecting Public Private Projects. Contracts should be transparent. Therefore, we should be very specific in this area also. Then a specific regulatory mechanism is needed. A lot of agitations are going on in different States. Even Ruling Party Members have gone on hunger strike against huge fee charged at different tolls. For example, last year, one Congress Member of Parliament from Mumbai went on indefinite strike against huge toll fee. So, there should be a regulator for fixing toll fee and user development fee. The allocation of Public Private Projects should be done under the supervision of Parliament. Finally, Public Private Projects involve a lot of money in the day-to-day business. We have brought some small organization, aided schools or other institutions, which are getting



funds from the Government, under the purview of the Lokpal. But the institutions which are getting thousands of crores of rupees have not been brought under the purview of the Lokpal. So, they should be brought under the Lokpal. These are the main points. Sir, this is not only the opinion of mine. In the Budget Speech, there is one specific paragraph on PPP. In his first Budget Speech, the hon. Finance Minister said on page 20, Chapter V, paragraph 110, "India has emerged as the largest PPP market in the world with over 900 projects in various stages of development. PPPs have delivered some of the iconic infrastructure like airports, ports and highways which are seen as models for development globally. But we have also seen the weaknesses of the PPP framework, the rigidities in contractual arrangements, the need to develop more nuanced and sophisticated models of contracting and develop quick dispute redressal mechanism. An institution to provide support to mainstreaming PPPs called 3P India will be set up with a corpus of Rs. 500 crores."

Sir, in the Budget speech, the Minister has said that PPP in India is necessary, and I am also of the opinion that we cannot avoid PPP. Maybe, we need it. But it should be streamlined. The Finance Minister himself is saying that he wants to set up an institution called 3P India to control the PPP models in the country. But, unfortunately, practices, which are being followed, are against the expectations of the country. He said that India is the largest market of PPP projects. No doubt, nine hundred PPP projects are there. But, when we look at the PPP, Public Private Partnership, the 'P' that stands for private is very big. Public is small and the Partnership is small, but the Private is very big. That is the issue in India. As a matter of coincidence, when we are taking up this discussion on PPP projects, in today's newspaper, 'The Hindu', there is an editorial on the same matter. They have also talked positively about the need for PPP projects. But in the final sentence, 'The Hindu' says, "The Government and its agencies must work on a new framework for PPPs to make them attractive to investors and, at the same time, affordable to users or consumers." Many news items and editorials are coming up about PPPs which are not running in a proper way. Sir, the same day, when we are speaking about PPPs, today, we have got the CAG Audit Report about the Mumbai Airport. The Mumbai Airport and the Delhi Airport are very important Airports and they have been developed through PPP models. Sir, in Mumbai, the CAG Report, in Page 7, has stated, under the head 'Gap in Funding and Development Fee' that the original project cost estimated for the Mumbai International Airports Limited (MIAL) was Rs.5,826 crores. Then, after two or three times of cost escalation, instead of Rs.5,826 crores, it went up to nearly Rs.12,000 crores. It is all given in the CAG Report. Earlier, there was no condition for levying Development Fee. But with the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority's approval to the levy of the

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

Development Fee in December, 2012, they introduced a new Development Fund and they collected nearly Rs.3,400 crores. The original private partner's contribution was only Rs.888 crores for the total project, and this was not increased. But the funding from the Government as Development Fee has increased. So, we can see how \* is going on in the country, and this is what is happening. The CAG also talks about the commercial exploitation of 190 acres of land. One hundred and ninety acres of land in the heart of the city of Mumbai has been given for commercial exploitation. The original developer of that company brought in only Rs.880 crores, and now, it is being said that the total cost is Rs.12,000 crores. But they are not giving any single penny more. They are collecting Rs.3,400 crores from poor passengers who use these airports. In addition to that, if they are getting 190 acres of land in Mumbai, it means that the value is nearly Rs.35,000 crores. An amount of Rs.2 lakhs per acre is not a huge amount in Mumbai. So, these experiences show what is happening in the name of PPP in the country.

Sir, you are frequently looking at the clock. I have not finished yet.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, you proceed.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: I will not take much time because the other learned Members are going to speak.

Sir, if you look at '*The Business Standard*' of 15th July, it has mentioned about monetization of Delhi land for the GMR Airport. I just now spoke about the MIAL and what happened in the case of the Mumbai Airport, and the CAG Report is there. In respect of the Delhi Airport, I had, personally, moved a Statutory Resolution when the Government took a decision to allow them to collect the Development Fee. Without any proper Contractual Agreement, the Government allowed them to collect the Development Fee. This Airport has collected some money which is illegal. There is no rule. Then I asked a question in the Parliament as to how much money they had collected. It is revealed that Delhi Airport collected Rs. 1481 crores without any proper law. Immediately, I wrote to the Prime Minister not to allow that. The former Civil Aviation Minister is sitting here. I wrote to them. Then what did the Government do? Immediately, the Government brought a rule, amendment allowing Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA), to allow them to collect and they collected. From the facilities, it was revealed that they had already collected Rs. 1,481 crores and after three years they collected more than Rs. 5,000 crores. That was the actual cost of Delhi project. It was Rs. 8,000 crores. Rupees 8,000 crores was the original cost for Delhi Airport. Then, because of time-lag they again assessed it as Rs. 12,000 crores. For making this gap of Rs. 8,000-12,000 crores, they decided

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\* Expuged as ordered by the Chair.

to collect development fee and they collected it already. But what is new in this, Sir? It is quite astonishing that GMR is saying that 200 acres of land is with them. They have already sold 45 acres of land. Forty-five hotels are already constructed there. They sold that for around Rs. 2,000 crores. Now, GMR's spokesperson spoke to Business Standard. They are saying that for 200 acres, they will get at least Rs. 100 crores per acre. If it is Rs. 100 crore per acre, they will get Rs. 20,000 crores in addition to that. Sir, they spent less than Rs. 1,000 crores only. They built an airport with Rs. 8,000 crores as estimated. Without any analysis or study they finally said that our cost is Rs. 12,000 crores and they allowed to collect development fund, development fee from the passengers. International passengers are giving Rs. 1,500 per head for trial and they have collected that and they have a land mass with them which can be sold by them. It costs around Rs. 40,400 crores as market value.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are they allowed to sell that freely?

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Yes. They are allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... As per their contract, they can allow that. This is Rs. 40,000 crores. In the name of poor people....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Somebody from the Government should take note of this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): Sir, I am taking note of it. Regarding Delhi Airport, Sir, I will check it. We don't know as yet. The agreement between them and the Government is still to be seen by us. Only after that we can give the information.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Today in the morning I made a Special Mention. The poor people who are workers are going to Gulf and other countries from the international airport. They are getting Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 8,000. They are going in a group. When we are travelling, in the airport we can see these people going for tea. Even when we go for tea or coffee, the cost of tea or coffee is Rs. 150 or Rs. 200. Now only those kinds of shops are there. Earlier in airports we used to get tea for Rs. 10 or Rs. 30. Now even in the premises of the airport, coffee is costing more than Rs. 150 or Rs. 200. They are charging this much amount and are making money over this and in the name of PPP development we cannot

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

allow this. It is not a profit. We cannot say that 1000 per cent or 10,000 per cent is not profit. They are siphoning the State Exchequer for their own profit. This is happening. On the same day, "The Business Standard" has published 'Government imposes 579 million dollars fresh penalty for Reliance Industries'. That is also about gas. Nothing has to be elaborated. Even the CAG Report is there about Rs. 35,000 crores. When they started their excavation, there were some charges by the CAG. So this is happening in the name of PPP. Take the example of 900 PPP projects. In Kerala we don't have many PPP projects, but there are a lot of agitations going on there. They are getting 100 or 200 per cent profit on the investment they are making. Every National Highway project is like that. When we discussed in a casual talk with one person from a famous company, there was a partner with us for making power project. But, finally, the partner ditched. Even then we are getting 100 per cent profit. They are getting 300 per cent. This is an example of road work going on in the country. So many cases are coming to light in the name of PPP. This should not be done. This is the general issue. We have an example of Delhi before us. I am concluding.

Coming to electricity, there is huge electricity charges hike. We have the UMPPs. Under UMPP, they bid, at the time of tender, that they would provide power for less than Re. 1 or Rs. 1.50 per unit. But, what is happening on the ground? Today's newspapers reported about hike of electricity charges. It is very huge.

Secondly, the audit of CAG is going on. Earlier the company said that CAG audit cannot be done. But the hon. Supreme Court said, 'When the Government funding is involved and Government is involved, CAG audit can be done.' So, audit by CAG is going on. In spite of that, they have increased the electricity charges here. So, Sir, CAG audit can be done for airports, National Highways and other PPP projects.

So, what we request the Government is to streamline PPP. Hon. Railway Minister is sitting here. He always smiles, but Kerala people are thinking that they are deprived in the recent Railway Budget. I should not speak about the Railway Budget now. But, even though he is smiling, we are not getting anything from him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At least, there is a good smile.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Yes, Sir. We are getting a good smile.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): I am sorry to interrupt. Sir, he took my name.

Sir, practically, the routes in Kerala are so congested that I am unable to get even a new train on track. There are also other constraints, such as feasibility, etc.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, try to complete doubling as early as possible.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: I made up my mind. I will call all the Members of Parliament from Kerala, sit with my officers and sort out and see that there will be no discrimination against Kerala. Instead of discrimination, I will have more and more projects for Kerala in future.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you should concentrate on doubling of the lines ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I will, certainly, take care of it once the Budget Session is over. I told Shri Rajeeveji that I will talk to them.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, we have already handed over land for Palakkad coach factory about 3-4 years back. We are waiting for that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, come to your subject, Mr. Balagopal.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I thank the hon. Railway Minister for his generous intervention. We are very thankful to him. I hope that we can also smile like him in the future.

Secondly, Railways is also now announcing a lot of PPP projects. The Defence Ministry is also announcing a lot of PPP projects.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, you have to conclude.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, this Government should learn from the UPA-II. The earlier Government took up a lot of PPP projects. That is why they failed in the examination. But, they should not act like UPA-II. The examination which gave result to them should be kept in mind.

The present Government should not follow the same path.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you want them to pass in the next examination?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: That is why I am requesting the Government...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Balagopal, that means you want them to pass in the next examination.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: As students, they should work for that. But, people of the country may not allow that. That is the point.

So, I am requesting the Government to accept this resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it all happened during the tenure of the former Civil Aviation Minister who is sitting here...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, my request is this. This is not a political issue. My request to the Government is to accept this Resolution

which contains the basic principles. Thank you.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support my friend, Comrade Balagopal, for the position that he had placed before the House, except for the very last words which I think, unfortunately, indicted the previous Government. But, the fact of the matter is, India has become the world's biggest market for PPP, because the private sector within India and outside knows that they can make any amount of money with virtually no regulation, riding on the back of the Government and doing whatever they want. That is why we are so popular. If we were to introduce a proper regulatory regime, if there were to be conditionalities applying even to the expression 'PPP', things would have been different. After all, in terms of today's language, the private investor can put in Re. 1 and if the Government puts in Rs. 10,000 crores, it still becomes a PPP! Therefore, we have to understand: if we are going to move out of the model that Jawaharlal Nehru gave us which, I think, is a very unfortunate thing that our country is doing but, leaving that to one side, if we are going to move out of the Nehruvian model, we must understand what is the new model that we are going into. We assumed, I think, in the UPA Government, as we were only very tentatively moving in the direction of PPP, that on the basis of the experience gathered, we could progressively make laws, provisions, regulations that would enable us to attract private money into these projects, but, at the same time, enable the State to keep a strict watch and strict regulation over what is happening. I think, beyond our expectations, the way in which the private sector, both foreign and Indian, rushed into this new avenue of operation was

because they spotted, as the private sector usually does, opportunities for making money which innocent Government servants and even more innocent Ministers could not have dreamt of in their wildest dreams. And, that is probably why they are bureaucrats and Ministers and not businessmen. But, now that we have this experience of the examples that were cited by Comrade Balagopal, they are really alarming that with very small amounts of investment they are able to corner the bulk of the profits that arise and to do so at the expense of the people. Now, surely, Sir, in a Private Public Project, there ought to be also a fourth 'P' added, the People. The people ought to be taken into account in determining the PPP model.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA, in the Chair)

Sir, now that we have derived from our experience what happens with the PPP model, can we not determine (a) which are the limited number of sectors into which we should encourage PPP? (b) What are the conditionalities that will be imposed on those wishing to take advantage of PPP? (c) How is the big P, to use Comrade Balagopal's argument, to be the public and not the private?

Sir, the Nehruvian model was based on the commanding heights of the economy being controlled by the Government, by the State. Now, the State, for the last 20 years, virtually, has abandoned the commanding heights of the economy thinking that you can leave a vacuum at the commanding heights; but because the commanding heights don't allow a vacuum, the very big oligopolies in India have entered into those commanding heights and apart from being at the commanding heights of the economy, they are now determining the commanding heights of our politics; and, our present Government is a very good example of that.

In these circumstances, I think, it is extremely necessary that in the guise of Public Private Partnerships, we don't get an unnecessary and undesirable domination of our politics by the corporate sector either on its own or with its comprador friends in the Government. That unfortunately is the consequence of abandoning the socialist ideology which has been mentioned as a sacred constitutional duty in our Constitution. We have given up the socialism that is in our Constitution. In consequence of that, we are getting not capitalism, we are getting crony capitalism. Now, the State is increasingly becoming a partner of that crony capitalism without putting in place all the conditionalities, regulations, laws that are required for controlling this beast. I use the word with the utmost caution. I call it a beast because it is capable of devouring our economy, it is capable of devouring our people; and, its first desire, unlike human

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

beings who like a nice fat animal to eat, they devour first the lean and hungry Indians. Therefore, it is absolutely vital that when the Finance Minister presents his first Budget and goes on repeating PPP, PPP, PPP, as if it was some sort of a Mantra, and completely forgets to mention two words, Panchayati-Raj - they don't exist in his vocabulary although they constitute Parts IX and IXA of the Constitution. Therefore, this kind of mentality has come to dominate the Treasury Benches, when they have forgotten Gandhi, they have forgotten Nehru and they have never learnt Marx, that they should allow themselves to become the agents of a small body of people who wish to control and exploit our economy, when they have even forgotten all the business of *swabhimaan* and *swadeshi*, which we used to hear from them in the happy old days. In these circumstances, what Shri Balagopal has asked for is that we insist upon all those conditionalities being introduced into this PPP Model that I think rather unfortunately, we have adopted. It may be necessary, but if this is necessary, it is a necessary evil, and should be leached of its evil before it is made only necessary. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Shri Anil Desai. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are some other names. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Resolution moved by Shri K.N. Balagopal in this House. Sir, with your permission, I would like to place before the House a few facts that are analysed by me. Sir, the PPP Model has been of great importance in these days, and it is being very much ascertained by the present Government under hon. Modiji. The previous speaker criticized the stance or the stand being taken by the NDA Government on this subject, I think, that does not go well because these are the very measures which were initiated by the UPA Government. But failures on their count to really take this measure forward has, to some extent, caused mess in the economy, and we are left with what we are today. But, certainly, under Modiji's leadership, this Government would take this on a very high scale drive and the people of India would certainly be experiencing the progressive India in time to come.

Sir, as far as the licensing and levying of fees are concerned, with major Departments like Water Supply, Electricity Supply, infrastructural projects which are coming up with levying of fees, where people, at large, are concerned, things need to be checked. This is not a big deal or this is not a very complicated task, if you have proper checks at proper places. I think, where we failed yesterday, today, we can rectify all those mistakes, and



we can put proper checks, stricter watch, social audits, wherever it demand, especially in projects like a hospital, a big school or even a university or infrastructural projects like building up roads, where levying of the fees is involved. Shri Balagopal correctly said about development of airports. What happened in Mumbai is this. The project came up with some Rs.6,500 crores spent on development of the airport by private parties. Where did things go wrong? Why was the delay there? Why was the project which was given a stipulated period of time not completed? And, why cost variations took place? What happened ultimately? Passengers are being taxed in the name of Development Fee. All the facilities — coming up at the airports because of their refurbishing and renovations, which should have been provided at affordable rates — are being charged exorbitantly. They are beyond the capacity of passengers. These days, air travel is not a luxury item. It is a necessity. It has, now, become a regular mode of transport. Passengers are not averse to spending on air travelling. But beyond that, any type of fee, makes their travelling dearer. Of course, it does not affect the upper strata of the society, but it does affect the medium class people and the upcoming people who really contribute to the nation.

We have to be really careful, as far as the Water Supply Department and the Electricity Supply Department are concerned. You know what is happening in Mumbai. The Reliance Energy and the Tata Power Production are there. They need to be checked, as far as distribution is concerned. And, the consumer cost should be regulated in a proper manner. If these checks are put in place in a proper manner and if these checks are ensured by the State Government, with the directives from the Central Government, I think, the consumer cost can definitely be regulated. And, the people will feel that the Government stands by them.

Today, the CAG Reports have come. A lot many CAG Reports will be tabled. One of these reports will, of course, be regarding the prices of petrol and petroleum products. The petroleum pricing policy had been a faulty pricing policy between the period 2007 to 2012. And, because of that faulty pricing policy the State-run companies, the public-owned companies have made huge profits. If the faulty petroleum pricing policy is properly checked, in the times to come, the petroleum prices can effectively be regulated and can be put under check. That will definitely put a halt to the spiralling and rising prices of petrol and petroleum products in the country.

In the Budget Speech, the hon. Finance Minister has put immense trust on the PPP projects. Rupees five hundred crores have been provided for this purpose. It should really be seen in what kind of field the private players come in. Their antecedents

[Shri Anil Desai]

should be checked. It must also be ensured that the social cause is really adhered to. All these things should be kept in mind before awarding contracts to these people, so that the people do not suffer.

Now, I come to Mumbai airports, where the land acquisition took place. When we go for the CoPU meeting, during our discussions with the officials of the Airport Authority of India ...(*Time-bell rings*)... A lot many things have taken place. Not only passengers, as such, but employees have also to suffer because of the misgivings in handling the issues of airports. That needs to be addressed to because it is not just one segment of the people that suffers, but public, at large, suffers on a lot many counts.

Now, I come to other sectors, like the banking insurance. In the insurance sector also, it is learnt that the FDI is being increased from 26 per cent to 49 per cent. I am sure, the NDA Government would seriously think what impact it will have on the insurance sector in India. Sir, I will just conclude in a minute. FDI in the insurance sector was opened with a view that— periphery or the radius of the insurance sector — penetration should be done, because India has got a very good scope as far as insurance sector is concerned. The point is whether that was done by these private players. No, Sir. It was not so. They stuck to only urbanized areas. Only in urban cities, they did their insurance. And, where they were supposed to do insurance in rural areas, they didn't do. Because, in rural areas, there was much more of a social responsibility factor, which was involved and there was not much of a premium. So, there was not much profitability as compared to the urban cities. So, they remained at a traditional insurance and that resulted into failure. That is because the level-playing field was not given to the State-owned companies. So, that is the grey area and that is the biggest area of concern for the Government. I would like to know whether the increase in the FDI limit from 26 to 49 per cent is going to help the country. Or, are we going to be stuck there where we were yesterday? Or, really, it is going to take us back where the regression will take place. This is to be seen. With these words, I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Dr. Keshava Rao wants to leave to catch his flight. If the other Members who have given their names agree, the floor may be given to him.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Okay, Sir.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I thank first of all, not only Mr. Vice-Chairman but also the Members who are yielding their time for me. Thank you all.

I will not take up more than three minutes. Sir, this is very important. I rise to join not only a concern but coupled with it is the caution of Mr. Aiyar. We must understand that whenever we are talking about PPP, it is not because we have to put all the eggs in one basket. Read the Railway Budget or read the General Budget or read the entire campaign of yours. There is a perception of the people about you as a business-oriented party. I am not criticizing you, but it is a perception. Quite possible, it is wrong. But there is a Left and Right feeling in this country, so this could be one. Against that background, when we read about PPP, we find that the Finance Minister goes all about it, right from the first sentence to the last sentence with which he ended. He goes on drumming up the PPP, not to say what exactly the economics of the PPP is, which I would not like to make academic and tell you later. But the question today is, putting all the eggs in PPP is going to lead to some kind of a disaster. Please understand. I would not take much time because I am just sitting on other's time. The question is, Mr. Balagopal, hon. Member, has raised three-four issues. It is not the first time; we did talk about this earlier in this very House. I raised it as a Ruling Party Member at that time. We asked what was happening to GMR. We gave Rs.5,000 acres. What did you do? You didn't build only an airport. Let us understand that. About five kilometre stretch is its own private property. Then, he would not have hotels anywhere around. He will thus sell tea for Rs.100/-. That is a service charge, I mean, some kind of a user's charge. He will sell a shirt for Rs.2,000/-. I can give the list. Now, later, what did he do? He just took some part of the land and built up hotels, not one but three hotels. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: 45.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: I am not going into that. I am talking about the five star hotels which he has built. Now, he would like to go for other projects like conventional halls, then malls, etc. Let us leave them. How did they all come about? It was because of the contract that you entered into, because of the agreements that you have entered into. Today, the Finance Minister gets up and says, "Rigidities in contracts very much have to be looked into." What are the rigidities in your view, Mr. Minister? It is the sophisticated models of contracting and developing a quick dispute redressal mechanism. What is the dispute redressal mechanism? People are not going to disputes. It is the one who joins you in the PPP, one who has come as a partner through PPA, one who has joined you with some kind of land which is my land and not were Government land, taken through acquisition. They gave the price, all right, we got four times more. But do you get only

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

four times more when you build up an airport on it? It becomes 40 times. What we sold for Rs.4,000 crores to GMR is today Rs.50,000 crore and that too according to their own accounts. Whose money is this? You have taken it from us. You acquired it from us. So, it should be ours. I always thought 'public private projects' should also mean 'people' because public means the people. Government is a trustee. But here it is not happening like that. The Prime Minister is, again, on record saying that we will add another 'P' to this, *i.e.*, 'People'. I don't know what is going to actually happen to public and people. Whatever it is, the six points that Mr. Balagopal has raised deserve your serious consideration. I don't know whether all of you see it or not, notwithstanding our protests. But I am sure notwithstanding genuine popular protests in this country, the poor man's urges will go into wilderness. You will go your own way. Do go. But please understand that the 'development economics' is still a concept. It is not a fulfilled concept. Development is empirical. What is potential output, what is hidden, what is inherent, that are not. Today's development economics must look into it. If you are giving the land, it may be four times according to your calculations. But, it could be 40,000 times once the development reaches there. That is the concept which we have to understand. So, as far as PPP is concerned, you are saying that we will get into it and we will have a re-look. All that the hon. Member has asked is, please have a re-look from the people's point of view. The sovereign right is there. But we are transferring these rights to increase the charges as they like. Sir, I will give another example of Andhra Pradesh. We have highways, big highways. I know it because all of us use them. Most of our MPs at that time were contractors. They bid for road projects. Today, what is happening, Sir? The kind of money they collect, as toll Mr. Balagopal has said, that, Rs.3,000 has become Rs.30,000 or Rs.40,000. But they would go on collecting the charges. There is no end to it because agreement did not speak of it. There has to be some kind of a monitoring, some kind of an overseeing machinery. That kind of a thing, according to him, should come through this Parliament. I do not know whether the Parliament would directly be able to do it or not but a Parliamentary empowered Committee should look into that. You need to involve the people in an issue where you take our name but deal with something which is only done at the cost of the people. It is always taken as if it is for the people. But these projects are at the cost of people. I don't want to speak about 2Gs or CWGs and all that he has referred to. But there cannot be greater scandalous projects than the PPPs that we have today except a few of them which are there. Certainly, I require strength and certainly I require development particularly when you are asking for 8 per cent GDP. For that, certainly, you need this. But please have a look at it so that they do not scandalize the very economy and ruin us. Thank you, Sir.

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) :** उपसभापति महोदय, श्री के.एन. बालगोपाल द्वारा लाए गए गैर-सरकारी संकल्प पर बोलने के लिए जो आपने मुझे समय दिया है, उसके लिए आपका

धन्यवाद। इसके साथ ही मैं श्री के.एन. बालगोपाल जी को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने इस माननीय सदन में गरीब-गुरबा, शोषित, उपेक्षित लोगों की बात को रखा है और गरीबों को जो निजी क्षेत्र के माध्यम से लूटा जा रहा है, उसे इस माननीय सदन को और देश को भी बताने का काम किया है। आज जिस प्रकार से पी.पी.पी., पब्लिक प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप के माध्यम से हर चीज के दाम को बढ़ाया जा रहा है, हर क्षेत्र में जो उनका प्रभाव बढ़ता जा रहा है, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि आने वाले दिनों में यहां का जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र है या जो यहां काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उनकी उपेक्षा होने जा रही है। जिसके कारण, आप देख लीजिए कि किस प्रकार से आज देश में नक्सलवाद और माओवाद बढ़ रहा है। प्राइवेट कंपनियों के आने से हर जगह पर दाम बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं, चाहे वह एयरपोर्ट हो, बिजली हो या शिक्षा का हो, हर क्षेत्र में प्राइवेट सेक्टर को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पी.पी.पी. के माध्यम से प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले ही कमाते रहें और जो गरीब हैं, वे पी.पी. यानी पीते ही रहें? वे लोग पीते रहें? शराब पीते रहें? सर, आपको इस पी.पी.पी. में आरक्षण देना चाहिए। जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर है, उसमें आप आरक्षण देने की बात कर रहे हैं या नहीं? जिस प्रकार से आप सरकारी संस्थाओं में आरक्षण दे रहे हैं, उसी प्रकार प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी जो लोग काम करते हैं, उसमें आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की जा रही है या नहीं? मंडल कमीशन के आधार पर उसमें आरक्षण लागू किया जाना चाहिए, हमारे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स/शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को जो आरक्षण मिलता है, वही आरक्षण इस पी.पी.पी. में लागू होना चाहिए, तभी आप इनको काम करने की मान्यता दें।

सर, जिस प्रकार से दाम बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं, अभी जब हमारे बालगोपाल जी बोल रहे थे कि 10,000 करोड़ रुपए और 35,000 करोड़ रुपए बी.पी.एल. को आपने दिए हैं, और 9,900 बी.पी.एल. प्रोजेक्ट्स यहां पर काम करने के लिए आ रहे हैं, जो क्या इनमें आरक्षण देने की व्यवस्था आपने की है? जो गरीब, शोषित, उपेक्षित हैं, हमारे नौजवान जो अभी तक बेरोजगार हैं, उनको काम देने के लिए आप इनमें आरक्षण कर रहे हैं या नहीं? और जो बिजली क्षेत्र में आ रहा है, चाहे हवाई जहाज में हो या एयरपोर्ट में हो, उसमें आप क्या कर रहे हैं? उसमें हमारे बी.पी.एल. के लोग जो हैं, उनके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? एक तरफ जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में बी.पी.एल. हैं, उनको भी आप इसमें सुविधा दिलाइए, ए.पी.एल. वाले की भी सुविधा दिलाइए। जिसका काम निचले स्तर पर चल रहा है, जो सबसे निचले स्तर पर गरीब है, उसको भी जब उसमें आप भागीदारी देंगे, तब आपका यह काम आगे बढ़ेगा। दोनों को मिलकर आज इसको आगे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। इस देश में जो निजी क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने की बात चल रही है और हर क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्र की सुविधा देने की बात चल रही है, तो मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल जो चर्चा के लिए लाया गया है, यह एक तरह से हमें गुलामी की ओर ले

[डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी]

जा रहा है। इसके द्वारा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के सभी उद्यमों को बंद करके प्राइवेट सेक्टर को आगे करके, एक तरह से शोषण करने की बात इस देश में हो रही है। मैं इस चर्चा के माध्यम से आप लोगों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें गरीब को भी हक मिले। मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलते हुए सिर्फ यही विचार रखना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर चलाना चाहते हैं, तो उसमें आप जांच करें कि इसमें आरक्षण लागू हो रहा है या नहीं? जो आरक्षण लागू नहीं करता है, उसे आप लाइसेंस न दें, उसे काम करने की परमिशन न दें, जब तक वह इसमें आरक्षण न दे। मंडल कमिशन के द्वारा, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स/शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को इसमें जगह मिलनी चाहिए, इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः श्री बालगोपाल जी को, जिन्होंने पूरे देश और सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया है और पूरे देश को एक संदेश दिया है, इसके लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ, जय हिन्द!

**चौधरी मुनवर सलीम** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भाई बालगोपाल जी का जो मतालबा है, जो बिल है, अच्छा तो यह होता कि पूरा सदन भरा होता, क्योंकि यह पूरे देश का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। मैं सोचता हूँ, मैं अपनी बात को यहां से शुरू करूँ - “खाके वतन का मुझको हर जर्ग देवता है।”

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान जब आजाद हुआ था, तो उसमें मोहनदास करमचंद गांधी ने एक ख्वाब देखा था कि एक ऐसा भारत होगा, जिसमें ग्राम स्वराज्य होगा। एक ऐसा भारत होगा जिसमें खादी होगी, एक ऐसा भारत होगा जिसमें छोटे-छोटे उद्योग होंगे। गांधी जी ने कहा था, ऐ हिन्दुस्तानियो, शहर बसाए हैं इंसान ने और गांव बसाए हैं भगवान ने। यानी जब भगवान की बस्ती सुंदर होगी, तभी देश सुंदर होगा। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की 'शुरुआत होती है लोहिया के चौखंबा राज्य से। अभी मेरे माननीय साथी बोल रहे थे, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, वे बड़ा क्रांतिकारी भाषण दे रहे थे और प्राइवेटाइजेशन की व्यवस्था को शौतान तक कह रहे थे। अच्छा होता कि वे अपनी पार्टी के अंदर इस तरह की बहस को चलाते। जब इस देश में डंकल की आहट हुई तो मेरे नेता श्री मुलायम सिंह यादव ने पूरे हिन्दुस्तान से कहा कि ऐ हिन्दुस्तानियो, तुम्हें मुनाफे का आइना दिखाकर ये लूटकर ले जाएंगे, यह विकृत पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था है, इसको मत आने दो, लेकिन फिर भी डंकल आया। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज मेरे साथी श्री के.एन. बालगोपाल का जो दर्द है, वह हिन्दुस्तान के सौ करोड़ लोगों का दर्द है। अगर किसी क्षेत्र में फायदा नहीं है तो प्राइवेट कम्पनियां वहां क्यों आती हैं? कभी कोई प्राइवेट कम्पनी देहात में नहीं गयी, सब शहरों में आती हैं, वे वहां इसीलिए आती हैं क्योंकि उन्हें मुनाफा होता है। हम सोचते हैं कि जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ था तब कपड़ों की दुनिया में टेरेलिन और टेरीकॉट का बहुत जलवा था, बहुत दिन तक वे कपड़े चलते थे, लेकिन इसके बावजूद जब अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी में महात्मा गांधी ने कहा कि अंग्रेजी लिबास जलाओं तो तारीख गवाह है, पहाड़ बन गया था अंग्रेजी लिबास का,

हमने सस्ती खादी धारण कर ली थी और यह कसम खाई थी कि आधी रोटी खाएंगे, भारत को आजाद कराएंगे। अब मुनाफे के नाम पर जो कुछ हो रहा है, विकास के नाम पर जो कुछ हो रहा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह केवल मुट्ठी भर लोगों के लिए हो रहा है। बज तक देश के हर व्यक्ति के हाथ में काम नहीं होगा, जब तक समग्र विकास नहीं होगा, तब तक भारत विकसित नहीं होगा। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता कि शरीर का कुछ हिस्सा बलवान हो जाए और कुछ हिस्सा कमजोर रहे, ऐसे में शरीर कमजोर ही कहलाएगा, ताकतवर नहीं कहलाएगा। इसलिए जो प्राइवेटाइजेशन की व्यवस्था है, इस पर लम्बी और बड़ी डिबेट होनी चाहिए। जब भारत आजाद हुआ, तब हमारे नेता डा. लोहिया ने कहा था कि उपनिवेशवाद से हम जीत चुके, लेकिन नव-उपनिवेशवाद अर्थव्यवस्था के पुल पर सवार होकर आएगा, ऐ हिन्दुस्तानियो, तुम्हें अब आगे उससे लड़ना है। आज आज़दी के 67 साल बाद हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारी नव-उपनिवेशवाद से लड़ाई हो रही है। वर्तमान सरकार तो स्वदेशी के नाम पर बनी है, वर्तमान सरकार के जो कार्यकर्ता हैं, जो कैडर हैं, उनमें पिछली सरकार से ज्यादा स्वदेशी और भारतीयता का नारा लगता रहा है, लेकिन अर्थव्यवस्था में, जब हम देखते हैं तो विदेशी का कब्जा है। सिर्फ मुट्ठी भर लोगों के विकसित होने से भारत विकसित नहीं होगा। भारत को विकसित करने के लिए उन देहातों में जाना होगा, जो देहात हमारी तकदीर हैं। वे देहात जिनके बारे में गांधी जी ने कहा था कि वे भगवान की बस्ती हैं। जब तक वे विकसित नहीं होंगे, जब तक वे सुविधा-सम्पन्न नहीं होंगे, जब तक उनका माइग्रेशन नहीं रुकेगा, जब तक पूंजी लगाने वाला देहात के क्षेत्रों में पूंजी नहीं लगाएगा, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पूंजी नहीं लगाएगा, तब तक वह सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान को लूटकर ले जाने वाला है। इस पर पूरे 120 करोड़ भारतवासियों को जागना चाहिए क्योंकि यह आर्थिक गुलामी का मसला है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज नीम हमारा नहीं रहा, भारत की धरती पर पैदा होने वाला नीम, जिससे बनने वाली दवाएं हमारे शास्त्रों में लिखी हुई हैं, आज उस नीम का पेटेंट हो गया है, आज विदेशी हमसे उस नीम को छीनकर ले गए हैं, पीपल को छीनकर ले गए हैं, हल्दी को छीनकर ले गए हैं। भाई बालगोपाल जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि आज इस विषय को लाकर उन्होंने ऐसा सवाल छोड़ा है, जो सौ करोड़ भारतवासियों का दर्द है, जो भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था से जुड़ा हुआ है। कुछ लोग कह रहे थे कि नेहरू जी का समाजवाद एक मुकम्मल समाजवाद था, कुछ लोग कह रहे थे कि जो वर्तमान अर्थव्यवस्था है, इसी से भारत विकसित होगा। मैं अपनी बात को मुख्तसर में यहाँ अंत करता हूँ कि जब तक ग्राम समाज का सपना नहीं देखोगे, जब तक हर हाथ को काम नहीं दोगे, जब तक लोहिया के चौखंबा को नहीं पढ़ोगे, तब तक भारत विकसित नहीं होगा। भारत का कुछ हिस्सा विकसित हो सकता है, कुछ एयरपोर्ट्स सुंदर हो सकते हैं, कुछ स्टेशन सुंदर हो सकते हैं लेकिन जब तक साढ़े सात लाख गांव सुंदर नहीं होंगे, तब तक भारत सुंदर नहीं होगा। इसलिए भारत की अर्थ-व्यवस्था की खूबी यह होनी चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के 120 करोड़ लोगों को उसका फायदा मिले। जो प्राइवेट कम्पनियां यहां आई हैं, मैं अपने बिहार



[چوہدری منوہر سلیم]

والے साथی کی بات کو اور آگے بڑھاتا ہوں، انہوں نے کہا کہ پیچڑوں کو آراکھن دیا جانا چاہیے، اےس.سی./اےس.ٹی. کو آراکھن دیا جانا چاہیے۔ افسوسناک واقعہ یہ ہے کہ جسٹس سچر کمیٹی نے اپنی رپورٹ میں کہا ہے کہ مسلمانوں کی حالت اس ملک میں دلیتوں سے بھی بدتر ہے، آর্থیک رُپ سے، ساماجیک رُپ سے، شیکھنیک رُپ سے۔ جو پرائیویٹ کمپنیاں یہاں آئی ہیں، جنہیں یہاں آنے کی اجازت مل گئی ہے، ان میں پیچڑوں کے لیے آراکھن ہونا چاہیے، مسلمانوں کے لیے بھی آراکھن ہونا چاہیے تاکہ سمگر ویکاس ہو سکے۔ آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا، اس کے لیے آپ کا بڑا-بڑا شکریا۔

[چوہدری منوہر سلیم (اٹریڈیشن) : ماننے آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، بھائی بال گوپال]

جی کا جو مطالبہ ہے، جو بل ہے، اچھا تو یہ ہوتا کہ پورا سڈن بھرا ہوتا، کیوں کہ یہ پورے دیش کا بہت اہم وشے ہے۔ میں سوچتا ہوں، میں اپنی بات کو یہاں سے شروع کروں۔ ”خاک وطن کا مجھے کو ہر ذرہ دیوتا ہے۔“

ماننے آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، ہندوستان جب آزاد ہوا تھا، تو اس میں موہن داس کرماچند گاندھی نے ایک خواب دیکھا تھا کہ ایک ایسا بھارت ہوگا، جس میں گرام سوراجیہ ہوگا۔ ایک ایسا بھارت ہوگا جس میں کھادی ہوگی، ایک ایسا بھارت ہوگا جس میں چھوٹے چھوٹے ادھیوگ ہوں گے۔ گاندھی جی نے کہا تھا، اے ہندوستانیوں، شہر بسائے ہیں انسان نے اور گاؤں بسائے ہیں بھگوان نے۔ یعنی جب بھگوان کی بستی سندر ہوگی، تبھی دیش سندر ہوگا۔

ماننے آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میرے دیش کی ارتھ-ویوستھا کی شروعات ہوتی ہے لوہیا کے چوکھمبا راجیہ سے۔ ابھی میرے ماننے ساتھی بول رہے تھے، میں نام نہیں لینا چاہتا، وہ بڑا کرانتی کاری بھاشن دے رہے تھے اور پرائیویٹائزیشن کی ویوستھا کو شیطان تک کہہ رہے تھے۔ اچھا ہوتا کہ وہ اپنی پارٹی کے اندر اس طرح کی بحث کو چلاتے۔ جب اس دیش میں ڈنکل کی آہٹ ہونی تو میرے نیتا شری ملانم سنگھ یادو نے پورے ہندوستان سے کہا کہ اے

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.



ہندوستانیوں، تمہیں منافع کا آئینہ دکھا کر یہ لوٹ کر لے جائیں گے، یہ وکرت پونجی-وادی ویوستھا ہے، اس کو مت آنے دو، لیکن پھر بھی ڈنکل آیا۔ مائٹے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج میرے ساتھی شری کے۔این۔ بال گوپال کا جو درد ہے، وہ ہندوستان کے سو کروڑ لوگوں کا درد ہے۔ اگر کسی حصہ میں فائدہ نہیں ہے تو پرانیویٹ کمپنیاں وہاں کیوں آتی ہیں؟ کبھی کوئی پرانیویٹ کمپنی دیہات میں نہیں گئی، سب شہروں میں آتی ہے۔ وہ وہاں اسی لئے آتی ہیں کیوں کہ انہیں منافع ہوتا ہے۔ ہم سوچتے ہیں کہ جب ہندوستان آزاد ہوا تھا تب کپڑوں کی دنیا میں ٹیریلن اور ٹیری-کاٹ کا بہت جلوہ تھا، بہت دن تک وہ کپڑے چلتے تھے، لیکن اس کے باوجود جب علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی میں مہاتما گاندھی نے کہا کہ انگریزی لباس جلاؤ تو تاریخ گواہ ہے، پہاڑ بن گیا تھا انگریزی لباس کا، ہم نے سستی کھادی دھارن کر لی تھی اور یہ قسم کھائی تھی کہ ادھی روٹی کھائیں گے، بھارت کو آزاد کرائیں گے۔ اب منافع کے نام پر جو کچھ ہو رہا ہے، وکاس کے نام پر جو کچھ ہو رہا ہے، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ صرف مٹی بھر لوگوں کے لئے ہو رہا ہے۔ جب تک دیش کے ہر شخص کے ہاتھ میں کام نہیں ہوگا، جب تک سمگر وکاس نہیں ہوگا، تب تک بھارت وکست نہیں ہوگا۔ ایسا نہیں ہو سکتا کہ شریر کا کچھ حصہ بلوان ہو جائے اور کچھ حصہ کمزور رہے، ایسے میں شریر کمزور کہلانے گا، طاقتور نہیں کہلانے گا۔ اس لئے جو پرانیویٹائزیشن کی ویوستھا ہے، اس پر لمبی اور بڑی ڈبیٹ ہونی چاہئے۔ جب بھارت آزاد ہوا، تب ہمارے نیتا ڈاکٹر لوبیا نے کہا تھا کہ اپ-نوشواد سے ہم جیت چکے، لیکن نو-اپ-نوشواد ارتھ ویوستھا کے پل پر سوار ہو کر آئے گا، اے ہندوستانیوں، تمہیں اب آگے اس سے لڑنا ہے۔ آج آزادی کے 67 سال بعد ہم دیکھ

رہے ہیں کہ ہماری نو-اپ-نوشواد سے لڑائی ہو رہی ہے۔ حالیہ سرکار تو سودیشی کے نام پر بنی ہے، حالیہ سرکار کے جو کارنے-کرتا ہیں، جو کیڈر ہیں، ان میں پچھلی سرکار سے زیادہ سودیشی اور بھارتین کا نعرہ لگتا رہا ہے، لیکن ارتھ-ویوستھا میں، جب ہم دیکھتے ہیں تو ودیشی کا قبضہ ہے۔ صرف مٹھی بھر لوگوں کو وکست ہونے سے بھارت وکست نہیں ہوگا۔ بھارت کو وکست کرنے کے لئے ان دیہاتوں میں جانا ہوگا، جو دیہات ہماری تقدیر ہے۔ وہ دیہات جن کے بارے میں گاندھی جی نے کہا تھا کہ وہ بھگوان کی بستی ہے۔ جب تک وہ وکست نہیں ہوں گے، جب تک وہ سویدھا-سمپن نہیں ہوں گے، جب تک ان کا مانگریشن نہیں رکے گا، جب تک پونجی لگانے والا دیہات کے حصوں میں پونجی نہیں لگائے گا، گرامین حصوں میں پونجی نہیں لگائے گا، تب تک وہ صرف ہندوستان کو لوٹ کر لے جانا والا ہے۔ اس پر پورے 120 کروڑ بھارت-واسیوں کو جاگنا چاہئے کیوں کہ یہ ارتھک غلامی کا مسئلہ ہے۔

مائنے اپ-سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، آج نیم ہمارا نہیں رہا، بھارت کی دھرتی پر پیدا ہونے والا نیم، جس سے بننے والی دوائیں ہمارے شاستروں میں لکھی ہوئی ہیں، آج اس نیم کا پیٹنٹ ہو گیا ہے، آج ودیشی ہم سے اس نیم کو چھین کر لے گئے ہیں، پیل کو چھین کر لے گئے ہیں، ہلدی کو چھین کر لے گئے ہیں۔ بھائی بال گوپال جی کو میں مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ آج اس وشنے کو لاکر انہوں نے ایسا سوال چھیڑا ہے، جو سو کروڑ بھارت-واسیوں کا درد ہے، جو بھارت کی ارتھ-ویوستھا سے جڑا ہوا ہے۔ کچھ لوگ کہہ رہے تھے کہ نہرو جی کا سماجواد ایک مکمل سماجواد تھا، کچھ لوگ کہہ رہے تھے کہ ورتمان ارتھ-ویوستھا ہے، امی سے

بھارت وکست ہوگا۔ میں اپنی بات کو مختصر میں یہاں ختم کرتا ہوں کہ جب تک گرام سماج کا سینا نہیں دیکھو گے، جب تک ہر ہاتھ کو کام نہیں دو گے، جب تک لوبیا کے چوکھمبا کو نہیں پڑھو گے، تب تک بھارت وکست نہیں ہوگا۔ بھارت کا کچھ حصہ وکست ہو سکتا ہے، کچھ انٹرپورٹس سندر ہو سکتے ہیں، کچھ اسٹیشن سندر ہو سکتے ہیں لیکن جب تک ساڑھے سات لاکھ گاؤں سندر نہیں ہوں گے، تک بھارت سندر نہیں ہوگا۔ اس لئے بھارت کی ارتھ ویوستھا کی خوبی یہ ہونی چاہئے کہ ہندوستان کے 120 کروڑ لوگوں کو اس کا فائدہ ملے۔ جو پرائیویٹ کمپنیاں یہاں آئی ہیں، میں اپنے بہار والے ساتھی کی بات کو اور آگے بڑھاتا ہوں، انہوں نے کہا کہ پچھڑوں کو آرکشن دیا جانا چاہئے، ایس سی، ایس ٹی کو آرکشن دیا جانا چاہئے۔ آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جسٹس سچر کمیٹی نے اپنی رپورٹ میں کہا ہے کہ مسلمانوں کی حالت اس ملک میں دلتوں سے بھی بدتر ہے، آرتھک روپ سے، ساماجک روپ سے، تعلیمی روپ سے۔ جو پرائیویٹ کمپنیاں یہاں آئی ہیں، جنہیں یہاں آنے کے اجازت مل گئی ہے، ان میں پچھڑوں کے لئے آرکشن ہونا چاہئے، مسلمانوں کے لئے بھی آرکشن ہونا چاہئے تاکہ مکمل وکاس ہو سکے۔ اپنے مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا، اس کے لئے آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by hon. Member, Shri K.N. Balgaopal. He has raised a very important issue regarding the PPP projects. Mr. Balagopal and other Members also have mentioned about the Budget Speech of our hon. Finance Minister. The Finance Minister declared that India became the largest PPP market. How did India become the largest PPP market? Sir, the capital flows from one country to another country, wherever it gets more and more profit. That is the basic principle. We are ready to surrender all this. We are ready to submit the conditionalities espoused by these private players. Actually, it is not profit-making; it is \*. In economic times, this is the primitive accumulation of capital. All these PPP projects are sort of primitive accumulation of capital. Whenever we go through these private partners of PPP projects, we will see that most of these companies were not there before 1991. Most of the players of these PPP projects are waste products of crony capitalism after 1991. How do they manage all these things? As per my opinion, one thing is escalation of

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

costs - the gold-plating mechanism. Today, the Government submitted the CAG Report. Mr. Balagopal has already mentioned some points. I have just gone through this CAG Report. In project financing, it was very surprising to see the escalation in project costs.

In October 2010, the Estimate Cost was Rs.7,982 crores. In October 2011, it became Rs.9,172 crores. Within one year, the escalation in this Estimate Cost is nearly Rs.2,000 crores. In 'Other Costs', in October 2010, it was Rs.1,820 crores. In October 2011, it became Rs. 2,366 crores. Normally, we all expect escalation under the head 'Additional Projects'. But here, the cost is as it is. In October 2010, it was Rs. 651 crores, and in October 2011 also, it was Rs. 651 crores. Now, if we see the total escalation, the initial estimate in October 2010 was Rs. 5,826 crores and in October 2011, it became Rs. 12,380 crores. There is more than hundred per cent escalation in these PPP projects. Is there any mechanism with the Government to evaluate whether this is true or not, whether these are real estimates, or, whether there is any manipulation? Is there any mechanism with the Government to evaluate all these things? We have no regulations; we have no regulators to oversee all these things. Actually, this is \*. Hon. Member, Shri K.N. Balagopal, mentioned about Delhi Airport. I would not like to take that point. Second is the land issue. Regarding Delhi Airport, he has mentioned that the GMR could get over Rs. 100 crore per acre. This is the *Business Standard* report. The Government gave the land on lease for a token amount. They got Rs. 100 crore per acre. That is their own estimate. It would be more than this estimate. This has also happened in Mumbai project. But one other point in the CAG Report is encroachment, which has increased over time from 147 acres to 308.96 acres. As per the records, in the beginning, it was only 147 acres, and, now, they have 308.96 acres. Getting this land at a token amount and encroaching upon other Government lands at the rate of more than 100 per cent is a very serious issue. This is the style of functioning of our PPP projects in our country. Now, I come to the point of how they are \* this country. Sir, it is the concession period. The CAG Report correctly stated this. This is open-ended. Technically, it is not open-ended, but *de facto*, it is open-ended. There are some specifications. One such specification is that after 30 years, they can review and then continue for another thirty years. The CAG stated that it gave the right to operate the airport for a period of sixty years with the terms and conditions frozen in the OMDA. Actually, it is only for thirty years but there is a condition that it could be reviewed. This is *de facto* open ended. They got the total control for a period of sixty years, which is a very serious thing. It is not applicable only to this project. This is the reality for most of the PPP projects running in our country.

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Rajeeve, you mentioned the word\*. It is unparliamentary, and, so, it won't go on 'record'.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: But it is a reality, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): It is to be expunged.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I will try to find out some other proper word, which is stronger than this word.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): That word will be expunged.

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Sir, this is the right word.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I will try to find out a stronger word than this. It is true because this word is not suitable to address the existing process of PPP. I will try to find out a stronger word.

Sir, coming to the Chennai Airport, the Government had spent money. Hon. Chair is well aware of that. After spending all this money on modernization and after the modernization process is over, now, they are going in for PPP projects or privatization.

I don't know whether privatization is an unparliamentary word or not. I would like to use another word, and, that is 'denationalization'. It is actually denationalization. In most of these projects, the Government spends money using national resources and goes in for denationalization.

Sir, coming to the KG Basin case, Reliance itself quoted in a global tender of NTPC that it was ready to give gas at the rate of two dollars per MMBTU. They themselves quoted this amount in a global tender. Thereafter, the Government said, no, no; not two dollars, you please sell it at four dollars. Thereafter, you constituted another Committee, the Rangarajan Committee, which said, no, no; it has to be 8.4 dollars. Sir, they themselves quoted two dollars per one MMBTU in a global tender. The Government constituted a Committee. That Committee submitted its Report and the Government agreed for 8.4 dollars. What is this, Sir? Actually, Sir, it is — that Government or this Government — by corporate, for corporate. This is one point, Sir.

Now, I come to the NHAI. The NHAI is there. The National Highways department, which is controlled by the Government, is also there. In Kerala, the NH department is not ready to maintain the existing national highways because they want to impose PPP or the BOT projects. NHAI is ready to take over these roads. The NH department of the Government is not ready to spend even a single rupee for

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

maintenance of these existing roads. They are compelled to accept the conditions by the State Government and the people of Kerala. There is no mechanism to evaluate either the actual expenditure or the amount which they have been collecting as toll. There should be a regulator for the NHAI projects. While concluding, for this PPP, we have a Kerala model, Sir. Nedumbassery Airport, the Cochin International Airport, is a PPP model. But the big 'P' is public. Private share is there, but the Managing Director is appointed by the Government. The Government has representative in its Board of Directors. It is PPP, but the big 'P', the controlling 'P', is the Government. We need PPP in this era, but there should be a Government control, there should be regulators, there should be regulations to evaluate all these things, to monitor all these things. So, I support the points raised by Comrade K.N. Balagopal. It is an important Private Members' Resolution, Sir. Thank you.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, hon. Member Mr. Balagopal has brought a Resolution at a right time when the CAG Report on the subject has been tabled in the House. First of all, I confess that I am a socialist; I believe in socialism. This country cannot think beyond socialism and through our Chief Minister, Mr. Naveen Patnaik and our Government, we are pro-poor, we are pro-laboure, we are pro those who do not have yet a house to stay. But, Sir, we are in the 21st century, in the second decade of the 21st century. Where do we stand with regard to the rate of development in comparison with the developed countries? We must realize the size of our population better late than never. Only after 1991, we talked about globalization. Whoever has come, either on your right or on your left, they have all accepted it. We may accept, we may not accept, but we do not have the choice but to accept the reality that no Union Budget can meet the requirements that the country needs. We may accept, we may not accept, but every man and every woman today in India is international man and woman. We have to compete ourselves as a world champion. That is our destination. That is our mission. If we have to reach that mission, it has to be materialized through the Parliament and through the Legislatures. There is no other way in our system of democracy. That is why, Sir, it is very important that Mr. Balagopal, hon. Member, has raised this point. He has not totally disapproved the PPP, but he has only pointed out on a very serious note on the way the public, which is a big 'P' here, should have the real control over it. I just cannot think how, for example, the GMR has been given 200 acres of land in Delhi to improve the international airport. Every individual today, as per our Constitution, is the property of the state. Every State in our Union is a welfare State and the Union is also a welfare state. The property which my grandfather, my father, had earned is not my property. Every inch of land owned by me, owned by you, is the property of the state. We have to

be very serious about that. We have been going on signing MoUs for PPP. But how can we dispose of or sell out land? Land always belongs to the State. If it has happened, the CAG Report has pointed that out. It is examined by the Public Accounts Committee, the apex Committee which was headed by great leaders in the past. Whatever has been pointed out today in the Report has come up before the Public Accounts Committee. Through you, Sir, I would like to submit to the Government and the concerned Minister to immediately react to those points before it comes up before the Public Accounts Committee. We all know the reality, Sir, that the Public Accounts Committee will sit to examine it. There are many paras pending for years together. The Public Accounts Committee cannot dispose of all the paras pertaining to the irregularities that have been pointed out by the CAG and different Departments of the Government.

If you look at history, you will find that no country can progress without communications. Communication is the best thing. What was Japan in 1948? I visited Kobe in 1991 as the Chef de Mission of the Basketball Federation of India with players. It's an island. If you apply for a telephone connection in the morning, it will be made available to you by the evening. It was in 1991. Communication does not mean some Delhi Transport buses or State Transport buses. Sir, I will take just two minutes more.

Sir, irrespective of our 'ism' or 'ideology,' we should all see to it that India must compete as world champion. But we have to accept certain realities. The public sector undertakings of the Government of India should not be neglected. We should not encourage PPP mode at their cost. There are some sectors where we are not competent. We have not equipped our public sector undertakings to deal with these challenges. Every moment technology is changing. It is growing very fast. Now it is not about the age of information technology. We have already entered the age of biotechnology. Where do we stand as a country when we talk about biotechnology? We cannot wait for eighteen months in cities like Delhi or Mumbai for a flyover. It has to be completed on time.

While concluding, I would tell the Government that we should not be penny wise and pound foolish. "Time is money". That concept is very essential for our country. We may accept it or we may not accept it. I hope the Government will take note of it. Thank you, Sir.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)



SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by comrade K.N. Balagopal.

Sir, it is a very serious issue and all of us are concerned about what is going on in the name of PPP. I think the time has come to assess or review the very concept of PPP. What is going on now? We have heard the comments of the CAG on it. PPP is a shortcut to get Government land or public land and other natural resources. It is public finance given to corporates in India. That is what it is in reality. Take the case of airports or any other project, the Government land, the public land, is being handed over to private parties. From where do they get finance? They are getting finance from public sector banks, from LIC and other public financial institutions. That money is being used to make not only profits but windfall profits. That is the problem. There is no regulation and no control. What is the result? Two days back, hon. Transport Minister, Shri Nitin Gadkari, said that in highway projects, PPP is a failure and that he cannot take PPP in highway projects. That's what Mr. Nitin Gadkari has publicly stated. Out of 160 highway projects under implementation, 65 projects have made no progress. That is what he said. He said that the Government will set up some other machinery to implement these projects. That is the effect of PPP mode in respect of highways. In the name of PPP, people are being charged. Usage is charged or tolled without any norms. The owners, who are managing the company, can charge any amount. There is no control, no regulation. This is going on and still the Government takes a view that PPP is a panacea for all the ills in our economy saying that we can progress, or economic progress depends on PPP and FDI. This is the thinking of the Government. This was the thinking of the previous Government. Now, the new Government is implementing it more vigorously. The price which the people have to pay for it is heavy and the PPP projects will be a big burden to our economy. Sir, the Railway Minister is here. What has the CAG pointed out in respect of projects in the Railways? CAG has pointed out that there is a violation of rules. Without a model concessionaire agreement, PPP project has been awarded in the Railways. In respect of all these projects, in the Railways or airports or highways, it has no proper agreement, no proper control and no proper monitoring. The Government, the Parliament and the public have no control. I cannot use the word used by him because it has been ruled that it is unparliamentary. Anyway, I would use the word 'grabbing' and the people are deprived of their rights. So, we have to be very careful and the very concept of PPP is disastrous for a country like India. We must have a re-look at PPP mode. Thank you.



**श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं श्री के.एन. बालगोपाल के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

उपसभापति जी, जब हमने राजनीति शुरू की थी, तो हम नारा लगाते थे, “लूटने वाला जाएगा, कमाने वाला खाएगा और नया जमाना आएगा।”

जहां कानून बनते हैं, वहां पर आपने\* शब्द पर ही रोक लगा दी और कह दिया कि it is unparliamentary. It means to exploit the natural resources of the people and the nation. अगर इसका इस्तेमाल संसद में होगा, तो यह अनपार्लियामेंट्री हो गया। किन भद्र लोगों ने इस शब्द को निकाल दिया और कह दिया कि \* शब्द अनपार्लियामेंट्री है? मैं यहीं से अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहता हूँ।

अब से 35-40 साल पहले मैंने तीन शब्द नहीं सुने थे, हालांकि कम उम्र में ही मुझे बड़े लोगों के बीच बैठ करके राजनीति करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हो गया था। मैंने ‘disinvestment’ शब्द नहीं सुना था, मैंने ‘PPP’ नहीं सुना था और मैंने ‘FDI’ भी नहीं सुना था। पिछली से पिछली जो सरकार थी, उस समय हमारे साथी भी मंत्री थे। तब डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ़ डिसइन्वेस्टमेंट बन गया, जो कि संविधान की धारा के खिलाफ है। संविधान में डिसइन्वेस्टमेंट मिनिस्ट्री का उल्लेख नहीं है, लेकिन यह बन गयी। यह जो पी.पी.पी. है, इसका मैं कई दिनों से अध्ययन कर रहा हूँ, चूंकि जो नयी सरकार के दोनों बजट आए हैं उनमें इस शब्द का बहुत उल्लेख है। 60 और 70 के दशक में जब वियतनाम वॉर के चलते अमेरिका की अर्थव्यवस्था बैठ गयी, तो वह पी.पी.पी. शब्द वहां आया। अमेरिका की जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट थी, वह फंड लाकर योजनाओं को पूरा करने में असफल हो गयी, तो जो सेंट्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स थे, उन्हें और ज्यादा रेवेन्यू कलेक्ट करने के लिए राज्यों को शिफ्ट किया गया। तो पी.पी.पी. शब्द अमेरिकन वर्ड है। लेकिन, 40 साल पहले पब्लिक सेक्टर का जिक्र करो, राष्ट्रीयकरण का जिक्र करो, पूंजीवाद के विरोध का जिक्र करो, तो सामाज में इज्जत बढ़ती थी। यह कैसा जमाना आ गया है कि डिसइन्वेस्टमेंट का विरोध करो, पी.पी.पी. का विरोध करो और फॉरेन डायरेक्ट इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं आना चाहिए और अगर आए तो भारत की शर्तों पर आए, इसका जिक्र करो तो आप दक्षिणपथी हो जाएंगे। यह कैसा जमाना है? मेरे 35-40 साल के राजनीतिक जीवन में इतने उतार-चढ़ाव हो गये कि ऐसी दुनिया किसकी दुनिया बनाने के लिए आप चले? जब से यह पी.पी.पी. आया है, उसी के बाद यह 2जी हुआ है, जब से डिसइन्वेस्टमेंट आया है और एफ.डी.आई.आई. है, उसी के बाद कॉमनवेल्थ हुआ है। कुछ और कॉमनवेल्थ और 2जी इन प्रोसेस हैं, होने वाले हैं। माननीय मंत्री महोदय और मैं लगभग एन.सी.आर. के हिस्से के हैं। एन.सी.आर. के अन्दर कैसे-कैसे लोगों के पास 20-20, 30-30 और 40-40 हजार करोड़ रुपये के एसेट्स हो गये। सिर्फ इसी दिल्ली के चारों तरफ के इलाकों में गरीब किसानों की जमीन औने-पौने दामों पर लेकर जो आभामंडल आपने बनाया है, पुल के ऊपर पुल, पुल के ऊपर पुल और पुल के नीचे पुल, ऐसी आपने दुनिया बना दी, यह दुनिया हमारी नहीं है। आपने मुट्ठी भर लोगों के लिए सुख-सुविधाएं इकट्ठा कर दीं।

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

सर, मैं बहुत प्रगतिशील आदमी हूँ, दक्षिणपथी या दकियानूसी नहीं हूँ। नेशनल हाईवेज पर किसका माल जाता है? क्या आपने कभी इस पर बैलगाड़ी गुजरती देखी है? कभी राव साहब का ट्रैक्टर इस पर गुजरते देखा है? जैसे बड़े-बड़े हाईवेज हैं, क्या आपने कभी इस मुल्क के अन्दर नेशनल इरिगेशन हाईवे बनाने की सोची? चूंकि उसमें पी.पी.पी. के जरिए कॉन्ट्रैक्ट मनी-जो आवारा पूंजी है, जिस पर मेरे दोस्त श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद ने तीन महीने पहले मेरा विरोध किया कि आवारा पूंजी क्या होती है? This is crony capitalism. कुछ मत करो, दलाली करो, गरीब किसान की जमीन खींचो, लोगों से पैसा लेकर उस पर लगाओ और अरबपति बन जाओ। किसान गरीब बन जाए और बीच वाला जो आदमी है, वह crony capitalist हैं, lumpen capitalist है, जिसके पास न कोई सम्पत्ति थी और जो न तो पूंजीपति थे, यह वही है। यह जो लेन-देन की दुनिया आपने बनाई है, उसी का पी.पी.पी. है, उसी की एफ.डी.आई. है और उसी का डिसइन्वेस्टमेंट है।

जो पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग हैं, वे मुनाफे के उपक्रम हैं। They are running in profit. मैं एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया का जिफ्र करना चाहता हूँ। मुम्बई-गोवा के साथी जानते ही होंगे कि गोवा का एयरपोर्ट, एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया ने बनाया है। यह जी.एम.आर. और टी.एम.आर. से कम अच्छा नहीं है, लेकिन उसका जिफ्र नहीं होगा। उधर की सरकार और स्वदेशी जागरण मंच के समर्थकों की सरकार, दोनों सरकारों के नजरिए एक जैसे हो गए कि इस पब्लिक सेक्टर को खत्म करो। मुझे वह जमाना याद है जब बैंकों को राष्ट्रीयकरण हो रहा था और पूरे देश में एक हवा चल रही थी कि एक गरीब आदमी को भी, किसान को भी मजदूर को भी वहां से ब्याज मिलेगा। इन लोगों ने एक कमेटी बिठायी है और उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को स्वदेशी जागरण मंच वालों की कमेटी इम्प्लीमेंट करेगी। वह Denationalisation of the banks है। प्रस्ताव वहां से आया है और अमल वहां होगा और इन सारी चीजों की बुनियाद इन्होंने रखी है। And, implementing agencies on my left, not 'Left' ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए, सर, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बहस है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** इसके अंदर जो पारदर्शिता है, that is the first casualty. इसमें सारे काम पर्दे के पीछे होते हैं। गोयल साहब बड़े विद्वान आदमी हैं, इनकी प्रतिभा से हम भी प्रभावित हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, बस समाप्त ही कर रहा हूँ। यह जानकारी महत्वपूर्ण है, इसलिए इसको जानना चाहिए। जो मेरी जानकारी है, उसके अनुसार इस सरकार को लगभग ढाई लाख करोड़ रुपए डिसइन्वेस्टमेंट से, इस देश की जितनी भी पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्स हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनसे इकट्ठे करने हैं। तब जाकर 70 हजार करोड़ रुपए की छुक-छुक की बजाए चूक-चूक करने वाली जो रेल है, जो अहमदाबाद से मुम्बई जाएगी, वह तैयार होगी। देश में

बिजली के लिए, इरिगेशन के लिए बजट में एक हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रोजेक्ट और छुक-छुक वाली चूक-चूक करने वाली गाड़ी बनाने के लिए सत्तर हजार करोड़ रुपए प्रोजेक्ट! यह किसकी दुनिया है? उसमें आप किसको रखिएगा? मुझको एक बार टोकियो से हिरोशिमा-नागासाकी जाने का मौका मिला, मुझे पता लगा कि छुक-छुक का जो किराया है, वह ज्यादा है और जहाज का किराया कम है यह आप कैसी दुनिया बना रहे हैं, किसकी दुनिया बना रहे हैं? ...(समय की घंटी)...

"कैसी मशालें लेकर चले तिरगी में आप,  
जो रोशनी थी वह भी सलामत नहीं रही।"  
"हिम्मत से सच कहो तो बुरा मानते हैं लोग,  
रो-रोकर बात कहने की आदत नहीं।"

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं बालगोपाल जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए संकल्प पर चर्चा के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने इस पर बहुत चर्चा की है। मान्यवर, हमारा देश पहले सोने की चिड़िया कहलाता था। जब हमारा देश संपन्न था, तो यहां तमाम विदेशी शासक आए और हमारे देश पर राज किया। आज हमारे देश की हालत यह बन गई है कि विदेशी कंपनियों से समझौते हो रहे हैं, प्राइवेट कंपनियों से समझौते हो रहे हैं। इससे हमारे देश की स्थिति बहुत खराब हो रही है, हमारी वित्तीय स्थिति बहुत खराब हो रही है। विदेशी कर्ज से तमाम निजी कंपनियों को लाभ पहुंचाने का काम हो रहा है। अगर हम व्यापार में देखें, आज चाइना बाजार हमारे पूरे देश में छा गया है। यहां पर जितनी भी कपड़ा मिलें थीं, वे धीरे-धीरे बंद होती जा रही हैं, क्योंकि हमारे देश की कपड़े की जो क्वालिटी है और विदेशी कपड़े की जो क्वालिटी है, उनमें अंतर है। जितनी भी पेपर मिलें हैं, वे भी बंद हो रही हैं।

हमारी जनसंख्या 120 करोड़ की है। हमारे यहां बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है। जब बेरोजगारी बढ़ेगी, तो बेरोजगार लोग क्या करेंगे? मान्यवर, जितनी भी विदेशी कंपनियां आ रही हैं, ये अपने देश में डिफॉल्टर हैं, इसलिए वे हमारे देश में घुसे रहे हैं। आप देखेंगे कि आज जगह-जगह शॉपिंग मॉल्स खुल रहे हैं। यहां पर सब्जी, सोना-चांदी, कार आदि एक जगह पर बेचे जा रहे हैं। इससे हमारे देश का व्यापार चौपट हो रहा है। बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियों के साथ समझौते हो रहे हैं, जे.पी. गुप ने नोएडा से आगरा तक जो रोड बनाई, उन्होंने अपनी शर्तों में कहा था कि हम ये-ये सुविधाएं देंगे, लेकिन वे उससे हट कर किसानों की जमीन लूटने का काम कर रहे हैं। यह अपने देश के लिए बहुत ही घातक है। मान्यवर, हम चाहते हैं कि इस पर सरकार को चिंता करनी चाहिए। अगर इसी तरह हम लोग विदेशी कर्ज से देश के प्रति खिलवाड़ करते रहे, तो हमारे देश की स्थिति बहुत खराब हो जाएगी।

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

हमारे देश में 70 प्रतिशत लोग किसान हैं और गांव में बसने वाले लोग हैं, उनके प्रति चिंता होनी चाहिए। हमें किसानों पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। विदेशों में जहां 10 परसेंट लोग खेती करते हैं, वे आज दूसरे देशों को अपना खाद्यान्न देते हैं। यहां जब सूखा पड़ जाता है, तो हम 70 फीसदी किसानों करने वाले लोग दूसरे देशों से खाद्यान्न आयात करते हैं। यह चिंता का विषय है। हम चाहते हैं कि माननीय सदस्य, बालगोपाल जी ने संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है, वह बहुत अच्छा संकल्प है, इस पर विधिवत चर्चा हो और सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे।

आज आप बुलेट ट्रेन चलाने की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आपकी पटरियों की क्या क्षमता है? क्या इसमें भी विदेशी कंपनियों से समझौता होगा? हमारे देश में नीलगाय इतनी ज्यादा हैं कि नीलगाय का एक भी झुंड टकरा जाए, तो एक्सीडेंट हो जाएगा। इस तरह से तमाम घटनाएं हो रही हैं। इसके लिए अलग से कोई ट्रैक नहीं है, उसके लिए अलग से कोई बाउंड्री नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हमारे देश की क्षमता अलग है, इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। यह संकल्प बहुत अच्छा है और मैं इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra): Sir, can I just intervene as a private Member, as a Member of the House?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no objection to it. But there is time constraint. You have to limit your speech to five minutes.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: You know me, Sir. In five minutes, I don't even create the background for my speech. Give me a few minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you the position. What is left is 28 minutes. In 28 minutes, the Minister should speak and the Mover has the right to reply. As you are speaking as a private Member, you can take time as any other Member. I will give you a maximum of seven minutes.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. I am missing talking in the House ever since I moved here...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me see how a Minister can talk as a private Member.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I am really very amused and amazed to see the competitive Socialism in the House today, and the enthusiasm amongst all Members to try and show themselves more Left than, possibly, even the Left today. But the biggest

amusement was when my colleague, who, of course, has left, Mr. K.C. Tyagi, was speaking and he called us the Swadeshi Jagran Manch people. I am very proud to be associated with the Swadeshi Jagran Manch, and I have no hesitation in saying that I believe that India should be self-reliant, that we Indians should be proud of our heritage and if at all he believes that as Swadeshi Jagran Manch, he can pass comments on us, I think, it only makes us feel more proud today. Of course, I am also very conscious of the fact that Mr. Tyagi does not travel by *rail gaadi* and he does not even travel by ordinary cars. He uses good cars which are made by modern technologies that have come to India. He travels by air when he goes to the State of Bihar which, today, is deprived of all development, probably, because of the kind of thinking that he brings to the table which, of course, the people of India have outrightly rejected in the last election, and that is evident. But the fact of the matter is that what Shri Balagopal has raised does evoke a lot of sympathy and a lot of interest in the common man because there are certain anomalies that have come into the system. इस पब्लिक प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप का जो पूरा कार्यक्रम है, उसमें कुछ विकृतियां जरूर आई हैं, but the fact of the matter is that it has become the vehicle to take India, out of an under-developed and a backward country that it was once upon a time called, to a progressive country and to a country which is, today, the pride of the world. Sir, we started on the path of Socialism after Independence, probably because it was appropriate for the times then. But then we saw an era of nationalization of banks, mines, etc. The people of India thought that better times would come for them. But over a period of time, what did we see? We saw that the Government ran telecom, railways, airlines, even hotels and housing projects with DDA-type companies, power, coal, water, etc. Almost every aspect of common man's life was run by the Government. And what was the quality of service that we were giving to the people of India? Did they get good quality water in adequate quantity? Did this country generate enough power plants or enough power capacity for the teeming millions and billion people? Did we, actually, give housing to people or did we take them into slums and, more often than not, homelessness? Did we create sanitation? Did we give them good quality of rail service? Did the Airlines perform any better as a monopoly of the Government or did it do better when there was more competition in the market? I think the country today is yearning for better quality of service at more competitive prices. It is unfortunate that a section of society believes that just because something is done by the private sector, it, necessarily, has to be bad or it, necessarily, has to be crony-capitalism. The reality shows that there have been instances which have reaped out of corruption, which have reaped out of the misuse of PPP models but, more often than not, it has happened because of political corruption, bureaucratic inefficiency and, maybe, at times, also because of complacency or involvement of the private sector.

[Shri Piyush Goyal]

But just to castigate a good programme because there were certain inefficiencies in the programme, I think, will be throwing out the baby with the bath water. Today we have a land where we get telecom. This is the cheapest in the world, and in the same telecom sector we have Government companies which are languishing with losses. We have airlines which have given good service, but we have an airline which all of us resolve every year to fund another five to six thousand crores and are given Rs. 30,000 crores of tax payers' money. We have so many inefficiencies coming into the system whether it is in coal production, whether it is in the area of state-run discoms. Not to say that the other side is necessarily the best but we will have to find solutions to the problem, not just criticize the programmes that are going on. The fact of the matter is, Sir, post-liberalisation the country has seen large investments coming into good quality of services, costs have come down in a variety of sectors. I would like to quote an example of the Mumbai-Pune Expressway. Typically, the Mumbai-Pune Expressway would have, probably, taken years and years to construct a huge cost overrun. An honest Government constructed that well within PWD estimates, in fact, saved Rs. 200 crores out of the Rs. 1,800 crores, constructed it in time and had 15 years after it was completed. Even today it was one of the finest highways of India, done by the public sector, done by the Government. But under an honest leader, under an honest Government it could be done efficiently. And at the same time, we have dishonest Governments which have probably indulged in massive corruption. Being *sub judice*, I will not go into those details. But whether it is the telecom sector or whether it is the coal mining sector, we have seen problems in the highways programme. But I don't think those problems emerge necessarily because the mode is public, private or joint. It emerged because of political corruption; it emerged because of laxity of the bureaucrats. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I think the better solution for all of us is to focus on what Mr. Balagopal has rightly said, we need to have strengthened regulatory mechanisms. We need to have strict monitoring of allocation of natural resources. We certainly need to do improvements in the system, but if we kill the PPP mode, if we bring in over-controls, if we bring in too much of Government interference, I think we will be doing disservice to the people of India, who are looking for a better quality of their lives, who are also looking at more affordability, which unfortunately, the public sector by itself has failed to give to the people of India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the responsibility is on your shoulders.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: This I am saying as a Member of the House because I passionately believe that we have to evolve more and more public-private joint partnership and, as Mr. Narendra Modi says, we have to bring the people also into that and I would urge upon Mr. Balagopal, Mr. Rajeeve and Mr. Tyagi to participate in this movement, bring in probity. Otherwise, the nation will be left with States like Bihar and with States like West Bengal which for a large part was run by his own party ...(*Time-bell rings*)... which has remained over the years deprived of the benefits of liberalization, probably on development.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Government should consider all these suggestions.

SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO: I find myself in the enviable position of agreeing with most of the speakers here, whether they are from my party or whether they are from any other party on this side or the other side.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That means not much reply is needed.

SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO: Sir, the Eleventh Five Year Plan had a total of Rs. 24,24,000—odd lakh crore for infrastructure. The Twelfth one, which is going on now, has, more or less, doubled it to Rs. 55,74,000—odd lakh crore. In the Eleventh Plan, 36 per cent of the money that came in for this infrastructural development came in through the private sector. In the Twelfth Plan, we are envisaging that up to 48 per cent of funds that are going to come from private sector and the balance will come from the Government sector. Now, I don't think anybody has out rightly rejected the PPP model. I think, everybody understands that India is a developing country. And, as a developing country, when you don't have enough funds for various social sector schemes, how are you going to be able to build up your infrastructure. Now, PPP projects are mainly envisaged to ensure that your infrastructure comes up to a standard which is not only within all States of the country but also it comes up to a standard when you compared it with the Western countries or the developed countries.

Today, everybody here has, I think, recognized the need to have private participation. The only thing that has gone into the hon. Members, as I understand it, is that why are you going in for public-private participation. There must be a review. There should be an institutionalized process by which all model concession agreements are drafted and entered into between the concessionaire and the regulatory authority or the Government. When there is no institutionalized mechanism, there is a scope for corruption as I understand it.

[Shri Inderjit Singh Rao]

Sir, a mention was made here of a few public-private infrastructure projects. For example, the project cost is, say, Rs.4,000 crore. By the time it ended up, the project cost enhanced up to Rs.12,000 crore. This is a lot of enhancement. How has it enhanced so much? I think, the basic thing that needs to be address is whether a concessionaire should be given a project on a cost plus basis. Or, whether it should be institutionalized in such a sense that tariff is fixed and then concessionaire works towards making his project viable according to predetermined tariff which will be given to him by users. So, he has to work within a framework and his input costs cannot be allowed to escalate, This way the Government benefits, the country benefits and we get infrastructure project with private participation and the concessionaire does not lose money, because he has not put in more money than was earlier envisaged under agreement.

Now, Mr. Balagopal, I think, needs to be congratulated. Frankly speaking, he has brought before Parliament an issue not because the CAG Report has come in but also because a new Government has come in. Over the last 10 years, there has been a problem with these public private partnerships in some sectors. As my Minister colleague was saying that PPP in most sectors has done well for the country, for the concessionaire, for the Government and for the user. But, there are sectors where there has been an anomaly and airports is one of them. This and others need a redressal. As a new Government, I think, these issues are going to be taken on board by the Government and then a framework will be decided. So, I must say that Mr. Balagopal is the one who moved this Resolution, and then Mr. Aiyar, from the Congress side, apparently agreed with what Mr. Balagopal said. But, then, thereafter, he went on to criticize this Government which is in position only for the last fifty days. For ten years, his Government was in position; when all these projects costs were escalating on money belonging to public. At that time, he could not raise his voice against his own Government. But, even though this Government is new, he has thought it fit to criticize this Government. I, as a Member of the Lok Sabha, cannot understand this tendency of Nominated Members, not elected hon. Members of this House. But, a Nominated Member, who has to earn his food by being...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. There is a provision under the Constitution. You cannot criticize that.

SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO: All right. But, the Nominated Member  
...(Interruptions)...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. There is a constitutional provision. You know the politics of that. He is now sitting there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I just don't understand how you can go around criticizing a Government which has been here only for fifty days, totally not thinking about the earlier Government which has not touched this issue. He didn't speak about it, at all ...*(Interruptions)*...

Apart from Mr. Aiyar, who, as I said, has to earn his living by various means to remain here in the Parliament, he has to do this kind of thing, but, the other Members, Mr. Anil Desai, Dr. Keshava Rao, Munavver Saleem Sahab, Rajeeveji, Achuthanji, Tyagiji, Bhupenderji, and Nishadji, all these Members have, by and large, said that they wish to have the PPP re-evaluated. This is Rajya Sabha and, in a sense, the Upper House is considered as having more brains as Members than, maybe, the Lok Sabha Members have. If anybody here can tell us that there is a better model than the PPP, then we will agree. After all, we have an open mind. We are only 50 days old. We are young. If you give us a good suggestion, we will accept it. So, if there is no other model, and in certain areas if the PPP model has succeeded, then, I think, PPP model should be given a chance. To ensure that there is no ambiguity...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They would only want to correct infirmities. That is all.

SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, please permit me. To ensure that there is no ambiguity in the Government's stand, Mr. Balagopal, Mr. Rajeeve, may I suggest that...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is a Resolution moved before this Government came into being.

SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO: All right, I accept that. The old Government, perhaps, was not listening ...*(Interruptions)*... This Government is listening diligently, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Might have thought that the UPA may be coming again. So, maybe, that is (why) the Resolution.

SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO: The UPA will come in when only the people will give you a chance. It is not for you and me to decide. It is up to the people to decide. We are in a democracy now.

Now, if I may read the Government's stand: "Sir, I have deliberated over the Resolution moved by the hon. Member and have also listened carefully to the hon.

[Shri Inderjit Singh Rao]

Members who have expressed their views on issues of critical importance for the growth and welfare of our country, of our people.”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How many more minutes do you want?

SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO: Just five more minutes and I have only two pages to read. I will finish this and then answer questions, if any. I wish to assure the House that the Government is keen to address these issues and we are committed to qualitative and quantum improvements in the present state-of-affairs. We are conscious of the fact that private participation, at times, work to the disadvantage of the Government and users. This seems to have happened in the past in some cases. But, we are committed to a fair, transparent and competitive approach towards PPP for ensuring that the superior services are procured at the lowest possible costs.

I wish to emphasise that we need to enhance the inflow of private investment because our capital requirements for bridging the infrastructure deficit are far too large to be financed by public investment alone, specially because Budgetary resources have other competitive demands such as health, education and rural development. For ensuring rapid growth, we have to rely increasingly on private investment. But, we will need to ensure that this will only be on the terms that benefit the economy as well as users.

On regulatory reforms, I recognize that the present legal framework needs some rethinking. The regulatory commissions in different sectors follow very divergent practices and require a re-examination to have a uniform framework. A serious problem with our regulatory framework is that our regulatory commissions are neither accountable to the Government nor are they accountable to Parliament. In order to make them effective and answerable, we need to undertake regulatory reforms. Our Government will go into all these matters and take suitable steps and while doing so, the views expressed by Members today will receive utmost consideration. Since we are committed to reforms on a much wider scale, which would consider the important issues raised by the hon. Members today, I don't think it is necessary to adopt the proposed Resolution. While assuring the Members of our fullest consideration of all these issues, I would request the hon. Member to please withdraw his Resolution.

Before I finish, Sir, there are just two or three things that I further wish to point out to the House. Since the Members have spoken about it here...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Be brief.

SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO: Sir, just two minutes. Number one is his point 4; strengthening of regulatory mechanism in sectors such as highways, shipping, airports, power, telecom, banking, insurance, finance, etc. Now, banking, insurance and finance are three sectors which, perhaps, should be addressed to the Finance Ministry because that is the Ministry which is concerned with these sectors.

The other thing is, point 5, which says about parliamentary approval for all future Public Private Projects or private involvement in key sectors such as defence, airports, ports and national highways. It says that all such projects should have parliamentary approval. Now, if I may suggest, Sir, these are executive functions. They cannot be considered as parliamentary powers. So, this is one area where, as a Minister, I beg to differ. But with most of the issues that I have spoken about earlier, we are in the process of reviewing the whole regulatory mechanism for Public Private Partnership, and we will ensure, in the times to come, that people who are the users of this infrastructure are the gainers by these measures which we enforce in our policy. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member — the Minister and everybody is concerned — to kindly withdraw his Resolution on the Public Private Projects.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Balagopal, would you like to say something? Yes, you can.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, this is a positive discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the Minister was also positive.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the hon. Minister replied to the questions which we raised. The House unanimously took the seriousness of this issue. I am fortunate that a Minister also took part in this discussion as a Private Member. He could have participated in this discussion very positively, if this discussion had happened in February, when I moved this Resolution. I am saying this because he was very strongly supported it all those days. When the GMR issue, the Statutory Resolution which we discussed came up, he was there and discussed it in great detail. So, he knows what happens. Actually, Sir, this Resolution was moved in February.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Change of roles.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: So, there is the bad experience — I think, 'bad' is also parliamentary — of the earlier Government, when the PPP Model was introduced and finally they ended up in lot of problems, and the CAG Report was there. Then, the

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

PAC, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi discussed a lot of reports, including the CAG Report about the GMR Airport involving Rs.1,36,000 crores. So, everything was discussed there. That is why when I moved this Resolution, my experience was with me. Mr. Aiyar said very correctly that the private business people are very wise or they are very intelligent in doing their business, and the Ministers and the bureaucrats may not understand what they intend to do at that time. Sir, what I suggest is this. I am not against the PPP. Basically, in principle, we have many differences. We know that involvement and investment by the private sector is very important and relevant, and we are not against that. Unfortunately, Tyagiji was not here, when the hon. Minister spoke as a Private Member. He scored something against the Government in Bihar. Unfortunately, he was not here. That is their internal politics about their former allies.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Come to the point.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : I am not going into that, Sir. I am not saying that PPP is not needed. What I am suggesting is, in the case of PPP, there should be transparency, there should be some control, and there should be some legal framework.

Sir, today, we got the CAG Report about the Mumbai Airport. The CAG is saying that Rs.880 crores is the total investment by the concessionaire. But not even a single penny was not brought in by the concessionaire. And, he is getting the total investment, either the added one or the increased one, through the Development Fee. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Piyush Goyalji knows the price of land in Mumbai. In addition, they got 190 acres of land in Mumbai. 190 acres of land at Mumbai Airport means more than 50,000 crores of rupees. So, these kinds of things will not help the country. All the businesses are like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have to strengthen the ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, some assurances for example, some regulatory mechanism — have been given very positively. So, I am not pressing my Resolution. But I do hope the Government will fulfil the assurance given here. It is a positive thing.

*The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy to move a resolution on the continuous shortage of power and its adverse impact on the economic development of the country.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, such a serious issue, raised by such a serious Member, has come at 4.30 P.M.

**Continuous shortage of power and its adverse impact on economic development of country and need for reforms**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move:

“That this House expresses its deep concern over the continuous shortage of power and its adverse impact on the economic development of the country and urges upon the Government to take urgent measures, as under:

- (a) bring forward reforms in the power sector in order to provide electricity to the consumers at cheaper rates;
- (b) increase the coal supply to meet the requirements of power producers in the country and address the issue of efficiently allocating the existing supplies across users; and
- (c) allow import of quality coal from abroad liberally, as a short-term measure, to meet the present shortage, for full capacity utilization by major power plants.”

Sir, power is a very important for infrastructure development. It should be given top priority. If no steps are taken in this direction, the country will plunge into darkness.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA), in the Chair]

Sir, power is an important component of infrastructure sector, unless the Government gives it the top priority, you can't think of infrastructure development.

My friend, Mr. Piyush Goyal is quite progressive, aggressive and active. But, you have been in power for only 50 days. But the power shortage has taken place, coal shortage has taken place. With these shortages, how can you say that there will be progress? My submission is that in any country, Governments come and go, the systems remain there. It was the Congress Government which had introduced the private sector in those days. We realised that private sector was equally important and public sector alone was not sufficient. Therefore, we introduced the Public Private Partnership in the 1990s. When the UPA came to power in 2004-05, the power generation was 85,525 MW. In the year 2009-10, when the UPA continued its rule, the power generation came to 1,12,000 megawatts. At the end of the period 2012-13, the target fixed was 1,35,000 megawatts from all power utilities and the achievement was 1,32,000 megawatts. In other words, it was improved from 85,000 megawatts to 1,30,000 megawatts. Then, like that, power sector has grown positively over the Eleventh Plan period registering a growth rate of 3.96 per cent in 2012-13.

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

The steps proposed by our UPA- II Government were : Acceleration in generation capacity addition during Twelfth Plan with a proposed target of 88,533 megawatts, excluding 30,000 megawatts from renewable sources. So, development of ultra mega power projects was also put in place to reap benefits of economies of scale as well as to build large capacity power plants. We made all arrangements to meet the shortage of power. Like that, the UPA-I and the UPA-II, with regard to generation of power, acceleration and to achieve the goals, made their best efforts. Now, before coming to power, you had promised to the country that 'we are going to introduce reforms. We are going to take the charge.' Welcome, very good. You improve it. We will see. When it comes to the interest of the nation, we forget politics. We want good results for the nation.

Now, the challenge before you is, as on today, it is a fact that there is a shortage. Delhi is suffering. Every part of the country is suffering. Population is growing. Because of drought, you need more electricity for drawing groundwater. Tapping of groundwater is also required. So, there are so many things. So, what steps you are going to take in this regard, you have to explain. Of course, I know that you can't do magic. But, here, I would like to give some suggestions. At the same time, I will tell you about some shortcomings that we are facing now. How are you going to do it?

One more thing I would like to say is, the challenge before you and us and before the nation is to meet the targets set in the Twelfth Plan, as we did in the Eleventh Plan. That is also very important.

Study Report of the World Bank in its report—More power to India: Challenge of Distribution says - want of financial sustainability – reforms needed in the power sector. The World Bank has made a study about the power situation in India and has given its Report recently. We also have to bear this in mind.

As regards distribution, there is so much of leakage and wastage. Of course, this has been a serious problem for every Government; this is a challenge for you also to tackle.

The Report was released by the World Bank in New Delhi on 24.6.14. It reviewed Indian power sector across key areas of access, utility performance and financial sustainability. The Report identified that electricity distribution to the end consumer as the weak link in the sector. It recommended freeing utilities and regulators from external interference, increasing accountability and enhancing competition in the sector in order to move to a higher level of service delivery. So, actually, they recommended that India needed reforms in order to achieve the target of electricity.

Sir, now, I would like to say about thermal generation. We have hydro, we have thermal, we have gas based and we have nuclear. Out of these, with regard to gas, there is always uncertainty. Hydro takes a long time to become operational. Then, nuclear power, of course, is in limited capacity. Therefore, only thermal power is the best suited for India.

Here, what I would like to say is, by the end of Twelfth Plan, the Central share is 26,182 megawatts. The State Governments are planning to produce 15,530 megawatts. The private sector's share of production is the biggest in the Twelfth Plan. It is 46,825 megawatts. So, among the choice of power generation through thermal, hydro, gas, as I have said already, thermal is very important. To meet the target of 88,537 megawatts by the terminal year of the Twelfth Plan, the Government has given the break-up as above. Then, the most important thing is, more than 50 per cent target is to be met by the private sector. Now, to meet the target by the private sector, I would like to tell what are the problems, what are the shortcomings, what is the challenge before you, how the Government has to solve this problem and how we can make the nation self-sufficient in this sector.

Of course, there is one good point, I could say, *i.e.*, tax holidays for power units, for power projects. Tax incentives were given by UPA Government for setting up power projects in private sector. Of course, the present NDA Government has also confirmed it. We welcome it. The tax holiday for power projects is aimed to benefit projects worth over Rs. 5 lakh crores being implemented under the Twelfth Plan programme. It would be extended to power entities that start generation, distribution and transmission by March, 2017.

Now, Sir, the most important thing is coal. For producing thermal power, coal is required but coal shortage is there. You will be happy to know that India has got the potential to become the second largest coal producer in the world. But, unfortunately, there are various practical problems. We are really not able to achieve the real targets and there is a heavy shortage of coal. We are totally dependent on public sector. Public sector is welcome. All our friends like Mr. Rajeev welcome it. But, we don't have to forget that ultimately the result is important and the industrial growth of the country is important. And to avoid the frustration among the people, the employment potential is important. All are interlinked again to power. Therefore, in the power sector, coal is important. Though we have got huge mines, you must have a new reform. You must involve the private sector not only domestically but internationally also. You must do it on a war-footing. You must see that coal is extracted, one, the private sector, second,

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

the public sector or and third internationally so that in a few years the world can see record coal production in India and how it has helped in the thermal power generation.

Sir, for this, I would like to say one more thing. Of course, there is environment problem on one side. On the other side, we have to see that system is also gradually reformed. We have the Coal India Limited. The Coal India Limited is having a number of subsidiary companies. You know Coal India has no Chairman. Its Chairman has gone as the Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister of Telangana. So, he has been hijacked. Now what happened? Today we are headless. I admire that you have given a statement that 'I am now planning to get an efficient man irrespective of the fact that whether he is a Government officer or anybody else.' But watch time factor. रात गई, बात गई, यह नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि यह होना चाहिए कि कब होने वाला है और कब हो सकता है? So, that is very important. Time factor is very important. No doubt, you have been finding fault with us. Now, we want you to challenge them and prove it. Show your dynamism. You are much younger than all of us. Your father made great strides and now the son is trying to beat father's record aggressively. Now you have got a good opportunity to prove your capacity. Therefore, on coal, I have to make certain suggestions. There is shortage of coal in the Twelfth Plan. From 2013-14, there is shortage every year. Today, fortunately, internationally, the coal price is very, very less. It is falling down. Ours is 50 dollars and internationally it is 58 dollars. So, I don't understand that when the price is so less, why the Government has not woken up even in 50 days and taken the opportunity to make warfront arrangements to import coal and see that the problem is solved. Now, in the coming months, India is going to suffer drastically and phenomenally. There is going to be an unparalleled situation because there is not much monsoon and there is going to be a big demand for power. Today, we have seen NTPC projects are getting stopped because of coal deficit. There is plenty of coal abroad, in countries like Indonesia and other countries. So, we must make efforts to import coal and distribute it to everybody at lesser rates. In the Minister's reply, I would like him to say about the appointment of Coal India Chairman and to give a categorical commitment of revamping the coal companies. There are the Western, Eastern, North-Eastern and so many other companies. Today, we face a grim situation. We must make great efforts to involve, stimulate, electrify, magnify and inspire companies to give their best production with the best efforts.

Now, Sir, coal miners will not be able to meet the projected demand. The projected demand for the coming years is around 950 million tonnes. The best option available with the Government is to import coal, as I have already said. The growth in coal production needs to be 25 per cent to meet this shortage. And, every year the



demand is going up by seven per cent. Therefore, this increasing demand of seven per cent, the possible acceleration in production as also the present system of coal production needs to be taken into account and, with your dynamic approach see to it that the entire demand for coal for thermal power projects is met.

Sir, we all need power. The important point to note here is, whenever we go to our constituencies, the first question that people pose to us is about power. They say, "अभी बारिश नहीं है, हमें खेत के लिए पानी दे दो, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी होनी चाहिए।" So, it is a burning problem. On the one side, even though power projects are coming up in a very big way, on the other, serious problems are being faced as there are no proper institutions to finance power projects exclusively. Some time back, the Indian Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) was formed, which was meant to meet the infrastructure demands for power projects and highways. If you look at it, nothing has been done for power projects. The Reserve Bank has directed that not beyond a certain percentage should be given to them. I am not aware of the details, but the result is that they are not able to provide funds. So, another important action that I would like to suggest to the Minister is to concentrate on the prestigious IIFCL, which has been formed to help create infrastructure. Why do these problems exist? They must focus on financing the power projects. Today, even public sector banks are saying that there is shortage of power and so, providing funds is a problem. Here, another important point to note is the Power Purchase Agreement. The rule is, when banks, Power Finance Corporations, REC, etc. give money to fund power projects, they impose the condition that they must achieve 75 per cent production as per the Power Purchase Agreement; otherwise, they would not release the money. Now, what is the Power Purchase Agreement? State Governments, as per the Parliament Act, call for bidding. In the bidding, when power promoters participate, no State Government settles the money in two-three years' time, nor do most States call for the biddings. Therefore, today the position is that on the one side, the State Governments want power but, on the other side, the PPA agreements are not adhered to. On the one side, Power Purchase Agreements are required but, on the other side, PPA are not adhered to by the State Governments. How are they going to do it? What is the solution? If PPA is not adhered to, one, the Power Finance Corporation, the REC, etc. say that they can't provide funding and, at the same time, they say, we have given you incentives in excise through duty free imports for power projects. But they have put a condition through the PPA that you must achieve 85 per cent. Now, you do not call the bidding, you do not give the 85 per cent and how the project will be viable? If you do not sign the PPA, if you do not give the exemption, then power will not be available. Then power projects would not come up and the situation in the

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

country would become grim. These are interlinked questions. Of course, you may say what the previous Government was doing. The previous Government was also doing it. अब आपके लिए उन्होंने ये प्रॉब्लम्स छोड़ दी हैं। We wanted to complete, then you people came and we lost the opportunity. What to do? रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी को मालूम है। We were working on a war-footing for the last one or two years. I was dreaming that in one or two years we would solve all these PPA issues, coal production and all problems. Then suddenly a miracle happened. We didn't expect that you would come there and we would come here. आपने क्या मैजिक किया, मुझे मालूम नहीं। I don't know what happened. It doesn't matter. This is all divine decision, जो होना होता है, वह होता है, खुदा की इच्छा है। It is a challenge before you. अब आप अपने दिल की, मन की शक्ति दिखाइए and get the credit. Don't blame us that we were in power for ten years. You have to start it now. You came suddenly; you must do it. Now, listen to my suggestion. I am helping the nation. This is very, very important. बहुत प्रयास करके हम पूरी इंफॉर्मेशन लाए हैं। That is very, very important for everybody. One, immediately plan for the extraction of coal on a war footing. Two, you commit that you are going to have the Chairman of the Coal India, whoever he may be, but a time limit should be there. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Can you repeat the point?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: First is exploration of coal, second is appointment of Coal Chairman, third is importing of coal immediately, and fourth is, involving coal experts all over the world. People are ready to come from South Africa, Australia, Canada. They are all experts in the extraction of coal. So, we must involve them and do it. Once you do it, you get the revenue; you get the benefit. The country will get a lot of benefit also. Therefore, that is also important. Similarly, PPA is a burning problem. You change the rule. The State Government calls the bidding. To call the bid, they take two years. After calling the bidding, they take two years to settle. Then, how do you expect progress in the project? Your PPA doesn't come. Hence, duty free exemption is not available. Then how will the project come up? So, this should be given top priority. My last point is, IIFCL should be strengthened and in power projects it should play a very important role. Therefore, I expect a youthful reply, ऐसा नहीं कि रात गई, बात गई। अभी पार्लियामेंट में ऐसा होता है कि रात गई, बात गई। बोलते हैं, जाते हैं, भूल जाते हैं, कुछ नहीं होता है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। यह धर्म का काम है, दिल का काम है, शक्ति का काम है। You must make it a magnificent, spectacular, unparalleled and phenomenal achievement. Thank you.

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी :** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, डा. टी. सुब्बाराми रेड्डी साहब द्वारा बिजली के सम्बन्ध में जो संकल्प उपस्थित किया गया है, उसका मैं हार्दिक स्वागत करता

हूं। देश के हर व्यक्ति के लिए अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं में से एक है - बिजली। मैं इस पर ज्यादा कुछ नहीं बोलना चाहता हूं। मैं सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूं कि आज बिजली की हर क्षेत्र में, हर जगह आवश्यकता है, चाहे वह उद्योग क्षेत्र हो, चाहे बच्चों के पढ़ने के लिए गांव-घर का क्षेत्र हो। हमारे युवा और होनहार मंत्री महोदय, हम हम लोगों के साथी, जो पहले इधर बैठा करते थे, उनसे हमें उम्मीद है कि वे काम करके दिखलाएंगे। चूंकि अभी सरकार को आए हुए केवल 50 दिन ही हुए हैं, इसलिए मैं केवल कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं।

चूंकि पिछली बार मैं एनर्जी का मैम्बर भी रहा हूं, वहां से जो अनुभव मुझे प्राप्त हुए हैं, उन्हीं के अनुसार मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा हमारे जो सुदूर गांव हैं, देहात हैं, जहां अभी आपकी बिजली की लाइन नहीं पहुंच पाई है, वहां आप सौर-ऊर्जा के माध्यम से बिजली पहुंचाने का काम कर सकते हैं। अभी मेरे साथी भी कह रहे थे कि कृषि के लिए पानी की आवश्यकता होती है, बिजली की आवश्यकता होती है, हर जगह आप कोयला या थर्मल पावर की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन पवन ऊर्जा की व्यवस्था आप कर सकते हैं, सौर-ऊर्जा की व्यवस्था आप कर सकते हैं, पन-बिजली की व्यवस्था आप कर सकते हैं। इसी तरह हमारे जो प्राकृतिक स्रोत हैं, उनके माध्यम से आप हमारे गांवों और सुदूर देहातों में, जहां अभी बिजली की तारें नहीं पहुंची हैं या जहां तक हम थर्मल पावर नहीं पहुंचा सकते हैं, वहां इन सब स्रोतों के माध्यम से बिजली पहुंचाई जा सकती है। मैंने केवल इन चन्द सुझावों को देने के लिए ही माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी से समय मांगा था। आप युवा हैं, आपकी सोच युवा है, आपकी सोच क्रांतिकारी है, इसलिए आने वाले दिनों में अगर आप इस दिशा में काम करते हैं, तो बिजली की बहुत सारी आवश्यकता पूरी की जा सकती है।

इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ, माननीय श्री टी. सुब्बाराजी रेड्डी जी आज जो संकल्प लाए हैं, उसके लिए उनको धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि युवा मंत्री जी गांव-गांव तक बिजली पहुंचाएंगे और इनकी जो योजना है, उसके अनुसार काम करने पर आने वाले दिनों में हमारे मंत्री महोदय गांव-गांव के लोगों तक बिजली पहुंचा कर देश के विकास में मदद करेंगे। जय हिन्द-जय भारत।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** माननीय मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

**विद्युत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल) :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। पहले आप मुझे एक बात बताएं, चूंकि केवल पांच-सात मिनट और रह गए हैं और मुझे बोलने में समय लगेगा।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आप यहां मुझे टोकेंगे तो नहीं? अब मैं मंत्री के नाते बोलने वाला हूं, प्राइवेट मैम्बर के नाते नहीं। सिर्फ सात मिनट ही बचे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All names are exhausted. So, you have to speak as a Minister.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, as a Minister, I need, at least, 40 to 50 minutes because this is a very important subject.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: We can continue it on the next day allotted for Private Members' Resolutions.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I want to talk on this because this is a very important subject. Sir, it is my maiden speech as a Minister.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, Shri T. Subbarami Reddy has moved a Resolution. It is a very serious Resolution. A man of long experience and outstanding knowledge has moved it. So, Mr. Piyush needs to respond properly. He must be given the time.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, it is a matter of great concern. I just want to mention one thing. Outside in the Central Hall, every body is alleging that only I have prompted this Resolution to come in the House. That is why, I must respond properly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, in that case, we can take up one or two Special Mentions and you can reply on the next day allotted for this Resolution.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Dr. Subbarami Reddy should get a proper and satisfactory reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The only thing is if it was not over today, Dr. Natchiappan also wanted to speak on this. No problem, you can reply next day.

Now, we can take up some Special Mentions.

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** : उपसभापति जी, यदि यह अगले समय होता है, तो अन्य सदस्यों को भी मौका मिल सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि यह अगले टाइम पर जाता है, तो आगे अन्य सदस्यों को भी बोलने का मौका मिल सकता है।

**श्री उपसभापति** : हां, मौका मिल सकता है, क्योंकि इसके लिए दो घंटे का समय है। एक रेज़ोल्यूशन के लिए दो घंटे का समय है। आज हमने कितना समय खर्च कर दिया? How much time has been taken? ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल** : सर, यह बहुत गम्भीर समस्या है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस पर बहुत विस्तारित

चर्चा होने से देश के लिए भी अच्छा होगा। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि सब लोग अपने-अपने स्टेट्स के एम.पीज़ को बोलें कि सीरियस इश्यू में अटेंडेंस भी थोड़ी ज्यादा होनी चाहिए।

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया :** उपसभापति जी, मैं भी इस विषय पर बोलना चाहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, it means that we have spent only around thirty minutes. Another one-and-a-half hour remains. If more Members want to speak, they can do so next time and then the Minister can reply. Now, let us take up Special Mentions. Shri Parimal Nathwani.

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**SPECIAL MENTIONS – Contd.**

**\*Demand for central assistance for restoration of natural beauty and flow of river Harmu in Ranchi in Jharkhand**

**श्री परिमल नथवानी (झारखंड) :** महोदय, झारखंड की राजधानी रांची के बीच हरमू नदी सदियों पहले शायद नदी की तरह बहती होगी, लेकिन आज वह एक गंदे, बदबूदार नाले से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं। हरमू, जो कि रांची की जीवन-रेखा बन सकती है, आज न सिर्फ उपेक्षित है, बल्कि उसके दोनों किनारों पर अंधाधुंध अतिक्रमण, कचरे के ढेर और कुदरती बहाव को रोकने के तमाम हथकंडे इस बारह किलोमीटर लंबी नदी पर चल रहे हैं। इसके पीछे कोई राजनीतिक मंशा हो या व्यापारिक लालसा, नुकसान हरमू का हो रहा है, रांची का हो रहा है, झारखंड के लोगों का हो रहा है।

महोदय, माननीया जल संसाधन मंत्री महोदय को इस विषय में मैंने अलग से पत्र लिखा है और इस पर सदन में भी प्रश्न उठाया है। झारखंड के लोगों को समाधान चाहिए। राज्य प्रशासन के पन्द्रह करोड़ रुपये हरमू नदी के दो किलोमीटर के सौंदर्यीकरण के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। केन्द्र की सहायता और हस्तक्षेप के बिना हरमू नदी का सौंदर्यीकरण संभव प्रतीत नहीं होता। रांची में हरमू के किनारे एक श्मशान-भूमि के जीर्णोद्धार के वक्त मैंने नदी की स्थिति देखी है। दिल दुखता है और मन खिन्न होता है। नई सरकार तहत गंगा के साथ-साथ देश की अन्य नदियों की सफाई के मुद्दे पर देश में अतिरिक्त उत्साह है। इसके मद्देनजर हरमू नदी के भले के लिए और रांची की इस धरोहर को बचाने के लिए केन्द्र की मदद न सिर्फ आवश्यक है, बल्कि अनिवार्य भी है।

**\*Demand to take action with regard to installation of high power communication towers by Pakistan near Indian border**

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान) :** महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से अति लोक महत्व का मामला भारत सरकार के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूं। भारतीय सीमा के पास पाकिस्तान सरकार अपनी सीमा में उच्च शक्ति के टावर्स लगा रही हैं। इन टावरों की रेंज भारतीय सीमा में 40-50 किलोमीटर तक कार्य कर रही है। इससे भारत की सीमा के पास कोई भी व्यक्ति

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\*Laid on the Table.

[श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया]

पाकिस्तान में बात कर सकता है, जिसकी जानकारी भारत सरकार को नहीं होगी। उस व्यक्ति ने कब बात की, क्या बात की, किससे बात की, इन सारे तथ्यों की जानकारी भारत सरकार को नहीं होगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में तुरंत कार्रवाई करे ताकि भारत की सीमा सुरक्षित रह सके। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Chaudhary Munavver Saleem. Please lay it on the Table.

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं अपना स्पेशल मेशन पढ़ना चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

[چودھری منور سلیم : سر، میں اپنا اسپیشل مینشن پڑھنا چاہتا ہوں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔]

**श्री उपसभापति** : सब्जेक्ट बताकर ले कर दीजिए।

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम** : सर, अभी टाइम है। मैं इसे पढ़ देता हूँ।...(व्यवधान).... यह छोटी-सा है।

[چودھری منور سلیم : سر، ابھی ٹائم ہے۔ میں اسے پڑھ لیتا ہوں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔]  
یہ چھوٹا سا ہے۔

**श्री उपसभापति** : ठीक है।

**Demand for action against police officials for lathi-charge against the students demonstrating peacefully at the embassy of Israel**

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम** : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, दिनांक 14.07.2014 को दिल्ली की सुनहरी तारीख में एक इंकलाबी दिन के रूप में हमेशा याद किया जाता रहेगा। यह वह दिन है, जब हिन्दुस्तानी नौनिहाल फिलिस्तीनी अवाम पर हो रही बरबरियत के खिलाफ इजरायली दूतावास के बाहर मानवीय मूल्यों और संवेदनाओं को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे। भारत का इतिहास इस बात का गवाह है कि भारत के नौजवानों ने हमेशा जुल्म के खिलाफ और मजलूम के हक में अपनी आवाज़ बुलन्द की है। भाईचारा, लोकतांत्रिक परम्पराएं और अधिकार हमारी धरोहर हैं। इजरायल का विरोध करने वाले छात्रों पर उठने वाली लाठियां दिल्ली पुलिस का अफसोसनाक कृत्य है। हम इसकी घोर निन्दा करते हैं और लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करने वाले नौजवानों की मांगों से अपने आपको जोड़ते हुए दोषी पुलिसजनों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की मांग करते हैं।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

†] چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش) : ماننے اپ سبھا پٹی مہودے، بتاریخ 14.07.2014

دہلی کی منہری تاریخ میں ایک انقلابی دن کے روپ میں ہمیشہ یاد کیا جاتا رہے گا۔ یہ وہ دن ہے، جب ہندوستانی نونہال فلسطینی عوام پر ہو رہی بربریت کے خلاف اسرائیلی دوتاواں کے باہر مائوٹے مولیوں اور سنویدناؤں کو درشتی-گت رکھتے ہوئے پردرشن کر رہے تھے۔ بھارت کا اتہاس اس بات کا گواہ ہے کہ بھارت کے نوجوانوں نے ہمیشہ ظلم کے خلاف مظلوم کے حق میں اپنی آواز بلند کی ہے۔ بھائی چارہ، لوک-ٹائٹلرک پرمیرائیں اور ادھیکار ہماری دھروہر ہے۔ اسرائیل کا ورودھہ کرنے والے جہاتروں پر اٹھنے والی لاتیہیاں دہلی پولیس کا افسوسناک کرتے ہے۔ ہم اس کی گھور-نندا کرتے ہیں اور لوک تنتر میں وشواس کرنے والے نوجوانوں کی مانگوں سے اپنے آپ کو جوڑتے ہوئے دوشی پولیس والوں پر کاروائی کی مانگ کرتے ہیں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on the 21st July, 2014.

The House then adjourned at fifty-eight minutes past four of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 21st July, 2014.